The New-Orleans Bee.

NEW-ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 21, 1844.

No 252: VOL V.—NEW SERIES. VOL XVIII—WHOLE NO 1478

Steam Packets.

FOR ST. LOUIS—Passenger steamer ALEX. SCOTT.—This elegant and fast running steamboat, Capt J C Swon, having her cargo engaged will positively leave for the above and intermediate ports on Friday the 23d inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M. For freight or passage apply to JOHN R SHAW & Co, Agents, 24 Poydras.

FOR ATTAKAPAS, via Atchafalaya.—The new and fast running steamer FLORENCE, having a double engine, Captain Batier, will leave on Wednesday 21st inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. and will take freight and passengers for St. Martinsville, New Iberia, Provost's Landing, [illegible], Berwick's Bay, and all intermediate landings on the Teche and the Atchafalaya. For further information apply to SAML DARBY, 21 Old Levee

The FLORENCE is chartered by Capt Batier, and has fine accommodations for passengers, she will run regularly during the season. f 21

New and splendid New Orleans and St Louis passenger steam packet J M WHITE Captain Joseph M Converse—This elegant and fast running steamer is expected to arrive on the 10th March, and will have immediate despatch. This boat was built under the superintendence of Captain Convers, expressly for the New Orleans and Saint Louis trade—the engines and boilers are entirely new and the owners have spared no expense in making her one of the most desirable passenger boats on the Mississippi river. For freight or passage, apply to JOHN R SHAW & Co, Agent, 24 Poydras f 20

Passenger steamer HIGHLANDER, Captain Alexander Brother, for St Louis—This fine light draught and fast running steamer is daily expected to arrive and will have despatch for the above and intermediate ports. For freight or passage having good accommodations, apply to JOHN R SHAW & Co. Agent, 24 Poydras f 20

FOR WHITE RIVER, Arkansas, touching at Batesville, Powhattan and Pocahontas—The fine, light draught steamer POTOSI, Capt. W E Saltmarsh, will leave as above on Wednesday the 21st inst at 4 o'clock, P M. For freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply on board or to JNO R SHAW & Co, Agents, 24 Poydras st f 19

Splendid passenger steamer ECLIPSE Capt James W Gosles, for St Louis—This well known and fast running steamboat will leave for St. Louis on Saturday 24 inst., at 4 o'clock P M, taking freight as usual for Memphis, Randolph and all intermediate ports. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to JOHN R SHAW & Co, Agents, 24 Poydras f 19

Splendid passenger steamer ECLIPSE Captain James W Gosles, for ST LOUIS This well known and fast running steamboat will arrive in port about the 27th inst and will leave for St Louis on Wednesday the 6th March at 4 o'clock P M., taking freight as usual for Memphis, Randolph and all intermediate ports. For freight or passage having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to JOHN R SHAW & Co. Agents, 24 Poydras f 10

A CARD. The steamboat MISSOURI MAIL still continues to perform her regular trips from New Orleans and Thibodeaux, every Monday and Thursday at the usual hour, 10 o'clock, A. M.

Being important to all, it is earnestly requested that shippers send their freight all to the boat by quarter before ten, as none could be received after that time.

This boat having six fine tarpaulins to cover sugar, will lend them to any merchant or planter intending to ship on her.

The Picayune will please copy six times. f 19—6t

Regular Weekly Packet for BREAUX'S BRIDGE and GRAND POINT.

The regular packet steamer LITTLE ROCK, in connection with the barge HERALD, will take freight for the above and intermediate landings—leaving New Orleans every Sunday morning. Shippers by this conveyance will avoid all expense of storage and reshipping at St Martinsville, as the Barge will always be in readiness at St Martinsville to receive the cargo of Little Rock on her arrival.

A responsible person connected with the Little Rock will be on board of the Herald to take charge of all freight shipped by her. For further information apply on board of the steamer Little Rock, or to A B BEIN, 14 Gravier. f 8

Passenger Packet Steamer MISSOURI MAIL, M. [illegible], Master.

[Prepared with Evans' Safety Guards to prevent explosion.]

This fine new boat, for the accommodation of planters below Donaldsonville on the Bayou Lafourche, will extend her trips to Thibodeaux, leaving New Orleans, as usual, every Monday and Thursday, at 10 o'clock A M. Returning will leave Thibodeaux every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock A. M.; and Donaldsonville [illegible] days, as heretofore, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 6 o'clock A. M.

Feeling confident such a packet is wanted in this trade for the speedy conveyance of passengers, the proprietor, will remain in the trade during the summer, and if encouragement will warrant, will build a small light boat to run in conjunction with the Mail to Donaldsonville, and will pledge himself (if supported) to carry freight and passengers at the most liberal prices during the whole year.

Having ample inducements will be favorably noticed by the planters and public in general, the proprietor will abide the future success of his boat by untiring exertions to please and accommodate his patrons at all times. For particulars, apply to BEAUD & LANDRY, New Orleans, MOLAIR & GAUDIN, Donaldsonville, M DAUNIS, Thibodeaux. d27

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 LAROSE, Agent, 11 Old Levee. o16

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

U. STATES MAIL STEAMER BRILLIANT. WEEKLY PACKET FOR THE COAST Donaldsonville, Plaquemine, Baton Rouge, Port Hudson, Waterloo, Bayou Sara, Point Coupee and Tunica.

Capt. J. Hart having made arrangements with the Citizens to carry the Mail on Sunday, the splendid double engine steamer BRILLIANT, will hereafter leave New Orleans every Wednesday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and Bayou Sara every Saturday, at 12 o'clock, M. and arrive in New Orleans early next morning. The rate of passage, &c, &c, is the same as charged by all good packets running the coast. For freight or passage, apply on board or to WM H AVERY, 36 Gravier st

SAMUEL TOBY, Commission Merchant, New York. j26

ADVANCES made on consignments of Cotton, sugar and other produce to my friends in New York, Boston and Baltimore. j26 WM MURE, 29 Camp st

ADVANCES made on cotton and other produce to my friends in Havre and Antwerp. WM MURE, 29 Camp st j26

ADVANCES made on cotton, tobacco, &c, to my friends in Liverpool and London. WM MURE, 29 Camp st j26

REYNAUD & FALLON have removed to No. 44 Tchoupitoulas street, opposite the National Hotel. n23—6m

CASH ADVANCES ON PRODUCE.—Liberal cash advances will be made by the subscribers on shipments of produce to our friends, Messrs Bowes, Godfrey & Robinson, New York, or Joseph Greeley, Esq, Boston. n30 PRICE & FROST, 30 Poydras.

EMILE JOHNS, Commission Merchant and importer of West-India Produce. COFFEE, SUGAR, TOBACCO, SEGARS.

A constant supply of the above for sale.

Also—A superior assortment of choice wines—Rhenish, Madeira, Champagne, Claret, French white wines, &c. &c. at No. 30 Gravier st. j21

RICE—50 tierces new crop rice, in store, and for sale by f 21 PRICE & FROST, 30 Poydras

LARD—11 bbls leaf lard, for sale by WOOD & SIMMONS, 38 Magazine

CORN in store, and at the landing, for sale by f 21 DITTRICH & Co, 141 Magazine

EXCHANGE ON BOSTON from 1 to 90 days sight, for sale by f 20 S & J P WHITNEY & Co, 73 Camp

RED BEANS—40 bbls red beans, in fine shipping order, for sale by WM. J BRYAN & Co, 26 Commerce f 20

FLOUR—800 bbls superfine flour, choice brands, in store, for sale by WM. J BRYAN & Co, 26 Commerce f 20

LARD—300 kegs and 100 bbls lard, for sale by L V HUBBARD & Co, 35 Tchoupitoulas

EXCHANGE ON BOSTON at sight and at 60 days, for sale by R G ROBB, 12 Chartres [illegible]

COFFEE—Havana green, in store, for sale by f 19 J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee

BEEF—50 bbls prime beef, for sale by f 19 JOHN R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras.

PORK—100 bbls prime for sale by f 19 JOHN R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras.

CANDLES—50 box mould candles in store, for sale by f 19 JOHN R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras

LARD—50 bbls prime leaf lard in store for sale by f 19 JOHN R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras

INDIGO—30 seroons Spanish flote indigo; 3 cases Manilla, do, for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee f 19

DOMESTIC LIQUORS—Rum, gin and brandy, R. B. in store, for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee f 19

CANTON MATTING—76 rolls, 4-4 and 6-4 in store, for sale by f 19 TUFTS & HOBART, 20 Gravier

STARCH—500 Nonantum Vale starch, in store, for sale by f 19 TUFTS & HOBART, 20 Gravier

HAVANA PRESERVES—in store, for sale by f 19 J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee

TOBACCO—Havana leaf tobacco, in store, for sale by f 19 J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee

SUGAR—Havana white and brown in store for sale by f 19 J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee

BLANKETS—3 point Gravier blankets, for sale by f 17 GEO GREEN & BRO, 80 Gravier

GRINDSTONE—40 casks for sale by f 17 GEO GREEN & BRO, 80 Gravier

BLANKETS—3 point French blankets for sale by f 17 SCHMIDT & Co, 98 Bienville.

MADEIRA WINE in bottles for sale by f 17 SCHMIDT & Co, 98 Bienville.

BROWN ROLLS—Suitable for canvassing hams, for sale by f 17 SCHMIDT & Co, 98 Bienville.

LARD—100 kegs strictly prime leaf lard for sale by DITTRICH & Co, 141 Magazine.

WHITE HAVANA SUGAR—25 boxes for sale low by f 17 L CANTIN, 43 Gravier

PIG LEAD—Just landing on the Levee for sale by f 17—1t J MAGEE, 23 St Louis st

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK, for sale by [illegible] MERLE, SEYLLE & Co, 60 Old Levee.

LARD—[illegible] kegs suitable for family use, for sale by G & R BUCHANAN & Co, 91 Tchoupitoulas

TALLOW—5 bbls landing from flatboat and for sale by L V HUBBARD & Co, 35 Tchoupitoulas

PALM LEAF HATS—10 cases assorted qualities for sale WM FROST & Co, 28 Old Levee

[illegible]—[illegible] cases assorted [illegible] hats, for sale by WM FROST & Co, 28 Old Levee

LINSEED OIL—50 bbls, first quality, for sale by A L ADDISON & Co.

[illegible]—Woodhouse Brothers' [illegible] Madeira wine, for sale by A L ADDISON & Co. f 16

[illegible] barrels prime pork [illegible], for sale by PRICE & FROST, 30 Poydras

[illegible] bbls and hf and kegs, just received and [illegible] DITTRICH & Co, 141 Magazine

[illegible] bbls common whiskey, of high proof, [illegible] for sale by DITTRICH & Co, 141 Magazine

[illegible] Eden Park Mills, [illegible] for sale by [illegible] 36 Magazine st

[illegible] G E WOODWARD, [illegible]

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY.

NEW-ORLEANS: WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB'Y. 21, 1844.

WHIG DELEGATIONS TO THE CONVENTION OF 22d FEBRUARY, 1844.

THE delegations from the country parishes are respectfully invited to report their arrival at the CLAY CLUB ROOM, corner of Customhouse street and Exchange Place, up stairs—where a Committee of the Club will be in permanent session every day this week, from 10 o'clock A M, to 3 P M.

WHIG MEETING.

A mass meeting of the whigs of New Orleans, will be held on Wednesday evening, 21st inst, at 7 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to fill the vacancy in the Senate, occasioned by the death of the Hon. ALBERT HOA.

NEW ORLEANS, February 20, 1844.

At a meeting of the Whigs of the First municipality held this evening, at the room of the Democratic Whig Association, Louis Eyma Esq., was unanimously appointed as Delegate to the State Convention, to assemble on the 22d instant, in place of the Hon. A. Hoa, deceased.

L. HERMANN, } secretaries.
J. DAVID, }

WHIG MASS MEETING TO-NIGHT.

The Whigs of New Orleans will bear in mind, that there is to be a mass meeting to-night, at the St. Louis Exchange, at which a candidate for the vacancy in the Senate, occasioned by the death of the Hon. A. Hoa, will be selected. Our friends we trust, will rally in great force and give the nominee a good start in the contest.—The election takes place on Monday next, and what is to be done, must be done quickly to ensure the success of our candidate.

Every friend of the cause should be on the alert, encouraging the tardy and emulating the brisk. The time draws on apace when no man may excuse himself from performing his share of public duty. The election that takes place between this and November, will be like the skirmishes of out-posts which often decide the fortunes of contending armies. The committees entrusted with the details of organization will have no sinecures.—They must to a man perform the duties assigned them. We are persuaded that we do not mistake the spirit of the Whigs of Louisiana, when we say they are ready and willing to meet the enemy at a moments warning. We must be minute men, brief time in play is wanted now-a-days, by those who judge aright of the tremendous issues at stake.

The whigs of the city should bear in mind also, that every parish and neighborhood of the State will have whig delegates here to bear witness to their prowess and zeal. Let them not depart in dismay. Let no one go hence disappointed at the result—but by setting them an example of successful and triumphant exertion, send them home rejoicing.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES were almost exclusively engaged yesterday in debating, modifying and adopting the various sections of a most excellent bill introduced by the committee on unfinished bill, to amend the laws relative to an auditor of auction sales. The object of the bill is to enable any individual to become an auctioneer, upon giving ten thousand dollars security. The first section makes it the duty of the Treasurer to issue a commission to any applicant who can furnish the necessary bond and security. Another section abolishes the duty of one half per cent, levied on package sales, out of which gross abuses have sprung, and re-establishes the old duty of two per cent. The bill will pass the house without any opposition as to the principle involved; though the details have necessarily created great diversity of opinion.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Council of the Second Municipality was not in session last evening.

MARDI GRAS.—This time honored festival is fast falling into disuse. The turn out yesterday was but thin and exhibited little of the liveliness and fun which formerly characterized it. It was in fact little else than a grotesque mummery.

The Washington Total Abstinence Society will meet this evening, at half past 7 o'clock, at No. 82 Julia street, to make arrangements for the celebration of the 22d February. On the 22d inst. the Society will meet at the New Baptist Church, 66 Julia street, at half past 7 o'clock. The public is invited to attend both meetings.

LOCKED UP.—James Heath alias Rae, one of the "swell mob," who prides himself upon the handsome manner in which he can pick a pocket, yesterday morning fell into the hands of the Phillistines of the Second Municipality and was forthwith committed to the tender mercies of Captain Eldridge, for the purpose of permitting him to gratify his picking propensities, upon some of those large piles of oakum with which his commodious mansion is infested.

SENT DOWN.—James Hays, Robert Pullem and the notorious John Smith, were yesterday committed by Recorder Baldwin as dangerous and suspicious persons to thirty days confinement in the Workhouse.

BOXIANA.—A milling match came off yesterday at 2 o'clock, 26 miles below the city, in the parish of Plaquemines, between Tom O'Donnell and Bill Ford, for $500 aside. O'Donnell was proclaimed the Victor after they had fought thirty-six rounds, and appeared as fresh after he had completed his task as he was at the commencement. Ford was considerably punished, particularly about the face, and was evidently unable to contend with his antagonist, for several rounds previous to the conclusion of the fight. The knowing ones, who had been backing Ford at the odds of $100 to $50, before the fight, after a few rounds, were offering to hedge their bets by giving the same odds on O'Donnell, who won every round during the conflict, and was not in any one of them moved off of his pegs. Ford was knocked down thirty-six times, and on time being called for the thirty-seventh round, being unable to answer the call, he was led out of the ring by his seconds. The fight lasted an hour and thirty-six minutes.

Three steamboats were chartered to convey the parties and spectators to the ground, who left the city at 9 o'clock in the morning. The boat containing the victor arrived back about dark. About a thousand persons were present upon the occasion, amongst whom the utmost harmony prevailed.

It may be proper to add that the city police were on the alert to prevent the affair from coming off in the parish of Orleans.

SWINDLING.—Halsey White was yesterday brought before Recorder Genois, and held to bail in the sum of $5,000 for his further appearance, to answer to the charge of having obtained a quantity of dry goods valued at between four and five thousand dollars, from Messrs. Dameron and Tod, about three years since.

ARSON.—James Daniels was arrested by the officers of the Third municipality on Monday last, on the charge of setting fire to a house. He will be examined this morning before Recorder Viavant.

BURGLARY.—Yesterday morning between two and three o'clock the Jewelry store of Mr. Ravenet on Madison street was entered by some daring burglars and robbed of five gold and silver watches. Officers [illegible] of the First Municipality Police yesterday morning arrested two men named Alphonse Freler and C. P. Coutiller on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery. Both of them were brought before Recorder Genois and remanded for further examination.

COMMITTED.—William Watson, Edward McDonald and Jacob French were yesterday brought before Recorder Genois charged with being dangerous and suspicious persons. Watson was committed to the Work House for thirty days, and the two latter for fifteen days each.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Mr. Macready will appear this evening in the character of WERNER in Lord Byron's thrilling play of that name. Mr. Logan will also appear in the favorite farce of SIMPSON & Co.

NATIONAL AMPHITHEATRE.—The Beauties and the Beasts which has been drawing crowded houses is to be repeated this evening. Miss Emma Ince in her beautiful dances, and the little Hernandez in his astonishing acts of Horsemanship are alone sufficient to fill the house.

SUICIDE OF GOV. REYNOLDS OF MISSOURI.—The St. Louis New Era of the 12th instant, announces the death of Gov. THOMAS REYNOLDS. He committed suicide at Jefferson city, by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. He survived but a few hours—his wound being mortal. For some time past he had been suffering under a chronic disease, attended with considerable depression of spirits. No special cause for the fatal act is known. Governor Reynolds was a lawyer of considerable ability, a politician of much tact and talent, and had filled many honorable offices in Missouri. He was a native of Kentucky.

THE PRESIDENCY.—The National Intelligencer says: We have now authentic information, from the Richmond Enquirer, on the best possible authority—that of Mr. Van Buren himself—that he is not about to decline the competition for the Presidency.

(From the Richmond Enquirer.)

We have seen a letter from Mr. Van Buren himself, in the course of which he refers to the unfounded report (that he was about to decline the contest for the Presidency) referred to in the preceding article. He assures that his friends are too much accustomed to rumors and misrepresentation to attach the slightest importance to such an idle report.

The ship masters are respectfully invited to meet their brother whigs on the 21 instant. They will meet and elect their own officers and will report to the Grand Marshal, Gen. FELIX HUSTON, the evening previous to the 22d.

MARSHALLS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL FELIX HOUSTON, having consented to act as GRAND MARSHALL in the ceremonies of to morrow, has appointed the following assistant marshalls:

Col. D H Twogood,	Col Charles Doane,
Alex Biggot,	I C Hornsby,
Julien Neville,	T H Kidder,
Major Rayburn,	B Stewart,
F J Parker,	J A Bard,
Louis Le Blanc,	Hortaire Treme,
John Thielen,	F O Morris,
R T Armstead,	Jules Benit,
J V Gourdain,	Numa Dupeyn,
H Gilly,	L Surgi,
O Moreau,	A Labourdette,
B Van Ostern,	James Lilly,
A Fernandez,	—— Magner,
E Barnett,	F I Morris,
John Thielen,	R Garriere.
G Guerin.	

General Houston desires each of the above named gentlemen to meet him at his office on Royal street, immediately opposite the Merchants' Exchange, at 9 o'clock this morning.

Punctual attendance is earnestly requested. f21

DEMOCRATIC WHIG ASSOCIATION OF MUNICIPALITY No. THREE.

At a meeting of the Association held on the 13th February, 1844, the following gentlemen have been unanimously appointed delegates to represent the different Wards of Municipality No. 3, at the State Convention, to assemble on the 22d inst:

1st Ward—Messrs Pierre Conrot, St. Croix Guinault, John Comminger, B. Wheeler, Louis Bernard, Fergus Gardère, T. A. Blanc, B. Beauregard.

2d Ward—Messrs Aimé Guillet, O. P. Jackson, G. W. Harby, John L. Thielen, John Culbertson, S. Mazpereau, Marshal Livermore, F. L. Crais.

3d Ward—Messrs Piernas, fils, H. Tremé, V. Bechonin, Wm. Salzman, Felicien B Pas, A. Boulangé, E. Bachemin, J. Dominguez.

4th Ward—Messrs J. Bermudez, Lx. Duvigneaud, S. Andler, Labedoyère Kernion, L. P. Bureau.

Said delegation representing Municipality No. 3 will meet on the 22d February, instant, at 9 o'clock, A. M., at the Pontchartrain Railroad Depot, in order to go therefrom to the Convention.

JOHN CULBERTSON, President.
D. MARANS, Secretary

WHIG MEETING IN LAFAYETTE.

At a meeting of the Whigs of Lafayette held in the city court room, this 19th February 1844, for the purpose of nominating delegates to the State Convention, to be held on the 22d instant, in the city of New Orleans on motion Richard Leech Esq. was called to the chair and Charles A. Piéron and F. N. Keller, were nominated secretaries.

The chairman having explained the object of the meeting, it was on motion,

Resolved—That the following named gentlemen be appointed by this meeting delegates to attend the Whig Convention to be held in the city of New Orleans, on the 22d instant, and that it is the sense of this meeting that they be requested to attend punctually.

Charles Derbigny,	M. M. Dowler,
Minor Kenner,	Benjamin Lewis,
P. Lauve,	Captain Hicks,
Faustin Fortier senr.	George Woolper,
John Hampson,	George Depassau,
R. Kockrane,	—— Sharp,
A. D. Bienvenu,	F. N. Keller,
R. Beauvais,	F. Barthe,
F. Duguè jun.,	Charles Lafon,
F. H. Thompson,	M. V. Labarre,
W. C. Goodrich,	Valcour Labarre,
E. Buisson,	John H Greene,
C. A. Piéron,	John L. Lendridge,
J. J. Michel,	D. S. Dewees,
Justin Landry,	David Adams,
A. Phelps,	A. R. Jones,
James McKenney,	John Adams,
Cornelius Goodrich,	H. D. Hyde,
M. Sarthou,	Thomas Toby,
John Reece,	E. Crocker,
R. Leech,	J. H. Sturgess,
F. B. Conrad,	Jos. Hyde,
H. Buckman,	W. W. Vaught,
J. C. Clark,	J. E. Bell,
W. R. B. Willis,	George Manning.

Resolved—That the secretaries be requested to notify the absent gentlemen named on the list of delegates of the convention, in writing.

Resolved—That we leave the selection of a suitable candidate for Congress for the second district, to the good judgment of our delegates—and that the only instruction we consider necessary to give them is that they select the good whigs of the district, that man who will unite the entire strength of the party, who will do battle to our cause like a true whig, and not suffer the district once again to be supinely yielded to our enemies.

Resolved—That the delegation of Carrollton be requested by the secretaries to meet with the delegation of Lafayette, on the Lafayette square, New Orleans, at half past nine o'clock.

Resolved—That as many good whigs as may wish to join in procession for the purpose of proceeding to the Lafayette square, do assemble on the 22d, at the new exchange hotel, Lafayette, at 8 o'clock A. M.

Resolved—That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Bee of New Orleans, and in the Constitution of Lafayette, in French and English.

On motion, resolved that this meeting adjourn sine die.

Lafayette, 20th February, 1844.

C. A. PIERON, } Secretaries.
F. N. KELLER, }

DOTTINGS FROM THE DOME.

WASHINGTON, February 10, 1844.

GENTLEMEN:—The Chamber of the Supreme Court, has been crowded to-day to almost suffocation, by an audience, a very considerable portion of which was ladies, drawn there by the fame of Mr. Webster, and an eager desire to listen to the great Lawyer, Advocate, Orator and Statesman. The chamber was filled long before the hour of opening the court, and though the chairs and benches were brought in and placed where neither auditors or others have ever been allowed to sit, even between the bench and the bar and immediately in the rear of the Judges having there just room to sit, yet hundreds were disappointed of entrance. Such an audience was probably never before seen in that chamber and it will be long ere it will again after Mr. Webster shall have concluded. The court adjourned at three o'clock, Mr. Webster having probably got about half through his argument.

His main point to-day was to show that the request of Mr. Girard for the college or schools for orphans, was not a christian charity according to the terms and conditions of the school, and therefore not such a charity as courts were bound to enforce or could enforce. He contended further, that it was no charity at all, because it had not the essence or the odour of religion in or about it, and that it was in fact contrary to religion and there fore contrary to law. In sustaining this point, or attempting to sustain it, Mr. Webster left the law, and had resort to the gospel; and certainly he delivered several most impressive and beautiful discourses upon charity, the eminent services of an independent ministry, the importance of religious instruction to the youthful mind, and other kindred subjects. But though listened to with breathless silence, and though he enlisted the sympathies and probably won the hearts of many present, especially, the female portion of the audience, whose hearts generally govern their heads and often bewilder ours, yet I could not perceive that he in the least shook the solid walls of law, illustration and argument, which the two eminent counsel had erected round their cause, nor touched a single stake of the chevaux-de-frise of cases with which they had guarded it. There was great force in his eloquence, but little force or applicability in his argument. All he said might be strictly true in morals and ethics, and most of it certainly, was not only true, but striking true and beautiful, yet, legally speaking it had no applicability, unless the Supreme Court of the United States is prepared to say they will sustain no charities, or consider any gift as such from the administration of which ordained ministers are excluded. If nothing can be charity but what they become the almoner of, then Mr. Webster's argument was not only an eloquent one, but a pertinent one also. When that decision shall have been made, then they should go a step further, and declare a certain sect to be the only true and rightful ministry, and then we shall have something approaching a hierarchy. Mr. Webster said he challenged the opposite counsel to show a single case where a charity had been sustained by any court where the clergy had been excluded from participation of it. They could not show a single case of the kind. Perhaps not, for the reason that a case has never occurred to call for adjudication; but, on the other hand, can Mr. Webster cite a single case where a charity has been set aside and declared void for that reason? No; not one. Then he gains nothing by the challenge so boldly made. He has challenge for challenge.

The Senate did not sit to-day.

The debate on the right of the general ticket members to hold their seats was continued in the House to-day till five o'clock, when the House adjourned. One of the clearest in argument, happy in illustration, dignified in style, and general force, of the speeches made to-day, and probably second to none that have been heard upon the subject this session, was delivered to-day by Mr. Summers of Virginia, who has scarcely his superior in the House, as a clear headed, honest hearted and single-minded man, who, if his life is spared, is destined to be one of the first men in Virginia, as he is now one of the most unpretending, unassuming, and most esteemed when known.

The debate will continue on Monday and be brought to a close, by order of King Locofoco Caucus, on Tuesday morning.

Mr. Huntington will address the Senate on Monday, and Mr. Webster continue his argument. Such was the desire on the part of the members to hear him to-day, that there was at no time a quorum in the House, and only here and there a member to listen to the person on the floor.

HAWKEYE.

FROM CANADA.

(From the Montreal Gazette, Feb. 1.)

It is understood that despatches were received at Kingston, on the 24th ult., conveying her Majesty's approval of all the measures of his Excellency the Governor General, and an assurance that in the pursuance of the same policy he may rely on the cordial support of the Ministers of the Crown.

The attempt made by Mr. Buchanan, to arrange the difficulties between the Cork and Connaught men on the Welland canal, has proved a failure. A great number of the Connaught men met him according to invitation, but the Cork men absented themselves. Those present were addressed by the Warden of the District, and Priest M'Donagh. An effort is now making to induce them to give up their arms.

It is calculated that there are 5000 men and as many women and children on the line of the canal, and that by no possibility can employment be found for more than 3,000.

The latest intelligence we have states that a number of Scotch stonecutters, who were at work in quarries, have been almost beaten to death, and have been warned to give up work, by [illegible] and threatening notices, couched in the most diabolical language, are put up daily.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE SENATE OF LOUISIANA.

MONDAY, February 19, 1844.

Mr. Morse, with leave, offered a bill relative to the navigation of the Bayous Teche, Courtableau and Fuselier.—Mr. M. stated that he had already submitted the bill to the Committee upon Internal Improvements and that it met their sanction.

On motion of Mr. Morse, it was taken up on its second reading.

Mr. Walker said it seemed to him that, from the wording of the bill, the whole of the Bayou Courtableau was included in this privilege. If the bill was amended so as to make it entirely local to the district of the gentleman introducing it, it would obviate objection. Although he felt indisposed to interfere in any purely local measure, he thought the period for the duration of the privilege too long. He would, therefore, move to abreviate it to twenty years.

Mr. Morse consented to abridge the period, although he did not think the duration allowed in the bill was too long. The bill did not, in his opinion, touch the Bayou Courtableau. If it was thought, by any possibility, to embrace that Bayou, he was willing to have it amended. He then went into some explanations showing that this improvement was indispensable, so as to allow a free communication for the transit of produce on the Bayou Teche to St. Martinsville.

On motion of Mr. Walker, the bill was amended so as to extend the improvement only to the junction of the Bayou Courtableau with the Bayou Fuselier.

Mr. Downs, said that as this was a local measure, and inasmuch, as the people of the section of country to which it referred desired it, he had no objection to urge to its passage. But at the same time, it was necessary so to frame the law as to make it not liable to a constitutional objection. There was a compact between the General Government and the State, by which the unrestricted use of free streams is guaranteed. It might well be a question, whether in place of conferring a benefit upon the individual to whom the privilege was to be granted, the bill did not subject him to legal difficulties and whether if it were not carefully worded, the privilege might not be set aside as far as it enabled him to collect any dues for the successful navigation of the Bayou at the points contemplated. There was another objection too that should be avoided. In works of this kind, it was necessary that the State should preserve some supervisory control, and that the improvement should revert to the State should the public require it. He should, therefore, desire either that the bill should be referred to a committee to make the necessary amendments, or that it be amended in the particulars he had suggested.

Mr. Morse expressed himself obliged to the Senator from Washita for the intimations thrown out by him. If the bill was considered liable to come in conflict with the objections urged by that Senator, these objections could be obviated by an additional section. He considered the granting of this privilege similar in its character to the privilege for a toll upon a turnpike road or to the establishment of ferries, where a certain remuneration was allowed as a compensation for their use, and this had been always acquiesced in by the Legislature. Besides, this Bayou was not a clear, unobstructed navigable stream and would not be so without this improvement. He had, however, no objection to laying over the bill for further investigation and reflection.

On motion of Mr. Dupré it was laid upon the table until to morrow.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Several messages from the House of Representatives were taken up and underwent their first readings.

On motion of Mr. Walker the Senate took up the bill requesting our delegates in Congress to cause an examination to be made by a corps of Engineers of the present condition of Red River.

The bill being before the Senate, Mr. Sparrow expressed himself warmly in favor of its object, but at the same time he thought it would be better to defer action upon it until the Legislature had taken some measures for the removal of the obstructions in that river. If this resolution were to be passed at this time, it would in all probability prevent the Legislature from occupying itself with the very important object of removing those obstructions, under the plea that the subject was before Congress. He considered that, taking into consideration the importance of the object and the great interest the general government had in the free navigation of Red River, owing to the public lands on that and contiguous streams, Congress should long ago have taken all necessary measures for that purpose. He should move that the resolution be laid on the table subject to call.

Mr Walker said that he did not participate in the views expressed by the Senator from Concordia. He apprehended that whatever would be done, would be but of a temporary nature; and besides, so far, at least, as the Senate were concerned, it was unlikely, and he said it with regret, that there would be uniformity in the measures proposed. The finances of the State were in such a condition, too, that it was to be feared nothing permanent would be attempted.—He did not see why the passage of the present resolution should defer our action in relation to the important object of ameliorating the condition of Red River. It was of the highest importance that Congress should take some steps, and the earlier the attention of that body were called to the subject, the better it would be.

Mr. Sparrow did not see any particular use in sending a corps of engineers to the mouth of Red River. The condition of that stream was well known to every member of this body, and he thought the resolution did not go far enough. It should also include a call upon Congress for an appropriation to make some permanent amelioration.—He thought it better to defer, for the present, action upon the resolution before the Senate.

Mr Walker said he certainly had no objection to postpone action for the present upon this measure. The only motive that influenced him was the fear that nothing would be done in the meantime by the Legislature for the improvement of the navigation of Red River, which the interests of the people that he had the honor in part of representing, so loudly demanded. As it seemed to be the wish of the committee upon Internal Improvement, to delay action upon this resolution, he would acquiesce in the motion of the Senator from Concordia.

The bill was laid over.

Mr Morse with leave introduced an act providing for the voluntary liquidation of the Union Bank, which, on his motion, was referred to a special committee. Messrs Morse, Downs and Marshall, were appointed on said committee.

On motion of Mr Sparrow, the Senate took up the bill relative to the election of electors of President and Vice President, upon which the two houses disagreed, and upon which the House of Representatives asked a committee of conference.

On motion of Mr Sparrow, the Senate concurred in the request of the House of Representatives, to appoint a committee of conference.

Mr Downs moved that the same number of members be appointed on the part of the Senate as were appointed on behalf of the House of Representatives. Mr D. said, that the two houses should be equally represented on committees of conference. They were equal in regard to this legislative concurrence, and they should have an equal voice in the decision of public questions referred to their joint committees. He did not apprehend any difficulty in reference to this particular bill, but he thought the present a proper occasion to settle the principle.

Mr Downs's motion was adopted, and the President appointed the committee on behalf of the Senate.

Mr Downs called up the bill to amend the act creating the parish of Franklin, and on his motion, it was referred to a special committee from the districts interested.

The President appointed Messrs Sparrow, Downs and Walker, the committee.

On motion of Mr Morse, the Senate reconsidered the vote laying the bill relative to the improvement of Bayou Têche upon the table, and on his farther motion, took it up.

Mr Morse then moved an additional section in accordance with the previous suggestions of the Senator from Ouachita.

Mr Labauve moved that all that part of said section which provided for indemnifying the individual to whom the privilege was granted, should the courts decide that he had no right to impose any dues for the navigation of that portion of the Bayou Têche, be struck out and sustained his motion at length, arguing that it was improper and inexpedient to annex such a provision.

Mr Morse replied at length to the arguments of the Senator from Plaquemines, and contended it was just and reasonable to protect the individual to whom the privilege was accorded, in making a work of great importance and utility, and which was indispensable to the inhabitants living on the Têche and its contiguous streams. He declared that this portion of the bayou was not navigable, nor would not become so without the improvements which would be effected at great cost.

Mr Marshall said that inasmuch as this portion of the Têche was not navigable, he could see no objection to the passage of the bill. The privilege did not appear unreasonable when the importance of the undertaking was taken into consideration.

Mr Dupré bore testimony to the importance of this improvement. The inhabitants residing in that section complained loudly of the neglect of any improvements upon this bayou. And, besides, the consent of the police jurors were indispensable in the bill to granting the privilege it conferred.

Mr Labauve addressed the Senate in opposition to the provision, and in favor of its being struck out.

Mr Marshall said that if that portion of the provision was struck out, he would prefer that the whole section be struck out; and thus leave the privilege without interference on the part of the State, for the twenty years contemplated in the bill.

The yeas and nays were called for on Mr Labauve's motion to strike out, and it was decided in the affirmative.

The question was then taken upon the second portion of the section which provided that the State should become possessed of these improvements, should the public interests require, which being carried in the affirmative.

The question recurred upon the passage of the bill; and the yeas and nays being called, the result was 12 yeas—1 nay.

Whereupon, on motion, the Senate adjourned.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, February 19th, 1844.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. The roll being called, 37 members answered to their names.

Leave of absence for a few days was granted to Messrs. Chris Prescott, Brou and Robertson.

The Speaker laid before the House a memorial from the inhabitants of Lafayette, praying the passage of a law creating Inspectors of Tobacco for that city and for Lafayette. Laid on the table subject to call.

Mr. Phelps offered a resolution providing for the election of a State Treasurer on Monday, the 26th inst. Adopted.

The same member offered a resolution declaring it to be the sense of this Legislature that the Convention should submit the amendments of the constitution to the people, provided said amendments exceed the specifications in the act of 1842.

Mr. Selby introduced a petition from the citizens of New Orleans relative to the taxing of hotels, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Claiborne, from the Committee on Education, reported with an amendment, the act imposing penalties on Trustees of Public Schools for dereliction of duty.

Mr. Clark, from a select committee, reported the bill to define the boundary line of the Parishes of West Baton Rouge and Pointe Coupée.

Mr. Brashear, on behalf of the Committee on Internal Improvement, reported an act to provide for the disposition of the public lands belonging to the State. The bill was ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Wilson, agreeably to notice, introduced a bill appropriating two hundred dollars for the purchase of arms for the Rapides Horse Guards.

Mr. O'Brien offered a bill for the relief of A. Huard.—Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Voorhies reported several bills as duly enrolled.

Mr Boudousquié, upon leave, introduced a resolution appointing a committee to enquire into the expediency of suspending public officers, entrusted with the collection of public monies, when such officers are under impeachment. The committee consisted of three members. The resolution was adopted. The Speaker appointed Messrs Boudousquié, Claiborne and Bordelon on the committee.

On motion of Mr. Musson, the House took up a bill authorizing the payment of a certain amount for repairs made to the Hall of Representatives. The bill was passed with an amendment appropriating $45 to Charles Lemaitre, for white washing the Hall.

Mr. Coffee moved to re consider the sixth section of the act relative to the Convention. The motion prevailed.

Mr. Brashear, on leave, offered a resolution empowering the Committee on Banks in their investigation of the affairs of the Union Bank, to send for persons and papers and put witnesses upon oath. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Clark the House took up the bill dividing the State into Electoral Districts. Mr. Clark moved a Committee of Conference. The motion prevailed, and the number of the Committee on behalf of the House was fixed at five.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, the House took up a bill from the Senate providing for the printing of the Minutes of the last Convention.

Mr. Claiborne presented an act supplementary to the several acts relative to gaugers in and for the city of New Orleans. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Taylor asked leave for the Committee on unfinished business to go to the Balize for the purpose of investigating the Pilot Laws. The subject was one of great importance, involving an immense amount, and their presence was necessary for a thorough investigation of the matter. The yeas and nays being called for, the motion prevailed. Yeas, 26; nays, 15.

Order of the day.

The House resumed the consideration of the Convention Bill, the seventh section being under consideration when the House adjourned last Friday.

A call of the House being made, 38 members answered to their names.

Mr. Ogden withdrew the seventh section.

The sixth section being reconsidered, Mr. Coffey moved an amendment, providing that the Parish Judge should give ten days notice of elections to be held to fill vacancies in the Convention. The amendment was adopted.

The bill regulating the inspection of tobacco was taken up as the special order of the day.

Mr. Musson observed that this was a grave and important subject, involving the commercial interests of the city and State. A bill to regulate the inspection of tobacco had passed the House last year, though serious constitutional objections had been made to it. When laid before the Senate, it encountered similar objections, as well as virulent opposition from the old Inspectors. Under these circumstances the bill had been referred to a joint committee, who had, during the legislative recess, and at the present session, taken immense pains to acquire all possible information in regard to the subject. This was a matter in which other States were interested equally with Louisiana. The Legislature of Kentucky had adopted certain resolutions requesting the Legislature of Louisiana to modify the laws regulating the inspection of tobacco in the city of New Orleans. The resolutions were read to the House by Mr. Musson. Furthermore, several petitions in connection with the subject had been handed to the committee, among them one which was signed by a number of the most respectable and influential merchants and factors of the city. This petition urged three changes in the regulation of tobacco inspection 1st: The abolition of the present system of classification, particularly in regard to the second class. 2d: That after inspection the tobacco should be repressed. 3d: The abolition of the present method of finding the tare.—Since drawing up the bill before the House, the committee had met and conversed with several committees from a number of factors and commission merchants, had listened patiently to every suggestion, and had modified the bill so as to render it as perfect as possible.

Mr Musson commented warmly on the importance of this subject. He observed that the cultivation of tobacco had increased within 10 years from 22,000 to 92,000 hogsheads, and that last year 47,000 hhds had been inspected in the city of New Orleans. Ninety two thousand hogsheads were valued at $6,000,000. Some idea, therefore, may be formed of the importance of the trade, and of the necessity of securing it to New Orleans exclusively. The great complaint under the present system was, that the loose tobacco was not prized back into the hogsheads, but was trampled on and sold at very low prices. Last year some 2,000 hogsheads more than the quantity received was shipped, and this surplus could be accounted for in no other manner than by the conclusion that it arose from the loose tobacco to which he had just alluded. A calculation would readily show that no less than $57,000 was lost to the planter and grower by this gross abuse, and this would be rectified by the bill before the House. Independent of this, the charges to the planter were exceedingly heavy, and no compensation was allowed for inferior tobacco. This was another point corrected by the bill. In Virginia, the charges for the inspection and storing of tobacco amounted to $1 65 cts per hhd, and by the bill these charges in Louisiana would be only $2. The mode adopted in Virginia was that which had been attempted to be followed here. This plan, Mr Musson described at some length, and lauded highly. The present system was onerous in the extreme to owners, so much so indeed, that they not unfrequently preferred sending their tobacco elsewhere. Upwards of 10,000 hhds took annually a different direction; and it is a well known fact that agents were now here waiting the decision of the Legislature in regard to this measure. If nothing were done, they would immediately proceed to use their utmost efforts to divert the trade from New Orleans. So long as all the tobacco came to New Orleans the fall was of little importance, but now that we were menaced with a diversion of the trade, it was the duty of the Legislature to regulate the inspection and prevent the loss of this important and increasing commerce.

Mr. Benjamin remarked that he had a number of amendments to offer which would require some preliminary explanation. A bill had passed the House last year after the strenuous opposition of a minority, which considered some of its provisions as infringing upon the constitution. The Senate had viewed it in the same light, and had consequently referred it to a Committee of Conference. The present bill was the result of the investigations of that Committee. The whole subject had undergone a most thorough and close investigation, all parties had been consulted; the members of the Legislature had been requested to participate in the scrutiny; the delegation from New Orleans had given the subject very particular attention, and after careful and deliberate enquiry and investigation, in which the interests and prejudices of all were weighed, certain amendments had been determined on, which he believed, would meet the views of all parties, with, perhaps the exception of a very small number who were directly interested in perpetuating the abuses of the system now in force. Mr. Benjamin adverted to the importance of the tobacco trade. The city was the natural mart of the Western country, and unless injudicious legislation interposed to our injury, we were bound to have it all. The tobacco trade was a great and growing interest, and every year an increased quantity was sent to New Orleans. Mr. Benjamin further remarked that the amendments in contemplation had been all accepted by the chairman of the Committee, and if they proved unobjectionable to all parties, however conflicting and diverse might be their views, the House should be satisfied. Those only could object who profited by the abuses which the bill was designed to correct.

The first section proposed to increase the number of inspectors. By the present law, the inspection was so arbitrary as to cause that ground of complaint. One great objection was that the tobacco and the hogshead were weighed together, and 12 per cent was allowed for tare.—Now, a hogshead might be made of thick or thin timber, might weigh 180 or 200 pounds, and just in proportion to its increased or diminished weight would be the loss or gain to the owner or purchaser. The object of the bill was to cause them to be separately weighed and not compel the purchaser to buy wood instead of tobacco. The bill had been framed in conformity with the laws of all those States in which tobacco was inspected, and particularly with those of Virginia. If the number of inspectors were five, as at present, it would be utterly impossible for them to get through the increased duties imposed on them by the bill. Last year 80,000 hogsheads had been inspected, and at an average of [illegible] per hogshead, $20,000 had been distributed among the six inspectors or $5000 apiece for four months labor, for the whole of the business was concluded in four months, and the inspection was generally closed by the end of June. The office was certainly desirable, and he was not disposed to wound the sensitiveness of those who fulfilled these duties; but we must remember that we were legislating for the people, and the planter, and not to secure fat places to office holders. The object in increasing the number of inspectors to ten, was to enable them to go through the work.

Mr Brewer was opposed to increasing the number of inspectors to ten. The office required men of great talent and experience and should be amply recompensed. If the emoluments were made insufficient, there would be difficulty in finding fit persons to accept the places.

Mr Musson pointed out the additional duties which the inspectors would have to perform, such as the supervision of weighing the casks, &c, which it was not possible to perform by a smaller number. Besides the passage of the bill would ensure the receipt of a larger quantity of tobacco than heretofore and thus secure a liberal compensation to the inspectors. Admitting, however, that they received but $2,500 or $3,000 per annum, they would still be well paid, inasmuch as they would have to labor but four months in the year. He agreed with the member from Rapides as to the capacity and talent required for this office and [illegible] appointed, knew a thing about their business. Some of them he believed had never seen the Tobacco plant grow in their life.

Mr Winchester added a word or two in favor of the proposition to increase the number of inspectors. Eighty or ninety thousand hogsheads would be received in the city, and a smaller number than ten could not adequately perform the duty of inspecting them. If the number were too small, owners who bought their tobacco here might be forced to remain in the city longer than was convenient or desirable to them.

The amendment was adopted. The first six sections of the bill were adopted with sundry amendments. The seventh section which fixes the terms of storage, &c, encountered some opposition. Mr Brewer arguing that the cost was made too heavy—20 cts. for storage, 50 cents for inspection and [illegible] would be to drive our commerce [illegible] benefiting the trade. The objections were urged [illegible] a proper light.

Mr Winchester declared that the gentleman was mistaken as to the cost. Under the former law the cost of inspection was $1 15 cts, and under the bill before the House, it would be $1 25—making a difference of only ten cents. Seventy-five cents was to be paid back by the purchaser, and the [illegible] of this item in the gentleman's calculation had caused his error.

M Musson contended that the planter had lost by the former law $1 7 cts on every hogshead, and would gain 70 cents by the present one.

The section was adopted.

The eighth section excited some discussion, in the midst of which the House adjourned.

COMMUNICATED.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:—

The Memorial of Charles C. Berry respectfully represents:—

That your memorialist, shipmaster in command of ship Vicksburg of New York, did on the evening of 5 February 1844 leave the City of New Orleans, in tow of steamboat Panther.—That on the sixth day of February, the said ship while in tow of said steamer and in charge of a pilot grounded on the Eastern side of the channel over the Bar at the North West Pass; and notwithstanding every exertion used, with the power of two additional tow-boats, the said vessel remained in that position ——— days, whereby your memorialist has suffered by damage to his [illegible] extra pay to tow boats and loss of time in the amount of ——— dollars.

It is the opinion of your memorialist, that the said damage has been caused, by the total neglect of your Honorable Body to appropriate necessary funds for [illegible] a single Buoy [illegible] out the channel, when at least twelve are required.

Your memorialist would further represent; that during the time his vessel remained aground, acting in the capacity of a Buoy, he considers important services were rendered to the many vessels, daily bound in and out; all of whom, passed in safety.

Your memorialist would therefore respectfully demand payment, for damages actually sustained, as also such further sum as your Honorable Body may deem proper, for the use of his vessel while employed as a Buoy.

Your memorialist would also suggest an immediate appropriation for supplying [illegible] with a sufficient number of Buoys; also the appointment of proper persons authorized to receive proposals, and make contracts, for deepening the water, at one or both the Passes now used for entering the Mississippi River.

Your memorialist would also represent that in the wisdom of the Legislature of Louisiana about fifty persons, have the exclusive privilege of piloting all vessels, in and out of the Passes, and who receive an extravagant compensation for their services, and also have the power of sending a Representative to the Legislature of the State.

And further, that in the wisdom of said Legislature, a certain number of persons, are appointed in the City of New Orleans, to receive a tax for their own private use of five dollars from each and every master of a vessel arriving at that port; for which compensation they render no service whatever.

Your memorialist would therefore as an American citizen, believing himself entitled to all the privileges of other good citizens; demand from your Honorable body,—An act of incorporation—that your memorialist in company with forty-nine other shipmasters, may have the exclusive privilege or right of transporting all kinds of merchandize, by sea; from the port of New York to the port of New Orleans and "vice versa," under the title of "The Shipmasters' Association."

Your memorialist will also require an Act of Congress, establishing the rate of freight, by the vessels of the Association, at about three-fold the usual rates now charged,—also imposing a fine, and imprisonment, on any merchant who may ship goods or merchandize, by any vessel not belonging to the Association;—also any master of a vessel not belonging to the Association, who may receive goods or merchandize, to be transported, to or from either of the said ports.

Your memorialist will also require the privilege for himself and associates, of placing the following exception on all bills of lading.—"Ships not accountable for leakage or breakage, loss or damage of any kind whatever."—And also whether goods or merchandize be safely delivered or not; each merchant having goods or merchandize, shall severally pay to the Association the sum of five dollars, over and above the amount of the regular freight bill.

And lastly your memorialist in connexion with his associates, will acquire the privilege of appointing one Senator and one member of the House of Representatives to protect their right while they are employed in their lawful occupation.

And your memorialist, as in duty bound will ever pray, &c. &c. CHARLES C. BERRY. 3t f21

LOSS OF A PHILADELPHIA SHIP.—The ship Octorara, Smith, belonging to Mr. L. Baldwin, of Philadelphia, was wrecked on the 5th instant, in lat. 23:46, lon. 68:22. The crew were saved by the ship Mary Frances, of New Orleans. Ship and cargo total loss. She was insured in this city, in three offices, for $30,000, her cargo for $4,000.

The packet ship UNION, Captain J G Russell, from New York, will commence discharging this day opposite the Vegetable market. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee. f 18 FOSDICK & BRO, 74 Camp st

WANTED.—Six able bodied negroes to work on a plantation, situated twelve miles from the city. They will be taken for one year. Apply to f 20 [illegible] Conti street, up stairs

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ANOTHER SNOW STORM.—Shortly after midnight yesterday snow began to fall, after a prelude of drizzling rain, and continued with a steady outpour until noon, when it died away leaving sufficient of the fleecy treasure spread upon the earth to afford a good excuse for sleighing. The opportunity was quickly improved even long before the storm had ceased, for the merry jingle of the bells was frequently heard in the course of the morning. The atmosphere was, however, too warm to permit the indulgence of the hope that what had been sent would long remain, and indeed before evening by the aid of carts, sleds and horses' feet, its pure whiteness was transmuted into a color chiefly resembling that of mud.

The U. S. Steamer Princeton did not leave for sea yesterday, as it was expected she would, the storm being too heavy and the navigation of the river seriously obstructed by large fields of ice which had floated down from above the city.—N. Y. Gazette, 9th inst.

(COMMUNICATED.)

ST. LOUIS CATHEDRAL.—The dampness of the building is found to cause the paint to leave its proper hold of the canvass of [illegible] painting of Christ healing the sick, as well as to impair its beauty, the effects of which will be that it will be taken down after this day and to-morrow's exhibition each day constantly, from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. The price to see it will continue at twenty-five cents, it is presumable from the great numbers present each day, that not less than thirty-five or forty thousand must have gazed upon it during the last three months—but still its wonders comes not.—People view with amazement a subject that has received the most favorable eulogiums of the press and public for years.

A gentleman remarked to us to-day, that he used the East India Hair Dye, which he got at 32 Magazine street, for his whiskers, as he had indeed a beautiful pair, jet black—and if some gentlemen will do the same, they might be much better received by the Ladies, who detest red Hair. No gentleman ever wears whiskers they should be black.

Kohlstock's Vermifuge, at 32 Magazine street, has the wonderful effect to make cross children good natured.

Indian Vegetable Elixir as an internal remedy, and specific for Rheumatic affections, is decidedly the best article ever introduced. The Faculty are well aware of the [illegible]. They frequently purchase from us, and introduce it with all the mystery imaginable, as known only to themselves. Nervous Rheumatism cured by external application. Genuine only at Comstock & Ramsey, 32 Magazine street.

False-reception, the delusion of disease.—All Consumptive persons are hard to believe that the terrible disease is fixed on their lungs, this is one of the greatest symptoms of complaint, and at this stage nothing but the ALLEN'S BALSAM, which has cured more such cases than all the doctors in the world is to be relied on. It is to be had at 32 Magazine street only, and get no other. It does not contain any of the Prussic acid found in the wild cherry, which is the most deadly poison in the world. f 21

In all cases of swelled Glands, Sore Throat, and Swelling of the Limbs and Piles, the BALM OF CHINA, is warranted to cure in every case at 32 Magazine street and in all cases, if one is subject to Piles, this Liniment being applied will prevent it always. See that you get it only at 32 [illegible]

Lucas Cordial, genuine, only at 32 Magazine street. f21

LATEST DATES.

Boston	Feb 9	London	Jan. 12
New York	Feb 10	Liverpool	Jan. 13
Philadelphia	Feb 11	Paris	Jan. 9
Washington	Feb 11	Havre	Jan. 9
Baltimore	Feb 11	Mexico	Jan. 20
Charleston	Feb 11	Tampico	Dec. 9
Cincinnati	Feb 11	Vera Cruz	Jan. 25
Louisville	Feb 11	Houston	Jan. 25
Havana	Jan 31	Galveston	Feb. 10

MONEY MARKET.

Commercial	[illegible]
Consolidated	[illegible]
Citizens'	[illegible]
Improvement	[illegible]
Atchafalaya	[illegible]
Exchange	[illegible]
Orleans	[illegible]
United States Treasury Notes	[illegible]
Kentucky	[illegible]
Tennessee	[illegible]
First Municipality Notes	[illegible]
Second Municipality do	[illegible]
Third Municipality do	[illegible]
Alabama	[illegible]
Mississippi	[illegible]
Ohio	[illegible]
Illinois	[illegible]
Indiana	[illegible]
Texas Treasury Notes	[illegible]

Commercial.

NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY NIGHT, February 20, 1844.

Only a moderate amount of business has been transacted since our report of Friday last, and the general position of affairs remains unchanged, with the exception of Cotton, which has received a fresh impulse in consequence of the encouraging accounts from England received yesterday, and to which we have already alluded at some length. This is a matter of the utmost importance, but in connection with the advices looked for by the next Steamer, which are expected to be favorable, will probably impart a healthy tone to the market during the balance of the season.

The weather has been very agreeable since our last, and [illegible]

COTTON.—Arrived since the 16th inst [illegible] Louisiana and Mississippi, [illegible] bales—Tennessee and North Alabama [illegible] Florida, [illegible] Mobile, 325—Lake, [illegible] bales; making the total receipts since 1st Sept. last [illegible] bales, against [illegible] at the same period last year. Cleared in the same time, for Liverpool [illegible], Glasgow, 1,891—Havre, 1,900—Havana, [illegible] New York, 2,760—Boston 2,189—[illegible] Richmond, 141 together, 15,430 bales, [illegible] stock of 7,679 bales, and leaving on [illegible] shipboard not cleared this day, [illegible]

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand, 1st Sept.		4,934
Received last three days	[illegible]	
previously	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exported last three days	15,430	
previously	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock this evening, Feb. 20		[illegible]

Sales on Friday night last left the Cotton market in a very dull state, with a downward tendency in prices—a feeling which became strengthened on Saturday by the receipt of advices from England up to the 8th ult. by packet ship Montezuma, and the sales for the day did not exceed 1,500 bales. On Sunday and yesterday more favorable accounts from Europe were received, to which we have already alluded at some length, the effect of which was developed in a more active inquiry, which sprung up yesterday, resulting in sales to the extent of 5,000 bales at an improvement of fully ¼c on Saturday's prices. To-day the business was less extensive, owing to the high rate demanded by holders, and the sales amounted to 3,000 bales. The business has been pretty well divided between European and Northern buyers.

The sales of the past three days comprise 9,500 bales which we notice as follows:—440 bales Louisiana and Mississippi, at 9c—160 do at 9c—226 do at 8½c—[illegible]

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

Louisiana and Mississippi.		Tennessee and N. Ala.	
Trash and inferior	[illegible]	Trash and inferior	00 @ 00
Ordinary	[illegible]	Ordinary	00 @ 00
Middling	[illegible]	Middling	00 @ 00
Middling Fair	[illegible]	Middling Fair	00 @ 00
Fair	[illegible]	Fair	00 @ 00
Good fair	[illegible]	Good fair	00 @ 00
Good and fine	[illegible]	Good and fine	00 @ 00

TOBACCO.—The Tobacco market has not been distinguished by any important movement since our last, the sales not having exceeded 150 hhds, at former prices. We shall have a large increase in the receipts within the next fortnight, and may shortly expect to see business fairly opened. We quote inferior and common lots, [illegible] for X, Seconds and Firsts; fair lots, [illegible]; fine lots, [illegible]

Arrived, since the 16th inst., 592 hhds; Cleared, in the same time, for St. Louis (Senegal), 120 hhds—St. Pierre (Martinique) 17—Barbadoes, 11—Jamaica, 11—New-York, 272—Boston 16, together, 551 hhds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

Stock on hand, 1st Sept	hhds.	6,048
Arrived last three days	592	
previously	13,837	14,429
		19,474
Exported last three days	381	
previously	15,719	16,100
Stock this evening, Feb. 20		3,375

SUGAR.—We have had a steady demand for Sugar during the past few days, both from Northern and Western buyers, and prices maintain their former firmness. We quote inferior and ordinary, 4 a 5 c.; Fair, 5½ @ 6c.; Prime and choice [illegible]. The sales amount to fully 1,000 hhds. [illegible] sales on plantation are reported.

HAVANA SUGARS are down—owing to the decline in Cuba. We quote Brown, 5½ @ 6½c.; Yellow, 7 @ 8c.; White, [illegible]

MOLASSES.—The activity noticed in our last has since continued, and the receipts have been taken immediately [illegible] arrival, at 24c. for lots in good condition. We have not heard of any transactions on plantation.

FLOUR.—There is no export demand, and the market remains in consequence very dull, although we cannot notice any change in prices. The common brands of superfine range from $4 25 @ $4 30, and favorite baker's brands [illegible] fraction higher.

WESTERN PRODUCE.—The Provision market has in general preserved a quiet appearance since our report of Friday last, and there has scarcely any change to notice in prices, which remain much the same as before quoted. Mess Pork is in fair demand at $9 50, and M. O. $8 50 [illegible] Prime is rather neglected, at $7 75. There is [illegible] change in Beef, [illegible] Lard ranges from [illegible] according to quality, with a moderate demand. Bacon [illegible] Shoulders are heavy [illegible] Hams, [illegible]

Whiskey.—The demand [illegible] has been limited, [illegible] We quote rectified, [illegible]

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—Are in active request, and considerable operations have been going on. We have heard of a contract of 2,000 pcs. and cls. at 14½c and 7c. [illegible]; and sales of 600 pcs and 600 coils at rates concealed; 250 pieces and 350 coils at 17 and 7c—payable in December. About 1,000 pieces at 14 @ 14½c, cash; and about 800 coils at 5 @ 5¼c, cash; besides many other transactions at similar rates, the particulars of which have not transpired.

We alter our quotations, to correspond,—say, 14 @ 14½c ℔ yard, cash, and 16½ @ 17c, on time, for Bagging; and 6 @ 6¼c ℔ lb, cash; and 7c, on time, for Rope

COFFEE.—The market is quiet at former prices. We quote Havana 6 @ 7c for middling to prime green qualities.—Rio, 6½ @ 7c.—Laguayra, 6¾ @ 7 cts.

SALT.—The sales from shipboard since our last include the "Champlain's" cargo of 1,650 sacks, all coarse, at $1 07 sack, and the cargoes ex "Victoria" and "Chusan," consisting of 2,580 sacks, coarse; and 600 fine, at $1 12½ sack all round. Prices from store have experienced no change; and we quote coarse, $1 10 @ $1 15 ℔ sack, fine; $1 30 @ 1 35 ℔ sack. We are not informed of any transactions in Turks Island Salt.

CANDLES.—Prices are very firm, and some are holding for an advance. We quote New Bedford, 32 @ 33c—Nantucket, 31 @ 32c. ℔ lb.

RICE.—We quote $2 50 @ $2 75 ℔ 100 lbs. The market is dull, and very abundantly supplied.

EXCHANGE.—The bill market has undergone no change since our last. We quote London, 6½ @ 7 ℔ cent. prem.—Paris, 5 37½ @ 5 40—New York, 60 days, 2¼ @ 2 ℔ cent. dis.—Checks, 1½ ℔ cent. discount.

EXCHANGE OUT DOORS.

Sterling	6½ @ 7 ℔ ct. prem.
France	5 37½ @ 5 40
New-York, 60 days sight	00 @ 00 ℔ ct. dis.
do. 30 day sight checks	00 @ 00 ℔ ct. "
do. 10 days sight	00 @ 00 ℔ ct. "
do. sight checks	1½ ℔ ct. "
Philadelphia, 60 ds	2½ @ 3 ℔ ct. "
do. sight	1½ ℔ ct. "
Boston, at 60 days	2½ @ 3 ℔ ct. "

FREIGHTS.—Freights to all quarters are very firm at our quotations:—

FREIGHTS.

Cotton ℔ lb. to Liverpool	9/16 @ ½d.
do Havre	00 @ 1½c.
do New-York	11/16c @ ¾c ℔ lb.
do Boston	¾c ℔ lb.
Tobacco ℔ hhd. to Cowes, &c	00s. 0d.
do London, direct	00s 0d.
do New-York	$5 50 @ $6 00
do Boston	$6 00 @ $6 25
do Philadelphia	$6 00 @ $6 50
Sugar and Molasses from coast, ℔ hhd.	$4 75 @ $5 00
—— From the city	[illegible]
Flour to the north	70 @ 75c.
Lead ℔ ton to the north	$3 00 @ [illegible]
Pork ℔ brl. to the north	60 @ 90c.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET—Feb. 10, 1844.

Since our last notice money is offered more freely, although no change has occurred in the rates of discount. A large portion of the paper offering at the banks are acceptances founded upon Cotton, and the great advance which has occurred and the doubt still existing whether that advance will be met by a corresponding improvement on the other side of the Atlantic, make the banks somewhat cautious in increasing their line of this class of paper (unless it be of the most unexceptionable name), and may have a tendency to hasten the shipment in the face, upon present quotations, of a positive loss. The amount of Southern drafts maturing during the next few weeks is very large, and if met by sterling bills drawn against shipment, rather than by domestic bills or renewals, the effect upon the money market and the trade of the country cannot but be favorable.

If on the other hand another operation is undertaken, to retard the shipments of our great staple for another period of sixty or ninety days, and that operation is facilitated by the banks, it is difficult to perceive an essential difference, so far as legitimate business is concerned, between advances upon stocks or advances upon cotton, both for purposes of speculation and not essential to the ordinary and regular business of the country. So far as these advances facilitate the transmission of the crop from the Southern to the Northern ports, and thence to the consumer, whether at home or abroad, it is conceived to be perfectly proper and legitimate; but when these advances go a step farther and retard the regular course from the grower to the manufacturer, the effect is to produce an unnatural state of things, to occasion distrust, and eventually cause a reaction of a serious character.

The fact of a short crop is one thing: that of locking it upon one side of the Atlantic, to make those on the other side believe it to be short, is quite another. It is very generally conceded that the crop will not vary materially from 1,900,000 bales, but the stock on hand at the commencement of the season was unusually large, and taking into consideration the diminished consumption consequent upon an advance in price, there seems little reason to apprehend a deficiency to an extent warranting the advance now calculated upon by the dealers. Such has been the opinion of most of the purchasers for English account, whose orders have been confined [illegible]

The purchases here, as well as at the South, have, it is understood, been made with the view of avoiding loss, rather than of shipping to run the risk of the foreign market. Under these circumstances the stocks in the Atlantic ports is constantly increasing, and general attention is directed to the daily developments of an operation of [illegible] magnitude, which in any event must exert important results. The slight advance in the price of foreign exchange, necessarily to admit of specie payments causes some apprehensions that these shipments may yet be made. The bill drawers are quite willing to encourage this feeling in the money market, as by such means it becomes more difficult to effect negotiations [illegible] and consequently the speculators would be compelled to send forward the cotton.

We do not believe that shipments of specie will become necessary, satisfied as we are that even if the abundance of money [illegible] the Northern holders to keep back the cotton, in the southern ports, [illegible] it will be more difficult to hold on, and shipments must speedily be made. It is generally thought that when this occurs money will be less abundant, and the rates of interest will again decline. Loans are now [illegible] by some of the country banks at 4 per cent.

The stock market continues without much variation in price, and the sales are to a moderate extent. [illegible]

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET—Feb. 10.

The cotton market since the opening of this week was rather languid, the prices gave way ¼ a ½ cent. ℔ lb since the reception of the news per the Montezuma. The intelligence subsequently received, however, has had the effect of restoring the activity of the market, and checking the fall in prices. [illegible] The sales of the week embrace 13,000 bales, of which [illegible] were Upland and Florida, at 8½ @ 9c for ord to middling; [illegible] for middling fair to fair; and [illegible] for good fair to fine. [illegible] bales of Mobile and New Orleans, at [illegible] for ord. to middling; [illegible] for middling fair to fair; and 11 @ 12 for good fair to fine. The arrivals during the same period were [illegible] bales. We quote as follows:—

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland. Fla.	N. Orl's & Mobile
Inferior	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling Fair	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fair	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Fair	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good and fine	[illegible]	[illegible]

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—There has been a better inquiry for the last few days for canal Flour, and all that could be had at $4 87½ has been taken. [illegible] We hear of no sales at over $4 87½, [illegible] go off freely at it could be had.

CHARLESTON COTTON MARKET—Feb 14.

The Cotton market for Uplands on Saturday last was very quiet, and only about 300 bales changed hands. On Monday two or three purchasers entered the market and were met by some holders at nearly similar rates to those of the previous week, and about 1,500 bales were disposed of. The accounts which were received by yesterday's mail, from Liverpool, to the 19th ult. and which we publish this morning, speak of a decided improvement in the market; in consequence of which, several purchasers came forward, and holders were enabled to obtain their former asking prices, and all which they have evinced a disposition to extend the operations. The transactions of yesterday amount to 3,000 bales, and the total amount of the three days to 4,800 bales, of which, 2,400 at from [illegible]; 684, [illegible]; 241, 10; 412, 10¼ [illegible] balance at from [illegible]

FOREIGN MARKETS.

HAVRE COTTON-MARKET—January 7, 1844.

With the opening of the new year, our market has assumed an entirely new aspect, the depressed feature that has characterised it during the two preceding months, has completely disappeared, and since the commencement of the week a considerable degree of animation has been displayed in business. The favorable tenor of the advices as well from the United States as from England, from which latter country our successive accounts of improvement have been received within the last fortnight, has produced a better feeling here, the demand has been very spirited for several days, and on some occasions very extensive, with a good share of speculative disposition on the part of buyers. Prices have felt the beneficial influence of the revival that has taken place, and American cottons of all descriptions have undergone an amelioration, which may be written at 3 @ 4f on ordinary and middling grades, and 1 @ 2f on superior qualities. Since Friday, however, the transactions have been on a comparatively restricted scale, holders having come forward rather freely, and evinced a desire to realize [illegible] their pretensions, which has perhaps contributed in some measure to keep dealers in the back ground. The market obtained is nevertheless well supported, and the market wears at present a decidedly more healthy appearance.

CELEBRATION OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH DAY OF WASHINGTON, BY THE TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETIES Of New Orleans, Lafayette, and Algiers.

PROGRAMME.
Music.
Clergy.
Reader and Orator.
Different Societies (in their order.)
Form at 9 o'clock, a. m. in Lafayette square.

LINE OF MARCH.
Down Camp and Chartres streets, to Canal, down Conde to Esplanade, up Esplanade to Levee, down Levee to the lower Steam Cotton Press, up [illegible] to Royal, up Royal and St. Charles streets to the Presbyterian Church, on Lafayette Square.

ORDER IN THE CHURCH.
Music.
Prayer.
Farewell Address of Washington.
Oration.
Pledge.
Music.
Benediction.

All members of the Total Abstinence Societies, and those who visit the city or residents, are invited to join the procession. Ladies especially, and citizens generally, are invited to attend the Church, at 11 o'clock, M.

The whole under the command of Col. John W. Lane, Grand Marshall, and his Assistants.

By order of the Committee. f21 2t

CITY BANK, New Orleans, February 21 1844.

AN election for twelve Directors, to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking-house on Monday the 4th day of May next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P M. R J PALFREY, Cashier.

UNION BANK OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans, 20th Feb 1844.

THIS Bank will be closed on Thursday next, 22d February. Notes and Bills falling due on that day have to be paid on Wednesday previous, when likewise, offers for discount will have to be made. f 21

RICH'S SAFES.—The subscriber has now in store, a supply of Rich's Improved Salamander BOOK SAFES, embracing nine sizes and a variety of patterns.

Persons wishing to purchase, will be referred to many houses in this city who are using Rich's Safes, all of whom admit that the article is superior in every respect to any other description of Safes invented.

Orders for Rich's safes of any size will be promptly and faithfully executed on application to f 21 ISAAC BRIDGE, 78 Magazine st

SUNDRIES for sale by FOSDICK & BRO:—100 barrels pitch; 300 pkgs teas, young hyson, hyson, souchong, ponchong and gunpowder; 150 barrels sweet and pale Newark Cider; 20 hds Albany cream Ale; 10 casks winter strained sperm oil; 10 hf pipes A. Seignette old [illegible] brandy; 150 boxes No 1 soap; 100 do sperm candles; [illegible] wooden clocks; [illegible] varnish, New Jersey manufacture [illegible] Champagne, for sale by [illegible] FOSDICK & BRO, 74 Camp

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SALES THIS DAY.

BY HEWLETT & CENAS. Sugar, Sugar, Sugar.

WILL be sold this day, Wednesday, 21st instant, at 12 o'clock, on the Levee, opposite Conti street—40 hhds sugar (more or less) damaged on board the steamer Gov. Roman, from Baton Rouge, re-shipped on board and landed at this port from steamer Juniata, sold for account of whom it may concern. Terms, cash. f 21

BY J. A. BEARD & RICHARDSON. Furniture, Chairs, &c.

WILL be sold at auction, on Wednesday 21st inst. at 10½ o'clock, at the Camp street Mart:—

A large variety of superior household furniture comprising sideboards, bedsteads, a variety of bureaus, armoirs, cane seat and other chairs, rockers, sofas, lounges, ottomans, pier and other mirrors, dining, tea and centre tables, &c. &c. china, glass, &c.

Terms, cash—sale positive. f 20

BY J A BEARD & RICHARDSON. Planing and Sawing Machine and Corn Sheller.

WILL be sold at auction on Wednesday, 21st inst. at half past 10 o'clock, in front of the Camp st Mart:—
1 Patent Sheller;
1 Patent Sawing and Planing Machine, in complete order—sold to pay storage. f 20

BY JOHN M BACH & VAN WINKLE & VINCENT.

WILL be sold on Wednesday February 21st at 10 o'clock at the auction Mart in Chartres street, for account and risk of the underwriters. Seven casks wine imported per ship Nashville from Havre. Terms, cash. f 19

BY JOHN M BACH AND VINCENT & VAN WINKLE.

WILL be sold on Wednesday, Feb 21, at 10 o'clock, at the Auction Mart in Chartres street, for account of the underwriters—

One box of damaged goods imported by the Nashville from Havre, and at the same time several boxes of Indian, ready made clothing, crockery, glass-ware, and a variety of other articles. Terms—cash. f 19

BY SYKES & HYDE. A DE VALL, Auctioneer.

ON Wednesday, 21st inst at 10 o'clock will be sold at their auction sales room, 61 Magazine street, opposite Banks' Arcade:

40 Packages Dry Goods; consisting in part of bleached and brown cottons, damask table cloths, linens, Russia sheetings, cottonades, prints, hosiery, silks, Kentucky Jeans, mouslin de laine, umbrellas, &c.

Immediately after sale of Dry Goods will be sold 30 cases Boots, Brogans, and Ladies' Shoes. 20 cases Hats, Russia, cassimere, [illegible] and palm leaf. f 20

BY J. A. BEARD & RICHARDSON. Philadelphia [illegible]

WILL be sold at Auction on Wednesday 21st inst. at half past ten o'clock at the Auction Mart, Camp st 60 barrels very fine Philadelphia [illegible]. Terms Cash—Sale positive. f 20

BY J A BEARD & RICHARDSON. Slaves! Slaves!

WILL be sold at auction on Wednesday 21st inst. at 12 o'clock at Banks' Arcade. Several valuable slaves, comprising field hands. Terms and Particulars at sale. f 20

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY J A BEARD & RICHARDSON. St. John the Baptist and Orange street Real Estate.

WILL be sold at auction on Saturday, 24th February, at 12 o'clock, at Banks' Arcade:

1st. Three lots of Ground with all the improvements thereon in the square bounded by Orange, Rose, St. John the Baptist and Religious streets, measuring each 31 feet 11 inches and 3 lines front on St. John the Baptist street, by a depth of 127 feet 10 inches and 4 lines. On this property is a desirable frame dwelling, kitchen, and good stables for 20 horses, surrounded by a fine garden and shrubbery and enclosed with a good fence.

2d. Two lots of ground in the square bounded by Richard, St. John the Baptist, Orange and Religious streets, being Nos 1 and 2, measuring each [illegible] feet 11 inches and 5 lines front on Richard street by a depth of 127 feet 10 inches and 4 lines between parallel lines—No 1 forming the corner of Orange and St. John the Baptist sts.

Terms—One-third cash, balance at 6, 12 and 18 months credit, for notes without endorsers bearing mortgage until final payment.

Acts of sale before J B Marks, notary public, at the expense of the purchasers. f21

BY J. A. BEARD & RICHARDSON. Positive sale of Magazine and Foucher street Lots [illegible]

WILL be sold at auction on Tuesday, 5th March at 12 o'clock at Banks' Arcade:

1.—Three desirable Lots of Ground situated in the square bounded by Magazine, Foucher, St. Joseph, and Julia streets, being Nos. 1, 2 and 3 on Magazine st., each measuring 24 feet 7 inches 4 2-7 lines front by 119 feet 6 inches and 5 lines deep between parallel lines. On these lots are a good Brick Bakery and a frame dwelling.

2.—Three Lots of Ground in the same Square, being 4, 5 and 6, measuring each 23 feet 5 inches and 3 lines front on Foucher street, by 117 feet 6 inches and 6 lines deep between parallel lines, together with all the improvements thereon, consisting of a frame dwelling.

TERMS—One fifth Cash—Balance at 12, 18 and 24 months credit, for notes satisfactorily endorsed by mortgage until final payment, the notes to bear interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from date until paid.

Act of sale before H B Cenas, Esq, Notary Public at the expense of Purchaser. f 21

BY J. A. BEARD & RICHARDSON. Magazine street Property.

WILL be sold at auction on Tuesday the 5th March at Banks' Arcade:

A certain lot of Ground with all the improvements thereon, being No 3 in the square bounded by Magazine, [illegible], St. Joseph, and Foucher streets, measuring 32 feet 7 inches front on Magazine street, and 123 feet 5 and a half inches deep, more fully described by a plan drawn by J. Pilié, Esq, dated the 15th May 1822, and deposited in the office of [illegible]

TERMS—One third cash, balance at 6 and 12 months credit for approved endorsed notes, with mortgage until final payment.

Act of sale before M B Cenas, Esq, at the expense of the purchaser. f21

BY J A BEARD & RICHARDSON. Valuable Building Lot—Second Municipality. Without Reserve.

WILL be sold at auction on Saturday, the 24th instant, at 12 o'clock, at Banks' Arcade the following described property, to wit:—

A certain lot of Ground in the square bounded by Carondelet, Julia, Girod and St Charles street, measuring 27 feet front on Carondelet street, between Julia and Girod streets, by a depth of 150 feet [illegible]; together with all the improvements thereon, comprising a two-story brick kitchen in the rear, partly finished.

Terms—Cash, and the purchaser to assume the payment of a note for $400, payable 15th June, and the mortgage which exists on the property.

Acts of sale before J B Marks, notary public.

2. A valuable lot of ground in the square bounded by Tchoupitoulas, St James, Celeste and Levee streets, being No 3, measuring 21 feet 2 inches and 6 lines front on Tchoupitoulas street, by 152 feet 11 inches and 6 lines in depth, between parallel lines.

Terms—Cash.

Acts of sale before L Hermann, Esq., at the expense of the purchaser. f 20

BY F. COQUET.

WILL be sold on Saturday next, 24th February 1844, at noon precisely, at the City Exchange, St. Louis street, the following property:

Upon 1 lot of Ground situated in Faubourg Tremé in the square bounded by St. Claude, Tremé and Hospital street, and the Bayou Road, measuring the corner of Hospital and Tremé streets, [illegible] front on Tremé street, [illegible] front on Hospital street, and [illegible] in length on the Bayou Road, together with a two story brick dwelling house built upon the depth of the lot, consisting of four rooms [illegible] in excellent condition.

TERMS—The purchaser will assume the payment of four notes made for the sum of $3,444 at 12, 18 and 24 months, dating from 6 January 1844. An once Cash.

This property is insured for $3000, the policy will be transferred to the purchaser.

Three lots of Ground situated in the same faubourg, designated by Nos. 1, 2 and 3, which lots form the corner of Prieur street and Bayou Road.

Twenty four lots of Ground situated in faubourg Tremé designated by Nos 1 to 24 inclusive and bounded by Derbigny, Roman, Laharpe, and [illegible] streets, [illegible]

Seventeen lots of Ground in the same faubourg designated by Nos. 1 to 17 inclusive, and bounded by Rocheblave, D'Orgenois, Aubry and [illegible] streets. These lots are all very near Mr. F. Roy's garden.

Five lots of Ground situated in faubourg Washington, designated by Nos 20 to 24, in square No 16, bounded by Urquhart, [illegible], Ferdinand and Port streets.

One hundred and one lots of ground, situated in the same faubourg according to [illegible] plans.

N. B.—All these properties will be sold without any reserve, according to the different plans, exhibited at the above-named place.

TERMS—One fourth cash and the balance at 6, 12, 18 and 24 months credit for approved endorsed notes bearing mortgage until final payment.

Act of sale before Felix [illegible], Notary Public. f 20

BY JOHN M. BACH, Office—61, Chartres street.

WILL be sold on Saturday, February 24th, at 12 o'clock, M, at the Merchants' Exchange:

14 lots of ground in the faubourg Boulingy, in square No 21 joining the residence of J. M. Bach. These lots are only 4 squares from the river, are very high, and located in a neighborhood where the commerce increases daily.

Terms—One-fourth cash, and the balance at 6, 12, 18 and 24 months credit, notes, drawn and endorsed with mortgage. Acts before J Agaisse, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. f20

CITY BANK, New Orleans, Feb. 20, 1844.

THE Board of Directors of this Institution have this day declared a dividend of three per cent on the capital thereof, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on Monday, the 4th march next. f 21 R T PALFREY, Cashier.

WATER WORKS DEPARTMENT. Commercial Office of New Orleans, New Orleans, Feb 21, 1844.

AN election for Six Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking house on Monday, the fourth day of March next between the hours of [illegible] A M and two P M. f21 JAMES SAUL, Cashier.

DANCING ACADEMY.

BY M. J. DEVOTI, 103 Royal Street.

CLASS FOR YOUNG LADIES every TUESDAY and THURSDAY, from half-past 12 o'clock to [illegible] o'clock.

Class for Gentlemen every Wednesday and Friday, from 6 to 9 o'clock, P. M.; at which time he may be seen on any business.

M. DEVOTI has always continued giving lessons to several public institutions, and has besides, entered into new engagements to teach dancing at the following establishments:

Mrs. Grasset, 43 Bourbon street;
Allison's, corner Orleans and St. Joseph sts;
Bagnat's, 75 Toulouse st.

ARTICLES FOR FISHING, &c.

RECEIVED by the undersigned, and for sale at 28 Chartres street.

Seines and hand nets, small [illegible] twine for seines of all sizes and thread of every thickness.
Assorted lines and fishing rods.
Velvet, satin and wire masks.
Rennes & Echevaux thread of all colors.
Black silk cords different numbers.
Kid, cotton and silk Scotch gloves.
Dark colored linen and linen cambric handkerchiefs.
Knitted cotton suspenders, gum elastic and other do.
Thread and cotton socks various prices.
Percussion caps of every size and [illegible]
Perfumery, Cologne, &c.
Articles for billiard tables; playing cards.
Boston boxes, chess boxes, [illegible]
Fine ivory combs, imitation and genuine [illegible] and 24 qualities.
Buttons of all sizes.
Tooth and nail brushes.
Articles for hunting, and game bags [illegible]
Assorted powder boxes for the use of ladies.
Hooks and eyes of all qualities.
Lamp wicks assorted, and foot and suspension lamps.
Linen table cloths and [illegible] sheets.
Sponges of all qualities.
Saucepans, Kettles and kitchen utensils of every description.
Fans of all kinds.
Sand boxes, pipes, metallic pens, quills.
Fly brushes of all sizes.
Masonic ornaments for every degree.
Articles for fencing schools, and a quantity of other articles too numerous to mention.

f 20—3t P. LEVERRIER.

LOST OR STOLEN, a bill of $185, to the order of [illegible] and endorsed by Mr [illegible] DUFOUR, 32 Conti st.