THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY BY
JEROME BAYON.
STATE AND CITY PRINTER.
BAYON—IT MUST BE PRESERVED.
TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 31, 1835.

☞The Printing Office of the Bee is now removed to No. 110 Chartres Street, next door to Tricou, Domingon & Canonge's auction store, between St Louis and Conti streets.

At the request of a number of gentlemen, we give publicity to the following card:

CANDIDATE FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

The friends of Dr McFarlane, under the conviction that he is the popular candidate, and that he has been fairly nominated by the late public meeting are determined to support him at all hazard.

Under the existing circumstances, nevertheless, rather than to produce a scism, or to divide the vote at this important crisis, they are perfectly willing to submit the claim of their favorite candidate to the decision of another public meeting, if conducted upon FAIR Principles.

COMMUNICATED.

☞ We have been requested to announce Dr McFARLANE as a candidate for the legislature to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr Antonio Ducros.

Many voters will support Mr Louis ALLARD as a candidate to represent the 8th ward in the city council—vice Mr Mercier, who will no longer serve.

We have been requested to announce Mr BERNARD MARIGNY, already approvingly known to the public, as a candidate for the house of representatives,—vice Antonio Ducros, deceased.

Mr GUSTAVE SCHMIDT has consented to be a candidate for Alderman, to represent the 1st ward.

We are requested by a large number of citizens to recommend Mr BERNDEZ, now an alderman, to be re-elected to represent the 4th district.

We are authorized to state that Mr ANTHONY RASCH has consented to be a candidate for the office of alderman of the first ward. The high respectability of Mr Rasch and the deep stake which he has in the prosperity of the ward, will ensure the support of a large majority of the voters.

We are authorized to name Mr GUSTAVE LE GARDEUR as a candidate to the seat of Alderman for the 5th district.

We are authorised to announce A. W. PICHOT, Esq. as a candidate to represent the 4th ward in the City council.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Having removed our office to the house adjoining the auction store of Tricou, Domingon and Canonge in Chartres street, we shall shortly be enabled to fulfil the other purposes designed.

In our present office, we shall regularly keep for public inspection, bulletin boards on the ground floor—containing an account of the political, commercial and maritime intelligence. On the second floor will be established an eligible newsroom for subscribers, containing most of the periodicals of the United States; with journals from France, England, Havana and Mexico. On the third floor will be our printing apartments, where books, pamphlets, post or handbills of all kinds will be neatly executed.

With these advantages presented to the public, we earnestly hope for a due share of public support. During the summer, as soon as possible, Mr BAYON will himself proceed to New York, to purchase new printing apparatus for this journal and for jobwork. He will then considerably enlarge his paper; and expects to increase the number of his subscribers.

CITY PRINTER.—On Saturday last, the proprietor of this paper was elected city printer. When ballotted for, 8 members were present—6 of whom voted in his favor; one vote was in the negative, and one a blank. For this renewed proof of approbation, he returns his sincere thanks; and trusts that his attention to his duties will merit the esteem and confidence of the council.

THE TREATY OF INDEMNITY.—Those who were disposed to cry havoc, and let slip the dogs of war against France will soon receive their quietus. No reasonable doubt can any longer be entertained as to the passage of the law of indemnity by the French chambers. On the 6th of February the report of the congress senate reached Paris; and this conjoined with the debates on the Russian claims, had a very auspicious effect in deciding the wavering or doubtful part of the chambers in favor of our claims.

Memorials have been presented to the chambers from Lyons, Marseilles and other manufacturing and commercial cities of France, to have the law of indemnity passed;—only one member of the committee that had been appointed to investigate the documents on the subject is averse to the law; and Messrs Wells & Co, American bankers at Paris, write that 'the indemnity bill will probably pass the chambers in the month of February, by a majority of about 50 votes.'

On Friday last we gave a brief detail of the last revenue law, imposing taxes for the charitable institutions of the city; and to subserve public education throughout the state. In doing so, we merely hinted our own disapprobation of the measure, by considering the impost on travellers an imposition; but as most of the members of both houses of the legislature had concurred in the measures of the law, we found it necessary to succumb our opinion to their judgment—particularly when enforced by the financial abilities of the state treasurer, by whom the chief items of the bill were recommended and drafted. Indeed in the senate, there was only one member opposed the bill—Mr JOHNSON, from Feliciana; although in the house, there were some members who presented a protest.

We did consider the measure of proposing an impost on travellers as one inexpedient, and likely to prove odious or oppressive in operation; and believe that it is an incipient act of nonintercouse—which certainly should not be tolerated. The same freedom of travel and trade should exist between all states of the union—agreeably to the federal constitution; and if Louisiana commences a system of invidious impost against the citizens of other states, these may feel disposed to retaliate: so that the imposts may become so enormous as to be tantamount to nonintercourse, and eventually enmity or discord. This was clearly exemplified in the case of New York, where a similar impost was formerly legalized; but experience soon demanded its repeal. Of this our legislature should have been aware before they passed the law; and also that such an impost ought never be introduced where the freedom of republican institutions should invariably prevail. Yet this measure is subversive of that freedom; and seems to have been suggested by the arbitrary proceedings of the monarchies of the old world, rather than the liberties of our republic.

The difficulties of collecting the impost will absorb most of its revenue; and will alone demand its repeal.—But why even citizens of this state should be included in the impost, is singular; considering that some of them may require to go or send almost every month to Natchez, Mobile or other places out of the state in pursuance of their business; and will therefore be subject to a tax of at least 1 dollar a month. Is this justice?

Again the tax is imposed only on passengers arriving at the port of New Orleans, without considering that travelers arrive also by railroads or canals. This is therefore an invidious exemption. Nor is the impost improved in its tenor, by requiring travelers to support the primary schools of New Orleans—which must be considered a singular exaction to all disinterested.

But we willingly yield our opinions to those of the legislature; feeling confident that half a year's experience will demand the repeal of the law at the next session of 1836—particularly when it may be found that assuming a lien on ships and steamboats and giving maritime jurisdiction to the courts of New Orleans are not consistent with constitutional law. The legislature cannot give those courts a privilege of which they are deprived by the constitution; nor can it deprive citizens of other states of rights and immunities guaranteed to them by the federal constitution. All owners of vessels may therefore join on this issue, which will virtually annul the operation of the law, and may probably involve the state in debt in endeavoring legally to recover what is not constitutionally recoverable.

We regret to find that most of the public exhibitions in this city during the passing season have not been efficiently supported, with the exceptions perhaps of Brown's circus, Saubert's exhibition, and the ballrooms.

The receipts of the American theatre have averaged nearly 400 dollars less a week this season than last. No doubt this is the fault of the managers in presenting their Keane, Hill, Hackett, Pritchard, Cline and others who were forced on public attention. The Panorama of Mexico left its owner in debt; and now we are about to lose Sutton, the manager, the optical illusions, Adam and Eve, and 'worst and most to be deplored,' Catlin's admirable gallery of Indian portraits and costumes.

We can safely recommend the optical illusions to all who have not seen them, as really worthy their notice; and those who know the merit and modesty of Mr Catlin, and the gratification which his exhibition will afford to the intelligent and curious, should make them more fully known.

PIANO FORTE.—Those young ladies who require to be taught to play, or be perfected in playing, on the pianoforte, are earnestly entreated to apply at 156 Camp street. The powers of Miss RUSSELL as a teacher and player are considered inferior to none in this country, except one lady in New York. We have ourselves heard her execute some difficult pieces of music, such as the fantasia of 'Cease your funning,' the overture to Tancredi, Steibelt's storm concerto, and various other pieces; when even amateurs and professors of music exclaimed 'beautiful.' We believe she also teaches singing: if she does not, she can and should.

So advantageous an opportunity is not always to be found; and parents and guardians will do injustice to their children and wards if they do not embrace it.

AWNING.—Now that the fine weather has [illegible] no store in the principal streets assuming the character or credit of respectability, should be without awning over the side walks. If storekeepers study their own interest and convenience, they will perceive the propriety of this: for many customers will be attracted by such a covering, who might not otherwise desire to perambulate the streets.

There is no city in the union which so much requires awning for the stores across the trottoirs or pavements; yet there is none where such a convenience is so limited.

The London Courier contains an apparently accurate list of the members of the present house of commons—estimating 407 of them as reformers; and 950 conservatives.

The Russian claims on France have been nonplust, to the general satisfaction of all in France. The king and the ministers are pleased, because there will be no change in the cabinet; the opposition, because there will be no payment; and the people, because hereafter no minister (as the *Journal des debats* says) will dare to introduce a measure in the chamber for the payment of Russia. Such a general belief will calm public apprehension as to other demands, and more easily pave the way for adopting the measures necessary for carrying into execution the treaty of indemnity for the claims of our government.

A revolution of a serious nature had transpired in Madrid, at the period of last advices. General Alauder had attempted to overthrow the existing ministry; to banish the queen regent; procure his being elected dictator; and prepare the way for Don Carlos. Many of the Paris and other French papers attribute that manœuvre to the protection of Louis Philip; and some of the reform journals of England insinuate regarding the patronage of the Wellington ministry. But the embassage from England of Lord Fitzroy Somerset, may tranquillize Spain: as he is empowered to promise the intervention of England, that the petty wars shall cease provided the infanta shall marry the eldest son of Don Carlos; or that the family of Carlos shall have the reversion of the government.

THE ASSEMBLY.

SENATE—Saturday, 28th inst.

The governor approved of the bills to incorporate the Louisiana State Marine and Fire Insurance company; *the act rendering valid the renunciation in favor of third persons,* by married women of their paraphernalia, dotal and other *vested rights; and the resolution relative to the selection* of the two townships of public lands granted to this state by Congress.

The house concurred in the amendments made by the senate in the bills authorising the state treasurer to subscribe for 500 shares of the Barataria & Lafourche canal company stock; to permit the purchase of 200 negroes, and appoint civil engineers; to impose a tax for charitable institutions and public education, etc.

On motion of Mr TENNEY, the senate concurred in the amendments of the house in the bill to establish a city court in Lafayette.

On motion of Mr HOA the bill to amend the charter of the New Orleans and Carrolton railroad company, was read a third time by title. It was however reconsidered to permit Mr Johnson to introduce a clause, giving additional privilege to the N. Orleans and Nashville railroad company to make their route around the lake.

On the final passage of the bill, the votes were for its adoption, Messrs Bossier, Hoa, Lacoste, Reid, Nicholas, and Johnson, 6; and against it, Messrs Dupré, Tenney, Tete, Porche and Thomas, 5. The president did not avail himself of his privilege to vote.

The clerk of the house returned with the bill relative to the appointment of civil engineers, with an amendment, *limiting their number to 3; and their annual salary to $2500.*

The senate refused to concur in the amendment.

*On motion of Mr Lacoste, the bill that had been indefi*nitely postponed two or three days before, was reconsidered—to alter the route of the *Clinton and Port Hudson railroad,* so that it might diverge from Port Hudson to Baton Rouge.

Mr JOHNSON strongly opposed the bill, as being unjust to the persons for whose interest the charter was originally granted. It is unfriendly and unpopular. He produced several memorials and letters protesting against the change of the route; and showed that as Port Hudson is the only port in East Feliciana on the Mississippi, that manifest injustice would be done to the citizens of that district.

The bill was supported by Mr Reid from Baton Rouge; and opposed by Mr Hoa, who moved for its being indefinitely postponed. This motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr Dupré, the senate took up the bill regulating the police jury and municipal government of the town of Opelousas. It was read and passed.

A bill was read granting compensation to the owners of negroes who were hung; and to the attornies who prosecuted them.

MONDAY, 30th instant.

The secretary of the senate read a return from Mr Thomas Curry, reporter of the decisions of the supreme court of the state, in conformity with an act *passed last session*—accompanied with two volumes of Reports.

On motion of Mr TENNEY, the bill was considered to incorporate the West Feliciana Asylum. The rules were dispensed with; and the bill was passed.

On motion of Mr HOA, the bill to regulate the city court of New Orleans was considered.

The section granting enlarged jurisdiction to the presiding judge of the court was rejected; and the bill was altered *so that the jurisdiction of the associate judges shall be ex*tended from 100 to 150 dollars; that instead of being allowed to charge fees on suits over $10, they shall not charge under 25: but above that sum, they are permitted the same scale of fees allowed to the presiding judge of the court. The decisions by Mr Bernudez, while acting as assistant judge, from which appeals have been made, were allowed to be tried before the judge of the parish court. The clause relative to the forfeiture of bonds of recognizances was *also adopted.* The bill thus amended was passed; and sent to the house.

On motion of Mr NICHOLAS, the bill was taken up to *regulate the administration of the state penitentiary;* but many of its sections as drafted by Mr Brownson, and formerly reported when first presented, were rejected. The further discussion was postponed by the adjournment of the senate.

A letter from Harrisburg, Pa. dated March 7th, says that the Democratic Convention convened at that place have nominated Mr VAN BUREN as a candidate for the Presidency, *and appointed delegates to meet in National Convention,* on the 20th of May. It is also reported, that the same body nominated Mr RIVES for Vicepresident.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, March 14.

ELEVEN DAYS LATER FROM FRANCE, AND NINE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship Rhone, Capt. Rocket, we have French papers to Feb. 11th.

The several Bureaux of the Chamber of Deputies has elected an enlarged Committee on the American indemnity bill. Every bureaux *except one returned a member friendly* to the ministry and bill.

The unanimous vote of the Senate of the United States, *adopting their Report with the Resolution that no action* was then necessary, had been received.

The Great Northern Powers had determined to make a considerable reduction in their military forces.

The question of 'reform' in the French Constitution, so as to increase the number of voters, was producing a good deal of discussion.

Money Stocks were rising.

Consols, 92 1-8 a 1-4. LONDON, Feb. 7.

There are Liverpool dates to Feb. 5th in the Havre letters. On the 4th, the Liverpool Cotton market was in a very animated condition, 10,000 bales were sold with an advance of 1-8 a 1 4d. lb. On the 5th business was checked by the arrival of 14 ships from the United States.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Stock Exchange, twelve o'clock.—The stock markets opened very brisk, particularly the Foreign in consequence of all *description of stock coming higher from Paris; but it proved* only a momentary impulse, as the funds have all dropped since. The decline is attributed to the Bank having sold *Exchequer Bills, as well as to a large amount of silver and* gold going to be exported to Spain, to pay the instalments of the new Spanish Loan. 5 per cents, 108f. 95 a 109f.; 4 per cents. 98f.; 3 per cents. 73f. 95 a 78f.

The rumor has been for some days current that the Queen is in that state which affords the promise that her Majesty will present to the Sovereign and the nation an heir apparent to the British crown. It now becomes our duty to say that we believe the report to be well founded.

The report that the Queen of England was enciente proves to be true. It causes much rejoicing among the Tories, as holding out a prospect of placing the Princess Victoria in the background.

LONDON, Feb 6.

Intelligence has been received of the loss of the fine American ship Lyon which sailed from Liverpool on Friday. She was bound to New Orleans, and was commanded by Capt. Bursley, brother of Capt. Bursley of the American ship Orphans. The crew consisted of 14 men besides the Captain. She struck on a ledge of rocks about three o'*clock on the morning of the 1st February, a short distance* from Portpatrick, nearer to the Irish than the Scotch coast. The wind at the time was blowing fresh from the northwest, and she immediately went to pieces. Three of the crew succeeded in reaching the nearest land, and were saved; but the remainder, consisting of the Captain and ten men have found a watery grave. The Lyon sailed from the highly respectable house of Haggerty & Jordan of this town, for Liverpool Albion.

At last the arrangements for effecting a communication by steam with the East Indies, via Egypt, are so far completed, that the Mediterranean packet, which will sail from this port on Wednesday next, will take mails for Egypt and for India to Malta, whence they will be conveyed by branch packets to Alexandria. The letters for Egypt and for India, under this arrangement, are to be charged the same rate as those for Malta.

SPAIN.

The Indicateur of Bordeaux of the 5th inst, give the following *extract of the 29th ult. from the frontier*—General Mina published on the 25th, a Bando, announcing that all absent heads of families of the Kingdom of Navarre, whether in Spain, in France, or elsewhere, must return within 8 days, under the penalty of having their property confiscated. It is said that on the same day there was a disturbance at Puente la Reyna, where parties of the Urban Guards, the soldiers of the garrison and two priests, kept up continued cries of 'The Constitution of 1820 forever!' 'Liberty forever!' 'Death to the Carlists!' from 4 in the afternoon till 9 at night; but which had no other consequence than the breaking of some of the windows of houses inhabited by Carlists.

PARIS, Feb. 2.

The Government received yesterday by telegraph the following news:—On the 24th the Queen of Spain accepted General Llander's resignation. The War Department is held ad interim by M. Martinez de la Rosa. Tranquility continues to prevail at Madrid. The 2d regiment is continuing its March towards Navarre, *without any disorder having* been manifested in its ranks on its passage.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—This State, which elects by general ticket, has chosen five Jackson Representatives to the 24th Congress. William Badger (Jackson) has been re-elected to the office of Governor.

The Frederic Petit Cerer, of 24 guns, Capt. de Saint, arrived at New York on the 13th instant, from Brest, having left that port on the 21th of January, only four days after the D'Assas. She probably brought out 1 states of the same description, and possibly others in addition.

M. Serurier, the French Minister, his family and suite, were passengers in the packet ship Albany, which sailed from New York on the 11th instant, for Havre.

The frigate Constitution was towed up to the New York Navy Yard on the afternoon of the 11th inst. She saluted the city with an appropriate number of guns, and was received with loud huzzas.

The Spanish Pirates that were to have been executed at Boston, on the 11th instant, have been respited for three months, by the President.

SINGULAR.—The Captain of the Bethlehem, from Port au Platt, (says the New York Star) arrived this morning, reports, that on the 17th of February, in lat. 25, long. 70, he was within a short distance of a large steam frigate of 24 guns showing no flag which changed her course, and stood N. E.

ITEMS.

A correspondent has furnished us with the following *statement of the number of vessels now employed in the* whale fishery, from ports in the United States, as taken from a journal kept in this town, and which is known to be substantially correct.

The number of whale ships at sea, in the Pacific Ocean, on the 13th of January, 1835, from the New Bedford Collection District, is 110, or 36,164 tons, manned by 2768 men; and when last heard from they had on hand 54,465 barrels of sperm oil. In the South Atlantic and Indian Oceans, there were at the same date, 59 sail, or 18,326 tons, manned by 1505 men—the quantity of oil not ascertained. And from all other ports in the United States, 265 sail, or 76,500 tons, manned by 6,375 men. Making the whole number of ships now from the United States, engaged in the whale fishery, now at sea, 424, and manned by 10,648 men.

At a valuation for each ship and outfits, at the time of sailing of $30,000, (which is thought to be a low average) and without including any quantity of oil obtained, will make an aggregate valuation of $12,720,000 Unless in case of a war with France, the number to arrive from the Pacific Ocean during the year 1835, will probably not be less than 70 sail, and with 140,000 barrels of sperm oil, and from the South Atlantic and Indian Oceans, 82 sail, with 150,000 barrels of whale oil, and 14,000 barrels of sperm oil, and about 1,500,000 pounds of whalebone. The value of these ships and cargoes, should they arrive safe in port, cannot be less than $15,000,000!

General Count Horace Sebastiani, the newly appointed ambassador from the King of the French to our Court, is brother-in-law to the Countess of Tankerville, having been recently united at Milan to her ladyship's sister, Madame Davidoff, the relect of a Russian General. By this union the general becomes son-in-law to the venerable Duke de Grammont, and brother-in-law to the Duke de Gruche. It is now said that preparations are making to receive the general here, and that the appointment of count St Aulaire will not take place.

Prince Talleyrand.—Prince Talleyrand is now no longer able to move about on his legs; his only means of locomotion are effected by the assistance of two valets, who lift him into his carriage and out of it. When M de Talleyrand attends the king, his two servants who constantly accompany him into the Royal Cabinet. M de Talleyrand will complete his 81st year on the 2d February.

According to the Suabian Mercury of the 19th ult. the number of persons who emigrated last year from Germany via Bremen, to the transatlantic states, amounts to 13,086. Of this number, 7477 were conveyed to Baltimore, 3733 to New York, 933 to New Orleans, 163 to Philadelphia, and 505 to Jamaica.

The Money Market.—The abundance of unemployed capital seems, if any thing, to be on the increase from day to day, some of the leading brokers, who were accommodated with loans at the rate of 2 3-4 per cent having difficulty in placing the money well at such a rate above that as would compensate for the trouble of management. This state of things gives a support to all public securities, which almost makes their value, for the time, independent of political events, at least of the common incidents of the day, which under other circumstances would not fail to make some impression. The affair of the mutiny of the Spanish troops at Madrid, is a case in point. It made but a very slight and a very slight and very temporary impression. The latest quotations of the principal securities dealt in were—Console for the account, 91 3-4 to 7-8; Exchequer bills, 41s to 42s premium; Portuguese stock, 91 1-8 to 3-8; Cortes bonds, 54 3-8 to 5-8; Chillian bonds, 43 to 44; Spanish scrip 1 3-8 to 1-2 premium.—*Times*

Ladies fashions for February.—WALKING OR CARRIAGE COSTUME.—Satin redingote, the corsage plain and fitting tight to the bust. The redingote trimmed with silk braid, the color of the satin; two rows placed both together go down the front from top to bottom A kind of mantille of black lace, very deep on the shoulders, rather narrower at the back, and diminishing gradually to a point in front, until it reaches the waist, is worn in the style of a pelerine with this redingote; a double row of the same silk braid is placed a little above it. The collar, which is of black lace, is edged with a narrow piping of black silk satin, and trimmed with deep black silk lace. The sleeves, which are enormously wide, are finished at the wrist with a deeper cuff than those lately worn. Green satin hat, the crown made slanting, higher at front than at back; the front, which is worn as close as possible to the face, is very long at the sides, where it is rounded off; the trimming, consisting of a bow placed at the right side and which retains a bird of Paradise (the bird dyed black the long plumage the color of the hat), is of the richest and widest satin ribbon: a second bow finishes the hat at back. The cravatte echarpe round the neck is of green gauze, to match the hat; the ends are fringed, and it is fastened in front by a brooch. Black shoes; white silk stockings. The reticule is a round basket cut in four pieces, the cover like the top of a parasol. The frame is made in gilt wire, and the satin stretched upon it; it is finished underneath by a silk tassel, and suspended on the arm by a ribbon. Shoes of satin royal. The hair is in plain bands.

DIED,

Last evening, J. BARBIDOR, for many years a resident of this place. His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this morning, at ten o'clock, from the residence of Mr Crawford, near the Lower Cotton Press.

AMERICAN THEATRE
CAMP STREET.
3d night of the splendid Opera of ROBERT LE DIABLE; 3d night of Mr RICE, the celebrated JIM CROW.

THIS EVENING, MARCH 31.
For the 2d time in this country, will be performed Meyerbeer's grand romantic opera of
ROBERT LE DIABLE.
Robert, (Duke of Normandy,) Mr Hodges,
Raimbaut, (a minstrel,) Thorne,
Alberti, Williamson
Alice, Mrs KNIGHT.
Previous to which, Mr. Rice's new Ethiopean opera, called
OH! HUSH!
Gumbo Cuff, Mr RICE,
Sam Johnson, esq. S Pearson.
In the course of the evening Mr Rice will introduce his celebrated extravaganza of
JIM CROW!!!
☞ On Wednesday, Mr Rice's 4th night, and third night of 'Robert le Diable!'

FAMILY LEAF LARD.—200 kegs family leaf lard, received per steamboat Lady Franklin, and for sale by HENRY, LATAPIE & Co.
mar 31 no. 63 new levee

COMMERCIAL.

(By the Rhone at New York.)

Extract of a letter received in this city.

HAVRE, February 9th.

'Letters by the *Francois 1er*, announce several shipments of Rice, both from New York and Charleston. The article has declined 2 francs within the last two days. 100 bls expected per *Globe*, from Charleston were sold this day at 28f; 40; the same quality went off on Saturday at 30f 50.

The Henry IV for your port will sail in about 10 days.

The cotton market is the same, we think there will be no change for some time to come. 510 bales N Orleans, by the *Senator*, have just been sold at 131.'

HAVRE, February 7.

Coffee—We have had few sales of Coffee, and the market closes with a decline of 1 to 2 centimes per 1-2 ko, principally on St Domingo.

Cotton—This article has continued to experience a fair demand since the beginning of the month, without any material variation in prices. The sales have amounted to 3772 bales, including 1975 bales Louisiana, at 122 50 to 160; 2973 do Upland and Mobile at 124 50 to 140. The arrivals are 5152 bales, of which 4987 bales U States and 165 Brazil.

Rice—The Henry IV has 379 tcs, which were previously sold at 30f. We have since had sales of 200 tcs new Carolina, expected from Charleston by the Globe, at 30f 80 and 155 do do by the Katharine Jackson at 30f. These transactions establish a slight advance, but the demand has subsided, and our market is heavy.

Sales, Feb. 7—330 bales Orleans cotton at 123f a 150; 78 Georgia at 130f a 140; 6 cerdons carraccas Indigo at 7f 50f; 39 tcs new rice at 30f.

Sales. Feb 9—338 bales Louisiana cotton at 127f a 152f 50; 200 Georgia at 126f a 132f; 206 tcs new rice at 28f 50

The New York *Gazette* of Saturday, says:—We are indebted to a commercial friend for extracts from Havre letters to the 10th Feb. which give very favorable accounts of the Liverpool cotton market. One letter of the 8th, says that the sales at Liverpool on the 6th, amounted to 10,000 bales, at an advance of 1 8d on American descriptions, and 1-4, on Brazils. The demand was not so brisk on the 5th, owing to the arrival of fourteen vessels from the U States, and only 4000 bags were sold. The sales from the 24th of January to the 4th February inclusive, amounted to 25,000 bags.—Another letter of the 10th, says that the advices from Liverpool to the morning of the 6th continued to be favorable, as the accounts for the week, which would be made up that evening would show.'

LIVERPOOL, February 5th.

'The market was very animated on the 4th with a rise of 1-8 to 1 4 in cotton, but was checked by the arrival of 14 vessels from the U States.'

NEW YORK, MARKET 14

Cotton—The demand continues fair, and the stock being unusual y light, prices are full y maintained Prime green is very scarce, and is taken readily on arrival both for export and the Southern market. *Among the sales since our last,* were im 1000 to 1200 bags St Domingo, 10 3-4 a 11 c; 682 bags and 16 bls prime Porto Rico, on terms not transpired; 150 bags and 60 bls prime St Jago at 12 3-4 a 13; about 1200 Laguira and several parcels of Brazil from 12 1-2 a 14c. generally on the usual credit of 4 months We do not vary our quotations. Imports—3100 bags St Domingo; 849 bags 170 bls Porto Rico; 1338 bags Sumatra.

COTTON—The sales since this day week amount to 3000 bales, consisting of 600 Uplands at 15 1-2 a 17 1-2c; 1200 Alabama at 17 a 19 1-2; 400 Floridas, at 16 a 18c; and 800 N Orleans at 16 a 16 1-2c. Most of the business has been in fine qualities, for domestic consumption, at full former prices. In the beginning of the week, we received by the ship Victoria, accounts from Liverpool to 30th Jan. Sales for the five previous days amounted to 15,000 bales at steady rates.—Yesterday we received by the packet ship Rhone, from Havre, advices from Liverpool to the 5th ult. Sales were large, and prices a shade higher—Uplands are quoted at 8 1-2 a 10 3-8d stg per lb. Import of the week 3850 bales.

New York March 10.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

300	shares United States Bank		108
400	do	do	108 1-8
100	do	New Orleans Canal, time	107 1-4
250	do	City Bank New Orleans	113
450	do	do do (on time)	113
100	do	Commercial Bank N O. time	105 1-2
600	do	do do (on time)	105 3-4
200	do	Mechanics & Traders' Bank N O	106 3-4

U S Bank Stock at New York, on the 12th inst. sales, 100 shares 109 1-4; on the 13th, 146 do 109 1 2 on the 14th 50 do 106 1-4; 100 do N Orleans Commercial Bank (on time) 108 3-4; 25 do do do 108 1-4; 150 do do (on time) 108 1-4; 200 do N Orleans City Bank (on time) 114, 150 do Mechanics and Traders Bank of N Orleans, 108; 150 do do (next week) 108.

(By Authority.)

AN ACT

To incorporate the church of St John the Baptist of West Baton Rouge, 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 Messrs John Baptist Hebert, Valentin Hebert, John Loiron, Hypolite Hebert, Peter Granger, Augustus Hebert, Rosemond Hebert, Emanuel Landry, Joseph Landry, John Baptist Labauve, and all other free white persons aged twenty-one, who has or who shall contribute the sum of ten dollars, or more for the encouragement of that institution, shall be and are hereby formed into, and created a body politic under the name of the 'Catholic Church of West Baton Rouge,' and under that name shall have perpetual succession, and are hereby made capable to have, and assess, buy, receive, take, accept, hold, enjoy, acquire, sell, dispose, alienate, hire, rent, exchange, borrow, hypothecate and do in general, all acts individuals and body politics are capable of, and so also to appear before courts, to cite and be cited, to enjoin and be enjoined, to intervene, to appeal, and in fine to sue out any judicial process, either as plaintiff or defendant, before the courts of this state, and elsewhere, relating to the affairs of said corporation.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, &c. That the temporal affairs of said corporation shall be conducted and regulated by seven administrators under the name of wardens, who shall be annually elected by the said persons, and chosen from amongst them, on the Monday following Easterday, and in case the election does not take place on that day, then it shall take place on any other day fixed for the first election by a majority of persons assembled for that purpose, and for the subsequent elections, in any other day fixed by a majority of the wardens; which wardens shall continue in office, until an election shall take place: That a majority of said wardens shall form a quorum for the transaction of business, and shall be competent to perform and pass any acts and transactions necessary for the administration of the affairs of said church, as also to make and pass such regulations as they may deem necessary for the good administration of said affairs; provided said regulations be not contrary to the laws of the United States, or of this state; and in case of vacancy among said wardens, a majority of them shall fix a day to fill said vacancy by election.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, &c. That all the revenues, whatever they may be, of said congregation, shall be applied to the use and benefit of said corporation, as also to the relief of the poor and unfortunate whom the majority of the said wardens shall think proper to assist.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, &c. That the wardens of the Roman catholic congregation of the church of St Louis of New Orleans, now in office, shall so remain until the first Monday in September one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, at which period, and on the same day of each ensuing year, there shall be held, at the place and in the manner heretofore established, an election of twelve wardens.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, &c. That immediately after the passage hereof, the wardens shall be authorized to provide, by ballot, and at a special meeting, for filling the vacancy of the offices of wardens which are, or may hereafter become vacant.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, &c. That this act shall be in force twenty-five years from and after its promulgation.

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

Approved March 19, 1835.
E. D. WHITE,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

LOUISIANA LEGION,
New Orleans, March 25, 1835.

THE Louisiana Legion will take arms and assemble on Sunday the 26th April, at 7 o'clock, a m, precisely, on the Public Square.

Commanders of companies should make a rigorous inspection of the arms and accoutrements of their respective companies. They must also prepare and furnish the Inspector General a roll specifying the number of men in each of their companies.

Captains of corps are charged with the execution of the foregoing order.

By order of Brigadier General J B PLACHE, commanding the Legion.

mar 31 D AUGUSTIN, Aid-de-Camp.

OFFICE OF THE NEW ORLEANS AND CARROLTON RAIL-ROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given to the subscribers to said Company's Stock, that the annual election of seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, shall take place on Tuesday, April 7th, at the Company's Office, Baronne street, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
mar 31 L. F. GENERES, Secretary.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

WEST FELICIANA RAIL ROAD.

PROPOSALS will be received by the subscriber, at his office in Woodville, Mississippi, until the 15th day of May next, for grading and bridging on from 7 to 15 miles of the West Feliciana rail road, commencing on the river Mississippi at Bayou Sarah and extending northwardly. Plans, profiles and specifications of the work will be exhibited at the office during the days of letting.

By order of the Board of Directors of the West Feliciana Rail Road Company. SAM H KNEASS,
march 31—4td chief engineer of the W F R R Co.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

MISSED on the 29th March, from a trunk, a large Leather POCKET BOOK, containing four papers, one printed on parchment in French and English, and be original manuscript copy of the same. These papers are useless to any who may have found them—they belong to Rono Katabe, a Greek. On presenting the same at Mr Raymond Planes's coffee house, corner of St Anne street, Beef Market, will receive the above reward. mar 31—3t

MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Orwell, Gow, Liverpool	A Lockhart & co
Ship Kentucky, Bunker, N York	Bagert & Hawthorn
Brig Angel, Atmins, Tampico	J C West
Brig Nile, Brookings, New Haven,	Master
Brig Frances, Hammond, Bordeaux,	Dijarston
Schr Orient, Morsan, Campeachy,	Cucullu, Lapeyre & co
Schr Pelito, Espino s, Laguna,	S Fernande
Schr Henry Lee, Smith, Apalachicola,	E Lara de
Schr Sarah, Stark, Mobile,	Tourne & Beckwith

ARRIVED

Towboat Post Boy, Annable, from the Passes, having taken her tow to sea, brought up ship Plutarch, fm Liverpool, Orient, from N York, and brig Cherokee, fm Campeachy; at anchor off the bar barks Clement and Rapparates, ships Julia and Gardiner; line ship Yazoo on the bar.

Ship Plutarch, Johnson, 62 days from Liverpool to Brander and McKenna;—Cargo 998 sacks salt, 905 flag stones, 830 box tin plates to Phelps & co; Martineau, Cuglier & co; Brander & McKenna.

Ship Orient, Leonard, from N York;—Cargo to P Laidlaw; P Doherty; J Vairin & co: Slaughter & Byrne; E L Tracy Vito Vitt; Lundat and Irwin; F Foley & co; J Martin; Stevington; Wilcox and Fearn; J C Sprenger; J Harlow; R Reynolds, Byrne & co; J Levy; J Evans & co; Tourne and Beckwith; Forsyth, Goodwin & co; Thomson and Grant; and others;—4 pass.

Brig Cherokee, Rogers, 9 days from Campeachy, to F Tio;—Cargo $7000 specie to J W Zacharie & co; 8300, hides, wood etc; plants to E Rousseau,—1 pass.

Steamer Compromise, Marrule, fm Choctaw nation;—Cargo peltries, 233 bales cotton, snake root, oil wax etc. to Gray, Dawson & co; J Torrey & co; L N Gale; J Magee; Leitheleeuvre and Watson; H Graham; A & J D Parkes; A Clarke, W Larimore; L C Howell; J Benner; and J Woods;—62 pass;

Steamer Wm Parsons, Miller, from Little Rock;—Cargo 164 bales cotton 10 bags bees wax, 33 packs peltries, bears oil, bear skins, deer skins, snake roots to Lapidebury and Walton; Buckner, Stanton & co; Bogart and Hoopes; Bullitt, Shipp & co; and the U S mail from Natchez.

Steamer Henry Clay, Holton, from Cincinnati;—Cargo bacon, lard, beef, pork, molasses, brooms etc, to A L M Dormarin; L Lamas and I win; Stetson and Avery; J Thayer & co; J Vairin & co, Guimpenier and Giraud; and owners on board;—25 pass;

Steamer Uyoning Holton, fm Cincinnati;—Cargo 2049 bls flour, 83 bxs segars, 9 hhds tobacco, pork, lard; bacon, to owners on board;—125 pass;

Steamer Johnson, Collier, from Tuscumbia;—Cargo 2272 bales cotton to Maddox and Woods; M White & co; T Barrett and co; Wilcox and Fearn; N & J Dick & co; Brander and McKenna; Robeson, Wood & co: Caruthers, Harris & co; Bogart and Hoopes, Martin, Pleasants & co; Lockhart and Arrott; B Kerman; Andrews and Brothers; E Yorke; Beers and St John; A Fisk, Watt & co;—26 pass;

Steamer Randolph, Miller, from Nashville;—Cargo 2233 bales cotton, 399 hhds tobacco etc to N & J Dick and co; Robeson; Wood and co; J G Washington; Caruthers, Harris and co; Roy, Gwathmey and co; M White and co; Brander and McKenna; A H Wallace; H Prieur; C A Jacobs;—8 passengers;

Steamer Splendid, James, from Cincinnatti, with an assorted cargo produce;—99 pass;

9 flat boats, from Alabama with about 3000 bales cotton to Maddox and Woods; Robeson, Wood and co; N and J Dick co; Lockhart and Arrott and others;

MEMORANDA

Brig Cherokee reports the Mexican brig Amelia, for this port to sail about the 20th;

PASSAGE FOR HAVRE.

The fine fast sailing ship CHAMPLAIN, Capt Macy, (formerly of the Havre packet ship Sully) will sail for the above port on or about the 5th April. For passage, having superior furnished accommodations, apply to the captain on board, opposite post 61, or to
mar 31—5t WM. NOTT & co. 141 royal st

FOR SALE,

The Hull of the steamboat RED ROVER, as she now lies at the Levee. Apply to
mar 31 FORSYTH, GOODWYN & Co.

FOR HAVANA.

The