The New-Orleans Bee.

No 78: VOL VI.—NEW SERIES. NEW-ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 3, 1844. VOL XVIII—WHOLE NO 1512

STEAM PACKETS.

FOR LOUISVILLE & CINCINNATI—The new, splendid, fast running steamer GEN. PIKE, Chas. Ross, Master, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports on Thursday, the 4th inst. at 4 o'clock P.M. For freight or passage apply on board or to HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN, 44 Poydras. a2

FOR ST. MARTINSVILLE.—The splendid fast running steamer FLORENCE, Easter, master, will leave on Saturday, 6th inst. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to the captain on board. a3

FOR LOUISVILLE and all intermediate ports—The good substantial fast running steamer MOUNT CITY, Captain S. Moore, will leave as above on Thursday the 4th instant, at 10 o'clock a m. For freight or passage, apply on board or to HARTWELL, KIDDER CARMAN, 44 Poydras st. a2

Splendid New Orleans and St Louis Passenger steamer J M WHITE, Capt Jas M Converse. This elegant, new and fast running boat will leave for Saint Louis, on Wednesday, the 17th inst, at 4 o'clock, P M. For freight or passage, having accommodations unsurpassed by any boat afloat, apply to J R SHAW & Co, Agents, 24 Poydras st. a2

FOR ST LOUIS—The splendid fast running passenger steamer ALEXANDER SCOTT, Captain John C Swon, will leave on her next trip for the above and all intermediate ports, on Saturday, the 13th April, at 4 o'clock p m. For freight or passage having accommodations unsurpassed by any boat afloat, apply to JOHN R SHAW & Co, Agents. m30

SULTANA FOR LOUISVILLE.—The steamer SULTANA, H Prase master, will positively leave for Louisville, and intermediate landings, on Sunday the 14th April, at 10 o'clock A. M.

☞ Delegates to the Baltimore Convention, and others, will find a plan of the cabins and can engage state-rooms at the office of the agents. L V HUBBARD & CO, 95 Tchoupitoulas. m30

UNITED STATES MAIL.—SEMI WEEKLY PACKET For the Coast, Donaldsonville, Plaquemine, Baton Rouge, Port Hudson, Waterloo and Bayou Sara. The splendid Double Engine steamer (Evans' Safety Guard) BRILLIANT, Capt. HART will leave New Orleans every Wednesday and Sunday, at 10 o'clock A. M., and Bayou Sara every Monday and Friday, at 10 o'clock A. M., and arrive early next morning. On the Wednesday trip, will go to Pointe Coupée and Tunica, as usual. The rate of Passage is the same as charged by all the Packets running the Coast. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to WM H AVERY, 80 Gravier st. f28

☞ The attention of the public is called to this boat.—The hull, engines and furniture are entirely new; has Evans' Patent Safety Valves to prevent explosion of boilers; also, a Fire Engine and Hose; an Iron hurricane Deck to prevent fire, and steers with Iron Chains; and is provided with a Life Boat that will carry 70 to 90 persons. Neither money or time has been spared to give safety, speed, comfort and splendor; and the proprietors have no hesitation in offering her to the public as the best boat ever in the trade.

NOTICE. REGULAR PACKET BETWEEN NEW-ORLEANS, BALIZE and intermediate ports. The fine steamer FAME, Jourdain Martin, master, having been thoroughly repaired, will recommence her regular trips as formerly. The Fame will sail from New-Orleans every Wednesday at 9 o'clock a m; and from Balize every Friday, at 7 a. m. and arrive at New-Orleans on Saturday. Captain Jourdain requests passengers and merchants sending freight, to have their goods on board in time, as the boat will positively leave at the hour fixed. Captain Jourdain hopes that merchants and planters will favor him with a continuance of their patronage. For freight or passage, apply to the Captain on board, or to JACQUES LARODE, Agent, 71 Old Levee. a13

P. S. Captain Jourdain Martin, having sold one half of steamer Fame, to Mr Jacques Larode, informs the public that they will spare no exertions to merit the continuance of their patronage. The boat will resume its regular trips.

ISAAC BRIDGE, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT, AND AGENT FOR THE SALE OF Rich's Improved Patent Salamander Iron Safes, and Brown's Patent Balances, 76 Magazine street.

H. DE GOER & RIFFLARD, Importers of French, English, & German Dry Goods, ALSO DEALERS IN DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES AND ALL KINDS OF NEGRO WOOLLENS AND COTTONS, For Plantations. H. De Goer, Paris. J. Rifflard, New Orleans. ja1 New Orleans No. 28 Chartres street.

SAMUEL TOBY, Commission Merchant, New York. j26

COFFEE—Laguayra coffee, for sale by SCHMIDT & CO. a2

MARSEILLES WINE—For sale by O H MIESEGAES, 24 Old Levee. a2

PACKING YARN—250 reels superior quality, for sale by SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH, 36 Poydras. a2

BACON—50 casks sides and sugar cured hams for sale by SHULTZ HADDEN & LEACH, 36 Poydras. a2

LARD—1500 kegs, for sale by SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH, 36 Poydras. a2

FLOUR—2,500 bbls choice brands, for sale by SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH, 36 Poydras. a2

HAVANA COFFEE—In store and for sale by REYNAUD & FALLON, 34 Tchoupitoulas. a2

TALLOW—10 bbls, in store, for sale by JOHN R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras. a2

COFFEE—100 bags Rio coffee, in store, for sale by JOHN R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras. a2

BARLEY WHISKEY—30 kegs, in store, for sale by JOHN R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras. a2

BROOMS—100 doz, in store, for sale by JOHN R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras. a2

SUGARS—White and Brown Havana sugars in store, for sale by J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee. a2

HAVANA SUGAR—Superior white for sale by L CANTIN, 42 Gravier. a2

TIN PLATE—40 boxes Pontypool brand, for sale by A L ADDISON & Co, 31 Natchez. a2

BLANKETS—3 bales Green or blankets for sale by GEO. GREEN & BRO. 82 Gravier. a2

BRIMSTONE—4 casks brimstone, for sale by GEO GREEN & BRO, 82 Gravier st. a2

PORK—300 barrels mess and clear pork, for sale by E W MILBANKS & Co, 36 Poydras. a2

LARD—200 barrels and 1300 kegs, for sale by E W MILBANKS & Co, 36 Poydras. a2

BEEF—20 tierces dried beef, in store, for sale by JOHN R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras. a2

FLOUR—100 bbls in store, for sale by JOHN R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras. a2

LARD—100 bbls, and 100 kegs, in store, for sale by JOHN R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras. a2

PORK of all qualities for sale by A L ADDISON, & Co, 31 Natchez. a2

LARD—30 barrels and 50 kegs, for sale by A L ADDISON & Co, 31 Natchez. a2

BEEF, for sale by A L ADDISON & Co, 31 Natchez. a2

HAMS, SIDES AND SHOULDERS, for sale by A L ADDISON & Co. a2

CLEAR SIDES—14 casks, for sale by A L ADDISON & Co, 31 Natchez. a2

BACON—50 casks Hams, sides and shoulders, for sale by SAM BROADWELL & Co, 104 Tchoupitoulas. a1

CHEESE—13 casks superior western Cheese, for sale by SAM. BROADWELL & Co. 104 Tchoupitoulas. a1

TOBACCO—25 boxes low priced pound lump, for sale by SAM'L BROADWELL & Co. 104 Tchoupitoulas. a1

COAL—30 cks Philadelphia screened, for sale by SAM'L BROADWELL & Co. 104 Tchoupitoulas. a1

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—25 bbls spirits of turpentine for sale by JARVIS & ANDREWS, 20 Common. a1

MADDER—4 casks Dutch Madder for sale by JARVIS & ANDREWS, 20 Common st. a1

PORT WINE—in pipes, half do and bbls, for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee. a1

SPANISH FLOTE INDIGO—6 cerooms, for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee. a1

TOBACCO—Havana leaf in store, for sale by J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee. a1

RUSSIA SHEETINGS—9 bales in store, for sale by TUFTS & HOBART, 29 Gravier. a1

SUGARS—White and brown Havana in store, for sale by J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee. a1

PEACH BRANDY—25 bbls old and very fine, for sale by SAM BROADWELL & Co. 104 Tchoupitoulas. a1

TANNERS' OIL—24 bbls, for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee. a1

SPERM CANDLES—300 boxes, for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee. a1

SOAP—50 bxs extra No 1, for sale by FIELD & CO, 30 Old Levee. a1

ALUM—50 barrels for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee. a1

DOMESTIC LIQUOR—100 bbls gin and brandy, for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee. a1

MALAGA RAISINS—300 boxes for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee. a1

SMYRNA FIGS—700 drums, for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee. a1

PURE SPIRITS—36 bbls 4th proof for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee. a1

SWISS ABSYNTH—60 boxes Swiss absynth, Andre's mark, for sale by LOISON & SILVESTER. a1

EXCHANGE—on Havana at short days sight for sale by JOSEPH FRATS, 27 Toulouse st. a1

WOOL HATS—30 cases black & drab wool hats, for sale by FROST & Co, 10 Magazine. m30

SOAP—125 bxs No 1 soap, in store, for sale by LINDLEY & RUSSELL, 93 Tchoupitoulas. m30

SMOKED BEEF TONGUES in store, for sale by LINDLEY & RUSSELL, 93 Tchoupitoulas. m30

LARD—400 kegs prime leaf lard in store and for sale by FRICK & FROST, 30 Poydras. m30

EXCHANGE on Havana, at short sight, for sale by JOSEPH FRATS, 27 Toulouse. m30

LARD—125 kegs prime leaf lard, in store and for sale by LINDLEY & RUSSELL, 93 Tchoupitoulas. m30

PRIME BEEF—40 bbls of Western, for sale by LINDLEY & RUSSELL, 93 Tchoupitoulas. m30

CHOCOLATE—25 bxs Rhodes brand for sale by H McKINNELL & Co, 34 Poydras. m30

LEAF LARD—50 kegs prime for sale by H McKINNELL & Co, 34 Poydras. m30

BEEF—50 bbls prime and 20 mess for sale by H McKINNELL & Co, 34 Magazine. m30

OAKUM—20 bales for sale by H McKINNELL & Co, 34 Poydras. m30

BALE ROPE—for sale by SCHMIDT & Co, 86 Bienville. m27

MADEIRA WINE in bottles for sale by SCHMIDT & Co, 86 Bienville. m27

COFFEE—Laguayra coffee in store and for sale by SCHMIDT & Co, 86 Bienville. m27

FIRE PROOF SAFE—Second hand for sale by FROST & Co, 10 Magazine. m28

RICE—100 tierces prime rice, for sale by WOOD & SIMMONS, 60 Magazine st. m28

JAVA COFFEE—114 bags Old Government Java, for sale by WOOD & SIMMONS, 60 Magazine st. m28

INDIGO—3 cases Manilla Indigo, for sale by WOOD & SIMMONS, 60 Magazine st. m28

BACON HAMS, in shade, tierces and barrels, for sale by E W MILBANK & Co, 36 Poydras. m28

BACON sides and Shoulders landing and in store for sale by E W MILBANK & Co, 36 Poydras. m28

SUGAR CURED HAMS, in tierces and bbls, for sale by E W MILBANK & Co, 36 Poydras st. m28

HARNESS and Sole Leather, from Cincinnati, for sale by F FRERET, 60 Toulouse st. m28

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:
HENRY CLAY.

NEW-ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 3 1844.

WHIG HEAD QUARTERS,
97 St. Charles street, April 2, 1844.

An assembly of the Democratic Whig Association of the Second Municipality will meet at their head quarters, This Evening, Wednesday, 3d of April, 1843, at a quarter past six o'clock, for the purpose of electing officers of the Association.

Col. ISAAC N. DAVIS, of Panola city, Mississippi, will address the meeting.

Whigs generally are invited to attend.
GEO. DOANE, } Secretaries.
W. W. M'GARITY, }

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Mobile.

The *Courier's* anxiety to exhonorate its party from the odium of having originated and carried into effect the disgraceful frauds upon the ballot boxes, perpetrated by means of the Elliott certificates, betrays it into assertions that have no foundation in fact. It was but the other day that the *Courier* declared that most of these certificates were issued before the last July elections.—It is a well-known fact that the Whig party knew nothing of them until after the signing of the articles of agreement by Committees of both parties to abstain from *all unusual modes of making voters*. This agreement bears date the 24th day of June—ten days before the election. It was on the Sabbath preceding the July elections that the Whig Committee represented to the Democratic Committee, that they had heard that Mr. SLIDELL and his friends had been naturalizing voters and complained of the proceeding as an infraction of the articles of agreement. It was then that Mr. SLIDELL said that he had been engaged in the business, and that he would not have signed the agreement had it stipulated against naturalizing voters; that he had an advantage, in that matter over his Whig competitor, which he would not yield. How was it possible then for the Whigs to have participated in the transaction, had they been disposed to do so?

When the *Courier* or any one else can show any authority given by the Clay Club to any one to have persons naturalized at its expense, we will admit that we erred in stating that no such authority had been given. It was never done whilst the Editor of this paper was in the City of New Orleans, and the members of the Club have informed him that no such authority was ever given. Col. CHRISTY was empowered to explain to any man who desired information respecting the naturalization laws, the solemnities required by the law in obtaining the right of citizenship. This we are assured, is as far as the Club ever went—and this is what any member of the party would be willing to do as an act of courtesy to any person making the enquiry. Even this was not done till long after the July elections, before which time the *Courier* asserts that most of these certificates were issued.

Individuals who may have imagined that they had authority to act for the Club in this matter, discovered the frauds committed by Judge ELLIOTT; and two gentlemen, Col. CHRISTY and Mr. LOCKETT deserve the thanks of every *bona fide* citizen for their diligence and patriotism in having the monstrosity exposed.

The *Courier* now says *fourteen hundred* of the *eighteen hundred* certificates were issued at the request of the Clay Club—and that too after asserting that most of them were issued before the July elections, when it is known that the Club was not cognizant of the transactions until the day before the elections. This statement of the *Courier* though absurd in itself, as respects its charge against the Clay Club, is valuable as showing the extent to which the manufacture of fraudulent votes has been carried. *Eighteen hundred!* a number at any time sufficient to overrule the *bona fide* voters, and deprive them of their right to select their own officers and representatives. Is it to this mass of illegal voters that the citizens would confide the delicate and responsible task of making a constitution for the State? For it is but reasonable to suppose that the delegation of New Orleans will hold the balance of power in the Convention. Is it to the tender mercies of such that the dearest rights and political destinies of Louisiana are to be delivered over. We would ask all good men to pause for a moment, before they acknowledge themselves incapable of self-government. They should admit this before seeking such aid to prop the tottering fabric of government.

THE ELECTION.

The following are the full returns of the Municipal Election:

	FREERT.	MONTAGUT.
First Municipality.		
I Ward	252	194
II Ward	75	116
III Ward	126	105
IV Ward	197	306
V Ward	114	222
Second Municipality.		
I Ward	243	150
II Ward	261	173
III Ward	221	190
IV Ward	100	127
Third Municipality.		
I Ward	44	135
II Ward	34	88
III Ward	20	97
IV Ward	7	4
	1712	1916
		1712
		204 maj.

Total number of votes polled in the city ... 3628

Names of the members elected as Recorders, members of the General Council, and Aldermen of the several Municipalities:

First Municipality.
Recorder—Joseph Genois.
General Council:
C. Morel, H. B. Cenas,
A. Mercier, E. Wiltz.
Aldermen:
A. D. Crossman, G. Cruzat,
B. Bouligny, J. Davis,
J. Labatut, J. A. Fontenette,
R. D. Peire, J. R. Fauvre,
A. Baudoin, A. Lafargue,
J. Benit, C. Ramos.

Second Municipality.
Recorder—Joshua Baldwin.
General Council:
Wm. Christy, W. H. Avery,
J. Saul, W. T. Hepp.
Aldermen:
J. H. Caldwell, J. P. Freret,
W. Flower, S. J. Peters,
C. P. Snowden, H. Lockett,
A. Hill, J. Ross,
H. Lathrop, A. P. Simpson,
A. Layet, A. G. Wilson.

Third Municipality.
Recorder—Washington Lewis.
General Council:
A. S. Lewis, C. F. Dansoy,
S. S. Relf, A. Rousseau.
Aldermen:
D. O. Nadaud, R. A. Charbonnet,
C. Boylan, S. Blossman,
S. Wiltz, W. Debuys.
L. Davignon.

*No opposition. ‡ Run on the Whig ticket ‡ Run on both tickets ‡ ‡ haga.

VIRGINIA.—The Old Dominion holds her State Election on the fourth Thursday of the present month (25th inst.) Both parties are preparing energetically for the contest, and albeit the election is purely for members of the Legislature (with the exception of the two Special Congressional Elections in the district lately represented by Messrs. WISE and GILMER) the canvass has opened with uncommon warmth and spirit. For the last three years, the Whigs have been sorely flagellated in Old Virginia, and have submitted to it like cowed school boys. This time, however, they will resist the enemy to the uttermost. They are better organized than usual; union and harmony prevail in their ranks, and they will make a gallant onslaught against the embattled legions of locofocoism and die if need be, with harness on their backs." We can hardly hope, for a successful Whig triumph in Virginia at the coming election. In the last Legislature locofocoism had some thirty or forty majority. So heavy a preponderance is difficult to overcome. Besides, under the counsels of the Nestor of the Enquirer, the benighted brethren in that State are perfectly well trained and marshalled and will turn out to a man in support of the Democratic principles. All that we anticipate is some important accessions to the Whig cause, and we entertain no doubt that the unfaltering Whigs of Virginia will cut down the majority in the Legislature more than one-half. If they do thus much, they will give us an earnest of their deeds in November, when we confidently expect to behold the Old Dominion fully regenerated and placed amongst the most glorious phalanx of Whig States.

Our information leads to believe that Messrs. GOGGIN and CARTER the Whig candidates for Congress in the Bedford and Accomac district, will be elected.

EDWIN FORREST.—A committee chosen among the friends and admirers of the drama, and composed of Messrs A. G. Carter, S. W. Downs, Thomas Slidell, J. E. Morse, W. Brashear and Edward Sparrow, addressed a letter to this distinguished tragedian, to invite him to a dinner before his departure from our city. We regret very much that Mr. Forrest's engagement will prevent him, as stated in his answer, from accepting this testimony of esteem.

☞ A rich vein of the valuable ore of cobalt (black oxide,) has lately been discovered at Mine La Motte, Madison co. Missouri. With the exception of a small vein, worked many years ago in Connecticut, this is believed to be the only discovery of cobalt on the continent of America. This mineral is used in coloring porcelain, &c. and is the only substance known in which the coloring properties are not destroyed by heat.

TRANSCENDENTAL PHILOSOPHY OF BUCKWHEAT CAKES.—Unction orbed in bowls, projected vertically, tends to diffusion; but blending with caloric, culminates in circles, producing buckwheat in unity. From this conjunction spring buckwheat cakes. So says the Bay State Democrat, and we presume Mr. Brownson will not deny the fact.

DEATH FROM SODA.—The New London Advocate notices a melancholy death in Waterford on the 2d inst. Mrs. Hannah Nelson, feeling unwell in the morning, went to the cupboard for a dose of salts, which she prepared and took. It was afterwards discovered that she had taken a spoonful of soda used in bleaching hats. She lived about an hour after taking the poison.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CRIMINAL COURT.—The attention of the Court was occupied yesterday morning in hearing the argument on a motion for a new trial, in the case of John Nesbitt and Simon Edwards, found guilty of burglary. The Court overruled the motion as regards Nesbitt, and sustained the motion in the case of Edwards.

Tobias and Norris, found guilty of stealing a horse and buggy waggon, of Antony Gaianette, was sentenced to two years hard labor in the Penitentiary at Baton Rouge.

The District Attorney entered a *nolle prosequi* in the case of Robert Todd, indicted for contravening the gaming laws.

PARDONED.—Governor Mouton on Monday last granted a pardon to Josiah Smith, who was sentenced about a month since to a fine of $1,000, or twelve months imprisonment, for an infraction of the laws to prevent gambling.

☞ The case of John Mullen, who was arrested on the charge of intimidating the judges, and threatening to break the ballot box at the polls of the Fourth Ward, Second Municipality, will be examined this morning.

POCKET PICKING.—One of the passengers by the late line from New York to Philadelphia, had his pocket picked on board of the steamboat, of $1400. Part of the sum however, fell on the deck, and was picked up by one of the porters on board, who returned it to the loser.

ELECTIONS.—The general elections in Connecticut took place yesterday. On the same day were special elections for members of Congress in the 5th and 7th districts of Maine. The New York charter election likewise took place the same day. On the 5th instant an election is to be held in the 12th Congressional District of Pennsylvania, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. HENRY FRICK.

MURDER.—The Paducah Kentuckian, of Wednesday last, has the following:

"On Saturday last, three slaves were committed to the jail of this county, from Ballard co. charged with the murder of their master, Mr. Stewart, of that county. Some misunderstanding had taken place between Mr. Stewart and his slaves, we understand, while in a field together. Mr. Stewart had threatened to use violent measures toward one of the negroes, when they turned upon him, overpowered him, and beat him to death."

NEW WORKS.—We are indebted to J. B. STEEL, No. 14 Camp Street, for a copy of "The Fortune Hunter," by Miss Helen Berkely, and the first number of a new novel, translated from the French, and bearing the title of "The Mysteries of London."

☞ The brig *Isaac Mead* from New York at Mobile, brought $94,600 in specie.

☞ The official vote in Allegheny county stands: Darragh (W) 4318; Gazzam (L) 3541; Craig (Abolition) 634.

WHIG PROSPECTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—The New York Express of the 21st instant, contains a very interesting letter from Edgefield, South Carolina, from which we make the following extract:

The prospects of the Whigs have never been so flattering in the Palmetto State as at present, since the eventful period in South Carolina politics when John C. Calhoun and William C. Preston were sent to the United States Senate to oppose the Jackson and Van Buren administrations. Clay Clubs have been organized in almost every part of the State, which are rapidly increasing in numbers, and which have in their ranks some of the most talented men in the State. The Whigs design holding a State Convention at Columbia during the ensuing month, at which time delegates will probably be chosen to represent the State in the Baltimore Convention. It is hoped that Mr Clay will be present at the State Convention, as he passes through on his way North. The Clay Club of Charleston have invited him to tarry a few days in their city, and he has promised to do so. He will undoubtedly meet with a cordial reception and hearty welcome, for Mr Clay has warm friends in South Carolina, and although they are in the minority, yet, in point of respectability, they are not excelled by any in the Union. Nor are they attached to the man alone, regardless of principles, but they firmly believe that the principles promulgated and maintained by him, if once established and made the rule of government, will result in the happiness and prosperity of the country. Acting, therefore, under a high regard of the duty they owe to the country, the Whigs of South Carolina feel called upon to exert themselves in rendering what aid their ability and circumstances will permit towards the election of Henry Clay to the Presidency.

This State will be ably represented in the Baltimore Whig Convention. No doubt is expressed in this section of the election of Mr Clay. Even the friends of Mr Calhoun now look upon Mr Clay's election as almost certain, and, in fact, a majority prefer Mr Clay to Mr Van Buren—and it may be safely be asserted, that if the election was to come directly before the people of South Carolina, and Mr Clay and Mr Van Buren were the only candidates, the former would carry the State by a large majority. How this State will vote in the coming Presidential election is yet uncertain. She may support Mr Calhoun, or she may throw away her vote; but it is reduced almost to a certainty that she will not vote for the Magician of Kinderhook, if Mr Van Buren is nominated. Mr Calhoun will support him, but this would be done by the greatest inconsistency. Mr Calhoun could be guilty of, for no one injured by his vote in the United States Senate that he did not by his vote in the United States Senate. Mr Van Buren a Minister to represent this country at the Court of St. James, and he has still more recently intimated that he does not think him capable of framing a Loco Foco Convention; and will he, after all this, support Mr Van Buren for the Presidency, the highest office in the gift of the people? *Possibly* he may, but *probably* he will not. Mr Calhoun possesses too much honesty, and has been too long in public life to think of stooping to such grovelling as that. Mr Van Buren and his friends must not flatter themselves too much with the vain imagination that they are to receive the support of Mr Calhoun in accomplishing their ends, but they must be prepared to meet a dangerous foe to contend with in the great Whig party of the United States, which is marching on to victory, and which will in a short time defeat all their designs, by placing in the Executive chair of the nation, Henry Clay, the orator, statesman, and patriot, the friend of his country and the friend of all mankind. Of politics more anon.

MR. CLAY AT SAVANNAH.

The *Republican* of the 28th March contains a sketch of Mr. CLAY's remarks on his reception at Savannah, from which we make the following extracts:—

Having been addressed by G. B. Cumming, Esq.—Mr. Clay rose to reply with the ease and dignity which is so natural to him. He expressed his profound acknowledgements for the warm and friendly greeting with which he had been received, and observed that he could not but have been sensible of the reception given him within the State, one of the ancient Thirteen bearing the honored name of Chatham, had even shown more than ordinary enthusiasm. He adverted to the attempt through the medium of anonymous communications to influence the public mind against him here, and unnecessarily alluded to a "few leading Democrats" who had attempted to array against him an unfriendly feeling, foreign to the dictates of a liberal Southern hospitality. He was always pleased, he said, to exchange civilities with his Democratic brethren wherever he might be, and he took pleasure in saying that prior to his leaving his lodgings, several citizens of that party had called to pay their respects to him. He defended himself from the charge of making an electioneering tour—he came with no evil designs. He was anxious to see the State of Georgia, to know whether she was advancing or retrograding in the march of social improvement, and he was proud to observe that *repudiation* had found no foot hold on her soil. He complimented the present Legislature on the beneficent amelioration which they had introduced into the currency of the State which he represented as improved and improving. Mr CLAY enquired several times why "the few Democrats" should seek to poison the public mind against him. He brought with him neither war, pestilence, nor famine. He did not mean to bear away, even if he could do so, any of the fair daughters of Georgia, whom he saw before him; he had an estimable wife at home, with whom he was sufficiently blessed already. Mr. Van Buren and himself had long been accustomed to the interchange of civilities; he had had the pleasure of dispensing the hospitalities of Ashland to the Ex President, and he should be happy to extend a similar reception to that gentleman's friends here.

Mr. CLAY did not dwell upon the Missouri question, nor the compromise tariff. He briefly adverted to the threatening aspects which brooded over the political horizon on the eve of the last war. He thought at that time that war was necessary not only to the vindication of the national honor, but to the maintenance and integrity of our rights. He was, however, a peace man emphatically. Peace was what we wanted. *Time* and *patience* were the elements which this country wanted to place her in a condition of prosperity and happiness in comparison with which, ancient republics would shrink into insignificance. In speaking of the tariff, Mr. Clay drew a clear, well defined outline, as he has done an hundred times since, of his views. He rejected either extreme of a high tariff and of free trade. Mutual concessions by the free traders and prohibitionists indicated the broad national medium ground, on which citizens of the same country should unite. He desired to see the Government economically administered—and the expenses of that Government defrayed exclusively from revenue; and from revenue so derived as to afford protection to our home labor. They did not stand in need of the same protection which was necessary to them in their infancy. The Whigs had been stigmatized by their opponents as the British party; he showed with how much injustice the term was applied by a party who consulted solely British interests, who would make the American Eagle crouch before the British Lion. If the tariff was slightly injurious to any one section of this county, it was satisfactory to know that the advantage derived from it was enjoyed by our country-men and not by foreigners.

The proceeds of the sales of public lands Mr. Clay said belonged to the States, to the Old Thirteen that had acquired them by their blood and treasure, as well as the new States in which they lie. He enlarged somewhat upon the necessity of a national bank. Go into Wall street, in New York, where British capital is most abundant and you will find the strongest opponents of a bank, because its existence would jeopard their interests. The large emporiums of the North did not want a bank, but it was wanted by the South and West. If exchanges were now in a good condition—experience has shown that they would not continue so. If the State Banks now paid specie, facts had shown that with a revival of prosperity the inflation of paper currency would recommence, because there was no national regulator to check these spurious issues. The State Banks we would know, were also powerless to furnish a national currency with which a citizen of this great country can travel from one end of it to the other. The practice of the most enlightened European governments has shown that a national currency was necessary; the national Government could alone establish it, and it was just as important to the national interests to provide a Navy, or an Army to regulate commerce, to provide a Navy, or an Army was to regulate commerce.

MR CLAY remarked that the Whigs were often accused by the opposition of avowing no distinct principles. Now those principles had ever been distinctly and clearly stated. But what were the democratic principles? He did not know, unless it was *opposition to every thing Whig*. We were expecting to hear him add that the Whigs did in fact occupy all the broad national ground, leaving no space for the democracy to stand upon except the ground of opposition. He alluded to their former cherishing of the one term principle, and to their present position, that Mr. Van Buren had been wronged out of the succession by a majority of 146,000 voters. He said the one term principle was important to the happiness and integrity of the country. He referred to the admission of members by the present Congress, in opposition of a constitutional law requiring their election by districts. He alluded to the singular posture of the democracy, the pretended friends of popular rights, in sustaining the veto power of the executive—a power so dangerous to those liberties, when carelessly exercised. The restrictions of this power, and of the federal assertions of authority under it was a prominent desire of the Whigs."

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE SENATE OF LOUISIANA SITTING AS A HIGH COURT OF IMPEACHMENT.

SATURDAY, March 30th, 1844.

The Court met—Present the same honorable Senators as the day previous.

Mr. Alex. Walker said he had a proposition to make on the part of the counsel for the defence. The testimony on the part of the prosecution and that on behalf of the defence was before the Court; and the defence were ready to submit the case without argument, should the prosecution acquiesce.

Mr. Benjamin said the managers had been appointed by the House of Representatives, to use their best exertions to procure the conviction of the accused: They had accepted the trust, and could not abandon themselves to abridge or impede the obligations they assumed.

Mr. Walker said he had another proposition to make, which would facilitate the trial of the case, and tend towards an immediate decision, which he trusted would be more favorably received. It was, that the arguments of counsel be restricted to two counsel on each side.

Mr. Benjamin replied that he had also to object to this proposition. He considered it to be his duty to address the court, and to prove from the testimony the culpability of the accused; and his colleagues entertained a similar opinion of their responsibility in procuring a conviction. The managers were very desirous of terminating these proceedings, but they did not feel themselves at liberty, in order to secure that desirable end, to omit any portion of the duty they had undertaken.

Mr Phelps said it was with feelings of great embarrassment and reluctance that he offered himself on the present occasion, to address the court for the purpose of procuring the conviction of the accused. This diffidence and embarrassment arose not only from the delicate trust confided, in part, to his charge, in appearing here as one of the representatives of the people of the whole State; it arose likewise from the duty of arraigning and promoting the conviction of a citizen of the United States—a citizen of Louisiana—one who holds a high and responsible trust—who has been charged with the guardianship of the law, and who, as a faithful depository, should stand before us without reproach; but who, nevertheless, has been guilty of the flagitious violations of duty, calling for the severest and most solemn penalties that can be inflicted upon a public officer, recreant to his oath and to his solemn obligations. The result of these proceedings were not only important as regarded the accused—as regarded the State, but they were vital as regarded the fundamental principles of our constitutional government.

The sanctity and inviolability of the ballot-box formed the very essence of our liberties. The framers of the Constitution had sought by the utmost prescience of human intellect to guard the rights of the citizen from all violations, and by proper checks and balances to maintain in their appropriate spheres the several departments of the government unimpaired. One of the most important of these checks was the judicial power, and for the purpose of ensuring its independence it was placed beyond the control of its correlative branches. It was designed to be entirely independent, and to shield the people from the abuses that might grow out of an improper administration of the other powers. The integrity of the judiciary was a question then peculiar involving the liberties of the people, and those who were placed upon the Bench were solemnly bound to discharge their high and responsible functions with honor to themselves and honor to their country.

This case, he repeated, was important in a private point of view, as affecting deeply the individual placed before this tribunal: it was important in a public point of view, because the charges involved a grave and dangerous political offence; if the accused was found guilty, of which he could not permit himself to doubt, it would disfranchise him from all the privileges and immunities that were conferred upon him in virtue of his office—degrade him in the eyes of his fellow citizens—remove him from a station, which, so far from keeping pure and undefiled, was polluted and disgraced by wanton acts of reckless depravity and corruption. It was painful in the extreme in the discharge of a sacred duty to be called on to establish accusations, which if satisfactorily proved, would hurl a citizen from a high post of honor, and reduce him to the beggarly elements of the world, degraded in the eyes of his fellow men and of his own. But, however, unpleasant and disagreeable that duty was, it was one of paramount importance. The safety of society was at stake, and if our institutions are to be preserved, the purity of the judiciary must be maintained and its reputation vindicated from all reproach.

What were the accusations brought against the accused? They were of acts that impaired the important prerogatives of citizenship, threw discredit upon the sacred rights of suffrage, and struck at the very foundation of American freedom. Our institutions were not safe if our laws were too flagrantly violated and foreigners having as yet with us no identity of principle or of sentiment were admitted without previous probation to the franchises of citizenship.

Mr Phelps declared he had no prejudice against foreigners in what he had said. He was ready to welcome them to his abode of liberty, and asylum of the oppressed and unfortunate of all nations. But, in maintaining in vigor and force the salutary provisions to acquire legally the inestimable privilege of citizenship, we were not only guarding the welfare of native born citizens, but we were likewise protecting the rights of such citizens as have legally and properly applied themselves among us; and who are admitted to a full and entire participation of the benefits of our institutions. It was the suggestion of wisdom that required some few years residence among us, and some practical acquaintance with our system of government—totally dissimilar from the despotism of European governments—before these persons should be invested with the full rights and privileges of citizens. And, if these requisitions were not observed, there would be no guarantee for the ballot box. It would be like placing a man properly unbound with the principles of republicanism, take the deck of a vessel to the ballot box, and the obligations they had contracted towards our country, might grow out of an improper change of government, and tend to endanger the Atlantic, and transform at once into republicans, capable of appreciating our institutions and of taking a proper part in their administration. He was, perhaps, there some reflections were digressions from the more immediate subject under consideration, to which he would soon return.

He would earnestly ask the attention of the Court to the examination of the charges and to the laws applicable to them, appealing to their indulgence for what might appear tedious and tiresome details, but which detailed were nevertheless of essential consequence in fully comprehending these proceedings that have resulted in placing R. C. Elliott before this court.

[Mr. Phelps here read the charges and specifications against Judge Elliott.]

The first inquiry to be made, said Mr Phelps is—Is Judge Elliott's Court a Court of Record? Secondly—if it be a Court of Record, has Judge Elliott complied with the law and kept the records of his Court as he should have done? Thirdly, if his Court is a Court of Record, has he kept proper records, are these records such as the law requires and contemplates?

[Mr. Phelps to show the requirements of law relative to the City Court of Lafayette read the act creating that Court. Said act prescribes that the Judge learned in the law should be appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, &c. &c., and that said Judge shall appoint a clerk, &c. &c. &c. It also establishes in the manner contemplated by the act of the Judge the salary as those established by the City Courts of New Orleans and prescribes that where no actual amount is specified, the tax shall be two dollars—Mr. Phelps read Curry's Digest page 299.]

From this law, argued Mr. Phelps, it was clear Judge Elliott's Court was established a Court of Record. But if, however, was not controverted, and it was not necessary to produce other testimony than the second to establish that it was a Court of Record, such would now be considered. He would now proceed to the question. Are the records of Judge Elliott's Court, such as they are, prescribed in the manner contemplated by the law, and particularly by the act of the Legislature? In other respects, as it is necessary to determine how records should be kept.

(Mr Phelps here read Blackstone Com. vol. 4 page 49, defining how records are preserved.)

In making up her record, it was not for Judge Elliott to adopt a new and novel plan and to dispense with all precedent. It was his duty to have conformed to the precedents and not to have kept loose pieces of paper, preventing that such were records and that they complied with all the requisitions of law. There are mistakes in these requisitions: the law prescribes exactly, and Judge Elliott must have been familiar with this important portion of his duty. But in defiance of all his obligations, and without a compliance with the law in relation to naturalization, some imported persons have been preserved, chiefly with signatures, and others are missing and not to be found in the several records, and forty odd which are produced in a book purporting to be the records of this court. A record which commenced to begin in the year 1841 and to close in 1842. But these are the records relied upon for his defence. He further appears incontestably, that the blank books are filled up where only printed those months previous to the investigation of these transactions—at a moment when Judge Elliott expected his official conduct to be exposed, and where there is every reason to believe the book was filled in with apprehension; and to be rewritten to the present to avoid detection and punishment.

[Mr Phelps here read Blackstone, vol. 3. page 22, to show what a record was, in legal acceptation.]

He would proceed to consider and to establish, that a naturalization was a decree or judgment of the Court, and that it was so pronounced by the Supreme Court of the United States; that this Judgment or decree could be entered upon a book kept for that purpose by the Judge himself or by his Clerk. This duty Judge Elliott had not performed himself nor has he caused his Clerk to perform it in a proper and satisfactory manner.

[Mr. Phelps here read from 4 th Peters Reports, page 406, 7th case of Spratt, *versus* Spratt.]

Is it proved, or is it attempted to be proved, except by the introduction of Book C, that there ever was a judgment of naturalization entered up as required by law in Judge Elliott's Court? But it matters not, even if we could prove pretended records to be in due and legal form, for it is evidence, that these records as they have been attempted to be qualified, are, the blanks printed for Mr Phelps, the Clerk, within two or three months last past, and yet that book purports to have been commenced on the 3d March, 1841! There is no way in which Judge Elliott can escape the imputation of gross neglect for the three years preceding; for this book C is evidently an after-thought prepared for the purpose of evading a conviction.

But the prosecution deny, emphatically deny, that there are records, such records as are contemplated by law. They are not records within the meaning of the law. Admitting that all the other formalities have been complied with—that the parties were sworn, and that Judge Elliott took every means to inform himself of all the facts in the law designed—that their form be entirely and perfectly legal, and that all the requisites were observed, still there is an omission that is fatal. It was the duty of Judge Elliott or his Clerk to have filed these papers. They were not recorded until that was done.

[In support of this position, Mr. Phelps read from 8 N. S. M. R., page 514. The Code of Practice also maintained the same doctrine. See Art. 575, 576 577.]

Judge Elliott had failed in relation to that formality entirely. But this was not all. With the exception of the place from which these pretended certificates were issued, mentioned at the head of the certificate, they were not signed nor did they purport to be the act of any one. He (Mr. Phelps) contended that it was the duty of Judge Elliott under the act creating the City Court of Lafayette to sign all final judgments, and these certificates were no more nor less than final judgments of citizenship, the legal formalities having been strictly observed. That it was not necessary for doctrine would be advanced. That a contrary opinion by the Judge to sign these certificates. If it were required by the law of Congress it was required by the Legislature, and its provision was imperative that all final judgments should be signed.

[In substantiation of this, Mr. Phelps read the 14th section of the act creating the city Court of Lafayette.]

If the practice in other States exonerated the Judge in such cases, that cannot be plead as an excuse for Judge Elliott here. But if this were his only fault—if he had acted in good faith, this might be overlooked; but there are other charges of a graver character; and it is palpable that he failed making out his judgments of naturalization regularly recorded them in anticipation of this judicial process. He has clearly set at nought the requisitions of law—disregarded its plain intent and meaning, and violated his solemn and imperative duty.

[Mr. Phelps here read the law of Congress giving the State tribunals cognizance of and jurisdiction in naturalization cases. See Digest Laws U. S. page 313.]

But it will be urged, that according to the Article 1101, it is not necessary to make a previous declaration of intention, and that the formalities under that article have been observed by Judge Elliott, as the great body of those naturalized in his court were minors when they arrived in the United States. It is very true that the law dispenses in the case of minors arriving under the age of 18 years, of a previous declaration; but its provisions are clear and explicit. It requires the residence of five years, and the minor who arrived at 18 years of age must attain his twenty third year before he can become a citizen, and his twenty second if he were seventeen years of age when he arrived. His arrival and the necessary residence must be proved to the satisfaction of the court. What testimony did Judge Elliott require, to guard the law from evasion and the community from imposition? Did he examine the party carefully under oath? Did he examine the witnesses and did he seek to discover the truth and detect falsehood? Unfortunately for Judge Elliott's reputation, these very proofs and records which are to hold him harmless from the perversions and derelictions of which he is accused, contain evidence that he did not comply with his duty and that he knowingly he permitted the parties to perjure themselves, if they really took the oaths that are attributed to them. He was responsible for the discharge faithfully of the duty imposed upon him by the letter and the spirit of the law under which he acted. And if it were his pleasure to allow his clerk to swear the parties and the witnesses, he is responsible for the official misconduct of the latter, and he cannot plead ignorance of these transactions to shield him from condign punishment. But let us look into some of these *precious* records. Why here are three individuals, all foreigners, coming before this Judge, each applying to be naturalized and each swearing as a witness for the other—a kind of triangular perjury. A. B and C appear before Judge Elliott; B and C swear positively that they have known A for five years; that A arrived under the age of 18; that they (B and C) are citizens of the United States themselves, for this (although not necessary) is sworn to in the affidavit; and then A and C turn round and swear for B, and upon this testimony is naturalized; and this is done under the very eye of the Judge, who nevertheless permits each one with a title to citizenship. Could the Judge be ignorant that perjury was committed. A child of eight years of age, a school boy, would readily detect this imposition. And yet it escapes the penetration of this Judge! Can his motive for one moment be a question of doubt? It was for the purpose of lucre—of filthy lucre—to get the pitiful sum of $3 for each paper. The law was in his power, and it was money that tempted him, for he was discredited and violated. It was money that tempted him, and he did not hesitate to step beyond his duty and to violate his oath.

(To be continued.)

LATEST DATES.			
Boston	March 21	London	Feb. 18
New-York	March 22	Liverpool	Feb. 9
Philadelphia	March 22	Paris	Feb. 7
Washington	March 23	Havre	Feb. 10
Baltimore	March 23	Mexico	March 16
Charleston	March 25	Tampico	March 2
Cincinnati	March 21	Vera Cruz	March 25
Louisville	March 24	Houston	March 27
Havana	March 22	Galveston	March 26

MONEY MARKET.

Commercial	25@27	₩ cent. dis
Consolidated	34@36	do
Citizens'	56@58	do
Improvement	64@66	do
Atchafalaya	36@38	do
Exchange	30@32	do
Orleans		
United States Treasury Notes—		
$1,000 bills,		
$500 bills,	} 1@1	do
$50 and $100 bills		
Kentucky	par@1	₩ cent. dis
Tennessee	1@2	do
First Municipality Notes	par@1	do
Second Municipality do	par@1	do
Third Municipality do	25@30	do
Alabama	7@8	do
Ohio	5@6	do
Illinois	none	
Indiana	1@2	do
Texas Treasury Notes	12@13 cents on dollar.	
Do. Bonds	15@17	" " do.

Commercial.

NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY NIGHT,
APRIL 2, 1844.

Business has maintained a heavy and inactive appearance during the last few days, caused in a great measure by the non-arrival of later intelligence from Europe, which has kept the Cotton market in a very dull state, affecting likewise other dependent interests to an equal extent. The Steamer's accounts is therefore expected with intense interest, and after its reception we shall no doubt witness an increased degree of activity in every department of trade.

The weather has been dry, but very cold for the season.

COTTON—Arrived since the 29th ult. of Louisiana and Mississippi, 9,286 bales—Tennessee & North Alabama, 1,010—Arkansas, 42—Mobile, 336—Texas, 44; together, 10,818 bales; making the total receipts since the 1st of September, 725 137 bales, against 661,719 at the same period last year.—Cleared, in the same time, for Liverpool, 13,711 bales—Bremen, 622—Marseilles, 198—Havana, 440—New York, 697—Boston, 86; together, 15,742 bales; making a reduction in stock of 5,936 bales; and leaving on hand, inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared this day, a stock of 239,736 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

1843. Sept. 1, stock on hand		4,521
Received last three days	10,518	
previously	714,613	
		725,137
		729,654
Cleared last three days	15,742	
previously	466 772	
		482,515
		247,340
Deduct this amount burnt at the Orleans Press		7,612
Stock this evening, April 2		239 736

At the date of our last report we left the Cotton market quiet, but firm, as there was a disposition to hold off on both sides for later accounts from Europe. The Steamer's news having since failed to arrive, has brought business to a complete stand, and the sales of the past three days only amount to 2,500 bales, of which 1,000 on Saturday, 900 yesterday, and 600 to day. Prices are unchanged.

We notice the above transactions as follows:—170 bales Louisiana & Mississippi, at 7½—166 do at 7 1-16c—91 do at 6½c 50 do at 7½—124 do at 7½c—76 do at 10,c—173 do at 7½c—84 do at 6½c—76 do at 7½c—176 do at 9c—116 do at 7½c—74 do at 7½—250 do at 7½c—and 214 do at 7½ and 7½c ₩ lb.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

Louisiana and Mississippi.		*Tennessee and N. A.*	
Trash and inferior	6 @ 6½	Trash and Inferior	6 @ 6½
Ordinary	6½@ 7½	Ordinary	6½@ 7
Middling	7 @ 7½	Middling	7½@ 7½
Good Middling	7½@ 8	Good Middling	7½@ 8
Middling Fair	8½@ 00	Middling Fair	00 @ 00
Fair	9½@ 00	Fair	00 @ 00
Good Fair	10 @ 00	Good Fair	00 @ 00
Good and fine	10 @ 00	Good and fine	00 @ 00

TOBACCO.—Subsequent to the extensive business noticed in our report of Friday night last, the market assumed a more quiet appearance, and the sales since then have been on a limited scale, amounting to about 240 hhds. Prices which, towards the close of last week, were weakening, have now fairly given way, and we quote inferior and common lots, 1½@1½c, for X, 2½c for seconds, and 3½c for firsts; for lots, 2, 3, and 4c; fine lots, 3½, 3½ and 4½c, selections, 3½, 3½, and 5½c. ₩ lb.

Arrived, since the 28th ult. 71 7 hhds.—Cleared, in the same time, for Bremen, 324 hhds—Liverpool, together, 840 hhds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

1843 Sept 1, stock on hand		3,846
Received last three days	747	
previously	23,727	
		24,474
		28 320
Cleared last three days	840	
previously	20,900	
		21 740
Stock this evening, March 29		6,580

SUGAR.—Since last Friday a brisk demand has prevailed for Sugar, and prices have a tendency to advance. The stock in the hands of factors, and part of it going into store on speculation. We quote inferior and ordinary, 5½ @ 5½c; but there is scarcely a hhd on the Levee to which the inside figure, of fair, 6 @ 6½c; prime, 6½ @ 6½c; choice, 7 @ 7½c. ₩ lb. On plantation there is very little Sugar remaining unsold, and we are not informed of any transactions since our last.

HAVANA SUGARS.—The demand is good at our previous figures, say, for brown, 6 @ 6½c—Yellow, 7½ @ 7½c—White, 8½ @ 10c ₩ lb.

MOLASSES.—Prices have advanced a shade since our last, accompanied with a good demand, and we now quote good lots, in Cypress barrels, 24½c ₩ gallon. Oak barrels 25 @ 25½c. Small lots on plantation are selling at 20c. ₩ gallon.

FLOUR.—The increased arrivals since our last have imparted additional heaviness to the market, although the demand has somewhat improved, and we hear of sales of about 4000 barrels at $4 25 @ 4 35, which are the present quotation for common brands of superfine. Sales of brands of Illinois and Missouri Flour are selling at $4 50 ₩ barrel.

WESTERN PRODUCE.—The Provision market continues to suffer under increased receipts and accumulating stocks, and buyers are not prepared to operate largely as they anticipate further heavy supplies, and lower rates. The demand for Pork has been moderate, and we quote Mess $9 37½ @ $9 50—M. O. $8 7c—Prime $7 ₩ brl. Bulk Pork 4½ ₩ 100 lb. The transactions in Beef are confined to retail lots, as has been the case for some time past, but an increase in receipts has caused prices to give way, and we now quote Mess $8 00 ₩ barrel, $4 75 in half barrels—Prime, $4 25 @ $4 50 ₩ brl. The demand for Lard extends to the very inferior and strictly choice qualities, while the intermediate descriptions, constituting the bulk of the stock, are neglected—prices for all qualities, range from 4½ @ 5½c ₩ lb. Bacon is arriving in considerable quantities, but the demand is good, and prices are sustained. We quote Sides 4½—Shoulders, 3½ @ 3c—Ham, 4½ @ 4½c—Canvassed do 4½ @ 5c—Sugar-cured do 6 @ 6½c ₩ lb.

WHISKEY.—There is no change in the market since our last, if we except a slight improvement in the demand, but prices are the same—19½c @ 19½c for rectified. Common, 20½@ 21c ₩ gallon.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—The sales since our last have been limited, but the market has lost none of its steadiness, and holders are equally as firm as before. We quote Kentucky Bagging, 13½ @ 14½c, cash; and 14½ @ 16c, on time.—Kentucky Bale Rope, 5 @ 5½c, according to terms and quality.

COFFEE.—A cargo of 5000 sacks Rio has been received since our last and remains unsold. The balance of the stock is in store, and sales are made at 6½ @ 7c.—Havana, 6 @ 7c. according to quality.—Laguayra, 7 @ 7½ cts. ₩ lb.

BUTTER.—The better qualities of Western are in demand at 10 @ 12c ₩ lb., whilst the low descriptions are neglected at 6 @ 7c.—Goshen is scarce at 20 @ 22c ₩ lb.

CANDLES.—There is no change in the market since our last. We quote New Bedford, 30 @ 31c.—Nantucket, 29 @ 30c. ₩ lb.

RICE.—We quote $2 62½ @ $2 75 ₩ 100 lbs. with a moderate demand. No supplies have arrived since our last.

SALT.—There have been no large sales since our last. From store prices are the same, viz: for coarse, $1 00 @ $1 10, and Fine, $1 25 @ $1 40 ₩ sack. There is nothing doing in Turks Island.

EXCHANGE.—There has been a moderate demand for Exchange since our last, at former rates: London, 5½ @ 6 ₩ cent. prem.—Paris, 5f 27½ @ 5f 40—New York, 60 ds, 2½ @ 2½ ₩ cent. dis.—Checks, 1½ @ 1½ ₩ cent. dis.

EXCHANGE OUT DOORS.

Sterling	5½ @ 6	₩ ct. prem.
France	5 27½ @ 5 40	
New York, 60 days sight	2½ @ 2½	₩ ct. dis.
do. 30 days sight checks	00 @ 00	₩ ct. "
do. 10 days sight	00 @ 00	₩ ct. "
do. sight checks	1½ @ 1½	₩ ct. "
Philadelphia, 60 ds	1½ @ 2½	₩ ct. "
do. sight	[illegible]	
Boston, at 60 days	[illegible]	

FREIGHTS.—No change has taken place in this department since our last. We refer to quotations at foot.

FREIGHTS.

Cotton ₩ lb. to Liverpool		19/32d.
do	Havre	1½ @ 0c.
do	New York	5/16 @ ½c
do	Boston	5/16 @ ½c
Tobacco ₩ hhd. to Cowes, &c.		00s 0d.
do	London, direct	00s 0d.
do	New-York	$4 00 @ $5 00
do	Boston	$6 00 @ $6 25
do	Philadelphia	$6 00 @ $6 00
Sugar and Molasses from coast, ₩ hhd.		$4 75 @ $5 00
from the city		$3 50 @ $4 00
Flour to the north,		00 @ 56c
Lard ₩ keg, 100 to the north,		$1 00 @ $2 00 ₩ ton
Pork ₩ brl. to the north,		75 @ 80

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

To the Gentlemen of the Bar:

The Presiding Judge of this Court having arrived, Counsel are notified that on Wednesday the 3rd April, the Court will proceed to hear and determine the Court Causes as they stand upon the docket.

The Jury cases will be taken up on monday the 8th April. a3

☞ The attention of the public is called to the sale of property in the First and Third Municipalities this day at 12 o'clock, by M. Barnett, Jr. at the City Exchange, St Louis street.

☞ Balm of Columbia, the only useful thing for the hair, is sold genuine at 22 Magazine street, and Hay's Liniment is warranted to cure the piles.

☞ No case of rheumatism or gout can be found that the Indian Vegetable Elixir internally, and Liniment externally, will not cure. It is sold at 22 Magazine street; and the Magical Pain Extractor, that cure all external sores, and is warranted.

☞ The Head Ache Remedy, at 22 Magazine street, will cure every case of sick headache, whether hereditary or nervous.

☞ To remove the deepest seated freckles, no more is necessary than to use the Chinese Eradicator, at 22 Magazine street, letting it remain on the part only two minutes, and to remove hair from the face or arms about two minutes only.

☞ Will one neglect the only remedy to be relied on for the cure of Consumption, Connel's Mexican Balsam, sold at 22 Magazine street. One of the utmost degree of certainty in its effects, that the person cannot believe that his lungs are rotten, is that the person cannot believe... [illegible]

☞ The schooner ALEXANDRIA, Capt Robinson, from Havana, will commence discharging this morning at the lower Picayune Tier. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee. T TOBY & BOGERT, 70 Camp. a3

☞ Packet barque RAMMOHON ROY, Capt Cutts, from New York—This vessel will commence discharging this day opposite post 14, Second Municipality. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee. T TOBY & BOGERT, 70 Camp. a3

☞ Messrs Bernsley & Co, Jose Domingo & Morse, V. Quedras & Co, consignees per schooner ALEXANDER, from Havana, as also the consignees of 2 cases segars marked M B, No 1 & 2, will please make known their residence to the discharging clerk on the Levee, or their goods will be stored at their expense and risk. T TOBY & BOGERT, 70 Camp. a3

☞ NOTICE. A valuable House and Lot, situated in Customhouse street between Bourbon and Dauphine, will be sold this day by John M Bach, belonging to the estate of A Rash. The property rents for seventy-five dollars per month. a3

☞ CARD—For ST. LOUIS, Alton, and Illinois River. The good substantial fast running steamer BELLE OF ATTAKAPAS, Captain W Main, will leave as above, THIS DAY, at 4 o'clock, P M. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN, 44 Poydras street. a3

☞ Messrs W C Baker, C Huntingdon, Geo Jones, and G H Torrey, consignees per bark ROMMAHON ROY, from New York—also the consignees of the following goods to order: 40 doz pails, marked F H Cossett; N Cutter, 7 quarter casks pure cinnamon, 10 boxes; Jno Keller, 40 cases hats; will please make known their residence to the discharging clerk on the Levee, or their goods will be stored at their expense and risk. T TOBY & BOGERT, 70 Camp street. a3

☞ The ship CLYDE, for Liverpool, will clear this day. Shippers will please make out their exports early. L H GALE, 93 Common. a3

☞ The ship CHARLESTON is discharging her cargo opposite the Mint. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee. JOHN A MERRITT & Co, 58 Camp. a3

☞ NOTICE.—The packet ship GASTON, Eldridge, master, from New York is now discharging, opposite the Vegetable Market. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee. HULLIN & WOODRUFF, 60 Camp st. a3

☞ The ship ARKANSAS, from New York, Captain Burgess, is now discharging opposite the Vegetable Market; consignees are particularly requested to attend to the receipt of their goods. AARON COHEN, Agent. 90 Common. a3

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, New Orleans, April 2nd, 1844.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in conformity to an act entitled: "An act to provide for the better administration of the Louisiana Penitentiary," approved March 25th, 1844, proposals will be received for three months from this date, at this office, for the lease of the Penitentiary for the term of five years. The terms and conditions prescribed by said act, on which the lease may be made, are as follows:—

1st—Approved security in the sum of twenty five thousand dollars for the faithful performance of the contract.

2nd—Lessee to conduct the Penitentiary at his own expense, and to make no change in the present treatment of the prisoners, not authorized by law.

3d—The labor of the convicts to be chiefly confined to cotton and woolen manufactures, negro shoes, and cotton bagging and bale rope; no business or mechanical work to be pursued for profit, which may come in competition with the mechanics of Baton Rouge.

4th—Lessee to bind himself to put up, without delay, the necessary machinery for the making of bagging and rope; to complete the present preparations for the manufactory of cotton and woolen goods, for which purpose the Governor is authorized to loan him fifteen thousand dollars, to be repaid at the end of the lease, the lessee paying on the amount, semi-annually, interest at the rate of six per centum per annum.

5th—All manufactured articles and materials on hand to be received by the lessee at an appraised value; for the amount of which he is to give his bond payable at the end of the contract, bearing six per centum, to be paid semi-annually; and should the contract not be renewed, the State to be bound to receive in like manner all similar articles as may then be on hand, all machinery, tools to be appraised and received for,—the lessee binding himself to return the same in like condition, or others of equal value, at the expiration of his term.

6th—The profits of the Penitentiary, for the first two years of the lease, to be for the exclusive benefit of the lessee, what may be made during the remaining period of the lease, to be divided between him and the State, in such proportions as may be stipulated for in the contract.

7th—That for any violation of his contract, the Governor may, with the consent of the Board of the Directors, put an end to the lease, or suspend the lessee.

Persons disposed to propose for the lease, are invited to do so as early as possible, as the interest of the lessee, as well as that of the State, will be promoted by the contract being closed at an early date, which may become absolute by necessary under the provisions of the law.

A. MOUTON, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

N. B.—The Editors of the Globe, at Washington City, and of the Louisville Advertiser, will please publish this notice during three months, if not otherwise directed, and forward their accounts to the Governor for payment. a3

UNION BANK OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans, 2nd April, 1844.

THIS BANK will be closed on Good Friday, the 5th inst. Notes and bills maturing on said day, will have to be paid on the preceding Thursday, and notes for discount must be offered on Wednesday, the 3d inst. FRED. FREY, Cashier. a3

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS INSURANCE Co, New Orleans, April 2, 1844.

AGREEABLY to an amendment of the Charter of the Institution an election for seven Directors will be held at the office of the Company on Saturday, the 13th instant, between the hours of ten A. M. and two P. M. JOHN PEMBERTON, Secretary. a3

CITY BANK, New Orleans, April 2 1844.

THIS Bank will be closed on Friday next, the 5th inst. (Good Friday). Notes and bills falling due on that day will be payable on Thursday, the 4th inst. R J PALFREY, Cashier. a3

MANILLA SEGARS. To smokers.

THE undersigned announces to the connoisseurs, and the public in general, that he has just received a large assortment of Superior Manilla Segars, which added to his extensive assortment of Prime Havana Segars already on hand, he offers for sale cheap. F. LANFRANCO, Segar Store, St. Louis st—near the Exchange. a3

SECOND VOLUME OF BARBOUR'S CHANCERY REPORTS.

A TREATISE ON THE PRACTICE of the Court of Chancery, with an Appendix of Precedents. By Oliver L. Barbour, Esqr., in 2 vols. complete; the second Vol. to be had separate. For sale by ALEXANDER LEVY & Co, Law Booksellers and stationers, Corner of Camp & Gravier streets. a3

SUNDRIES—40 bxs Swiss absynth, Vernin and Lecoul Pernod; 120 do do do brandy; 20 do Kirsch; 20 do cherries in brandy, Rodin Brothers; 20 do Curaçoa do Holland; 25 do Maraschino do; 30 do truits in brandy; large and small glasses jars; 40 boxes assorted cordials; 20 do baskets Marseilles Oil, Plagniol & Fossel; 120 do do Bordeaux; 25 do 50c. sardines and extra fine Champagne; 10 bxs sardines in bxs and hf bxs; 100 baskets empty bottles; 24 do Vignes; 30 do Marseilles soap; 30 do salted meats, olives, anchovies and others; 40 do white wine; 30 do vermicelli and macaroni; for sale by DARAN, QUEYROUZE & Co, 11 & 15 St Louis. a3

WINES.—300 casks Bordeaux, St. Julien, St. Estephe, Montferrant and Queyries; 100 do Margaux, St. Julien Medoc; 20 do Pauillac Medoc; 140 do Chateau Larose, Lafitte; 40 do Sauternes, Graves, Barsac & Bergerac, &c; 50 do Sauternes, Barsac & Bergerac, Grousset and Kirchner; 30 do red wine, St. Julien; Barsac & Sauterne; 60 do do Burgundy. DARAN, QUEYROUZE & Co, 11 & 15 St Louis. a3

WINES, &c.—6 pipes Madeira; 100 bbls Madeira from New York gin; 40 do dry Malaga; 50 do port; 50 do proofs; 40 do domestic rum, 45 do white Boston rum; 10 pipes Holland gin; in store and for sale by DARAN, QUEYROUZE & Co, 11 & 15 St Louis. a3

BRANDY—20 half pipes Cognac, 4th proof, Castillon, Dupuy and Damon; 10 do do do; 10 eighth do do; 2 half do de first proof fine Champagne, Olivier; 6 qr do do; 12 eighth do do do; 10 qr do do de Godard; in store and for sale by DARAN, QUEYROUZE & Co 11 & 15 St Louis. a3

COFFEE.—180 bags green Rio coffee; 21 bxs white Havana sugar; 121 bags green Havana coffee; 80,000 Canones, Damas and Regalias segars; for sale by DARAN, QUEYROUZE & Co, 11 and 15 St. Louis. a3

HAVANA LEAF TOBACCO—37 bales Vuelta de Abajo wrappers and fillers, landing ex schooner Alexander and for sale by FRANCIS LAMPRE, 38 Old Levee. a3

SOAP and CANDLES—150 boxes Cincinnati soap; 80 do starch, for sale by HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN, 44 Poydras. a3

BACON—40 casks prime Cincinnati bacon sides, and 23 casks hams, in store and for sale by HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN, 44 Poydras. a3

HAMS—100 barrels sugar cured family hams, in store, and for sale by HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN, 44 Poydras. a3

SOAP, STARCH & CANDLES—200 bxs on hand and for sale by BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co, 92 Tchoupitoulas. a3

BACON—160 casks hams, shoulders and sides for sale by BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co, 92 Tchoupitoulas. a3

PORK—300 bbls mess prime M O P O and blade, for sale by BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co, 92 Tchoupitoulas. a3

BEEF—40 brls Prime beef, for sale by BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co, 92 Tchoupitoulas. a3

CORN—1,000 bags white corn, in store, and for sale by BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co, 92 Tchoupitoulas. a3

BALE ROPE—50 cls Missouri for sale by BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co, 92 Tchoupitoulas. a3

OATS—100 sacks now landing and for sale by BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co, 92 Tchoupitoulas. a3

PORK—300 brls prime and 50 do soft Mess for sale by GEO & ROB'T BUCHANAN & Co, 92 Tchoupitoulas. a3

TWINE—44 bales, received per steamer Diamond and for sale by GEO & ROB'T BUCHANAN & Co, 92 Tchoupitoulas. a3

WHISKEY—10 brls old Bourbon, very superior, rec'd from steamer Diamond and for sale by G & R BUCHANAN & Co, 82 Tchoupitoulas. a3

FRENCH BALZORINES, an entirely New Article—2 boxes, for sale by DUFOUR, DURAND & Co, 26 Chartres. a3

FRENCH JACONAT, New Patterns—2 boxes receive and for sale by DUFOUR, DURAND & Co, 26 Chartres. a3

COFFEE—189 bags landing ex schr Alexander, from Havana and for sale by E TROISGROS, 26 Old Levee. a3

SUGAR—101 boxes white and brown, landing ex schr Alexander from Havana and for sale by E TROISGROS, 26 Old Levee. a3

BOOTS, SHOES & BROGANS—2000 cases comprising a complete assortment of fresh and seasonable goods, for sale by R O HOBBS, 12 Customhouse. a3

HAVANA COFFEE—347 bags best prime green coffee, landing ex Schooner Alexander and for sale by FRANCIS LAMPRE, 38 Old Levee. a3

BEEF—Mess and prime, in inspection and for sale by HARTWELL KIDDER & CARMAN, 44 Poydras. a3

TOBACCO—4 hhds Missouri leaf, in store and for sale by HARTWELL KIDDER & CARMAN, 44 Poydras. a3

PORK—130 brls prime pork at Bozant's inspection, for sale by HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN, 44 Poydras st. a3

WINES—80 bls imitation Madeira from Marseilles; now landing ex ship Gaston and for sale by DARAN, QUEYROUZE & Co 11 & 15 St Louis. a3

CUBA TOBACCO—One hundred bales wrappers and fillers of best quality, for sale by FRANCIS LAMPRE, 38 Old Levee. a3

HAVANA SEGARS—50,000 assorted qualities, landing ex schooner Alexander, for sale by J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee. a3

HAVANA SEGARS—All kind of choice brands in store for sale by J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee. a3

HAVANA WHITE SUGAR—Landing from schr Alexander and for sale by FRANCIS LAMPRE, 38 Old Levee. a3

☞ NOTICE.—Persons whose landed property is situated within the limits of Municipality No 2, are informed that the collection of the ordinary and special taxes for the year 1843, will begin on the 1st May next. New Orleans, March 31st. J F DU GARRY, Treasurer 2d Municipality. a1—30t

OFFICIAL.
Office of Auditor of Auction Sales, New Orleans, April 1st, 1844.

IN OBEDIENCE to the first section of an act entitled, An act to create the office of Auditor on Auction Sales in and for the City of New Orleans and for other purposes, approved March 18th, 1839—

I do hereby certify that the following named persons have been appointed Auctioneers in and for the City of New Orleans, and that they have duly complied with the provisions of said act, viz:

A Abat,	Peter Conne,	Jos Lecarpentier,
J B Blache	Jos. Dupuis,	J A Noble,
M Barnett, Jr.,	A Devall,	J P Phillips,
W Berger,	B Dupuy,	P H Pettipain,
J A Beauregard,	P Fernandez,	St V Saucier,
J M Bach,	J W Furness,	P E Tricou,
P Connet,	L A Garidel,	A J Vanwinkle,
F M Conset,	John Hewlett,	C Vicot,
Felix Connolly,	W F Hyde,	C C Whitley
L E Charbonnet,	W E Howes,	

E TOLEDANO, Auditor. a1

LOUISIANA ASSOCIATION OF VETERANS OF 1814 AND 1815.

A Meeting will be held at the usual rendezvous on Wednesday, 3d April, at 6 P M., on business of importance. By order, H. W. PALFREY, Secretary. a2—3t

FASHIONABLE GOODS & FANCY ARTICLES. No 94 Chartres street, between Conti and Bienville.

MLLE. Z. ROBIT & Co, respectfully informs the ladies of New Orleans and the country, that they have opened a store of FASHIONABLE GOODS AND FANCY ARTICLES. They hope by the care and attention with which they will fulfil the orders addressed to them to merit general confidence. a2—3t

THE copartnership existing under the name of A. CAPDEVIELLE & CUCULLU is dissolved by expiration of contract. A. Capdevielle remains to operate the liquidation of said firm. A. CAPDEVIELLE, PAUL CUCULLU. New Orleans, April 1st, 1844.

N. B.—The undersigned will continue the same branch of business on his own account. A CAPDEVIELLE.

NOTICE TO FAMILIES.

MR. F. WEIL, manufacturer of pianos being about to leave for Europe, has the honor to inform the public and families desirous of purchasing Pianos, that he will undertake to fulfil, with great care, the orders he may receive for the choice of these instruments. The knowledge possessed by Mr. Weil of the effect of the climate on the Piano, and the relations he has established with the best manufactories and particularly that of Messrs Pleyel & Co, from Paris, induce him to hope that his selections will satisfy those who may entrust him with their orders.

As Mr. F. Weil will return in November next, his establishment, No 321 Royal street, will continue under the direction of a first rate tuner, who will bestow the utmost care in the tuning, preserving and sale of Pianos. a2—15

MUSIC—Signor BORRA, Professor of Music, has the honor to inform the public of New Orleans that he will give lessons in Music on the following instruments: the Piano Forte, Guitar, and Singing, Violin, Alto, Violincello, Flute, Clarinet, Cornet a piston, Trombone, &c.

Signor Borra will also teach the Theory of Music which is indispensable for pupils who desire to excel in this art. He requires only one month to prove the advantages of this method, which is the same practised in the Conservatory of Paris, Germany and Italy.

His terms are exceedingly moderate.

Those who desire further particulars are requested to apply personally, or a line addressed to him through the post office, shall meet with punctual attention.

Please apply or address to No 124 Tchoupitoulas st.

Signora Borra proposes to form a Society consisting of amateurs capable of reading music tolerably. He will provide a suitable place, together with the music and necessary apparatus. The terms will be $4 per month; which price is charged solely to defray necessary expenses. As soon as the amateurs are able to execute six morceaux, they will be allowed tickets of invitation for their friends and relatives, without any extra charge. As soon as a class is formed, a place of rendezvous will be designated. a1

NOTICE.

DETAINED at the jail of the parish of St John the Baptist, a negro named RANDOLPH, says he belongs to Mr W Thompson, 6 miles below New Orleans. Said negro has been a runaway some 6 or 7 months.

Also the negro named SAM, says he belongs to Mr Davenport, of Bayou Manchac. Said negro speaks English only—he is strong, robust and very black.

The owners of said slaves are requested to withdraw them conformably to law. Parish of St John the Baptist, March 28 1844. A LUMINAIS, Sheriff. m29

LEECHES.

A NEW DEPOT OF LEECHES at the corner of Moreau and France streets 3d Municipality; Green Leeches, first quality, at 16 cts; second do, at 14 cts.

All the Leeches sold in this establishment are warranted. a2—3t

SUGARS—White and brown Havana, in store, for sale by J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee. a3

HOLLAND GIN—Broomhead, Orange, and Stag brand Holland Gin, of superior quality—for sale by SCHMIDT & Co 86 Bienville. a3

DEMIJOHNS—4 gallon demijohns, landing and for sale by O H MIESEGAES, 24 Old Levee. a3

STARCH—A few barrels Havana starch, in store and for sale by F LAMPRE. a3

BACON—160 casks hams, sides and shoulders, in store, for sale by JOHN R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras. a3

SHEETING COPPER—14 to 30 oz. composition nails and brass, for sale by A L ADDISON & Co, 31 Natchez. a3

PORK—300 brls mess prime, 100 mess, 500 prime and 60 at inspection for sale by JOHN R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras. a3

BALE ROPE and TWINE—650 coils rope, and 20 bales twine, in store, for sale by JOHN R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras. a3

HAVANA COFFEE—40 bags strictly prime green coffee, landing from brig Tom and for sale by L CANTIN, 42 Gravier. a3

GUNNY BAGS—Of ship London's cargo direct importation, for sale by GEO. GREEN & BRO. 82 Gravier. a3

RIO COFFEE—11,000 bags of the cargoes of ships Victoria and Bonney, superior mountain coffee, for sale by GEO. GREEN & Bro. 82 Gravier. a3

MANILLA CORDAGE—1 6 coils 1 1-2 to 7 inch, landing from ship Danube, for sale by GEO GREEN & BRO, 82 Gravier st. a3

CHAMPAGNE WINE—Sillery Mousseux direct importation, for sale by GEO GREEN & BRO, 82 Gravier. a3

HAVANA SEGARS—42,000 now landing from the brig Tom Street, for sale by J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee. a3

BOOK SAFES—Landing from brig Long Island, 6 of Rich's Improved Patent Salamander IRON SAFES, for sale by ISAAC BRIDGE, 76 Magazine. a3

PASTE BLACKING—6 cases Dunlop's celebrated St. Albans Paste Blacking landing from ship Gaston, and for sale by ISAAC BRIDGE, 76 Magazine. a3

SUGAR—Havana box sugars, brown, white and yellow in store, and for sale by REYNAUD & FALLON, 34 Tchoupitoulas. a3

SUPERIOR FLORETE White Havana Sugar in store and for sale by REYNAUD & FALLON, 34 Tchoupitoulas st. a3

TOBACCO.—Superior, Havana leaf tobacco, Vuelta Abajo, in store and for sale by REYNAUD & FALLON, 34 Tchoupitoulas. a3

LEATHERS—Sole leather, country made, and calf skins imported from France, for sale by REYNAUD & FALLON, 34 Tchoupitoulas. a3

DEERSKINS—A small lot of Deerskins in the hair landing from steamship New York and for sale by MERLE, BEYLLE & Co, 41 Old Levee. a3

WHISKEY—200 bbls Cincinnati Rectified, landing from Express Mail, for sale by SAML BROADWELL & Co, 104 Tchoupitoulas. a1

OATS—336 sacks, in fine order, landing from steamer Congress, and for sale on the Levee by SAML. BROADWELL & Co, 104 Tchoupitoulas. a1

CASTOR OIL—95 barrels No. 1 Castor Oil, in store and for sale by JARVIS & ANDREWS, 20 Common. a1

LARD—78 kegs and 1 brl lard, landing from steamboat American Eagle, and for sale on the Levee by GEORGE & ROBERT BUCHANAN & Co, 92 Tchoupitoulas street. a1

SALARATUS AND LEMON SYRUP, &c.—10 casks saleratus; 40 boxes Underwood's lemon syrup; 150 do starch. For sale by JARVIS & ANDREWS, Wholesale Druggists, 20 Common. a1

SWEET OIL—300 baskets of fresh Olive oil, in full and half bottles—mark: J. Plagniolles & Co, Marseilles, for sale at No. 26 Chartres street, by LOISON & SILVESTER. a1

CLOTHING—90 cases cottonade pants; 10 do fancy mixtures do; 5 do blue drills do; 10 do Derry frocks; 10 do Hamilton striped shirts; in store, for sale by TUFTS & HOBART, 29 Gravier. a1

MANILLA CORDAGE—500 coils Manilla cordage assorted sizes in store and landing from Vesperian, for sale by TUFTS & HOBART, 29 Gravier. a1

SARSAPARILLA—101 bales prime Sarsaparilla landing from schooner John Barr, from Vera Cruz, for sale by JARVIS & ANDREWS, Wholesale Druggists, 20 Common st. a1

DOMESTICS—15 bales Hamilton stripes; 14 cases Lowell cottonades; 10 bales 4-4 brown sheetings; 10 cases 4-4 bleached do, in store for sale by TUFTS & HOBART, 29 Gravier. a1

NAILS—500 casks Weymouth and Old Colony nails assorted sizes, in store, for sale by TUFTS & HOBART, 29 Gravier. m30

SPERM OIL & CANDLES—6 tierces pure winter sperm oil; 100 boxes sperm candles, in store and landing from ship Vesperian, for sale by TUFTS & HOBART, 29 Gravier. m30

SPERM OIL—Winter and fall strained bleached sperm oil, and warranted to stand cold weather, for sale by J W STANTON & Co, cor Magazine and Lafayette sts. a1

BROGANS—60 cases prime kip brogans 6 to 11; 30 do 6 to 10; 5 do boys 1 to 5, just received per ship Vesperian; for sale by TUFTS & HOBART, 29 Gravier. m30

GOSHEN BUTTER and CHEESE—Prime Goshen butter and cheese, for sale by J W STANTON & Co, cor. Magazine and Lafayette sts. m30

BROGANS, BOOTS AND SHOES—Now landing from ship Timoleon in store, a general assortment of the above articles adapted to the season, for sale by FROST & Co, 10 Magazine st. m30

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS—A good assortment of silk and gingham Umbrellas, 26 @ 34 inch; and three cases mantua parasols, for sale by ISAAC BRIDGE, 76 Magazine st. m30

SOAP AND CANDLES—110 boxes No. 1 Soap; 90 half boxes Fancy Soap, in bars and cakes; 90 boxes mould tallow Candles, Wm Jackson's brand, for sale by ISAAC BRIDGE, 76 Magazine st. m30

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—1,800 cases comprising a complete assortment of fresh and seasonable goods, for sale by R O HOBBS, 12 Customhouse. m30

MESS PORK—24 bbls mess pork landing from steamboat Champlain, and for sale by GEO & ROB'T BUCHANAN & Co, 92 Tchoupitoulas. m11

WINE—40 boxes Hock Wine; 30 boxes Kirsch; 100 boxes clay Pipes; 50 kegs Boston Nails, 6, 20 and 24d, in store, for sale by E TROISGROS, 26 Old Levee. m16

OBERLI'S SPOOL COTTON—An assortment of Oberli's Persian white spool cotton, and in cotton balls, just received, for sale by WM. PREHN & Co, 36 Customhouse. m16

FLOUR—500 barrels superfine Flour, St. Clair mills; 267 do. do. do. Mills; do do Nashville mills, landing from steamboat Pawnee, for sale by MERLE, BEYLLE & Co, 41 Old Levee. m16

FRESH AND SEASONABLE GOODS.—A full assortment of Fancy goods and Domestics, for sale by SALAMON BROTHERS, 44 Canal. [illegible]

SALES THIS DAY

BY J. A. BEARD & RICHARDSON.
J. A. BARRAVAL, Auctioneer.
Valuable gang of Negroes.

WILL be sold at auction this day, Wednesday, at 12 o'clock, at the St Louis Exchange. The following gang of Negroes:

Negro man TOM, aged 25 years, and first rate warehouse man and drayman.
FRANK, 40 years, a good field hand.
JIM, 47 " a good laborer.
ROSANNA, 18 " a likely griffe woman, good washer an ironer.
WILLIAM, 30 " a good laborer.
ADELE, 19 " creole, good house-woman and nurse.
OSBOURNE, 28, a good tolerable cooper and store man.
JANE, 31, a nurse and excellent house woman, washer and ironer, and her two sons—Archy, 9 years; Cesar, 7 years.

The above negroes will be sold for cash and fully guaranteed against the vices and maladies prescribed by law. a2

BY SYKES & HYDE.
A. DEVALL, Auctioneer.

ON Wednesday, 3d instant, at 10 o'clock will be sold in their sales room, 51 Magazine street, opposite Banks' Arcade:

150 cases Boots, Brogans, Ladies and Childrens' Shoes;
40 do Russia, Cassimere, silk, Wool and Palm Leaf Hats;
12 do Ladies' Bonnets

ALSO:
An assortment of Summer Clothing. Goods will be ready for examination early on the morning of the sale.

BY JOHN M. BACH.

WILL be sold on Wednesday, April 3, at 12 M at the St. Louis Exchange. Two very valuable lots of ground in the First Municipality.

Lot No. 1 forms the corner of Bienville and Robertson Streets and Lot No. 2 joins Lot No. 1. The banquettes are all made, and the lots filled up. Terms one-third cash, and the balance in notes satisfactorily endorsed, at six and twelve months, with mortgage acts before C. Pollock, N. P.

SALES AT AUCTION

BY P E TRICOU.

WILL be sold on Thursday, the 11th instant, at twelve o'clock, at the City Exchange, St Louis street.

1. A lot of ground fronting Berrach at its intersection comprised between Berrache, Burgundy, Esplanade and Dauphine streets, having, French measure, 38 feet 3 inches front on a regular depth of 96 feet 3 inches, together with the buildings and improvements existing thereon, consisting of a brick house covered with tiles and frame depend encies.

2. Three lots of ground situated in the rear of the city, measuring 30 feet 11 inches 6 lines on Ursulines street, 32 feet 4 inches 6 lines on Johnson street, and 242 feet 9 inches on the line which separates them from the property formerly belonging to Gurle; together with the buildings and improvements existing thereon, consisting of a neat one story frame house and a two story back building.

Terms—One tenth cash, balance at 1, 2 and 3 years credit for approved endorsed notes, bearing mortgage until final payment.

Should any of the notes remain unpaid after maturity, an interest of 8 per annum will be paid, without taking advantage of that clause to delay the payment.

Acts of sale to be passed before P Laborre, notary, at the expense of the purchasers. a3, 5 8 9 10 & 11—et

BY JOHN M BACH.

WILL BE SOLD on Saturday, April 6th, at 12 o'clock M, at Bank's Arcade:—

A valuable Square of Ground, divided into lots and designated as No 72 in Faubourg Bouligny, between Apollo and Bacchus streets, nearly opposite the stopping place of the Carrollton Railroad and adjoining the squares of Mr. T Calhoun's garden and Madame Hubert.

Terms—One third cash, and the balance in notes at 6, 12 and 18 months, without endorsers.

ALSO, at the same time, several Valuable Lots in Faubourg Plaisance. Sale positive.

Terms—One third cash, and the balance for notes at 6 and 12 months credit, with endorsers. a3

BY J A BEARD & RICHARDSON, J A BONNEVAL, Auctioneer. Louisiana State Bank Stock.

WILL be sold at auction on Thursday, 4th inst. at 12 o'clock, at the St Louis Exchange, 20 shares of Louisiana State Bank Stock. a3

BY J A BEARD & RICHARDSON. J A BONNEVAL, Auctioneer. Furniture, Piano Fortes, &c.

WILL be sold at auction on Thursday 4th inst. at half past 10 o'clock, at the Camp Street Mart: A quantity of new and second hand furniture, comprising bureaus, side-boards, centre and dining tables, handsome sofas, wardrobes, armoires, chairs, bedsteads, China, glass, &c. &c.

Terms—Cash.

Also—Two good Piano Fortes, superior toned. a3

Important sale by consent of parties. New Canal Basin Lots.

BY J A BEARD & RICHARDSON. J A BONNEVAL, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold at auction on Tuesday, 16th of April, at 12 o'clock at Banks' Arcade, without reserve:

First—18 lots of ground in the square bounded by the New Basin, St Paul and Cedar streets.

Second—16 lots of ground in the square bounded by the New Basin, Cedar and Poydras streets, measuring each 30 feet front by 125 feet in depth, of various dimensions, with improvements and more fully described at the sale. The whole more fully set forth by plans by Melhausen, which will be exhibited two weeks previous to the sale.

Terms—One-third cash, the balance one and two years credit for notes without endorsers, bearing mortgage until final payment if not paid at maturity to bear interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum.

Acts of sale to be completed within ten days from date of adjudication or the property will be re-sold for account and risk of the purchasers after 48 hours notice in two of the city journals.

Acts of sale before Jules Mossy, not. pub., at the expense of purchasers. m16

BY J A BEARD & RICHARDSON. J A BONNEVAL, Auctioneer. Positive Cash Sale—By consent of parties.

WILL be sold at auction on Saturday, 20th April, at 12 o'clock, at Banks' Arcade, without reserve:

A certain lot of ground measuring 30 feet 10 inches 6-8 front on the east side of Treme street, between Canal and Jackson streets, having a depth between parallel lines of 3 feet 1 inches, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, consisting of a well built (brick) two story dwelling, divided into 2 tenements with kitchen, yard and other dependencies.

Terms—Cash.

Act of sale before W. Y. Lewis, Esq. notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. m16

FIRST MUNICIPALITY STEAM FERRY OPPOSITE THE PUBLIC SQUARE.

☞ Fare reduced to Five Cents.

FROM date and during the summer months, the Boats will run from daylight until 9 o'clock at night; and on Sundays and Holidays, until 9 o'clock.

Families desirous of crossing the River with their children, or carriages, &c. can do so with the greatest security, the Boats having Safety Valves attached to the boilers and being well secured. Persons wishing to cross over their Horses and Carriages to take a country drive can do so with the greatest facility, the wharves on both sides being in excellent order.

PRICES:

For each passenger	5 cents.
" Horse and rider	25
" Horse and dray	30
" Horse and waggon	50
" Two horses and carriage	75
" Horse and cart	25

Planter's carts on Sundays.
ROBERT MURPHY.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.

THE price of fresh flour being this day $4 50 per barrel (in specie) according to the tariff bakers will give 30 ounces of bread for ten cents during the ensuing week, commencing on Monday 1st of April, 1844.

The loaves of second quality, or three for ten cents will have the same weight.

New Orleans, March 30th, 1844.
(Signed) WM. FRERET, Mayor.

FISHING TACKLE.

JOHN CONROY, Fishing Tackle manufacturer, No. 53 Fulton street, New York, has now for sale a complete assortment of tackle of every description, and which can be seen at No. 36, St. Charles street under the Verandah and purchased at moderate prices. Anglers and dealers are invited to inspect his stock.

N. B.—J. C. will remain but a few weeks longer, being obliged to hasten to business in New York.

Calcutta Bamboos and Salmon Silkworm (Gut for sale. march 28—3m

NOTICE TO SMOKERS.

WRIGHT'S IMPROVED CACHOU AROMATISE, for diffusing an agreeable perfume to the breath and removing an odoriferous perfume... [illegible] the taste and smell occasioned by smoking, &c. Depot at DAVID & CHASE, 36 Chartres. f24

A CARD.

MR. CLISBEY, PROFESSOR OF DANCING, has the honor to inform the ladies and gentlemen of New Orleans that his DANCING ACADEMY will be opened at No. 5 Carondelet street, between Canal and Common sts, on the 1st of November next; and on the same day he will commence giving lessons in the Academies of Madame Bourree, 14 Rampart street; Madame Granet, 30 Bourbon street; Madame Montgomery, 12 Apollo street; Misses Prescott, 201 Camp street; and at the Institution of J F Buffet, at Bourbon street.

A class for Gentlemen will be opened from 8 till 10 o'clock in the evening. o30—6m

BALZORINE CAMELEON—The subscribers have just received one case of this beautiful article for dresses of new style and patterns, which they will sell at a lower price than the same goods have ever been sold for. The ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. MONGOB & DAVOCK, 56 Canal st, between St. Phillip & Dumaine.

COTTONADES, &c.—Log cabin cottonades, new style do; Henry Clay do; striped do, corduroy do; Hamilton do; diagonal twilled do; Methuen drills; Hamilton do; Chester do, for sale for cash by NORTH & BROTHERS, Magazine st, corner of common. m30 1w

IRISH LINEN.—The subscribers offer for sale by the package, a full assortment of 4-4 white Irish Linen in cases and bales; low priced to extra fine: 6-4, 7-8 and 10-4 diaper; 7, 8 and 10-4 damask cloth, 7-8 to 4-4, and 5-8 damask napkins; huck-a-back; 3-4 brown Holland; 4-4 Britannias, and Cambric handkerchiefs. WM PREHN & Co, 36 Customhouse. m22

LINEN DRILL—A few cases of 3-4 white linen drill of superior quality, just received, in store, for sale by WM. PREHN & Co, 36 Customhouse. m22

FLOUR—200 bbls superfine flour, for sale by HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN, 44 Poydras. m27

CHEESE—30 casks prime western for sale by SAMUEL BROADWELL & CO, 104 Tchoupitoulas st. m27

PEACH BRANDY—25 bbls very fine for sale by SAMUEL BROADWELL & CO, 104 Tchoupitoulas st. m26

CANDLES—81 boxes sperm candles, landing from ship Vesperian, for sale by WM FROST & Co, 26 Old Levee. m26

HATS—6 cases tarpaulin hats, landing from ship Vesperian, for sale by WM FROST & Co, 26 Old Levee. m26

SHAD—100 brls No 1 shad, for sale low, to close a consignment, by TUFTS & HOBART, 29 Gravier. m29

BLUE LICK WATER—20 bbls received per steamer J. Hickman, Diadem, and Paul Jones, for sale by JAS A SHAW, Druggist, Verandah corner. m16

CODFISH—200 boxes landing from ship Vesperian, for sale by TUFTS & HOBART, 29 Gravier. m16

GOSHEN BUTTER AND P A CHEESE—Prime Goshen butter and P A cheese in fine order, for sale by J W STANTON & Co, cor Magazine & Lafayette. m16

HOLLAND GIN—Steamboat, orange and stag brands Holland gin of superior quality, for sale by SCHMIDT & Co, 86 Bienville. m16

HATS—A general assortment of broad brim and fashionable beaver, silk, cassimere, Russia and napt hats, for sale by FROST & Co, 10 Magazine. m27

BROGANS, BOOTS AND SHOES—A general assortment of the above goods constantly for sale by FROST & Co, 10 Magazine. m27

FAMILY HAMS—20 bbls family hams in store, for sale by HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN, 44 Poydras. m27

SARDINES IN OIL—1,000 boxes and half boxes, new crop, landing ex ship Gaston, from Havre, for sale by AUGTE MOLIER, No. 26 St. Louis st. m27

BOOTS, SHOES and BROGANS—100 cases, landing from ship Vesperian, for sale by R J HOBBS, 12 Customhouse. m27

SPERM OIL AND CANDLES—Bleached Winter and fall strained sperm oil and warranted pure, and sheep... for sale by J W STANTON & Co, cor Magazine & Lafayette. [illegible]