THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY, BY JEROME BAYON.

STATE PRINTER.

THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED."

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 1834.

FOR GOVERNOR:

J. B. DAWSON.

☞ *Things to be remembered at the Polls.* ☜

Remember, that Edward D. White voted in favor of a law, calculated to bring distress and ruin upon the great flourishing interest of our State.

Remember, that we sent him to Congress to advocate our rights, and to represent our wants.

Remember, that he sold the one and mocked at the other.

REMEMBER, that John B. Dawson was raised among us—that we have grown up together, from infancy in this province to an independent State—that he never deceived the confidence of his fellow-citizens—in short, that he has ever been respected as a gentleman, loved as a man, and honored as a judge.

SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT:

B. MARIGNY.

For Congress:—1st District, CH. GAYARRE,
" 2d " JAMES BRADFORD,
" 3d " J. WALKER.

The mail received yesterday was one antecedently due. Washington papers to the 15th have been received at Mobile. The contents are devoid of interest.

The absence of any thing in the shape of news, will account for the meagre appearance of this day's paper.

By advices from Arcona, we learn that it was current there that the King of Naples had agreed to grant a constitution to his subjects.

From the Covington Chronicle.

Mr. Editor:—I have for some time past observed a disposition on the part of the Louisiana Advertiser, to create dissensions and differences in the Dawson ranks, not by a fair and open opposition, not by a calm investigation, and dispassionate discussion of the respective merits and qualities of the candidates, but by mean, false and dastardly insinuations that the Dawson party is neither more nor less than a "Custom-house coterie."

In his paper of the 10th inst., that gentleman alludes to Honor the Collector of the Customs, and calls him the leader of the Dawson party. Trifling and mean as this insinuation is, is it true? No; the Dawson party, as he calls it, is not a clan; they acknowledge no chief and bow to no leader. Although they would be glad to find that men, as patriotic as the custom-house officers, agreed with them in opinion, although they would take an honest pride in having their ranks men of such unswerving principle, who, from the rectitude of their conduct, have been from the walks of private life, to hold responsible situations of trust under the federal government; yet even this were not the case, it would be the same to them—they exercise a freeman's prerogative in a freeman's manner, and in the manner in which that right was intended to be exercised—they will give their votes to him whom they deem most worthy, without regard to the votes or the wishes of the men. But does that gentleman himself believe the story which he has thus dared to promulgate? No; I will do him the justice to say he knew the falsehood of these insinuations, even at the very moment he uttered them. He knew, I will that the citizens of Louisiana, were not such as he represents them; he knew that they were not a "custom-house coterie;" he knew that they were not in the habit of forming cabals; he knew that from no motives of a selfish party interest could they be induced to sacrifice their country's welfare; he knew that the men upon whom, according to his own account, he has, for eighteen years, been dependant for his daily bread, were honest men, men of great hearts, and integrity of purpose; he knew that they were far less remarkable for their devotion to their count y, than for the liberality of their dispositions; that it was their peculiar characteristic that they were prodigal of their own property; that they were as noted for purity of heart, as for great violent temper; and yet, knowing all this, he has had the unblushing effrontery to assert the reverse.

Finding that he was engaged in a weak and tottering cause, he has had recourse to weak and desperate measures, like a drowning man, who grasps at a straw, lest he should sink." For the sake, as he foolishly imagines, of advancing the interest of his party, he has coined this falsehood, with the vain hope that he would be able to palm it upon the public for truth.

Leaving out of the fact for a moment, what by the way is not the fact, that it is, as he would insinuate, but dares not assert, an approach to Dawson that the officers of the custom house are in his favor; still, let me ask, is it any reason why honest men should withdraw their support from an individual, if the officers, less honest than themselves, had agreed to support him also? No sir, the people are not to be thus cajoled; they are conscious of the rectitude of their intentions, and will not be led astray from the path of duty by the intrigues of others may tread in the same path, or be influenced by motives which may be imputed to them, by those who have no connexions through the medium of their own minds. Men of honor and feeling must that cause be, whose votaries are driven to resort to measures like these to gain their ends. Politics indeed, must he be, to whom no objection can be raised, save that he is supported by honest men, by citizens and devoted patriots. In his animadversions, the gentleman reminds me of the ancient fable of the scorpion and the frog, who, unable to discover any fault in the goddess Minerva, complained of the creaking of her slippers, and accused Minerva because her house was not moveable.—Like the frog, Momus was driven with contempt from the Court of Heaven. What does this Editor deserve from us, who, like Momus, does the gentleman make use of these insinuations? Weak as I acknowledge that he is, I cannot think that he so misguided, as to believe that he was assisted by the vain hope that he would, by such a course of conduct, aid the cause which he has espoused: a cause which I will remark, is that of an honest man, and one worthy of a better advocate. Mr. White is a person for whom I entertain high feelings of honor and regard; he is, himself a gentleman, and will not thank the editor of the Advertiser, for the course which he has pursued. *He* would not descend to such. He is supported, also, by honest men, who would discountenance such measures. The presumption is that the editor of that journal, even at the time he wrote, was aware that by such a course of conduct he could not advance, and might injure the cause of Mr. White; and what is the natural inference to be drawn from this supposition? Is it not that he wishes to curry favor with those who may be inimical to the collector, and whom he, probably, supposes are able, if they but have the inclination, to advance his own private interest? Mr. Gordon has, I presume, many enemies, as every man of character, every man worthy of friendship must have, and among them I have no doubt, many personal enemies, who are at the same time upright, high minded and honorable men. Is it not a fair inference that he wishes to gain the favour of some of these, or is he himself, personally inimical to the collector? Since I have been compelled to advert to this theme, upon which so much of late, been said, I would remark that; in addition to personal enemies, Mr. Gordon may, by virtue of his office, have acquired others whom he has prevented from defrauding the revenue. He may have gained the ill will of some from the purity of his character, and the integrity of his character, and the integrity of his conduct, because he feels himself bound to abide by his oath of office; because, when placed upon a post that requires watchfulness and vigilance, he will not slumber, he is unwilling to close his eyes; because, while he holds that station, he is determined that no man shall violate the custom house laws with impunity. I do not mean to insinuate that the editor of the Advertiser, or any of his friends as an one, is in the contrary. I do not believe that that gentleman has ever had any thing to do with the custom house, its regulations, or the revenue laws; but, I do say, that if he wishes to excite an interest against the Dawson party, by the use of tools like the last he has resorted to base, mean, and degrading measures; and, in identifying the friends of Dawson with any "*Custom House coterie*," he has asserted that which is false: they are in no manner united: they are distinct and separate. The custom house officers may be in favor of general Dawson; I know not whether they are, or are not, but for my own part I shall be happy to learn that they are, for they are high-minded and honorable men; some of them I know personally, with the character of almost all of them I am acquainted, and so far as I know them I should be proud to hail them as my friends.

But this is not the case with the friends of Dawson generally. Except in the city of New Orleans, the custom house officers are almost entirely unknown to them, either personally, or by character. The friends of Dawson are identified with no party, they acknowledge no chief, no leader, they are governed, not by prejudices in White, but by preferences for Dawson; and, in giving their votes, they will be influenced by no motives of fear, of favor, affection, or alliance to any party, or any chief. I speak the universal voice of this section of the country, and of the friends of Dawson throughout the state of Louisiana, when I say that they are not identified or allied with any "Custom House coterie," or any party whatsoever.

A DAWSON MAN.

Washington Parish, La. April 24, 1834.

The National Intelligencer states that the committee appointed by the Speaker, by order of the House of Representatives, to inquire into the administration of the Bank of the United States, and its Branches, consists of seven (not nine) gentlemen, as follows:

Mr. Thomas, of Maryland, Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts, Mr. Muhlenburg, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Mason, of Virginia, Mr. Ellsworth, of Connecticut, Mr. Mann, of New-York, and Mr. Lytle of Ohio.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.

NAVAL.—On Monday last the U. S. sloop of war Falmouth, Capt. Wm. A. Spencer, Commander, arrived here from Norfolk. On the following, the U. S. sloop of war St. Louis, Capt. Thos. M. Newell, Commander, arrived here from a cruise. They are both preparing for sea. The St. Louis is 14 days from Jamaica, parted company with the Vandalia on the 13th inst. off Cape St. Antonio, bound to Havana, all well on board. The St. Louis left Carthagena on the 8th inst., the French were expected to sail on the 15th inst. in consequence of there not being such an sufficient reparation made for the insult lately offered to the French Consul.—Several merchants of this place, apprehensive for the safety of their property, sent considerable amounts of specie by the St. Louis to Jamaica.

We are told that the "great" Mr. Clay has made the President a despot—that the "purse and the sword" have been placed in his hands, and that it is in vain to search for the treasury of the nation.

From the earnest manner in which the foregoing assertions are made, one not conversant with the history of our country would suppose that we were on the brink of an abyss, from which we could not possibly extricate ourselves. But reader, recollect that it is all a fancy sketch. Andrew Jackson has no more power in his hands than was wielded by his predecessors, nor than Clay or Calhoun would have, should either of them be fortunate enough to succeed him. The treasury of the nation is no more now under his control than formerly. It is in the vaults of the State Banks, subject to any disposition that Congress may choose to make of it.

All the "hue and cry" about the "powers that be—of expelling the Goths from the capitol"—of restoring the government to its pristine purity—is but a device of the enemy to divert you from the path of your duty. We say, let the people from every quarter arise. Let them call on their public servants for a faithful account of their stewardship. Let them in an audible voice inform those who are not mere representing them in high places, not to hold on with a deadly grasp to power wrongfully possessed. Let them do this we say, and the sentinel on the watch-tower will soon proclaim that "all's well." The habiliments of woe will then be exchanged for the garments of joy.—(Mer.-(Ala.) Adv.

Great sympathy has lately been professed for "the Merchants." They have been called a most honorable and high minded class of men. Who doubts it? None we presume would be so rash. Yet why all this false affectation for those who have heretofore been denominated *aliens* to true Southern feeling? Has it been thrown out as a *feeler*, or is it a fondness that arises from a recollection of virtuous deeds? If dictated by motives like the first, it will avail nothing—if by those of the latter, we trust they will be received in a spirit of reciprocity, by those to whom "sympathy" has been profered.

There is, however, one material difference between the opposition of the merchants to the administration, and that of those persons who are endeavoring to unite them in a common cause. It is this: the merchants have always been in favor of the United States Bank, because, as they say, it has a tendency to facilitate commerce, and have never attempted to conceal the important fact, that their object in wishing to have the deposites restored, was to recharter the Bank. Now, how different has been the course of the latter mentioned class. They in one breath tell you that they are opposed to the institution, and will, when a suitable time arrives, go against it; which, when properly dissected, means that they wished the deposites restored, that the same scenes of distress, which the country is said to have underwent already, might be acted over again. This to many would look like an "experiment" itself."

LIVERPOOL, March 14.

The news from Spain is as unsatisfactory as ever. The Queen Regent's private conduct is a topic of general and unsparing scandal, but whether deservedly so we are unable to decide. New insurrections are bursting out every day, and the north of Spain is much disturbed.

From Portugal we have no recent or important intelligence. General Saldanha has gained several brilliant and decisive victories over Don Miguel—at least he tells the world so in the *Lisboa Gazette*; but by some miracle or other the dead men take the field again, treat their conquerors very roughly, and are very far from being annihilated. It appears to be a stock-jobbing contest altogether, and will be carried on as long as fools can be duped, simpletons taken in, ormoney raised by fraud or otherwise.

LONDON, March 13.

We have advices from Madrid which furnish us with the following proclamation of the Queen Regent:—

"The commerce of grain into the interior, comprehending exportation, is declared free, and, in consequence, all duties are abolished.

"The importation of flour and foreign grain is prohibited; but is, however, contracted in those provinces where the price of native grain shall not be under 70 reals vellon, and where flour shall not be under 110 reals per quintal, and in places where these prices are maintained during three consecutive weeks in the principal markets of the coast, which will be considered as those of the three provinces of the boundaries.

"The above prices will serve to regulate, and in cases where the importation of foreign grain is allowed, it is to pay for each fanega vellon per quintal on foreign flour, and three reals vellon per fanega for foreign wheat if under a foreign flag. Similar importations in foreign bottoms are exempt from the above duties. The importations from the Balearic Islands are considered as foreign."

It appears, however, from the letters from Madrid, that the fears entertained for the coming crops had been dissipated in consequence of the salutary rains which had fallen in many parts of the peninsula.

DREADFUL CATASTROPHE ON BOARD THE MARTHA, OF LIVERPOOL.

A mysterious loss of life has occurred on board the brig Martha, belonging to Messrs. Lockart and McNeil, Liverpool, which was piloted into our harbor at a late hour on Sunday night. The men state that the vessel, under the command of Captain John Dunmore, a West of England man, arrived at Lagoona, in the Gulf of Mexico, about three months ago, with a cargo of provisions from New Orleans; and, all but two of his men having run away at Lagoona, the Captain there took on board a fresh crew: and having disposed of the cargo to the crews of vessels in the harbor, and having freighted with logwood; sailed for Liverpool on the 1st December, with but a scanty supply of provisions, promising, however to touch at Campeachy. From the day after they left Lagoona, the crew's allowance was diminished; and about three weeks ago, a Swede who was at the helm fell down from exhaustion, produced, it is said, from want of food and ill usage by the captain. He was carried below, and was soon after found dead, one side of him eat n by rats! The mate, William Ridley died on Sunday last, in a similar state of exhaustion. The captain, who was always armed with two brace of pistols, having fallen a victim to the conspiracy, was secured by the rest of the men. So far for one version; for though all the men agree in accusing the captain, they differ in some points. One says that they (the crew) threw the mate overboard on Sunday, when off Kinsale, at the time when he had the rest in bound below, consequently this act could not have been by his directions. Another, that the mate, when below on Tuesday, refused to obey the captain's orders to come on deck, when the captain, at the suggestion of some of the men, went below and made him fast with a rope round the waist; that some of the crew then hauled away to pull him up through the scuttle, and that he died in consequence of some injury thus inflicted. A third report goes, that there was a mutiny on board, headed by the mate. Such are the accounts that we have gleaned.—for their truth or accuracy we vouch not. We have seen the men, who appear exhausted and affected with scurvy, produced by the washing of the salt water while at the pumps. The vessel having experienced very severe weather, and sprung a leak, there were four feet of water in the hold. The only provision she had on board on coming into harbour was 6lbs of rice.

The following individual belonging to the crew were yesterday evening brought into town, and conveyed to the Bridewell, where an investigation into the circumstances connected with this tragical affair was entered upon in the presence of the Mayor and Alderman B. Gibbings:—

Nicholas Daly; American; Wm. Pullen, Bristol; Edward Grave, Whitehaven; Thomas Residen, London; Isaac Lenton, black, Philadelphia; Anthony Charity, Bristol, Italian; George Bennett, Chester; Thomas Cowhig, Kinsale.

As the investigation was strictly private, and as, under present circumstances, any partial publication could only tend to prejudice a question, the decision of which will so soon be referred to a jury, we confine ourselves to a mere narrative of what has been communicated as the facts of the transaction.

The Captain, who is from Dartmouth, is apparently over 50 years of age, strong and of middle stature, and seems composed in his manner.—Cork Constitution.

THEATRE.—On Saturday evening last, *Miss Placide* concluded a very successful engagement in this place. We were much gratified to perceive so large and respectable an audience, drawn together on the occasion of her benefit. It puts to flight the oft reiterated assertion that we are dead to native merit and feel no fostering interest in the appreciation of American genius.

During the period of her engagement, she appeared in the character of Julia in the Hunchback—Elvira in Pizarro—Mrs. Beverly in the Gamester—Mrs. Haller in the Stranger—and, on the evening of her benefit, that of Alice in the Wreck Ashore:—all of which she sustained in such an admirable manner, as on each successive occasion, to elicit from her audience, the most enthusiastic peals of applause.

At her first appearance on our boards, Miss Placide attracted considerable attention, for "historic excellence," had in many instances previously been awarded to her, and therefore she was not unknown to fame.

In the performance of Julia and Elvira, the light of her star greatly increased, but when she came to that of Mrs. Beverly, it burst forth in a blaze of dramatic glory. Never shall we forget her "eye mien and attitude," while listening to the base importunities of Stukely—or when called on by Beverly to give up her "jewels," to secure "a husband's peace." That thrilling exhibition, can never be forgotten by those who witnessed it. In the language of a late writer, "the character and the actor seemed designed for each other,"—the identity was complete.

To us, her playing appears to be the result of much study in practice. She is a neat and classical reader—apparently possessing a perfect knowledge of her author—easy without affectation—dignified without stiffness, and vigorous without rant. At one moment flashing with high resolve, and in another gently bearing her way, with calm and philosophic endurance.

The unaffected eloquence and persuasive simplicity of her colloquial tones—the deferential style of her addresses—connected with her lofty spirit of declamation, gives to her acting a zest that few can boast of. In a quiet, thoughtful, reading part, she seeks no opportunity for display; but when roused by intense interest—or called upon to express the extremes of overwhelming and discordant feelings, there is no one that hears and sees her, but must bear testimony to her unrivalled powers.

It is thus that she "holds the mirror up to nature," and by strictly adhering to its dictates, is enabled to amaze every one present. That do we see

"Those nameless graces which no methods teach,
And which TALENT itself alone can reach."—Ib.

The celebrated pedestrian Peter Hansen Ernest, lately arrived at Ancona from Corfu. He walked with Naupliu to Munich in 24 days, having passed by Croatia, Dalmatia and Turkey, a distance of 650 leagues. On his way he was several times arrested as a spy but was set at liberty on producing his papers.

(*By Authority.*)

AN ACT

For the further assurance of titles to purchasers at judicial sales.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate, and House of Representatives, of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That the purchasers of property at Sheriff's sales, those made by the authority of the Court of Probates, those made by the syndics of insolvent estates and finally those of any kind and description which are made by the authority of justice, may protect themselves from eviction of the property so purchased, or from any responsibility as possessors of the same, by pursuing the rules hereinafter prescribed.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, &c., That it shall be the duty of said purchasers, if the purchase has been made within the limits of the city and parish of New-Orleans, to publish three times in two of the newspapers printed in the city in French and English: or if the sale has been made out of the limits of the parish and city aforesaid, then he shall publish the same for the space of time and in the same language, in the newspaper which is printed nearest to the place where the sale takes place, a monition calling on all persons who can set up any right to the property in consequence of informality in the order, decree, or judgment of the court under which the sale was made, or any irregularity or illegality in the appraisements and advertisements in time or manner of sale, or for any other defect whatsoever to show cause within thirty days from the day the monition is first inserted in the public papers, why the sale so made, should not be confirmed and homologated.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, &c., That this monition shall state the judicial authority under which the sale took place and shall also contain the same description of the property purchased as that given in the judicial conveyance to the buyer, and shall further declare the price at which the object was bought.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted &c., That the clerks of the respective courts from which the orders, decrees or judgments may have issued, and in virtue of which the sales sought to be homologated, have been made, shall on application of the buyer grant this monition in the name of the State, and affix to it the seal of the court.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, &c., That on the expiration of the thirty days mentioned in the second section of this act, the party obtaining the monition, may apply to the judge of the court, out of which said monition issued to confirm and homologate the sale, and it shall be the duty of the judge in case no cause is shewn against the prayer of the monition, to homologate and confirm the judicial sale in question: provided, always, that before he does so confirm it, he shall be fully satisfied that the advertisements have been inserted in the newspapers as already directed, and that the property has been correctly described, and the price at which it was purchased, truly stated: but in case opposition be made to the homologation, and it should appear the sale was made contrary to law it shall then be the duty of the judge to annul it, otherwise to confirm it, as in case no opposition was made.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, &c., That the judgment of the court on the monition aforesaid, shall be in itself conclusive evidence, that the monition has been regularly made, and duly advertised, nor shall any evidence be received thereafter to contradict the same, or to prove any irregularity in the proceeding.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, &c., That the judgment of the court confirming and homologating the sale, shall have the force of *res judicata*, and operate as a complete bar against all persons whether of age, or minors, whether present or absent who may thereafter claim the property sold in consequence of an illegality or informality in the proceeding whether before or after judgment, and the said judgment of homologation shall in all cases be received and considered as full and conclusive proof, that the sale was duly made according to law, in virtue of a judgment or order legally and regularly pronounced on the interests of parties duly represented.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, &c., That nothing contained in this act shall be taken or understood so as to render valid any sale made in virtue of judgment where the party cast was not duly cited to make defence, and that in every case where minors are interested they shall have their recourse on their tutors or curators, if said tutors or curators have improperly neglected to make opposition to the confirmation of the sale of their property.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, &c., That when no opposition is made to the confirmation of the sale, the costs attending the proceedings, shall be paid by the party who prays for the monition; and where opposition is made, the costs shall be borne by the party against whom judgment is rendered.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, &c., That nothing contained in this act shall be construed or taken to authorize the purchaser at a judicial sale, to take possession the same into effect, or to delay the payment of the price for any greater space of time, than is now allowed by law, and in case the said purchaser shall not deem it necessary to use the remedy conferred by this act to assure his title, then the said sale shall have the same effect as is now given to it by the existing laws of the State.

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

Approved, March 10th, 1834.
(Signed) A. B. ROMAN,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Brig Emery, Marshall, Cowes, White & co
Schr New England, Lascomb, Richmond, Harrod & Quackenbush
Schr E O'Brien, Davis, Richmond, L H Gale
Schr Mary, Young, Richmond, G Buckley
Schr Wildoboro, Robinson, Mobile, Master

ARRIVED.

Steamer Pilot, Crowell, fm S W Pass—towed to sea, ships Courier and Sarah Parker—Brought up ship Wm Brown; barque Agness & Ann and schr Joseph. Left the bar Sunday at 6 p m—Outside French ship L Edouard, fm Marseilles; barques David Cannon; brig Swan and several others, names not known.

Steamer Grampus, Pang r from S W Pass, having taken her tow to sea—Brought up ship North America, 38 days fm Liverpool; and ship Congress, 45 days fm Liverpool—Left S W Pass Sunday Evening—Off the bar brig Harper; barque David Cannon; and several others previously reported: passed at Johnstons, brig Exchange. Outside the bar brig Amity, brig Lima; ship Geo Canning; barque Potcher; and several others—ship Pactolus and brig Elbe on the bar.

Steamer Post Boy, fm S W Pass—having taken her tow to sea—Brought up ship Mohawk, fm Havre, sailed 12th March; and brig Hope, from Baltimore. Reports nothing new.

Ship Wm Brown, Taylor, fm Liverpool, 14th March, to Reynolds, Byrne & co—cargo assorted to Bell, Casedy & Taylor; Slee & Byrne; A A Casedy; Reynolds, Byrne & co; Whiting, Slark & co; J G Washington; Harrison, Brown & co; J Labadie; B Booth & co; Hyde & Goodrich; R & J Currelli; V David; A Lockhart & co; A & J Dennistoun & co; Lillie, Patterson & co; Martineau, Crugier & co; and order.

Ship North America, Heath, 38 days fm Liverpool, to the master—cargo salt.

Ship Mohawk, Stevens, fm Havre, (sailed 12th March), in ballast.

Ship Congress, Adams, from Liverpool to the master—cargo, salt, crates, etc to sundries. Sailed on the 24th of Feb.

Barque Agness & Ann, Roebuck fm Liverpool, to A Lockhart & co—cargo 3 bales mdze, 2140 bags salt to A Lockhart & co.

Brig Hope, Gault, from Baltimore, via Norfolk, to Harrison, Brown & co—cargo to N & J Dick & co; Thompson & Grant; Byrne, Ryon & co; A Fisk, Watt & co; Bulitt, Shipp and co; R Layton; E L Tracy; Whiting, Slark & co Stetson & Avery.

Brig Durango, Shannon, from Apalachicola, to E W Gregory; Wilcox & Fearn; and order.

Brig Santa Anna, Vanstappan, 6 days from Tampico with $20,000 specie, and ballast.

Schr Santa Anna, from Plaquemine—cargo 2800 hampers potatoes to the master.

Schr Josefa, Dorantes, from Campeachy, to J Pratts and co—cargo to F Tio.

Schr Phoenix, Spicer, from Key West—cargo to the master and order.

Steamer Friend, Brand, from Ouchita—cargo 15 bales cotton to Brander & Mckenna, 79 A Fisk, Watt & co, 58 P Dubertrand; 41 do 1 box Miramond, O'Duhigg & co; and sundries to R Layton; J H Graham; J Hagan and co—six passengers.

Steamer Vermillion, Dough, from St Martinsville—cargo sugar, cotton, mdze to Murphy and Ducros; Gray, Durrive and co; Miramond, O'Duhigg & co; A Fisk, Watt & co; and others.

Steamer Chesapeake, Griffin, from Natchitoches—cargo 586 bales cotton viz: 66 Bullitt, Shipp & co; 56 Miramond, O'Duhigg & co; and sundries to J Hagan & co, Allain & Dupuessis; W L Robeson & co; J Linton; A Fisk, Watt and co, and others.

Steamer Hibernia, Russell, from Louisville—cargo 40 bbls 1 cask, 87 boxes glassware W T Mayo; 4 waggons 9 W Zacharie & co; 1 box books 346 kegs lard W Bell; 20 hhds tobacco 303 coils rope Brander & McKenna; 3 casks jars H L Webb; 4 bbls deer skins P H Goodwin and sundries to P C Dumont; Wallace, Lambeth & Pope; Tiernan, Cuddy & co; Adams and Buckner; C Williams—passed only 12 flat boats between Louisville and Vicksburg; and very few between Vicksburg and this port.

MEMORANDA.

Schr Phoenix fm Key West, reports: Sailed 21st April—Arrived at Key West 17th schr Martha, fm Charleston, and sailed on the 19th. U. States schr. Experiment, sailed for Havana on the 19th; schr Daniel Webster, to sail for Apalachicola on the 22d: the brig Signet, fm Havana for Hamburg loaded with coffee, which was brought into port by the wreckers, had got her salvage—settled and proceeded on her voyage.

Ship Wm Brown, spoke Br. barque Alaxander, fm Liverpool, for Mobile.

Ship Mohawk, left Havre, March 12th—ship Bolivar discharging—ship Normandie, to sail for New York on the 17th March.

Ship Charles Carroll, for New York, to sail March 24—no other Am. vessel in port.

Ship Champion, for this port, sailed on 19th March.

Barque Euphrates, Emerson, fm Hamburg, soon.

Ship North America, spoke April 6th, lat 26, long 76, brig Austin, Davis, from Trinidad, for New Haven—1500 on the Banks, spoke schr Campian, Bliss, from Nassau, for Tobasco.

WANTED to purchase.—A good Lythographic Press. Apply at this office. apr 29—3t

NEW ORLEANS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION FOR APRIL.

Messrs C Adams, jr. Thos Barrett, Wm Bullitt,
W H Avery, W C Bowers, Glendy Burke,
G D Bordozat,

COMMITTEE OF APPEALS:

Thos. Urquhart, Esq. *President.*
Messrs. J. S. Peters, and J. B. Byrne, *Vice-Presidents.*
Messrs. James Dick, A Quertier,
W L Hodge, A Fisk,
H C Cammack, W Bogart,
By order of the Chamber. CHARLES BRIGGS, Secretary
apr 9

AMERICAN THEATRE:

(CAMP-STREET.)

☞ The Managers respectfully announce to the public that they have arranged with Mr SINCLAIR, Mrs AUSTIN and Mrs KNIGHT, to appear together for a few nights, commencing This Evening.

Miss NELSON as the Country Girl.

THIS EVENING, April 30 h
Will be presented, the splendid Opera of
MASANIELLO
(With all the original music.)

Masaniello, Mr Sinclair
Prince, Mrs Austin
Princess, Mrs Knight

After which, the admired Comedy of the
COUNTRY GIRL.

Sparkish, Mr Field
Peggy, Miss Nelson

☞ ON THURSDAY,
Mr. THORNE'S BENEFIT.

OFFICE OF THE NEW ORLEANS, INS. COMPANY, *April 29th*, 1834.

AT an election on the 28th inst, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year.

Messrs. Ths Urquhart, Jas Ramsay,
Jas H Shepherd, S Hermann, jr.
Wm Nott, L Mihaudon,
F Lizardi, A Boutin.
F. Frey,

And at a meeting of the Board, this day, Mr. Ths Urquhart was unanimously elected President, Aug St Martin, Secretary, and R L Robertson, Inspector. By order.
apr 30 A ST MARTIN, Sec.

THE UNION BANK OF LOUISIANA will purchase Exchange on England at par
april 30 J. B. PERRAULT.

THE undersigned has appointed Mr. P. Huchet Kernion of New Orleans sole Agent for the University of Mo. (Signed) P. J. NERHARGEN.
President.

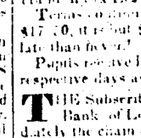
N B Mr Huchet Kernion may be found at corner of Quartier and Rempart No. 196

The editors of the Courier, the Louisiana Advertiser, the Baton Rouge Gazette, the Planter's Intelligencer of Alexandria, and the Courier Reporter are requested to give the above six insertions and to forward their accounts to this office. april 30

THE subscriber takes the liberty to offer his services to the subscribers of the Capital Stock of the Citizens' Bank, to make all researches which may be necessary to complete the titles to be furnished to that institution. To that effect, he will himself attend every registry of notaries, where titles are deposited, either in the city or country, and will use his best exertions to make the searches he may be charged with, expeditiously and satisfactorily.

He will be found at the office of Joseph Cuvillier, Esq. notary public, every day from 9 a m, to 3 o'clock p m.
ap 30 CHARLES BAYON.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.



A mulatto creole named BASIL, belonging to Mr. François Olivier Forestie, planter of the Parish of St John the Baptiste, absented himself from his master's house on the 20th February last. Said slave is about 20 years of age, his size is about 5 feet 4 inches, French measure, and his hand has been burnt by an explosion of powder, he speaks French and a little English. It is believed that he has fled to New Orleans, he presents himself as free and probably look for work as a sugar maker or in any other manner. The above reward will be given to any person bringing him back to his master, or who will secure him in any jail within this State.
ap 30—4t

POSTPONEMENT.

THE STUDY OF YEARS Reduced to AS MANY HOURS.

W. C. DUPERTIS, fencing writing master and teacher of stenography, rooms, Academy 13 Camp st. corner of Gravier street, New Orleans.

Has succeeded with the possible exertions of numerous pupils to engage as pupils, amongst whom many applied for work, but could not be received in consequence of the crowded state of the Academy. With a view of removing the regret of the applicants on that occasion, he has determined to give an opportunity once more to the amateurs generally, but particularly to recent arrangements to continue to receive pupils until the 26th of May next.

The system of instruction, and new pupils can be received at any time before above date,—as my stay at New Orleans is for the purpose of completing such as will engage to attend a given specified time.

☞ "Time is the great of wisdom, is the philosophy."

Demonstrations of the advantages derived by both sexes, old and young, from instruction. Time, a beautiful, expeditious and permanent style of writing applicable to every purpose of life and business, taught to every person who calls forward, even the most backward, in six lessons only, of one hour each. Short Hand in Six Lessons.

Terms reduced to half the usual price, that is instead of $17 50, it is but $8 75. So, we may one exclaim, better late than never!

Pupils received day and evening. ☞ Ladies on their respective days as usual.
ap 30

THE Subscribers to the Capital Stock of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, are requested to forward immediately the chain of their titles, to the office of the undersigned, in order that they may be taken into consideration by the counsels of the Bank.

An authentic copy of the preceding titles, or of the proceedings had, as the case may be as far back as they can be traced, are strictly required, together with a certificate of the Recorder of Mortgages.
P SOULE,
ap 24—3 No 13, St Louis street.

THE assessors appointed for the valuation of taxable property in the 4th district, inform the persons therein concerned, that from this date, the list will be exposed, during ten days, in St Ann street, No 51, for the revisal of those who may have any claim to make.

L MONTEAU,
B PLAUCHE,
O LE BLANC.
ap 29—10t

NOTICE.—Persons having claims against Messrs J S Haydel and M B Haydel, are requested to meet, on Thursday the 1st of May, at half past four o'clock, at the office of Charles Derbigny, Esq, No 57 Toulouse street. ap 29

WANTED—By a young man acclimated, and perfectly acquainted with every branch of the business, a situation in a Drug and Apothecary store. Enquire at this office. ap 29—6t

EXCHANGE on France, for sale by
april 29 J. MAGER.

MADAME ZIMMER.

Professor of the Piano and Harp, already advantageously known in this city, has the honor to inform the public that she has recommenced giving courses of lessons, which she had momentarily suspended in consequence of domestic afflictions. She flatter herself that her method, as well as zeal and exactitude, will recommend her to public patronage. Her residence is in Main st. between Dauphin and Burgundy.
april 29.

COURT OF PROBATES—Estate of the late Pierre Romain—The creditors of this estate are requested to present their bills or claims within the shortest delay to the undersigned, at the office of Theodore Seghers Esq not pub in St Louis street. G. N. ALLARD,
april 29 Test. Executor.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Sunday 13th inst, the negro named MANUEL, aged about 22 years 5 feet 4 inches high, black skin, round face, having scarcely any beard, and a missing tooth on the upper jaw. Said negro was sold among the slaves of Mr. Rafael Toledano. He resided a long time at the Bayou Lafourche
ap 29—3t ANT. FOUCHER, jr.

DETAINED in the jail of the Parish of St James, a negro boy named JACK, aged about 12 or 13 years, who says he belongs to Mr Cunningham, at Donaldsonville

The owner is requested to claim said slave; and pay the expenses agreeably to law.
ap 29 MICHAEL SANSON, Dep sheriff.

THE subscriber has received by the brig Vernon, from Bordeaux, and offers for sale,
Montferrant Wine, in casks,
Ditto in cases, of Pichon Longueville,
Ditto of Leoville and Haut-Brion,
ALSO—Fine baskets of Champaign. The whole of a superior quality.
april 22 J. M. FORTIER.

MISSISSIPPI Bank notes purchased by
april 19 J DEBERS & R ST. JOHNS & Co.

PIG lead, 2,000 for sale on the Levee, by
april 14 J MAGER.

IN PRESENTING A NEW ATTRACTION!

LE BLANC'S

Two grand moral paintings of

ADAM & EVE

AND THE

EXPULSION FROM PARADISE,

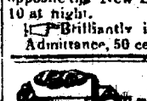
AND THE FOUR EGYPTIAN

MUMMIES,

WHICH have elicited the universal approbation of upwards of 70,000 persons since their arrival in this country, and have certificates of the most eminent physicians and gentlemen of science of the different cities which they have visited, among which we are proud to rank Dr. LUZEMBERG, of this city, are now being exhibited at the corner of Chartres and St. Louis streets, opposite the New Exchange, from 9 in the morning until 10 at night.

☞ Brilliantly illuminated every evening.

Admittance, 50 cents, season ticket $1. april 24

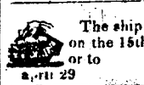


FOR MADISONVILLE, Fontainbleau and Mandeville.—The steamboat Blackhawk will commence running to Madisonville, Fontainbleau and Mandeville on Sunday the 12th April, and continue every Sunday throughout the season, leaving the rail road at half past 8 o'clock, A M.—Returning, will leave Madisonville at half past 2 o'clock, P M, touching at the above places.

Passengers will please be at the rail road in time to take the 8 o'clock car, as the boat will leave immediately upon its arrival at the lake.

For particulars apply to WELLS & BAYLEY,
april 10 27 Camp st.

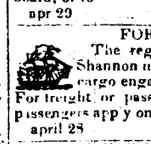
FOR NANTES.



The ship CECILIA, capt Angaud, will leave on the 15th of May. For passage, apply on board or to
april 29 J. MAGER.

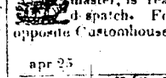
FOR HAVRE, to sail positively on the 5th May.—The fast sailing packet ship NATCHEZ, Capt. Carlton White, will be dispatched for the above port, on the 5th proximo. Her cabin accommodations are of a superior order, and offers to passengers a most desirable conveyance. Apply to Captain White on board, or to LOGDEN & Co,
apr 29 No 60, Gravier street.

FOR APALACHICOLA.



The regular packet brig DURANGO, S. Shannon master, having the principal part of her cargo engaged will meet with immediate despatch. For freight or passage having fine accommodations for passengers apply on board or to
april 28 E. W. GREGORY, 60 Chartres st.

FOR MOBILE, (via the River.)



The Packet schooner BRILLIANT, Brown master, is ready to receive freight and will have despatch. For freight or passage, apply on board opposite Customhouse, or to
TOURNE & BECKWITH,
apr 25 No 28 &