THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY BY
JEROME PAYON.
STATE AND CITY PRINTER.

T[illegible] — [illegible] RESERVED.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 28, 1835.

The book called 'Exile of Erin, or the sorrows of a bashful Irishman' is little more than a mere transcript of the Autobiography of Jonathan Wild, the younger; intended as a satire on Daniel O'Connell, who is represented under the name of O'Cromwell. This end should have been accomplished (if thought expedient), without resorting to such palpable plagiarism.

The state of the levee demands the serious attention of the city authorities and the council—particularly of the committee on levees, from whom no report has been presented during the season.

Why are not the posts numbered, when the inconvenience arising from this neglect are annoying and oppressive? Why is the levee incumbered with offensive lumber of all kinds, mud, timber, paving stones, and many etceteras of filth, that prevent transhipments? Why are goods allowed to remain on the levee long beyond the period specified by the city ordinances?

When these questions are answerd, or the indicated evils remedied, we may propose other interrogatories. We shall be pleased to insert the complaints of our fellow citizens on these or other existing abuses.

THE TOWER OF NESLE by Messrs Dumas and Gaillardet is one of the most appalling of modern dramas; and as represented at the American theatre in this city, its interest has rather been increased by the alteration in the denouement, and the softening of the more objectionable of its features.

Bulwer in his 'France' gives a very good account of the details of the plot, and of the merits of the drama; but not having a copy of that work before us, we may be permitted to give a succinct synopsis.

The tower of Nesle was one of those feudatory castles where crimes might be perpetrated with impunity. A college now stands on its site, on the banks of the Seine. The period of the drama is laid in the dark ages. Margaret of Burgundy is represented as the wife of Louis the 10th of France. Taking advantage of his absence she committed the foulest kind of crimes, the newest kind of ways; had pimps and panders to administer to her sensual pleasures—and assassins to execute her deadly behests. The former decoyed paramours every night to the tower of Nesle; the latter butchered them when her lust was gratified, and cast their bodies into the river.

The drama opens with one of those decoys of Philip Daulnay, a young nobleman arrived in Paris from the provinces, on a visit to his brother Walter a courtier and lover of the queen—accompanied by a Captain Buridan. Daulnay and Buridan accept and keep the assignation; but Margaret was so pleased with the passionate ardor of Philip that she wished to exempt him from the customary fate of her nocturnal paramours, till he scratched her face as a mark of recognition—to prevent which had been all the deaths ordered; and now Philip's among the rest. Buridan escapes with a testimony of the assassination, written by Philip with his own blood on his tablet—which he subsequently confides to Walter, as an incitement to vengeance. These brothers were the sons of Buridan and Margaret by an early intercourse before the marriage of the latter, when the former was a page at her father's court: and ere both to secrete their crime had perpetrated the murder of that father. This deadly crime converted the sensual love of Buridan into profound hatred; and he exiled himself for many years. He knew not what had become of his children; but he knew the destiny of Margaret; and had gone to take advantage of his secret, to work on the fears of the queen regent that he might be appointed prime minister, ere the return of the king; and then consummate the revenge of his hatred by an ample disclosure of her crimes.

Having escaped from the tower he obtained access to the court as a divining gipsey, where he informed Walter Daulnay of the fate of his brother; warned the prime minister of speedy death; and so wrought on the apprehensions of the queen that she gave him a private audience at the tower of Nesle. She did not recognize him as her quondam lover after a lapse of years; and he then kept that part of his secret: but informed her of his knowledge of the fate of Philip; and the means he had taken of leading to the detection of her guilt, if she acted foully by him, and did not make him prime minister as a boon to keep her secret. She signed the warrant for his installation, and the death of his predecessor, but immediately afterwards working on the credulous love of Walter (who had arrived at the tower to look for the corse of his brother), she acquires possession of the accusing tablet. Then she triumphed in her turn; and ordered Walter to arrest Buridan, who is instantly imprisoned. But the captain recognizing the turnkey as an old feudal vassal, bribes him as a ready agent to seize possession of a certain box containing the proofs of the parricide of Margaret; and to present them in person next day to the king on his return. Curiosity and the pride of triumph prompted Margaret to visit Buridan in prison; but as a rejoinder to her retorts, he informs her of his last scheme, throws off his incognito, and again proves himself the superior designing villain. Her apprehensions release and restore him to his station as prime minister. This prison scene is admirably intense in representation.

That his hate might be more exquisitely vengeful, he procured the banishment of Walter Daulnay, to whom that queen was so much attached; and feigned as a reason to Margaret a return of his youthful love for her, by which he prevailed on her to make an assignation with him at the tower of Nesle. Both agreed, each intending the death of the other—Margaret having prepared her hired assassins; and Buridan obtaining the order of the king to his guard to arrest all found in the tower. Buridan sends Walter to the queen, the better to accomplish the ruin of both; but learning in the interval, that Philip and Walter Daulnay were both his own sons by the queen, the feelings of the father conquer those of the villain; and he hastens to prevent the effects of his schemes. He arrived too late; for he had scarcely entered the room through the window, ere the death intended for him is perpetrated by the assassins on Walter, who staggers into the room as a memento of lust and murder to his own parents. In the French drama, both are immediately arrested and brought to execution by the king's guard, as Buridan himself had procured; but in the translation, the tragic events are heightened by Buridan's stabbing Margaret as a retaliation for the death of their children; and his being shot while endeavouring to effect his escape thro' the window—both dying on the body of their son.

The incidents are strongly developed, & strikingly detailed, without any aid from poetic sentiments or grandiloquent language—to which no pretence is made; and are wildly fearful, sufficient to arrest and maintain the attention of the most lethargic or supine. Sympathy for the villanies portrayed is not sought nor ceded; and after the denouement, the auditor awakes as if from a trance in which he has been a passive agent in a dreadful drama.

The Tower of Nesle will this evening be performed for the benefit of Mr RUSSELL, being the last performance of the season.

A calm observer of the effects on our citizens of satirical works published by foreigners—particularly those of Great Britain, must be amused if not annoyed at the anxiety and recrimination evinced, yet also at the singular avidity with which such works are purchased and perused: for unfortunately the national vanity of our citizens predominates greatly over what should be their national pride. They are perfectly indifferent concerning detailed accounts of their historical events; of the natural beauties and resources of their country; and of the extraordinary progresses they have made in almost every work of arts ading internal improvements:—they care not for any remarks made on their political institutions, but they are sensitively susceptible of all made on their manners and customs, on their social habitudes and literary acquirements.

The travels of Stuart in this country was the best work of its kind ever published; yet it fell stillborn from the press among us; although it has passed to a third or fourth edition in England, where it is justly considered a standard work for reference: for in Europe it affords solid and satisfactory information; but it did not administer to the piquant sensitiveness of our citizens. On the contrary the works of Hall, Hamilton and Trollope, were read as amusements in England, exactly as a lively romance would be read; but there they never reached a second edition; while with us, they did: for they gratified the spleen that recoils on itself, or woos its own annoyance. So was it with the work of the duke of Saxe Weimar: it was neglected by us, because laudatory of our manners and customs.

And now that the cupidity of Charles Kemble made him speculate on the tirades of his daughter, our sensitiveness is again fermented to ebullition. We read it with avidity; and make her and her journal the standard topic of the day. This is doing ourselves a manifest injustice, and peculiarly so, when it can be too truly remarked of us, that we are meantime slighting or scorning similar works by our own citizens. Enquire into the patronage given to the 'Winter in the West, by a New Yorker'; or to the 'Tour on the Prairies, by Washington Irving'—does it equal that given to Fanny's Journal? Yet are not those works superior in interest and instruction to all our citizens?

The clerks in the office of the auditor's department of the treasury at Washington have presented a very complimentary letter of approbation to Amos KENDALL, Esq; and in his reply he honorably and candidly appeals to them if he has ever endeavored at any time to coerce or direct their political opinions, or sought to render the duties of his office subservient to politics—as had been alleged.

This affords the best answer to those carping politicians who meanly measure others by their own standard; and wish to have it believed that Mr Kendall will render the postoffice department a political engine. We have not the least suspicion of such an object or design; nor can we be persuaded that any candidly believe that assertion, who know the honorable career of Mr Kendall, beloved by his acquaintance; and but reviled by those who dread the results of his acknowledged tact and talent. None can deny his capacity for the office of postmaster general; and it is as base as ungenerous to assail the designs of one whose first act in his office has been to remedy and prevent existing abuses; to present fair competition; and to elevate the credit and utility of that establishment. This is not the mode of action that would be adopted by one solicitous to accomplish covert designs.

To the Editor of the Boston Courier.

I send, though without asking your permission, an odd chapter from an old Journal I have just been destroying. It is for the Daily Courier, if you see fit to print it; if you do not, let your devil warm his fingers by it the next cold morning.

Among my most intimate associates at the Bar, I entertained a more sincere esteem for Antoine Lacroix, a young Frenchman about my own age, than for any other. This, as I afterwards learnt, was not his family name, which for some reason or other, he chose to conceal. He was an orphan of the revolution, during which, all who were akin to him had perished; and after having received the best education which France afforded at the institutions planted or reared by Napoleon, he emigrated to this country a contemner of despotism and a lover of freedom.

The striking peculiarity of our respective conditions which rendered the 'having, or the likeness to a brother' impossible, was a bond of union, not the less powerful that the voice of consanguinity by one of us never heard, was remembered by the other only as the sweet and broken music of a dream. I loved him for his singleness of heart and nobleness of disposition, no less than I respected him for the high order of talents which falls but little short of genius itself. His face, though striking, was not handsome, but his form was without defect.

As his history, however, is in no respect connected with my own, I should not have here intruded it, but, for the sake of exhibiting one of those strange aberrations of the human mind, for which there is no accounting but in the way that most suicides of the present day are explained.

He was arguing one day, in which the United States District Attorney was opposed to him, when that gentleman, without any real cause of provocation most outrageously insulted him. This man, who was of middle age and robust stature, possessed a mind, strong indeed, but as gross too, as his outward person. I saw Lacroix turn deadly pale at the affront, and was led therefore, to anticipate the worst that could happen. On retiring, he sat down to write a challenge with a pen steeled to penetrate the most miraculous obstinacy, and steeped in the overflowing gall of an embittered spirit

'Y———,' said he, showing it to me as I entered, 'have you any objections to carrying that?

'Yes,' I replied, after having perused it attentively, 'great objections—at least for the present. The brute that gored you, intended merely to toss. Make him once sensible of the enormity he committed in a moment of irritation, (which I will myself undertake to do) and, brute as he is, and long as it will take to reach his native sense of justice through the seventfold stupidity of his constitution, I will stake my life on it, he will make the most ample and satisfactory atonement.'

This I said, not only from a perfect conviction of its truth, but also from the ineffable abhorrence in which I had always held the practice of duelling.—Without denying its chivalric origin, or its influence in producing a superior degree of circumspection, and therefore of refinement in daily intercourse, (an advantage, which, for aught that appears, might have equally resulted from something less hateful) it will be admitted, that every individual and every Christian community, if it had the courage, would refuse to countenance a custom which arrays in hostility against the fear of God the next most powerful incentive to action, the fear of man.

My friend most unhesitatingly assented to my proposed amicable intervention; but when struck by the peculiar intonation of his voice, I turned towards him, there was sparkling in his beautiful black eye the demon fire of revenge, as it drinking up by anticipation the blood of his adversary, which he seemed to know the fool's obstinacy would supply to his unearthly and fiendish appetite. He judged, alas! too truly!—For on calling upon the offending party not only did he contemptuously tear to pieces the second note of Lacroix's, which had been written after my own dictation, and with the nicest regard to future peace, but he even went so far in his coarse display of passion, as almost to weary out my own well governed temper. I did not however give up all attempt to extract something that might be wrested into an apology, till compelled by a proper consideration for my principal and respect for myself.

I now bethought me of what should have occupied my attention, but which never occurred to me when I so confidently entered upon the office of mediator,—the necessity of acting as second to my friend in one of all religious scruples. Had he been the first to offend or the last to forgive; had he not been wholly blameless at the commencement of the affair; or, had he since refused to take a single step towards a reconciliation, I might have hesitated; but circumstanced as I was determined that no consideration should induce me to desert him.

'Will you now be the bearer of a challenge?' cried he on hearing the unsuccessful result of my mission.'

'Yes! I returned, but not of *that* one. Any exacerbation of feeling in the present instance is uncalled for and impolitic. Adopt the formula usual on such occasions, and I will convey it to its destination without delay.'

He complied after a turn or two about the room, but there was a stillness, a kind of condensation of anger apparent which I did not like.

Several days elapsed and no answer came. It was then, that, unknown to me, Lacroix despatched, on the heels of the challenge, a letter of fatal import to his own safety; and, without even consulting his second, posted throughout the city the name of his enemy, bestowing upon it the most opprobious epithets. When I first saw him after this he really seemed beside himself with excess of anger; for still unsatisfied he left no means untried to goad and exasperate his foe to the fighting point. But all his efforts, like blunted weapons rebounding from their aim, only returned to fret their owner. He looked like one wasting under the effects of unrequited love. The cheek, the eye, the step, the voice, all gave token of an altered man. I tried in vain to calm him. I might as well have thought with sweetest sounds to soothe the sensitive nerve of disease to which the slightest whisper is keen torture.

Three evenings af or, passing near the house of the District Attorney, I saw his dead body borne along, the blood oozing from a wound received in the head.

'Who did it?' said one of the crowd.

'Young Lacroix,' was the reply.

I waited to hear no more, but flew in a panic of apprehension to the apartments of my friend. I tried in vain, as I went to reason down my fears. 'A cool blooded murder!' thought I. 'No! that was impossible! yet why had not I, his second, been present if they had met in open fight?' Still I repeated, 'it could not have been murder!' But what might the law call it? Such was my precipitancy that I entered without bidding the presence of him who, a short time before the restless victim of a hellish passion, was now sitting with the cool and unperturbed air of one from whose breast the sudden removal of a crushing weight, has made the pulse to send forth a most 'healthful music.'

'What have you heard that you look so moved?' he demanded.

'Did you do it? I exclaimed.

'I did!' was his only reply.

'Who was your second?'

'No one!'

'You did not mur—,

'No! it was not murder unless the 'meddling world choose to call it so.'

'Tell me! tell me instantly how it happened.'

Why, upon the outskirts of the city—his favorite promenade, I encountered him when nobody was in sight, and holding two loaded pistols for him to make choice of, swore that I would shoot him if he still refused me the satisfaction I had so long sought. He repeatedly and contemptuously repulsed me. But having succeeded in forcing one of them into his hand, I retreated about ten paces and giving the word, fired. His pistol too exploded, but whether before or as he fell I neither know nor care. I have had my revenge and can now hope at length to sleep.'

'Sleep! God grant you may not sleep to wake no more!' I mournfully uttered.

'Well, even for the worst I am not unprepared.'

'You said no one was in sight.'

'No one when we met: but just as I thrust the weapon upon him, I observed we had attracted the notice of several persons, who however arrived too late to defeat my purpose.'

'What madness! But why are you here? Why don't you fly? You know your danger. It is now too late to escape by land; you must therefore trust to the darkness and my boat. There are always three or four days' salt provisions aboard, and you must try to get into some outward bound vessel. If you fail, make the best of your way to the British provinces, replenishing your sea stock from coasters or otherwise, as opportunity may offer. Here is all the money I have around me, but let me know what port you reach and I will send you a supply.'

He heard me to the end with the greatest patience, and then slowly said—'But why fly? my dear Y———, I have done nothing for which I am sorry or ashamed, and am only desirous of justifying myself in the opinion of the public.—Besides the deed has gone by for flight. But were a certain escape within my power I would not avail myself of it.—Take my trial.

Though without hope of success I did not cease to persuade till the officers came to arrest him; which on getting into the carriage I accompanied him to prison. The grand jury happened to be sitting, and an indictment for murder was the next day found against him. I offered to procure bail to any amount; but my proposition was unconditionally rejected. The next thing was to prepare for trial. The most eloquent advocates eagerly proffered their services to the prisoner, but he gratefully declined them all, adding that he thought his case too clear and simple to need the aid of any one. It was with great difficulty that I could induce him to permit me to cross question the witnesses.

His speech, unlike what we would expect from a Frenchman, was short and dispassionate, and addressed itself almost entirely to the understanding of the jury:—'Gentlemen!' were his closing words 'when we of those of whom we are the representatives, yielded to society a certain portion of our personal liberty, it was on the express condition that it should be sacredly and effectually guarded. The moment thereof is that such means to be the case, be it through the weakness or unwillingness of the law, that moment reverts to us our own original right to protect ourselves in our own way and at every hazard. Among other things thrown under the common shield, was our honor. This society has proved itself totally inadequate to save from insult. To you therefore, to me, or to our next neighbour, as the case may be, returns this precious deposit, dearer far than life and property—things which the law can defend, to be held in safe keeping or to be vindicated, as may seem best to us.—Gentlemen, my honor was tarnished, my feelings were trampled upon, the lie was given me in open court. It has been proved to you that I took the greatest pains to procure an explanation or an apology. These were peremptorily and insultingly denied me. What remained for me then under circumstances which no human ordinance could reach, but to slay the reptile who had stung me once and might do it again? I sought to meet him in open fight, and even as it turned out he was equally armed with myself. Whom has he to blame for the evil that befel him but his own self? He cannot say 'I did it,' and you, gentlemen, if you have the commonest feelings of humanity—the merest sympathy of man with his fellow man will not be brought to pronounce, by your verdict, that his blood be upon my head.'

But nothing could avail the prisoner against the conclusive effects wrought upon the minds of the jury by the last and most revengeful note of his which had been unhappily discovered among the papers of the deceased.

He was declared guilty of premeditated murder, and when brought up to receive sentence, listened to the awful words as one deeply interested; but wholly fearless. His good looks, which strange to say! had begun to return immediately on his wrath being slaked in blood, were perfectly restored in the course of the month which preceded the day appointed for execution.

When that day arrived, by his own request, I accompanied him to the scaffold. Our other companion was a pious and intelligent clergyman, the intimate friend of both, who had attended him since the hour of condemnation. I had frequently been present at their interviews, and always found Lacroix tractable on every point but one. He could not be persuaded to express the slightest contrition for the deed he was to expiate with his life. 'Yes,' he would sometimes say, 'you may prove its heinousness, from Holy Writ itself, if you choose, but do not attempt it, unless you are willing, for the sake of cherishing a sprout, to tear up the parent plant. For nothing under Heaven, whatever be its origin, can ever convince me that I have done wrong.'

On our solemn route, the good and faithful man made what I supposed the last, and certainly a most powerful, appeal to mortal hopes and fears, but in vain. Arrived at the dreadful spot, 'My dearest friend, said Lacrix to me, may Heaven reward you, for I cannot, for love and faithfulness which stand the test of such an hour as this. To me the disgrace is nothing, as no human being knows who or what I am, and from you may God in his mercy avert every evil! Bless you! Bless you! farewell!' I could not speak—I could only embrace and bid him adieu forever! The servant of that great Master, whose ear is never closed, however late the hour, next approached: 'My dying brother,' said he in accents which affection and religion conspired to hallow, 'the hour, the eleventh hour has not even yet gone by. Repent! O, repent in Christ's name your terrible blood-guiltiness!'

'Farewell! was the deliberate answer—Farewell! my excellent and well tried friend. My hour is come, and gone! But not even now, with death waiting to embrace me, can aught prevail against the sense of my own innocence! And you will not, I am sure, reproach yourself with want of success, when you call to your recollection these my last words. Until the mind changes its identity the guilt of murder I can never feel; and were my life to be reacted, every offence against my honor should be atoned or revenged.' As he spoke this appalling defiance against a holy and violated law, he hurled from him the signal kerchief, and the next moment was in the presence of him who has said, 'Vengeance is mine!'

Mrs. Butler's *Journal* is terribly *bug-bitten*—ere long it will be *cermoulds*. Sad destiny! The age of chivalry is gone!

In the advertisement of a London exhibition, it is announced that "a single flea will perform the Herculean task of moving 5000 times its own weight, by drawing (on a miniature representation of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway) the first train, with the mail, consisting of steam engine, coal waggon, and sixteen carriages."

The London Opposition papers call Sir Robert Peel—*Fighting Bob* and *Robert le Diable*.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, May 27.

COTTON.—3800 bales Tennessee, 17 cts; 1400 bales Alabama, 16 1-2; 65 do Mississippi, 17 7-8; were sold this day.

FLOUR per barrel $6 1-4 to $6 3-4—market price on Saturday unaltered.

COFFEE—Inferior at 813 per cwt, Fair 13 1 2, Good 14 1-2.—Sales.

SUGAR—Meddling $7 1-2; fine and good $7 to $7 1-2 per cwt.

BACON—7 1-2 to 10 cents per lb.

TOBACCO—Sales of 50 hhds at $5 1-2, 6 1-2 & 7 3-4.

LARD—Asking 8 to 8 1-2 *superior*.

PORK—*Prime at* $14 per bbl. Mess $17.

HIDES & PELTRIES—Opelousas and Attakapas bought at 9 to 10 1-2 cts per lb. Mexican from 10 1-2 to 11 1-2 cents.

Rectified WHISKEY *commands* 43 to 45 *cts*—scarce.

STOCKS.

50 shares Louisiana Bank, 124

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Barque Cyrus Bubler, Maran, New York, Holland & Davis

Brig Cynosure, Howes, Bremen, G Bedford

Schr Cuto, Howard, Franklin, Master

Schr Soy, Smith, Charleston, S Chapman

ARRIVED.

Towboat Whale, Wood—left S W Pass on the 26th at 10 a m. Reports a ship off the bar, name unknown; passed brig Mary in S W pass; steamers Pilot, Policiana, Brampus and Hudson, had arrived with their tows—wind had been blowing fresh, but was moderating when the Whale left the bar.—Brought up the ship Louisville, brigs Condevillaneuva and Tribune.

Brig Condevillaneuva, Argo, 8 days from Havana, to R Groning & co, with 1743 bags coffee, 14000 segars, sweetmeats, fruit, etc. to J Prats & Son, R Groning & co, and order—17 passengers

Brig Tribune, Bonsh, 18 days from Alexandria, to J W Zacharie & co, with cargo and 40 slaves to D E Triggs, W E Thompson, W Boswell, J J Smith, T Barrett & co. M Gordon, N & J Dick & co, capt A Drane Stinson & Campbell, E L Tracy, Rier & Steever

At S W Bar—brig Mary, Alexander, 75 days fm Cette, to F Bousquette on board, with full cargo of wine, mdze, groceries, &c. to T Nicolet & co, the supercargo and others

Steamer Ouchita, Vawter, from Red River, with corn and hides

DIED, yesterday, Mr Samuel Risk, aged 32 years, a native of Belfast, Ireland, but for the last 2 or 3 years a resident of this city. The members of Fire Company No 5 and his friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this morning at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No 108 Julia street.

(1st. packet) FOR APALACHICOLA.

The schooner BOLINA, captain Fish, having the greater part of her freight engaged and going on board, will have immediate despatch. For balance of freight or passage, apply on board, opposite Blue Stores, or to TOURNE & BECKWITH,
May 28 28 and 29, New Levee.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

The very superior new, coppered and copper fastened schooner WATCHMAN, John Murray, master, will carry about 800 bartels, with light draught of water—is now ready to load for any port in the gulph, or in the West Indies. For terms apply on board, opposite St Louis street, or to
may 28 G VANCE & R GAMBLE.

FOR LIVERPOOL OR THE CLYDE.

The well known British brig PLANTER, George McMann master, now ready to commence loading, will carry about 900 bales cotton. For terms apply to
may 28 G VANCE & GAMBLE.

FANNY KEMBLE'S JOURNAL, &c.

A JOURNAL BY FRANCIS ANNE BUTLER, of travels in the United States, in 1832. Two volumes.

TOUGH YARNS, and Series of Naval Tales and Sketches to please all hands, from the Swabs on the Shoulders, down to the Swabs in the Head by an Old Sailor, in 2 volumes. Just received and for sale by
May 28 BENJ. LEVY.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—First Judicial District Court—Jean Michinard vs his creditors for a remise.—It is ordered by the court that a meeting of the creditors of the petitioner, be called before Jules Mossy esq., notary public, on Thursday the 28th day of May next, at 10 o'clock a. m. to take into consideration the demand by him made, for a remise, and in the mean time all judicial proceedings against his person and property are stayed. J J Mercier, Esq. is appointed to represent the absent creditors.

By order of the honorable Charles Watts, judge of said court, this 24th day of April A D 1835.
april 24 Jno L LEWIS, clerk.

EXCHANGE on Paris, Marseilles, New-York and Philadelphia, for sale by T. NICOLET & Co.

(By Authority.)

AN ACT

To continue in force "An act to incorporate a congregation of the roman catholic church, in the parish of St. Martin, county of Attakapas", approved January the ninth, eighteen hundred and twenty five, and for other purposes.

Sect. 1st. Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the State of Louisiana, in general assembly convened, That the act entitled: "An act to incorporate a congregation of the roman catholic church in the parish of St Martin, county of Attakapas, be and the same is hereby continued in force, for and during the space of ten years, from and after the expiration of the preceding renewal of the charter of said church.

Sect. 2d. Be it further enacted, etc., That hereafter said congregation shall be administered by five church wardens, three of whom shall constitute a quorum and who shall remain in office during one year, or until their successors shall have been appointed, and no one shall be elected church warden who is not thirty years of age and freeholders in said parish.

Sect. 3d. Be it further enacted, etc., That the election of said five church wardens shall be held every year, on the first Sunday of April, by a majority of the members of said congregation and by ballot; and for that purpose it shall be the duty of the president of the corporation, or in case of absence or sickness, of the eldest church warden, to call a meeting of the faithful for the day fixed for said election, to be held at the parsonage of the parish, for the purpose of so acting five church wardens.

Sect. 4th. Be it further enacted, etc., That at every election, it shall be necessary to give fifteen days previous notice, by advertisements posted up at the entrance of said church, and it shall be the duty of the parson to give notice thereof at the Sunday service.

Sect. 5th. Be it further enacted, etc., That the church wardens in office at the time of the passage of this act, shall continue to administer the affairs of their congregation until the next election.

Sect. 6th. Be it further enacted, etc., That all the white roman catholics of the parish of Avoyelles, be and they are hereby made and constituted for and during the space of twenty years, a body politic and corporate under the name and style of "The Congregation of the Catholic Church of St Paul", and under that name shall have perpetual succession, shall and may have, hold, possess and enjoy, they and their successors, any property real and personal, of any nature whatsoever, by way of contract, tranfer, purchase and all other transactions of any kind, to receive gifts and donations, accept or refuse all legacies, successions or inheritances, also to acquire, purchase, build, erect and rebuild, repair improve, increase and insure, every kind of property or the value thereof; to rent, lease, exchange, mortgage, and sell the same forever or on ground rent not redeemable, to the best advantage of said corporation. Provided that the yearly income arising from the property of said congregation, shall not exceed five thousand dollars; and they shall have power to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, in all affairs and actions whatever, to cause all judgements and ordinances to be executed which may concern said congregation, to receive any sum or sums of money and to give the necessary receipts therefor, and they shall have a particular seal of their own, change or alter the same at pleasure, and shall further have power to make all bye-laws and ordinances whatever for the good government of the affairs of said corporation.

Sect. 7th. Be it further enacted, etc., That said congregation shall be represented by seven church wardens, who shall remain in office during one year, and a majority of whom shall form a *quorum*, for the administration of the affairs of said congregation, and no one shall be elected church warden who is not a member of the congregation, of twenty five years of age, married and a free holder; and said church wardens shall elect a president to be chosen from among their own body.

Sect. 8th. Be it further enacted, etc., That said church wardens shall be elected by ballot by the free white male members of the congregation, of twenty one years of age, and for that purpose it shall be the duty of the priest of the parish or of the president of the corporation to call annually, at the church of said parish, a meeting of all the inhabitants of said parish, on the first Monday of March in order to proceed to the election of said church wardens, and at least eight days previous notice shall be given by the curate of said parish, from the pulpit, of the day on which said election is to take place, and in his default the president of said congregation, shall order the secretary to call the meeting by an advertisement posted up at the door of the church and at the court house, at least ten days prior to the day appointed; and should the said election not take place at the time so appointed, the said congregation shall not be dissolved on that account, but it shall be the duty of the curate or the president, to call a new said meeting within the shortest delay, and the said election shall be held in the church of said parish.

Sect 9th Be it further enacted, etc., That said church wardens, shall appoint annually a secretary, whose duty it shall be to record all their proceedings in a book kept for that purpose, which shall at all times be open to the inspection of any member of said church, and said church wardens shall also appoint a treasurer, whose duty it shall be to collect the moneys and dues of the congregation and effect all the payments thereof, on orders of said church wardens; said treasurer shall give bond with good and sufficient security to be approved by said church wardens, and it shall be the duty of said church wardens to meet at least once in every six months.

Sect. 10th. Be it further enacted, etc., That the church wardens shall have power to fix, once a year, the salaries of the curate, and of the persons employed by said congregation; also the sums which the curate or other officers shall have a right to claim for their service, under the name of contingent expenses, and the said curate and other officers shall have no right to receive a larger compensation, under the penalty of twenty five dollars, for each and every offence, which fine shall be recoverable, before any competent tribunal, at the suit of said congregation, for the benefit of the public schools of said parish and the person aggrieved, shall have power to claim and receive the whole amount of the sum by him paid.

Sect. 11th. Be it further enacted, etc., That the first election of church wardens, to be held in virtue of the provisions of this act, shall take place as soon as this act shall have been promulgated in said parish, and the necessary notices shall have been given.

Sect. 12. Be it further enacted, etc., That the church wardens shall have no power to alienate the lot on which the church is now erected, nor its dependences.

Sect. 13th. Be it further enacted, etc., That any order, rules, and regulations made and adopted up to the present day, by the church wardens, of the catholic church in said parish, be and the same are hereby made valid and obligatory until they be repealed, altered or amended by the church wardens elected in virtue of this act.

Sect. 14th. And be it further enacted, etc., That the provisions of the act of incorporation, approved March seventh, eighteen hundred and fourteen, to which this is an amendment, contrary to this act, be and are hereby repealed.

ALCEE LABRANCHE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
C. DERBIGNY,
President of the Senate.
Approved March 31st, 1835.
E. D. WHITE,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

PARISH OF ST. JAMES—COURT OF PROBATES.
Estate of the late Patrick Uriell.

THE sale of twenty nine slaves belonging to the aforesaid succession, which was to take place in the city of New Orleans, on the 1st day of the month of June next, has been by order from the Court of Probates, posted to Saturday the 27th day of said month, at 10 o'clock A. M. when it will positively be made by the undersigned parish judge; at the Court house of the parish of Saint James.

The conditions of the sale are, the said slaves, payable in one year from the date of the sale, in notes satisfactorily endorsed, made payable at the counting house of Peyroux, Rivarde & Co., merchants of New Orleans, secured by mortgage with privilege on said slaves until final payment.

Parish of Saint James, May 26th 1835.
may 28 L M TANEY, judge.

NOTICE—H M Andrews having retired from the firm of Andrews & Brothers, the undersigned will continue the mercantile business under the same style at New York, Huntsville and this city.

J J ANDREWS, New York,
E L ANDREWS, Huntsville,
may 28—3 Z ANDREWS, New Orleans.

NOTICE—The undersigned having been appointed by the Court of Probates of the parish of St. James, administratrix of the estate of late Patrick Uriell her deceased husband, hereby gives notice to all those who have claims against the said estate, to present their accounts duly authenticated; and to those who are indebted to the same, to pay immediately to her.

Parish of Saint James, May 26th 1835.
may 28—3 VE. URIELL.

BY T. MOSSY & GARIDEL.

THIS day, Thursday 28th inst, at 4 1-2 o'clock p. m. will be sold on the Levee, opposite Barracks street, landing from ship Ane Louise, from Bordeaux (without reserve) 66 casks red wines. may 28

HAVANA TOBACCO—10 serrons Havana Tobacco, superior quality, for sale by
HENRY, LATAPIE & CO,
may 28 62, Old Levee.

HOLLAND GIN—20 pipes fine, 50 bags ginger, and 35 kegs fresh race, received and for sale by
may 28 WHITE & CO, 25, Customhouse st.

GOSHEN CHEESE.—100 cheses in boxes now landing and for sale by
may 28 HENRY, LATAPIE & CO.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY NEWTON, HOTCHKISS & Co.
Store No. 21, Chartres st.
THURSDAY, MAY 28th.

A variety of fresh drugs and medicines, consisting of Turkey opium, superior quality; manna; arrow root; camphor; sena; Spanish saffron; muriatic acid in carboys; chloride of soda in bottles; epson salts; starch; pocket instruments, etc. etc.

ALSO—50 pipes Port Wine, just landed; 30 do claret; 2 do Holland gin, 5 barrels brandy; 400 boxes Wine of various kinds and quality.

Satin Beaver Hats—100 cases very superior Satin Beaver Hats; 4 trunks.

Terms, under $100 cash; over that amount 60 days, for approved endorsed paper. m28

BY ISAAC L. M'COY.

THIS DAY Thursday morning, the 28th inst. at ten o'clock, at the residence of James Pusch Esq., No. 80, Royal street, between Conti and Bienville streets, will be sold, a variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture; and at the same time and place will be leased until the 1st of November next, the dwelling part of said house.
may 28

BY ISAAC L. M'COY.

ON Wednesday 3d June next, at 12 o'clock, at the Arcade Exchange, in Magazine between Natchez and Gravier streets, will be sold the following property, to-wit:

1st.
80 LOTS OF GROUND,
Situated in faubourg Marly viz:
14 lots in square No. 2,
5 do do 13,
5 do do 14,
12 do do 15,
12 do do 16,
2 do do 27,
14 do do 32,
16 do do 33,

All agreably to a plan drawn by J. Pilie, and J Communy, now exhibited at the Arcade Exchange. The greater part of said lots are heavily timbered with cypress and the best pine which can be brought to market, through the new canal, and at a very trifling expense, which cannot fail to add greatly to the value of said lots. The wood already cut, it must be expressly understood, is not to be included in the sale.

2nd.
26 LOTS IN THE CITY OF CARROLLTON, viz:
14 lots in square No. 149,
12 do do 32,
all heavily timbered with cypress and white oak, which can be brought to market through the new canal at a trifling expense.

3rd.
41 LOTS IN FAUBOURG BOULIGNY, viz:
25 lots in square No. 40,
1 do do 7,
8 do do 111,
7 do do 118,

Terms—For the lots in the city of Carrollton and faubourg Marigny, one fifth cash, and the balance 6, 12, 18 and 24 months credit, all for notes secured by mortgage, but satisfactory endorsements will be required only on the two first notes. The acts of sale to be passed before L T Caire, esq. notary public, with whom the purchasers notes must be deposited within 10 days from the day of sale, and remain in his possession until the mortgages now existing on said lots can be cancelled. In all instances the notes that are not punctually paid at maturity, must bear an interest of 10 per cent per annum from the time they became due until they are finally paid, each purchaser to have the privilege of extending the cash payment 60 days, by allowing 6 per cent per annum interest, and furnishing satisfactory paper.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold
10 OTHER LOTS OF GROUND,
Situate in Mandeville, on the opposite side of the Lake.
Terms, at the time and place of sale. may 28

BY ISAAC L. McCOY.

THE purchasers of the following described property sold at auction on the 10th and 11th November last, not having complied with the terms and conditions of the sale, the same will again be sold on Tuesday the 9th of June next, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Coffee House, to wit:

1st. 12 LOTS OF GROUND
Nos. 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 240, 242, 244 and 245, in square no 17, faubourg Marly.

2nd. 7 LOTS OF GROUND,
Nos. 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157 and 158, in square no. 23, in faubourg Marly.

3d 2 LOTS OF GROUND,
Nos 6 and 7, in square no 149, in the city of Carrollton.

4th 3 LOTS OF GROUND,
Nos 8, 9 and 10, in the same square and city last mentioned, making in all 24 lots of various sizes, as per plan, drawn by John Communy and Louis J Pilie, bearing date New Orleans, 15th October 1834, and deposited in the office of Jules Mossy, Esq. notary public, to which persons disposed to purchase are referred. The timber remaining uncut only is sold with the lots.

Terms—For the lots in faubourg Marly 1-7 cash, and the balance in 11, 18, 24, 36, 48 and 60 months credit, from the 10th November last, all secured by mortgage, satisfactory endorsements will be required only on the first notes, or if the two first notes are paid in cash, deducting 10 per cent per annum interest, no endorsement will be required on the other notes.

The acts of sale before Jules Mossy, Esq. not. public, with whom the purchaser's notes must be deposited within ten days from the day of sale, and remain in his possession until the mortgages now existing on said lots can be complied with.

Acts of sale and cost of survey at the expense of the purchasers.

Terms: For the lots in the city of Carrollton, 1-4 cash, and the balance in 12, 24 and 36 months, all secured by mortgage and satisfactory endorsements on the two first notes only

The acts of sale to be passed before Jules Mossy, not. pub., with whom the purchaser's notes must be deposited within ten days from the day of sale and remain in his possession until the mortgage now existing on said lots can be cancelled. Acts of sale and cost of survey to be at the expense of the purchasers. may 28

BY F DUFILLET & DELERY.

ON Saturday 6th June next, at noon, there will be sold at Hewlett's Exchange,

Charles, a mulatto 40 years old, good cook, tolerable good carpenter, good servant and very good driver, guaranteed against all vices and diseases as prescribed by law

Terms, 1 year credit, for approved endorsed notes with mortgage until final payment.

Act of sale before Octave de Armas, notary public.
may 28

BY TRICOU, DOMINGON & CANONGE.

ON Wednesday June 10th at noon, there will be sold at Hewlett's Exchange,

12 Lots of Ground situated in Mandeville, in the square No. 84, and numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7,