THE BEE.

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THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1834.

FOR GOVERNOR:

J. B. DAWSON.

SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT:

B. MARIGNY.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.
1st District—CHARLES GAYARRE.
2d " JAMES BRADFORD.
3d " L. MOORE.

IMPORTANT.

We learn, with pleasure, from a source entitled to full credence, that the establishment of the Citizens' Bank, despite of the selfish exertions of of its enemies, is now assured. The gentleman entrusted with the duty of effecting the loan for the capital stock in Europe, has entirely succeeded in his negociation, not *one word having been said about the faith of the State*. He mentions; moreover, that had he been better at the subscribers' bonds, the Bank might have gone into operation six months sooner.

Mr Destan de la Croix, the negociator of the loan, is expected to be in our city by the last of this month. The Board of Directors of the Bank are to meet immediately, to prepare the necessary bonds, so as not to delay his departure.

The following is an extract of a letter from this gentleman to the Board of Directors:—

"When I shall arrive in your city, I shall make known all the facts and communicate all the information relative to the basis of the arrangement I have made. From now 'til the time of my departure, which will not be before fifteen days, all will be arranged in a manner that the business will not be retarded by difficulty or delay, on my return to Europe."

From the pleasing intelligence here conveyed, we trust that public confidence will be restored, and that the beneficial effects anticipated from the operations of this new institution, will dispel the gloom that has hovered upon our city.

TWELVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.—DIRECT.—CHANGE IN THE SPANISH MINISTRY.—THE REIGNS OF GOVERNMENT PLACED IN THE HANDS OF THE LIBERALS.—CONVOCATION OF THE CORTES.—PROSPECTS OF A FAVORABLE TERMINATION OF THE DIFFICULTIES BETWEEN FRANCE, ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.—GREAT VICTORY OBTAINED BY THE PEDROITES. ETC. ETC. ETC.

By the fine fast sailing ship *Creole*, Captain PAGE, from Havre, whence she sailed on the 3d February, we have received Havre papers to the 2d containing Paris dates to the 1st; and through the politeness of the captain files of Liverpool and London papers, the former to the 30th and the latter to the 29th January. From these latter we have derived the statements of the markets which will be found under our commercial head.

The most imposing points presented by the journals before us are the confirmation of the intelligence of an important change in the Spanish ministry, by which the reins of the government are confided to the liberal party—the convocation of the Cortes or legislative assembly of the country—the anticipated intention of the government to take off the restraints by which the Spanish press has been fettered, and the prospect that the sparing between the cabinets of France and England on the one side and Russia on the other, in reference to the treaty between the latter power and the Ottoman Porte will pass off without a war.

STILL LATER.

By the fine ship *Boreas*, from Havre, which, on accoun of stress of weather, put into Cork, we have received an Irish paper to the 8th of February, containing London dates to the 4th.

On that day, the British Parliament met, and the King delivered his speech, in person, said to be remarkable for nothing but want of meaning. The speech was commented upon in both Houses, by the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robt. Peel, and Mr. O'Connell, and others. The Duke and Sir Robert, think that the aspect of affairs promise little for the dignity and interests of the country.

We find no other items of interest in this paper, but a letter from an English Naval Officer, at Vourla, stating that the Russian fleet still appeared near the Bosphorus.

The report of the committee of ways and means was laid before the house of representatives on the 4th of this month. It presents a strong view of the transactions of the bank, and a defence of the course of the administration. It recommends that the bank shall not be re-chartered—and affirms that the state banks are competent, under proper regulations by congress, to disburse the public monies, and regulate the exchanges of the country. It concludes with resolutions, declaring that the bank is unconstitutional, and ought not to be re-chartered—and that the deposites ought not to be restored—that the state institutions are competent, &c. &c.—and that the committee have the power to examine into the condition of the bank, send for persons and papers, &c. &c.

CANADA.—No abatement of the determined hostility of a majority in the Assembly of the Lower Province to the government has appeared, but on the contrary the spirit that prevails is evidently increasing.

TROUBLE AT MARTINIQUE.—Capt. Dowing, of the brig Romp, from Point Petre, Guadaloupe, informs the editor of the Salem Mercury, that a serious disturbance took place in the island of Martinique in the latter part of December. A number of persons took up arms at Trinity in opposition to the government. The insurrection spread to St. Pierres, and caused the greatest alarm. The governor called upon the militia, but not one in twenty would come out, to oppose the insurgents. It was therefore found necessary to call out the royal troops, upon whose appearance the insurgents dispersed, and the revolt was quelled without bloodshed.—Eighty persons concerned in the revolt had been arrested.

The mayor of New-York has addressed a communication to the board of aldermen, recommending that application be made to congress for a law relative to emigrants. He alleges that several countries make our shores the depositories of their criminals and paupers, and alleges that not long since a set of public robbers were shipped to this country from Hamburg.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

PARIS, Jan. 31.

Friday, 1 o'clock.—The London journals of Wednesday reached us late this morning. The following are extracts:

"According to the Lisbon Chronica, the situation of Santarem must, by this time, be quite desperate. Hunger and the want of clothing become daily more and more felt by the rebels, and their cavalry has fallen off much in consequence of bad treatment and insufficient food. Since the 11th, it is stated, that twenty horses have died daily. The same paper contains a document found among the papers of the Viscount de Santarem, which would seem to prove that the Representatives of England at the Court of France, concurred with the Pope's Nuncio, and the Russian and Sardinian Ministers, in expressing approbation of the Miguelite Government.—(Sun.)

"We have received a letter from Lisbon, of Jan. 18, by which we are glad to find, that the interference of the Peers and Foreign Ministers and foreign officers with Don Pedro and his Government, has been entirely put down; and that the consequence has been, as we have all along predicted it would be, that increased exertions and energy are shown in the measures adopted against the Usurper. The accounts are, in all respects, favorable and encouraging.—(Globe.)

PARIS, Jan 27, 1834.

The 'Gazette de France' says:—"It is reported that the immediate recall of M. de Rayneval from Spain was decided upon at the last council. The Government of Louis Philip cannot pardon him for having deceived it as to his influence with Queen Christina, by means of which, as he assured them, he could guarantee that M Zea would not be removed from the Council. This at least is the apparent ground of complaint against M. de Rayneval. It is seriously in contemplation to send M. Decazes to Madrid, with the title of Ambassador Extraordinary."

The 'Messager' contains a letter from Madrid, confirmatory of one from the 'Courier' given under our London head. It adds that the new Cabinet will treat with the Americans through the mediation of some Foreign Power, and is not only to take energetic measures for bringing the affairs of Portugal to a settlement, but for expelling both Don Carlos and Don Miguel. It also states that the Cortes, or rather the National Assembly, is to be composed of two Chambers—the one of notables, and the other of 250 deputies to be chosen by the Municipalities.

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The *Journal d'Anvers says*:—"According to accounts from Holland, orders have been given to arm all the Dutch ships fit for the service with the utmost expedition. It is said that they are destined to sail as early as possible for the East Indies, where their presence has become urgently necessary."

LONDON, Jan. 26.

All parties agree in thinking that the present ill-assorted French ministry cannot last very long; and the first question of importance upon which opinion is divided in the Chamber of Deputies will afford an opportunity for a trial of strength. The ministry which is to succeed will be more "liberal" than the present, and will hurry France forward another step in the march of revolution. The late change in Spain, if it has not given power, has at least inspired new courage into the *movement* party in France. The new French ministry will, we suppose, find it necessary to go to war as soon as possible—[Standard.]

LONDON, Jan 28.

"We are informed from a quarter on which we may place some confidence, that Louis Philip has received a letter from the Emperor of Russia of a most friendly and complimentary description, in which he expresses his anxious desire for maintenance of peace in Europe, in a corresponding way with that of the King of France."—Sun.

SPAIN.

Extract of a letter of the 19th inst. from Madrid:—"Two great questions are to be submitted to the Cortes. They are the acknowledgement of the Independence of South America, and a general arrangement of the Finances, including an acknowledgment of the Cortes' bonds, which latter will open to Spain the Stock Exchange of London. The settlement of the first question is earnestly desired by all the maratime towns, while the rest of the country has never been able to divest itself of the hope of conquering those vast and burthensome possessions. It is wished that France should become a mediator in this great reconciliation, and I believe the new Ministry will not delay making overtures on the subject. Your government, having so much interest in the prosperity of both parties, has, no doubt, meditated upon the matter, and will not suffer itself to be anticipated by England, who is always ready to take advantage of opportunities. The Queen yesterday presided at a sitting of the Council of Regency, and treated all the members with great affability. The prejudices she had entertained have ceased, and the personage of whom she was most mistrustful she paid particular attention to, namely, the Marquis de las Amarillas. The Prime Minister and the Marquis have each had a separate conference with the French Ambassador. This commencement of a good understanding augurs well for the future. The English Ambassador, who had abandoned M Zea for three weeks before his fall, appears to be equally satisfied. This, however, is not the case with the other foreign Ministers, whose influence is at an end. The Courts they represent must soon come to a decision, for their presence at Madrid without being duly accredited, will, during the sitting of the Cortes, be viewed with an evil eye. The accounts from the provinces, infested by the Carlists, have, for the last few days been without interest. It appears that some actions in Biscay and Navarre have cost a great many lives to both parties without any decisive result. The New Minister of the finances, M. Aranalde has declared that he has sufficient funds to curry on the public service till March 31, and in the mean time he will be able to consider the means of providing further resources independent of the current receipts. The grand major domo of the Palace, the Count de Torregon, has just made a general clearance of all the officers and subordinates who were in any degree suspected of Carlism. The Count de San Roman, Inspecter of the Militia, whose appointment was not in harmony with the new system, has been put upon the half-pay list. All the other Ministerial departments are also to be purged, and this not without reason, because M Zea not only retained the Carlists, with which they were crowded when he came into office, but added many others known to be such. The Representatives of Spain at foreign Courts are also about to be partially changed, many of them having manifested sentiments at least equivocal. The Bishops begin to show a disposition to amend their conduct, the Archbishop of Burgos having set them an example by delivering a homily, which may be almost termed liberal.

The journal 'La Estrella,' which may be considered as having raised the standard des despotismo ilustrado, has, for the last five days, abstained from all reflections. The editors are still patronised by M. Burgos, but it is very doubtful whether he will keep his ground, though he is not a man likely to sacrifice himself for them. His conduct towards M Zea proves that he is not tenacious of his political opinions when they may compromise his interests. It is reported that the direction of the police is to be taken from him and given to M. Recacho, as Director General, with the rank of Minister. This choice is a good one.—General Martinez San Martin, who has held the office ad interim, is appointed Captain General of Valencia."

A letter of the 24th inst., from Bayonne, has the following:—"We learn, by persons just arrived from Navarre, that, on the 21st, Generals Lorenzo, Valdes, and Orad, with a force of 8,000 men, were in the neighbourhood of Pampeluna, and, having combined their forces, was marching against the main body of the rebels, which was stationed at Sanguesa and the surrounding villages, on the frontier of Arragon. Colonel Baiches, who was a constitutional emigrant, has joined the insurgents. This change in his opinions is attributed to his having been refused by the Spanish Ambassador at Paris, a passport to return into Spain. The Carlists have appointed him Brigadier.—A letter from Barcelona states that General Llander is occupied with a third representation to the Queen, in which he declares to her Majesty that he is not satisfied with the change in the Ministry, because he of the 'Fomento' (M. Burgos) has not been changed, and because in the opinion of himself and of the generality of the inhabitants of the province, the new Ministry is no better th n the last."

Extract of a letter from Madrid, dated the 17th Jan:—"It is certain that the Great Powers have complained to England and France of the late excursions of the Spanish Troops into Portugal, and that the British Cabinet has delivered to ours a note protesting against their being renewed under any pretence, and declaring that his Brittanic Majesty would consider any future violation of the Portuguese territory by a Spanish army as an act of aggression against Great Britain, in consequence of the union which exists between that nation and Portugal, founded on ancient treaties. This has had an ill effect at the court of Spain." No intelligence has been received from Madrid subsequent to the 17th. At that time the population of the capital was full of enthusiasm at the succession of M. Martinez de la Rosa to the ministry.

The 'Sentinelle des Pyrenees' of Bayonne has the following of the 17th inst. from Aldudes:—"It is said that the port of Guerctaria is in the power of the Carlists, and that two British vessels have landed 10,000 muskets and equipments for 10,000 men.

Colonel Bayonne, who took refuge in France, having learnt that the Carlists had retired, immediately returned to the iron works of Orbaiceta, of which he is director. The Spanish families, who, for some days past, have lived in huts on the French frontier, will doubtless return to their homes without delay."

The Paris Journal du Commerce considers the choice of the Spanish Ministers from the Moderate Constitutional party as a great step made in the course of the affairs of the peninsula. It thinks the first act of the new cabinet, will be a complete act of animosity, the immediate extension of the freedom of the press, the reorganization of the finance system, a frank and decisive march with regard to Portugal, and measures preparatory to the convocation of the Cortes in two Chambers. 'These measures,' it adds, are anxiously looked for by all the friends of Liberty in France, for all have sympathised with the wishes and hopes of the Spanish Patriots."

The Gazette de France has the following: A Minister of the tiers parti has, in Spain, prevailed over the Ministry of the juste-milieu. In England, a Ministry of the tiers-parti threatens to prevail over that of the juste milieu. In France every kind of intrigue is now employed in order to make a Ministry of the tiers-parti. A Republic is inevitable in Spain, and in France also, if the disposition displayed in Provinces does not the produce a national representation.

Gen. Llander, in Barcelona, has by proclamation declared that his hopes are completely realized by the late political changes made at Madrid.

Many of the Spanish Carlists have taken refuge in France.

In consequence of the discovery of the horrible conspiracy against the life of the Queen Regent and her daughter, several persons have been arrested, among whom are men of distinction in different ranks, professions and classes. According to the information we have received, some important documents have been revealing the execrable crime in contemplation. There have been found numerous copies of a Proclamation which was to have been distributed in the streets, and which has been circulated in manuscript for several days past in Madrid. We shall shortly be able to give all the details of this infamous plot, by means of which the authors of it meant to stain the loyalty of the Castilian character. Providence has visibly protected our adored Queen, by permitting the delinquents to be delivered up to the rigors of the law. The twofold assassination was to have been perpetrated by a student and a man who was formerly servant to Don Carlos. The student, it is said, has been arrested, and made revelations compromising persons of the highest rank.

The Indicateur of Bordeaux, January 22, announces on the authority of an extraordinary courier, that the Spanish Government had issued ordinances for the immediate convocation of the Cortes "par estamantes." Don Carlos yet remained in Portugal—having indeed not set his foot in Spain to encourage his bigotted partizans.

A letter of the 20th inst. from Bayonne states that the courier who brought the news of the change in the Spanish Ministry, was stopped at Anate by the Carlists, who respected the packets addressed to the Duke de Broglie and Lord Palmerston, and also the despatch addressed by M. de Rayneval to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, communicated from Bayonne to Paris by telegraph. All the private letters addressed to merchants or others they detained, so that very little is known of the circumstances attendant up on the change in the Cabinet. The Spanish Admiral, Don Cayetano Valdes, President of the Regency under the Cortes, and M. Seanes, Deputy of the Cortes, both of whom are included in the Act of Amnesty, have arrived at Bayonne on their way to Spain. The Count de Florida Blanca, it is said, will be appointed Spanish Ambassador at Paris.

LONDON, Jan. 28.

The general complexion of the news from Portugal, and more especially the capture of Leyria, and all the forces of Don Miguel in that town, (the possession of which may be deemed an important step towards that of Coimbra), leads us to feel some confidence that the scale of Don Miguel is at length about to kick the beam. This is the more rationally to be expected if it be true, as asserted, that the garrison of Santarem is in a state of great sickness and destitution. On all accounts, this unnatural contest cannot too soon terminate; and it is to be hoped that it will be followed by the attainment of such a moderate constitutional arrangement as will at least enter Portugal in the list of representative governments, and put her, however late, upon that career of social improvement which so many preceding years of suffering, disorder, and mis-government render almost essential to her political existence.—(Globe.)

In the new arrangements of the Spanish Ministry, it appears that the office of President of the Council of Ministers is suppressed, because it is incompatible with the functions of the Council Government. There is to be no Prime Minister, whose offices, apparently, will be filled by the Council of Government. Spain will then have two Cabinets. One will deliberate with the Marquis de las Amarillas, who will advise the Queen; and the other will deliberate with M. Martinez de la Rosa, who will advise with the Marquis. The politicans in Spain seem to have borrowed their ideas of organization from those machines in which the wheel and lever are multiplied to balance lever and wheel, and which end in wasting, by their immense friction, all the power which puts them in motion. Such a machince will probably be broken in pieces by the simple energies of some commander-in-chief, whose name history has yet to reveal. (Courier.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

The King was expected to open the approaching session of Parliament in person.

The London Times of the 25th says:—"Much speaulation exists in the money market as to the probable effect here of the crisis in the United States, brought on by the contest between the Government and the Bank. Some are of opinion that a large importation of specie from this country will be required before credit can be established in America, and that this will produce some influence on the exchanges. The subject will have much anxious attention to it.

The British Ship Nimrod, Capt. McDougal, arrived in Plymouth Sound on the 22d January in 50 hours from Santander, (in the North of Spain) where she had been cruising. He brought despatches, which had been sent off to him by the English Consul, containing intelligence of a change in the Spanish ministry, which he deemed so important as to induce him to sail for England immediately, and on his arrival he proceeded to London by express.

The French ship Comite, of Vannes was recently totally lost, with all her cargo, and five of the crew, on the coast of Ile Dieu.

FRANCE.

The London Standard, (high Tory) says all parties in France agree in thinking that the present ill-assorted French Ministry cannot last very long; and the first question of importance upon which opinion is divided in the Chamber of Deputies, will afford an opportunity for a trial of strength. The Ministry which is to succeed will be more "liberal" than the present, and will hurry France forward another step in the march of revolution. The late change in Spain, if it has not given power, has at least inspired new courage into the *movement* party in France. The new French Ministry will we suppose, find it necessary to go to war as soon as possible.

The Budget Committee having signified their dissent from the number of men laid in the estimate of the Minister of War for 1835, Marshal Soult proposed a conference with them, and the Committee assembled for that purpose on Sunday the 26th January, at the palace of the Chamber of Deputies. In the estimates the effective of the army was fixed at 374,000 men, but the Marshal consented to reduce it to 310, the same number as voted for in 1834. Some of the members of the Committee were for reducing it to 234,000 men, and others for fixing it at 310,000 men. The minister declared that the honor and interest of the country did not allow him to descend below 310,000 men, and if this number were refused Ministers would resign in the mass.

Postscript to a letter from the French Admiral Baron Hugon commanding the French squadron in the Levant, by which he announces to the Minister of Marine the loss of the French ship of the line Le Suberbe.

"P. S. I open my letter to announce that the *Cornelie* has just been deserted. I have just learnt that the American ship the *United States*, Commodore Patterson, which left the Bay of Smyrna a few hours before the *Superbe*, after having lost some of her masts, had her sails torn away, and her boats carried off; and being nearly embayed off the coast of Andros, and expecting every moment to be lost, a sudden gleam of light enabled her to discover the narrow passage between Tina and Andros; she was enabled to get through it and gain the harbor of Milo."

The Minister of the Finances has announced to the Budget Committee that he will consent to the reduction of the estimates of his department, for 1835, to the same footing as those for 1834. This reduction will make a difference of 36 millions of francs.

PORTUGAL.

News was received in London on the 27th of January, that Gen. Saldanha had entered Leira, capturing the whole of the usurper's forces in that place. The gratifying intelligence was brought post to London from Falmouth, by an officer who landed direct from Lisbon.—The following extract is from a private letter, dated

LISBON, Jan 18.

I transmit you here the Chronica of yesterday and this this day, by which you will see the result of the first movement of the Conde de Saldanha's division. Those who are intimately acquainted with the situation of Leira will know that by the next packet you will hear that our army is in Coimbra, the third city of the Kingdom: and this effected, a combination with the army in Oporto will speedily leave an unbroken communication between that city and Lisbon.—The Miguelite force in Santarem will be obliged to retire to retire to the southward, pursued by the 11,000 men whom we have in observation at that place; and I feel persuaded you will very shortly learn that they are driven completely upon the frontier of Spain. Here all is enthusiasm and confidence, and the Government feels itself more firm and secure than ever.

The following is General Saldanha's official report of the exploit, copied from the Lisbon Chronicle of the 17th January:—

"*Army of Operations.*—Most illustrious and Excellent Senhor—His Imperial Majesty's orders are executed. Leira is in our possession. Of the garrison, which was composed of 1176, and 46 cavalry, only three officers and six cavalry soldiers were able to escape, taking the road to Coimbra. The Governor, Brigadier Jose de Mello, Pita Ospina, two superior officers, the Captain Mor, and many other prisoners are in our hands, as well as four pieces of artillery, and the Ensign of the Regiment of Militia of Leira. The Corregidor, a perverse man, was killed; in a word, the overthrow could not be more complete. To-morrow I shall have the honor of sending to your Excellency the details of this day, and of the movements which preceded it. A corporal of Cacadores, No. 5 wounded; this is all our loss!—The affair of Alcacer is well avenged. God preserve your Excellency.

(Signed) "CONDE DE SALDANHA.

"Postscript.—All the enemy's baggage fell into our power."

On the preceding intelligence from Spain, Portugal and the North of Europe, the London Globe of Jan. 25, makes the subjoined remarks.

"Spain having now taken her post in line among the liberal and improving Powers of Europe, the effect upon the relations of other Powers must be of the highest importance. The triple league of the despotic Governments of Austria, Purssia and Russia in the east, will now be counterbalanced by a quadruple alliance in the west, between England, France, Spain and Portugal. The three former powers have arrayed themselves in close union to maintain and extend, as far as their influence reaches, the repressive and stationary principle of Government, the four latter must be unavoidably drawn together by common participation in the principal of rational government. The moral and political force of this western union, must necessarily have a powerful influence on the destinies of Europe, and if that force is directed by wisdom and moderation, as we trust it will be, it cannot fail to contribute essentially to preserve the peace of the world and to promote the prosperity and happiness of nations. What a change have a few short years wrought in the west of Europe!"

What a man who in 1829 saw a Tory administration apparently rooted in England—Charles X. and Polignac ruling in France, Ferdinand sitting like an incubus in Spain, and Miguel barbarizing Portugal—what man who in 1829 saw all this, could have ventured to imagine that in four years this scene would be entirely changed? that in England could be found a Reformed Parliament, and a reforming administration, in France a new dynasty and a liberal Government, in Spain a Queen determined to enlighten and improve, and in Portugal Maria and the Charter? It is like the sudden clearing up of a gloomy sky, and the breaking fourth of sunshine on the dispersion of clouds. But ought not this to cheer other nations with hope, and at the same time to inspire them with patience? Ought not to teach them to bear with resignation the inconvenience under which they may be suffering, and wait with calmness the day of improvement which sooner or later must dawn also upon them?

The Pedroites have gained an advantage also at Marvao; and, according to all these accounts, the Miguelites cannot possibly long hold out. Miguel is said to be very ill.

There is a rumor from Madrid, not, however, to be credited, that the new Spanish Cabinet intends to compass the expulsion from Portugal, of both Don Miguel and Don Pedro.

CONGRESS OF VIENNA.

The Congress, which has just commenced its sittings in Vienna, is a German Congress only. A Frankfort paper, of January 22d, announces the arrival of a courier with a protocol of the first days proceedings.

"The protocol was drawn up by Counsellor Farke, who succeeds the late M. de Gentz as Secretary General of the Conference. According to what has transpired, Prince Metternich pronounced an opening address—after which M. Farke, at his request, read a verbal note, stating the propositions previously agreed upon between Austria, to be submitted to the assembly to which the Plenipotentiaries were requested to turn their attention. This being gone through, a regulation for the mode of proceeding was proposed and adopted—according to which the Convention is to assemble three times a week. We learn from this despatch that the Count de Munch Bellinghausen, President of the Germanic Diet, whose return to Frankfort has been looked for, will not come before the end of March at soonest:—From this we infer, that the sittings of the Congress will last till that period at least, if they are not prolonged beyond it by unforseen occurrences."

ORIENTAL QUESTION.

The Augsburgh Gazette of Jan. 24th publishes the annexed extract of a letter from Berlin, dated the 18th which thus refers to the same subject:—

"The Oriental question may be considered settled, thro' the mediation of the Austrian Cabinet between the Courts of St. James and St. Petersburg, and the result of the steps taken by the Austrian Ambassador in London, was, that on the 22d ult., the British Minister despatched a note to St. Petersburgh, to say, as we are assured, that he had indeed ordered the squadron in the Mediterranean to be reinforced, on account of the alarming reports which came from Constantinople relative to the equipments of Russia. In so doing he had but followed public opinion, the European journals have for sometime described the views of Russia as most dangerous.

But as the news from Constantinople was now found to be exaggerated, he had given orders for the squadron to return to its winter quarters, and he should confine himself to renewing the station in the Mediterranean.—In the Turkish question, the British Ministry relies implicitly on the good faith of the Emperor Nicholas, &c. With respect to the Vienna Congress, its object is solely to relieve the German people from the troubles which the revolutionary party is anxious to bring upon them. It is not intended to interfere in any way with the constitutional institutions of those countries who possess them, but solely to put down the spirit of anarchy and opposition to the laws wherever they may break out, in defiance of the existing authorities. The establishment of a German navy has found favor with a very influential personage, and it is not impossible that it will soon be taken into serious consideration."

Upon the same subject we have also the annexed letter from Constantinople, Dec. 17:—

"I told you that a note had been presented to the Porte by the Russian Minister, declaring the firm resolution which the Emperor had expressed upon receiving information of the protest made by the Embassadors of England and France at Constantinople against the treaty concluded in July between Turkey and Russia, of remaining in spite of every opposition, faithful to his engagements. I informed you also that a courier, bearer of the Sultan's answer, had in haste been sent to St. Petersburgh. Preparations for the defence of the Dardanelles were immediately ordered: 7,000 men encamped at Nicomedia, have marched to the fortres. The garrison on their arrival will amount to 20,000. The troops at Adrianople have received orders to hold themselves in readiness.

Several Russian engineers, it is reported, who lately arrived from Sebastopol, have been sent to Gallipoli.—The fleet of Russia in the Black Sea is, as mentioned in my last, ready to sail. Every ship capable of putting to sea has been armed, after an order from St. Petersburgh, dated November 26th. Every one here considers war inevitable. The news of the arrival of reinforcements to the English and French fleets at Vourla has overjoyed the Turks; and they are enraged to see that at a moment when prompt and energetic measures should be taken, so much time should be spent in unprofitable negotiations. The effervescence of public spirit is such at present, and so enraged is every Mussulman against the Sultan, that many persons feel confident, that on the news of the arrival of the French and English fleets at the Dardanelles reaching this, Mahomoud would forfeit his life or his throne before a week was over.

FROM MEXICO.

Further Extracts from Vera-Cruz papers to the 5th of February:

The general state of the Republic was tranquil. The only interruption of a belligerent character, was the frequent marandings of a banditti, composed of soldiers who had deserted General Bravo after his defeat, and who commit frequent depredations in various parts of the country. Active measures however had been taken to suppress them.

In the civil department, the principal cause of exitement was in relation to the ecclesiastical establishment. A feeling seems to be gaining ground, and, indeed, already formidable, adverse to the temporal power of the church, or the interference of the ecclesiastics in any matters that relate to the administration of that government.

The law to dispossess the friars of their immense estates, and sequester the same to the national use, had passed in ten or twelve states, and was under discussion in others.

The administration had devolved principally upon the Vice President, Farias, in consequence of the illness of Santa Anna, who had retired to his country seat.

A bill was before the Congress authorizing foreigners to hold real estate; and also a tariff bill, the principal provisions of which are to repeal the present prohibitory system, and to reduce to a trifle the duties on imported goods.

Escalada, who had been sentenced by a court martial to be executed, has had his punishment commuted to perpetual banishment.

COMMERCIAL.

SALES OF AMERICAN STOCKS AT LONDON, Jan. 30.
Louisiana State Loan, 1844—1847—1850—1852, at 104 a 103 1-2
United States' Bank shars, 22l a 22l 5s.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

COTTON.—Market very dull, private transactions confined to 120 bales Surat and 100 Bengal, at former rates.

SALES AT HAVRE, Feb. 1st.

COTTON.—145 bales Georgia, short staple 1f. 10; 61 do. 1f. 10; 100 do. 1f. 12; 200 do. 1f. 14; 25 do. 1f. 15; 254 do. 1f. 35; 123 do. 1f. 17; 86 do. 1f. 17 1-2; 51 Louisiana 1f. 7 1-2; 83 do. 10 1-2; 75 do. 1f. 25; 100 do. 1f. 27, 92 do. 1f. 32; 31 do. 1f. 32; 31 do. 1f. 37 1-2—Total, 1556 bbls.

P. S. 1200 bales cotton, of United States (short staples) were sold after the close of business at the Exchange.

HAVRE, Jan. 30.

Our market is rather dull for all sorts of goods.—Cottons even are looking down; a decline of from 1 to 2 centimes within ten days; and 7 tcs middling quality Rice have been sold at 23f.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 29.

50 bales Louisiana cotton have been sold at 120 centimes, duty paid; 43 do. at 45.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Barque Marengo, Welch, Liverpool,	S T Hobson & co
Brig Steven Olney, Lincoln, Boston,	J A Barrelli
Brig Rosa, Oliver, Matanzas,	B Groning & co
Brig Geo Washington, Folger, New York,	master
Schr Three Sisters, Glander, Nassau, N P	Tourne & Beckwith
Schr Evarista, German, Matanzas,	R Groning & co
Schr Amos Wright, Monroe, New York,	L H Gale
Schr Protection, Long, Charleston,	J A Barreli
Schr San Antonio, Arenas, Havana,	J E Jolly
Schr Margaret, Liddle, Mobile,	master

ARRIVED.

Steamer Grampus, Pinniger, having towed to sea ships Ceylon and Henry Thompson, and Brig Magoun, brought up ship St Helena, brigs Rival and Columbus. Left the Bar Monday at noon. Reports outside ships Chandler Price, Austerlitz, Br ship Courage, brig Alpine, and a ship, name not known; brig Carroll ashore inside the Bar. At the Turn ship Creole, fm Havre, ship Boreas, and several small vessels.

Steamer Shark, Bebee, fm S W Pass—brought up ships Rambler and Mozart, both from Havre, and brig Madrid, fm Havana. ☞The Shark has been gone only 48 hours on her trip.

Ship Marengo, Wood, fm Havre, 30th Jan.—to Perret & Gaily—cargo assorted to Livandais, Charbonnet & co; A Quartier & Boutin; Sloo & Byrne; T Nicolet & co; Mrs Dalhoude; H Bodemer; J Le Blanc; Vandricourt & Laudumeig; G Ducatel; A Senecal; Shreiber, Bicoche, Brothers; J Kohn & Bordier; Hermann & co; M Rowzan; V Roumage; P R Pelissan; L Evan; E L Bernard; Dr Biamonty; A & Z Cavalier; B Wood. Passengers: Mr M Rozan, and 11 in the steerage. Memoranda: 19th Feb. lat 27 24, spoke brig Post Captain, 26 days from Marseilles, for New York.

Ship Temperance, Noble, fm St Jago de Cuba—cargo coffee to the master.

Brig Madrid, Marshall fm New York—to the master—Cargo to the consignees.

Ship Rambler, Reux, from Havana, 2d February—in ballast.

Ship Mozart, Welch, fm Havre—in ballast—to L H Gale

Ship St Helena, fm Matanzas—to J W Zacharie & co—cargo 10,000 segars etc.

Ship Ann, Clapperton, fm Greenock—to A & J Dennistoun & co.

Ship Creole, Page, fm Havre,—to J Hagan & co—sailed 3d Feb.—cargo assorted.

Barque Ann, Clapperton, from Liverpool—to R Booth & co.

Brig Columbus, Lake, fm Portsmouth N H—cargo assorted Produce, etc to the master.

Brig Rival, Mitchell, from Boston—to the master—cargo ice.

Schr Agalee, from the coast—cargo 210 hhds sugar to order.

Steamer Michigan, Scott, fm St Louis—cargo flour pork etc to the consignees.

MEMORANDA.

Hence at Liverpool, previous to the 30th Jan, the Agness & Ann, Roebuck; the Andes, Patten.

Up at Liverpool, 30th Jan, for this port, brig Martha, Brough; barque Agness & Ann, Roebuck; ship Henry Lee, Pierce, (this last on the 1st Feb.) barque Alexander, Luckett; barque Mary, Tucker; ship St Paul, Woodbury; ship St Cloud, Rich; Barque Protector, Lewis; ship Citizen, Barstow, (this last on the 30th January.)

Cleared at Liverpool for this port 23d January, the Bride, Moore; 25th, the Superior, Tyson; Arlequin, Tyson; the Arlequin, Ashton; the Aurora, Roale; 27th, the Jessie, Thompson; the Wm Pitt, Rait.

Sailed from Liverpool for this port, 29th January, the Berwick, Candeler; the Mataketsett, Thomas; the Florence, Smith.

Entered for loading at Liverpool, for this port, 30th January, the Hamilton, Renny; the Henry Lee, Pierce; the Protector, Lewis; the St Cloud, Rich.

Sailed from Havre for this port, Feb. 2, the Louisa, Potter.

Hence at Nantz, Jan. 29th; the Cecilia.

Hence at Liverpool 27th Jan. the Robert Bowne, Baker.

Sailed from Havre for this port, 30th January, ship Tactus.

Cleared at New York, for this port, Feb. 4th ship Courier, Wolfe.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—First Judicial District Court.—Auguste Guerin vs His Creditors. The surrender of the petitioners property having been accepted by the Court for the benefit of his creditors, it is ordered that a meeting of said creditors take place before Felix Grima, Esq. notary public, on Monday the 21st of April next, to deliberate on the affairs of the petitioner, and in the mean time all judicial proceedings against his person and property are stayed. By order of the Hon. Charles Watts Judge of the said Court this 13th March, 1834.
mar 20 JOHN L. LEWIS, Clerk.

(By authority.)

AN ACT

Authorising the Governor and Treasurer of the State to issue certain bonds in payment of the stock subscribed for on behalf of the State, in the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank of New Orleans, and for other purposes.

WHEREAS, Stock, on behalf of the State of Louisiana, to the amount of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, has been subscribed for by the Treasurer, in the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank of New Orleans, in conformity with the provisions of section the sixth of the act incorperating said Bank; and whereas the same now remains unpaid for,

Sect. 1. Be it therefore enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That the Governor and Treasurer be Authorised to issue one hundred and fifty bonds in the name of the State, each for the sum of one thousand dollars, dated the ninth day of May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, payable to the order of the President, Directors and Company of said Bank, twenty years after the date thereof, and bearing interest of five per cent. per annum, which bonds shall be in the form following, to wit: [L. S.] Know all men by these presents, that the State of Louisiana, acknowledges to owe to the President, Directors & Company of the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank of New-Orleans, the sum of dollars, current money of the United States of America, which sum of money the said State promises to pay to the said President, Directors and Company, their successors and assigns, on the day of with interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, payable half yearly, to wit: On the day of and day of in each and every year until the payment of the said principal sum

In testimony whereof the Governor of the State of Louisiana has signed these presents and caused the great seal of said State to be hereunto affixed, at New Orleans this day of in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty-three.

Treasurer.
Governor.

Which bonds shall be under the seal of the State, and signed by the Governor and countersigned by the Treasurer, and may be assigned by the endorsement of the President and Cashier of the Bank, on the back thereof, either to the order of any person or to the bearer, and such endorsements shall appoint the place where the half yearly interest on such bonds shall be paid,—all expenses attending the issuing of such bonds to be paid from the funds of the Bank; Provided, that any loss arising from the payment of the half yearly interest on said bonds at any other place than New Orleans, shall be paid out of the funds of the Bank, and that all profit in exchange or otherwise which may accrue from paying the interest in any other place than New Orleans, shall be for the benefit of said Bank.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, &c. That the President and Directors of the said Bank shall deduct from the semi-annual dividends to be declared, such portion of the accruing dividends upon the stock subscribed by the State of Louisiana, as shall be sufficient to pay the half year interest which may have grown upon the bonds of the State, issued as aforesaid; and the surplus of such dividends shall constitute a sinking fund, under the administration of the Treasurer of the State and of the President and Cashier of said Bank, for the redemption of such bonds, and until the full payment of the amount of said bonds, no part of such dividends shall be appropriated to any other purpose than to the payment of the interest and the extinguishment of said bonds.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, &c. That after the payment of the semi-annual interest that may become due upon the said bonds, the Bank shall allow and pay to the State an interest of five per centum per annum on each balance of the half yearly dividends as may accrue from time to time upon the stock held by the State, by the sale of the aforesaid bonds.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, &c. That the aforesaid bonds shall never be sold or negociated for less than their par value.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, &c. That this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

ALCEE LABRANCHE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
C. DERBIGNY,
President of the Senate.

Approved, March 10, 1834.

A. B. ROMAN,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

AN ACT

To authorise the State Treasurer to pay to Peyroux, Rivarde & Co., and to Anthony Bel, the sums therein mentioned.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That the State Treasurer be, and he is hereby authorised to pay to Peyroux, Rivarde & Co., on their warrant, the sum of one hundred and forty dollars.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, &c. That the Treasurer is also authorised to pay to Anthony Bel, on his warrant, the sum of seventy-three dollars; and the said payments shall be made by the Treasurer, out of the funds not otherwise appropriated.

(Signed,) ALCEE LABRANCHE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed,) C. DERBIGNY,
President of the Senate.

Approved March 10, 1834.

A. B. ROMAN,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

AMERICAN THEATRE.

(CAMP STREET.)

Grand Combination of
THEATRICAL TALENT!
Unparalleled in the United States.

Mr. Sinclair, Mr. Barrett, Mr. Hodges, Mrs. Knight, Mrs G. Barrett, & the Messrs. Herrmanns' WILL ALL APPEAR.

THIS EVENING March 20th
Will be presented, the Opera of
FONTAINEBLEAU;
OR, OUR WAY IN FRANCE.

Lackland....................Mr G H Barret,
Henry....................Mr Sinclair
Squire Tallyho....................Mr Hilson
Miss Dolly Buil....................Mrs Knight

After which, Jerold's successful Drama, entitled
RENT DAY.

Toby Heyward....................Mr G H Barrett,
Martin Hayward,....................Mr Hilson,
Rachel Heyward....................Mrs G Barrett

WASHINGTON FIRE COMPANY No. 4.

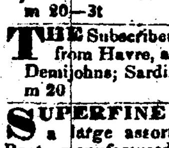
THE members of this Company are respectfully requested to attend a meeting, to be held on the 21st inst. at half past seven o'clock, precisely, at the rooms of Engine Company No. 2 in Tchapitoulas, between Gravie and Poydrass sts. Punctual attendance is desired as business of importance will be transacted.
mar 20 R L DECOIN, Sec'ry.

SIX BAGS Cassia Fistula, very fresh, for sale by
m 20 A A PEYCHAUD, No 123, Royal st.

NOTICE.—A Sword was taken from a person at the fire in Chartres street, on the night of the 14th inst. which the owner can receive on application to
m 20 M McDOUGAL.

FOR [illegible] the Stock and Furniture of a Coffee House [illegible] No 84, corner of Magazine and Poydras streets [illegible] the centre of the most business part of the city. For [illegible] apply at the premises. m 20—3t

[illegible] DOLLARS REWARD.



WILL be given to whosoever will bring back to the subscriber the slave NED, about 30 years old, a reddish colour, middle size, and having some sign of mumps. On the 17th March when he ran away, he had on his leg an iron ring and a small iron chain.
m 20—3taw P T W DEBUYS.

OFFICE N. O. & CARROLLTON RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company, that an annual election of seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held on Tuesday the 1st Adril, at the office of the Company, from 9 o'clock a m, to 2 p m. By order of the Board.
m 20 L F GENERES, Sec'ry

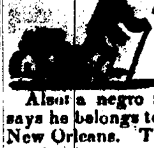
STATE OF LOUISIANA.

PARISH COURT for the Parish and City of New Orleans, 1834: No 7315.—Z M Allen vs his Creditors. Upon reading and filing the petition and schedule in this case, it is ordered by the Court that a meeting of the creditors of the insolvent take place in open court, on Monday the 20th day of April next, then and there to show cause, if any they can or have, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted, and in the mean time all proceedings against his property and person are stayed. By order of the court ARMAND PITOT,
m 20—3t Clerk.

THE Subscriber has just received by the ship Creole from Havre, and offers for sale the following articles: Demijohns; Sardines in Oil; Dutch Cheese.
m 20 L G SASSINOT.

SUPERFINE FRENCH BOOTS—Just received a large assortment of fine and super French Calf Boots, manufactured in a superior style and well calculated for the season and will be sold cheap by AYER,
mar 20 No 40 Old Levee, near Blue Stores.

NOTICE.



DETAINED in the jail of St John the Baptist a negro man named HENRY; he says he belongs to Mr Ragot, St James Parish. Said Negro is about 25 years old and has a harsh countenance.

Also a negro named DICK, about 30 years old; he says he belongs to Mr Andre Sexnaider, in a faubourg of New Orleans. The owners of said slaves are requested to take them out of jail and pay costs in conformity to law. A LUMINAIS, sheriff.
Parish of St John the Baptist, March 12, 1834.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY F DUTILLET.

WILL be sold on Monday the 31st March, at 12 o'clock, at Hewlett's Exchange, a lot of ground situated in the faubourg Marigny, Bagatelle street, between Great Men and Craps streets, measuring 25 feet 4 inches in front by 120 feet in depth, French measure. There is on said lot a house with three apartments, and a kitchen in the yard.

Terms: $500 cash, the balance payable in 6, 12 and 18 months credit, for endorsed notes and special mortgage until final payment. The plan may be seen at the Exchange.
m 20—10t

BY A. FERNANDEZ.

ON Friday, the 21st inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M., will be sold, in Madison street, No 16, between Levee and Conde streets, the contents of a bar and boarding house, consisting of bed and bedding, kitchen furniture, &c.
Terms, Cash. mar 20

BY T MOSSY & GARIDEL.

WILL be sold on Friday the 21st inst. at their auction store, an invoice of Rogers' cutlery, viz:—Pocket and pen knives, razors, scissors, &c. &c. m 20

BY HEWLETT & BRIGHT.

THE sale of Military coarse clothing, at No 28 St Louis street, will commence to day at 10 o'clock precisely. m 20

BY HEWLETT & BRIGHT.

BY order of the hon. Court of Probates in and for the city and parish of New Orleans, will be sold, Monday, the 31st March 1834, the following described effects belonging to the estate of J T McNiell, deceased, viz:

A judgment of court against Robert McDowell, deceased. for $388,29; three hundred and eighty eight dollars and twenty cents, with interest at 5 five per cent per annum from the 11th November 1832 until paid.

—ALSO—

A judgement of court against the estate of Stephen Trudeau, deceased, for $119,35 cts; one hundred and nineteen dollars and thirty five cents, with interest at the rate of five per cent per annum from the 31st October until paid.
Terms Cash. mar 20

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Sale by the Register of wills.—On Tuesday, the 25th day of April next, at 12 o'clock, will be sold at the New Exchange, corner of St. Louis and Chartres streets, for account of the succession of Ellen B Ker, deceased wife of Levi Peirce, the following described slave and landed property, to wit:

SLAVE.

JACK, a griff coloured man.

LANDED PROPERTY.

1°. A Lot of Ground, situated in the Parish of Jefferson, containing about 151 acres.

Terms: The purchaser to assume the payment of $926 67 cts. due 1st May 1835, and an equal amount on the 1st day of May, 1836 and 1837, and the balance of the sale in an approved endorsed note, payable in 3 years, secured by mortgage on the property sold.

This property is sold without any warranty as to title and contents.

2°. The undivided half part of a Lot of Ground, in faubourg Annunciation, designated as No 3, in square No 59, and measuring 54 feet front on Magazine street by 210 feet in depth.

Terms: The purchaser to assume the payment of the sum of $412 50, due 4th April 1835, and the balance in a note, payable 4th April 1836, with approved endorsements, and secured by mortgage on the property.

3°. A Lot of Ground in faubourg Saulet, measuring 41 feet 10 inches more or less, on Hunter street, by various depths.

Terms: The purchaser to assume the payment of the $2500, due 9th April 1835, and the balance on the 9th April 1836, in an approved note secured by special mortgage.

4°. Two Lots of Ground situated in faubourg Marigny, in square No 106, designated as No 6 and 7, measuring each 60 feet front on Union street, by 120 feet in depth, and a lot in same faubourg, in square 66, designated as No 4, measuring 69 feet front on St Antoine street by 120 feet in depth, French measure.

Terms: The purchaser to pay one half cash, and the balance in one year for an approved endorsed note secured by special mortgage.

5°. Two Lots of Ground in faubourg Lacourse, in square bounded by St John the Baptist, Orange and Race streets and the public square, measuring each 31 feet 11 inches and 5 lines front on St John the Baptist street, by 127 feet 10 inches and 5 lines in depth between parallel lines, which lots form one of the corners of St John the Baptist and Orange streets.

Terms: The purchaser to pay one half cash, and the balance in one year, for an approved note secured by special mortgage.

6°. A Lot of Ground situated at, and forming one of the corners of Constance and Duplantier streets, measuring 120 feet front on each of said streets, by a like depth between parallel lines.

Terms: The purchaser to assume the payment of $200 each, on the 20th day of April 1834, 1835 and 1836, and the balance payable on the 20th April 1837, in an approved endorsed note secured by special mortgage.

7°. The undivided half part of a lot of Ground, situated in Baronne street, between Julia and Girod streets, measuring 30 feet front on Baronne street, by 120 feet in depth.

Terms: One year credit for an approved endorsed note secured by special mortgagage on the property sold, until final payment.

8°. A Lot of Ground situated in Royal street, between Canal and Custmhouse streets, measuring 28 feet front on Royal street by 125 feet in depth, more or less, running through the Exchange place, where it measures 25 feet front.

Terms: The purchaser to pay one half cash, and the balance in 1, 2 and 3 years for approved endorsed notes secured by special mortgage.

Terms of the sale: The slave payable on a credit of 3, 6, 9 and 12 months, for approved endorsed notes secured by special mortgage, and the landed property on the terms and conditions above mentioned. By order of the court.

W F C DUPLESSIS, reg. of wills.

N B The acts of sale to be passed before William Christy, Esq. notary public, at the expense of the purchasers.
m 20

LAST MONTH OF
TAM O'SHANTER.

This exhibition will positively close at the expiration of ONE MONTH.

THE POEM
Will at the request of many Ladies and Gentlemen, be recited every evening at half past 8 o'clock.

No 53, CAMP STREET.

Admittance,	50 cts.
Season Tickets,	$2 00
Poem, &c.	12½ cts.

m 19—6t

VACCINE.—Doctor Guttierrez informs the public that he will vaccinate to-day at 3 o'clock, p m, at his residence in Bayou street, between Dauphin and Burgundy streets.

☞He offers to vaccinate indigent children gratis.
m 18

THE Undersigned intending to visit France about the beginning of May, gives notice to all indebted to him, to settle in the shortest delay, and invites such as he may owe, to come forward and be paid.

The following slaves are offered at private sale.

PHŒBE, an American Wench, 8 years in the country, a good cook.

MARIA, daughter to Phœbe, 14 years of age, a seamstress.

CAROLINE, a sambo, Phœbe's child, about 7 or 8 years, old.

ZABETTE, do do about 5 years.

CHARLOTTE, a negro woman, 37 years of age, a good landress, ironer and plaiter.

Said slaves bear excellent characters, and are sold by the undersigned on account of departure.

MIMI BOULARD,
ma 17 No 91 Barracks street

THE undersigned, appointed Engineer of Steamboats, informs Captains that his office is located No 25, Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets.
m 18—3t JEAN COMMUNY.

WANTED.—A good vessel to carry 8 to 900 bales Cotton from a port in the Baltic, apply to
m 18—4t I OGDEN & Co No 60 Gravier street.

NOTICE.—Persons having claims against the Estate of Babet Lartique, f w of c, are requested to present their accounts to Octave De Armas's Office, No 43 St Louis street. m 18—3t

REMOVAL.—St Leon removed his office to No 48, Conti street m 18—3t

FOR SALE.—Canvassed Hams in hhds, and bacon sides, landing from steamboat Red Rover, for sale by [m 18] JOHN HAGAN & Co.

NOTICE—The partnership that existed under the firm of McElroy & Rouix, is dissolved by common consent from this day the 19th March 1834. mar 19

THE partnership that existed between Orelly & Delpras, having been dissolved by common consent from the 10th February 1834, the undersigned respectfully informs the public that he continues as heretofore to undertake any work of mason and carpentership, and those who will favor him with their confidence will be satisfied with his zeal in the execution of orders given to him. Apply at No 305 Dauphine street, between St Philip and Ursulines streets.
mar 19 F. ORELLY.

PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned until the 22d inst. for publishing and binding 500 copies of the 6th or more volumes of the Report of the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana. Said work to be executed in all respects conformable to the 2d vol. of the above Report.
mar 12 R W MILLER.

21 BALES Sarsaparilla for sale, apply at [illegible]