THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY, BY
JEROME BAYON.
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THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED."

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 9, 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 a dependent 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.

We are authorized to announce Mr. J. J. Mercier as a candidate for alderman of the 8th ward.

The Northern Mail failed again yesterday. Three mails are now due.

Mr. Preston, the nullifying orator, in his speech at the exchange in Baltimore on the occasion of his late visit, called upon the bank-men to stand up for the noble little state of South Carolina, the glorious "pillar of the Union." He denounced the house of representatives, the unbought and uncorruptible representative of the people in strong terms, and spoke of the trained, disciplined and collared majority of the lower house. This is the language which a hired minion of the bank, and a revolutionist, a man who less than two years ago attempted to dissever this union, employs towards honest, upright and patriotic men. We have indeed come to a lamentable state of things when such observations as these are suffered to pass with impunity.

The republic of Athens was cursed at one time with thirty tyrants, whose characters will ever remain in history a stain upon humanity. The twenty-six conspirators in the senate will attain the same enviable distinction if they persist in violating the constitution, and setting at naught every moral obligation and duty. The evil that men do, says the poet, lives after them, and in this instance the justness of the remark will be fully verified.

P. Ivanse, whose withdrawal from the English department of the Argus, was announced a day or two ago in the Louisiana Advertiser, has returned to his old labors, as yesterday's number of the former paper shows. The bank could not conveniently spare the services of so zealous an advocate.

SPECIE.—An immense sum in specie has arrived in this country within the last fortnight. We understand that the Messrs. Rothschild, the celebrated London bankers have written to their agents in this city, expressing a determination to send over a still larger amount of gold and silver.—The pressure in the money market will therefore soon be relieved, although many months will elapse before business is fully restored, specially as the Bank of the United States must, from the recent vote in the House of Representatives, continue to contract its discounts and prepare to wind up its business.—[Bicknell's Reporter.

Bicknell's Reporter favors the U. S. Bank, yet it allows that the importations of specie are very large, and promises to be sufficient for all the purposes of trade. Who can doubt the success of Gen. Jackson's admirable experiment of substituting a metalic currency in the place of valueless paper, if the same be persisted in. With a hard-money government, an efficient executive, such as our present worthy chief magistrate, an upright and honest senate and a house of representatives constituted like the present one, the people need be under no apprehensions for the perpetuity or safety of their happy institutions.

FOR THE BEE.

MARK MY WORDS!

Our noble and patriotic president will be sustained by his country against the dastardly attacks of an unprincipled opposition.

The Bank of the U. S. will cease to exist in 1836.

The Honorable Judge Alexander Porter will cease to be a Senator in 1837.

The "Test Oath Law" will be expunged from the Statute Book of S. Carolina.

The fate of the nullifiers will soon be consummated—McDuffie, Calhoun, Preston, Hamilton and Hayne will be placed side by side with Otis, Cabot, Webster, Dwight and others of the infamous Hartford Convention: In the ee years they will politically cease to exist!

Poinsett—lexter or rather *Sinister* will be consigned to infamy!—No! he has already reached the grand climacteric; but he will cease to disgrace the Senate in 1835.

The name of the Bulletin letter-writer from Washington will prove to be a near relation of Baron Munchausen.

The Honorable Judge Waggaman will cease to be a Senator in 1855; and I don't think that the talented president of a late meeting in this city will succeed him.

The Hon. Peleg Sprague of New-Hampshire will cease to be a Senator in 1835.

do. Sylvanus Bell do. do.

do. Nehemiah Knight of R. Island do. do.

do. Theodore Frelinghuysen of New-Jersey do. do.

Henry Clay will never be President of the U. S. The people swear it!

Webster "the God like" do. do. do.

McLean of the Tabernacle do. do. do.

Martin Van Buren will be the next President.

Lying Letter-writers from Washington will starve or steal, probably the latter.

James Watson Webb will never exhibit another "fair business transaction" to the tune of $35,000 with the Bank of the U. S.

Mordecia M. Noah do. do. do.

The elections in New-York will result in favor of the administration.

do. Virginia do. do. do.

Benjamin Watkins Leigh will come to be a Senator in 1833, and W. C. Rives will be returned to the Senate.

Gen. Dawson will be elected our next governor; and neither the Hon. A——r P——r, nor James his brother; nor E. D. White; nor Ex Gov. Johnson; nor their worthy supporter the editor of the Louisiana; nor he of the Argus; nor of the Mercantile will rule the destinies of Louisianians.

Our noble, happy and flourishing country will continue to prosper maugre the croakings of panic-makers, bank-men, broken down politicians, nullifiers and *fence-men*.

The people will continue to cherish the hickory tree! and you Mr. Editor will receive the applauses of all good men and lovers of their country, for your noble and spirited exertions in a glorious cause.

A TRUE AMERICAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BEE:

Mr. Editor:—Sir—I have carefully examined the protest of our venerable chief magistrate, and am happy to find him determined to maintain and defend the constitution of the United States from violation, whilst the resolutions passed by a majority of a corrupt senate, who do not represent the people, show conclusively that they have gone far, very far in their assumptions of power and have most grossly violated the charter of our liberties and have insulted and abused the president as well as the people who elevated him to his present post. If my fellow-citizens feel as indignant as I do about the late outrageous proceedings of that body, they will one and all keep a record of the names of those who voted in the majority in the book of their remembrance, and never give one of them their votes again for any office under the government or in their respective state legislatures, or put any one into office who will or may support them. I have once fought for the liberties of my country, and would be among the first to fight again in defence of its constitution and laws—yea, even at the cannon's mouth.

I have travelled much in other countries, where I have seen great oppression, and the people mere slaves to their lordly governors—and this makes me quite enthusiastic in the love of my own. Look at the accounts of the late elections in New-York and see the denunciations in the opposition papers against the poor Irish and other foreigners, calling them the riff-raff of society and every other bad epithet that could possibly be thought of, merely because they voted for liberty against a monied monster that would try, and did try to corrupt their principles by the great and acknowledged power of their money, for it is said that "money is power," but thank God, a free and independent people have made it powerless in influencing our elections in this country, and palsied be the arm of him who would receive a bribe in any shape or manner to induce him to vote under any circumstances for any of those senators who have recorded their unconstitutional and revolutionary measures against the president and the people. The Irish knew what oppression was and sought out this country as an asylum from it, and THEY WILL NOT VOTE FOR ANY ONE WHO WILL NOT SUPPORT THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LIBERTIES OF THE PEOPLE, while there is an article in that constitution which says that "Every man is of right born free and equal," and where can you find greater patriots than among those who have felt the shackles of bondage. Look back at our own honored forefathers who threw off the yoke of a grasping and tyrannical monarchy, and made our own happy country what it now is. Look at ourselves even, who in the last war protested our seamen from the horrors of impressment in the floating dungeons of an unplacable foe, and from other grievous burdens. Shall we now submit to have our government ruled by a monied monster, and our chief magistrate abused and slandered by its imps. No! you will say, from the inmost recesses of your heart, No! and the whole voice of an insulted people will echo No! and the thunder of the echo will spread far and wide—until the glorious consummation which every freeman must desire is fully accomplished.

"Free Trade and Seamen's Rights."

P. S. I am no politician or party man, but desire only the welfare of my country.

FOR THE BEE.

Commercial Library.—We are informed that Messrs. E. Martineau and Wm Smith have been created life members of the New Orleans Commercial Library. This is the only reward, besides their gratitude, that the directors of that institution have been able to confer upon those generous individuals. They have both made considerable donations of money towards the support of that honorable undertaking. For this they deserve the greatest credit; and their example is one which should be emulated. The Commercial Library is the first literary institution which has been established in this city: it was founded by the youth of New Orleans who have had the greatest difficulty in sustaining it up to this time. They have considerably increased the means which it affords, in books and newspapers, for the improvement of those who wish to participate in its advantages. The Library is now somewhat embarrassed in its pecuniary means, and it is hoped that our merchants will not be slow in coming to the assistance of an institution which tends so much to increase the morality and develop the intelligence of the clerks in their employ.

FOR THE BEE.

Theatrical.—It is reported that a new tragedy is now in rehearsal at the American Theatre, written by a young creole of this city, and that it will be performed in a week or two. It is entitled "THE MARTYR PATRIOTS," and the subject is taken from the history of this State—the scene passes in this city, and its environs; and the incidents upon which it is founded took place in the year 1769 when the Spaniards took possession of the country. The resistance offered by Lafreniere and his companions—their subsequent arrest and execution—the death of Villere compose the subject of this piece. Our best wishes are offered for its success; and we hope that the managers of the American Theatre will neglect nothing to bring it out with all the eclat and effect of which it is susceptible.

[From the Baltimore Republican.]

THE TIMES.—Our neighbour Niles, in speaking of the state of the times, says, *"Things cannot remain and stand still—as they are,* There must be a forward or a retrograde movement." Again he says, "There are no party matters!—They reach the heart and home of every body, and are felt—bitterly felt? Well, if they do not party matters, they are the result of party movements; and our neighbor should not find so much fault with circumstances which he has contributed so largely to produce, unless it be with a view to change his course, and a determination to endeavor to remedy the evils he has occasioned. There is no rational and candid man who does not know that "these matters" have grown out of the panic movements of the Bank men. Taking the statements of the Bank, and its friends themselves, it appears that until public confidence in the local Banks was greatly shaken, if not entirely destroyed, by their conduct, the amount of discounts was greater, and was constantly increasing, after the deposites were removed. We all know that the amount of specie now in the country, is greater than it ever before has been, and that it is constantly increasing; and with the same confidence which there might be, and would be, in the local Banks, if the actual condition of things were fairly represented, it must be obvious to every dispassionate mind, that there would be—that there could be no difficulty on account of the want of money. But the Bank men, by proclaiming abroad that the state of the Banks are not safe depositories of the public money, have induced persons to conclude that they are not safe depositories of private money, and the consequence is, that those who were very willing, before that course was adopted, to receive and keep their notes, until they had occasion to use them, will no longer receive them. Instead of locking them up in their drawers, people in the country now send them to the Banks and draw the specie for them, and the specie is locked up in the drawers which formerly contained the notes. The consequence is plain. The Banks must reduce their circulation in the proportion of three or four to one of every dollar in specie which is drawn from their vaults in consequence of it. Does any doubt it? Can any one doubt? Surely the fact is as plain as that two and two make four.—And no one, perhaps, has labored harder to produce this state of things than our neighbour Niles himself. Yet he says, *"Things cannot remain and stand still—as they are.* There must be a forward or retrograde movement!" Well, since he and his political friends have produced this state of things, it may, perhaps, depend upon them, in some measure, whether 'a forward or retrograde movement' is to be made. Which, then we should like exceedingly to know, is it to be? Since he tells us that "they reach the heart and the home of every body, are felt—bitterly felt," we would hope that the movements to be made would be a "retrograde movement." Still, however, we have our apprehensions that notwithstanding the extent of the evils which have resulted from the course of our neighbor and his political friends, they will not desist from the pursuit of it while they possess the ability to increase the evil. They seem resolved to produce universal ruin and distress; and while they are pretending to deplore the existence of such a state of things, they manifest a determination to employ their utmost efforts to prolong it, and even to aggravate the evil.

Our neighbors say, in reference to these matters, that 'gloomy or desperate faces are met with at every step.' But with whom is it that these gloomy and desperate faces are seen? We have never seen brighter or more smiling faces than are exhibited by the Bank men, whenever accounts are received of the failure of a Bank to pay specie for its notes. They appear to be as much delighted upon such occasions as if they had won a battle. It does not appear as if with them they reach the heart and home of every body, and are felt—bitterly felt—but as if they were matters of joy and rejoicing. Yet Mr Niles says, 'a worse or better state must soon happen.' And pray, sir, which shall it be? If the first is resolved upon, he and his friends have only to go forward in the course they have pursued for some months past; and if the last, they have only to resolve, and resolve quickly, upon a retrograde movement. If the first be determined upon we shall, as we have heretofore done, regret it, and regret it bitterly; but if the latter be adopted, we shall sincerely rejoice. If the men who produced the panic will only consent to see confidence once more restored, and will seriously and earnestly exert themselves to effect it, the present lamentable state of affairs will be speedily changed, and we shall enjoy a return of prosperity and peace; but unless this be done, we fear there is but little reason to hope for a change of times, until the public shall be generally convinced that no attention should be paid to any thing they state, and that no confidence should be placed in a word that they utter.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

GUATEMALA.

There is, perhaps, no country in the world which is so advantageously situated as Guatemala. The very name points to the Republic of which it forms the most important part—Central America—hows its peculiar claims to notice; and its position between the two great Oceans, and the well known practicability of effecting through it the passage so eagerly sought for by discoverers of the continent, must in time render it the centre of the commerce of the earth. Its natural advantage of soil and climate, with some few drawbacks are no less enviable than its situation—and even the history of its aboriginal population is rich in curious and interesting matter. Yet, upon the whole, the country is less known, and has been less visited and described than any other part of the continent. The cause of this is the peculiar jealousy with which the kings of Spain watched over this part of their colonial empire, and the factions to which it has been a continual prey since the separation. But, nevertheless, it is somewhat singular that a country so near our own, and of which any information is so interesting even in a commercial point of view, should not have been visited by some intelligent and enterprising American traveller.

We remember that a few years ago, when the question of a mission to Guatemala was first agitated in congress, some of the most distinguished and best informed members of that body seemed to have learned, for the first time, that there was such a country in existence; and one of them—Mr. Randolph, we believe—scouted the idea of sending a minister to a country which was inhabited, he said, altogether by negroes. Of Mexico, they could hardly avoid knowing something—and the reports of the Commissioners to South America had made them familiar with the names of the new republics in that quarter—but Guatemala was literally a *terra incognita*.

It has often occurred to us that as our ministers to those new republics have little else to do, they might render an essential service to the nation and government, and even profit themselves, by collecting and publishing accurate information of the countries in which they reside. At all events if to publish such accounts would be a departure from diplomatic usages and etiquette, they might submit the information to the government in such a form as to be easily accessible to the members of Congress on inquiry at the Department of State, where their correspondence is filed.

For the Philadelphia Commercial Intelligencer.

Messrs. Editors—

In one of your late papers an idea is held out by one of your correspondents, that Mr Jefferson was opposed to the Protective System and in favor of what is termed the Free Trade System. This is radically wrong; and as the authority of Mr Jefferson, from the splendour of his talents and his having so long been the undisputed head of the Democratic party, has great weight with most of our citizens, it is right that his sentiments on this all-important subject should be clearly and distinctly ascertained, to prevent the propagation of error under the assumed sanction of a great name.

Therefore hope your candour will induce you to afford me space for a few quotations from the public documents of that gentleman, which will place his doctrines on the subject beyond the possibility of doubt. Fortunately, he has so distinctly expressed himself as to place the matter in point of light as clear as the noonday sun.

In his message to Congress of the year 1809 he distinctly advocated protecting duties and prohibitions.

"The situation into which we have been has forced has impelled us to apply a portion of our industry and capital to internal manufacturing improvements. The extent of this conversion is daily increasing, and little doubt remains that the establishments formed and forming, will, under the auspices of cheapest materials and subsistence, the freedom of labor from taxation with us, and protecting duties and prohibitions become apparent."

In his Message of 1802 he is rather more explicit. Both, however, are in direct contradiction to the dictum of your correspondent.

"To cultivate peace, maintain commerce and navigation; to foster our fisheries, and protect manufactures, adapted to our circumstances, &c. are the land marks by which to guide ourselves in all our relations."

Here I might close the subject, but its powerful bearing on the welfare and prosperity and happiness and greatness of this rising country, warrant me in making a further addition to the testimony, so as to 'make assurance doubly sure.' In his luminous "Report on the privileges and restrictions of the commerce of the United States in foreign countries," dated December 10, 1793, he unequivocal y recommends, not merely retaliatory and prohibitory duties, but even absolute prohibitions, to countervail high duties and prohibitions on and of our productions in foreign countries. At that period, our bread stuffs and various other important productions, had freer access to these markets than they have at present.

"Where a nation imposes high duties on our productions or prohibits them altogether, it may be proper for us to do the same by theirs; first burdening or excluding those productions which they bring here in competition with our own of the same kind; selecting next such manufactures as we take from them in greatest quantity, and which at the same time we could the soonest furnish to ourselves or obtain from other countries; imposing on them duties, light at first, but heavier and heavier afterwards, as other channels of supply open.

"Such duties, having the effect of indirect encouragement to domestic manufactures of the same kind, may induce the manufacturer to come himself into these States; where cheaper provisions, equal laws, and a vent for his wares free of duty, may insure him the highest profits from his skill and industry. The oppressions of our agriculture in foreign parts would thus be made the occasion of relieving it from a dependance on their councils and conduct of others, and of promoting arts, manufactures and population at home."

It is put to our moderation and justice that we are to trust for fair and equal access to market for our productions, but to our means of independence and toe firm will to use them."

And he winds up with the following truly sound doctrine—

"Should any nation, contrary to our wishes, suppose it may better find its advantage by continuing its system of prohibitions, duties and regulations, it behooves us to protect our citizens, their commerce and navigation, by countervailing prohibitions, duties and regulations also. Free commerce and navigation are not to be given in exchange for restrictions and vexations, nor are they likely to procure a relaxation of them."

I presume that this is sufficient for the purpose; that I have made out my case; and that the author ty of Mr Jefferson will never, hereafter, be cited as an opposer of the Protecting System, of which he proved himself, in these passages, a most decided advocate. M. C.

NEW ORLEANS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION FOR MAY:

J P Bion, T M Burgess, J W B sedlove
J L Bogert, Buck er, J Bacelli,
H C Grigor

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.
may 8

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Hewes, Spear, Falmouth, L H Gale
Ship New England, Swanton, Havre, T Nicolet & co
Brig Catharine, Flinter, Richmond, L H Gale
Brig Anawa, Sylvester, Fall River, Mass. L H Gale
Scor Temperance, Chase, New York, Harrod & Quarles

ARRIVED.

Towboat Pilot, Crowell, from S W Pass—towed down ship Augusta, schrs Mazelle and Mechanic. Brought up ship Robert Bowne and a Spanish brig; left the latter at the sugar house.

Steamer Porpoise, Marshall, from S W Pass, having taken to sea brigs Virginia and Perfecta Aquila Mexicana, brought up ship Archer, Cole, 18 days from Philadelphia; brig Ajax, Miller, 18 days from New York, and schr Robert Centre, from Apalachicola, reports the S S Feliciana, waiting a tow; all the outward bound vessels had gone to sea. Nothing new in the river; outside a ship, a barque and also a brig.

Ship Robert Bowne, Baker, from Liverpool, cargo, hardware, earthenware, merchandize, &c to B Booth & co.
Gordon, Forest ll & co; Fatin, Pleasants & co; Harrison,
Brown & co, Stetson & Avery, T Dimmock; N & J Dick
& co; V David; J McCrea & co; Margan, Cruger &
co; J Labadie; Linkman, Maxfield & co; Pnech & Bein;
J Arrowsmith & Boga & Hawthorn.

Ship Archer, Cole, 18 days from Philadelphia to T Toby
& co; cargo to J Daniels; J Duplessis, G Strawbridge; Mad-
dux & Woods; J Magee; W F & R B Hyde & co; N Cox;
J G Washington; Yorke Macalaster & co; Martin, Picas-
ants & co; Brander & M Kennar Whitall, Jaudon & co; N
& J Dick & co; Hotchkiss & co; M White; A M Bank; J
Chastant; Wilcox & Fearn; J H Graham; Brander & Mc-
Kenna; Lockhart & Arrot; Thomson & Grant; J M Barnes;
N Hoey; E S Tracy; W H Kerr; Sidwell & Kimball; Whi-
ting, Starke & co; W Mc Keane & Walter; N & J Dick & co;
Buthit, Shipp & co; Adams & Buckner; J Latour, J P Free-
man & co, Wilkinson, McNeil & co; D A Dran Dubois;
H Williams; V David; J Cole Lockhart & Arrott; Reynolds
Byrne & co; J Dicks, Wallace, Lambeth & Pope; P Sum-
mers; W Webb; J F Barnes; W Th. Bagnell & Web; W &
Montgomery; Henderson, Walton & co; Maddux & Wood;
B Causey; I Reach; W & C Tate; Carithers, Harris & co; A
I. M Donnarin; W H Morgan; W F Rumbhaar; G Brooks; P
W Lohman; W T Mayo; E Johns & co; J A Gum; E Girard;
A Gurney; W B B; J Hagan & co; H M Hart & co; W C
Harris & co; T Toby & co; J Magee; M'Learn & Berg; S V
Sackles; H M Ellard & co.

Brig Ajax, Miller, 18 days from Norfolk, to J W Zacharie
& co; cargo to C H Taney; Wilkinson, McNeil & co;
Cooper, Caruthers and co; A Mann and Duplessis. Sledge
and McKinnion; J B Ros- 52 slaves;

Brig Mary, Ruiz, from St Jago de Cuba, to Tufts and
Clarke; cargo 330 bags coffee to Tufts and Clarke.

Schooner Robert Centre, Munson, from Apalachicola—
cargo 174 bales cotton to E W Gregory, Wilcox & Fearn, &
passengers.

Steamer Bayou Sarah, Mumford, from Bayou Sarah; car-
go 39 bales cotton M White; 32 Reynolds, Byrne & co; 32 A
main & Duplessis; 18 Miramond, O'Dubuzz & co; 15 Wil-
liams & Lee; 13 N Corry; 11 A Ledoux; 9 A Fisk & co; 5 J
Linton; 4 do 14 hhds sugar J Hagan & co; 7 Peyroux, Ri-
varde & co; McLeod & Campbell; Blackwell & Gale; P
Beauregarde & order.—Passengers; M N Charell; miss White
Mrs William Flower; Mrs D W Babcock; Miss Andrews;
Miss Lane; Miss Stevens; Miss Tyson; Mrs Dickinson; Mrs
Dickinson; Mrs Chesnut and servant; Mrs Leftwich; Mrs
Cox; W E Edwards; J Wood; T Lesassier and child; J B Lar-
mont, lady & servant; E Armant, jun; H Perry
J Stevenson; J Boudousque; Mrs Laureo and servant; Ann
R Hubert; Villevass and Lefevre; G Dastende; A Augustine;
Mrs St Boudousque and servant; H Boudousque; Black; P
Comtis; E L Bowman; Edmonds; Waters; J B Humphreys;
McLofucest, Palemon; W G McKenzie; W Morell; T Pearce;
Handie; H Haynes; E Slaik; S Lawson, G F Nare, S W
Acre, W Simmons; W Hammond, D Nevin; S Walker, D
Bradford, G Lanves, G B Smith, W R Falconer, A Del-
hands, J Clarke, J Smith, W Dodd, A B Brewster, V Smi-
dey; W B Robertson, O F West; W A Lane, B McCourtney,
Of Ira Smith, B Dubuy, E Howell, B J Barton, N H White,
W R Barron, T Lynne, Dubilha, T Zacharie, N Armant, A
Bertrand, S Mossutcheon, St Armant, Sarrar, H A Belden,
H Hadnan, O Deveran, L Woodward, J Hammon, and V
Vicnell.

Steamer Huntsman, Phœbus, fm Memphis, charge, 29
bales cotton, M White; 2 J Hagan & co; 86 Wilcox and
Fearn; 11 Maddux & Woods; 1 Lockhart & Arrott; 11 Bran-
der and McKenna; 3 Martin, Pleasants and co; 89 N and J
Dick and co; 10 Whitall, Jaudin and co; 37 do do; 3 hhds
tobacco, W L Roberson and co; 4 hales cotton, 5 bbls, 1 keg,
bears-oil, box wax J H Hearsey.

Steamer Nashville, Payne, fm Nasnvile, cargo 95 bales
cotton, Yorke, Macalester and co; 192 N and J Dick and co;
79 Brander and M'Kenna; 3 Maddux and Woods; 4 W and
C Tate; 23 J Hagan and co; 4 J W Brodove and co; 63 J
G Greeves, etc etc.

☞ NOTICE.—The Steamboat LOUISIANA, for Louisville and Cincinnati, will positively depart on Saturday the 10th inst, at 4 o'clock, p m. Passengers are requested to be on board at that hour. may 9

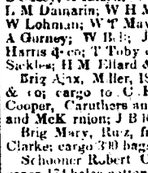
THE Subscribers have, receiving per ship Champion from Liverpool, and offer for sale, 633 cases Claret [entitled to debenture.]

may 9 A QUERTIER & BOUTIN.

PARASOLS & UMBRELLAS.—Eight cases splendid Parasols & Umbrellas, for sale at 41, Old Levee street, by

may 9 THOMSON & GRANT.

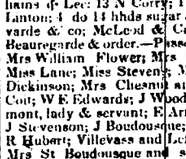
TEN DOLLARS REWARD



WILL be given to the person apprehending and carrying to the subscriber or to the jail of this city, the negress VIRGINIA, about 28 years of age, of a middle size, good looking; she absented herself three days ago with her two children; one named Numa, a mulatto of ten or eleven years old, and the other named Paulina, a mulatto girl of five or six years of age. The above negress is a creole of St Domingo. Captains of vessels are warned against harboring her, under the strictest penalties of the law.

Mrs WIDOW RAMON OTERO,
No 51, Moreau street, between the Railroad and French-
may 9 men streets.

STRAY COWS.



THE owners of 2 Cows which came on the Ground occupied by J J Bass, in February last, are requested to prove property, pay advertisement, pasturage, &c and take them away, viz: 1 Black and White Cow, [with calf 3 days old] branded 5 on the left horn, and S, with another letter illigible, on the left haunch; also, 1 Red and White Cow, branded d d on the left haunch.

Bayou Road, May 3d, 1834,

IN THE DISTRICT COURT—The City Bank of New Orleans vs Maria Amelia Nicholas, widow of Jn Baptiste Wiltz—By virtue of an order of seizure and sale, to me directed, will be sold at the New Exchange corner of St Louis and Chartres sts, in this city, on Tuesday the 10th of June next, at 1 o'clock, p m, the property described in the said order as follows, to wit:

A half lot of ground situated in Toulouse street, between Dauphine and Bourbon streets, measuring 30 feet front on Toulouse street by a depth of 120 feet.

Also, another Lot of Ground adjoining that before mentioned, measuring 24 feet front on said Toulouse street, by a depth of 90 feet, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon and thereto belonging.

Conditions: Two Thousand dollars payable on the 14th day of November next, and the balance in cash.

may 9 G W MORGAN, sheriff.

EXCHANGE on France and New York, for sale by

apr 22 V. POUTZ,
No 92, St Louis street

AMERICAN THEATRE.

(SHIP-STREET.)

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK BUT ONE.

Mrs. AUSTIN'S FAREWELL BENEFIT.

THIS EVENING, MAY 9th,

Will be presented for the first time in this City, the Grand Opera of the

CALIPH OF BAGDAD,

Haroun, Mr. Hodges,
Cadi, Thorn,
DANRIA, Mrs. AUSTIN.

Previous to which the favorite petit comedy of the

WEATHERCOCK.

Tristam Fickle, Mr. Spencer,
Baiefwit, Gilbert,
Variella, Miss NELSON.

ARCHITECT COMPANY OF THE EIGHTH DISTRICT. New Orleans, May 7th 1834.

AT an election held on the 5th inst, the gentlemen whose names follow were duly elected directors of this institution—Messrs F Buisson, J J Mercier, J A Crowsmith, J Laurent, Z Durel

And at a meeting of the said Board, on the same day, M F Buisson was duly elected President, and F Gengrelly, Secretary and Treasurer By order.

may 9 FLEURY GENERELLY, Sec'y.

Gaspard Rupla vs Plu De Bat,

BY virtue of a writ of fi fa to me directed by the Hon Ch Gayarre, presiding judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose at public sale, at my office, in Conde street, No 35, on Tuesday the 20th May 1834, at 4 o'clock, p m, a certain Pirogue, No 163, lying opposite the meat market; and also 1 box Soap, 1 box Tobacco, and 5 Domijohns. Seized in the above suit. Terms cash.

may 9 B BEAUREGARD, marshal

Victor Roumage vs L Pitcher.

BY virtue of an alias writ of fi fa to me directed by the Hon Ch Gayarre, presiding judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose at public sale, on Thursday the 12th June, 1834, at 12 o'clock, m, at Hewlett's Exchange Coffee House, corner of St Louis and Chartres street, a certain Lot of Ground, situated in the new suburb Marigny, in Union street, between Morals and Urquhart streets, under the No 7, in square No 20, as per a plan drawn by A D Hemecourt, deputy surveyor, and deposited in the office of C Pollock, Esq, notary public, measuring 63 feet eleven inches and three lines front on Union street, by 137 feet 10 inches, 6 lines in depth. Seized in the above case. Terms cash.

may 9 B BEAUREGARD, Marshal.

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Sale by the Register of Wills.—On Tuesday the 20th day of May, at 10 o'clock a m will be exposed for sale, in Rampart street, between Conti and Bienvil'e streets the moveable effects consisting of mahogany chairs, card tables, mahogany armoire, &c &c belonging to the succession of the late Thomas Dance, deceased. Terms of sale, cash. By order of the court.

may 9 W F C DUPLESSIS, reg of wills.

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Sale by the Register of Wills.—On Monday the 26th day of May inst, at noon, I will expose for sale, at auction, at the New Exchange Coffee House, for account of the succession of the late Pierre Marie Baisel, deceased, the following described property, to wit:

Three Lots of Ground, situated at Milneburg, designated by the Nos 9, 10 and 11, in square No 2, on which there is a house and a kitchen.

Terms of sale: 12 months credit for an approved endorsed note, secured by special mortgage. By order of the court.

W F C DUPLESSIS, reg of wills

N. B. The act of sale to be passed before L H. Fernel, Esq. notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. may 9

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Succession of William Ireland.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, [if any they have or can] why the account presented by the executrix of this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the said curatrix discharged from her trust. By order of the court.

may 9 W F C DUPLESSIS, reg of wills.

COURT OF PROBATES.

WHEREAS George Barkley Salkeld has petitioned the court for Letters of Curatorship to the absent heirs of the late George Salkeld, deceased intestate, Notice is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not granted. By order of the court.

may 9 W F C DUPLESSIS, reg of wills.

1000 DOLLARS REWARD

VICTOR E SOUZA, jr, and DECADIE BAIZ, having absconded and defrauded their creditors, whom they have shamefully deceived, the subscriber, provisional syndic of the creditors, is authorized by them to pay the above reward to whomsoever will enable him to have said fraudulent debtors arrested, to be dealt with agreeably to law; or, $500 for either of them. A. SENECAU.

DESCRIPTION.—Victor Souza, a Jew, is about 4 feet 11 inches high, has a large face, large nose and a small mouth; his face is red, and has beard strong and dark.

D. Baiz, a jew, about 5 feet 3 or four inches high, full face and pock marked, strong black beard.

☞ The Mobile Commercial Advertiser, Louisville Public Advertiser, Baltimore Republican, Philadelphia Pennsylvanian and New York Standard, are requested to publish the above advertisement three times, and forward their accounts to the office of the Louisiana Courier. may 8

NOTICE.—Billet, ship painter, recently arrived from France, will execute any work in his line at the most moderate price. He may be found at No. 182, Royal st, between Toulouse and St Peter sts. may 8

FOR SALE, the following valuable servants:

MATILDA, an excellent plain cook, first rate washer and ironer, about 25 years of age.

FRANCESS, an excellent house servant, and somewhat of a seamstress, about 15 years of age.

JOE, a good waiter and house servant, 16 years of age.

GEORGE, a boy of 10 years of age.

These servants are all fully guaranteed. For further particulars apply at No. 51, Customhouse street. may 8

1500 Sacks coarse Salt, just received and for sale by
HARRISON, BROWN & Co;
may 8 No 117, Royal street

800 yards Flag Stones, just received from Liverpool, and for sale by
HARRISON, BROWN & Co,
may 8 No 117, Royal street

30 boxes Tin—12 casks London Porter, just received and for sale, by
HARRISON, BROWN & Co,
may 8 No 117, Royal street

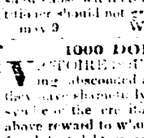
THE Subscribers have received per schooner Nueva Manuella from Tabasco, and offer for sale:
3 cirroons Indigo, [Guatimala,]
15 tons Logwood.
may 8 QUERTIER & BOUTIN.

J L Rubassa & Co and V Millet vs C Morton

BY virtue of a writ of fi fa, to me directed by the Hon J N Duncan, associate judge of the City Court of New Orleans, I shall expose at public sale, on Monday the 19th of May, 1834, at Howlett's Exchange, corner of St Louis and Chartres streets, at 12 o'clock, m, one Bay Mare. Seized in this case. Terms, cash.

may 8 B BEAUREGARD, marshal.

RUNAWAY SLAVE.



DETAINED in the police jail of Donaldsonville—Was committed on the 13th of April, a negro man, calling himself TOM, says he belongs to Benjamin Smith of Plaquemine. Said negro is about 23 to 25 years of age, 5 feet 1 or 2 inches high, and of a common size; has on each leg an iron ring.

The owner is requested to comply with the law, and take him away.

may 8—3t T L COMSTOCK, Jailor

TO THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF NEW ORLEANS.

J. E. TATE professor of Spanish and English, has the honor of tendering his services in either of the aforesaid languages. Terms will be very moderate, please apply No 85 Orleans street.

References F H Petitpain and C Samory. may 6

FOR SALE.—A lot of ground situated on Ursuline st between Royal and Bourbon, measuring 34 feet front by 120 in depth, French measure, with the improvements thereon, consisting of a brick house composed of four apartments, two cabinets and a gallery; in the yard, a brick one story kitchen, consisting of 5 apartments; this building is quite new. Moreover a brick shed, containing 10 horses. Also, the negress Catharine, aged 17 years; having been in the country from infancy, speaking French & English; good character; warranted somewhat of a cook; good pick axe; very strong. The negress Mary, aged 35 years, from her infancy in the country; cook, washer and good merchant house servant, good dry nurse; a little addicted to drinking; warranted free from all other vices and diseases; speaking French and English.

april 17 CHAS. HATREL.

FOR ... LE.—The splendid ... master, having part of her cargo ... ready to go on board, will positively leave ... day next, the 15th inst. For balance of freight ..., having best kind of accommodations for ... deck passengers, apply on board, or to
TOURNE & BECK WITH,
No 28 and 29, New Levee.

LOUISVILLE & CINCINNATI.

The steam boat LOUISIANA, Hudleston master, having the greater par of her cargo ready to go on board, will meet with immediate dispatch.

For balance of freight or passage, having superior accomodations both for cabin and deck passengers, apply on board or to
TOURNE & BECK WITH,
may 5 No 28 & 29 New Levee

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 BOSTON.—The fine fast sailing brig ALADDIN, capt Welsh, will be despatched in a few days. For Freight or passage, apply on board or to [may 9] LINCOLN & GREEN.

FOR HAVRE.

The new French Barque Josephine, capt. Seillet, will depart on the 14th inst. For passage, apply to the master on board, or to
may 6 J MAGER.

FOR VERA CRUZ.

The schooner HALCYON, Capt. Vigne, having part of her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch. For balance of Freight apply to the captain on board or to
M S CUCULLU, LAPEYRE & Co.
may 5 No 20, Toulouse street

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

The remarkably fast sailing copper fastened & coppered brig MARY, of Baltimore 139 tons per register, carrier about 1300 barrels, and is in first rate order for any voyage, apply to
HARRISON, BROWN & Co
may 5 117 Royal st.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

The A 1 ship HENRY LEE, capt Price, will sail about the 11th inst, can take 40 bales of cotton on deck, and handsomely accommodate several passengers. Apply on board or to
LINCOLN & GREEN.
may 3

FOR HAVRE

The ship SALEM, capt Destebecho, will depart on the 25th May: for feight or passage, apply on board or to
may 3 J MAGER.

FOR BALTIMORE.

The remarkably fast sailing copper fastened and coppered brig HOPE, Capt Galt, will receive immediate despatch. For freight or passage having excellent accommodations, apply on board, opposite post No 30, or to HAR