THE BEE.

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JEROME BAYON.
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THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED.

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 9, 1835.

Citizens Bank.—The managers of this bank received a letter yesterday from Amsterdam (by the Marengo) that a *loan had been effected of 2 million dollars, without difficulty*; the bank may therefore be expected to commence operations within 60 days.

Judge White.—It is believed that an attempt will today be made in the legislature of this state to nominate Hugh Lawson White as a candidate for the presidency. Whether he is the most available candidate for the party or persons who may propose him, or whether the hall of representatives during session is a fitting place for the proposal, may deserve consideration.

The barque Jane which left Liverpool on the 20th of January, arrived here on Saturday night, with papers of that date from England. They explain that the discussion on our indemnity bill in the chamber of deputies was suspended solely to consider the claims made by Russia on France as a counterbalance to the claims made by France on Russia in pursuance of the treaty of Warsaw: for the French ministry had very foolishly quoted the subject in the Moniteur pending the former discussion. The liberal spirit of justice in the English journals, when commenting on our claims on France and the conduct of the latter nation, highly creditable to Britain: they consider our claims as just, or admitted to be just by *the treaty; and deprecate a* war between nations whose citizens are friendly in every respect towards each other.

When the claims of Russia on France are adjusted by the chamber of deputies, it is expected that our claims will finally be decided. But there is a strong opposition against ratifying the treaty: and the president Duroy, unequivocally avows that our demand is enormous; and should not be settled till a renewed negotiation occurs. He is joined by the *Jeune parti*, Isambert, Hyde de Neuville and others; and by some of the most spirited of the Paris journals—particularly the *National*, Constitutional and the Courrier Francais. Only one French paper in the provinces supports the justice of our claims the *Memorial bordelais*.

The elections had nearly terminated in England—the Whig papers giving the result as 380 reformers and 240 conservatives; and a conservative paper assigning 360 conservatives, and 259 whigs and radicals together. The ministerial party have promised themselves 300 votes overall, in the new parliament; and they have resolved to acquire as many of the moderate reformers as possible, by allowing promises to be made in their names that they will repeal the duty on malt; and agree to a reform of the revenues of the episcopal church.

When the devil was sick, the devil a saint would be;
But when the devil got well, the devil a saint was he.

But *nolens volens* the Wellington ministry must advance the measures of reform in church and state: for the English have become too intelligent to be fooled; and too determained to be foiled.

IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

Bee Office, Saturday evening.

We have been politely furnished with a slip from the New York Courier and Enquirer of the 19th ult.—one day later than by the mail, from which we learn that the Orpheus from Liverpool brought London dates to the 17th of January.

The London Morning Chronicle of that date contains an article from the Paris *Moniteur*, the official organ of the French government, of the Wednesday preceding, in which it is said—"The king has recalled M. Serrurier, his minister at Washington. The minister of foreign affairs has made the known to the minister of the United States in Paris, in forming him that at the same time the passports which he might require in consequence of this communication are at his disposal. In consequence of the engagements entered into by France, the project of law relative to the American debt will be presented to the chamber of deputies next day: A clause will be added, the purport of which will be to guarantee eventual by those French interests which may chance to be compromised."

This article is evidently from some member of the cabinet of France: so that it may furnish a topic for reflection to our readers, according as their previous opinions may induce them to conclude. Some may believe that it is a *ruse de guerre* on the part of Louis Philippe to induce the chambers to pass the bill of indemnity rather than provoke war: while others may believe that the mere presentation of the bill (as the Moniteur says) "in consequence of engagements entered into" argues an unfavorable result, when the guarantee clause is considered.

On the evening of Wednesday the 14th. the day on which the article appeared, the Paris correspondent of the Morning Chronicle writes concerning it—"This spirited reply is considered in Paris as published *I more with a view to satisfy* public opinion and induce the chambers to vote the 25 millions with less repugnance, than as expressive of any really malignant or warlike feeling entertained by the French government. The official part of the Moniteur (the contents) being dated the 14th, its expression "next day or to-morrow," led the people to expect the presentation of the project to the chambers on Wednesday. There was no sitting however on that day; and it was understood it would be presented on Thursday." In giving an account of the Paris bourse, Jan. 14, half past three, the correspondent writes that in consequence of that announcement, the highest price for the 3 per cents was for a short time 77f. 10c, for some time 77; and that it closed at 76f 90c, buyers: and *adds "Mr Livingston will leave Paris for London tomorrow.* The following morning may be attributed the fall below 77—for the general opinion is now that *"hostilities will follow."*

By the news from France which we present to-day our readers, it will be seen that at length all apprehensions of a war have received their quietus. The additional clause inserted in the bill of indemnity was resolved on as a mode of preserving the national dignity; and not in consequence of a desire to have recourse to a war, or excite unpleasant feelings. It is evident that Louis Philippe and his cabinet have no apprehensions of a rupture: for not the slightest movement in the marine department has been projected—perhaps not contemplated. This fact is not indeed a guarantee of peace; but it is a proof that war is not designed—and that the affair of the passport to Livingston was a political *ruse de guerre*. There is therefore every reason to hope that the chamber will this time vote a grant, to ratify the treaty: altho' there are many reasons to regret that the deputies were not just but on compulsion.

Mr Livingston.—Galignani's Messenger of the 20th of January contains the reply of our minister at the court of France to the official announcement made him that his passports from that country were ready when he desired to call for them. Mr Livingston answered that he would not ask them without the order of his government, to which alone he was accountable; *nor would he by his own act incur* the responsibility of the serious consequences which would ensue from a step, even if taken at the suggestions of his majesty's ministers. But if it was their intention to order him to quit the French territory, he would do so immediately on receiving his passports.

THE LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the *Marengo* from Havre which arrived here yesterday, we have received Havre papers of the 29th of January containing advices from Paris of the 27th. The bill of indemnity had been presented to the French chambers, similar in tenor to that introduced last year:—but containing an additional clause that no payments shall be made until the intentions of our government shall have been ascertained. We add an admirable comment on the nature of this law from the London Courier of the 19th Jan.—edited by Mr Stuart, the gentleman who wrote his "Three Years in North America."

"The bill introduced by the French Ministry for the payment of the debt to America, is similar to the measure submitted to the Chambers last year, with an additional clause that no payment shall be made until the intentions of the United States Government shall be ascertained. The object of this additional clause is to save the pecuniary dignity of France. We cannot comprehend such a subterfuge. It is admitted by the French Government that France owes the money; and after having so long delayed to pay the debt, every additional day's delay is an added injustice.—Moreover, we cannot see how France should yet consider that as a fact which has not been directed against her; but is a mere communication from one branch of the American legislature to another. There is great reason to believe that the House of Representatives and the Senate will act, according to General Jackson's suggestion, and then the French Ministry will have the additional obloquy of delaying to do justice, because General Jackson threw out a suggestion to the Congress. It would be so rational in the French Government to expect that he should be fully acquainted with the intentions of Congress, which the Chamber would not carry into effect, as to act upon his unfavorable suggestions, which are not likely to be supported. There is but one short way to be dignified, and that is to be honest.—Mr Livingston, we are glad to see, does not take his passport which is a sign that he expects that the whole matter will be amicably arranged. The bill has been referred to the Committee, and it will probably be some days before the opinions of the Deputies will be declared."

Fowes and Payne.—Both of these gentlemen actors and authors having many friends in this city who are anxious to testify publicly approbation of their merit, we have been requested to announce a meeting to consider the propriety of giving them a public dinner. All those gentlemen who think that a theatrical benefit given to Mr Payne is not immediately necessary, and that the occupation of the American theatre for that purpose would be decidedly injurious to its managers, and who consider that the claims of Mr Fowes on their generosity equal those of Mr Payne, are requested to convene to morrow (Tuesday) evening at Bishop's hotel at 7 p. m. to form a committee of arrangements to give both of them jointly a public dinner when and where it may be determined.

Russian claims on France for spoliations on Poland have been seriously made to a large amount, founded on the convention of 1816; and been debated for many days in the chamber of deputies—sustained by Messrs De Rigny and Thiers on the part of the French ministry; and warmly opposed by Messrs Isambert, and Odilon Barrot. The ministry contend that the convention of 1816 reserved the debt of *Poland for Russia, notwithstanding the general treaty of 1815*; and that Poland is not an integral member of that empire, but a kingdom under her protection. The opposition contend that the convention was secret; and its results not obligatory on France; that the articles of that convention were comprized in the treaty of 1815; and that Russia could not claim for Poland as a separate kingdom—being but a dependent duchy. On the 26th and 27th, these claims formed the subject of debate in the chambers.

Hyde de Neuville (who had been ambassador from France to this country) is writing a series of articles in the *Echo français* to prove that the actual amount due by France to this country is only 4,000,000 francs.

The last advices from Spain contain an account of a victory gained over the Carlist general, which partially dispersed his forces. The severity of the weather, and the indisposition of Mina prevented further conquests.

(For the Bee.)

Mr Editor,

I have heard much talk of a new American Theatre being about to be built in this city. *None is wanted, which I do* not admit as I learn that Messrs Russell and Rowe have to pay a yearly rent of $13,000 to Caldwell for the present Theatre, with nightly expenses averaging 350 dollars; and cannot consequently have a profitable concern—yet if one is to be built, what are Russell and Rowe about? If they believe that it is *seriously designed and not merely kept as a rod* over their shoulders to make submissive to the powers that would be, why do they not issue a similar prospectus for a like purpose? I think they would gain as many subscribers to their design as any one person; and I do think that the spirit of liberty and liberality of our citizens would sooner aid them, in order to prevent a monopoly of theatres as well as gas.

Qeid pro quo.

Mobile, January 5th.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM FRANCE DIRECT.

The ship Champlain, Capt Macy, arrived in our harbor last evening, direct from Havre, which port she left on the 28th January. The Captain reports high great excitement prevails throughout that country, occasioned by the tenor of President Jackson's message in relation to the Claims of the U. S. on France. *The Chamber of Deputies had not decided* upon any thing definite in relation to these claims. It is stated that a law was proposed for appropriating *twenty five millions of francs*, as an indemnification to the citizens of France against any seizures which the Americans might make upon their property. The French Minister to this government, M Serrurier, now at Washington, has been recalled. Mr Livingston, our minister to that nation, had been notified that his passport would be ready whenever he should choose to demand the same.

The general impression at Havre, was that there would be no War between this country and France. The markets had been in no way changed by the prevailing political excitement.

We understand that later news is received from England by the Champlain. The elections there so far as returned give large majorities against the Peel and Wellington Ministry.

Commercial intelligence as late as the 23d January will be found under the appropriate head. We understand letters have been received as late as the 27th January, but not having seen them we are unable to give their import.

SPIRIT OF THE PARISIAN JOURNALS.

The Journal des Debats, alluding to the notes recently sent by several powers to the Swiss Directors, says, that it did entertain a hope that the foreign powers as well as Switzerland would have abandonned recriminations, which are only calculated to produce irritation, and to render powerless the counsels of wisdom and moderation. The powers contiguous to Switzerland have, certainly, a right to require of her a strict accomplishment of all the duties and all the guarantees of the law of nations. But this necessity has hitherto been acknowledged by the Federal Directions as well as by the majority of the Diets; and it is evident that the Canton of Berne, upon becoming the chief federal authority, *is compelled to submit to the wishes of the cantons* of which it has, as it were, become the delegate. We, therefore, consider the form under which it has just been reminded of that which it was impossible for it to have forgotten, as useless, if not dangerous.

The Constitutionnel notices the singularity of the appearance of the Russian claims at the same moment as those of the United States of America, and expresses its fear of once opening the door to claims for old arrears of debts. It affirms that Austria is preparing to make demands on account of Italy, Ragusa, Illyria, and Dalmatia, and that when once France begins to regulate her old accounts there will be no end to calls upon her. *Every means will be resorted to in order to support these* supernannated pretensions. France will be overwhelmed with diplomatic notes, and Europe, knowing the weakness of the Ministry she has to deal with, will take all advantages. It is not true that the negotiation has been taken up at the point where it was left by the Duke de Richelieu at Aix-la-Chapelle? *Has not* the first point, that a debt actually exists, been admitted, and that it only remains to settle the amount? Austria wants only for this liquidation to be admitted, to bring forward her pretensions in the name of her Italian subjects, and particularly those of Ragusa. Then will *some* England with her claim for the Seven Islands, which was not *included in* the convention of Aix la-Chapelle. There is no reason why things should stop there. The French Government, however, ought to have a pea against all these demands, and especially against that of Poland; first, on the ground of limitation of one year, stipulated by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle; and secondly, that Poland no longer exists as an independent nation.

The Courrier Francais expresses the indifference and disgust with which it receives the pompolously contradictory bulletins of the contending armies in Spain; of their marches and countermarches, resulting in nothing but pillage and sanguinary executions. Zumalacarregy destroys properties, commits depredations, and shoots the partisans of the Queen in honour of the legitimate Don Carlos; and, on the other hand, the Queen's troops have not failed to retaliate when opportunities have presented themselves. It is not deplorable to think that Spain for thirty years past has been a prey to the same calamities, because it has nurtured a race of dastardly and insensate Princes, who have been unable to insure its repose, or respect its liberty, or protect its independence? It is said, even admitting, that the monarchy is a source of prosperity, of order, and of peace, yet the maxim might be doubted by both as contemplating a spectacle presented by the Peninsula, for difficult would it be to conceive a more complete and hideous anarchy than that by which the country has been torn through the imbecility and the knavery of its gracious sovereigns. The prolongation of this war is a scourge for Spain, and a shame for humanity. We think we may venture to affirm, that if the insurrection in Spain had broken out, or had been kept up, in consequence of the principles of liberty which presided at the revolution of 1820, they would have been considered of more serious import by certain individuals here; they would have been ascribed to revolutionary madness; and it would have been affirmed, that with a system of management and temporisation it might have been easy to prevent *resistance, or at least insurrection*. Yet the Queen has acted under the advice and example of the government of Louis Philippe; she had been guilty of no bold innovation, nor of manifesting ardent revolutionary principles; she has nevertheless to contend with an insurrection which makes daily progress. It is but just to advert to the part which *the English tories have taken in the misfortunes of Spain.* The Tories fancied the escape of Don Carlos, and paid the expense of his bands; nor can it be doubted that, since the accession of Peel and Wellington to the Ministry, succour has been afforded to the Carlist cause.

BOURSE—Paris, Wednesday Jan. 14.

Half past three—The market has to-day been depressed, in consequence of the announcement of the recall of the French Minister in the United States, and that passeports had been offered to the American Minister at this court. The highest price for three per cent, for the account was a very little time at 77f. 10c, but they for a long time at 77f. and 77f. 05c. but after three they declined to 70 90f. 95c. and left off at 76f. 90c. buyers.

It is understood that Mr. Livingston, the American minister will leave Paris for London to-morrow; to this becoming known may be attributed the fall below 77 f. for the general opinion is now that hostilities will follow. The American packet which has arrived left the United States 12 days before the one which brought the message Mr. Ardoin left Paris for London yesterday. The Dutch Twaannas-Half, per cents, 54 f. 90 c.

Extract of a letter from Berne, dated the 19th of January:

"The answer of the Executive Council of Berne to the Notes of the several Powers is very differently interpreted, even by men professing the same political opinion. It is necessary to premise that the advise of the directorial Council of State was not adopted by the Executive Council. This advice was, that the Executive Council should reply that it had no authority to make declarations explaining or rectifying the decisions of the Diet; that having received instructions from the Supreme Federal Authority to defend with energy the honor and independence of the nation, and finding that the pretensions of the Powers were infringements upon that independence, they *must necessarily be repelled.* This advice, though warmly seconded by M. de Tavel, the President of the Directory, and other members, was overruled, on the ground, that an answer so abrupt would be disapproved of by the other Cantons, and that if, after a more moderate reply, the Powers returned to the charge, the whole of the Cantons would rally round the standard of the Directory."

The Augsburgh Gazette of the 18th inst. has the following from Vienna of the 13th:—

"Letters from Trieste state that commerce between that port and Greece has greatly improved, and will necessarily be much developed, by the increasing civilization and wealth of the latter country. Several Polish emigrants are about to embark for America, where establishments are being formed for their reception."

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

Sitting of January 21.

M. Dupin in the Chair.

The Chamber was but thinly attended, and the absence of the Deputies of the extreme right was particularly remarked. At about half-past two o'clock

The President read a letter from the Minister for foreign affairs, forwarded to him along with certain documents to be laid on the table, and relative to the American claim as regulated by the Treaty of 1831. He also informed the Chamber, that the documents in question were of a date prior to the vote of rejection given by the last Chamber, and that, to-morrow, Ministers would lay on the table the diplomatic correspondence and other papers of a date subsequent to the rejection of the bill. After adding that some of the documents were of a general, and others of a particular character, the President *proposed that the former, such as the draught of the* Treaty, together with some reports and notes of the Special Committees that had been charged to examine the question, should be printed and distributed.

M. Reallier Dumas demanded that the returns of the American vessels which had been seized or sunk, should be printed. He considered that measure indispensably necessary to enable the Chamber to determine whether an indemnity should be granted, and if granted to regulate its amount.

After some further discussion it was decided that all the documents, without exception *should be printed.*

The Journal de Paris states that the mission of M. Lubecki at Paris, is to arrange, in concert with Commissioners appointed by the King, reciprocal claims between Poland and France, arising out of the long continued sojourn of the French Army in Poland, after the Treaty of Tilsit, which gave rise to a multitude of reciprocal demands, the settlement of which was interrupted by the peace of 1814, and has since been deferred from time to time by subsequent events, though guaranteed by an additional Article, dated the 30th May 1814.

The Ministerial Evening Journal has the following:

"Merino has been totally defeated in Castile. The Junta has received positive intelligence to that effect."

The column of Seoane has just arrived at Pampeluna, and Mina intends to assign him the command of six battalions. Cordova has set out for Madrid."

PARIS, Jan. 22, 1835.

Stock Exchange, Jan. Half-past 4 o'clock.

The Market has been extremely inanimate, the price of Stocks has, however, experienced a trifling improvement. Foreign Securities in general are also rather higher. *For cash*, Fives have risen 10c; National Loan 5c; Threes 20c; Neapolitan 35c; Cortes and Guebhard's 1-4; Pedro's 3-8; Miguel's 1. For the Account Fives and Threes have improved 10c; Neapolitan 30c; Roman 1-8.

DIED—On Saturday last, Mr Francois Auguste de La Motte, a native of St Domingo, but a resident of this city since his infancy. He had followed the typographical profession; and was one of those braves who protected the city during the invasion of 1814.

COMMERCIAL.

HAVRE, Jan. 24.

			Duty paid.
	Cotton.		
44 bales	Louisiana,		Francs 145 "
57	do	do	" 149 "
50	do	do	" 159 "
90	do	Mobile,	" 139 "
77	do	Georgia,	" 134 "
31	do	do	" 134 "
55	do	do	" 127 "
120	do	Pernambuco,	" 174 "
138	do	Bahia,	" 168 "
89	do	do	" 167 "
759 bales.			

HAVRE, Jan. 27.

59 bales	Louisiana,		Francs 142 "
106	do	do	" 136 "
50	do	do	" 135 50
50	do	do	" 135 "
122	do	do	" 131 "
150	do	do	" 135 "
248	do	do	" 126 "
66	do	do	" 124 50
46	do	Georgia,	" 124 50
51	do	do	" 124 "
929 bales.			

Extract of a Circular, dated

Havre, January 23.

COTTONS—There has been, since our last report, a steady and rather extensive demand for this article, chiefly from the trade.

The sales comprise 7592 bales consisting of 3172 bales *Louisiana* at 124 to 145; 4454 bales *Upland* and Mobile at 128 to 140; 156 bales Pernambuco at 181 50 to 177f 50; and 10 bales Maranham at 162 the whole duty paid. In these transactions, generally, the buyers have been freely met by the holders, without, however, any material change in prices.

The arrivals, per contra, have amounted to 11345 bales, as follows:

8266 bales by 7 vessels	from	New Orleans,	
522 " " 1 "	"	Mobile.	
1588 " " 1 "	"	Charleston,	
625 " " 1 "	"	New York.	
11001 bales United States,			
220 "	from United States,		
124 "	"	Guadaloupe,	
11345 bales as above.			

Stock 31st Dec.	1834 21933 bl. of which 19683 bs. U. S.		
Arr. up to 22 Jan	1835 31742	—	30638 "
Sales up to 22 do.	53675	—	50291 "
	14934	—	146.0 "
Stock 22 January	38751	—	35691 "

☞NOTICE.—The brig PETRONILO, from Havana, is now discharging opposite Custom house street. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods. march 9

AMERICAN THEATRE
CAMP STREET.

MR POWER'S FIRST NIGHT.

The managers have much pleasure in announcing an engagement with the above distinguished comedian for Six Nights prior to his departure for New York.

ON MONDAY EVENING,
Will be presented Mr Power's successful Comedy of the IRISH AMBASSADOR.

After which, the Comic Interlude of the IRISH TUTOR.

The whole to conclude with the laughable Farce of FORTUNE'S FROLIC.

MR SUTTON, THE VENTRILOQUIST—Respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of New Orleans, that he will open his Lecture Room, at Bank's Arcade, this and every evening, *until further notice.*

Doors open at 1-4 before 7 o'clock; Ventriloquism to commence precisely at 1-2 past 7.

Admittance $1 00; Children half price. Private boxes for families can be engaged at the box office from 12 till 2 o'clock. march 4—1m

ROPER'S GYMNASTIC SCHOOL,
NO. 48, CANAL STREET.

IS now open for the season.—Pupils will be received at any time from half after 6 in the morning, till ten in the evening. feb 5

NOTICE—Whereas J B Blache, of the city and parish of New Orleans, has applied to me for the cancelling of a bond, signed by him as auctioneer for the said city and parish, on the 11th day of January, 1834, jointly with J B Plauché as his security, for the sum of eight thousand dollars.

These are to give notice to all persons interested therein, to show cause in writing at the office of the secretary of state, within ninety days after the last publication hereof, why the said bond should not be cancelled and annulled.

Given under my hand and seal of the state, at New Orleans, on this 6th day of March, and in the year of the Independence of the United States, the fifty ninth.

[L.S.]

Signed, E D WHITE.
By the Governor,
Signed, MARTIN BLACHE, secretary of state.
march 7—30t

FOR SALE—300 baskets Bordeaux Oil. Apply to OSMIN BIDOURDAN, Toulouse street
feb 28

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship William Bridger, Lake, Havre, L H Gale
Brig Raymond, Levieuseller, N York, L H Gale
Brig Lexington, Perry, Norfolk, G Bedford
Schr Hounsa, White, Tampico, Master
Schr Fancy, Andrews, Mobile, Tourne & Beckwith
Schr Hero, Stanton, Stag, J Pratts & Son
Schr Bonita, Bontemps, Tampico, F Brunette
Schr William, Chapel, Mobile, N Harrington
Schr New Bedford, Perry, Providence, W H Summer
Schr Martha, Duvall, Harrisburg, Texas, William Bryan

ARRIVED

Towboat Felicitana, fm SW Pass, having taken her tow to sea—brig off ship Birmingham, bark Poacher; brig citizen and schrs Creole, and Cannon; in the river Br ship Eden, brigs Wm & Joseph, Harriet, William, and Allen, schr Texas and another schooner, name not known—also at the head of the Turn, 2 brigs and 4 schoyns. Left the Pass on Friday morning at 6; several sails had come to off the Pass, but we could not learn their names; six vessels at anchor outside waiting for water.

Steamer Shark, Wood, from the passes; towed to sea ship John Hale and brigue Mountaineer; towed on to the bar ship Eliza and Olive; brought up ship Mirabeau fm Havre, brig Roanoke, fm Gibraltar, and brig Fernando; reports 23 sail at anchor off the bar, and 7 or 8 sail at McCall's. Ship New Orleans at anchor at McCall's flats; Ship Mattakessel, fm Liverpool, in the river.

Steamer Campus, Davis, towed down ship Purdonnet, brig Tiger and schr Raimondo; brought up ship Creole, brig Grand Turk, schrs Mexico and Four Brothers.

Steamer Post Boy, Amable, from the passes; towed to sea brig Leopard and brig Diamond, brig Crawford and schrs Spartacus and Watchman; brought up ship Brunette, Fales, fm Liverpool; ship Champion, fm Bath, and schr Spy fm Charleston. Reports 13 sail off the bar at McCalls

Ship Louisiana, Marsden, 43 days fm Rio de Janeiro, cargo hay, stone, &c to O Aiken, J Minturn and the master.

Ship Marengo, Larkin, 32 days fm Havre, to Pevrett & Gailey, cargo to J Chataron, J Gaithac, Pevrett & Gailey, A Quartier & Bourin, Kohn & Bardier, A & B Booth & co N Rumage and others.

Brig Catinaine, Fitlan, fm New York, G Bedford, cargo, hay, stone &c.

Brig Citizen, Nichols, fm Kingston, in ballast.

Brig Roanoke, Watch, fm Gibraltar, in ballast.

Brig Fernando, fm Havana, ca go coffee and fruit.

Ship Birmingham, Patterson, from Liverpool, 16th Jan, to B Booth & co.

Bark Poacher, Fink, from New York to master cargo assorted.

Sent Creole, Gird; fm Tampico with specie.

Steamer Arkansas, Thompson, from Little Rock;—Cargo 300 bales cotton, hides, peltries, &c—25 pass.

Steamer Huntsville, Sulleck, from Bayou Sarah—146 bales cotton, 60 hhds sugar, 10 casks bacon, 4 bags cotton seed, to A Fisk, Hyatt & co; M White & co; A Ledoux; T H Green & co; Forstall & Hagin; Reynolds, Byrne & co; Bulitt, Shipp & co; Koppenburg, Becker & co; Martin Pleasant & co, W L Hodges; E B Hogan; J B Plauche & co—60 cabin and 20 deck passengers.

Steamer Tobacco Point, Vaught, from Nashville—61 trces 600 empty barrels, 11 nests casks, 535 packetings, 50 sacks oats, 250 units tobacco, 1233 bales cotton, to Robeson, Wood & co; N & J Dick & co; Martin, Pleasants & co; Branger & Mckenna; T Barrett & co; M White & co; Wilcox & Fearn; S B Slocomb & co; R L Coins; A H Wallace; J W Marshall; Carruthers, Harris and co—17 cabin passengers, and 17 on deck.

Steam Mohawk, Hamilton, from Florence, Ala; with two flatboats in tow—4100 bales of cotton, 4 hhds tobacco; 181 sacks corn, to Maddox and Woods; Wilcox & Fearn; Martin, Pleasants & co; B McKenna; E Yorke, Robeson, Wood & co; M White & co; N & J Dick & co; Bogart & Hoopere T Barrett & co; Pottinger, Cuddy & co; Beers and St John; Branger & Mckenna; Andrews & Bros; Forsyth, Goodwyn and co.

Steamer North Alabama, Kelly, from Grand Gulf—2845 bales cotton, 244 bags cotton seed, 25 kegs butter, to Bogart and Hoopes; A Fisk, Watt and co; Buckner, Stanton and co; Reynolds, Byrne and co; Bulitt, Shipp and co; Marsh & Woods; Harris and Wright; M White and co; N and J Dick and co; Wilcox and Fearn; Turner and Woodruff; and order—26 cabin and 17 deck passengers.

Steamer Daniel O Connel, Gordon, from Natchitoches—152 bales cotton, hides, deer skins, etc. to Branger, O Dubigg and co; M and D A Grossman; Turner and Woodruff; Bulitt, Shipp and co; A Fisk, Watt and co, T Barrett and co; Bogart and Hooper; Lambeth and Thompson—30 passengers.

MEMORANDA:

Hence at Havre, 11th Jan. ships Creole, Olympia, Pomona, Hercules, North America.

Up at Havre for this port, ships Missouri, to sail 21st Jan Caroline Augusta, 20th. Ship Shaw, to sail on 2d Feb.

COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Commissioners will receive applications, in writing, until the 15th instant, at their Office, No. 56, Canal street, for the situation of SECRETARY to this Company.
March 9, 1835.

COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given agreeably to the Act of Incorporation, that the Books of Subscription to the Capital Stock of this Company, *are now opened at No. 56, Canal street, adjoining the Bank of Orleans* under the direction of the undersigned Commissioners, and that they will be continued open until the 10th day of April next; during which time, subscriptions will be received every day, Sundays excepted, between the hours of 11 A. M, and 2 P. M.

New Orleans, March 7th, 1835.

William G. Howes,
A. L. M. Dumarin,
Chandler White,
Abijah Fisk,
William Bullitt,
Jules Le Blanc,
H. F. McKenna,
N. N. Wilkinson,
H. M. Wright,
F. Peschier,
A. Quintero.

march 9

LOUISIANA LEGION.

NEW ORLEANS, March 2, 1835.

THE officers of the several companies composing the Legion, are requested to meet at the City Hall, on Monday the 9th instant, at 6 o'clock, P. M, for the purpose of determining the quantity of money to be distributed to each company, in conformity with the act of the 8th of March, 1834. By order of the Brigadier General, J. B. Plauché, commanding the Legion.

march 9 D. AUGUSTIN, Aid de-camp.

AN ACT for the organization and discipline of the Militia of the State of Louisiana.

Sect. 100. Be it further enacted, &c., That the annual appropriation for the use of the Legion is continued, and is to be distributed among the companies, according to the average number of privates actually present at each regular muster of the Legion, in the year previous, and it shall be paid in the month of January of each year. mar 9

STATE OF LOUISIANA—First Judicial District Court.—I hereby certify, that on the 27th day of November, 1834, Judgment was entered in this Court in the suit of Virginie d'Hauterive, wife of Louis Bouligny, vs. Louis Bouligny, her husband, in the words and figures following, to wit:

Virginie d'Hauterive, wife of Le Bouligny, vs. Louis Bouligny, her husband—No. 11,300—The Court having taken this case under consideration on the motion of the Counsel for the Plaintiff, for a confirmation of the judgment by default, do, for the reasons assigned in the judgment this day given in writing and on file, order, adjudge and decree that there be a separation of property between the plaintiff Virginie d'Hauterive, wife of Louis Bouligny and the said Louis Bouligny, her husband, and that she recover from said defendant the sum of five thousand one hundred and thirty-five dollars, being the amount received by the said defendant for her account since their marriage, together with costs of suit; said sum to be paid by privilege out of the proceeds of the property of the defendant, 28th November, 1834, (signed) C. Watts, signed 2d December, 1834.

(Countersigned) JNO. L. LEWIS, clerk

Judgment recorded in judgment docket, page 435, B—which costs amount to the sum of twenty-two dollars and fifty cents, exclusive of the Sheriff's fees.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Court, at the City of New Orleans, on this 7th day of *March, in the year of our Lord, 1835, and in* the 59th year of the Independence of the United States.

(L.S.)

Amt. of Judgment, $5,135 00
Amount of Costs, 22 50
$5,157 50

P. LE BLANC, Clerk.

march 9

NOTICE.—The undersigned having formed a Copartnership, under the firm of H. and W. Hopkins, for the purpose of carrying on the Hardware and Ship Chandlery business in all its branches, respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public.

HENRY HOPKINS,
WILLIAM HOPKINS,
No. 14 Old Levee st, behind the Custom-house
N. Orleans, March 9, 1835—6t

$200 REWARD

FOR the delivery of two slaves, and the villians that stole them from Mrs Terrell's boarding house last June. JAMES is an active boy, twelve years old, almost white, his hair straight, a lightish colour, he is well known, as he has been employed for the last three years in carrying wood from the Levee. His sister ANN, is a sprightly girl, gruf colour, ten years old; she is the little girl that went about with Mrs Terrell, from 1831 until 1834.

The above reward will be paid as follows; *fifty dollars* for each if delivered to me at my dwelling, or twenty five for each, for information that I may obtain them, and one hundred for the villian or villians if brought to conviction.

march 7—tf RICHD TERRELL.

FIRE WOOD.—Fire wood of every description for sale by W E & R MURPHY.

FOR MANCHESTER,

Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, Rodney, Natchez, and all intermediate landings, the new and substantial fast running Steamer PONTCHARTRAIN, Capt F Walker, will leave as above on Tuesday the 10th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. For freight or passage, *having superior accommodations*, apply to the Captain on board. march 7—3t

FOR MAYSVILLE, PORTSMOUTH, AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

The steamboat TUSCARORA, Wright master, will be ready to receive freight on Monday morning, and will have immediate despatch for the above ports. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to FORSYTH, GOODWYN & CO.
march 6

FOR TAMPICO, on Thursday next, the A 1, copper fastened and coppered Baltimore built schooner SOPHIA, Hugh Martin, master, will sail on the 12th instant. For residue of freight or passage, having extensive accommodations, apply on board opposite post No. 18, or to HARRISON, BROWN & Co.
march 9 No. 117 royal street

FOR MARSEILLE.

The fast sailing ship VILLE DE MARSEILLE will have an immediate dispatch for the above ports. For freight and passage, apply to JULES LE BLANC & Co,
march 9 No 193 royal street

FOR APPALACHICOLA.

The schooner WHALE, Capt. Packer, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will meet with dispatch. For balance of freight or passage, apply on board opposite the blue stores, or to TOURNE & BECKWITH,
march 7 28 and 29 new levee

FOR MOBILE, (via the river.)

The packet schooner PERU, Johnston master, is now ready to receive freight, and will meet with despatch. For freight or passage, apply on board or to TOURNE & BECKWITH,
march 6 28 and 29 New Levee.

FOR BALTIMORE.

The fine brig PATRIOT, Johnson, master, having part of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. For balance of freight or passage, apply on board, or to TOURNE & BECKWITH,
march 6 28 and 29 New Levee

FOR HAVANA.

The fine Spanish brig SAN ROMAN, Capt. Salvo, is ready to take in freight for the above port. For freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply to GARCIA, BUYO & Co.
march 4

FOR HAVANA.

The fine Spanish brig PETROLIO, Capt. Ruiz, is now ready to take in freight, and has elegant accommodations for passengers. Apply to GARCIA, BUYO & Co.
march 4

DECK LOAD AND PASSAGE FOR LIVERPOOL

The A 1, British barque CAMBRIAN, Capt. Cowan, wants 80 bales cotton for a deck load.—For freight of which, or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply on board opposite post No. 65, or to HARRISON, BROWN & Co,
march 4 117 royal street

FREIGHT FOR BALTIMORE.

The bulk of 300 barrels will be given to any good vessel bound for Baltimore, by applying immediately to TOURNE & BECKWITH,
march 4 28 and 29 new levee

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans—Court of Probates—Sale by the Register of Wills.

ON Friday the 10th of April next, at noon, will be exposed for sale at auction, at the New Exchange Coffee House, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Court of Probates, in and for the City and Parish of New Orleans, in the matter of Chas. A. Jacobs and William M. Lambeth, assignees of certain of the heirs of the late Robert Lewis, Sarah P. Davis, and others, heirs of said Robert Lewis, which order has been given in said suit to effect a partition of the said estate between the plaintiffs and defendants therein, the following described landed property and negroes, to wit:

1. One lot of ground, situated in Poydras street, whereon the dwelling house of the deceased Robert Lewis is built with all the improvements, consisting of a one story frame house in front, and the two story brick building and kitchen in the rear, built of brick, running back to the dividing wall of the brick warehouse and the said brick building, with a four foot alley on each side of the dwelling from Poydras street, and another lot of ground with its buildings, situated at and forming the northeast corner of Poydras street, and the notedel basin of the Canal Gravier; said two lots of ground measuring altogether one hundred and thirteen feet front, French measure, on Poydras street, by one hundred and seventy feet on the said intended basin of the canal Gravier or Baronne st.; being the same which has been purchased by the deceased Robert Lewis, of Joseph Lauches, as by an act executed before G R Stringer, notary, on the 25th day of Nov. 1825.

2. One lot of ground situated in suburb Lafayette, designated on the plan thereof, by the letter L, and being on the batture, measuring sixty feet front on the public road, or Levee street, running thence back to the river; bounded on each side by lot marked M, and on the other side by lot marked K, acquired by purchase from Philip Snow Hamblet, as per act before G R Stringer, notary, on the 8th day of December, 1828.

3. Five lots of ground situated in the Nuns' suburb, parish of Jefferson, in the square formed by Felicite, St. Amand, St Mary, and Bellegarde streets, designated by nos. 6, 7, 13, 14 and 16, in square No 8 B; lot no. 6 measured 48 feet 2 inches front on Felicite street, by 120 feet deep; lot No. 7, measuring 48 feet 2 inches front on Felicite road, by 120 feet deep, lot No. 13, measuring 50 feet front on St Mary street by 120 feet deep; lot No. 14 measuring 50 feet front on St Mary street by 120 feet deep; lot No. 16 measuring 50 feet front on St Mary street by 120 feet deep, the whole French measure, acquired by purchase of Lucien Guillaume Halegsberg, as per act in the office of Theodore Seghers, notary, of the 25th of Jan. 1832.

4. A lot or parcel of ground, together with the warehouse and buildings thereon, situate in Gravier street in the suburb