THE BEE.

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"THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED."

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 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. FRERET.
7th do S. D. DIXON.
8th do F. BUISSON.

We have received, through the politeness of a friend, Jamaica papers to the 18th March, in which we find quite a racy speech of the Duke of Wellington. His lordship does not relish the aspect of affairs, nor the course pursued by ministers. We have transferred his remarks to our columns. We see nothing else of interest.

Remarkable.—The winter season has been so mild in England that violets were in bloom in the open fields in January. This remarkable mildness in connection with the weather here during the same month, is a curious phenomena, and affords a wide field for speculation.

Calhoun has proposed to re-charter the present bank, or superadd a new one upon the old structure for twelve years, adopting Mr. Webster's modification of interdicting the issue of notes below the denomination of $10—and at the end of six years raising the interdict to $20 notes. It will be recollected that this same John C. Calhoun pretended to have scruples against all national banks, and that not satisfied with a reasonable construction of the constitution, he was for narrowing it down to the strictest limits. Now, forsooth, he has changed his notes, and is willing not only to do palpable violence to that instrument for a term of years longer, but even doubts whether it will not be necessary to perpetuate the evil forever!! Bad men can have no consciences, nor can they be accessible to any feeling of shame. This must be Mr. Calhoun's case, or else how can we account for the total want of sensibility evidenced by that individual in the introduction of *such* a measure.

It is presumed that the Triumvirate will act here in concert

The Richmond Enquirer is quite sanguine that Virginia will not desert the democratic party at this momentous period. It says "The people are rising.—"The Campbells are coming." The blow of the 23d December has been struck. The battle of the 8th January is at hand. The month of April will show the strength of Virginia, arrayed against the monster."

Again, "Boulden has triumphed in the Charlotte District—by *hundreds*. The shouts of the bank people have been changed to lamentations. We have warned the allies of the bank again and again, of the miscalculations they have made. The stuff about Van Buren, and a *Van Buren Caucus*, &c. &c. will not deceive an eagle-eyed people. It is dust attempted to be thrown into their eyes; but they will reject it with indignation. They scorn those who seek to deceive them. The battle of April is about to be fought—and the fate of the bank will forever be sealed in Virginia."

Judge Wilkin's speech upon the all-absorbing topic has at length come to hand. It is powerful and masterly, and presents a concatenation of the most irresistible arguments.—The latter portion is very conclusive and deserves particular attention. We have transcribed it for the benefit of all those whose minds are yet wavering as to the necessity for the veto, and the subsequent course of the president. Let them read it with attention and reflection:

"Sir, I give way to no political despondency. I do not agree that we are either "in the midst of a revolution," or at all approximating to one. Our constitution and political institutions are all safe, for public sentiment is sound and the people uncorrupted. Executive usurpation is much talked of by those out of power, but never dreamed of by him upon whom the charge is so groundlessly made. The assertion of Bank superiority, and the attempt at Bank control, may produce distress for a time upon an innocent community, but when that institution arrogantly attempts to swell itself up to the importance of one of the co-ordinate branches of the Government, and aims to check the proper action of any of the Executive Departments, it only evinces its own feebleness, and will sink under the derision of the whole nation. Mr. Ingham, in a correspondence with the Bank in 1829, well said, "The Bank cannot avoid the action of the Government in all its legitimate operations and policy, however disposed it might be, after calculating the immensity of its coffers and the expansion of its power, to assert authority, a superiority, or insensibility to such action. The pretension could only excite a smile. *Compared to the Government the Bank is essentially insignificant.*" The sentiment is a noble and patriotic one! And I call upon the People, in the name of their sacred institutions, to carry out the elevated sentiment—to resist this "expansion of power," and this "insensibility," on the part of the Bank to the wants and the comforts of the community. I call upon the country to recollect that the Bank is a mere corporation, one of the implied means simply, convenient to carrying on the fiscal concerns of the Government; not one of the great *ends* for which our Government was formed—not indispensably necessary—not to be tolerated because she may think herself indispensably requisite to the operations of the Government. I call upon Congress, sustained by public sentiment, to drive back this usurping institution within its legitimate sphere of banking and fiscal agency. Let it recede within the limits designated by the spirit of its charter. Let it cease its attempts to transcend all authority—abandon its vain and mistaken efforts to conquer and rule. Let it so conduct itself, and it may check the popular tide which is setting too strongly against it, and find favor in the eyes of future legislation."

STATISTICS.—The net produce of the post-office department in the United Sates is stated, according to the report of the post-master general, at $1,700,332, for the year ending 31st March, 1833. Of this amount there is derived from the post-offices in this state $47,718. New-Orleans alone affords $34,361. So large a revenue as this, should secure to this city a more suitable building for a post-office, and greater regularity in the transmission of the mails.

Attempt to rob the Post-Office.—An attempt was lately made to rob the Post-Office in this place, by closing the lower part of the aperture which conducts the letters to the box. This ingenious method to rob the Post Office was discovered, and, it is hoped altogether frustrated, by the captain of a vessel, who, having went to the office to deposite a letter, enclosing money to his family, was dissatisfied at not hearing it pass through into the box, and on examination, found that his own, and many other letters lay in a fair way to be purloined. Two fellows stood in the street not far off, who were, doubtless, only waiting for an opportunity to secure their booty; for they took swiftly to their heels, as soon as they found that they were noticed. We have thought proper to notice this circumstance, that our citizens may be on their guard against such a nefarious practice.—[La. Adv.

NATCHEZ, March 23.

CRIME.—The Jail of this county is filled with criminals, unexampled in number, and who are confined for crimes of the deepest dye.—There are no less than 13 charged with murder, five of whom are under sentence of death. One, which would have made the fourteenth, died shortly after his conviction last week. Eight are yet to be tried. Besides these, there are two sentenced to death for burglary. These two, together with one of the murderers, have obtained writs of error from the High Court of Errors and Appeals. For the credit of the County we will state, that with the exception of the two cases of burglary and one of murder, these crimes were committed in other counties, or in Louisiana.

Planters Bank of the State of Mississippi.—A rumor some time since obtained circulation in New Orleans and elsewhere, that the Planter's Bank has failed. It originated in the fact that the Bank had refused to receive its Branch notes on deposite. The enemies of the Bank are now endeavoring to injure it, because of this measure. Before promulgating charges highly injurious to the interests of the institution, and the people of this state, it would be well for its assailants to ascertain the reasons which have impelled the Bank to adopt this measure of defence.—Because a Bank adopts cautionary measures, it is no reason for doubting its solvency, but on the contrary should inspire greater confidence in the institution and its directors. The Bank has at this moment in its vaults more specie in proportion to its circulation, in all probability, than any other Bank in the Union.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.
House of Lords, Feb. 4, 1834.

The question of the address was formally put by the Lord Chancellor, upon which

The Duke of WELLINGTON rose and said, that it was his intention to oppose the address which had been just moved, but he felt it impossible to listen to such topics as those introduced into his Majesty's speech from the Throne, and remain silent on the occasion. The Speech certainly, however, appeared to him to contain as little as any speech which was ever addressed from the Throne to that House—(hear, hear). It was utterly impossible for any man to judge from that speech what measures his Majesty's Government, as a Government, intended to submit to Parliament. According to the speech, they were not pledged to bring forward any measure upon any one topic adverted to—(hear.) The noble lord, who had just addressed their Lordships, had alluded to certain substantive measures, which it was the intention of Ministers to submit, but the information which the noble lord had obtained, must therefore derived from a different source than the King's speech—the noble lord must have had his information in his communication with his Majesty's Ministers. With regard to the first topic alluded to by the noble Duke, the mover of the address, and also mentioned by the noble lord who seconded it, he, the Duke of Wellington, meant that which had reference to the question for the abolition of slavery, no man rejoiced more than he did at the success which was said to have attended that important measure: He had certainly opposed that measure from its commencement. He thought he saw in it that which would seriously prove injurious; but he was very happy to find that he had been misinformed. Having said this, he must, however, be permitted to add that he thought Ministers were premature in their predictions! He did not understand that the measure had indeed met with the entire concurrence of all those interested in the question. They undoubtedly learnt that the Legislature of Jamaica had passed a measure, which adopted that of the last session, which had received the approbation of the Legislature of this country—but had they done any thing more, he might ask? The state of society in Jamaica had been changed from slavery, and therefore the laws then in existence as applicable to such a state now required alteration. The Legislature of Jamaica, as he had already observed, had passed a measure in accordance with that of the last session, but they had not passed any new law to provide for the new state of society in that Island. Now such being the state of things in Jamaica, he did not think his Majesty's Ministers authorized in their anticipations. With respect to what was asserted as to the foreign relations of this country, he assured their Lordships no man rejoiced more than he did in the prospects held out. No man was more sensible than he was that it was the true interest of this country to remain at peace.—Loud cheers.

It was the duty of Ministers to endeavor to preserve the peace of Europe. He could not approve of what had transpired respecting Holland and Belgium. That subject was just in the same state now as it was two years ago,—(hear, hear); and if the same system were carried on for two years more, things would continue the same—(hear). On the topic of Portugal he would offer a few words.—Their lordships might probably recollect that in the course of the last session he stated to the House the facts which he supposed occasioned the continuation of the civil war in Portugal, and he would now repeat that assertion. He attributed the continuance of civil warfare in that kingdom to this country—(hear). He believed such to be the case then, and he now continued to entertain the same opinion. In the course of the last session he moved an address of their lordships to his Majesty, praying his Majesty to interfere, with a view of preventing his subjects from taking part in that civil warfare. His Majesty, however, did not approve of that address, and was advised to give an answer to it, which it was not necessary for him, the Duke of Wellington, to bring forward now, but he begged their lordships to recollect what afterwards transpired. The very individual whose conduct had given rise to the address, was himself punished by Ministers within a week after that very circumstance—[hear]. Their Lordships had been told that neutrality had been preserved. This was the species of neutrality to which he had just made allusion. When the civil war was waging, the King of Spain was told by his Majesty's ministers, 'You must remain neutral, for if you do not we will interfere for the support of Don Pedro.' Why, in the protection of the fleet in Douro, was neutrality violated? It was the duty of Ministers from the commencement of that civil strife, to interpose and prevent his Majesty's subjects from taking part in it. Don Miguel was, de facto, Sovereign, and ought to have been acknowledged, and had the Government taken the proper course, and recognized him as Sovereign of Portugal, the civil contests that now ravage that country would have been prevented, because the Sovereign would have performed the treaties to which he had assented. Had he performed those treaties, we must, of course, have performed those by which we had long been bound towards that country, and thereby prevented the unnatural and ruinous dissensions which prevailed in the peninsula. Now what was the consequence of the line of policy which the Government had pursued? Ferdinand, King of Spain, had thought proper to alter the line of succession, and transfer the crown to his daughter in place of his brother. The necessary consequence of that step was the exile of Don Carlos. That Prince had been directed to leave Spain and proceed, in the first instance, to Portugal. He was afterwards directed to quit Portugal and go to Italy; but this he refused to do, and remained in that kingdom till a civil war broke out in Spain. He might thus safely say that the war in Spain sprung out of the war in Portugal, and the war in Portugal proceeded entirely from the policy of the British Government; in fact from the countenance which they gave to the designs of Don Pedro. Looking at the effects of such a line of policy, he would declare, if they were the last words he should speak in that House, that had we recognized Don Miguel, the civil war which now raged in the peninsula would have been averted.

A government had for some time existed in Portugal, and it was only common justice to recognize it, and to prevent men and warlike stores leaving this country to excite and prolong an unnatural contest. The next prominent point of the speech was the state of affairs in the Netherlands; but before he adverted to that he would just call to the recollection of his Majesty's Ministers the recommendation which he gave last session. He then recommended the Government to issue a proclamation to recall all his Majesty's subjects from serving in the armies of either party. The soldiers of which one of the armies was chiefly composed, had caused all the inconvenience with which the Government was now embarrassed relative to the two nations. There was another subject, too, to which he was anxious to allude—namely, the dispute which had arisen between the Grand Seignor and Mehemet Ali, the pacha of Egypt, and when he spoke of that subject he was not talking by guess, for he happened to know that Mehemet Ali, a considerable time ago, had been desirous to adopt extreme measures towards the Porte. He was, however, told that this country would not permit such measures, and he in consequence desisted from his attempt. If our Government had chosen to send out a fleet to any port in the Levant, and announce to Mehemet Ali that we would allow no attack on Turkey, our directions would have been obeyed as punctually as they would have been by our own Admiral. He would repeat, that if we had chosen to tell Mehemet Ali that he must not carry war into Syria and Asia Minor, he would not have touched the Porte, and that war would have been prevented which Russia had been called in to put an end to, and which excited such apprehension in this country. But the Levant was deserted, and the British fleets were stationed on the Douro and the Tagus; and a third, instead of protecting our ancient allies the Dutch, was stationed in the Channel, to interrupt her commerce, and carry her merchant vessels into our harbors—(hear). Thus we had three ancient Allies, Holland, Portugal and Spain, and, he might add, Turkey, left entirely unprotected.—These powers, he might say, were swamped in Europe He came next to that part of his Majesty's speech which related to the internal affairs of the country, and more particularly to some change in the poor laws, and to the present state of corporations in England and Wales. He could not say what ought to be done, or when might be the proper time to take up the question of the poor-laws, and would only remark that last session he had expected some measure would have been introduced by the noble and learned lord on the woolsack. With regard to the corporations, a great deal of discussion had been going on during the recess. The legality of the Corporation Commissions had been disputed, and he had seen very learned opinions on the subject, all opposed to their legality. When the Government would proceed on the report of the Commission, he could not say, but he should be glad to learn whether they were desirous of establishing throughout the country uniform Municipal Corporations founded on the 10l. franchise. For his part he was convinced that it would never answer to found corporations solely on the 10l. franchise. He trusted that the Government had not such an opinion of the 10l. franchise, as to say that every Municipal body throughout the kingdom should be regulated by the 10l. freeholders. He did not find that the noble lord had given any opinion on that subject, and he would therefore defer any further remarks on it at present. With regard to Ireland, he must say that the conduct of the Government towards that country well deserved serious attention. The conduct of the Government during the last session had called into existence great apprehensions, and he might say on the whole there had never been any question before which had excited such apprehensions as those which they had adopted with regard to the Irish Church. The speech of his Majesty was cautious with regard to Church property, and he would not therefore enter on the question at present. A bill on the subject of pluralities, and another for the composition of tithes, had been brought into that House by a most Reverend Prelate with the view of consulting the interest of both parties as well as to conciliate the public; but notwithstanding the power the Government had in the other House, they could not get the measure passed. He, therefore, conjured their lordships to look with jealousy on the question, and allow nothing to be done injurious to the Church. There was still another point of great importance; he meant the renewal or non-renewal of the Coercion Bill. The intentions of the Government were not known on the subject, but that bill had been of the greatest benefit to Ireland. He did not know that the law had been carried into execution in one instance, but the very existence of the bill conferred a great blessing on the country; and he certainly thought his Majesty's Ministers ought to have made it distinctly known, whether a measure which had produced such tranquility was to be renewed, especially so as the Bill would expire at the end of the session. Respecting the union of the two countries, he would only say that he considered the existence of such a bill necessary; tranquility was one of the best means of proving to the people the blessings which the Union conferred, and that bill had tended much, as all must admit, to preserve the peace of Ireland. A measure had been brought in last session respecting tithes, and he observed that was the only great question recommended from the throne to the consideration of the Legislature. As far as he could learn the actual state of the Irish Church, and the condition of the Clergy, he was led to believe that they were nearly the same as they had been for the last two or three years. There was the same misconduct on the part of the people, and the same reluctance to provide for the maintenance of the clergy—that useful body of men had been reduced to great misery; they had lost every thing; and he was sorry to say the invariable circumstances under which the Government had last session introduced a bill for their relief, had not been productive of the benefit intended.

From the New-York Standard.
STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Virginian, Harris, arrived last evening from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 8th ult. bringing our files of London and Liverpool papers.

The papers are mostly filled with the proceedings of Parliament—and we find no later news of importance from the Continent than we gave yesterday morning via Halifax.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Money Market and City Intelligence.
THURSDAY EVENING.

The money market has been in a most inanimate state throughout the day; the last price for the account was 88 3-4, and of Exchequer bills 46s. to 47s. premium.

In the foreign market business has been done extensively in Spanish and Portuguese stock, both of which have advanced; but the former most. Cortes bonds were as high at one time as 26 3-4, but left off at 26 1-2 to 5-8, Portuguese Regency bonds at 61 3-4 to 62. There is also manifested an increased demand for Columbian and Mexican stock, which are both quoted higher than yesterday. In the others there was great firmness, but little business.

The official return of the exportation of the precious metals from the port of London, from the 24th to the 20th ult. inclusive, gives 56,000 ounces silver coin to New-York; 4000 ounces of silver, and 261 ounces of gold coin to the Mauritius.

American Stocks, London, Feb. 7th.

N. Y. 5 per ct. 1815, 406 1-2; Pennsylvania 5 per ct. 1858, 102 1-2; Louisiana State Loan 1844-47-50-52, 104 103 1-2; U. S. Bank shares 22l. a 22 10.

RUSSIA.

It is quite certain that the altered tone of Russia, produced, as it is said, by representations of Austria, (this is very easily understood,) have induced the English and French governments to withdraw their fleets from the east of the Mediterranean. No preparations are wanting however, to keep them in a state of efficiency and readiness for action. The dispute is postponed, not settled.

Correspondence of the Mobile Commercial Register.
WASHINGTON March 20, 1834.

I intimated yesterday that Mr. Clay would probably vote for Mr. Webster's bill for extending the charter of the U. S. Bank. From what passed to-day in conversation with one of Mr. Clay's friends, who is generally supposed to understand his views, I have reason to believe that he will not support the measure even by his vote. He plays for higher stakes than the mere equalization of the currency, however important that consideration may be to the commercial community. But unless such a crisis is brought about as will produce a revulsion, not only in business but in politics, Mr. Clay feels that his labor is all lost. He undoubtedly intends to manage this question in such a manner as to give him and his friends some hope of making a President out of it at last. If Mr. Clay and his immediate followers support Mr. Calhoun's project, which will probably be soon forthcoming, as he has the floor to morrow, a compromise of some kind may be brought about for a new Bank, but in my opinion, the project of the recharter of the present Bank, or the extension of the present charter, even for a limited term, is totally desperate in the present state of things. What changes time may effect time only can develope.

Mr. Wright of New York, to-day in the senate, opposed Mr Webster's bill both on the grounds of constitutionality and expediency at length, and was replied to with great force by that gentleman. Mr. Leigh then gave a second edition of his former speech on this bill, in which he travelled over so far as I could see, the same grounds as before. Entirely opposed to the Bank on constitutional grounds, he intimated at the close of his remarks, that if the state of Virginia, as a choice of evils, should finally go for the recharter of the Bank, he should be ready to vote for it.

In the House Mr. Pinkney occupied the sitting in a violent nullification tirade, which was regarded even by Mr. M'Duffie himself as exceedingly improper and out of place, in such a discussion as that upon the report of the Committee of Ways and Means. But let the subject be what it may, that gentleman seems determined to bring nullification to bear upon it. Whether he will succeed to bringing his principles into good odour by this course, can only be seen by the result, but to all appearances his experiment is not very fortunate, as, although he is a fine orator, and a man of powerful mind, he did not keep more than half a quorum in the house, and most of those appeared to be occupied in other pursuits, besides hearing his animated denunciations against Executive tyranny. Mr. Gilmore of Georgia has the floor for to-morrow.

From our late Foreign Journals.

If the present winter be one of unexampled mildness, it is also one of unusual storms and rain. This would appear to be in some measure the effects of electrical disturbance in the atmosphere, as the heavy showers have been accompanied by lightning almost throughout the month. The whole of Europe appears to have partaken of the same series of weather, and the different coasts have been the scenes of a more extensive and lamentable loss of life and property, than has been remembered for a long period. The gales have been uniformly S. and S. W., and preventing vessels beating down the channel. The inundations in France have not been equalled since 1740; and the Rhone, and Rhine, and even the distant Neva, have deluged their adjacent provinces.

THE ENGLISH IN GREECE.—The Swabian Mercury states that a great many Englishmen have made purchases of land in Greece, and among them Pulteney Malcolm, who has bought a very fine estate in the environs of Athens. The Admiral has also built a very large house, which he has since sold to King Otho, for considerable profit, and with the money has bought the Seven Islands, called the Petales, to the southwest of Euboea.

SHIP LETTERS.—Since two o'clock yesterday afternoon, there have been received at our post office *nine thousand seven hundred and seventy two* ship letters; 4,352 by the ships Albany and Erie from Havre; 4,302 by the Caledonia from Liverpool, and the residue from Bremen, New Orleans and other ports. These letters were all ready for delivery, and mailed to be forwarded before 1 o'clock, P. M. Within the last fourteen days, thirty five thousand two hundred and forty seven have been received. Where so much labor is required to be done, there is but little chance for idlers.—N. Y. paper.

COMMERCIAL.

From the correspondence of the N Y Standard.
LIVERPOOL, Feb 7, 1834.

The transactions in Cotton this week amount to 15.208 bales of all sizes, viz:—228 Sea Islands 14 a 21½; 20 stained 7 a 12½; 6636 Uplands 7½ a 8 7-8; 20 at 9; 3250 Orleans 7¼ a 9½; 1096 Alabama 6 a 9½; 2728 Brazils 8 a 11¼; 119 W India 6¾; 1110 E India 5 a 7¼. 1484 Surats offered at auction yesterday, only 673 sold, at a decline of ¼ per pound.

The market has been heavy throughout the week, and we find it necessary again to reduce our quotations for all descriptions ⅛ per lb, especially for new Upland, which continue to be pressed upon the market even at this decline; owing to the scarcity of Egyptian, Sea Islands bring full prices, and have rather an upward tendency; 500 of the Am. were on speculation, and 300, together with 400 Surats and 400 Brazils for export, and the import of the week is 19,180.

Ashes in very limited demand, and the sales trifling. Nothing done in Naval Stores. Rice, 340 tcs of old were sold at 11 a 15s 6d per cwt. Flaxseed 35s per hhd has been taken for 200 hhds, and 62s per cwt for 20 tcs new Cloverseed. No change of interest in the Grain market, but sweet Flour in bond is wanted, but holders will not accept the prices offered. Tobacco remains without any alteration of moment.

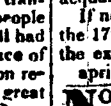
Cotton, Upland, 7¼ a 8¾ a 8½; Orleans 7½ a 9¼ a 10; Alabama 8 a 8 a 7¼; Sea Islands 13½ a 14¼ a 18; Stained 7 a 10 a 12; Ashes, N. Y. pot 23s a 25s, Pearl 26s a 26s; Montreal pot 23s a 25s; Pearl 26s a 27s; Rice, in bond 15 a 18s; Cloverseed 45s a 60s; Flaxseed 35s; Flour, in bond 17s a 27s, or duty paid, 30s a 34s; Tar 12s a 13s 3d; Turpentine 11s a 13s; Q. Bark 8s a 9s; Tobacco, Va. leaf 3¼s a 6¼; Stemmed 4s a 6s; Ky. leaf 3 a 4¼; Stemmed 4s a 6¼s.

3000 PIGS LEAD, for sale by
apr 4 J MAGER.

1200 SACKS coarse Salt,—400 yards Flag Stone,—Just received per ship Kiero, and for sale by HARRISON, BROWN & Co,
apr 4 117, Royal street

PARISH OF ORLEANS.
COURT OF PROBATES.—Whereas Thomas Cucullu has petitioned the court for letters of curatorship on the vacant estate of the late Lorenzo de Cordova, deceased intestate, notice is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted. By order of the court.
apr 4 W F C DUPLESSIS, reg of wills

PARISH OF ORLEANS.
COURT OF PROBATES.—Whereas Thomas Mulrany has petitioned the court for letters of curatorship on the vacant estate of the late James Mulrony, deceased intestate, Notice is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted. By order of the Court.
apr 4 W F C DUPLESSIS, reg of wills.


A bay horse, saddle and bridle, with a star on the forehead, was conducted, Wednesday 12th March, to the stable, corner of St Louis and Bourbon sts. by an indivinaul calling himself F Grands. As the said F G said he would call for his horse the same day, and as he has not been seen since, he is requested, if he lives in this city, to come for him, or otherwise to write to some of his acquaintances, that it may be known what is to be done.

If no intelligence is received of F. G. from this up to the 17th, the said horse will be sold on that day to pay the expenses. For widow Millet.
april 3 J P RABASSA.

NOTICE.—The Roman Catholics of St. Louis Church being entitled to a vote, are informed that an election of nine trustees will be held on Monday the 7th of April next, from 9 a. m. until 1 p m., to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of service of Messrs. H. Pedesclaux, E. Montreuil, J. Bermudes, S. Labatut, J. M. Kennedy, W F C Duplessis, J. L. Prevost, T. Mossy, and Francois Gaiennie.

The said election will last only one day, in conformity with the act of the Legislature, approved on the 6th of March 1830, and will be held in one of the rooms of the Presbytery, opposite St Anthony square.
mar 26 CHS. BOLOT, Sec'ry.

(By authority.)
AN ACT
To cede to the United States, the jurisdiction over the territory therein named.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor of this State, and he is hereby authorised for and on behalf of this State, by proper deeds and instruments in writing under his hand and the seal of the State, to convey, transfer, assign, and make over to the United States all the jurisdiction which this State possesses over eighteen superficial arpents of Land on the Island of Petites Coquilles, directly opposite the western branch of Pearl river, being three arpents front on the Rigolets, with six arpents in depth, for the purpose of erecting a Light-House thereon, together with all necessary buildings attached thereto, and that the said Light House shall be erected, kept in repair, and supported at the expense of the United States; and also over an Island and adjoining sand-bar, situated near the south pass, at the mouth of the river Mississippi, called and known by the name of Gordon's Island, on which is now erected a Light House and the appertinent buildings thereto, known as the light-house of south point; Provided, the said light-house shall be kept in repair and supported at the expense of the United States: and also over an Island situated near the south west pass at the mouth of the river Mississippi, called and known by the name of Wagner's Island, on which is now erected a light-house and the appertinent buildings thereto, known as the light-house at south west pass; Provided, that the said light-house shall be kept in repair, and supported at the expense of the United States.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, &c., That with a view to define the limits of the said land of Petites Coquilles as mentioned in the first section of this act, that the centre of the light-house to be erected thereon, shall be the centre of the three arpents front on the Rigolets.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, &c., That if a Light-House shall not be erected on the said land after the cession aforesaid by this State, or if at any time thereafter, the said light house, so to be erected, or either or both of those already erected shall be suffered to fall into decay or be rendered useless and so continue for the period of seven years, then and in either case, the jurisdiction over such territory, hereby directed to be vested in the United States, within which such light-house is suffered to fall into decay and be rendered useless, shall revert to this State, and be subject to the jurisdiction of the same, in like manner as if this act had never been made, Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the officers of this State from executing any process whatever within the jurisdiction hereby directed to be ceded to the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, &c., That this act shall commence and be in force from and after the passing thereof.

(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.

RESOLUTION.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the State Treasurer be, and is hereby authorized to receive at the hands of Louis Barthelemy Macarty, a sum of three hundred and twenty-five dollars six and a quarter cents, accruing from a sale of books belonging to an unknown individual.

Sec. 2d. Be it further resolved, &c., That he is authorized to give said L. B. Macarty, a discharge for said sum, and to make it over to the owner of the books thus sold, or to his heirs, on their duly proving to the Attorney General of the State, their right and title to said sum.

(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

MARINE JOURNAL.
PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Xylon, Coffin, Liverpool, J Ogden & co
Barque Isabella, Buga, Matanzas, R Groning & co
Brig Banner, Robinson, Boston, G W & W C Bowers
Brig Union, Crosby, Boston, Cockayne, Watts & co
Brig Mary Averill, Stone, Philadelphia, Harrod & Quarles
Schr Fancy, Andrews, Charleston, L H Gale
Schr David Rogers, Giberson, New York, D. Marston
Schr Globe, Plummer, Boston, Harrod & Quarles
Schr Lady Madison, Curravo, Pensacola, Master
Schr Phoenix, Spicer, Key West, Master
Schr Pilot, David, Charleston, Master

ARRIVED.

Steamer Grampus, Pinninger, from the Passes; brought up Barque Mary and Brig Grand Turk; left no report.

Barque Mary, Tucker, from Liverpool—to the master—Cargo 2372 sacks Salt, to Byrne, Ryon & Co.

Brig Grand Turk, Bailey, from Boston, to Natchez, cargo, ice.

Ship Cambridge, Gardiner, 43 days from Bristol, Eng. (at the bar,) to the master, cargo Bolt and Bar Iron, to W Anderson and others.

Steamer Superior, Greene, from St Louis—cargo 64 bbls pork, 73 kegs lard, 656 bbls flour, 47 kegs shot, J Vatrin & co; 17 hhds tobacco, 5 bbls do, 9 bales cotton, 1 bbl tallow, S. B. Slocomb; 2 hhds tobacco, 69 packs shingles, 13 bbls oil, 144 bbls flour, 17 kegs bar lead, E L Tracy; 59 bags corn H. L. Webb; 60 bales cotton, Wallace, Lambeth & Pope; 580 sack corn, James Ramsey; 65 bales cotton, Wilkinson, McNeil & co; sundries to order—Passengers, Mrs Greene, Miss Greene Miss Weston, Messrs J Ramsey, Brush, R Pase, N Halbert, Randolph, and 10 on deck. Memoranda—March 28th, met steam boat Tuscarora at Iron Banks: 29th, Cincinnatian at Randolph: Yellow-Stone and Claiborne, 18 miles above Memphis: President and Farmer, mouth of Arkansaw: 31st Red Rover at Washington's landing: Centuckian at head of No 65: Henry Clay at foot of do: 1st, Scotland 2 miles above Rodney: Bonita and Ohio at Fairchild's Island: Pacific 5 miles above Natchez: 2d Champion at Baton Rouge; Hibernia 2 miles above, and Michigan at Donaldsonville.

Steamer Bravo, Washer, from Ouchita—cargo 237 bales cotton Bullitt, Shipp & co; 44 bbls molasses, 1 hhd sugar, Jonau, Metoyer & co.

Steamer Carrollton, Woods, from Natchez—cargo 1119 bs cotton, viz: 404 A Fisk, Watt & co; 385 Adams & Bockner; 86 Bullitt, Shipp & co; 20 Harris, Wright & co; 4 Williams & Lee; 127 Reynolds, Byrne & co; 16 Wilkinson, M'Neil & co; 76 do do; 1 bale wool 1 box ... J Linton; sundries to J Purdon; 4 bales skins, Tucker & Craig.

Steamer Planet, Cotton, from Bayou Bartholomew—cargo 2 bxs, 1 bale wool, 226 bales cotton Meramond, O'Duhigg & co; 16 J Linton; 212 A Fisk, Watt & Co; 2 do deer skins, 92 hides, B Laring; 28 do co to order. Memoranda—April 3d, came in contact with steamer Walk-in-the-Water and had our star board wheelhouse carried away;

Steamer Orleans, Davis, from Portsmouth—cargo 59 hhds 3 bags flax-seed, 1 keg soap, J H Condick; 356 bbls flour, 187 do meal, 30 do do pork, 13 kegs lard, Townsley, Prieur & co; 124 bbls pork, 10 kegs butter; 32 hhds ham; 200 bls flour, 1 bbl lard, 60 bls whiskey, A L M Damarin; 121 da do 6 do lard, 20 bales twine, Yorke, Macalester & co; 254 kegs lard, Tourne & Beckwith; 213 hhds pork Sleo & Byrne; 10 tobacco, Adams & Buckner, 10 rolls leather Magee & co; 150 bbls flour Bogert and Hawthorn; 2 bxs Whiting, Slark & co; 14 pair bellows, Puech & Bein; 23 kegs butter, 9 hhds, 6 boxes tobacco, J B Davis; 14 kegs lard, 4 bbls 1 box eggs. S. Emed; 80 bales flour J C Baird; 13 bales cotton, W L Robeson & co; 33 do do 1 hhd tobacco, N & J Dick & co; 14 bales cotton Lockhart & Arrott; 8 do Brander & M'Kenna; 26 do Wilcox & Fearn; 8 do do Martin, Pleasants & co; 12 do M. White; 1 bx mdze W W Caldwell; 1 bbl oil, F. Farr; 5 boxes tobacco T Sellec; 92 doz chickens, 2 bbls eggs, owners on board, and a large quantity of way freight. Passengers—Mrs S S Alexander and servant, Mrs C Hall, son and servt. Messrs J Randall, J McClarnon, T H Miller, J L Kendall, W H Brown, Esq, W Taylor, N A Johnson, J P Campbell, F Wood, N Wier, D Dickinson, Dr R E Smith, B Warcus, F Furst, Lt Chvzowsky, A C Anderson, P Maher, A Esnard, H J Childers, M Russell, J H Condict, S F Anderson, G W Stanbury.

Steamer Bayou Sarah, Mumford, from Bayou Sarah—cargo 93 hhds sugar, 447 bales cotton, etc. viz: 2 bags cotton seed, 31 bales cotton, A Fisk, Watt & co; 87 do J B Planche & co; 73 M White; 71 Wills & Lee: 70 A Ledoux; 30 J Linton 27 Reynolds, Byrne & co; 25 N Cox; 20 Allain & Duplessis; 13 Vandricourt & Landumeig; 93 hhds sugar, N & J Dick & co; 6 horses, 1 box glass to order.

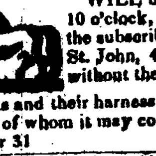
Steamer Amulet, Basham, from Point Lahach, no cargo, 14 Passengers.

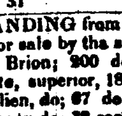
BOOKS.—Just landing from the ship Margaret Forbes from Boston, 22 cases Boots, viz:

Gentlemen's fine fair stiches calf sewed Boots,				
do	do do	do	morocco	do
do	do	furged	do	do
do	do	do	calf	do
Youth's	do	do	do	do
Stout and light			calf	peg Boots,
do	do		seal	do

for sale low, by WM HOLMES & Co,
At the sign of the Two Golden Boots, No 79 and 92,
april 3 Levee street.

PUMPS, suitable for the season.—Just received, direct from the manufactory, a large supply of fine and superfine Pumps, also Brogan Shoes and fine Boots, well calculated for the season; all for sale by wholesale or retail, at reduced prices, by AYER,
april 3 No 40, Old Levee, near Blue Stores.


DETAINED at the jail of the parish of Jefferson the following slaves; Davis, a negro belonging to Mr Rigo, at Grande Terre; George, a mulatto boy belonging to Mr Beane, of New Orleans.
april 3 J. CHARBONNET, Shff.


WILL be sold on the 15th April next, at 10 o'clock, precisely, at public auction, by the subscriber, on the left bank of the bayou St. John, 40 to 60 milch COWS, with and without their calves; 5 or 6 mules and horses; 4 carts and their harness, the whole to be sold for the account of whom it may concern. G. DUREL,
mar 31 Syndic.

LANDING from ship Ballochan, from Bordeaux, and for sale by the subscribers, 500 cases claret; 75 do do Haut Brion; 200 do do chateau Margeaux, 15 do do Lacoste, superior, 18 do do Pamillos Medoc, do; 7 do do St. Julien, do; 67 do do gabarrus St. Julien, do; 60 do Burgundy do; 32 casks claret; 4 do do superior; 23 cases Santerne, do; 220 baskets anisette; 18 salt casks white vinegar. april 2 HAGAN, NIVEN & CO.

AMERICAN THEATRE:
(CAMP-STREET.)

FOR THE BENEFIT OF Mr. E. FORREST.

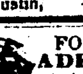
Miss NELSON'S Fourth appearance in America.

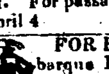
Mr. Forrest respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that his BENEFIT takes place
THIS EVENING, April 4th,
When will be presented, Doct. Bird's Tragedy of the
GLADIATOR!

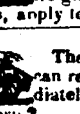
Spartacus,	Mr. FORREST.
Pharsarius,	Mr. Field.
Marcus Crassus,	Mr. Scott,
Senora,	Mrs Rowe,
Julia,	Miss Petrie.

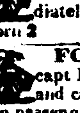
After which, the interesting Drama of the
WANDERING BOYS.

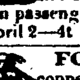
Count De Croisy,	Mr H G Pearson,
Roland,	Scott,
Paul,	Miss NELSON,
Justin,	Mrs Rowe,

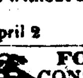

FOR BARCELONA.—The fast sailing ship ADELAIDE, Recoma, master, having her whole cargo engaged, will leave on Tuesday next. For passage only, apply to
april 4 J PRATT & SON.

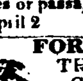

FOR BORDEAUX.—The fast sailing French barque BALLOCHAN, Capt. Dufour. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to april 4 HAGAN, NIVEN & Co.

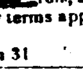
FOR HAVRE.

The ship SARAH PARKER, West, master, can receive 400 bales Cotton or Freight, if immediately applied for to
april 2 J MAGER.


FOR HAVRE—The Packet ship CREOLE capt Page, will positively sail on the 20th inst. and can handsomely accommodate a few more cabin passengers. Apply to
april 2—4t HAGAN, NIVEN & Co.


FOR BALTIMORE.—The fast sailing coppered and copper fastened brig BOURNE, Benthal, master, is now discharging, and having most of her cargo engaged, will be despatched for the above port without delay. For freight or passage, apply to
TIERNAN, CUDDY & Co,
april 2 corner of Gravier and Tchoupitoulas sts.


FOR HAVRE.—The fast sailing A 1 ship CONSTELLATION, capt T B Sampson, will have immediate despatch. For Freight of 200 bales or passage for 3 persons, apply to NICOLET & Co.
april 2 No 30 Toulouse street.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE new copperfastened and fast sailing schooner CALLIS, C D Pool, master, stows 1000 barrels, and is ready to take in freight immediately. For terms apply on board opposite Conti street, or to
TOURNE & BECKWITH,
m 31 No 28 & 29, New Levee

FOR HAVRE.

THE fast sailing A 1 ship Marengo, Capt B Wood, will sail for said port on the 1st of May next. For Freight or passage, apply on board or to F PERRET & GALLY,
m 31 59 Toulouse st.

LANDING from the French ship Ballochan, Capt. Dufour, from Bordeaux, and for sale by the subscribers, 40 cask old red Medoc wine.
april 4 J B & F LABATUT.

LANDING from ship le Ballochan, and for sale by the P. Lafaye, 40 casks cogniac brandy of assorted sizes and qualities; 16 casks red wine: St. Emilion, 1st brand; 40 casks white wine, Barsac Nerac; 43 caskets Champagne and Graves; 1000 do Annette.

Also, previously imported, a large assortment of first brand old wines, St. Emilian, Canary, Pomerol, Medoc; and old cogniac brandy, 1317.

All the above entitled to drawback. april 4

LANDING from ship Ballochan, from Bordeaux, and for sale,
12 casks red wine, Graves; 170 boxes do do.
25 boxes Champagne.
Also, of previous importation,
0 casks red wine Montferraut; 40 do do Talence;
20 do do Haut Teleuca; 12 do do Leoville; and,
Pontet Canet, first quality: 10 tierces white wine;
50 boxes wine, chateau Margeaux & Pontet Canet;
9 casks fine lamp oil and a quantity of almonds, corks, baskets oil and Marasquine; 225 bags coffee, Rio Janeiro;
JASMIN BIGORDEAN,
april 4 23 Toulouse st between Chartres & Levee.

IN store and for sale by the subscribers, 960 bags Havana Coffee. april 4 J PRATT & SON.
No 52, St Ann street.

FOR SALE.—About 1000 vines with roots, the grapes of which are of a choice quality. Apply to
P DU BERTRAND,
april 4 78 St Louis.

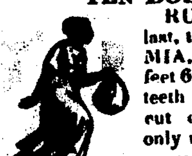
BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Hon. Chas Gayarre, presiding Judge of the city court of New Orleans; I shall expose at public vendue, on Tuesday the 11th April, 1834, at noon, apposite Hewlett's Exchange, corner of St. Louis and Chartres sts. one grey stallion and one black horse, seized to satisfy the judgment in the case of Fais Layet, vs. J. Thompson.
Terms, case. B. BEAUREGARD,
april 4 Marshal.

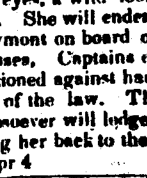
L. A. Pinegny, vs. Goguet.
BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Hon. G Preval, Judge of the court of New Orleans, I shall expose to public sale on Thursday the 17th April, 1834, at noon, at Hewlett's Exchange; corner of St. Louis and Chartres streets, one saddle horse, seized to satisfy the judgment rendered in the above suit. Terms, cash. B. BEAUREGARD,
april 4 Marshal.

W T Thompson, v. J F Cruzel and Wife.
BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Hon. G. Preval, associate Judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose at public sale at the premises, corner of St. Claude and Ursuline sts. on Thursday the 17th April, 1834, at 4 o'clock, P M, the contents of a grocery store, seized to satisfy the judgment rendered in the above case, Terms, cash.
april 4 B. BEAUREGARD, Marshal.

PARISH OF ORLEANS.
COURT OF PROBATES.—Succession of Thomas C Dawson.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification (if any they have or can) why the provisional account presented by the Register of Wills, administrator of this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith. By order of the court.
apr 4 W F C DUPLESSIS, reg of wills.

PARISH OF ORLEANS.
COURT OF PROBATES.—Whereas Basile Beauregard has petitioned the court for letters of curatorship on the vacant estate of the late Domingo de Ariola, deceased intestate, notice is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted. By order of the court.
apr 4 W F C DUPLESSIS, reg of wills.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

WILL be given to whosoever will lodge in one of the Jails of this State, the negro girl named ROSA, who has absconded from the subscriber. She is 21 years old, speaks English & French; she had on when she went away, a flowered frock.
apr 4 N PAVAGEAU.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY since the 23d of Jan. last, the griff girl named EUPHEMIA, about from 5 feet 4 inches to 5 feet 6 inches high, has her front upper teeth broken, and had her right thumb cut off, owing to a burn, the nail only remaining; has very large feet, a small scar between her temple and eyes, a wild look; she speaks French and English. She will endeavor to pass free and look for employment on board of Steam Boats or in the Boarding Houses, Captains of Steam Boats and Vessels are cautioned against harboring said slave, under the penalty of the law. The above reward will be given to whosoever will lodge her in any jail of this State, or bring her back to the subscriber. MONDELLI.
apr 4 No. 183. Chartres street.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

AT an adjourned meeting of the members of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce, held at the Commercial Club Rooms, on Saturday the 29th March, Thomas Urquhart, Esq. was unanimously elected President, Samuel J Peters, first Vice President, J B Byrne, second Vice President, and Charles Briggs, Secretary and Treasurer. By order of the Board. april 1

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE creditors of the estate of the late Martin Fierdebras, are notified to present to the undersigned, their claims against said estate, in ten days at furthest, duly proved &c., in order to make out a tableau and distribution the funds amongst the creditors. J CULBERTSON,
m 25—10t Attorney of the executor

$10 REWARD

WILL be paid for the apprehension and lodging in jail of the negress LOISA, who absconded this morning, 1st April, from her master's residence. She was dressed in a plain blue cotton frock, without sleeves. She is very short and fat, round figure, aged about 18, speaks English and French, and has the mark of a blow still black under her left eye. A. LACOUTURE,
apr 2 21 Old Levee.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY ANTHONY FERNANDEZ.

ON Saturday next, 5th inst. will be sold at Hewlett's Exchange, at noon, a negro man named Randal, 24 years of age, somewhat of a blacksmith, a tolerable engineer, warranted against all the maladies as prescribed by law, but not any of his morality or against running away.

Terms: Twelve months credit in a note satisfactorily endorsed, and mortgage until final payment.—

Act of sale passed before C. de Armas, at the expense of the purchaser. april 4

BY JACOB LEVY.

ON Tuesday the 8th inst will be sold at 11 o'clock, A M at No 73 Magazine street, a quantity of boards, planks, utensils for carpenters and joiners, a lot of boxes, brushes, a quantity of paints, and a variety of other articles used in the line. april 4

BY TRICOU & CANONGE.

WILL be sold on Saturday 5th inst. at 12 o'clock, at Hewlett's Exchange, 6 still shares Levee Steam Cotton Press Co. Stocks, 8 do. on which $1160 have been paid in. april 4

BY HEWLETT & BRIGHT.

WILL be sold, on Thursday, 10th April, at 4 o'clock, p. m. at the Basin, the schooner Mayflower, the schooner Pomone, and the sloop Splendid, together with all their tackle, apparel and furniture. Terms, at sale.

N B These vessels are well known in the Lake trade, and may be seen in the Basin Carondelet prior to the day of sale. april 4

BY HEWLETT & BRIGHT.

WILL be sold on Saturday the 12th April, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Coffee House, six Lots of Ground, in Faubourg Montreuil, viz: Nos 2, 3, 4 and 5, have each 34 feet front on Desiree street by 90 feet deep; No 1 has 34 feet front by 120 feet deep, and No 6 has 30 feet 7 inches front on St Avide street by 136 feet deep.

Terms cash.—Acts of sale before Mr Joseph Cuvillier, n p, at the expense of the purchaser. april 4

BY HEWLETT & BRIGHT.

WILL be sold on Saturday the 12th inst, at noon, at Hewlett's Exchange, A Lot of Ground, having 28 feet 5 inches front, French measure, on St. Claude street by 150 feet deep, also French measure, bounded on one side by the lot No 6, and in the depth by lot No 20, and is situated between St. Philip and Ursuline streets. There is on the lot a house built of bricks, between posts, containing four large rooms and two cabinets with two galleries, one in front, the other in the rear; the whole is in thorough repair and excellent order, and is altogether one of the most agreeable residences in the neighborhood. In the yard is a kitchen of four rooms, The yard is filled up very high and planted with shrubery. Persons desirous of buying, are invited to visit the premises.

Terms: $1000 cash, and the balance at 6, 12, and 18 months credit, for notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the vender, and special mortgage until final payment. The act of sale to be passed before Mr. Hugh Pedesclaux, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. apr 4

BY T MOSSY & GARIDEL.

BY virtue of an order of the Hon. the Court of Probates, in and for the Parish and City of New Orleans, dated March 22, 1834, on Saturday the 3d of May next, will be sold at noon, at Hewlett's, the following slaves, warranted against the vices and diseases as prescribed by law, and being part of the estate of the late Marie Eulalie Villanueva, wife of C. D. Dutillet.

BABET, a negro woman 40 years old, something of a cook, washer and ironer, and good subject

SOPHIE, a negro girl, 25 years old, servant,

Terms, 6, 12 and 18 months, in approved endorsed paper, secured by mortgage. The acts of sale at purchasers cost, before L H Feraud Esq. n. p. apr 4

BY T MOSSY & GARIDEL.

WILL be sold on Thursday the 17th of April, at noon, at Hewlett's Exchange, Two valuable lots, situated in Chartres street, between St Louis and Conti, measuring 18 feet 4 inches and 4 lines front, with 115 feet in depth, the whole agreeably to a plan drawn by J Pilie, city surveyor and exposed at the Exchange, Terms, 1 and 2 years in approved endorsed paper secured by special mortgage. Acts of sale at purchasers' cost, before O D Armas, n. p. ap4

BY T. MOSSY & GARRIDEL.

ON Friday 4th inst. will be sold at their auction store, at 11 o'clock, a. m. an Invoice of Irish linen Britannia. april 3

BY T. MOSSY & GARRIDEL.

ON Friday the 4th inst at 10 o'clock, will be sold at their auction store, Toulouse street, an assortment of French goods, such as brown and white drillings, table linen, &c. april 3

BY H J DOMINGON.

WILL be sold on Saturday 5th instant, at half past 12 o'clock, at the Exchange, the negro servant Summerfield, a creole of Mobile, aged 23 years, faithful servant, washer and seam-tress, warranted free of all vices and sickness prescribed by law.

Terms. Six months credit with satisfactorily endorsed notes and mortgage until final payment. april 3

BY T MOSSY & GARIDEL.

ON Friday the 4th inst, will be sold, at 11 o'clock, a m, at their auction store, Toulouse street, under the inspection of the British Consul on account of those concerned, 10 bales Osnaburgs, damaged on the voyage of importation. april 3

BY ANTHONY FERNANDEZ.

ON Monday next, 7th of April, at 10 o'clock, a m, will be sold at the store of Mr. John Wilcox, No 105, Chartres street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, a fine assortment of Clothing, made with the greatest care in New York, on purpose for this market, catalogues of which can be had at the said store, or with the Auctioneer, a few days before the sale. Country Merchants would do well to avail themselves of this opportunity.

THE SALE WILL BE POSITIVE

Terms: All sums under $200, Cash; over $200 to $500, 60 days, and from $500 to $1000 four months credit, in notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the seller.

Country Merchants will be accommodated with an extra time of credit, by giving satisfactory city acceptances. april 2

BY J H DOMINGON.

WILL be sold on Tuesday the 8th April next, at Hewlett's Exchange, at 12 o'clock, the following described slaves, to wit:

JENNY, a mulatress, 31 years old, in this country for these 11 years past, good merchande, cook and ironer, good nurse and good house servant, together with her four children.

WILLIAM, a quarteroon boy, 16 years old, matrass maker, good house servant.

MARTHA, a quarteroon girl, 14 years old, strong, robust and intelligent, cook and good Merchand.

ELODIA, a quarteroon 11 years old good house servant, very attentive to children.

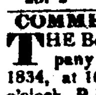
GEORGE, a mulatto, about two and a half years old.

Terms: 6 and 12 months in approved endorsed notes and mortgage. m 24

NOTICE—TO MERCHANTS TRADING WITH THE MEXICAN PORTS—In Art. 4th of the Law of 31st of March 1831, which the undersigned published in this city in May of said year, it is stipulated that "Besides the manifest, provided for by art. 1st of this law, another manifest in triplicate, shall be presented, of each importation, signed by the exporter, minutely expressing the contents of each case, bale, barrel, or other parcel, according to their several marks, which shall be rendered at the time of the anchorage of the vessel. These particular manifests must be certified by the consul or vice consul of the republic, nearest to the port from whence the cargo is despatched."

The certificate to which the above alludes was suspended "until the law regulating consulates was enacted" and as the undersigned has received from his Government the law in question, it becomes his duty to inform the merchants of this place of the fact.

N O March 31st 1834. F. PIZARRO MARTINEZ.
mar 31—1m Mexican Consul.


TO RENT—A handsome new house situated at the corner of Gravier and St. Paul streets, consisting of six apartments, two above and four below. The yard is bricked. There is a well on the premises, and a cellar as well as a necessary, divided into two apartments. There is every convenience that could be desired; and the house would be desirable for one having business in the city. It will be rented for one year on very reasonable terms. Apply to A. LACOUTURE,
apr 2 21 Old Levee.

COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Books for subscription to the Stock of this Company will be opened on Thursday, the 10th of April 1834, at 10 o'clock, A M, and will continue open until 1 o'clock, P M, each day until further notice, at No 74 Canal street adjoining the office of John Kilty Smith, Esq. under the direction of the undersigned Commissioners appointed by the Act of Incorporation.

Wm G Hewes,	A L M Damarin,
Chandler White,	Abijah Fisk,
Wm Bullitt,	J Le Blanc,
H F McKenna,	N N Wilkinson,
H M Wright,	F Peschier,
	A Quertier.

mar 27—tf

IN PURSUANCE of an act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, entitled an act to incorporate the ATLANTIC MARINE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, approved 10th March, 1834—Notice is hereby given, that according to the provisions of section 2d of said act, the Subscription Book for the amount of the Capital Stock of said Company, will be opened under the superintendance of the Presidents and Directors of the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, at the office of said Bank, corner of Canal and St Charles streets, on Monday the 7th day of April next, and continue open for the space of ten days, from 9 o'clock a m, to 3 o'clock p m.