THE BEE.

PUBLISHED AND PUBLISHED DAILY BY JEROME RAMON.
STATE AND CITY PRINTER.
THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED.
FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 27, 1835.

☞ Late last evening we were informed that a merchant in this city has received a letter from New-York informing him that the chamber of peers in France had refused to take cognizance in any manner of the bill to indemnify the claims of our citizens.

This report may be premature; but few can refrain from apprehensive feelings on the subject. We fear that the French chambers are glad of any excuse to refuse our claims; and will act from any the weakest pretext—not perhaps so much in bad faith to our citizens, as in opposition to their beloved monarch.

Some of our representatives appear to have singular ideas of the relation between *consignors* and *consignees*, between employers and agents. One of them had presented a very coarse bill to view indebted factors as criminal offenders; and render them liable to imprisonment for 5 years. Does not the member know that the laws are sufficiently guarded and preventive when merchant factors become indebted to planters; and that there have always redress by civil process? When an agent accepts a commission he is bound to abide by the express terms specified by the planter for the sale of goods; otherwise he is legally liable for non-conformity or for violation. When the terms of sale are stipulated, a factor has no choice; but when the planter confides in his agent, the agent is bound to take advantage of the market as he best can.

But why a negligent or culpable factor should be viewed as a criminal offender, is more than we can conjecture—as he is precisely in the condition of any other debtor, to the amount claimed for his neglect of taking advantage of the market; or for having taken advantage of his creditor.

The war with France seems to be apprehended now with greater certainty than at any previous period. It is an event which were better prevented or postponed; but should it be found inevitable, we know there is a spirit and decision in the character of our fellow citizens, which knows not fear, when justice and honor call.

It is now idle to attribute such an event to the conduct of the executive government. Our worthy president has boldly and fearlessly asserted the justice of American claims on France; and again called to the patriots of his country.

Once more unto the breach dear friends, once more; but he has neither made nor sought that breach. He had urged and used every friendly exertion which a regard for our old ally of revolutionary days, and for the law of nations, had prompted; and was determined—as in every other instance, to preserve union and peace—to obtain justice peaceably if he could, but forcibly if he must. Having failed by peaceable means to obtain that justice so long tantalized, he cannot tamely endure that the honor of the country should be lost with the denial of justice.

The same or similar circumstances might have occurred, during the presidency of any vigilant chief magistrate, resolved not to be fooled. The bad faith of the French King has wrought this mischief; he seems oppressive at home, and unjust abroad. Our president detected this monarchal humbug; and because he opposed the honor, virtue and valor of the nation, to the chicanery and cupidity of the French monarch, is he to be blamed? What object can one like our president, advanced at the verge of life, and living in the hearts of his countrymen,—what object can he have who has attained the height of ambition, but an honest and determinate regard for the welfare and honor of his country? Shall not these be maintained?

There are none more disposed to deprecate an unnecessary or avoidable war with France, than we. Aware of the honorable character of the French nation,—of the political and commercial relations which existed between it and these states,—aware of her military and naval resources, of the great extent of our commerce on the seas obnoxious to her power and means of reprisal—we are also aware of the justice of our claims;—that when they are now refused after being formerly ratified, the bad faith of those who conduct the government in France is manifest;—and that when justice is denied, honor is insulted. It is too true that reprisals of reciprocal would be manifestly injurious to us; but if they were made reciprocal contrary to international law, it would afford an other argument in our favor against the French government.

[illegible] the power [illegible] to duplicity to cajole America, by professions of friendship to deceive her; or by manifestations of hostilities to affright her. Too many of the whig journals have lately sought to tame our spirit by long parades of the extent and equipments of the French navy, and by secret sneers at the paucity of our naval resources. Be it so. But what cares the wolf how many the sheep are? Were our citizens terrified and reduced during the last war? And if they could nobly brave the lion, will they tamely submit to the wolf?

Congress has done wisely in husbanding of late the resources of the nation; and the example should be followed by the legislature of each and every state. Though we may always hope for the best, we should also be provided against the worst. The resources of each state should be put in requisition; and if of any state in particular, that state is Louisiana.

It is indeed true that the duties of every native and naturalized citizen absorb all other considerations; but it is also true that there are laudable feelings of filial respect entertained by many in this state towards France, which cannot be easily eradicated—and true also, that the shipping and commerce of this state are great and liable to hostile attempts; and that its geographical position presents too many favorable means of invasion.

We write more in sorrow than in anger on this subject; for few deprecate it more than we. But being aware of the admitted justice and denial of our claims, and that the national honor is therefore insulted and must be vindicated—we think that when forewarned it is well to be forearmed.

TWELFTH LEGISLATURE—*First Session.*
THURSDAY, Feb 26th.

SENATE.

Mr Thomas presented a series of resolutions, which he prefaced by appropriate remarks. The first resolution requires that the state treasurer shall furnish to the legislature a detailed account of the actual deficit of revenue to the state, which would be produced by repealing the laws licensing gambling; the 2d to ascertain to what particular purposes that amount is usually appropriated in the disbursements of the state; and how far those disbursements may be diminished or dispensed with, without injury to the public: and the 3d, that the state treasurer shall inform the legislature of his views whereby the actual deficit could best be supplied.

The rules of the house were dispensed with; and the resolutions unanimously adopted.

Mr Tenney presented a report from the committee to whom had been referred that part of the annual message of the governor, which related to the compensation of the attorney general, for having gained the suit in the case of the state versus the Bank of Louisiana. The report minutely expatiated on the laws affecting the subject—particularly those of: 22 Feb. 1807 and 9 March 1827; and, asserts that this suit is one of the cases of fines and forfeitures in which the law of '27 allows fees, altho stated salaries are given. A bill accompanied the report, enacting that the attorney general shall be allowed 2 1-2 per cent, on the amount awarded in the suit.

Mr Tenney presented also an act to establish a court of appeals in criminal cases. Referred to the committee on the judiciary.

From the house were brought by the clerk, an act concurred in, to incorporate the Atchafalaya rail road company; an act for the relief of Montpelier academy, in the parish of St. Helena;—an act to repeal the 230th article of the code of practice;—an act to incorporate the Medical College;—an act to create an additional election precinct in the parish of Point Coupee;—and a resolution requesting an appropriation of money from Congress, for specific purposes.

On motion of Mr. Thomas, the bill was considered which grants an appropriation to Montpelier Academy.

Mr Moore advocated the propriety and necessity of the appropriation; eulogized the healthful situation, favored patronage, and future prospects of the academy; and asserted that his constituents were in favor of the institution, and that when lately at Baton Rouge, he had been requested to support the bill.

The bill was unanimously passed.

Mr Hoa presented a report in favor of the bill to promote the building and endowment of a school-house in a particular township of the parish of Concordia.

Mr Labauve presented a memorial from several citizens in the parish of Iberville, to create an additional election precinct in their district.

Mr Moore presented a report from the committee to whom had been referred the subject of the Orleans Navigation company. The report specifies that by the 9th section of the act incorporating said company, they were bound to improve the navigation of the bayou St. John; and deepen it at its entrance 3 feet at low water; and were in consequence permitted to levy a toll on vessels or boats navigating the bayou;—that the company must have understood that their permission to exact tolls was only in consequence of their making and preserving the navigation of the bayou as specified in the charter, as they did not at first exact any tolls, till they had opened the navigation as required;—that the navigation is now obstructed, and instead of having the bayou 3 feet deep at low water, it is not greater than 23 inches;—that repeated disasters and delays have resulted from the navigation being impeded and obstructed, and continued complaints are made unavailing to the company on this subject;—and that as the right to exact tolls was given only as the result of an engagement to improve and maintain the navigation. The report therefore concludes that the charter of the company is forfeited; and was accompanied by a bill authorising the attorney general to issue a *scire facias* against the president and directors of the company, to show cause in court, why their charter should not be forfeited and all their property confiscated to the use of the State, and granting him a compensation for his services in said suit.

The report states That vessels are frequently detained 10 or 12 days in the bayou, in consequence of the neglected state of the navigation, subjected to a heavy expense of 10 or 15 dollars a day; that when they enter, the company make exorbitant demands on them; and should payment of those claims be delayed or refused, the vessels are seized by the company.

Mr Hoa moved that the report and bill be printed—not to impede or retard the object of the bill; but that he may have time and means to become more intimate with its contents and expediency. But he deprecates the habit of committees containing allusions and inferences, when it is their duty chiefly to present facts, and as in this instance, the bill proposes to commit the subject to the consideration of a judicial investigation, he thinks it would have been preferable that facts were simply stated, that no declaration were made as to the decision of the legislature on the forfeiture of the charter—as it would tend to prejudice the whole enquiry.—When a matter is subjected to the judiciary, it is not prudent that the legislature should previously deliver an opinion on it. He is not prepared to deny that the directors of the company have acted improperly; and that justice demands the forfeiture of the charter—but he believes it better that the whole matter should be confided to the judicial courts.

Mr Moore highly approves of the delicacy of the member from New-Orleans; and is aware he touches every matter with a delicate hand. But the senators from New-Orleans and St Helena are different in disposition and constitutional opinions. He (Moore) is not afraid to assert openly and fearlessly that the company obtained their charter *unconstitutionally, and have forfeited it constitutionally.*—He has long been convinced of the culpable negligence, the parsimony and avarice of the company; and thinks they should not be allowed privileges, without exacting corresponding duties; these not performed, the privileges are forfeited—the charter is null. He has long and repeatedly sought to inspirit the company to improve the navigation, and has been scorned or vituperated. They take no notice of complaints. They set the legislature at defiance. They obtained their charter corruptly, and they maintain it by extortion. The bar at the bayou instead of being navigable for vessels of 3-feet water, extends above 280 yards: so that within the past 2 weeks, seven vessels have been dashed against the battoes and sunk; and more than 20 failed to pass the bayou. Is this fulfilling their contract? Is this doing justice to the public? The whole trade dependent on the bayou is oppressed or injured by the malversations of the company; yet the rascally and disgraceful managers of the company are forsooth to be treated with delicacy. He fears not to impugn their disgraceful neglect, avarice and parsimony, whether in or out of the house. He thinks it due to the legislature to demand the forfeiture of the charter; and that the property of the company should be alienated for the state. He is in the habit of eulogizing public institutions when they deserve it; but such a rascally and infamous company as this, he will denounce. He has however no objection that the report and bill be printed—which was ordered.

In the house of representatives on the 25th inst., a report and bill to reform the militia system of the state, produced an animated debate—as some of the provisions of the act are supposed to be in contravention of the federal constitution.

On the 26th (yesterday) a warm discussion ensued on the presentation of the report from the judiciary committee, to whom had been referred a bill introduced by Mr Brashear, regulating the laws between consignees and consignors—making malversation on the part of the latter, a criminal offence punishable by five years' imprisonment. The report was averse to the bill; and concluded with a resolution for its rejection. The report and resolution being adopted by a large majority, the bill was rejected.

Mr Davidson presented a bill to change the seat of government from New-Orleans to Baton Rouge,—which was read a first time.

A weekly religious newspaper is published in this city by Carter, under the title of The New-Orleans Observer.

The second number has been a ready issued; and as it appears calculated to do much good, and its editor appears to steer clear of the rocks and sands of sectarianism, it may be useful and agreeable to many.

The legislature of Maine has appointed delegates to the National Convention to nominate candidates for the presidency; and has instructed the delegates to support Van Buren, as next president.

A bill is before the house of representatives to change the seat of government from this city to Baton Rouge. Do the members of the legislature require to get so close to the penitentiary? If the state-house here demands repairs, enlargement or a substitute, why cannot the necessary improvements be here effected, without driving our worthy representatives to Baton Rouge to play at bones or hoss among the convicts?

The Military and Naval Magazine of the United States is a monthly periodical, published in Washington, and has now attained the 6th No. of the 4th volume. It is the only work of the kind in this country, and occasionally has contributions from military and naval officers of an interesting description. Few usually pass through "such hairbreadth 'scapes;" and few can embody their experiences in more glowing and attractive terms, than gentlemen of the army and navy. It can be warmly recommended to all who take an interest in our military and naval affairs.

The following are the legal provisions of the bill, to organise the post-office department:—

1. An auditor and treasurer to be appointed by the president and senate.

2. That reports be made in congress annually of the expenditures of the department, stated in details, including incidental expenses; also of all new contracts and modifications of contracts and their respective prices, also, a statement of the amount paid for the transportation of the mail on each route in the several states and territories, as near as may be.

3 That any person employed in the general post office shall be prohibited from becoming a mail contractor or interested in mail contracts, or an agent, with or without compensation, for a mail contractor.

4. That advertisements for proposals to carry the mail, issued previously to the lettings, be made, as nearly as may be, according to the manner which in the judgment of the post master general the mail should be transported during the period of the contract.

5. That the sealed proposals received from bidders shall not be opened until after the time for receiving bids shall have expired.

6. That reports be made to congress annually of all failures by contractors on principal mail routes to deliver mails, and the action of the post master general in regard thereto, in each case.

7. That the deputy postmaster, at the termination of each route, be furnished with copies of the schedules containing the time of arrival and departure of all mails at the office; and if any alteration be made by the department of the time of arrival or departure of any mail at any of said offices, the postmaster to be forthwith notified of the same.

8. That it shall be the duty of each deputy post master to immediately notify the department of every failure in any contractor to deliver the mail at the respective times specified in the schedule furnished.

CITY COUNCIL SESSIONS.

Sitting of February 25th, 1835.

Present, Mr Culbertson, the recorder, Messrs Hyde, McFarlane, McCready, Dixon, Mercier, Caldwell, Montegut, Bermudez and Grailhe.

The proceedings of the last sitting having been read, adopted and signed by the recorder,

The following letter from the mayor was read:

CITY COUNCIL.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25th.

The usual routine of business being performed, the official letter of the mayor was read.

To the President and Members of the City Council.

Gentlemen—However right and proper many have set contrary to opinions irrevocably determined, I may be permitted to present you some observations on the resolutions by which you authorise me to enter into a contract with the Gas light Company for lighting the city.

The sum of fifty dollars which you allow to this company for every iron post and lamp, which may appear necessary, is too great. I believe you have been already apprised, in one of my former letters, that Mr Caldwell, when he was sole proprietor of the actual charter of the company, had proposed to perform the same work at the rate of twenty five dollars each. It is not likely that the estimate of the company would differ in this respect so much as fifteen dollars, from that of Mr Caldwell; and it is wholly impossible to believe that Mr Caldwell would have proposed what would have been a loss to him—however necessary he may consider the lighting the city with gas.

Again, I have reason to believe from the estimate of the first resolution, that the price of thirty five dollars allowed annually for lighting every lamp, is also too great. Reflecting on this, you will readily perceive that the company is not bound never to increase this price; and there is no security against the possibility of its ever becoming more onerous under any circumstances. On this subject, also, I must again remind you that Mr Caldwell had agreed to light Chartres street, at the rate of twenty five dollars per lamp, which—counting five hundred lamps, will already present a difference greater than $2500, with the cost of the oil; for the city pays about $10,000 yearly for oil, and 500 lamps at $25 each will be $12,500. It is true that the whole cost of lighting by oil, with the wages of lamplighters and casual repairs, may average about $24,000 a year, and admitting that the gas lamp-lighters should be paid by the company, if on one hand it would cost the city $2,500 more for lighting, on the other its disbursements would be $14,000 less, which is the whole amount of the lamplight or wages, and occasional repairs of oil lamps. Yet in your resolutions it is not specified that the lamp-lighters will be paid by the company, which is absolutely necessary; for on the very first day, we might have a law suit on that subject. Besides, as the number of gas lamps must be doubled, even supposing the lighting of each should only cost $25, it would exceed the expenses already incurred by the city. Yet this calculation is but based on supposition; but it is certain that by your resolutions, the number of gas lamps would amount to about 900, which at $35 each, makes $31 500; exceeding the actual expenses by 7,500 dollars, without any security that we will not have to pay the lamp-lighters.

I leave you, *gentlemen, to reflect on these figures*; and if, after mature consideration, you still persist in your resolutions, I will have at least the satisfaction to know that I have endeavored to defend the interest of the city as far as reasoning and the nature of things permit.

One of your resolutions does not appear to be distinctly expressed. You say that in case the company should stop lighting with gas, it must abandon the pipes, or they *be disposed of by the city.* Does that mean that said gas pipes would become the property of the city? This would indeed be but justice; since it has paid for them. If such is your meaning, it would be well to express it more explicitly; not forgetting to include also the lamps and lamp-posts.

Next, is it proper to subject in this manner, the city to the control of the gas company? Must it depend on the contractors to choose the streets in which they are to begin the works for lighting; or do you reserve the right of designating them?

You have provided for some of the material interests of the corporation in the contract to be passed with the company. Well and good; you say that *the gas shall be of a quality equal to that now used in Chartres street.* Very well again, but when contracting for the *quality*, would it not have been proper to stipulate for the *quantity*? Again if deceived in their expectations, the contractors were suddenly to stop their works, and if the city from want of gas, should be thrown into profound darkness, who should take upon himself to manufacture gas? I repeat it, gentlemen, in submitting to you these observations; I don't expect to alter your opinions which seem to be irrevocably fixed, but my duty compels me to submit them.

I shall take the liberty to advise you to inspect closely the forming of the list of weekly relief, which is granted. Latterly I have discovered in several instances that list in manifest opposition to the resolutions passed in the sitting of 13th December last, and approved 18th. These resolutions prescribed that, for the future, there shall not be granted more than 5 dollars to one single individual, receiving relief in several districts, is set down on the list for a much higher sum; for instance, on the list of the 21st inst. a person is set down for $24. I could bring forward many more instances of the same, but this is sufficient to point out that abuse.

I have been informed by two respectable inhabitants of the parish of Jefferson, that the city of New Orleans is threatened with inundation by a breach on the levee, in front of the estate formerly Macarty's. A person, called Samuel Short, having built on the levee a shed to deposit corn, an innumerable quantity of rats have retired there, and pierced the levee in all directions. Mr L Labarre, then president of the police jury, whom I requested to call at my office, informed me that on the 13th August, 1833, orders had been issued to said S Short, by the Jury, to demolish, or cause to be demolished his shed; but instead of complying with the orders, he applied to the district court, which granted him an injunction, to put a stop to the execution of the orders given. Since that, things have remained as they were; and now, by the bad state of the levee, we are threatened with imminent danger. It is necessary you should devise some means to alleviate the terrors which this information will spread amongst the inhabitants of the lower parts of the city.

I transmit to you the tableau of assessment for paving, which M Minturn has to do by his contract of 31st July last; and request the council to name immediately the streets in each district, which they may think fit to pave; so that the works may not be delayed. I transmit to you also a letter from Mr P S Biron, on which you will have to determine.

The first part of the mayor's letter was referred to a committee, consisting of Messrs Bermudez, McFarlane, and Grailhe.

A committee having previously been appointed, on the subject referred to in the second part of the message; it was discharged on motion of Mr Labatut.

The third part was referred to the mayor, with power to act as he thought best.

On the fourth part, Mr Labatut moved that the secretary insert the relief lists; and strike out any names twice inserted; but Mr Grailhe moved an amendment that any persons who have been so inserted, shall be no longer entitled to relief, which was adopted.

The fifth part was referred to the committee on paving; and Mr Grailhe was appointed member of said committe, instead of Pedesclaux, resigned.

The letter from Mr Biron, requesting to be discharged as state printer, and claiming $200 compensation for extra work, was first moved to be laid on the table, which being lost by the casting vote of the President; it was moved that his claim be allowed, and he be discharged from all duties to the corporation; but the motion was not carried.

The memorial from No 6 Fire company, requesting a grant of land for their engine, accompanied with a letter from Messrs Peters and Miller, offering a lot for $4000, was referred to a special committee—as it was asserted that the price asked is above value.

A letter from the president of the Orleans navigation company, informing the council, that the city privilege of transporting shells gratis, will cease on the 1st of June next, was referred to the mayor.

A letter from the church wardens, requesting the city to have made a ditch around the new burying ground, was also referred to the mayor.

Col Dalbora again petitioned for relief; and Mr McFarlane presented a resolution granting him $200, which was made the order of the day for next sitting.

The memorial of Arrowsmith, requesting permission to make portions of the rail road 12 inches instead of 10, was laid on the table, till the ordinance on the subject be considered.

On motion of Mr Bermudez, the ordinance relative to the street commissary was considered.

Mr Grailhe thinks the ordinance impracticable; that there are already deputy surveyors; and that its object seems to be to force the surveyor to resign.

Mr Bermudez asserts it is to assist the surveyor, by granting him deputies, that he may have time to draw a plan of the city—which is essential; and which his multiplicity of business now prevents.

Mr Mercier observed that the gentleman brings to his recollection an anecdote which took place in Kentucky. "There was once a man who kept a billiard table. The students of the University, of which he was a member himself, were occasionally fond of the game. Mr Clay had imposed a fine of $1000—

The Recorder called Mr Mercier to order.

Mr Mercier—The member from the 4th district speaks in *parables*, I ought to be allowed to use *apologues*.

The Recorder again called the member to order.

Mr Mercier—But Mr president, there are different ways to go to heaven.

The Recorder—I have decided that you were not in order.

Mr Mercier—Mr President wishes perhaps to fetter my legs, arms and tongue. If he will be good enough to dictate to me what I have to say; I may stand a chance not to be interrupted.

The Recorder—I believe, Mr Mercier, you are able to express your own ideas, without bringing an ass along with you into Kentucky.

Mr Mercier—I am at a loss how to explain myself. I was went in my question to the analogy Greece and Naples and the President [illegible] call to order; and now that I am travelling [illegible] call to order.

The Recorder—You are not in order, Mr Mercier.

Mr Mercier—Well then, as I have but one object in view, and you wish to gag me, I will tell you tight plump, (tout bonnement) that this office of assistant surveyor is the very same thing as the office of deputy surveyor.

After some further objections from Mr Grailhe, which were answered by Messrs Bermudez and Dixon, the ordinance was read section by section; and adopted, but Mr Mercier moved for its reconsideration at next meeting.

The council adjourned till Saturday.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1835.

The news from Washington received yesterday, relative to French Affairs, may have some tendency to prevent much business, especially as we understand this morning that a number of the 25th inst. is not [illegible] purchases having it under consideration, whether it would be prudent to send her until we hear further from Washington. Hitherto people generally have seemed much on the difficulties with France, [illegible] there was too much good sense on both sides to permit a rupture, or even non-intercourse; but since the last despatches were received from Paris there is certainly more uneasiness felt on the subject. Of course, in case of non-intercourse, cotton would for a time, be affected by the withdrawal of all French buyers from the markets; as the additional quantity thus thrown into the supply for England and the continent, (other than France,) would be too much, until some channel was formed by which France could still get our cotton. Until we receive some definite news from Paris, we shall remain in a state of uncertainty, which is always unpleasant to men of business, and, as we said before, the cotton market may be influenced to a certain extent.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 13, 1835.

DESTRUCTION OF THE COURT HOUSE.

This morning, about 5 o'clock, a fire was discovered issuing from the dome of the Court House, which in a few minutes enveloped it in a mass of flames, and communicated to the rafters which supported the slate roof. In a short time the whole roof was consumed, and the flames rapidly extended to the upper story, which was entirely consumed. In this upper story, was the County Court room, the offices of Commissioners of Insolvent debtors, the County Commissioners, the Grand Jury Room and various other offices, all of which are entirely destroyed. The papers and documents belonging to the offices were generally saved.

There was an obvious deficiency in the supply of water, which greatly impeded the exertions of the fire companies to extinguish the flames. The cause of this disaster is not positively known—but there are strong reasons for believing that it was the work of an incendiary.

We regret to add, that an unpleasant, although not an unusual, dispute between two of the Fire Companies, about the right to use a fire plug, causing the waste of the water which it supplied for nearly twenty minutes, at the very period it was most needed.

FROM SMYRNA.

The brig Padang, arrived at Boston, brings Smyrna papers to the 15th Nov. Reports were received on that day from Constantinople, one of which stated the definite conclusion of a treaty of peace between the Porte and Pacha of Egypt, while another confidently stated the immediate commencement of hostilities, and a serious engagement between the advanced posts of both commanders on the Syrian frontier.

The plague still lingered at Constantinople, though it had lost much of its virulence.

The court martial convened for the trial of those engaged in the last troubles of the Janopolis, have condemned to death the leader of the insurrection, Mitro Petrova, but afterwards recommended him to the mercy of the King, on account of his great age. Others of the accused, amongst whom is the famous Serbine Neptin of Colocotron; have been condemned, either to death or imprisonment for different periods; but the number of those who have been acquitted or discharged without being brought to trial, is much more numerous.

The present Regency of Greece gives general satisfaction by its efforts in behalf of this long distracted country.

(By Authority.)

AN ACT

To revive the first and second sections of an act entitled "An act to amend the act entitled 'An act to organize the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana, and establish courts of inferior jurisdiction.'" approved March 22d, 1826, and for other purposes.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That from and after the passage of this act, the first and second sections of the act entitled "An act to amend the act entitled 'An act to organize the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana, and establish courts of inferior jurisdiction,'" approved March 22d, 1826, be and the same are hereby revived and declared to be in full force; provided, that the first section of the act be so amended that the eastern division of the state shall be subdivided into two circuit divisions, the third and the eighth districts forming one division; and the fourth and the second districts forming another, and that in those separate divisions, the judges shall proceed to change districts, and so continue alternately to hold the sessions of the courts in the one and the other district within the separate division to which they belong.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall be in force from and after the passage thereof and the publication of the same, by the state printer for this state, in his paper, shall be a sufficient promulgation thereof; and the district judges of the eastern and western circuit divisions of this state, shall immediately commence to change districts, by proceeding out of their respective districts to hold the terms of court next thereafter fixed by law for the districts allotted to them respectively, by the first section of the act aforesaid, hereby revived; and shall thenceforward continue to change courts in the rotation established by the said first section of the act aforesaid.

ALCEE LABRANCHE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
C. DERBIGNY,
President of the Senate.

Approved, February 20th 1835.
E. D. WHITE,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

DIED,

On the 26th instant, Mr Edward Lauve, the port warden. His friends and those of his family, are requested to attend his funeral this afternoon at 4 o'clock, from his house 54 Ursuline street.

In this city on the 25th instant, after a long and severe illness, Mr George W. Cassidy, native of Monaghan county, Ireland, and formerly a resident of Charleston, South Carolina.

☞ The New-York and Charleston papers will please copy the above.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Brig Crescent, Rogers, Havre, — Porter & Gally
Bark Elizabeth, Wilson, Liverpool, — A Lockhart & co
Brig Uncas, Bush, Alexandria, — Master
Brig Criterion, Walker, Connecticut (Conn) — Master
Brig Mail, Green, Mobile, — Master
Schr Watchman, Murry, — D Stoddard
Schr Creole, Roach, Pensacola, — Master
Schr Perfect, Alfaro, Campeachy, — J Prat

ARRIVED

Towboat Whale, Thomas, from the Passes [illegible] ships Margaret Forbes and Marathon, brig Uncas [illegible] W A Turner. Left the SW Pass on Tuesday [illegible] towboat Shark lightening packet ship Shakspeare [illegible] on the bar. At anchor out-side, ships Mercator, [illegible] Olive and Kiza, Eagle, Corea and a French ship [illegible] and brig Khoosmuk; passed 15 brigs and schrs [illegible] fort.

Ship Margaret Forbes, King, from Boston, to J E Hodge.
Ship Marathon, Eldridge, fm Boston.
Brig Uncas, from Alexandria, with rice and slaves.
Scar W A Turner, from Sisal.
Steamer Freedom, Walker, fm Bayou Sara; 70 bales cotton; 54 hhds sugar, 61 bls molasses—82 pas.
Steamer Caspian; Kimball, from Natchitoches 8th 220 bales cotton, 830 beef hides etc—40 pass.
Steamer Ellen Douglass, Riley, from Natchez, with 1000 bales cotton;—40 pass.

MEMORANDA.

Brig Lapwing, Parker, cleared at N York for this port 11th inst.
Bark Clement, hence at Boston 9th inst.
Hence at Newport, 6th inst brig Harriet, Collins.

THERE appeared in the Daily News of yesterday an article, contemplating to throw ridicule on the company of Chasseurs, which I did not see, on account of occupation, I must say, as editor of that paper, that it is a contemptible piece, written and printed without my knowledge, and that I am exceedingly sorry that such a circumstance has occurred, entertaining for said company the highest respect and consideration.

ROBERT J KER.

Signed in presence of J E Roman, Jr Genoa.

☞ All the city papers are requested to give the above one insertion, and to apply for payment to the bom master of the company of Chasseurs.

WHEREAS, François Duthillet of the Parish of New Orleans has applied to me for the cancelling of the five following Bonds, to wit:

The first a bond under private signature, bearing date the 20th March 1816, for the sum of seven thousand dollars, subscribed by Paul Lanusse and Joseph Tricou, as securities.

The second a Bond by notarial act before Michael de Armas, bearing date the 30th January 1821, for the sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars, subscribed by Joseph Abat, and Dominique Boulligny, and Pierre Maspéro, as securities.

The third a Bond by notarial act before Felix de Armas, bearing date the 18th April 1827, for the sum of eight thousand dollars, with Antonio Ducros, and Charles Delery, as securities.

The fourth a Bond by notarial act before Felix de Armas, bearing date the 23d January 1829, for the sum of eight thousand dollars, subscribed by Antonio Ducros and Charles Delery, as securities.

The fifth a Bond by notarial act before Felix de Armas, bearing date the 31st January 1831, for the sum of eight thousand dollars, and subscribed by Antonio Ducros and Charles Delery, as securities.

These are to give notice to all persons interested therein, to show cause in writing at the office of the Secretary of State, within ninety days after the last publication thereof, why the said bonds should not be cancelled, annul and annulled, as also the mortgages [illegible]

Given under my hand [illegible] at New Orleans, on the twenty [illegible] February, 1835, and in the year of the independence of the United States the 59th.

(L. S.) E. D. WHITE.

By the Governor,
MARTIN BLACHE, Secretary of State.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK MARKET, Feb. 11.

Cotton—The sales, from 7th to 10th instant, amount to about 1800 bales of which 400 were New Orleans at 16 to 13 1-2 cents; 666 Uplands, 15 1-2 a 17 1-2 and 250 Florida, 15 1-2 a 17 1-2.

Grain—A further sale of Illinois wheat has been made at 106c. A sale of about 2000 bushels Illinois wheat via N. Orleans, was made at 100 cts.

Molasses much as last week.

FROM HAVANA.

We are indebted to Captain Lance, of the schr Friends, for Havana papers to the 14th inst. they contain no news.

Havana, February 14.—Flour (N. O.) 14 1-5 a 14 1-2 per bbl; hams 9 a 11 a 12 1-4; lard do a 8; 12 1-2 a 10 12 1-2; Sugars, assorted, 5 1-2 white, at 6 1-2, 10 1-2 a 8, 8 — brown clayed, 7 1-4 a 8. Exchange—Orleans, par a 1 dis.

100 shares N. O. City Bank stock were sold at New York on the 11th inst at 110; and 50 do N O Commercial Bank at 104.

☞ The ship MARATHAN, Capt. Eldridge, from Boston, is discharging opposite post No 75. Consignees will please to attend to the receipt of their goods.

FOR LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI.—The steamboat HENRY CLAY, Jno. A. Holton, master, having her cargo engaged; will positively depart for the above ports, on Sunday the 1st March, at 10 o'clock A. M. For passage only, apply on board, or to
feb 23 FORSYTH, GOODWYN & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE fine British bark JAMES GRANT, D James, master, is now ready to commence loading, and will have despatch. For freight or passage, apply on board, opposite post 56, or to
feb 27 G VANCE & R GAMBLE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Passengers and Deck Freight.

THE superior British ship CELIA, Joseph Davison, master, will sail on or about the 6th March, can handsomely accommodate a few passengers in the cabin, and can take from 100 to 150 bales cotton on deck. For terms, apply on board, at post 81, or to
G VANCE & R GAMBLE,
feb 27 51 Custom House st.

STRAY COW

In Pound in Mr Albert Piernas pasture, a red and white Cow; the end of her tail cut; a small slit in each ear; no other marks or receptible. If the above described cow is not reclaimed on or before the 14th of March, she will be sold on that day at 5 o'clock P. M. on the premises.

A. J. LEWIS, Syndic.
New Orleans, Feb 27.

GOODS for the Mexican market—14 cases ribbons (listones). 4 do plain satin, 2 do edged do, 10 cases shed beads, for sale by
J LE BLANC & Co, No 103 royal street.
Also, 25 baskets Champaign Wine, in half and whole bottles, and one lot Logwood. feb 27

DOMESTIC GOODS, &c.—26 bales Cottonades, 30 cases heavy domestic calicos, landed and for sale by the package only by
feb 27 ANDREWS & BROTHERS, 19 Chartres st

COFFEE.—150 bags coffee now landing per brig Thomas, from Port au Prince, and for sale by
feb 27—10t HENRY, LATAPIE & Co

THE undersigned has just received per Nashville, from New York, the following articles:
1 case checked ginghams,
1 ditto chally muslins,
1 ditto palmetrine,
1 do striped muslins for turbans (India),
Coloured muslins, India nainsucks, pink & blue,
New style fans, crepons,
Gros d'été, Gros de Naples,
Italian taffetas, &c. for sale by
feb 17 A G. COCHRAN, 43 Chartres st

RECEIVED per ship Nashville, and for sale by the subscriber, viz:—
White cotton stockings, do do hose, unbleached do, silk fourchettes, black serge, gauze ribbons for bonnets, do do marabouts, muslin scarfs, gauze do, silk velvet flowers, men's silk gloves white and black, ladies do do do, silk stockings do do, embroidered do, embroidered hose, summer sheets, printed for Swiss muslins, gentlemen's silk handkerchiefs, assorted floretts, bobinet thread lace, chally muslin shawls, embroidered bobinet pelerines, India muslin gowns for wedding, muslin collerets, blonde, silk thread white white and black gloves, and a variety of other articles
feb 27 A G COCHRAN, 43 Chartres st

Mayoralty of New-Orleans.

CITY COUNCIL OF NEW ORLEANS.
Sitting of Wednesday, Feb 18th, 1835.

RESOLVED, That hereafter, it shall be expressly prohibited to incumber any part of the public ways in the Lower Liberties; and that, under a penalty of a fine of ten dollars against each offender, and for each day he shall continue to encumber the public way. That the syndic of said Liberties shall enforce the present resolution, under the penalty of being removed from office by the council.

Signed, JNO. CULBERTSON, recorder.
Approved February 23, 1835.
Signed D. PRIEUR, mayor.
A true copy.
feb 27 P. DUFAYLE, sec'y.

$10 REWARD.

Runaway from Mr R. Avart's plantation, the American negro called HENRY, about 30 years old, stands about 6 feet high, of a jet black, speaks English and French. Said reward will be given to whoever shall lodge him in any jail in this State, or deliver him to the subscriber.
F. ROBERT AVART, Attorney.

STRAY HORSE.

Was placed at the Livery Stable, No 121, Chartres street, next to the guard-house, on the 16th instant, a Sorrel Horse, about 15 hands high, thin in flesh; the two hind legs white, the face white; blaze face, switch tail, without shoes.

The owner is hereby notified to present himself, pay the fees, the expenses of keeping, advertising, &c., and take him away, otherwise he will be sold agreeably to the ordinances of the Corporation, by P. A. Guillotte, public auctioneer, after the legal insertion of this notice.
GEORGE ASBRIDGE,
feb 27 Commissary and Syndic.

CAUTION.

On the 25th or 26th of February, 1834, I made my note in favor of John Hagan & Co, payable at ten months for Four Thousand Dollars. This note was endorsed by the payees, and was deposited by me, in the Bank of the Consolidated Association of the Planters of Louisiana.

No trace of it is now to be found in the Bank, nor has it been heard of, either by the makers, or endorsers, although passed due. This note cannot having been negociated, I now caution the public, should it ever make its appearance, against acquiring any interest in it, as I shall not feel myself either legally or morally bound to pay it.

L. THOMAS.
February 26, 1835—30t

SUGAR PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offer for sale, their valuable SUGAR PLANTATION, situated in the Parish of Jefferson, on the right bank of the Mississippi, about 17 miles above New Orleans.

The plantation has a front of 25 arpents, and extends in depth to Lake Ouscha. From its position it is not liable to inundations.

The buildings consist of a dwelling house, cabins, &c, and a new brick sugar house with a superior steam engine.

Also, 96 negroes, all of whom are acclimated, together with the stock of animals, farming utensils, &c.

Application may be made at No. 80, Royal street,

ROBERT R. CORBIN.
EDWARD RAWLE.
feb 26—1 mth

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing in this city between John Wiley, James Cunningham, and Peter Cunningham, as Sisters, under the firm of Wiley & Cunningham, was dissolved by the death of James Cunningham, on the 20th December last.

Peter Cunningham is hereby authorized to collect all claims due the firm, and to sign all letters or obligations whatever, which may be necessary in the liquidation of the affairs of the concern.

JOHN WILEY.
PETER CUNNINGHAM.
feb 26—6t

FOR SALE, CHEAP.

THE stock of the RESTAURANT, (boarding house) well patronized, situated in Orleans street, opposite the theatre. This establishment is well situated, and if not disposed of between this and the 10th March next, it will be sold at auction, on the premises, on said day, by J E Blache, auctioneer. ☞ For terms of sale, apply to
feb 18 A. LAFAYE.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY JOS. H. CARPENTER.

WILL be sold on Saturday, 28th inst. at 9 o'clock, A. M. at his auction store, by order and under the direction of the post master, for account whom it may concern:

Three trunks and two pieces bleached cotton cambric, damaged on board the brig Olive and Chamoulian; Dunca, master, from Havana. feb 27

BY FERNANDEZ & WHITING.

WILL be sold on Saturday the 28th instant, at Hewlett's exchange coffee house, at