THE BEE.

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"THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED."

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 31, 1834.

FOR GOVERNOR:
J. B. DAWSON.
SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT:
B. MARIGNY.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.
1st District—CHARLES GAYARRE.
2d " JAMES BRADFORD.
" L. MOORE.
ALDERMEN.
1st District—G. SCHMIDT AND JAMES SAUL.
2d do FELIX LABATUT.
3d do HUGUES PEDESCLAUX.
4th do J. BERMUDEZ.
5th do EDGARD MONTEGUT.
6th do J. FERET.
7th do S. D. DIXON.
8th do F. BUISSON.

☞ For legislative proceedings, see supplement.

The municipal election is near at hand. The mayor and recorder are both candidates for re-election, as well as a greater portion of the present board of aldermen. We have seen much in Mr. Gulbertson's discharge of his public duties to reconcile us to the choice made at the last recorder's election. He has presided with becoming dignity, firmness and impartiality over the deliberations of the council, and has by the suavity and gentleness of his manners, done much to assuage that acrebity of political and sectional feeling, which to a greater or less extent prevails in such bodies; thus securing the harmony and concord so requisite for the proper discharge of the public service.

It gives us pleasure to add this testimonial in his favor, which we are persuaded will be the more gratifying coming under circumstances which at once show its sincerity.

The mail of yesterday came through and brought us files of papers, the contents of which are rather unimportant, as regards local matters, than otherwise. New-York dates, by anticipation at Charleston, afford later European intelligence, which we have transferred to our columns.

The Mobile Commercial, a *neutral* paper, remarking upon the uninteresting complexion of the intelligence from the federal city, observes, "Mr. Webster's project for prolonging the present charter of the Bank of the United States, may be expected in two or three days, but from all we can learn there is no probability of its succeeding. Indeed, it appears to be generally thought that no relief to the country will be afforded by the present congress. The administration has taken its ground, and the president, at all events, will not recede from it, until his "experiment" of managing the fiscal concerns of the country through the agency of the State institutions is fairly tried. With the power of the veto, nothing short of a majority of two-thirds of both houses of congress, can control his views, and upon such a majority it is idle to calculate. It will be the part of wisdom then for our merchants to meet the existing condition of things as they best can, without awaiting for aid from a quarter, where no aid will come."

A large meeting of the citizens of Boston, opposed to the U. S. Bank was held on the evening of the 12th inst., at the Masonic Temple in that city. The Boston Morning Post says that there were at least two thousand persons assembled within the walls of the building, and at least one thousand attempted to gain admittance. The Hon. Wm. Foster took the chair and addressed the meeting. Resolutions approving the course of the national executive in relation to the bank were read, received with enthusiastic approbation, and ordered to be printed. A call then became general for an adjournment to Faneuil Hall. The proposal was carried by acclamation, and the meeting was adjourned to assemble again at Faneuil Hall on the evening of the 13th.

We learn by the Boston *Commercial*, received by yesterday's mail, that the adjourned convocation of this meeting on the 13th was crowded to excess. Long before 7 o'clock, (says that paper,) "the gallleries, lower floor and stairways were filled by the "bone and muscle" of the community, and in the street there were at least a thousand people pressing to obtain admittance. Among this large congregation were a considerable number of over-zealous friends of the bank; and at the early part of the evening the proceedings of the meeting were much interrupted by these individuals, some of whom were severely handled by their political opponents. There was much fighting and confusion at one time; many hard knocks were interchanged, and we saw several persons rush into the street, their faces covered with blood. It was a sorry spectacle, but not altogether unexpected. Having been unable ourselves to obtain a good place in the hall, we are ignorant of what was said by the speakers. We understand, however, that the meeting was addressed by Messrs. Adams, Howard, Green, Buffington, O'Brien, Lovell, James, Thomas and other gentlemen, and that the resolutions were adopted by acclamation."

A few days ago, the Bulletin of this city, published an article with comments, headed the Kitchen Cabinet and the Merchants, in which that respectable class of the community were reflected upon. The Globe has denied explicitly the authorship of the paragraph in question. Fearing that the Bulletin will not have liberality or candor enough to do justice in the premises, we have transferred the Globe's disavowal to our columns:

"The editor of the McLean Intelligencer, (Philadelphia,) heads an article "*The Kitchen Cabinet against the Merchants,*" and ascribes to the Globe a paragraph which, we believe is to be found in a New-York letter, and then makes his comments as if it were written editorially by us.

This is therefore merely to give public notice of the fraud, and we leave the public to decide upon the moral principle that presides over a press that is guilty of such flagrant impostures."

It is said that the signs in Washington justify the conclusion that the league between the two opposite factions, nullifiers and nationals, will be dissolved. Webster, it is intimated, has been too quick upon the trigger. His move in the senate for prolonging or re-chartering the bank has alarmed those of his worthy associates under the lead of the modern Cataline. They are startled and afraid to proceed farther. Mr. Webster has opened the eyes of the generous but too confiding Virginians. Their minds must *now* be convinced that the hubub that has been created about the removal of the deposites was only intended as a *locum tenens* to the recharitering of the bank. The mist is clearing off, and the sophistry of demagogues can no longer deceive any but those blinded by the most vindictive temper or the grossest stupidity. The plain and unsophisticated question is, a corrupt and powerful monied aristocracy, capable of blasting the fortunes and destroying the liberties and political and social privileges of the people, or *no such dangerous and subversive institution?*

LATE FROM SPAIN, VIA HAVANA.

By the polacre *Tres Amigos*, from Havana, we have received regular files of paper to the 15th march, containing advices from Cadix to the 6th and Madrid to the 1st february. All we have observed of the slightest interest is, that the Queen and her minister are actively engaged in preparatory measures to convoke the Cortes. Peace, interrupted only by a few skirmishes, reigns throughout Spain, and order to a great extent prevails. The indications are highly favorable to the course of liberty and free principles.

Thomas Biddle's loan at the mother Bank of the U. S. is said to be one million one hundred thousand dollars!

The literary world are not yet to have the secret of the authorship of Junius. Lord Greenville has *dangated*, (as Mr. Webster would say,) public curiosity until the death of the Duke of Buckingham, by express instruction to that effect before his death.

Mr. Secretary Taney has contradicted the purport of a conversation said to have taken place between him and some of the members of the Baltimore committee, upon the subject of the U. S. Bank and the removal of the deposites.—His disavowal is addressed to Mr. Heath, and is to our thinking quite satisfactory.

The elections in New-Hampshire, have resulted in most decided and triumphant majorities for the administration. The bank party in that state are prostrate.

Mr. Keating has resigned his station as chairman of the committee of ways and means of the house of representatives of Pennsylvania. He is known as the author of a very foolish report upon the finances of that state, in which he attempts to bolster up the infamous conduct of the U. S. Bank by pronouncing a stiff and formal eulogium in its favor. His reasons for taking the step are, that not being of the majority, he did not appear to enjoy the confidence of the ruling party, in as great degree as was necessary for a person occupying that position. Mr. Crawford an administration and anti-bank man has been selected in his place.

"Straws show which way, &c. &c."

Gideon Lee, late mayor of New-York, has declined a re election. It is intimated by the opposition papers, that the democratic party will support the Hon. C. W. Lawrence, at present a member of congress from that city, for the post.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

CHARLESTON, March 21.

We received yesterday the London Courier of the 7th February, brought by the brig Gottfried, arrived from Bremen, via Ramsgate; from which latter place she sailed on the 10th February.

We find no news of importance in this paper. Extracts follows:

LONDON, Feb. 7.

The explosion which has taken place in the neighborhood of Genova, and the silly attempt of a few Poles to have a fray, and perhaps to establish, after the manner of the ancient Normans, a new kingdom of Poland in the mountains of Switzerland, which was yesterday mentioned, has turned out a signal failure. We learn from the French papers of this morning, that General Romarino and his *troupe*, reduced to 60 men, laid down their arms on the morning of the 5th, near Carouge. The expedition, according to the telegraphic despatch, dissolved itself. The days of the crusades, or of that period when a band of rovers could found a kingdom, are passed away. There is now no place in the world for those who will not dovetail themselves in among the various industrious classes, and who will not settle to some of those occupations by which the combined labors of the whole sustain society. Those who will persist in living by traditionary rules, and will not fall into the great system of productive industry which now combines the whole civilized world, will be cast aside and perish. Like the Indians, they are doomed, we apprehend, to pass away. We pity the Poles, but there is now no employment for a condottier.

The French papers bring us some further news from Madrid, amongst which, the most important is the mission of Count Torno to Santarem, to require the expulsion of Carlos from beneath the protection of Miguel. The Journal des Débats says—"That the convocation of the Cortes has been settled as a principle, but it remains to determine the basis of the assembly. It is known that they will be composed of two Chambers. The first will be composed of the Nobility and a part of the Bishops. As to the second Chamber the question is to settle the condition of its election. The old laws only supply on this point an incomplete guide. One sixty-one towns enjoyed the right of electing a Deputy, and this number is now quite insufficient." Madrid continued tranquil on the 29th, though a slight disturbance had taken place at Malaga.

"*City, twelve o'clock.*—The letters received this morning from Paris, do not contain any news of importance or interest from Spain, and the French Funds continued without any variation of moment; Spanish Cortès Bonds closed at 23 1-2, and the Rentes Perpetuelles at 59 5-8.

"From Amsterdam, the advices dated the 4th inst, are, however, of considerable interest relative to Spanish Financial arrangements, it being stated that the opulent firm of Hope & co. have made propositions to the Government at Madrid for carrying into effect the plans of the Commission appointed for investigating the Spanish Debt, in concert with parties in London and Paris. The Cortes bonds rose in the Dutch Market to 23 1-2, which, with the Coupons, makes the price there equal to 28 1-2.

[From the New York Commercial Advertiser.]

By the packet Ship Caledonia, Capt. Graham, we have London papers of the 1st of February inclusive.

The short intervening period from our previous advices leaves but little to glean from their contents. Much speculation was indulged in, relative to the approaching session of Parliament, which was to commence on the Tuesday following. It was supposed that the following subjects would come under consideration:—I. Church Reform; II. Claims of the Dissenters; III. the Corn Laws; IV. Repeal of the Assessed Taxes; V. Poor Laws for Ireland, and an alteration in the English System; and VI. Corporation Reform. It was anticipated that the House tax would be wholly taken off, but that the duty upon windows, and other assessed taxes upon horses, carriages, &c. would be continued until a more favorable state of the revenue should allow of their reduction or repeal.

The Duke of Wellington has been chosen Chancellor of the University of Oxford, in place of Lord Grenville deceased.

The Morning Chronicle contains the following obituary notice of the late nobleman:

DEATH OF LORD GRENVILLE.—Died, in his 75 h year, at his seat, Dropmore, William Wyndham Grenville, Baron Grenville. From his connections, his career as a public man was greatly facilitated. He was the third son of the right hon. George Grenville, whose name is so familiar to all who are acquainted with the history of the American war.

It has been often said that the secret of the authorship of Junius would be discovered on the death of his lordship, and that a noble lord, [Nugent,] his relative, not now in this country, has been repeatedly heard to declare that the secret was in his kinsman's keeping, and would be disclosed.

A remarkable overflowing of the waters of the Thames took place on the 25th of January, by which the cellars and lower rooms of a great portion of Wapping, Shadwell, Limehouse, and Rotherhithe were inundated. The following account of it is from the Courier of the 30th:

About four o'clock, the inhabitants of the lower parts of Wapping, Shadwell, Limehouse, Blackwall, Rotherhith were alarmed by the rushing of the waters into their cellars. The tide continued rising until nearly five o'clock, at which time the lower premises of the houses in the above parishes and in the lower parts of the following places—Limb St Bank-side, Blackfriars, Vauxhall, the lower part of the Strand Strangate, Blackwall, and Deptford—were under water, and moveable goods and furniture of every description were floating about.—The quantity of perishable articles spoiled by the inundation must be very great. The granary keepers on the banks of the Thames are great sufferers by the inundation. On the receding of the tide, large quantities of corn were carried away from the ground floors, and many thousand quarters of grain have been damaged and spoiled. The water rush d into Douglas's granary in High street, Wapping, the lower floor of which was filled with 200 sacks of flour, and several quarters of wheat.—Every precaution had been taken to prevent the admission of the water, but unfortunately it carried every thing before it; and on the waters receding, it was found that 200 quarters of grain had been damaged, and the sacks of flour had been immersed in the flood to the depth of inches, which converted a great portion of the flour into a paste.

No lives were lost, although many persons narrowly escaped drowning. Many of the decayed stones of the piers of Blackfriars Bridge had been loosened by the combined action of the hurricane and flood.

The devastation on the banks of the Medway from Chatham to Sheernesse, is said to have been appalling beyond description. Many of the farmers have been severe sufferers by the floods and heavy gales. Not only the pastures have been injured, but large numbers of live stock have been carried off by the floods.

Such has been the distress amongst the steerage passengers who have been detained at Spithead for the last two months by the late westerly gales, most of whom are emigrants for Canada, New South Wales and the United States, that the inhabitants of Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, and Portsmouth, have entered into a subscription which, by a committee of benevolent gentlemen, has been divided amongst them, or the most dreadful scenes of distress and misery must have ensued.

The successive westerly gales were such that upwards of a thousand sail of vessels are said to have been wind bound in the English Channel for nearly three months.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Shaw, Davis, Liverpool, R G L Depeyster
Ship Tuttusoff, Newton, Liverpool, L H Gale
Brig Manuchita, Porter, Havana, Courval, Acebo & co
Brig Crawford, Gardiner, Charleston, J A Barrell
Brig Aurora, Jourdan, Sisal, J W Zacharie & co
Schr St Croix, Furnass, Providence, J Thayer
Schr Helen Mar, Stewart, Franklin, Atta. master

ARRIVED.

Steamer Shark, Belee, from Johnson's Plantation.
Steamer Porpoise, Martin, fm S W Bar.
Steamer Pilot, Crowell, fm S W Bar.
Barque Brothers, Martin, fm Liverpool—to B Booth & co
Ship Alpine, Parker, fm Boston.
Barque Charlotte, Field, from Liverpool, cargo.
Barque Clementi, Merryman, from Boston, cargo, ice.
Brig Elbea, from New York, cargo.
Brig Criterion, from Philadelphia, cargo assorted.
Brig Jasper, Farley, from Boston, cargo ice.
Brig Alpine, Parker; from Boston, cargo ice.
Brig Emely, Marshall, from Havre, via Cowes.
Polacre, Tres Amigos, Llanes, fm Havana.
Brig Paragon, Hobart, fm Havana.
Brig Ann Roman, fm Havana.
Brig Brown, fm Benthall, fm Baltimore.
Schr Halcyon, Vigne, 0 days fm Havana.
Schr Mississippi, Uquidi, 17 days fm Havana.
Schr Philadelphia, Lambert, fm Aranzas.
Schr. Edw. O'brion, Davis, from Thomastown, cargo.
Steamer Freedom, Woodward, fm Baton Rouge.
Steamer Huntsville, Laurant, fm Bayou Sara.
Steamer Homer, Gay, fm Louisville.
Steamer Constitution, Peore, from Cincinnati, cargo.
Steamer Experiment, Bostwick, from Negroville, cargo.
Steamer Mohican, Baird, from Florence, cargo.
A Flat boat, from Alabama, cargo.

MEMORANDA.

Sailed from Bordeaux for this port 9th February, ship Hannon.
Hence at Charleston 21st [illegible] brig Iris.
Ship [illegible] New York for this port on the 15th [illegible] Tarzon.
[illegible] Philadelphia, 11th ship Ohio, 12th ship Timoleon.
Philadelphia, March 15th, brig Henry Tallman;
Brig Oak, Brown.
Cleared at Philadelphia, for this port, ship Edward, Donnaffe.

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.

(By authority.)

AN ACT

To incorporate the "Commercial Insurance Company."

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That an Insurance Company shall be established in the city of New-Orleans, with a capital of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, divided into ten thousand shares of fifty dollars; each share to be subscribed and paid for by individuals, companies and corporations, in the manner hereinafter specified.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, &c, That subscription books shall be opened for the said ten thousand shares, at New Orleans, at any time prior to the first day of May next, under the direction of

Wm. G. Howes, H. F. McKenna,
A. L. M. Damarin, N. N. Wilkinson,
Chandler White, H. M. Wright,
Abijah Fisk, F. Peschier, and
Wm. Bullitt, A. Quertier,
Jules Le Blanc;

who are hereby appointed Commissioners for that purpose. The time and place of opening the books of subscription, shall be advertised in at least two of the newspapers published in New-Orleans, for not less than ten days previous to opening the same. The books shall continue open, at least ten days. And in case that at the expiration of ten days, during which the subscription books are required to be kept open, the amount of the sums subscribed shall be more than five hundred thousand dollars, then the commissioners aforesaid, shall deduct the amount of such excess from the largest subscriptions, in such a manner, that no subscription shall be reduced in amount, while any one remains larger.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, &c. That the subscribers to the said company, shall pay, at the time of subscribing, five dollars on each share, and on the apportionment of the stock, give notes, endorsed to the satisfaction of the said commissioners, for five dollars on each share, payable on the first day of May, 1834, and for five dollars on each share, payable on the first day of June, 1834, and for ten dollars on each share, payable on the first day of December, 1834, and the remaining twenty-five dollars on each share, shall be paid at such time and in such a manner, as the president and directors of the said company shall direct: *Provided*, That the payment thereof, shall be called for by instalments, not exceeding ten dollars per share, and on giving thirty days notice in two newspapers printed in New Orleans; and any subscriber or stockholder, who shall fail to pay any instalment of his subscription hereby ordered, or which may be ordered by the board of directors, shall forfeit to the corporation, all previous payments, and cease to be a stockholder in said corporation: Unless the board in their discretion should determine to compel the payment of said subscription by suit.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, &c. That the subscribers to the said Insurance Company, their successors and assigns, shall be, and are hereby created a corporation, by the name and style of the "Commercial Insurance Company," and so shall continue for thirty years, and by that name shall be, and are made capable to buy, receive, and possess property of every kind, and to sell or otherwise dispose of the same, to have a common seal, and to make all contracts, and to do all acts, that may be necessary and proper for an insurance company to do: Also, to sue and be sued, and to arbitrate, transact and compromise as they may think proper, and shall have all other powers, which may be useful and necessary, to carry into complete effect the purposes of this act.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, &c. That for the management of the affairs of the said corporation,

Wm. G. Howes, H. M. McKenna,
A. L. M. Damarin, N. N. Wilkinson,
Chandler White, H. M. Wright,
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Jules Le Blanc,

are hereby appointed a Board of Directors, and shall remain in office until the first Monday in March, 1835. They shall appoint a president, secretary, and officers of said corporation, and are authorised to fill any vacancies, that may occur in the board of directors, or officers of said corporation. On the first Monday in March, 1835, and every succeeding year, the stockholders of said company shall, at their office, under the superintendence of three of the stockholders, appointed by the board of directors, elect seven directors, who shall be capable of serving by virtue of said election, until the first Monday of March ensuing, and until other directors shall be elected. The time and place of electing directors shall be advertised in two newspapers in New Orleans, at least ten days before the election. The board of directors shall, annually, at their first meeting after their election, appoint one of their number to be the President of the said board, who shall hold his office for the same period, for which the directors are elected; and in case it should at any time happen, that an election of president or directors, should not be made on the day appointed by this act, it shall be lawful at any other time, and as soon as possible afterwards, to hold said election, and the manner of holding elections, shall be regulated by the bye laws of the corporation. In case of a vacancy by death, resignation, non-residence, or any other cause, of a director or other officer of the corporation, the vacancy shall be supplied by the board of directors.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, &c. That the board of directors for the time being, shall have power to appoint such officers, clerks, agents and servants under them, as shall be necessary for executing the business of said corporation, and to allow and pay them such compensation for their services, as may be reasonable; and to ordain and establish such bye-laws, rules and regulations, as they shall deem necessary convenient for the government of the said corporation, and shall carry into effect all the powers granted by this act of incorporation.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, &c. That the said company shall have full power and authority to make insurance upon ships and other sea vessels; upon steam boats and other river vessels, and upon produce, manufactures, goods, wares and merchandize, gold and silver, bullion, freights, wages, and every other kind of property whatsoever; against all inland transportation, maritime and river risks and perils whatsoever; to lend money on Bottomry and Respondentia, to insure houses, stores, and other buildings, and all kinds of property; against losses by fire; to insure lives, and to fix the premiums of the said insurances. The said company shall have the power to cause themselves to be insured against all maritime risks, upon the interest of which they may have in any vessel or vessels, goods or merchandize, in virtue of any loan they may have made on Bottomry or Respondentia, or against all losses they may incur by reason of any insurance made by the said company, on any life or lives, or against losses by fire, the perils of the sea, or inland navigation and transportation.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, &c. That the President, or in his absence, a President pro tempore, and a majority of the Directors, shall constitute a board for the transaction of the business of the corporation. The disposition and investment of the fund of the corporation, shall only be made in pursuance of resolutions of the board previously obtained. The board shall also have full power and authority, in the name of the said corporation, to insure against all the risks mentioned and enumerated in this act, and shall have the right to receive for the amount of premiums, such notes endorsed, and payable at such times as they may deem satisfactory, and in conformity to the regulations to be made on the subject. The board of directors shall also settle, adjust, and pay all losses for which the corporation may become liable, according to their policies, and the rules and regulations which they shall prescribe by their bye-laws: And for the purpose aforesaid, and for the transaction of all other business of the company, the board of directors shall convene according the their bye-laws, and whenever required by the president of the board. The board of directors may, however, confide to the president and secretary, the power of insuring risks, fixing and receiving premiums, adjusting and paying losses, to such amounts as they may think prudent, and fix by their regulations.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, &c. That the corporation shall go into operation at the expiration of the ten days allowed for receiving subscriptions, provided 4,000 shares shall have been subscribed, or as soon thereafter as 4,000 shares shall have been taken.

Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, &c. That the following rules, restrictions, limitations, and provisions, shall form and be fundamental articles of the constitution of said corporation.

Article 1st. Each and every stockhockholder shall be entitled to one vote for each and every share, which he, she or they may respectively hold, and in all elections of directors, votes may be given either in person or by proxy.

Art. 2d. No person shall be capable of being elected a director of said Insurance Company, who does not hold in his own name, or in the name of the Commercial House of of which he may be a partner, at least twenty-five shares of the stock of said company.

Art. 3d. All policies of insurance made by said company, shall be signed by the president or president pro tempore, and countersigned by the secretary, and shall have the same effect as if under the seal of the said company.

Art. 4th. Half-yearly dividends shall be made of so much of the profits of said company, as shall appear to the directors advisable, but the monies received and notes taken for premiums or risks, which risks shall not have expired at the time of making such dividends, shall not be considered as forming a part of the profits of said company; and in case of any loss or losses, whereby the capital stock of said company shall be lessened, no subsequent division shall be made until such diminution shall have been covered by the profits.

Art. 5th. The stockholders shall not be responsible for losses beyond the amount of their respective shares.

Art. 6th. The immoveable property which it shall be lawful for the said corporation to hold, shall be such as shall be requisite for its accommodation, in relation to the convenient transaction of business, or such as shall have been mortgaged to the company for security, or which may be conveyed to it, in satisfaction of debts previously contracted in the course of its dealings, or purchased at sales on judgments obtained for such debts.

Art. 7th. Once in every two years, the directors shall lay before the stockholders at a general [illegible] nation, a statement [illegible]

Sec. 11 [illegible] invalidating the same in any State, or by discounting bills bearing mortgage, and having not less than ten months to run, and at a rate of interest which shall not exceed eight per cent. per annum—Provided, That all the insurance companies in this State be entitled to enjoy the privileges contained in this section.

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

Approved March 6th, 1834.
A. B. ROMAN,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

RECEIVED by the ship Huntsville,
10 cases Silk Hats,
2 do Cotton Sewing Thread,
1 do Straw leaves for Ladies' Hats,
1 do Elastic Gloves and Suspenders,—for sale by
m 25 CAZEAUX & BIJOTAT.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL MARKET—Jan. 31:

The sales of cotton this week, including those at public auction, amount to 18,906 bales, viz.—120, Islands at 14 1-4 a 16; 60 Stained 8 1-2 a 12 1-2; 8,730 Upland 7 1-2 a 9; 4,250 Orleans 7 7-8 a 10 (10 a 11); 1500 Alabama 7 a 8 5-8 (70 at 9 1-4.)

At auction yesterday, 736 Sea Islands, at 13 1-2 to 16 3-4, average 14 7-8; Stained, at 7 to 13d.

In the early part of the week, consumers have purchased pretty freely, and speculators having assisted, an advance of 1-8 to 1-4 per lb was obtained, especially for new Uplands, but for three days past the business doing has been on a moderate scale, and about 1-6 per lb of the previous improvement has been lost; 1500 bales of the American (new Uplands) are on speculation, and 200 for export. The public sale of Sea Islands was well attended, nearly all the White offered found buyers, at full prices as compared with the previous business by private; the better qualities of stained were taken, but the inferior did not appear to be wanted.—The import of this month is 90,979 bales against 18,276 in Jan. 1833; there is a comparative increase from the U. States of 18,000 bales.

Ashes are in very limited request, and the sales trifling, but prices nominally the same. Nothing done in Naval stores. Flaxseed holders generally ask 90s per hhd, purchases have offered 60s, but no transactions as yet. The Grain market has been steady upon the whole, and prices without alteration; a parcel of fresh Philad. flour is held at 23s per bbl in bond.

Tobacco—The sales of the month are 690 hhds viz. 196 Virginia Leaf and 455 of stemmed, 47 Kentucky leaf and 56 stemmed; prices remain stady, and our present stock consists of 7621 hhds against 7121 at this period last year. We quote turpentine at 11 a 130; Tar 12 a 13d.

The sales of cotton to-day are 1500 bales.

Feb. 1, 2 P. M.—There was not much doing this morning. The sales may probably amount to 2000 bags, *Evening.*—90 Para, 8 1-4; 100 Maranham 10 1-4 a 10 1-2; 60 Bahia 9 1-2—40 Aricati 10; 130 Carthagena 6 3-4; 20 Sea Islands 14 a 15 1-4; 700 new Bowed 8 3-8 to 9; Orleans as high as 9 3-8. Total sales 1500 bags.

NEW-YORK MARKET—March 15.

Cotton.—There has been a fair demand and at full prices considering the quantity in market. The sales amount to 1450 bales, of which 550 were Upland at 10 3-4 to 12 cts; 500 Florida at 11 1-2 to 12 1-2 cts; 250 N. Orleans at 11 3-4 to 12 1-2 cts, and about 150 Mobile at 12 to 12 1-2 cts.

Molasses—The demand has been good, and the sales very extensive—those that have come to our knowledge are over 1000 hhds; Havana and Matanzas principally at 24 cents, 3 and 4 mos; a cargo of New Orleans at 30 1-2 cents; 300 hhds and tcs, and 31 hhds do at 31 cents; 330 hhds and 30 bbls do good, price unknown, and three or four other cargoes of the same description at about 30 cents.

Sugars—In Porto Rico and New Orleans a good business has been done, and the sales have been extensive; those that have come to our knowledge are between 4 and 500 hhds Porto Rico, at 6 1-4 to 8 1-2 cts; 80 hhds do very good at 8 1-4 cts 4 mos; 50 hhds common do at 7 1-4 cts, with a discount for cash; 300 hhds New Orleans sold to the trade at 6 3-4 to 7 1-4 cts, and 200 hhds do at a price unknown; between 3 and 400 boxes Cuba brown at 7 1-4 to 7 3-4 cts, and some lots do white at 9 a 10 1-4 cts.

Tobacco—About 20 hhds of crop Kentucky Leaf were sold at private sale at 5 to 8 cents, and at auction a lot of new crop brought an average of 5 cents.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, MARCH 15.

300 shares U. S. Bank,	103 3-4 a 104
5 do. Bank of America,	106
70 do N. O. City Bank,	107

From Benjamin Levy's New Orleans Price Current of March 29.

COTTON.—The increased difficulty in negotiating Bills on Europe and the North, has suspended operations for the last few days, the reduction in the rate of Exchange has its corresponding effect on prices; and the market, at this moment, and during several days, has been dull in consequence. We continue to quote at former rates, because no sale at a reduction will authorize a change; but we repeat the remarks of Brokers, who say that the rates last quoted would be very difficult to obtain; indeed, some go so far as to say that they are nominal. The principal operations, prior to the stagnation, are, viz: 700 bales, at 12 1-2; 90 at 11 5-8; 17 at 11 1-4; 64 at 12 1-2; 88 at 14; 21 at 13 1-2, 500 at 13; 28 at 11 1-4; 261 at 11; 134 at 11; 20 at 12; 11 at 13 1-2 200 at 13 a 13 1-2; 150 at 14; 21 at 13; 40 at 12 1-2; 100 at 13; 57 at 13; 66 at 14 1-2; and 35 at 11 3-8—all of Louisiana, Mississippi or Alabama and Tennessee, the following, viz; 198 at 10 [illegible]; 50 at 13, 00 at 10 1-4; 450 at 10 3-4; 220 at 10 1-2, and 600 bales, rate unknown; Choice Cotton has bro't a fraction over our highest quotations; and, notwithstanding every thing, this description maintains its price. Arrived since the 21st instant: of Louisiana and Mississippi 9809 bales; Tennessee and North Alabama 3360; Florida 200; Texas, 118—together, 13577 bales. Cleared, in the same time for Liverpool, 5296, Havre, 1977; New-York, 250; Portsmouth, 711; Boston 1131—together, 12665 bales—making an addition to stock of 912 bales, and leaving on hand, inclusive of all on ship-board not cleared on the 27th instant, a stock of 103,429 bales.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

Ordinary,	9 1-4 a 9 3-4	
Middling,	10 a 10 1-2	good dem'd.
Fair,	11 1-2 a 12	
Good fair,	12 1-2 a 13	
Good and fine	13 1-2 a 14	

STATEMENT OF COTTON

Stock on hand 1st October, 1833,	Bales	7406
Arrived this week	13567	
Arrived previously	307541—321108	
		328514
Exported this week,	12665	
Exported previously,	212 20—225035	
Stock on hand,	Bales	103479

SUGAR continues to be in the usual good demand—we do not alter our quotations; prices are not steady, but vary from 1-2 to 1 cent, according to the want of the seller or the credit of the purchaser. The rates range from 4 to 7 cents in Town, and on Plantation, for the best quality, 6 a 6 1-2 cts per lb. Cleared this week, for New-York 108 hhds., Philadelphia 639 hhds., Charleston 168 hhds. 5 bbls., Norfolk, 1 hhd., Richmond 80 hhds., Apalachicola 4 hhds., Mobile 31 hhds.

MOLASSES.—The season for this article will soon be at a close—the former good demand still continues without any change in price, and we quote it at 20 a 21 cents on Plantation, and in the City at 24 cents. Cleared this week, for New-York 47 bbls., Philadelphia 39 bbls., Charleston 103 bbls., Norfolk 11 hhds., Richmond 50 hhds. 150 bbls., Mobile 55 hhds.

TOBACCO.—There is an increased demand for this article, and sales have been made at an advance of half a cent in our quotation, for that of bright leafy quality—still we do not feel authorized in changing them, but quote as heretofore 3, 4 and 5 cents per lb. Arrived this week, 283 hhds. Cleared for Havre 17 hhds., New-York 46, Norfolk 15, Havana 67, Port-au-Prince 2 hhds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

Stock on hand 1st October, 1833,	Hhds.	717
Arrived this week,	801	
Arrived previously,	6175—6976	
		7693
Exported this week,	283	
Exported previously,	2629—2912	
Stock on hand,	Hhds.	4781

FLOUR.—There is a falling off in price since our last publication—we now quote $3 75 a $4 per bbl., and the demand, even at these prices, is but moderate, we might say dull.—Arrived this week, 8403 bbls.

PORK.—Mess, inspected, is worth $11 50, and some holders are asking $12; prime still maintains former rates. The demand for both is fair, but not particularly animated. Arrived this week, 3096 bbls.

LARD.—We have no alteration to make in the price of Lard, but quote as last week, 6 a 6 1-2, demand moderate.—Arrived this week, 55 bbls, and 3225 kegs.

WHISKEY.—We have again to remark an exceedingly depressed market, and we reduce our quotation one cent per gallon; 22 a 23 cents is all that can now be obtained. Arrived this week, 1951 bbls.

BEEF remains without any change in price; we quote as last week, Mess $11 a $11 50; Prime, $9 a $9 50. The demand, like that for Western Produce generally, not very brisk. Arrived this week, 49 bbls.

COFFEE remains without any change, the demand moderate; for Havana Green, we quote 12 1-2 a 13 1-2; St. Domingo at 10 a 11 cents per lb.

SALT.—We have had several arrivals within a few days past, and sales have been made from ship-board at $1 60 for Liverpool blown, and $1 40 for ground.

LIME, Thomaston, is selling at $1 50 per cask, but does not go off very readily at that price; there is a considerable quantity now in market.

HIDES.—The market may be considered rather dull.—We quote dry salted, from up the country, at 7 a 8 1-2; Mexican, at 9 1-2 a 10 1-2 cents; wet salted there is none in market.

FREIGHTS.—The rates quoted last week remain without material alteration; we do not, however, as then, say "brisk." See the table.

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool, Cotton per lb.	3-4d.
France—Havre, Cotton per lb.,	1 1-2 c.
Cowes, &c., Tobacco per hhd.,	1 cent gross
Northern ports in the U. S., Cotton,	3-4c. a 7-8c.
Do. do. do. Tobacco, pr hhd,	$6 00 a $8.
Do. Sugar per hhd., from the coast,	$5 a $6.
Do. do. from the city,	$4 a $4 50

THE subscriber having purchased the stock in trade of GROCERIES of Mr. Lanavit, has on hand a complete supply of every article suitable for the table. He is disposed to furnish hotels, boarding houses and families [illegible] Burgundy, Champaigne, Rhenish, Hermitage, Madeira, Sherry, and other Wines; do. Table Wine, at 4, 5 and 6 bits a gallon; Italian, French and Swiss Cordials; double distilled Holland Curacao; cheap Cordials by the bottle or the gallon; Sardines and preserved Meats of Colin's Fruits of do. assorted kinds and qualities; Sweetmeats and Jellies from all countries; cheeses of the best kind and qualities; Mustard, Christalise Fruits, Brandy Fruits, Orange Flower Water, Hams, Tongues, Sausage, Spiritous Liquors of the best marks, &c. &c. J. E. LOREILHE, Corner Bourbon
mar 31 and Customhouse and No. 59 Camp st.

FRESH BIRD SEED.—The subscriber has just landed and received in store a fresh supply of assorted new Bird Seeds, including long Canary, round Millet & hemp seed, which the public may always depend upon procuring through the year of
WM. SMITH, Garden Seed Store,
mar 14 85 Customhouse st.

SUGAR.—40 hhds prime Sugar, in store and for sale by [m 13] DUCROS & MORPHY.

AMERICAN THEATRE:
(CAMP-STREET.)

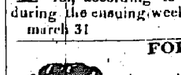
EIGHTH NIGHT OF Mr. E. FORREST,
And first night of Dr. Birds' highly successful Tragedy of
THE BROKER OF BOGOTA!

SEVENTH NIGHT OF Mrs. G. BARRETT.

THIS EVENING, March 31st,
Will be presented, Doct. Bird's last new and highly successful Tragedy of the
BROKER OF BOGOTA.
Baptista Febro, (The Broker,) Mr. FORREST
JUANA, Mrs. G. BARRETT,

After, which, the laughable Farce called
IS HE JEALOUS!
Mr. Belmour, Mr. G. H. Barrett,
Harriett, Mrs G Barrett

THE price of fresh flour being this day $4 per barrel, according to the tariff, the Bakers must give during the ensuing week, 52 ounces of bread for a bit.
march 31

FOR MOBILE.

THE steamboat ATLAS will depart from the Rail Road, on Wednesday the 2d of April, at 4 o'clock, p m. For passage only, apply to the Captain on board, or to
SLOO & BYRNE,
m 31 New Levee

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.