THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY, BY EUGENE BAYON.

STATE PRINTER.

THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 25, 1834.

FOR GOVERNOR

J. B. DAWSON.

FOR MAYOR

JOHN H. HOLLAND.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

1st District—CHARLES GAYARRE.
2d " " JAMES BRADFORD.
" " L. MOORE.
3d " " L. MOUTON.

We have received letters from two of our subscribers, one of whom resides in the parish of Avoyelles and the other at Point Coupée, complaining for themselves, and in behalf of their neighbors of the non-receival of our paper, and threatening us with withdrawing their subscriptions, if the evil be not obviated. All we can say is, that our paper is regularly sent, and that blame is not in the least to be attached to us, inasmuch as we are likely to be made the sufferers. We have obtained time after time to the bad management which pervades our post-office establishment from one extremity to the other—from Maine to Louisiana. We have called the attention of the postmaster general, Mr. Barry, in hopes that he would, actuated by the necessity of doing justice to the administration he serves, remedy the evil. Whether our remarks have caught his eye or not, we cannot positively say, but judging from the circumstance that no relief has been afforded, we should suppose that they had not. We can hardly not be suspected of the design to magnify, or speak in strongest terms of the irregularities of the mails than the occasion calls for; our friendly feelings towards all the heads of department of the general government, forbid such an inference. We call upon the Washington *Globe* to bring our complaint under the immediate cognizance of Mr. Barry, he has it still in his power to vindicate himself by providing the relief so loudly and universally demanded.

The Louisiana need be under no apprehension that there will be a want of amusement, so long as Mr. White shall have the presumption to contuse a candidate for the gubernatorial chair. That gentleman's political life affords too many varied and striking incidents for the "material" to give out so early. We have only referred to his incapacity in general terms, and have not yet come to the "eventful" and "wonderful developements" of his *boyish* genius. Has the Louisiana nothing more potent to urge against General Dawson than the *batch* of assertions it has lately put forth? We merely ask for information.

Does the correspondent who signs himself "West Feliciana," in the Louisiana of yesterday, think it reasonable or just that a parish judge should be perpetually in the discharge of his duties, without the privilege of being absent from his vocations a few weeks in the year. If he does, we feel assured that the generous, noble and liberal people whose sentiments he would represent, do not, nor would they under any consideration require such a sacrifice.

We have judges from the several parishes of the state who daily visit us, some on pleasure and others on business, and not one word of exception is taken to their absence. It is somewhat strange that Gen. Dawson should be deprived of the same privilege. His being merely a candidate for governor does not alter the case in the least: it only gives the *chief* why he is singled out, and shews that malice and envy, engendered by the conviction that his presence is making sad havoc among the forces of his competitor, and that numbers are flocking to his standard—are at the bottom.—It is apprehended that all those citizens who have imbibed unfavorable impressions from false and biassed statements, will be undeceived should they happen to fall into his company. This explains the reasons why "West Feliciana," whose real signature should be Bayou Lafourche, manifests so much anxiety about "the marriage licenses," and seems so desirous to prohibit the judge from stirring from the precincts of his judicial vocations.

MEETING OF CITIZENS.

In pursuance of public notice, a large concourse of citizens assembled at the Washington hall-room to take into consideration the opposition of Mr. *Burthe*, in the senate against pledging the faith of the state to the charter of the Citizens' Bank, and to adopt resolutions recommending that body to re-consider its vote.

On motion, Bernard Marigny, Esq. was called to the chair, J. B. Arnaud appointed vice-president, and Felix Grima, Esq. appointed secretary.

The chair explained the object of the meeting in a warm and vigorous address, and after having expatiated on the advantages that would have resulted from the adoption of the measure, and the effect of Mr. Burthe's vote in prejudicing its passage, spoke of the manifold benefits derived from the banking-system in general. To such institutions (continued he) Louisiana owes her prosperity. Had it not been for banks we should not behold so many fine buildings in our cities, and so many fine country residences. Would agriculture have been susceptible of so great developements?—Did not England owe her safety for the last twenty years to her banking-system, and that during a period of war? He thought, independent of many weighty considerations, that the state had nothing to apprehend by pledging its faith to the Citizens' bank-bill. On the contrary, he was of opinion, that it would be of incalculable advantage, as the revenues of the state had since 1803, considerably augmented. He adverted pointedly to the fact, that instead of being a burthen to the state, the institution paid the state the sum of six hundred thousand dollars.

In conclusion, Mr. M. spoke of the power of the people when they declared their will. To illustration, he referred to the late French revolution, and asked—"Did we not see the people of Paris rise *en masse* to oppose themselves to the tyrannical proceedings of Charles X., and did we not see him obliged to eject submission to their authority? What! exclaimed he, if such things transpired in France, where a regal form of government prevails, sanctioned by various odd writers, shall the free sovereign people of this country not exercise their public servants when they shall do? Let us (continued Mr. Marigny, concluded) hope that Mr. Burthe will retrace his steps. Mr. B. is not an ordinary man, he must be too well aware of the utility of the banking system not at once to perceive that the Citizens' Bank which the people are so desirous to see prosperously established, is an institution advantageous to commerce and profitable to the state.

Mr. Marigny took his seat amid thunders of applause.

The meeting was afterwards addressed by Mr. Antonio Dumas, in an equally animated and happy strain.

The following is the address adopted on the occasion. It received the signature of every citizen present.

To the Honorable the Senate of the State of Louisiana.

The memorial of the undersigned, inhabitants of the city of New Orleans, respectfully represents:

That the late financial operations of the United States Branch Bank in New-Orleans, have caused such a penury and distress in this community, as to render all money transactions almost impossible even for the wealthiest.

That the pressure is daily increasing, and bears severely not on those only who are engaged in commercial pursuits, but upon all our citizens at large.

That the situation of the place is now such as to greatly threaten consequences, that would throw discredit on the real wealth of the State, and reduce to direful extremities the most respectable members of the community.

Under these circumstances and after a cool mature consideration of the evils that would fall upon us, if a proper remedy be not immediately resorted to by the competent authorities, firmly believing that any measure that would tend to impair the credit so justly due to our local Banks, would prove irreparable injury on the public wealth, convinced that an institution calculated to afford immediate relief has already been enacted by our legislature.

Relying on that virtue of the State demanded in favor of local institutions, and confidently contribute to an immediate relief in a town is, and could not be the market an amount of capital sufficient to stave off the crisis which is present.

We, your petitioners, therefore confidently look up to your honorable assembly, pray that you may be pleased to take the subject of the bill relating to the Citizens' Bank under your consideration, that until next year, and your petitioners fervently pray, that you may direct the attention and support which our situation imperiously requires.

And for duty bound your memorialists will ever pray, &c.

Here follows the signatures.

The address having been unanimously adopted, resolutions were offered up by Mr. Dumas, and a committee of nine appointed to wait on Mr. Duncan D. F. Burthe, and acquaint him of the wishes of his constituents, and to urge him on the events and the consequences which would arise from his adhering to his vote. The committee retired to the Senate in the shortest space of time, and the address was just adopted.

[illegible] appointed on the part of the meeting, Messrs. Z. Cavelier, J. B. Arnaud, [illegible] Dumas, and Felix Grima.

Resolved, That this address be deposited in the office of Felix Grima, Esq. until Wednesday morning, that the citizens be invited to call and affix their signatures to the same.

Resolved, That thanks be tendered to the President, Vice President and Secretaries.

Resolved, That thanks be tendered to Mr. Bernard Dupuy, for the use of his Hall.

The voice of Instruction.—A memorial has, we understand, been transmitted to Mr. Senator Nicholas, from his constituents in Ascension, instructing him to use his exertions to have repealed pledging the faith of the state to the charter of the Citizens' Bank which was rejected, reconsidered, and to vote for the final passage of the same. It is to be expected that Mr. N. will not be deaf to the voice of his constituents, but that he will hasten to repair the error of which he has been guilty.

The mail of yesterday brought us a Washington Globe and a Washington Republican, both of the 10th. We find nothing of particular interest in the former, and nothing in the latter save the report of Mr. Webster as chairman of the finance committee.

The U. S. Bank seems to be fairly on the route for "his shades below," judging from the desperate bravado and impotent threats of Mr. Biddle's mouth-piece. It is gravely proposed by them, that the senate shall, in addition to refusing to pass the appropriation bill, continue in session 'till the deposites are restored. It may be very convenient for the bank senators, in addition to their other hire, to receive eight dollars *per diem*; but we do not think that the people will approve the arrangement. The senate have already passed a bill providing for their own expenses, and it remains to be seen whether the people will permit them to pay themselves, and refuse the executive teh necessary means to defray the expenses for the operations of the government.

The opponents of the president, by their vindictive and malicious efforts, are irretrievably preparing for themselves ignominy and shame. This last disgraceful suggestion will arouse the popular indignation to the highest pitch, and will contribute to open the eyes of the sceptical to the true character of the contest now going on between the bank, its satellites and the administration. It will elucidate the necessity for the Secretary of the Treasury acting as speedily as he did in removing the deposites.

The president is denounced by the opposition, as incredible as it may seem, for treading in the footsteps of Jefferson, that great apostle of liberty, upon whose departed manes a portion of their fury seems now to be directed, and for carrying out his principles in administering the affairs of the government. The Boston *Courier*, the leading anti-Jackson paper in Massachusetts, observes:

"Andrew Jackson is a devoted worshipper of Thomas Jefferson, and treads in the steps of that arch-deceiver, more closely than any other of his successors. He resembles his prototype in all but *talent*. He has the same proscriptive spirit, the same bitter hostility of temper against every thing that opposes his will. Mr. Jefferson had perhaps more caution, and the art to conceal his purposes within his own breast, till his means and agents were prepared for the intended consummation. Gen. Jackson [illegible] what holder, and therefore the less to be feared, [illegible] intentions can be exposed—if not in time to be [illegible] sasibly in a season to allow, now and then, a victim to escape. We think the nation has had experience enough of the blessings of *Jeffersonian* democracy. Heaven preserve us from another experiment!"

This caps the climax! What next?

The Baltimore Republican, [illegible] Mr. Webster's report on the finances, observes:

"We lay before our readers the report of the finance committee on the subject of the bank and the deposites, drawn by Mr. Webster. And what does it all amount to. Look at it. Does it propose any legislative action? Nothing of the kind. The opposition have complained that the administration have proposed no measures for the relief of the country, and what has the committee proposed of the kind? Nothing—emphatically nothing. It is a mere argument, which might just as well have been delivered in the form of a speech, except that the opposition hope and expect that being placed in the form of a report will give more effect to it. We think it must be regarded as a miserable movement to deceive the public, and one which is entirely unworthy of Mr. Webster's fame.

"I know, sir, that this work which the president has undertaken, and upon the success of which he has, with his usual moral courage, staked the hard-earned fruits of a glorious life, is full of difficulty."—*Mr. Wright's Speech.*

The Washington *Globe* in commenting upon this passage contains the following admonition:—"The President, by the aid of Providence, and an enlightened and faithful People, will not falter in his course. Speculators, moneyed or *political*, beware!"

The meeting of the democrats in the heart of the city of Philadelphia, almost at the gates of the bank palace, is represented as having been so crowded that thousands went away without being able to obtain a glimpse of the officers who officiated. The steps and pavements were besides filled by a mass of human beings. No estimate could be made, but it is supposed that several thousands were present. The greatest unanimity and harmony prevailed, and the desire to sustain the President and Secretary of the Treasury seemed to be enthusiastic.

In the course of the evening, the delegation from New-York, bearing the anti-bank memorial, was announced, and the gentlemen composing it were ushered into the room with the most hearty cheers. The chairman addressed them in assurance of the warm co-operation of the democracy of Philadelphia in the great work which the people of both cities had in hand; and was replied to in an appropriate manner by a gentleman of the delegation.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BEE:

The hue and cry raised by the Bank and panic [illegible], has frightened the commercial community almost out of their senses. We find from Maine to Louisiana no other subject of any apparent interest, but the U. States Bank and money question. The pause of the scarcity of money, is said at one time to be the removal of the deposits from the U. S. Bank to the local banks, this causing a curtailment by the United States Bank to the amount of the deposits; again, it is not the simple removal, but the manner of the removal; and again, although the Bank has two thirds of all the specie in the country in its vaults, they are compelled to strengthen, on account of transfer drafts being out, which may be poured on them without a moments notice; and again, the kitchen cabinet have the control of the government funds, and intend a run on some of the Banks, &c &c &c. The run, as the Bank papers have it, on the branch in Savannah, is held up as evidence.

As soon as the Bank press found the removal not a sufficient reason for their enormous curtailment, they resorted to the manner, and when they found that too trifling a position, they resorted to the insignificant subterfuge of forcing a run on some of the branches by the K. C., and hold up a call for $350,000 (on a branch, known to have upward of $300,000) as a run, for the purpose of causing a stoppage of payment. How perfectly ridiculous this last position—the Bank seem sensible of the necessity of offering some excuse for their outrageous conduct, and can find nothing better, than these childish reasons.

In the branch in Boston, government has but $73,000. That branch holds $500,000 in specie, and balances against the local Banks—yet they can yield no aid to the community, because at any moment this amount of $73,000 may be transferred. Security, however ample, cannot induce the discount of a single dollar, even if it be to save a manufacturing district from starvation. Merchants in debt to the institution are calmly told, their discounts cannot be renewed; they must and shall pay. If however, the government will but restore the deposits, they can afford relief. If government renew the charter they will relieve the distress!!

With a knowledge of the situation of the Bank, as the American people have, it is astonishing what temerity the institution evinces, and still more strange, how abjectly servile are the pressed in the sunshine of this monied power. The merchant who has a fortune at stake, the savings of a long life of toil and anxiety, surrounded by a family, depend on the Bank for existence from day to day, can be induced for bending the knee, for he does it to save a fond family from beggary. Not always so the press, the wretch who abandons the cause of Liberty, prostitutes falsehood to undermine society, and to forge the chains of tyranny, may for a while be a successful candidate for favor, but the time will come, when the country, unshackled by this Bank, will look back with astonishment and dismay, at this other fought battle for liberty, and then, not till then, forward will be meted out.

We have yet reason to be thankful that the helm of the nation is in the hands of a man, whose guide is the Star of Liberty, and who will not turn to the right hand nor to the left hand—we will follow him, knowing he is right.

O.

From the Journal of Commerce.

To the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States.

SIRS—The statutes [illegible] of this period, those of no ordinary responsibility.

To you has been entrusted the representation of the property of [illegible] will be approved as condemnable by [illegible] according to the faithful or unfaithful discharge [illegible] Your Charter has been granted under [illegible] to facilitate the [illegible] commercial [illegible] healthy and [illegible] control over the [illegible] The are the objects to which you [illegible] yourselves. Beyond these time [illegible] A certain period of [illegible] have been [illegible] the expiration of which your privileges are [illegible] contract between the Nation and yourselves, [illegible] you are at a long period, our [illegible] of the Nation for an extension of your Charter [illegible] principle of Self-Protection under which you [illegible] until the 1st of October 1834, was [illegible]

[illegible] Don Carlos, [illegible] determined to [illegible] forced to recall Don Carlos, if possible. And by [illegible] would make no concession, and Miguel we suppose would not be inclined to.

London, Dec. 21.—German papers to the 14th bring the King of Wurtemberg's speech on closing the session of the States. It contains nothing very remarkable except the statement that the negociations for establishing a uniform system of tolls and customs in Germany have been going on for [illegible] years. Our trade to foreign countries, the Prussian [illegible] may not be advantageous but if Germany can connect any price, get rid of internal tolls, which are terrible restraints on her commerce, she will make rapid advances in posterity. Though the King's speech contains nothing of importance, it is one great step gained that he speaks at all.

The Biscayan provinces are now in a situation which we [illegible] hold. The Spanish La Vendee has become a real [illegible] Chouannerie. Our dates from Bayonne of the 13th, state that the rebels who have abandoned the towns and the high road, have commenced that partisan warfare, which it is so easy to carry on in a mountainous country, with every part of which they are thoroughly acquainted. The Pastor left Bergara on the 11th.

The Memorial Bordelais of the 15th instant, contains the following extract of a letter from Bayonne, dated the 13th—"An express arrived yesterday from Pampeluna, escorted by a strong detachment of cavalry. On enquiry, we found that he came for the sum of 150,000 francs, furnished by M. Agiado. It is reported this morning that on his return to Pampeluna, the agent was attacked by a band of Carlists, but his escort beat them off, and he arrived safe with the money." The Memorial also gives the following from Madrid of the 6th instant—"Among those who have lately returned to the capital, is Lieutenant General Bigodet, formerly a deputy to the Cortes. M. Casa Irujo has returned from his mission to Paris, with which he was entrusted by the Queen. All the authorities have received official accounts of the Pretendor having been deprived of all his titles and honors, as a supplement to the confiscation of his property."

10th Dec.—The news confirms the capture of Morella. It appears from the rumors that the castle had been taken by assault: that the defence had been firm, and we had lost some officers and soldiers. But that the factious had been almost all put to death.

London, Dec. 21.—The Consol market, after a long period of stagnation, has experienced an advance to-day, though to no material extent. The cause assigned for it is a remarkable one, since it is given out to be the determination of the Bank to lend the sum of 2,000,000 in stock.

London, Saturday Evening, Dec. 21.—The extreme boisterous weather experienced of late, has caused the letters received from the coast to them with records of wreck damage. We have seen a few letters by the Lisbon mail to-day, and it appears that Don Pedro continues to act the despot in the true Brazilian style, and it seems evident, at least, that if the Portuguese have not got rid of a King Log, they have at least acquired a King Stork. Count Talpa, a liberal, who has ventured to tell the Emperor his mind, had been ordered under arrest, but had evaded the liberal tyrant by flight.

Parliament has been further prorogued to the 4th day of February.

The Frebrand Government steamer, on the Irish station, has been ordered round in Falmouth to take out Lord and Lady Howard de Walden to Lisbon. The Firebrand will, it is expected, return with Lord and Lady William Russell.

The Dutch Embargo.—An official notice, sent by order of the treasury to the Commissioners of Customs, relative to the payment of the extraordinary expenses incurred by the Dutch vessels, in consequence of the recent embargo, has just been published, from which it appears that contrary to the expectations of the Dutch vessels detained, the English Government are determined to enforce payment of the money advanced to the owners during the embargo.

Paris, Dec. 16.—The following is from the Indicateur of Bordeaux of the 11th instant, received by express.—"The entrance of Spanish troops upon the Portuguese territory, is confirmed by the news which has reached us from the head quarters of Gen Morillo. This officer would not set foot thereupon but to pursue Don Carlos, who, after two months hesitation, has considered that his royal dignity requires him to appear upon the soil where the rights of Queen Isabella and his own are in conflict. This display of monarchial courage was not of long duration:—only 300 men of this suite were able to save themselves; and on the 29th the Prince was at Elvis, where, without doubt, he will take rest after his fatigue, but, where either the troops of Don Pedro or those of Isabella, will go and dislodge him.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.

FROM SPAIN.—The ship Calunet, arrived yesterday, sailed from Cadiz on the 19th December. Capt. Chase has favored us with Cadiz papers of the 16th, 17th and 18th, and the Gibraltar Chronicle of the 18th of that month. They quote the price of French Stocks at Paris on the 28th Nov, 1 2[illegible], and the British Stock at London on the 2[illegible]th, 88.

MADRID, Dec. 11.—Two despatches of Gen. Valdes, dated Olinte the 4th, and Vittoria 7th Dec, acquaint us with the operations of its columns to the last date.—On the 3d, that which he himself headed marched from Durango to Olinte, the bridge of which he had ordered General Lorenzo to possess himself of. The order was punctually executed, but, on reaching the bridge General V. was informed that the malcontents had evacuated Olinte. General Lorenzo was despatched against a few that were collected a little higher up, which he defeated and dispersed. General Lorenzo pursued his march towards Cegama and Segura, put to flight in that quarter 1000 men, and compelled them to betake themselves to Navarre, which movement also obliged the Abyssos, to the number of 1500, to take the same course. The remaining bands were quite insignificant; the communication has been completely established between Vittoria and Iron and St Sebastian. The queen's troops are occupied Tolosa, Villafranca and Vergara. The only remaining insurgent force in that quarter, is that under the command of Zavala, who would soon be subdued.

While the malcontents are thus losing ground in the North, they are gaining strength in the East. Gen. Caratala, who had been sent to act against them, was at Mora on the 1st. In the province of Valencia they are still more numerous, and have possession of the fort of Mozell, which is besieged by Gen. [illegible]ore.

Gen. Rodil having proceeded to Mirandola for the purpose of investing the place, learnt there that Don Carlos had gone to Cheves, in consequence of which the General returned to Zamara.

Cadiz and Malaga were declared free from contagious distempers on the 11th. In the latter city, however, cases of cholera continue to occur.

COMMERCIAL.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, FEB. 8.

100 shares United States Bank,	102
100 do. N. O. Canal Bank,	96

AMERICAN STOCKS.—London, December 20, U. S. Bank shares, 22l. 5s.; Pennsylvania fives, 1858, 105l. a 5s.; do 1860, 106 1-2; Virginia fives, 102; Ohio sixes, 114 1-2; Louisiana fives, 1844-52, 104; Mississippi new sixes, 111; Bank of Orleans, 24l. 15s.; N. O. C. & B. Co. 24l. 5s.

Liverpool Cotton Market Dec. 20.

There has been a very animated demand for cotton throughout the present week, chiefly from spinners, and a gradual improvement in prices has taken place, our present quotations being 3-4d. a 1-2d. per lb. higher than those of this day week.

Sales from the 14th inst. to this day inclusive.

●440 Sea Island Georgia, 13 1-2 a 16d.; 13,460 Uplands, 6 1-2 a 9 1-4; 3060 Alabama, 6 3-4 to 8 1-2to 4260 New-Orleans 7 1-4 a 10.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 23.—On Saturday, the sales in cotton, though small, only amounting to 2,000 bales, were at the extreme prices of the previous day. To-day, there has been a good demand, and 5,000 bags sold at 1-8 per lb. advance upon the quotations of Friday last.

The "Brothers" from Bahia, with 2,650 bags of cotton was totally lost, with all the crew.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 23.

COTTON.—Louisiana good to fine, 10 a 11d; fair to good fair 8 3-4 a 9 1-4d; ordinary to middling 7 1-4 8 1-4d; Mobile good, 9; fair to good fair, 8 1-2 a 8 3-4; ordinary to middling, 6 3-4 a 8; Alabama, good, none; fair to good fair, 8 1-8 a 8 1-2; ordinary to middling, 6 3-8 a 7 3-4; Upland, good to fine, 9 a 9 1-4; fair to good fair, 8 1-2 a 8 3-4; ordinary to mid. 6 1-2 a 5d.

The sales cotton from the 15th to the 20th instant amount to 35800 bales. The import during the same period, 8949 bales.

Present stock estimated at	171690,	of which	106360 Am.
Ag't. same time last year,	219810,	do.	143860 do.
Imports from 1st Jan.	624445,	do.	606366, do.
Do. same period last year,	766722	do.	577258 do.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Yazoo, Packard, N York,	Foster & Hutton
Brig Oma, Burgess, Baltimore,	I Ogden & co.
Brig Boston, Gray, Boston,	A Baron
Schr Amelia, St. Martin, Havana,	L R Cole
Schr Grape, Bell, Charleston,	Master
Schr Margaret, Liddle, Pensacola,	Master

Steamer Huntress, Davis, having taken her tow in the Bar, (weather so very thick did not find it safe to go out)—brought nothing up; passed in the river sohr Ceres, for New York, schr Apalachicola, fm Havana, and 10 or 12 small vessels, names not known.

Steamer Freedom, Woodward, fm Plaquemine—cargo sugar etc.

Steamer Amulet, Bushman, fm Point La Hache—cargo sugar etc.

Steamer Abeona, Glover, fm Manchester—cargo 160 bales cotton, 40 bbls molasses, 40 boxes tobacco, 150 bbls flour etc. to consignees.

MEMORANDA.

Hence at Deal Dec 16, Carolina, Augusta.
Hence at Liverpool, Nov 28, Warsaw, Hill; Dec 2, Atlantic, Paley, and Phoenix, Green.

OFFICE N. O. & CARROLLTON RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given to the subscribers to the Capital stock of this Company, that the fifth instalment of five dollars per share, will be required to be paid to them at the Banking House of the New Orleans Canal and Banking Company, on or before the 10th March. By a provision of the charter, such subscribers who shall fail or neglect to pay any instalment then required to be paid, for the period of ten days from after the same shall be due, the stock on which it is demanded, and the instalments paid thereon, shall be forfeited to the Company.

By order of the Board.

L. F. GENIS, Sec'y.

feb 25

GRIOLE & CO. inform the [illegible] that they have received [illegible] Conde street, opposite Masonic Hall [illegible] house.

THEATRE.

First night of the new Farce of Ich
M U M M Y.

THIS EVENING Feb. 25th,
Will be presented, Sheridan's Comedy of the
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
Charles Surface.....Mr. CALDWELL
Lady Teazel.....Miss Clara Fisher
After which, for the first time in America, a new Farce called the
MUMMY!
Toby Trap.....Mr CALDWELL

WASHINGTON BALL ROOM.
St Mary's street between Royal and Bourbon streets.
ON WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26.
Dress & Masquerade Ball.
Admission $1.
Gentlemen will find a place to deposite cap's, cloaks, &c
feb 25.

BALL-ROOM,
Corner of Orleans and Bourbon Streets
ON WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26:
Dress & Masquerade Ball.
Admission $1 00. Gentlemen will find a place to deposite canes, cloaks, &c.
feb 25

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Balthazar Dupuy, the Sheriff of the Parish of Iberville, has applied to me for the cancellation of the four following bonds to wit:

The first of six thousand dollars subscribed by him on the 11th day of December 1819, jointly with Joseph Erwin and J. B. Rilir, his securities.

The second of six thousand dollars subscribed by him on the 25th February 1823, jointly with A. Dupuy and J. B. Rils his securities.

The third of six thousand dollars, subscribed by him on the 31st day of January 1829, jointly with J. B. Rils and A. Dupuy his securities.

And the fourth of six thousand dollars subscribed by him on the 28th day of February, 1831, jointly with Jean Louis Dardane and Auity Dupuy and his associates.

This is to give notice to all persons interested therein to show cause in writing at the office of the Secretary of State within ninety days after the last publication hereof, why the said bonds should not be cancelled and annulled as also the mortgages resulting thereof.

Given under my hand and the seal of the state, at New Orleans, on this 21th day of February 1834, and L. S. the fifty eighth year of the independence of the United States.

By the Governor A. B. ROMAN,
G. EGANS, Secretary of State. feb25

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

COURT OF PROBATES—Sale by the Register of wills—On Friday the 28th day of March next, at noon, I will expose for sale, at auction, at the New Exchange Coffee House, for account of the succession of Samuel Spotts, the following described property, to wit:

1 ♀ Four lots of ground situate in the Suburb Lacourse or Annunciation, designated on a plan made by C. F Zompel, Deputy Surveyor on the 25th January 1813, by Nos. 19, 20, 21 and 22 in square No. 25, bounded by Robin, Nuns, Lacourse and St. John Baptist streets and measuring (American measure) as follows, to wit: Lots Nos. 19, 20 & 21, each 29 feet 6 inches front on Robin street by 110 feet between parallel lines and lot No. 22 has 29 feet 6 inches front on Robin street by 143 feet 2 inches between parallel lines, with all the buildings, rights, actions and privileges thereto belonging. This property is subject to a mortgage for the payment of four several promissory notes; one dated the 4th May 1823, for $1060 payable 12 months after date and the 3 others notes dated 11th February 1833, each for $1146,66 2-3ds cts. and payable at 1, 2 and 3 years from the date.

2 ♀ One other property consisting of three lots of ground situate in the same suburb, designated on the same plan by Nos. 23, 24 and 25 of square No. 25, bounded by the same above described streets, and measuring, the 2 first lots in American measure, each 29 feet 6 inches front on Robin street by 143 feet 2 inches deep between parallel lines; and lot No. 25 has 29 feet 6 inches front on Robin street by 110 feet deep, with all the buildings, appurtenances, rights, actions and privileges thereto belonging. This property is subject to a mortgage for 3 several promissory notes, each for $910, dated the 11th February, 1833 and payable at 1, 2 and 3 years after date.

3 ♀ Also, 2 lots of ground, Nos. 31 and 32 in Faubourg Marigny, on the original plan of said Faubourg dated 1806; No. 31 measures 28 feet front on Victor street by 120 feet deep and front on Delaigle st., and the same depth on the side adjoining No 32, and 67 feet in width on the rear line dividing it from lot No 30; and lot No 32 has 50 feet front on Victor street by 120 ft deep, and adjoins lot No 31, (all French measure) more or less with a comfortable dwelling house, kitchen, out houses, actions, rights and privileges appertaining to said lots; these 2 lots will be sold together, and also will be sold therewith EIGHTY FIVE SHARES of UNION BANK STOCK secured on said property. The purchaser thereof shall bind himself to pay to the Union Bank of Louisiana, the sum of $4250, due by the said estate, having the same privilege of extinguishing the debt on said stock as was granted originally on the same. This property is also mortgaged for the payment of $3000, due on the 16th January 1834.

4 ♀ Also 5 Lots of Ground situate in Faubourg Livaudais, designated on the original plot of said suburb by the letters AA—V-X Y-Z. The lot AA having 46 ft. from on Levee street, and 215 feet on Washington street towards the river on which it has 44 feet 9 inches front. The Lots V, X, Y and Z, have each 41 feet 1 inch front on Levee street, and 50 feet front on the Mississippi; these four lots lay contiguous and the lot Z forms the corner of Washington street on which it has a front of 215 feet. This lot measures 216 feet on the dividing line of the lot Y. The lot Y has 217 feet adjoining the lot X—The lot X has 218 feet adjoining the lot V, and the lot V has 219 feet on the side adjoining the lot U, with all the buildings consisting of an excellent Steam Saw Mill 40 feet by 80 feet, built of black walnut, with engine, boilers, &c., all in good order and erected and put up under the superintendance of Capt. G. Richardson, an excellent engineer. Said mill is allowed to be equal, if not superior to any in the State. A comfortable and commodious dwelling house, kitchen and necessary out-houses, with all other rights, actions and privileges thereto belonging. This property is subject to a mortgage for the following notes, to wit: three notes each for $1160, dated the 12th March 1832, payable at 2, 3, and 4 years after date. This mortgage on lot AA; also for 3 other notes each for $3010, payable the 15th March 1834, 1835 and 1836. This mortgage is on the other 4 lots; all the aforesaid 5 lots to be sold together.

5 ♀ Also the following slaves, named Jack, about 31 years of age; Henry King, 23; Anthony 23; Sib 26; Harman 25, on which slaves there is a mortgage for two several promissory notes, each for $2250, and payable the 13th May 1834 and 1835.

6 ♀ Also slave Jacob, about 30 years of age, on which there is a mortgage for $320, with interest, at 6 per cent from the 19th January 1833, and payable in 2 years after that date.

7 ♀ Also the slave Friday, aged about 26 years; the slave Carlos, aged 30 years.

8 ♀ Also the slave Harry, aged about 35 years, on whom there is a mortgage for $620, payable the 24 May 1834.

9 ♀ Also the slave Harris, aged about 22 years, subject to a mortgage for $333,34 cts., payable the 23d April 1834, and for the further sum of 333,33 cts., payable the 23d of October 1834.

10 ♀ Also the slave Edmund, aged about 19 years; the above 11 slaves were purchased for the mill and are all good subjects.

The above property will be sold at 1, 2, and 3 years credit for good and approved endorsed notes bearing interest at 6 per cent from the date of adjudication, with mortgage until final payment, the purchasers assuming the several aforementioned mortgages, liabilities and responsibilities as above described and specified.

11 ♀ Also will be sold, the mulatress Maria, aged about 30 years and the black boy George, aged about 15 years.

The terms of sale of these two last slaves are 1, and 2 years credit for good and approved paper, bearing interest at 6 per cent from the day of sale, with mortgage until full payment.

The purchasers of the whole of the above mentioned property to divide their notes so as to suit the vendors.

By order of the court. W F C DUPLESSIS,
feb 25 Reg. of wills.

N B The acts of sale to be passed before William Christy, Esq. notary public, at the expense of the purchasers.

COURT OF PROBATES.

WHEREAS Thomas G. Morgan, has petitioned the Court for letters of Curatorship on the vacant estate of the late Theodore G. Peters, deceased intestate, notice is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. By order of the Court.

feb 25 W F C DUPLESSIS, reg of wills.

PARISH OF JEFFERSON.

COURT OF PROBATES—By virtue of a decree of the Court of Probates of the parish of Jefferson, I will expose for sale at public auction, on Thursday 27th March next, at the Coffee house of William Jones, at the corner of the Front and Jackson streets, in the city of Lafayette, at 12 o'clock, the following property of the succession of the late David Mullony, viz:

Two lots of ground, in Faubourg Lafayette, designated on a particular plan, as Nos. 2 and 3, measuring each 50 feet front on Jackson street, between Rousseau and Chippewa streets, by 127 feet 11 inches in depth between parallel lines and 4 arpents, to wit:

Sale, cash 30 years and Bed aged 25 years.

Terms—payable one half at 4; and one half at six years from the day of sale, in notes satisfactorily endorsed and secured by mortgage on the property sold.

E. DUCUE, Judge.

A STRAY HORSE.

Was taken up last Saturday evening, [illegible] from the city, on the Lake Road [illegible] a bay horse, about 15 hands [illegible]

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY F. DUTILLET.

WILL be sold on Saturday the 1st of March, 1834, at 12 o'clock, at Hewlett's Exchange,

A Lot of Ground, situated on Dumain street, between Marais and Villere streets, measuring 36 feet front on Dumain street, by 72 feet in depth, [illegible] with a brick house between pond, pomprenade, [illegible] and a cistern, kitchen, servant room, [illegible] and garden. Conditions: $2500 cash, and the balance in one year for satisfactory endorsed notes. The sale to be passed before Felix Grima, notary public. feb 24

BY F DUTILLET.

WILL be sold on Thursday the 27th February 1834, at 12 o'clock, at Hewlett's New Exchange, corner of Chartres and St. Louis streets,

A Lot of Ground situated in Planche street, between Esplanade and St Bernard, measuring 35 feet front on Planche street, by 136 feet 7 inches in depth, agreeable to the plan deposited at the Exchange.

Terms: 6 and 12 months credit for satisfactory endorsed notes, and special mortgage until final payment.

☞ The act of sale to be passed before P. De Armas, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. feb 24

BY TRICOU & CANONGE.

WILL be sold on Saturday the 1st of March at 12 o'clock, at Hewlett's Exchange,

75 shares of the New Orleans Building Company, paid in full. Terms: 3 and 6 months for approved endorsed notes. feb 24

BY H J DOMINGON.

WILL be sold on Friday 28th inst, at 4 o'clock, p m opposite the Market, between Madison and Dumain streets, the house furniture of J J Senian, who is going to leave for France, consisting of Bureaus, Bedsteads, &c &c. feb 22

COLLECTORS' OFFICE,
New-Orleans, 20th February, 1834.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until the 25th day of March next, for the supply of rations to the non-commissioned officers and seamen of the United States' Revenue Cutter INGHAM, for the term of 1 year, from the first day of April next. The rations for the Cutter service, is the same as that allowed in the Naval service, and consists of the articles enumerated in the following table, to wit:

Pint week	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Days of the week	Quantity
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	suet.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	cheese	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	beef.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	pork	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	flour	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	bread	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	butter	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	sugar	
—	4 ounces per week.							tea	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	peas	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	rice.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	molasses	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	vinegar	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	spirits	

The number required for the year, is estimated at nine thousand. The proposals will state the price per ration, at which the contractor will deliver them, in such quantities as may from time to time be required on board the said cutter.

The rations to be of good and wholesome quality to be approved by the Collector; and the different articles comprising the ration, to be delivered on board the cutter in good and sufficient casks and vessels, to be provided by the contractor, and the contents thereof distinctly marked on each.

It is to be understood that the contractor will be bound to furnish, upon reasonable notice, such rations as may be required by the Captain of the cutter, with the approbation of the Collector (not exceeding upon an average, one day in each week) such fresh meat and vegetables, as may be equivalent to the corresponding parts of the ration allowed in the Naval service. MARTIN GORDON,
feb 20 Collector.

A Judgment for Widow Charles Gabriel vs. J. M. Weller.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed by the Hon. Wm Grover, a judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose public sale on Saturday the 8th March 1834, at 4 o'clock P M. at my office in Conde st. opposite Madison street, one cherry armoire, two small mahogany and one pair of versailles. Seized to satisfy the judgment rendered in the above case.

feb 25 B. BEAUREGARD, Marshal.

RUNAWAY SLAVE.