[illegible] DAWSON.

[illegible] 28th, Baltimore and Philadelphia to the 29th and Charleston to the 30th ult. inclusive. No news.

By the schooner Exact, arrived at Savannah on the night of the 29th ultimo from New York, the editors of the Georgian have received Liverpool dates to the 16th of February. The extracts in our Commercial Record, contain favorable to cotton. It was rumored that the cholera had reached Liverpool. The London dates are not as late as by the Charlemagne.

It will seen by reference to the Havre dates, that the cotton market continues brisk.

The gentlemen appointed by the House of Representatives to inquire into the state of the United States Bank, have arrived at Philadelphia, and entered into the duties of their commission.

A bill has passed both houses of the legislature of Virginia, authorizing the excavation of a canal to connect the James and Kenhawa rivers. The state subscribes 100,000 dollars. This will form another communication between the valley of the Mississippi and the Atlantic.

The Augusta (Georgia) Courier of the 23d ultimo says: "We learn by a letter last night from Athens, that our University is in a state of rebellious uproar, which had not subsided when the stage left."

Mr. Rives, our Minister in Paris, is expected to return to the United States next autumn.

New Olive Branch, or the Offering of Peace.—That indefatigable patriot, Mr. *Carey* of Philadelphia, is about to publish a new work with the above title. Its object will be to inquire "whether an amicable arrangement be not practicable between the friends and the enemies of the tariff; and the suggestion of a plain, simple, and rational plan of compromise, whereby conciliation may take place, without any material injury to the manufacturing interest, and yet the objections of the nullifiers, who really wish the permanence of the union, may be obviated."

New American Works.—Those enterprising publishers, Messrs. Carey and Lee, are about publishing a new *Sketch Book*, by Washington Irving, the scenes of which are laid in Spain; and another novel by J. Fennemore Cooper, called *The Heidenmauer, or the Pagan Chiefs*; as also a work, entitled *The Swallow Barn; or Sojourn in the Ancient Dominion.* That excellent, but rather harsh critic Walsh, of the North American, says, of the latter work, that it is the production of a man of talent, and has greatly pleased several of the Philadelphia literati, who have read it in manuscript.

Mr. Editor.—There is an evil which is every day increasing, and which, ultimately, may lead to the worst consequences, should our city officers not take immediate measures to put a stop to it. The evil, Mr. Editor, to which I have reference, is the great number of runaway slaves who shelter themselves within the vicinity of our city. These slaves, should we only number those belonging to this parish, amount at least to five hundred, but if we take into consideration those belonging to the adjoining parishes, it can be said with truth that our city affords an asylum for at least, seven hundred vagrant slaves. It is perhaps useless to dwell minutely upon the necessity of effecting a remedy to this evil, as our aldermen, no doubt understand its nature, and the necessity of putting a stop to it, by the enactment and enforcement of efficacious ordinances. It is said that there is a good ordinance upon this subject; if there is, why do not the police officers enforce it?

Gale at Manilla.—Captain George W. Putnam, of the ship Crusoe, of Salem, has written home to his owners a minute account of the late destructive hurricane at Manilla, in which that vessel, among others, was wrecked. It happened on the 23d of October. Captain P. was on shore, and could not get to his ship. He writes under date of the 13th of November, and we make the annexed extracts from his letter.—[Boston Commercial Gazette.]

"The sun never rose over a more destructive scene than Manilla and bay presented on the morning of the 24th. Eight of the eleven ships lying at Manilla and Cavita, were ashore, the others nearly on shore, their bare hulls only appearing above the horizon. On shore in the vicinity of Manilla, it is computed that 10,000 houses blown down, and that 70,000 men, women and children were houseless. The Convents have given 25,000 dollars for the relief of the sufferers."

LOSS OF THE SHIP LAVINIA.

New York, March 22.—The packet ship Lavinia, Capt. Davis, which sailed from Vera Cruz on the 2d ult. for this port, was lost on the evening of the 16th, on the Collerados Reef. Capt. Davis and the passengers, arrived here yesterday, by way of Havana. We learn from Capt. D. that the ship was drifted ashore by the strong current about 7 o'clock in the evening, and soon after bilged and filled. The masts were cut away, and all hands remained on the wreck till next day when they were taken off by two small wrecking vessels. The specie on board, about 63,000 dollars, was all saved, with the exception of one bag, containing about 140 dollars. The ship had also on board, between 40 and 50 serrons of cochineal; a few hides, and 2 tons of logwood, which was all lost. The amount of the loss, including the ship, is between thirty and forty thousand dollars. The expenses of the salvage on the specie, were 3000 dollars; the residue was brought hither by the Neptune.

The crew and passengers, with their effects saved, embarked in one of the small wreckers for Havana, but experienced adverse weather, and were obliged to put into the small harbor of Begea, on the coast of Cuba, where a number of the inhabitants threatened to rob them: fortunately there were some muskets on board, by which the assailants were kept off. They retired with the intention of procuring a reinforcement to their strength; when Capt. D. immediately chartered a larger vessel that was lying in the harbor, in which he succeeded in reaching Havana.

The news of the loss of the Lavinia, had in the mean time reached Havana, whence the American Consul immediately despatched the United States schooner Porpoise, Lt. Armstrong, to render assistance. The Porpoise on arriving off Mariel, heard of the safety of the crew, and situation of the wreck, when she returned to Havana, and gave all the aid in her power in the protection of the specie, &c. She also gave convoy to the Neptune for two days.—[Mercantile Advertiser.]

MOBILE, April 5.

Good News.—We have been obligingly furnished with a letter, from good authority at Washington, received this morning by a gentleman of this city, under date 24th ultimo, which says: "The President of the United States has just concluded a treaty with the Appalachicola Creek Indians, in two years. I have understood the terms of the treaty are as favorable to the Creeks as those extended to the Choctaw tribe under the late treaty, held at Dancing Rabbit Creek."

NEW YORK, March 24.

Jamaica.—We have received by the Jamaica packet brig Lawrence, Capt. Fowler, files of Kingston papers to the 2d of March. The insurrection of the negroes appears to be suppressed. Martial law is repealed, and the different bodies of troops are returning to their homes; the island notwithstanding, we should say, judging from the papers before us, is far from being in an enviable situation. The slaves though subjugated, must still be governed and kept down by constant coercion, and among the white inhabitants a feeling of discontent at the measures of the Government, and a determination to resist them, is very apparent. In the House of Assembly a committee had been appointed to draw up a protest against any interference by the Commons House of G. Britain, with the government of their slave population, and the member who proposed it, spoke of the 18,000 bayonets there were in Jamaica, as the last resource left them. The late insurrection is generally attributed to the conduct of "Sectarian" preachers. A motion was made requesting the Governor to issue his mandates preventing every Sectarian Preacher from leaving the Island during the pendency of the inquiry into the cause of the late rebellion." Many Baptist churches had been pulled down, and two preachers of that persuasion committed to jail, "for preaching sedition and rebellion to the slaves." One Moravian Missionary had been tried for a similar offence, but was acquitted.—*Courier & Enquirer.*

NAPLES, December 30, 1831.

Eruption of Vesuvius.—After the lava from Vesuvius, on the side from Portici, had ceased to flow for nearly two months, [illegible] with the exception of a slight tolerably quiet [illegible] the evening of Christmas day, by [illegible] range San Giorgio, [illegible] remarked circumstances that seemed to prognosticate [illegible] of the mountain and been [illegible] dense fog, which remained [illegible] the smoke from the burning lava, [illegible] the approach of evening.

On the 25th evening, the stream reached the valley of Arciofi or Cavalli, within less than a mile of the foot of the mountain. On the second day, the 26th, it made a mile towards the right, as seen from the place, in the direction towards the hermitage lies on the river, and will therefore cease. It appears that it flows in the enormous bed, in which it has run in 1722, and will, as heretofore, expend itself in it before it reaches the vineyards. But should it last longer than the present time, on the opposite side, it may possibly occasion much damage, as the vineyards are here much nearer to the crater. This stream has not been accompanied by any (unless very partial) eruptions from the crater, though some persons affirm that they have heard detonations at this place. Thus we have every night a scene before us, to behold which alone would repay a visit to Naples.

POWER OF MASTERS AND MATES.

The following decision as to the power of a mate to submit a question of salvage to arbitration, may be important to merchants.

From the Key West Gazette, Feb. 22.

Opinion of the court of appeals, delivered by his honor judge Brackenridge.

O'Hara, Assignee, vs. Brig Halcyon.

This is an appeal from the decision of the superior court of the southern district. The judge in the court below, on the petition of Jacob Housoman and John R. Western, the masters of two wrecking schooners, decreed in their favor the amount claimed for their salvage, and which had been fixed by an award of arbitrators. The master of the brig Halcyon, one Morse, had regularly submitted the question to arbitration; and if the award be good, the judge decreed correctly in ordering the payment of the amount, in preference to a sum of money decreed on bottomry bond, to satisfy with the money in the registry of the court had been raised from the sale of the vessel.

The only question then, is as to the validity of the award. Evidence has been introduced into this court which was not exhibited on the trial of the cause below. From this, it appears satisfactorily, that Morse was the mate of the Halcyon, and had only taken upon himself the command of the vessel after the death of the master. The court is unanimously of the opinion, that whatever doubts there may be of the power of the master to enter into a submission of the question of salvage, there can be none as to the power of the mate, who from accident is placed in command. He is often unknown to the owners of the ship or cargo, and cannot be presumed to be entrusted with so important a discretion. It is his duty to navigate the ship, and take all necessary steps for her preservation; but it would be attended with serious consequences to consider a person thus accidentally placed in command, without the advice of knowledge of the parties interested, as possessing all the powers of the master, acting as the agent of the owner of the vessel, and, in extraordinary cases, as the owner of the cargo. The court is therefore of opinion, that the decree of the court below be reversed, without prejudice to any claim the salvors may have to salvage.

For my own part, I entertain very great doubts whether even a master of a vessel has any right to constitute a tribunal, where there is a competent tribunal established by law, for the purpose of determining questions in which the rights and interests of absent persons may be deeply indicated. It is a common error for masters of vessels to believe themselves acting as supercargoes, as well as agents of the ship owner; and even in the latter capacity, to stretch their power beyond those limits which the law allows.

Melancholy Accident.—On Monday, about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, three persons, named Morrison, Hadden, and Dusenbury, were drowned in Long Island Sound, a short distance from Little Neck Bay. They were out with a fourth, named Peter Powles, in a small sail boat, when a sudden squall struck her, laid her on her beam ends, and precipitated them all into the water. The three first named persons were drowned—the fourth saved himself with great exertion by swimming to the shore. He was brought into the city yesterday by Mr. Samuel Willett, of Flushing.

The persons drowned were spar-makers, and resided at Manhattan Island. They were all married men.—Hadden has left five children; Morrison four, and Dusenbury two, to lament their loss.—*New York Courier & Enquirer.*

Origin of Quarantine.—Brownrigg, an Englishman, who wrote a book on the means of preventing the plague, says that quarantine was first established by the Venetians in the year 1487. Le Bret, in his History of the Republic of Venice, tells us that the grand council in 1348, chose three prudent persons whom they ordered to investigate the best means of preserving health, and to lay the result of their proceedings before the council. The plague which broke out afterwards, in 1478, rendered it necessary that some permanent means should be adopted, and on that account, a peculiar magistracy of three noblemen was instituted in 1485. As these were not able to stop the progress of the disease, the painful office was imposed upon them, in 1504, of imprisoning people against whom complaints might be lodged, and even of putting them to death; and in 1585, it was declared that from the determination of these judges there should be no appeal. Their principal business was the inspection of the lazarettos, erected in certain places, at some distance from the city, and in which it was required that all persons and merchandise coming from suspected parts, should continue a stated time fixed by the law. The captain of every ship was also obliged to show them the bill of health which he had brought along with him. It is supposed that the space of forty days being chosen, originated from some superstitious notions with regard to lent.—*Beckmann.*

Madam Josephine Flon, a native of France was arrested in London, lately, charged with intermarrying with Sailors, a Fleming, M. Flon being still alive. It appeared that S. arrived in England with a cargo of eggs, and lodged in the same house with Madame Flon, who passed as a widow and induced him to marry her. She afterwards got possessed of as much of his property as she could, and sent it abroad. Her former husband arriving in England, claimed her. She was asked which of the men she wished to live with her? She said, that if they would fight for her, she would take the conqueror. The Fleming said he was weakly, and could not fight. The Frenchman said she was not worth fighting for, and she was remanded, till evidence of her former marriage could be obtained.—*Baltimore paper.*

The Ghost of Napoleon.—At the Mansion house, on Saturday, M. Pierre de Blois, a French gentleman, who complains the Lord Mayor for beating Rafael Spagletti, an image-seller, and breaking a very fine bust of Napoleon Buonparte. It appeared that the Italian went up stairs to the defendant's room door, at the top of which there was a glass, he raised up the head of the image, which was made of pipe clay, to the glass and said softly, "buy a ghost of Napoleon." M. de Blois, who had known the Emperor thought he saw his ghost, and exclaimed "Oh, Christ save us!" fell on the floor in a fit. The Italian, seeing no chance of a sale that day, went away and returned the next.—M. de Blois in the maintime, having recovered from his fit, and hearing how his terror had been excited, felt so indignant, that the moment he saw Spagletti at his door the next day, he flew at him, and tumbled him and the Emperor down stairs together. It happened that a confectioner's man was at the moment coming up stairs with a giblet pie, to a Mr. Wilson, who resided in the chambers, the Emperor and Italian in their descent alighted on his tray, which broke their fall, and saved the Italians head, but could not save Napoleon's, which was totally destroyed; the giblet pie also suffered so much from the collision, that Mr. Wilson refused to have any thing to do with it. After a good deal of explanation amongst the parties, and a good deal of laughter amongst auditors, M. de Blois agreed to pay for the pie, and Mr. Wilson generously paid for the loss of the Emperor.—*London paper.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

From Levy's Prices Current of Saturday last.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 30th ultimo, of Louisiana and Mississippi 9082 bales; North Alabama and Tennessee 4728; Arkansas 589; together 14,399 bales. Cleared in the same time, 11,945—making an addition to stock of 2454, and leaving on hand, inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared on the 5th inst., a stock of 72,895 bales. The market appears to be in suspense; holders, in anticipation of receiving favorable news from England, are yet firm in their demands, while buyers remain inactive, in consequence of the advance in freights, fearing that the [illegible] will not justify [illegible] prices.

Liverpool Classified.

[illegible] Sales of the week [illegible] bales, including [illegible] for export and [illegible] on speculation, [illegible] in avoid damage, and [illegible] of higher rates. Cheap [illegible] remaining [illegible] than last week.

Middlings on plantation, about 12 miles from the city, has been sold at 20 cts per gallon—several lots of [illegible] price up the former rate, 10 cents, [illegible] to be [illegible] cent; she demand always good. Chaff the week [illegible] had sold 428 bales.

TOBACCO.—The inspection of last week has been better than usual, and has eventuated in several sales, amounting to 200 hhds. Having tried what is called them we quote a lot of 200 hhds. [illegible] and fair proportion at 2½, 3½, and 4 cents. Stocks week, 198 hhds.—Arrived, 664.

FLOUR has declined, and sales were made at $4 25—but in consequence of news received on the 9th inst. from Havana, at noon immediately to $6.40 and none are were found at that price; at this moment it is somewhat uncertain what the article is exactly worth; we quote $5.50 per bbl. The stock is moderate. Arrived this week 6142 bbls.

PORK has met a fair demand at an advance on former rates—we quote last sales of mess inspected at $11.75, and prime do. $9.75 per bbl. in cargo there is very little doing, we quote it at 7 dollars. Arrived this week 4780 bls. and 289,040 lbs. in bulk.

LARD is comparatively scarce, and the demand is increasing—it sells at 7 cents per lb. generally, but a good article has obtained 7½. Arrived this week 4786 keg.

WHISKEY has come in rather more abundant this week than for some time past. We quote last sales at 36 & 37 cents per gallon, with quite a fair demand. Arrived this week 1517 bbls.

FREIGHTS.—A ship has been taken up at ¾d per lb. for cotton to Liverpool, and another at 1¼ cent per lb. for cotton to Havre. Other first class American vessels refuse these in anticipation of higher rates, while those that are despatch. Coastwise, we quote as last week, though there is a tendency to improvement.

New York, March 28.—*Cotton*—The demand was less active; prices however remained about the same. We notice sales of 1060 bales, of which 1000 were Upland at 8½ a 11; 300 Mobile at 11 a 11½; 250 Florida at 10½ a 11; and some New Orleans at 11½ a 12.

Rice.—The demand is very moderate without change of prices.

By the Manchester, at New York.

Liverpool, Feb. 15.—The state of Cotton last week were on a scale corresponding to those of the week previous, viz. 485 S. I. at 10½ a 11; Stained at 6 a 8½; 9026 Upland at 5¾ a 7½; 20 at 7¼; 2626 Orleans at 5¾ a 7½; 50 at 8½; 1668 Alabama at 6¼ a 6; 7897 Brazil at 6¼ a 9; 1200 Egyptian at 7¼ a 9; 111 W. India at 4¾ a 5½; 2650 E. India at 2½ a 5.—Total 24,472.

Speculators assisted the market during the week by taking about 3000 bales of American and 3000 Brazils, and exporters 3000 E. India; the market had an upward tendency throughout the week, and at the close of it an advance of a per lb. was generally obtained; the speculator's inquiry for Brazils was owing to accounts from Pernambuco, of a deficiency in the exports from thence, and that description may be considered ¼ a ½ per lb higher.

Thus far this week, there has been a steady demand; though less extensive than last week, and the sales during the past four days are about 22,000 bales, of which 3000 are on speculation; the previous currency is fairly established, but it may be observed, that from the light stock of American descriptions held by importers, the market is chiefly influenced by speculative holders, who are now able to realize a profit of ¼ up to ½ per lb upon their former purchases. The import last week was 7670 bales.

Our Cotton market possesses a very interesting, and rather unusual character at the present moment. The import continues to be quite unequal to the amount of the consumption, and our stock has experienced a farther and large reduction since the 31st ult. leaving the market in that situation which exposes the value to sudden change by any determined operations on the part of either the trade or speculators. Indeed it is probable that, but for the continued existence of the spasmodic cholera in this country, and the uncertainty which even yet prevails as to the passing of the reform bill, together with the dread of the consequences which may arise from its rejection, this article would have been the subject of strong speculative enterprise, grounded on the fact that the stocks, in proportion to the consumption, are less than they have been for many years past, and that, under such circumstances, the value must rise accordingly.

That the trade have some apprehension on the score of supply, appears from the extent of business done of late, and advancing prices. Within the last two weeks, the sales altogether have been 50,000 bags, of which only 9000 have been taken by speculators, consisting of 6000 American, and 2000 Brazil, and 1500 East India for exportation. Up to this day the sales of the present week are extensive, no less than 3 to 4000 bags each day, including speculative operations; and we consider the value now to be on American generally ¼d. per lb and Brazil fully ¼d. per lb. more than was given in our quotations of the 31st ult. This morning the inquiry is steady, the quantity offering scanty, and prices very firm.

By the ship Macon at Savannah, March 29.

Extract of a letter, dated Havre, 13th February 1832.

We confirm our last communication of the 10th. Our stock this day, does not exceed 22,000 bales of all sorts of cotton, but we must say that 20 or 25 cargoes are expected by the first change of wind; we think, however, that our present prices, which are very firm, are no more susceptible of a decline. Our quotations are from 74 a 80 per low qualities and 84 a 92 for fair choice lots of uplands. Several parcels from the cargo of the Cyrus Butler of your place, have been sold at 88 a 89 francs.

Rice is selling from 25 a 24 francs.

The committee of finances has recommended to the government, to increase the duties on your cotton 10 francs per 100 kilos, which would be 11 francs with the 10 per cent; and many persons think that it will take place, and be put in force on the 1st of June next; if our government is so ill-advised, as to resort to such a measure, we would be the first to induce your's to retaliate it by increased duties on French goods. We will write you again on this subject.

From the Prices Current.

Havre, 13th Feb.—*Cotton.*—We have experienced, during the past week, a lively and active demand for this article, principally in the new crop, uplands, in which we may note an advance of 1 centime per ½ ko—Louisianas and other kinds have undergone no variations. In general the article has been firm at our quotations.

The sales of the week consist of 5057 bales as follows: 1044 Louisiana, at 84 a 101; 3816 Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee, 70 a 86; and 197 Bahia, 95 a 108; those prices duty paid. The imports have only been 2189 bales; 2031 from Louisiana, and 158 bales Sea Islands.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

Havre, Feb. 14, 1832.

There has since been a brisk demand for Cottons and a small advance, say from 1 to 2 centimes, principally on ordinary Uplands (from 82a85c.) and the finest quality of Louisiana. This rise has probably been caused, as we anticipated, by the confidence in an augmentation in the duties. Our stock of Cottons to-day hardly exceeds 20,000 bales.

Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Lewis, Pike, Antwerp,	W & J Montgomery
Ship Crown, Smith, Liverpool,	A Lockhart & co
Ship Florida, [illegible],	P Laidlaw
Brig Socorro, Terres, Havana,	Rivas and Peryado
Brig [illegible]tanza, Merrillo, Havana,	J. Frutz
Schr Mexico, Hutton, Mobile,	Haynes and Geddes
Schr Joseph, Dormthes, Campeachy,	F. Tio
Schr Paramount, Toby, Norfolk,	Harrod and Quarles
Scer Atrevido, Jover, Havana,	Lizardi Brothers.

ARRIVED.

Towboat Post Boy, Wales, from the Passes, having towed to sea, brigs Montpilier and Margaret—brought up packet ship Kentucky, Dennis, from New York; schooner Peruvian, Sears, from Port au Prince, and sloop Washington, Chester, from Barasoria. Left S W Pass on the 6th at 10 A M; a packet ship running down for the Bar; supposed to be the Russell; nothing in sight; ship Dublin Packet below the Fort; brig Governor King at the Fort; brig Cahoosse Coutee, above the Fort.

Steamer Shark, Howrin, towed to sea ships Huntsville and Woodburry, brig Authentic and polacre Virgin de Gracia—towed up ship Russell, brig Attakapas, schrs Baltic and Pearl. Left the Bar on Saturday—reports nothing off except the Essex.

Ship Russell, Beauvais, New-York, to Barstow & Adams—cargo to sundry.

Ship Kentucky, Dennis, from New York, to W J Hewes—Cargo to Thompson and Grant; Yorke, Macalester and co; Foster and Hutton; Stetson and Avery; B Levy; G Bruler; J Linton; White and co; Lee, Walton and co; Livandais, Chrobonet and co; J Mager; Tourne & Beckwith; M Walten; J A Merle and co; Barstow and Adams; W F and E B Hyde and co; Lockhart and Arrot; F. Gillet & co; Hyde and Goodrich; J W Zachrie and co; & sundry others.

Schr Peruvian, Sears, from Port au Prince, to A D Grove—cargo, 800 bags coffee to the consignee, and order.

Schr Wetree was to leave Port au Prince on the 24th, and American Flower on the 23d.

Schr St. Ann, from the coast, with sugar and mololasses.

Sloop Washington, Chester, from Brasoria, with cotton, &c. to order.

Steamer Geo. Washington, McKnight from Louisville—cargo flour, whiskey, bacon, pork, yarns bale rope, bagging, tobacco, etc. to T. L. Caldwell, E R Springer, Bell and Buchanan; Allain, Perrault, and Allain; P and W C Bowers; Wallace, Lambeth and Pope; Yorke, Macalister and co. and others—several passengers.

Steamer Beaver, Kimball, from Natchitoches, with cotton, deer and peltry, under charge of Messrs. Laurin and O'Daniel. Reports [illegible] Rivarde, [illegible] J Hagan, [illegible] J Dick, [illegible] N O Cantrelle, [illegible] R Lee, [illegible] Valant, Carter, Dale, Lalonde, [illegible] and Messrs. Dick & co [illegible]

[illegible] Steamer Cassius, from Louisville, with [illegible] Knox, Bridge and Ferris, Morton and co; A Fox, Westrand co, and Chapman, Collin and co, 40 passengers.

Steamer Apollo, Butler, from Maysville, with dour, whiskey, pork, lard, flour, tobacco, hams, etc. to Yorke, McCallister and co; W Tufts and co; J Linton; [illegible] and others.

Steamer Farmer, Corell from Louisville, with flour, bacon, pork, whiskey, etc. to Stetson & Avery; Allbert, Lockhart and Arrott, and others—22 cabin & 26 deck passengers.

MEMORANDA.

Hence on Charleston, 30th March, brig Dunscombe, Spurlings 10 days from the Balize—in distress, bound to Baltimore—having experienced a severe squall from NW to NE during which carried away the main and foremast, lost the foretopsail, top gallantsails, fore-topmast staysail, jib, spencer, and all other gaffs.

Cleared at Charleston, 30th, schr. Phoenix, Spicer, for this port.

Cleared at Boston, for this port, 22d ult. brig Harvest, Drinkwater.

Sailed from Baltimore, for this port, 20th, schr. Dorchester, Salter.

Sailed from Charleston, March 30, schr Phoenix, Spicer, for this port. Arrived at Baltimore on the 27th, brig Independence, Tilden, from New York.

CAMP STREET THEATRE.

Mr. Cooper's benefit, and last appearance. On which occasion Mr. Holland has lent his powerful aid.

On Monday, April 9th, will be combined Shiel's popular play of DAMON AND PYTHIAS. Damon, Mr. Cooper.

After which, a selected portion of the SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Sir Peter Teazle, Mr. Cooper. Charles Surface, Mr. Caldwell.

The whole to conclude with the laughable farce of the Two Gregories; *or, where did the money come from?* Gregory, Mr. Holland.

☞ Mr. Holland's last night on Tuesday, in *Joan of Arc.*

NATCHITOCHES CATHOLIC CHURCH LOTTERY.

Drawing of the fifth class for 1832.

11-8-12-21.

april 9 J. B. FAGET: Manager.

NOTICE.—The subscriber being about to leave the state, notifies the public that Mr. Fergand, jr. is entrusted with his affairs.

New Orleans, 31 March, 1832.

ap 9 FRANCIS ROBOUAM.

THE HYDROCONION or SHOWER BATHS.—The subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public, that he is about opening his establishment, in Bourbon street, between St. Anne and Dauphine sts., where Vapour, Sulphureous, and Aromatic Baths can be had. The entrance to the Baths, is through the corridor.

GICQUEL.

a9

COURT OF PROBATES.—*Sale by the Register of Wills.*—On Tuesday, May 8, 1832, I shall expose for sale, at the New Exchange Coffee House, at 12 o'clock, on account of the succession of the late Marie Louise Encalada, widow of Charles Pelleteau, the following slaves and property, to wit:

1. Rose, an African negress, aged about 30 years, washer and tolerable cook.

2. Louise, a Creole negress, aged about 18 years, cook, washer and house servant.

3. Dominique, alias Risquetout, a negro, aged about 40 years, a field hand.

4. The undivided half of a piece of ground, situated on the first island of Barataria, in the parish of Jefferson, at about eight leagues from New Orleans, fronting on Bayou Barataria or Ouachita River; the said land starts from the point of the Bayou Aux Oies, and extends to a bound which forms its lower limit; said land together with the buildings erected on that part occupied by the heirs of Pelleteau, measures about 81 arpents front on Bayou Barataria or Ouachita River, by 40 arpents in depth, the measure is not guaranteed. It will be sold as it is, that is to say, bounded in part on Bayou Barataria or Ouachita River, on the right by the Bayou Aux Oies, and on the left by the bound above mentioned. Also, 6 head of Horned Cattle and a large Pirogue.

CONDITIONS.—The slaves 1/3 cash, and the balance at 8 and 12 months credit; the land situated on Barataria, at 6 and 12 months credit, in notes satisfactorily endorsed, with mortgage until final payment. The cattle and pirogue, cash.

By order of the Court.

MARTIN BLACHE, Register.

N. B.—The acts of sale to be passed before H. Pedesclaux, Notary Public, at the cost of the purchasers.

april 9

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, by the hon. Chs. Gayarré, presiding judge of the city court, I shall expose for sale, on Saturday the 21st of April, at 4 o'clock, on the premises, new Levee between, Poydrass and Girod street, a billard table, chairs, tables, the contents of a bar room, benches, jars, and sundry other articles of furniture. Seized at the suit of L. M. Mallein.

L. DAUNOY, Marshal.

april 9

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, by the hon. Chs. Gayarré, presiding judge of the city court, I shall expose for sale on Wednesday the 9th of May next, at 12 o'clock, at noon, at Hewlett's coffee house, corner of St. Louis and Chartres streets, a certain lot of ground and the buildings thereon, situate at the Bayou bridge. Seized at the suit of Bridge and Vose.

L. DAUNOY, Marshal.

april 9

$50 REWARD.—Was left on the levee by Steamer Volant, on Friday the 30th inst. a Trunk, marked on a piece of linen, nailed over the lock, J R & R G Thibodauxville, containing 8 Angola hunting coats, half dozen fancy vests, half dozen do., one dozen jackets, six pair common pantaloons, six dozen highlander playing cards, four dozen merry andrews do., and two dozen combs. The above reward will be given on delivery of the Trunk and contents to steamer Volant, or Messrs. Tourné & Beckwith, 15 New Levee.

april 9

AT NO. 45, CANAL-ST.

MESSRS. GEYER & CHAPMAN continue to teach practical writing in the shortest time possible. Their plan of instructing is the result of years of experience in the art of teaching this useful science. It embraces all the movements of carstairs, and much in the way of taste and style not to be found in that author. Classes of Ladies and Gentlemen attended daily. Hours of attendance, for Gentlemen, from 1-2 past 6 A. M. and from 4 to 9 P. M. Ladies from 12 to 3 P. M. Ladies who prefer can receive lessons at their respective residences. Numerous specimens of those who have already taken lessons are to be seen at their Academy—where Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call.

a2

BRANDY, RUM & GIN—10 half pipes Signette Brandy; 2 pipes Otard do; 5 hhds Jamaica Rum; 5 pipes Gin, handglass, just received and for sale by

FOSTER & HUTTON, 77 Canal street.

LANDING from ship John Sargeant, Carts, drays and wheelbarrows, for sale by

mar 27 SAM C. BELL, 21 Canal st.

PIG LEAD, for sale by J. MAGER.

march 21

30 Bbls. Old Monongahela Whiskey, for sale by

march 20 DUCROS & MORPHY.

B. BUISSON, Surveyor for the Parish of Jefferson, keeps an office in Chartres street, at the corner of Canal, above the store of John Pendergrast, and in the Nun's faubourg, Pacanier's street, where he will receive any orders for plans and surveys. mar 9

WANTED, a negro woman who is a good cook, she must come well recommended. Apply at No. 09, corner of Custom house and Bourbon sts. a7-3t

MAYORALTY OF NEW-ORLEANS.

THE price of fresh flour being this day $5 75 per barrel, according to the tariff, the Bakers must give, during the ensuing week, 43 ounces of bread for a bit.

april 7

ENGLISH PAINTS & SAIL NEEDLES.—58 kegs best Verdigris, green paint; 3000 sail needles, assorted sizes, for sale on board the brig Nimrod, or by (a7) STETSON & AVERY.

SHAVED DEER SKINS, for sale by

april 4 J. MAGER.

FOR CINCINNATI, PITTSBURG. The fast running steamer SENECA, Captain Howell, will leave as above for freight or passage, apply on board, or to

YORKE MACALESTER & CO.

FOR HAVRE.—The A. 1. fast sailing ship CLIFTON, Richard Baker, master, will sail on the 20th instant, and can accommodate a few passengers. Apply on board, or to

TURNER & BECKWITH, 62 Tchoupitoulas street.

FREIGHT FOR BALTIMORE.—The bulk of 850 barrels to be had at No. 65, Camp street.

april 9

NEW LINE OF PACKETS FOR NEW YORK.

The ships of this line will sail from New Orleans on the 8th and 22d of each month, and from New York on the 1st and 16th, each month (Sundays excepted) during the season, viz:

Ship Alabama, H. Greenleaf, master, to sail April 8th,
Ship Kentucky, E. S. Dennis, master, to sail April 23d
Ship Illinois, R. Waterman, master, to sail May 8th,
Ship Talma, T. Buckner, master, to sail May 22d,
Ship Tennessee, G. Fowler, master, to sail June 8th.

☞ The above are all ships of the first class—were built in New York—are commanded by men well experienced in the trade, and have extensive and elegant accommodations for passengers.

april 7 WM. G. HEWES, No. 9 Camp st.

FOR TAMPICO.

The fast sailing coppered and copper fastened schr. ELIZA THOMAS, Captain Delano, will sail, positively on Wednesday next, the 11th inst., for freight or passage, apply at No. 104, Royal street.

(ap 7) TUYES & CO.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

The copper fastened, coppered and very fast sailing Baltimore built schooner HALCYON, capt. Saywood, will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage, apply on board, lower side of the ferry, or to

(ap 7) HARRISON, BROWN & CO.

FOR NEW YORK—Positively on the 20th.

Louisiana and New York line.

The new and elegant ship LOUISVILLE, capt. Price, is now loading, and will sail as above. For freight or passage, apply on board, opposite the vegetable market, or to

FOSTER & HUTTON, 77 Canal street.

april 6

FOR HAVRE—*Passage only.*

The French ship MONTESQUIEU, capt. Cornell, will leave on the 15; for passage, having good accommodations, apply to the captain on board, or to

(ap 4) V. ROUMAGE.

FOR MOBILE.

The packet schooner LOUISIANA, A. Smith, master, is now ready to take freight, and will have despatch. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board at the basin, or to

TOURNE & BECKWITH, 15 New Levee.

april 4

UNION BANK OF LOUISIANA.—Books to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of the Union Bank of Louisiana, according to the terms of the act of incorporation, will be opened on Thursday, 26th April, inst., at No. 83, Royal street, and continue opened every day thereafter, between 10 o'clock, a. m., and 3 p. m., for five ensuing months, under the superintendence of

J. W. OAKEY,
M. MORGAN,
D. BOULIGNY,
M. DURALDE,
E. J. FORSTALL,

Managers appointed by the Governor and Senate.

New Orleans, april 6

Extract from the act of incorporation.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the owners of real estate situated in the State of Louisiana, and who are citizens thereof, shall be the only persons entitled to subscribe, and shares so subscribed, shall be transferable only to such owners until after four years, when they shall be transferable to any owner of real estate in this state, whether citizen or not, provided, however, that to secure the capital or interest of said bank, mortgage shall be given to the amount of four millions of dollars on property situated in the city of New Orleans and its suburbs.

Sec. 8. *Be it further enacted, &c.* That to secure the payment of the capital and interest of said bonds, the subscribers shall be bound to give mortgage to the satisfaction of the direction on property to be in all cases at least equal to the amount of their respective stock, which mortgages may bear on cultivated lands and slaves, on lots with houses or other edifices yielding a revenue. That the said mortgages may also be created on lands not cultivated but susceptible of cultivation, and on vacant lots; Provided, that no more than one fifth of the stock of each stockholder may be secured by mortgage on unimproved lands not included in any plantation, and on vacant lots in the city and suburbs of New Orleans. No mortgage on slaves alone shall be received. That when a mortgage shall be offered on lands and slaves the value of the land shall be equal to least two thirds of the stock for which the mortgage shall be given. That houses and other buildings mortgaged to the bank, shall always be insured against the risk of fire, and the policy of insurance transferred to the said institution, but it shall not be necessary to insure buildings on plantations.

That no mortgage shall be received on a brick house or other brick buildings for more than one half of its value; and on a frame house for more than one fourth its value. That no one shall be permitted to subscribe until he shall deliver to the commissioners a notarial act of sale, or patents or certificates of confirmation from the said commissioners of the United States, or partition sales and adjudications by a decree of a court of justice verified according to law, or such other evidence of title to the property proposed as a guarantee to the bank, as may be deemed satisfactory to said commissioners or directors. That property already mortgaged may be received as guarantee; Provided, that the direction shall first deduct from the whole value of the property at least twice the amount of said mortgages, and then grant such only on the excess remaining after such deduction; Provided, however, the mortgage existing on said property shall not prevent the board of said bank from receiving them as security for stock when the sum to be loaned is to be employed in the extinguishment of said mortgages.

TO LET.—That beautiful one story house, situate on Royal, between St. Phillip and Dumaine, opposite Mr. Joseph Pihé, apply to

april 6-3t F. A. BLANC.

TO LEASE—Two commodious and agreeable brick houses, situate in the city, for one or more years. For further information, apply at this office.

april 6-3t

TO LET by the year, that large establishment, well known as a boarding house or hotel, on the corner of Gravier and Tchupitoulas streets, fronting the latter, and over the store occupied by Messrs. McLeod and Campbell. The back buildings are extensive and provided with cistern and pump in the yard. Also, two stores of counting rooms, No. 30, Magazine, and 32, Gravier streets. Apply to

SAML. P. MORGAN & CO.

april 4 43 Camp street, up stairs.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—59 hhds. prime Sugar, and 50 bbls. Molasses, landing this morning, opposite Custom House street, and for sale by

april 4 FOSTER & HUTTON, 77 Canal st.

CANVASSED HAMS.—31 hhds. Cincinnati cured hams, of a superior quality, now landing and for sale by STETSON & AVERY,

april 4 31 Camp street.

COFFEE.—200 bags fine green Havana Coffee, landing from schr Temple, and for sale by

april 2—3t A. QUERTIER & BOUTIN.

TILES.—40,0000 hack and square Tiles, landing from ship Walhalla, and for sale by

april 3—3t A. QUERTIER & BOUTIN.

1170 COILS best Kentucky Hale Rope, and 50 pieces best Kentucky Bagging, for sale by FOSTER & HUTTON,

a3 77 Canal street.

WINES, &c.—The subscribers have received per late arrivals from Havre, and offer for sale, 100 boxes sparkling Burgundy, of superior quality, and now much used in Europe in preference to Champayne wine; 50 baskets superior Champayne wine;