THE BEE.

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THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED.

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 2, 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.

Appointment by the Governor.

P. J. Tardon, Director of the Union Bank of Louisiana, vice Antonio M. Pintado, resigned.

One of the most sorry farces of the kind that our good citizens have ever been edified with, was enacted by the self-styled whig party on Saturday evening last, at a meeting purporting to be of the sixth ward, but which in fact consisted of recruits from every part of the city. To give a competent idea of the mock gravity that prevailed among the motley group upon the occasion, the indignant bursts of affected patriotism, the figures and tropes and [illegible] eloquence of the orators would be next to an impossibility. The ludicrous was so prevalent throughout the whole of the proceedings that we are unable to fix upon any thing to dilate upon that does not beggar description and defy our feeble powers to trace. Let it suffice that after great difficulty, a chairman was found to preside over the deliberations of this most august assembly, and that this personage was no less a man than Samuel D. Dixon. The secretary, the only other officer that could be procured, was Victor Barthe, son of senator Barthe. The speakers *pro hac vice* were Messrs. Harrison, Deer, Jackson and Morse, gentlemen learned in the law, who doubtless panted for a fit opportunity to show that "their souls were in harness and eager for the chase." They held out for a considerable time in the usual vein, slashing and cutting away at the president as if they thought the fancy of the poet was to be realized.

"An Eagle towering in his pride of flight,
"Was by a mousing owl hawked at and killed."

On the whole, the meeting such as it was, demonstrated that our opponents were very weak. The whole number present did not exceed 300 persons, of which number 50 were boarding in the hotel. We would be willing to lay, from our personal observation, a wager of any reasonable amount of money, that there were not one hundred voters in the house, in fact we could not ourselves count fifty.

TOLERANCE.—At the meeting last Saturday one of the speakers, who probably felt some qualms of conscience, in a sort of flim flam argument attempted to controvert the positions against the president. Strange to say, though he professed to favor the pretensions of White, this tolerant assembly refused to hear him, and began to get up a regular plan to oust him from the rostrum and would have succeeded, had it not been for the Jackson men present, who came to his succor in numbers. He was permitted to go on, but his nerves having been disturbed, he fell into the humor of the meeting and proceeded in a strain that was better relished than his exordium.

A notorious character was seen near the chairman at the meeting on Saturday night continually clapping. "Tell me who your company is, and I'll shew what you are," is an apt adage!

It is said that the sale of Bulwer's "Pilgrims of the Rhine" in England has been rapid without any precedent. The publishers, up to the time of the last advices, had not been able to complete the orders for the work, from different parts of the kingdom.

The National Gazette mentions that commodore Biddle has just received, from Florence, a beautiful bust of Washington, executed for him by our countryman Greenough.—It is of the finest marble, finished with the greatest care, and is an excellent specimen of the skill of the artist.

The sympathies of the Philadelphians in behalf of the exiled Poles are warmly excited. Philadelphia has never been backward in the cause of generosity, and there is no doubt that her citizens will contribute freely to alleviate the distresses of these brave but unfortunate men.

PORTUGAL.—The English appear to be puzzled to find out the true condition of this country. The New Monthly Magazine says: "We have frequently heard the caution given, to 'hear both sides,' in the affairs of Portugal, we would add 'but believe neither.'"

One of the resolutions adopted at the whig meeting was to appoint a committee to name candidates for the legislature. Is it not understood that the chairman and secretary, and the father of the secretary will be severally nominated, the two former to the house and the latter to the senate? What little delicacy some men have!

[Reported for the Bee.]

CITY COUNCIL.

The verbal process of the preceding assembly with the Mayor's letter having been read, as follows:

To the President and Members of the City Council:

Gentlemen—It devolves on me this day to present the Council two candidates for the office of Commissary of Police for the sixth district, the choice that I had submitted to the Council in my last Message not being confirmed, recommendations having since been directed to me in favor of Messrs. E. D. Henry and George Ashbridge, by the Recorder and six Aldermen, I have determined again to present these gentlemen as candidates for that post.

I have the honor to inform the Council that the nominees whose names follow, offer as securities for the faithful performance of the duties, the persons affixed to their several names:

Mr J Communy, Deputy City Surveyor; Mr A. D'hemecour, do; Mr Isidore Labatut, Mr M. Piritte; Mr. P. Auvray, Inspector of the upper banlieur; Messrs Jole Toledano and Mr Dubuy; Mr J Wales, wharfinger for the drawbridges of vessels and steamboats, Mr W F Thompson; Mr Ephraim Strong, wharfinger of steam and flat boats, messrs J Leeds & S D Dixon.

Mr S Meilleur, keeper of the police jail, offers Mr E. Hebrard.

I hereby transmit to the Council the proposal tendered by Mr J Martelle to sell to the city a certain lot of sufficient extent, in his opinion, and which he believes to be suitable, for a burying ground.

I have the honor of submitting to the Council for approbation, the important appointment of a city attorney, which I had omitted to do in their last sitting, and present for this situation Mr George Eustis.

I have the honor of informing the Council, that I have settled with Mr G Hubert, syndic of the upper banlieue, conformably with their resolution of the 14th inst.

Mr Hubert has shown me four lists of the names of debtors to the corporation, and of the sums due by each, for work performed by the above syndic on the front of their respective properties, in order to enable the corporation to recover the above sums, which, according to these lists, amounts to thirteen hundred and sixty-nine dollars and fourteen cents.

I am, gentlemen,
Most respectfully,
Your very humble servant,
(Signed) D. PRIEUR, Mayor.

Mr Dixon moved that the Council should proceed to the election of the two commissaries of police mentioned in the Mayor's letter.

Mr Freret said that the presentment of persons already refused by the Council appeared to him extraordinary.

"It seems," observed the honorable gentleman, "that a person once elected, by the corporation must always continue in the situation. It is truly a sinecure. As far as I am capable of judging, I maintain that if one person wished for the nomination of these candidates there were ten to oppose it. I move that the petitions in favor of the two candidates be read."

The clerk read a petition in favor of Mr Ashbridge, and said that there was no other at present before the Council.

Mr Henry & Ashbridge were thereupon elected commissioners of police for the 6th district.

The Clerk read a letter of Mr J Martel, proposing to sell a lot sufficiently large for a burying ground.

Mr Dixon moved that all the communications on this matter be referred to a special committee, and that the above committee be composed of the Mayor, Recorder and three Aldermen.

Mr Pedesclaux said that he had an amendment to propose. The Recorder being called to the Chair of the Council, he could not be appointed a member of a committee; that as to the Mayor, he formed the executive branch; he then would unite two powers in one, if sitting in the Committee.

The honorable member then proposed that the names of the Mayor and Recorder be erased.

Mr McCready proposed a sub-amendment to the effect that the Committee be permitted to consult the Mayor and the Recorder.

Mr Dixon said, from the moment he had enjoyed the honor of a seat in this assembly, he had frequently witnessed in important affairs the Mayor and Recorder appointed on committees. It will not certainly be pretended, said the honorable gentleman, that this is no important question. This very question has already been referred to a committee. It has been accepted by the Council, but vetoed by the mayor. By this motion I intend to end this matter, the decision of which has been too long delayed. A committee formed of such components can determine immediately on the subject. I have even witnessed the city surveyor adjoined to committees. It is then not extraordinary to see the Mayor and Recorder appointed members to a committee.

Mr Pedesclaux's amendment was then put to the vote and lost.

Mr McCready offered an amendment that Mr Fille and Mr Communy be adjoined to the committee, to examine the lot of ground offered.

Mr Mercier said that he wanted to speak his mind on this question, he would show that the Mayor and Recorder could not be appointed to this committee.

Mr Culbertson having given Mr Mercier leave to speak on the question, Mr Mercier addressed the Council in the following terms:

It was proposed in the Second motion to appoint a committee composed of the Mayor, Recorder and three Aldermen. Mr Pedesclaux moved for an amendment to the motion.

I think Mr P. is right in the position which he has taken, because, suppose that any question should be brought before the Council, and there should be an equal division of votes, how would the Recorder be enabled to vote?

According to the above argument and reason, the Recorder's opinion being already formed, he would not be in the condition to perform the duties devolved on him; because he must come unprejudiced to his seat, and have the casting vote in case of equal division. If appointed member of the committee, he would appear to it as with an opinion formed beforehand, and would by necessary consequence be unqualified to act in the capacity assigned to him by law.

Now I understand the constitution of corporate bodies, there are two powers—the Legislative and the Executive.—The legislative on the Council adopts measures of supposed public utility, and the Executive is afterwards at liberty to confirm or reject them. In appointing the Mayor a member of this committee, we bestow on him legislative powers, incompatible with his charge, and which we have no right to give him. It would be giving the mayor the power of voting in the committee on a measure, and vetoing the same measure. It is unnecessary to argue farther to demonstrate the absurdity of such a proposition.

Mr Pritchard proposed an amendment, that the committee be composed of three members assisted by the Mayor, Recorder, city surveyor and the sub-surveyors.

Mr D[illegible] [illegible] the mayor to the committee [illegible] because [illegible] the Council [illegible].

Mr Pedesclaux said, when he proposed the amendment, it was believed that he intended to erase the names of the mayor and Recorder, from feelings of rancour. In this, gentlemen were mistaken—his object was the observance of our regulations. According to the remarks of the Alderman of the 6th ward, the Legislative and Executive powers were united in one, a right which we do not possess. [illegible]

Mr Schmidt said, we have no power to appoint the Mayor and the Recorder to a committee. He would make a motion for an amendment, that the committee be composed of three members, and that the Mayor and Recorder be invited, and the city surveyor and sub-surveyors be requested to attend this committee.

A question of order was then raised.

Mr McCready said that the original motion had been adopted, and that in consequence thereupon all the amendments were not in order.

Mr Culbertson said that the principal motion had not been adopted.

The amendment of Mr Schmidt was then put to vote and adopted together with the principal motion.

Messrs Dixon, Schmidt and Montegut were named to compose the said committee.

Mr Eustis was unanimously elected city attorney.

On motion of Mr McCready,

Resolved, That the Mayor be requested to transmit to the attorney all the prosecutions mentioned in his last letter.

The clerk read a petition from Mr D[illegible], praying for the remittance of a fine.

On motion of Mr Mercier, said petition was laid on the table.

A letter from Mr Henault was referred to the committee on claims.

The clerk read a petition from certain citizens praying for the construction of a rail road. On motion of Mr Montegut, the petition was referred to the committee to whom had been referred the petition of the Directors of Carrollton rail road.

The clerk read a letter from Mr Percy, offering the property of Madam Fortin, with a reduction of 20,000 dollars on the original price, to wit at 30,000.

On motion of Mr Dixon, this letter was referred to the committee appointed on this question.

The clerk read a letter from Mr Agasse, resigning his seat as Alderman of the 4th ward.

Mr Mercier moved for the acceptance of said resignation, and that the mayor be requested to issue notices for the purpose of having a new member elected in the place of Mr Agasse—adopted.

The clerk read the report of the committee named to take into consideration the letter of R. Kay. The report recommended the appropriation of the sum of \$27 to the petitioner. Adopted.

Mr Mercier offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the city surveyor be enjoined to commence the works necessary to pave at the [illegible] of the 8th ward.

Resolved, That the mayor be authorised to bring from the borders of the canal of the Navigation Company, in the shortest pass, without delay, a sufficient quantity of earth to commence the road ordered by the Council, and to prevent the inundation of the lower part of the said quarter.

The following report was made the order of the day for the next sitting:

The committee to whom had been referred the petition of the inhabitants of the new suburb Marigny, praying for the incorporation of the two first squares of said suburb, comprised between the streets of Champs Elysees and Urquhart, St Bernard and Bons Enfans, report, that after having examined the law, they are of opinion that the city may grant to the petitioners their demand—as the taxes she will obtain from the proprietors of the lots situated as above mentioned, will be more than sufficient to make up the amount of the monies expended for keeping the streets in repair. Therefore, the committee have the honor to submit to you the following resolution:

Resolved, That the two first squares of the new Marigny suburb, comprised between Champs Elysees, Urquhart, St. Bernard and Bons Enfans streets, be by the present incorporated, and shall pay the same taxes, and enjoy the same rights and privileges, with the inhabitants of the other incorporated parts.

The following resolutions were also made the order of the day:

Resolved, That the Mayor be by the present authorized, as soon as the old contract is passed with Mr ——, to cause to be paved that part of St. Charles street between Poydras and Canal streets.

Resolved, That the 2d article of an ordinance approved on the 18th Sept. 1828, be amended so that the above article shall not henceforward be executed except in the case where there will be in deposite in the city treasury, funds belonging to the above banlieue, sufficient to defray the expenses occasioned by the execution of works mentioned in the above ordinance, entitled "Ordinance concerning the upper suburb and banlieue of the city of New-Orleans."

Resolved, That the collector of duties and taxes on vessels be discharged from the services imposed on him by the ordinance of the 13th of June 1832, and that the mayor be required to name with the consent of the council, a person to this effect, who will receive the sum of ——, payable at stated times.

On motion of Mr. M'Cready, resolved that the city Treasurer be authorised to pay to Ch: Adheimar, stenographer for the Bee, one hundred dollars as remuneration for the skilful and exact manner with which he gratuitously reports the proceedings of this assembly.

The Council thereupon adjourned to next Saturday.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

THE TREATY WITH FRANCE.

The President has not yet sent in his Message, and will not do so, probably, until the next week. In the mean time, we regret to learn that some of the politicians of Washington are in favor of retaliating the injustice of the French Chamber by issuing letters of Marque and Reprisal.

Such a measure appears to us to be hasty and premature in the present stage of the business. A strong remonstrance should be immediately despatched—and to render it more effective, perhaps, it should be made through a solemn and extraordinary Mission, with the advice and consent of the Senate. Certainly we can never think of acquiescing in this act of the French Government—for it not only deeply affects the interests of our Claimants upon France, but Treaties of a similar nature with Spain, Naples, &c.

We cannot help still indulging the hope that France will do us justice. Those who cherish her honor and her faith have been slightly outnumbered—and a more correct view of the subject, enforced as it will be by the firm remonstrances of our own Government may reverse the decision of the Chamber. We have some warm and liberal friends in France—and among them the illustrious Lafayette, who was prevented by sickness from raising his voice or giving his vote on the side of faith and justice.

From the Portland (Maine) Jeffersonian, May 12.

NATIONAL BANK.

We have expressed ourselves on this subject so plainly and fully that we think no man can find any difficulty in understanding us, who can understand any thing. We have stated that we are opposed to the recharter of the present bank, but that we are in favor of chartering a new one; with a less capital and more restricted in its powers. We have stated somewhat at large our reasons in favor of chartering a new bank, and that so frankly and plainly that it must require more than a common share of assurance in any man to pretend to misunderstand us. We shall probably hereafter take an opportunity of expressing equally at large and with equal frankness our reasons for being opposed to the recharter of the present bank. We will now indicate one or two, reserving a more full explanation of them to a future time.

1. We think the capital of the present bank is larger than is necessary either for the wants of the government or of the merchants. And we are opposed, when it is not called for by the public interest, to trusting so much power in the hands of any one set of men. The power of money we all know is great, and may be used so as to maintain a formidable and improper influence over the people, at least over that part of them who are engaged in active business. But this influence is dangerous only from concentration. There is no danger from it when it is divided. With our eight banks in this city, we hear very little of a dangerous or improper moneyed influence of the banks. If a man fails in getting an accommodation at one bank he goes to another. But suppose all the bank capital of this place had been consolidated in a single corporation, and had been under the control of a single board of directors during the severe pressure of business for the last seven months. That board could have brought every man in business, in this city, to their feet. There is scarcely an individual in this city, who is engaged in active trade whom they could not have ruined, if such had been their pleasure.

Now we are not disposed to trust any one set of men with such power, and we are therefore opposed to consolidating the moneyed power of the country in corporations having capitals unreasonably and unnecessarily large.

2. We are opposed to the recharter of this Bank because we believe that the monied power of the bank has been used for improper purposes. And where there is a corrupt disposition, with 35 millions of capital, no one will doubt that a great deal may be done in this way. It is impossible as it appears to us, that any man, with an ordinary share of candor, can read the developements which have been made of the proceedings of the bank without being convinced that the money of the bank, has been used for the purpose of gaining political influence, and that it has interfered in the politics of the country with its money, in such a manner, as no reasonable man will deny. To our minds, the evidence is entirely irresistible.

3. We will allude to one further reason against re-chartering the present Bank. The re-charter of the Bank for 20 years, with its present privileges, would be worth to the Stockholders several millions of dollars. We do not remember to have seen it stated at less than seven or eight millions. This would be equal to an outright gift to the present stockholders, of that sum. If instead of re-chartering the present bank, a new bank is chartered, the stock will be thrown open to the public. All the people will have an equal chance to gain a part of the profit. Now if the government have a charter to grant, and it is worth such a sum, why should this be given to the stockholders of the present Bank, to the exclusion of all the other citizens of the United States? why not give every man an equal chance? Why confine the liberality of the Government to the small number of individuals who own the present stock, every which one quarter part of it is owned by foreigners?

We may hereafter, enter more largely into this subject so as to [illegible] the attention of the public. We believe that the stockholders of the banks, as well as a [illegible] of political partisans, are [illegible] the old bank [illegible] are entirely distinct from the interests [illegible] in a National Institution of this kind. Those who wish for a bank, only for the commercial facilities which it affords, will do well to consider whether they will be [illegible] to attain their object by enlisting as partisans of the old bank. To effect this, they have not only to [illegible] the minds of the people, But to overcome the Veto of the President.

SPAIN.

The [illegible] of April 8th contains a decree [illegible] of the Spanish Government [illegible] the property of the [illegible] are suppressed [illegible]

Decree [illegible]

Art 1. Possession shall be taken of the temporalities of the secular ecclesiastics, of whatever class or rank, who, joining the rebels, or the revolutionary junta of the rebels, or emigrating from those kingdoms without the [illegible] license may have abandoned, or shall in future abandon, their churches.

Art. 2. As the criminal acts to which the preceding article refers are such done openly, and may easily be known by notoriety, the confiscation of the temporalities shall take effect immediately after the flight of the ecclesiastic becoming known by public report.

Art. 3. In like manner the temporalities of the ecclesiastics who shall assist the factions by providing them with arms, ammunition, or money, to forward their [illegible] plans, shall be confiscated.

Art. 4. Moreover, the temporalities of those ecclesiastics who shall receive or conceal the rebels or shall induce any persons to join them, or shall excite movements and sedition among the people, in order to withdraw them from the obedience due to the Government, shall be confiscated.

Indorsed, by the Royal Sign Manual, at Aranjuez, 26th March, 1834.

D. NICHOLAS MARIA GARELLY.

In relation to the Convents.

Art. 6. Any monastery or convent, whatever its description may be, from which any individual belonging to the community shall fly, in order to pass over to the rebels, shall be immediately suppressed, if within the space of 24 hours afterwards the prelate does not give information thereof to the nearest authority, and certify that he has commenced the necessary proceedings against the fugitive.

Art. 2. Any monastery or convent from which any [illegible] part of the community shall fly to pass over to the rebels shall also be suppressed.

Art. 3. In like manner [illegible] the warlike stores, clothing, [illegible] ammunitions [illegible]

Art. 4. Moreover, any monastery or convent in which it may be proved that [illegible] the superior [illegible] conspiracies against the State shall be suppressed.

Art. 5. The movable and immovable property belonging to the monasteries or convent so suppressed shall be [illegible] and sold [illegible] according to the course of law.

Indorsed, by the Royal Sign Manual at Aranjuez, March 26.

D. NICOLAS MARIA GARELLY.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

In the speech of Mr Kinloy on the Test Oath Question, the assertion was made, that it never was questioned until we are a few years, that the effect of the Declaration of Independence was to make each of the separate colonies separate sovereignties. The assertion is unquestionably altogether too broad. The current of opinion may have been strongly in that direction, but the contrary has been strongly maintained by able men.

There is a historical item which we lately met with in reading the life of Arthur Lee, which may be useful to those engaged in discussing the question. We do not remember to have seen it quoted at all in the numerous arguments on either side.

Mr Lee kept a journal of the negotiations between the American Commissioners in France, of whom he was one, and Mr Gerard the French Commissioner, on the settlement of the first treaties with France, by which our independence was acknowledged.

Under date of the 27th December, 1777, he records that the defensive treaty was under consideration, and it was proposed that the word 'sovereignty should be inserted in the second and eleventh articles. Mr Gerard objected, because it might, he said, be productive of embarrassment to his court, as in any quarrel that might happen among the States, France would be called upon by each side to maintain its sovereignty.

The Commissioners,—Benjamin Franklin, Silas Deane and Arthur Lee,—answered, as Mr Lee records it, that, "this related to THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE UNION, and not of PARTICULAR STATES."

It is clear that they held that there was a SOVEREIGNTY in the Union before the adoption of the Federal Constitution.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

The new Convention with Chili, recently ratified by the United States Senate, has been officially promulgated. It consists of thirty-one original, and of four explanatory articles.

The commerce and navigation of the two countries with each other, are put on the footing of those of the most favored nations, and every subsequent grant, by either, to other nations, is to become common to the other, as though specially granted,—freely, if given freely, or on the same terms if compensation is required.

The Republic of Chili reserves out of this stipulation its existing treaties with other South American Governments and with Mexico, and both parties except their own coasting trade.

The 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th articles provide for the security of the property of the citizens of either country in the other, against embargoes, or impressment for military purposes, without indemnification, for protection and aid in the harbors, against pirates or other enemies, or in distress, for the restoration of property carried by pirates into the ports of either, and for exempting the cargoes of wrecked and damaged vessels of either party, not intended for consumption in the country, from all duties and imposts whatever.

The right of disposing of personal estate is secured to citizens of either party in the territory of the other, according to the laws which regulate the property of its own citizens; and successions, by testament or from intestates, follow the same rules.

In the case of real estate, three years is given to alien heirs to dispose of it and withdraw the proceeds. Security of property, free access to the courts, and liberty of religious worship are mutually guarantied to the resident citizens of either.

From Article twelve to twenty-four inclusive, relate to the questions of neutral commerce, contraband and blockade.

They establish succinctly that free ships make free goods; that commerce in time of war shall be free to neutrals, except to the ports of the enemies of either, and from port to port, and that on board of the ships of neutrals all is free, (contraband excepted); although [illegible] of the lading belong to belligerents.

The same principle of protection extends to persons, except officers or soldiers in actual service; it further limits the benefits of this protection to the property and persons of belligerents, who acknowledge exactly the same principles.

An alternative stipulation is made, that when the neutral flag protects the property of the belligerent, the flag of the belligerent shall not protect neutral property, and "e converso,"—where the neutral flag does not, the enemy's flag shall.

Article 14 defines what shall be contraband.

Contraband does not subject the vessel or cargo to confiscation, except of the contraband articles, not to detention, if those articles are given up on demand. Sufficient notice of blockades is to be given, and vessels entering or departing are to be warned, and liable to confiscation only on persisting in spite of warning and notice.

Captains of armed vessels are made personally liable for all extortion or ill treatment in searching for contraband, and no commander of a merchant vessel is to be summoned on board of an armed vessel.

When vessels are under convoy, the word of honor of the commander of the convoy is to be taken as final evidence of the character and cargoes of the merchant vessels under his charge.

Mutual stipulations are made, for the regulation of prize cases, that the reasons for condemnation in each case may be fully stated, and authentic evidence furnished to the party.

In case of war between the United States and Chili, a specific time is to be allowed to resident merchants to wind up their affairs, and safe conduct given them. Persons of other observations may remain under the protection of the laws responsible for their personal conduct towards the State.

No debts or property to be confiscated or sequestrated.

A series of articles provides for the reception and treatment of Ministers, and their powers, and those of consuls.

Deserters from public and private vessels are to be given up to the Consuls.

An explanatory article excepts slaves as such, [illegible] vessels.

The other explanatory articles are not important, only [illegible] the provisions of the original articles.

The treaty is to continue for twelve years, and to be further in force till [illegible] only on a previous notice of 12 months.

COMMERCIAL.

[illegible] Prices Current, of Mr [illegible].

COTTON.—Arrived since the 24th instant, of Louisiana and Mississippi [illegible] bales, Tennessee and North Alabama 2015—total [illegible]. Cleared in the same time, for Liverpool [illegible], London 231, Cowes [illegible], Glasgow 1597, Havre [illegible], New York 519, Gottenburg 216, New York 201, Boston 245—together 14951 bales; [illegible] a stock of [illegible] bales [illegible] on ship board [illegible] on the 29th inst. a stock of 67212 bales. There has been [illegible] business [illegible] Cottons this week [illegible] limited quantity now in the market for sale, the stock of Louisiana and Mississippi [illegible] that we state [illegible] it would be difficult [illegible] Our quotations for Tennessee and North Alabama [illegible] are advanced [illegible] the sales [illegible] may be estimated at about 10 000 bales, the particulars of the principal part of which we [illegible] Tennessee and North Alabama [illegible] at 11 1-2, [illegible] 12 1-2, 11 3-4 [illegible] 12 [illegible] cents per pound.

Ordinary	9	a 10 1-2
Middling	11	a 11 1-2
Fair	12 1-2	a 13
Good fair	13 1-2	a 14
Good and fine	14 1-2	a 15

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

[illegible]

SUGAR.—[illegible] 8 cents [illegible] MOLASSES.—There is a fair demand [illegible] Molasses, at 21 cents per gallon [illegible] this week for New York 75 bbls [illegible]

TOBACCO.—[illegible] 5 a 6 cents [illegible] few parcels that [illegible] has been made [illegible] we have heard of [illegible] this week, 587 hhds. [illegible] Gottenburg 205, New-York 551, Boston [illegible] 175, Newport R. I. 645; together 2657 hhds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

Stock on hand 1st Oct.		[illegible]
Arrived this week		[illegible]
Arrived previously	20841	[illegible]
		21818
Exported this week	587	
Exported previously	[illegible]	[illegible]

FLOUR.—[illegible]

PORK.—[illegible] \$12 50 [illegible]

BACON.—[illegible]

LARD.—[illegible]

BEEF.—[illegible] in good demand and Prime [illegible] 25 bbls

BUTTER.—Western [illegible] Goshen is in better demand.

WHISKEY.—There is a fair demand for Whiskey at 24 cents per gallon, and there is not much in the market. Arrived this week, 690 bbls.

BAGGING and BALE ROPE continue to experience an active demand for the Mobile and Arkansas markets, as it is necessary for them to lay in their supplies before the waters get too low—it is thought the demand will measurably subside in a short time. Arrived this week, 152 pieces Bagging, 53 coils Rope.

LEAD.—The last sale was at \$4 25 per 100 lbs; there is at present but a few hundred pigs in the market, for which only \$4 is offered. Arrived this week, 937 pigs.

SALT, Liverpool blown and ground.—Sales continue to be made at the prices we quote.

COFFEE.—The prices for all descriptions remain without any very material change, and the demand continues fair—the market is still bare of St. Domingo, which is wanted for exportation.

CORN.—Shelled in sacks is very scarce, and is selling readily for 87 1-2 a \$1 per bushel.

HAY.—We quote hay at 75 a 81 1-4 cents per 100 lbs, and it will sell at these prices.

LIME, Thomaston, is very dull at \$1 25 per cask. The market is plentifully supplied.

FREIGHTS.—Vessels are plenty and there is very little Freight offering at any rate. We quote to Liverpool, 1 2d, to Havre, 1 1-4c. for Cotton per lb. for Tobacco, per hhd. to Cowes, 35 to 40 shillings. Northern Ports in the United States, Cotton per lb. 5-8c.; Tobacco per hhd. \$5 a \$5 50.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED:

Ship Gen Williams, Holdridge, Liverpool,	B Booth & co
Ship New Jersey, Wibray, Liverpool,	Adams & Andrews
Ship Kiero, Pecket, Liverpool,	S Heath
Barque Jane, Ritchie, Greenock,	Holmes & Mills
Brig Architect, Gray, Boston,	L H Gale
Schr Dart, Holden, Mobile,	Penny & Harrington
Schr Ada, Lore, Savannah,	D Marston

ARRIVED,

Towboat Porpoise, Marshall—towed to sea brigs Pulaski and Maria. Brought up ship John Sergeant, Van Dyke, from Philadelphia, and schr Nelson. Left the bar yesterday, at 10 a m, a spanish brig in sight outside; nothing new in the river.

Steamer Huntress, with schrs Packet and St Louis—Left S W Pass at noon, Saturday. Reports steamer Lion outside the bar, towing in two ships, names not known; a brig in the offing: The Post Boy coming up with a ship supposed to be the Bolivar, from Havre.

Steamer Whale; L C Wood, having towed to sea ship Salem and brig Martha, brought up from sea ship Antioch, Whitney and barque Jane, Mitchell bath from Liverpool; left the bar at 5 p m Friday, 1 square rigged vessel in the offing; wind strong from W S W and sea heavy; the Feliciana had to come inside the bar until the weather would moderate, towed out safe, from 11 feet water barque Agness & Ann. Passed at the head of S W Pass, schr Packet 22 days from Baltimore, with loss of main topmasts and sails split. Nothing in the river.

Ship John Sergeant, Van Dyke, from Philadelphia—cargo to Lockhart & Arrott; J Gallaher; S W Oakey & co; Wilcox & Fearn; Peyroux, Rivarde & co; Stetson & Avery; J Vairin & co; N & J Dick & co; Ferguson & Hall; T Toby & co; Martin, Pleasants & co; P Doherty, L Pillie, H Remy; Davenport, Blanchet & co; W McKean; Puech & Bein; G Strawbride; Maddux & Woods and others.

Barque Jane, R Mitchell, from Liverpool [5th april] to the master; cargo salt, mdze, crates &c R & J Currell; Bullitt, Ship & co, A Cochran; S T Hobson & co J W Zacharie & co J Labadie; Lillie, Patterson & co; A & J Dennistown & co; R Mitchell; Holmes & Mills; G W Pritchard & co; and order.—Memoranda April 13th spoke [illegible] lat 31, 12 long 28, 50 ship Grand Turk, from Liverpool, for Havana, May 22d spoke in lat 28, 20, long 27 French ship Cashmere Pierre, hence for Havre, same day [illegible] the brig Billow, from Mobile [illegible]

town & co; B Booth & co; Hagan Mivan & co; W Vance; Hermann & co; Yorke, Macalester & co; Harrison, Brown & co; Whiting, Slark & co; R & J Correll; J Pratts & Son; J W Zacharie & co; J H Graham; T Ansley jr; W Stewart and order.

Steamer Kentuckian, Bland, from Louisville; cargo, 19 coils rope Vincent, 230 do do 42 ps bagging Yorke, Macalester & co; 200 do do Bier & Stevens; 90 hhds bacon, 200 bls pork, 237 bls whiskey, 9 bls oil, 26 hhds tobacco, Wallace Lambeth & Pope; 179 bbls whiskey Harris Wright and co and sundries articles to consignees; 20 passengers.

Schr Nelson, Eklan, from Galveston; cargo cotton to J W Breedlove & co.

Schr San Louis, Gastanaga, 8 days from Matamoras

Schr Packet, Perkins, 26 days from Baltimore;

Steamer Huntsville, Laurent, Bayou Sarah.

DIED,

On Thursday, 29th May, after a lingering illness, Mr Joseph Russell, late commander of the ship Heroine, of Liverpool, England.

FOR LOUISVILLE & CINCINNATI.

The light draft steam boat CARROLLTON, W. A. Woods master, is now discharging at the lower landing and will be ready to receive freights for the above ports on Monday morning. The Carrollton has a fine airy cabin on the upper deck, calculated to accommodate 60 passengers. She is of very light draft of water drawing only 35 inches when light and only from and a half feet with two thirds of a cargo on board (which is as much as she intends taking) in order that she may be able to get to Louisville with her freight and passengers notwithstanding the low state of the Ohio River. For freight or passage, apply on board or to,
TOURNE & BECKWITH,
may 19 No 28 and 29 New Levee st.

FOR LOUISVILLE & CINCINNATI.—The light draught steam boat CHAMPION, Ryan master, having most of her cargo ready to go on board, will have immediate despatch. For balance of freight or passage, having good accommodations both for cabin and deck passengers, apply on board, or to
may 13 TOURNE & BECKWITH, 28 N Levee.

FOR MADISONVILLE, Fontainbleau and Mandeville.—The steamboat Blackhawk will commence running to Madisonville, Fontainbleau and Mandeville on Sunday, the 12th Apr. and continue every sunday thereafter [illegible] leaving the rail road [illegible] A. M. Returning, will leave Madisonville at half past 2 o'clock, P. M. [illegible] the above places.

Passengers will please [illegible]
For [illegible] apply to WELLS & BAYLEY,
april 10 27 Canal st.

FOR PITTSBURG.

THE fast running steamboat HALCYON, Shepherd, master, will leave for the above port on Monday next, 2d June. For freight or passage apply on board, or to TOURNE & BECKWITH,
may 30 28 New Levee.

FOR HAVRE.

THE superior new ship HOBART, captain [illegible], is now loading and will be immediately despatched. For freight of 200 bales cotton, apply to LINCOLN & GREEN, or
may 28 JULES LE BLANC.

[illegible] comfortable accommodations for a few [illegible] passengers to France.

FOR NANTZ.

The French ship LA BONNE MERE, capt [illegible], will leave for the above port on the [illegible] June. For passage, apply to the captain on board opposite Jefferson street, or to
may 28 J MAGER.

FOR TAMPICO.

The well known fast sailing schr MARY & FRANCES, C P Johnston master, will leave for the above port in a few days, for freight of a few tons of [illegible], having excellent accommodations, apply [illegible]
E J FORSTALL & CO
may [illegible] Royal st No 1[illegible]

FOR HAVANNAH.

The [illegible] schooner INTREPID, capt Mo[illegible], having her cargo engaged, will sail from the [illegible]. For passage only, apply to the captain on board, or to
may 27 GARCIA, BUYO & CO.

FOR HAVRE.

The fine packet ship ST. LOUIS, Story master, will have immediate despatch for the above port. For freight or passage, apply to
JULES LE BLANC,
may 21 No 104 Royal street.

FOR TAMPICO. To sail on the 1st June.—The new [illegible] copper fastened and coppered [illegible] CREOLE, L Cremer, master, will [illegible] for the above port of the 1st June. For [illegible] having good and extensive accommodations [illegible] HARRISON, BROWN & CO.
may 21 117, Royal st

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

The [illegible] ship ELIZABETH, [illegible] for one port of the West Indies [illegible]
may 21 G [illegible] & LAMBERT.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

The superior fast sailing ship GLOUCESTER, capt [illegible], [illegible] bales cotton, w[illegible] apply to
WM. G. HEWES & CO.
may [illegible]

FOR HAVRE.

The [illegible] for passage, having good accommodation, apply to JULES LE BLANC,
may 19 104 Royal st

FOR BRAZORIA [illegible] Texas.

The [illegible] SAN FELIPPE, [illegible] master, having part of her cargo [illegible] will have immediate despatch. For [illegible] having superior accommodations, apply on [illegible] or to E W GREGORY, 60 Chartres.
may 17

FOR APALACHICOLA.

THE Schooner TAMAULIPAS, F R Davis, master, will be dispatched immediately. For freight or passage, having fine accommodations for passengers, apply on board opposite post 17, or to
may 17 E W GREGORY, 60 Chartres.

FOR MOBILE, via the River.—The regular packet schooner BRILLIANT, J E Brown, master, having most of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. For balance of freight or passage, apply on board opposite Canal street, or to
may 15 TOURNE & BECKWITH.

FOR MOBILE.

The packet schooner EMELINE, Stewart, master, is now ready to receive freight, and will have quick despatch. For freight or passage apply on board at the end of the rail road, or to
may 15 TOURNE & BECKWITH.

The ship GLOUCESTER, from Boston, is discharging opposite post No 78, consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods. may 20

LOST yesterday, during the day, a promissory NOTE, at six months, dated the 12th of May, drawn by the subscriber and endorsed by Josè Fernandez, of the sum of \$372 50 cents. The payment of that note having been stopped, the public are warned against negotiating said note.
june 2 F. FERNANDEZ.

EXCHANGE on New York, for sale by
june 2 J. MAGER.

EXCHANGE on France, for sale by
june 2 J. MAGER.

600 Bales French Blankets, for sale by
june 2 J. MAGER.

A few gentlemen can be accomodated with private boarding and part with boarding and lodging by applying at Mrs Trigant's No 56 Bourbon street. june 2

TO SUGAR PLANTERS.

THE subscriber offers for sale a great apparatus to the bake sugar by steam; it can bake with the steam only from ten to twelve hogsheads of sugar in a twenty four hours; it is constructed on a system, that in France after twelve years expriments has been preferred. From the results obtained in Europe by the application of steam to the fabrication of sugar, could easily be derived the hope of great advantages likely to accrue from applying the same to the fabrication of the Louisiana sugar. In the last crop on one of Messrs Morgan's plantations, the sugar baked by the apparatus prepared to this effect, leaves no doubt on the subject. This apparatus constructed just complete the baking of molasses, to make cistern sugar has however so greatly improved the produce, that this sugar was sold 9 cents. The beauty of the sugar obtained from the apparatus in France, exactly of the same kind as this which is put up to sale, does not allow us to doubt, that the sugar baked by it, will be in the least inferior to that obtained by the same apparatus in the above mentioned plantation.

This apparatus will then augment the value of the crop from 75 to 100 per cent, as much from the increase of the crystallized produce, as from its beauty, it can be set up again without the least derangement on the former premises in the plantation, so that no delay be apprehended for the crop.

Terms of sale: Payable after the success of the apparatus in notes for the end of March 1834.

This apparatus would equally suit a sugar baker establishment; it is sufficient for the baking of more than 60 hogsheads in a day. N RILLIEUX,
No 72, Camp st opposite the Theatre.

There are also to be found with the same, coppers to complete the baking of the sugar by the steam, very superior in every respect to buscale coppers. may 27

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY J. LE CARPENTIER.

WILL be sold on Wednesday, 14th June, 1834, at 5 o'clock, P M, at the store No 99 Common street, by order and under the inspection of the port wardens, for account of whom it may concern,
200 boxes tin, I C;
100 do I X;
All more or less damaged. Terms, cash. june 2

BY J LE CARPENTIER.

WILL be sold on Friday, 6th June, at 12 o'clock, at Hewlett's Coffee House, to close an account, a likely creole boy, aged about 14 years, fully guaranteed, and sold only because the owner has no use for him.

Also, a colored Woman, aged about 28 years, good house servant, with her three children, aged 11, 3 and 5 years, are fully guaranteed. Terms at sale. june 2

BY FERNANDEZ & WHITING.

WILL be sold, on Tuesday, 3d day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A M, at store No 30, Old Levee street, between Bienville & Custom House streets, at the store of T. Turnbull & Co,

A large and well assorted stock of clothing belonging to the establishment, and consisting of summer apparel—such as bombasin, Circassian and linen coats, coatees, frocks, jackets and pantaloons; vests of a variety of descriptions, well assorted; linen shirts, drawers, boots, travelling trunks, &c.

—ALSO—

A quantity of Hats, boots, shoes and brogans. The whole will be sold without reserve—being for the purpose of settling up their affairs.

Terms at sale, june 2

BY H. J. DOMINGON.

BY virtue of an order of the Honorable Court of Probates for the city and parish of New Orleans, dated September 6th, 1833, and on the petition of messrs [illegible] Borduzat and L M Malon, syndics of the creditors of [illegible] pier & Micoud, will be sold on Monday 30th June, 1834, the slave and property hereinafter mentioned, belonging to the succession of P [illegible]

Paul, aged 12 years old, active, intelligent, and [illegible] apt at the business of a grocery store.

A lot of ground situated in Bienville street, between Royal & Bourbon, No 32, measuring 30 feet front on Bienville street, [illegible] feet deep, French measure, together with the buildings thereon.

A lot of ground situated in new Marigny faubourg, forming the whole square No 111 of the plot of said suburb, measuring 300 feet front on Annette street, which square is divided into 15 lots, that are to be separately sold in case the whole square should not be disposed of at once.

A lot of ground situated in the same suburb, designated by No 3 of the square No 85 of the plot of said suburb, having, in French measure 60 feet fronting the rail road, and 150 in depth on Liberal's street, of which it makes the corner.

A lot of ground situated in the same suburb, designated by No 7 of the square No 85 of the plot of the said suburb, and having in French measure 60 feet fronting the rail road, and 120 feet in depth, fronting the street of Liberals, of which it forms the corner.

Conditions will be made known at sale. may 30

BY FERNANDEZ & WHITING.

BY order of the wardens of the port will be sold on Monday afternoon, the 2nd June, at 5 o'clock, at Emmerson's warehouse in Gravier street, faubourg St Mary,—

Thirty six hhds damaged Rio Coffee, for account of whom it may concern, as imported and damaged on board the schooner Ann, from Baltimore. Terms cash. m 31

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Rocking and Ventilating Bedstead, or crib with a fan-tester.

The subscriber having obtained a patent for this beautiful and useful article of domestic comfort, begs leave to call the attention of the public to it, confident that it only remains to be seen to be patronized and generally used. It combines the unusual advantages of a common stationary or rocking bedstead or crib for children, and of ventilation by means of a fan-tester.

The advantages to be gained by efficacious ventilation, combined with a healthy action to the recumbent, needs no comment. They have long been recommended by physicians of great eminence—and combine economy, elegance and comfort. GIDEON VAUGHAN Jr.

The above named article is to be seen in the hall of the second story of the Exchange. may 30

P. S. The public are hereby cautioned against purchasing such bedsteads or cribs of any person or persons except myself and legal representative—as every infringement will be attended with legal consequences. G. V.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT—The City Bank of New Orleans vs Marie Amelia Nicholas, widow of Jn Baptiste Wirtz—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 60 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.

DOCTOR J P C M'MAHON, having resigned his commission in the army of the United States, offers his professional services to the inhabitants and citizens of New Orleans and its vicinity.

His office is at the corner of Royal and Conti streets, [illegible] Mr Drouard. may 21

\$10 REWARD.

Will be given by the subscriber to the person apprehending and conveying to the subscriber's residence St Peter street, No 86, between Royal and Bourbon streets, or to any jail in this State, the mulatto TOM or THOMAS, 19 years old, intelligent house servant, speaking French and English, who ranaway the 19th inst, he formerly belonged to Mr Walkey who sold him to the undersigned. [may 22] Eug. CARABY.

TO SUGAR PLANTERS.

ANCIENT method of building the sugar equipage in Louisiana, improved by N N Destrehan, consisting of a pamphlet with a cut representing the various parts of the equipage, printed and for sale by
may 21 GASTON BRUSLE.

NOTICE.—N. & E. RILLEUX, civil Engineers and Architects, are ready to execute with neatness, despatch, and at moderate prices, all kinds of maps and plots, of cities, burghs, lots, houses, factories and of machineries of every description.

They will also attend to measurements for, and such estimates as may be required by undertakers workmen
may 19 72 Camp St. nearly opposite the Theatre

EXCHANGE on France and New York, for sale by
V. POUTZ,
apr 22 No 82, St Louis street.

NOTICE—Persons having claims against the succession of late Juan Rodriguez, Attorney at Law, are invited to apply to the subscriber, Dauphine street, No. 333. [may 20] FERNANDO LEMOS.

REMOVAL.

DR. DOORNICK, Bienville, between Bourbon and Royal streets, next door to Mr Christy. may 29

HORSES.

A COUPLE of fine saddle horses for sale by
TOURNE & BECKWITH,
may 29 No 28 & 29 New Levee st.

HOUSE TO RENT.

THE fine house situated in Royal street, between Ursuline and Hospital streets, lately occupied by Mr. Cluber. Apply to R. HEBRARD,
may 24 180 Chartres st.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF N. ORLEANS.

THE President and Directors of the institution have this day declared a dividend of three per cent on the amount of the capital stock paid into bank, which will be payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives on, or after Tuesday next, the 3d June.
may 27 JOSEPH SAUL, Cashier.

GUSTAVE LE GARDEUR, *Notary Public*, has removed his office to the store room lately occupied by Messrs Binoche brothers, at the corner of Royal and St. Louis streets. may 26—6t

THE creditors of the late Domingo de Arriola, deceased, are invited to present their accounts to the undersigned at his office, corner of Condé & Dumaine streets, in order to establish a tableau of repartition.
may 29 B BEAUREGARD, Curator.

NOTICE—All persons having any claims against the succession of the late L S Levy deceased, are requested to present the same immediately to the undersigned attorney of the succession.
may 31 J P BENJAMIN, Exchange Place.

NOTICE—All persons having claims against the succession of the late Thomas Tambourin dit Biscotin are requested to present the same to the undersigned testamentary executor and universal legatee, within 15 days from the present notification, to the end that the same be liquidated and settled. And all persons indebted to said succession are requested to call and satisfy their several dues within the aforesaid delay.
FRANCISCO BRUNETTE,
may 31 Testamentary executor & universal legatee.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber [illegible] arrived from France, recom[illegible] patronage of the citizens of New Orleans [illegible] in the country.

He has exposed to [illegible] Exchange, a portrait draw[illegible] likeness to deserve the encourage[illegible]

He resides in St Peter [illegible]
may 28 [illegible]VILLE.