THE UNION.

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THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1834

FOR GOVERNOR:
J. B. DAWSON.
FOR MAYOR:
JOHN H. HOLLAND.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.
1st District—CHARLES GAYARRE.
2d " JAMES BRADFORD.
3d " L. MOORE.
4th " A. MOUTON.

☞ *For legislative proceedings, see first side.*

Our readers will find in our columns a most valuable report upon the means best calculated to preserve the city and its environs from inundations from the lakes Borgne and Pontchartrain. The plan unites great advantages, and if carried into effect as contemplated, cannot but be attended with the most salutary effects. We trust, that the legislature will take the same into consideration and act upon its suggestions within the least possible delay.

We see the demise of the Hon. Wm. Wirt announced. He is said to have died in Washington City, on the 18th ult. Mr Wirt was distinguished for the possession of talents of an exalted order, and occupied a high station among the prominent men of our day. He endeared himself to his friends by the possession of many noble and striking qualities, and had few, if any enemies as a politician.

THE RESULT AT LENGTH.

We have the gratifying intelligence from the Washington *Globe*, that, after a debate running far into the third month, the previous question has been taken in the national house of representatives, as to the disposition of the Secretary's reasons for removing the deposites. The previous question (says that paper) was called on the 18th, at one o'clock *precisely*, by Mr. Muhlenberg, but the opposition fought it off 'till half past three, by imposing points of order—calling for calls of the house—for the yeas and nays on adjournment, &c. &c. &c. The *fory* bank (it continues) was however, hunted down after all its doublings, and in hunter's parase, was fairly killed by good dinner time. There were, however, six of the backers of the bank who came in at the death with the victors. The vote stood *an hundred and ninety-three*, to *ninety-eight*. Take off from the *six members* who will probably vote with the friends of the bank when the question recurs upon the report of the committee of ways and means, and the final majority against the bank on the removal of the deposites is given.

If the professions of the nullifiers are to be trusted, that whole party, with the exception of McDuffie, is to be counted against the renewal of the present bank charter, or the creation of any national bank. There is then in the present house of representatives, a majority of FIFTY against any bank of the United States that can be devised.

The vote upon the reference is deemed absolutely decisive. There is a majority, we are assured, of at least SIXTEEN to TWENTY which nothing can shake. Arguments have been already exhausted under the best auspices for the bank. Its crimes have been screened from scrutiny, while an incessant attack has been carried on against the lines of the Hero of New-Orleans: panic has been excited throughout the commercial cities: clamor has deafened the public ear; treachery has been busy; hope of promised booty has operated in all quarters of the country; and remonstrances, memorials, petitions, signed by multitudes or purporting to be so, have been poured in upon the House: BUT ALL IN VAIN!

We have received the February No. of the U. S. Military and Naval Magazine, a periodical which has grown greatly in its establishment, in value and favor. Its contents are the Report of the Secretary of the Navy; Arthur Tremaine; Notes on a Reefer's Journal, and some important original papers relative to the Marine and Naval service. The reading is very attractive, and from the quantity of original matter, it would seem, that those for whose especial use it was designed, take an especial interest in sustaining it by their contributions. We hope that the support extended may be commensurate with its generally acknowledged merits.

The mercantile community of the city of New-York, seeing that nothing can be effected in congress or by the president, to relieve the pressure upon the money-market, have turned their attention to that line of conduct which was suggested as best calculated to remedy the existing evils. They have appointed a Union Committee of twenty-five, to confer with the state and national banks, to produce, if practicable, that entire concert and unanimity of action, requisite to afford the greatest possible aid, and to avert further calamities. It will be seen from the following extracts, taken indifferently from the bank and anti-bank papers, that this plan has thus far succeeded admirably, and has fully verified the sanguine anticipations formed from its adoption:

From the Courier and Enquirer.

THE MONEY MARKET.—We are happy to announce that since the appointment of the *Committee of Public Safety*, known as the "Union Committee," the PANIC under which the city labored, has been in a great measure allayed. We do not mean to say that money is more plenty; but by common consent the public appear to have determined to wait the ACTION of the Committee, in the hope that their efforts will not be unavailing. Let us remind that Committee, that the only mode of preserving the confidence now reposed in them is, by the prompt action and an early and frank report of what is to be expected from their labors. If the city banks have agreed to ACT, all will go well in despite of the Administration.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The advance of cotton both in England and France, and the improvement though but trifling, of American stocks in England, has given more confidence to the holders of English Exchange. Bills upon London have been sold at par for cash. There has been a greater demand for bills on Holland and France. The latter have sold for 5f. 57 1-2 on time, and 5f. 65 for cash.

POSTSCRIPT.—Things look much brighter, and more cheerful in Wall-street to-day. At the Board of the Stock Exchange, there was greater animation than for many days past. Mr. M. Allen resumed his seat at the Board to-day, and the manner of his reception must have been highly gratifying to his feelings. As he entered, the Board gave three spontaneous cheers, which were followed by long, continued clops of applause—evincing the high respect entertained for him at the Board.

From the N. Y. Standard.

Stocks rose on Saturday, several of them from two to five per cent. The banks discounted pretty freely; there is a great improvement in the feelings of business people, and confidence is returning in spite of the persevering efforts of the incendiary papers. The mere fact that the merchants as a body have resolved to apply for relief to the U. S. Bank, which can grant it, seems itself to have lightened the pressure already. This week may be expected to produce a great amelioration.

We would suggest to those who are so loud in their complaints of distress, amongst us, the propriety of having recourse to this, or a similar expedient to afford relief. If their object be really to dispel the gloom which they depict in such glowing colors, certainly they can have no reasonable objection to resort to the mode best calculated to effect that purpose. Had the remedy proposed in our own senate passed the lower house, and been accepted by the U. S. Bank, we have no doubt it would have proved quite satisfactory. The appointment, however, by the body of merchants of our city of a committee similar to that appointed by the same class in New-York, will, in our opinion, be equally as efficacious. If the state of affairs should be such as to justify it, no time should be lost, nor should complaints be heard when relief is so facile and quick of access.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 28, 1834.

REPORT

On the protection of New-Orleans from the inundations of lakes Borgne and Ponchartrain.

In obedience to the resolution of the Legislature, requiring the civil engineer to report on the means of preserving the city of New-Orleans and its vicinity from the inundations occasioned by lakes Borgne and Ponchartrain, I have the honor to submit the following report:

The short time allotted me, did not allow of my making the extensive and minute measurements that the actual location of such work would require. Through the politeness, however, of Messrs. Pilié & Bringier, I have obtained sufficient information to vest an opinion and predicate an estimate upon.

The greatest elevation to which the inundation has ever risen is about 4 1-4 feet; and, consequently, levees 5 1-2 feet high, above the low level of the lakes, will be amply sufficient to exclude the water of the lakes at all times.

The most considerable body of water which overflows the rear of the city, comes from lake Borgne and covers the space included between the levee, Gentilly ridge and the rail road. The rest of the inundation comes from lake Ponchartrain, which is skirted along by a small ridge, evidently thrown up by the lashing of the waves, the height of which is generally about 4 feet above low water mark; so that a thin sheet of water may be driven over it in strong gales.

The water penetrates, besides, along the bayou St. John, and the Carondelet canal and passes over their banks or through the drains. It backs up, likewise, into the Bank canal; but there the elevation of the sides will be an effectual protection against the swell.

In order, therefore, to guard the city, within its limits, from the recurrence of these inundations, there should be made

1st. A levee from the Fishermen canal (canal des Pêcheurs) to the lake.

2d. The ridge along the lake should be raised to a uniform height, which, on account of the beating of the waves, should be greater here than in less exposed places and covered with shells towards the lake; 6 feet will probably be sufficient.

3d. Both sides of bayou St. John and the Carondelet canal should be brought up to the requisite elevation, so as to confine the water within the navigable channels; the head of the bayou being closed by a dam.

4th. As the escape of the fluvial waters would be prevented by the levees, it should be restored, down, at least, to the level of the present natural draining, by means of culverts with leading ditches suitably located, and provided with self-acting gates, which will close upon a side of the lake.

These measures, I conceive, will accomplish the full object and intention of the contemplated protection. It is a favorable circumstance, that the space to be preserved from inundation is naturally divided into the following sections:

The first, and by far the largest Section, is included between the Fishermen canal, Gentilly road and railroad; it contains about 12 square miles: The Gentilly ridge, with the exception of a few places, is sufficiently high to arrest the inundation; on the lower side an embankment obtained from a deep ditch, will be required in the shortest line from the Fishermen canal to the lake.

It would be desirable that an actually navigable canal and an embankment, to be used as a road, might be made here: but, I have limited myself to the letter of my instructions; the consideration of this canal belongs to a more comprehensive scheme of which I shall have occasion to make mention below.

The cost for levees, waters and leading ditches for this section may be estimated at	$12,500

The 2d Section is comprised between the continuation of the Fishermen canal, lake Pontchartrain, the Gentilly ridge and the rail-road: its area is about 5 1-2 miles.

The rail-road, at that end, has been overflowed to a depth of some inches as far nearly as the Gentilly ridge; some embankments may be necessary along it, as is probable, the company will raise gradually a short section of it, or construct their second track, sufficiently high, for the levee to rest against.

This section will, besides, require a levee in the prolongation of the preceding; the raising of the lake ridge, some wastes and small ditches:

The whole of which may cost	$24,000

The 3d Section is contained between the rail-road, the lake and bayou St. John and canal Carondelet. It might soon be subdivided into two, at either the canal Marigny or Gentilly road: its surface is about 7 1-4 miles.

In this section, but for the necessity of not interfering with the road way, along both the bayou and canal, the levees would be very little: as it is, the expense for the whole will probably not exceed $8,500

The 4th Section extends from the Metairie ridge to the lake, between the Bayou and Bank canal: it measures 5 1-2 square miles.

The cost to circumscribe it and for wastes may be $11,500

The 5th Section is included between the two canals and Metairie ridge, and contains about 4 square miles; but little will be required to be added for its protection to the existing works. In it as well as in the preceding section, the bank canal company must, of course, open vents, themselves, for the water on their own side.

The expense will, therefore, probably not exceed	$4,500

A 6th Section might be added, comprising all the suburbs and lands between the bank canal and Metairie ridge: But, as it is effectually secured by both; and the Canal Co. must also procure a vent for the water, that would otherwise be arrested by the canal embankment, there is nothing further to be added, as regards the subject immediately under consideration.

This section may be computed at about 9 square miles.

The aggregate amount of the above sectional estimates is	$52,500
To which add for superintendence, contingencies &c.	8,000

And the whole estimate for protecting the city will be $70,000

This is the sum which, I think, will effect the purpose expressed in the legislative resolution above mentioned, of securing the precincts of the city from the inundations of the lakes.

Yet, I could not but consider the end obtained as incommensurate with the expenditure, if the work should stop there: And I feel confident that it is viewed only as a preliminary to a, by far more important measure, which is, in fact, the great ultimate result designed: I mean the complete draining and reclaiming of all the swamps which surround New Orleans, now unproductive and to the deleterious emanations from which, the destructive autumnal epidemics are attributable. But for these, this city would soon be the most populous in the Union. The perfect draining of the swamps will have the two-fold beneficial result of giving to cultivation a great quantity of land near the city, and of preserving the health of its inhabitants. Not only will the value of the land thus enhanced to its owners; but, besides, the more rapid settlement of the vicinity and increase of the population of the city, then become healthy as well as its commerce rendered still more flourishing, will evidently cause property in the town and neighborhood to sustain high and progressively increasing prices, to an almost incalculable amount, compared to which the most exaggerated estimate of the improvement will prove insignificant. On these accounts, it is to be hoped that both the city and individual owners of the land will co-operate in achieving so desireable an object.

After having preserved, by the above mentioned means, the low lands from inundation, there will only rem in rain-water to get rid of. For this purpose, mechanical means will have to be resorted to, especially when the lake shall happen to be swelled at the same time. For, the levels taken show, that part of the swamps are not one foot above the low water of the lake, and be very flat: Consequently, the lake must frequently rise above that lower section, and but little of the water accumulated on it can escape through, either the natural drains or culverts; so that, whether levees be constructed or not, most of the pluvial water must stagnate over the surface, and disappear only by evaporation, or else remain collected in low places and ponds.

In order, therefore, to drain effectually, ditches leading to convenient basins must be dug; from these the water can then be lifted over the embankment by hydraulic machines. Keeping in view the extension of the city, the principal leading drains should occupy the centre of the wide streets laid off for the purpose.

I have already mentioned that the whole space is naturally divided into sections; this is a favorable circumstance for the draining, since the whole fall from the city to the lake is so small, (only four or five feet,) and a considerable distance lies so low and flat, that it would be very inconvenient to give a sufficient fall to ditches of that length for effectual draining; and consequently the water would stagnate in many sections of them. Indeed, this consideration suggests the propriety, with commensurate means, of increasing the number of the sections, by constructing several canals along the centre of some of the principal avenues. These canals being always open to the lake, would contain much purer water, always kept in motion by the rise and fall of the lake. The sections to be drained, being then more contracted and the ditches leading towards the canals shorter, their increased fall would permit hardly any water to stagnate. These canals, being made of navigable size, would afford additional facilities to the city, and their excavation, moreover, would assist in raising the ground and filling up the low places and ponds; which is certainly a very desirable object; for, the higher the ground, the less the power required to raise the water over the levees. By making the canals shallow, say three feet deep, their cost would not be considerable, but little of the digging being then under water.

In order to hasten to the completion and beneficial results of the whole scheme, it would be best not to excavate those canals at first, but merely the draining ditches, taking care to locate them along streets laid off of a suitable size for the contemplated canals, which would afterwards require only the drains to be enlarged; and the hydraulic engines used in the draining would, in that case, greatly assist in excavating.

The importance of devising a general and comprehensive plan of all the sections, fixing the location of the canals, ditches, streets, basins, hydraulic machines, &c. will be readily admitted. Thus the work may be carried on systematically and progressively, beginning with the most urgent sections; the expenditure may be more gradual, and experience will beget improvement.

The two sections nearest to the city, between the rail-road and new canal, for instance, might be completed first.

For the purpose of raising water out of low situations, wind-mills, which turn of themselves to the wind, by means of a director, have generally been used in Europe; but this is about the amount of the recommendations in their favor; otherwise, they are uncertain in their effect and variable in their power. Steam, on the contrary, is certain and regular in its operation; and admits of being regulated at pleasure, and concentrated to any requisite extent. During a swell of the lake, for instance, when greater power must be exerted, wind-mills would fail; or else, in other cases, there would be a waste of power. Steam engines, moreover, may be applied to other useful purposes, when not employed in draining, a consideration alone sufficient to decide a preference in their favor, exclusive of the others. Wind-mills are not, however, altogether to be rejected: they would suit better for draining small spaces, and, in that respect, are well adapted to the reclaiming of individual property. But, in so extensive an operation as that under consideration, steam power is unhesitatingly to be preferred. It is, therefore, one of the elements of my estimate. I have allowed at the rate of four horse power for each square mile, in order to meet the case of an exterior swell during heavy rains; in common circumstances this power would exceed the exigencies; it may then be reduced or otherwise applied.

My estimate of the cost not being predicated upon an actual location, its details would be without interest. In it, I have confined myself solely to the works strictly pertaining to the draining, the additional expense occasioned by which, would be,

For Engines, ditching, bridges,	$320,000
Superintendence, contingencies, &c.	50,000
Total,	$370,000

Which will be the probable expenditure for the draining of the six sections before mentioned, exclusive, of course, of the levees which belong to the first project. It is not amiss to add here, that there exist already a number of ditches, which will be useful and reduce the expense.

Of the preceding amount, the sum of 97,000 dollars will belong to the 3d and 5th sections; which together with $16,000, the estimate for the encircling levees, superintendance and contingencies included, makes for these two sections, $112,000.

In addition to the above improvements, it will be both ornamental and conducive to health, to plant along the levees, canals and main ditches, young trees, particularly of the willow kind, which absorb moisture more rapidly than most others: The roots of these trees, moreover, by entwining, will add tenacity to the otherwise loose soil, of which the levees will necessarily be made. These plantations will afford fine avenues for walks as far as the lake; and the canals, too small for any thing but row-boats, will invite to pleasant excursions on the water, especially when walking may happen to be, either impracticable or disagreeable. Thus the city will acquire comforts and healthy, as well as pleasant means of diversion, of which it is now deprived; and elegant country seats will spring up in what is now an almost impracticable morass.

In order to complete all that relates to the improvement of the whole neighborhood, I shall add here a few suggestions, which spring from the subject.

Some advantage would undoubtedly result from the introduction of the Mississippi waters, when high, into the canals and ditches, as well as, within the compartments formed by them. The quantity of sediment which settles from the water of the Mississippi has been observed by every body; it would form a valuable auxiliary to the general scheme, in filling up the deep holes, and in general raising and fertilizing the soil.

Feeders, for this purpose, provided with suitable guard-gates, might be dug along Canal and Esplanade streets, and other broad avenues, to be designated hereafter. By this and other means combined, as the city increases towards the swamps, successive squares might be gradually raised, at a small expense, to a level above the inundations; and thus, be immediately drained, without the assistance of machines, into the open canals leading to the lake.

In furtherance of these views, Ordinances from the proper authorities, might make it obligatory, that the lower floor of all permanent buildings should be kept above the inundations; not only in anticipation of the ultimate object, but also as a security in case of a break.

The enlargement of some of the main drains into canals, and the construction of the last mentioned feeders with gates, together with the bridges, might add $200,000.

To the other items of expense, and the whole amount of disbursements would then stand as follows:

For levees and culverts,	$ 70,000
Drains, bridges, engines,	370,000
Canals, bridges and feeders,	200,000
Total amount,	$640,500

A sum which will appear quite unimportant, if we set against it the vast benefits it promises to confer. Confining ourselves even to those of a pecuniary nature, the consideration that the increased value of a few squares, when laid dry and all become healthy, might suffice to cover the whole expense, will arrest any further calculation; and impress upon the mind of every one, the expediency of exerting every effort to commence so desirable an undertaking soon, and prosecute it with vigor.

Before closing this report, it may be proper to mention, a work which, though not connected directly with the object under consideration, may be viewed as a desireable auxiliary; it is a canal and strong embankment between the upper limits of the city and the weak place at McCarty's Point, extending as far as the Metairie ridge, which would preserve the upper suburbs against the consequences of another breach in that quarter.

Respectfully submitted.

C. CROZET,
Engineer of Louisiana.

COMMERCIAL BANK.

The following gentlemen were yesterday elected Directors of the Commercial Bank of this city. They are all the same as the old Board, with the exception of one, Mr. Baldwin, being left out, and Mr. Bridge elected in his stead. This, notwithstanding the circ lar this mornings Louisiana, calling upon the Stockholders not to vote for any person who would not pledge himself to return the United States Deposites to the United States Bank. The Directors have done their duty, the Stockholders are satisfied with them.

William G. Hewes,	Charles Deblanc,
Wm. L. Robeson,	Joseph Lallande,
H. F. M'Kenna,	L. B. Arcueil,
Wm. Bullitt,	A. L. M. Damarin,
Manuel White,	Wm. M. Best,
Isaac Bridge.	[M rcan.]

☞ From the New York Gazette, Feb. 15th.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The packet ship Poland, Captain Anthony, from Havre, arrived yesterday morning, having sailed on the 26th of December.

Among the reports in the French papers, we find the following:

That 600 insurgents were embodied at Morella, at the head of which was Count Negin, and were on the road to Tarragon.

That the troops of Valdez, was in pursuit of Zubala's band in Biscay.

That Gen. Pastor, from Madrid at the head of 5000, was on his march to Biscay.

That 200 Royal Guards, seven leagues from Bilbao, attacked and vanquished a large Carlist party, who were put to flight—some were killed, and others made prisoners.

That a terrible conflict had occurred at Ordona and 200 Carlists were killed.

That Don Miguel was wounded in fighting the troops commanded in person by Don Pedro before Santarem!

The king of Naples has refused to acknowledge the young Queen of Spain.

Marshal Maison has gone on an embassy to the north for the purpose of endeavouring to mitigate the situation of the Poles.

The Frankfort Gazette of Dec. 15, says—"The President of Westphalia has made known, that all families who may be about to emigrate to America, and who intend passing through France, will only have their passports granted to them on condition that, on arriving at the French frontier, they can produce a sum of 800f. for the head of the family, and 130f. for every individual of the party."

FROM JAMAICA.

By a very late arrival from Jamaica at Charleston, the Editor of the *Courier* has received regular file of papers, from which the following extracts are derived.

Every thing appears to be perfectly tranquil in that Island, no disturbance having occurred.

Sir *Willoughby Cotton* has resigned his situation of Commander of the forces of the Island, and is succeeded by Major Gen. *Amos G. R. Norcott.*

The *Inguina* and *Manuelita*, both Baltimore built vessels, have been captured by H. M. schr. Nimble.

KINGSTON Jan. 15.—This City was yesterday morning, about 6 o'clock, visited by a smart shock of an earthquake, which continued for nearly a minute. In the course of the day, we received several communications from the inhabitants of St. Andrew's and the Port Royal Mountains intimating that the shock in these places was very severe, and excited considerable alarm. We rejoice, however, to state, that no accounts of any accidents have reached us.

JAN. 17.—Our accounts from the country, we are happy to state, continue most satisfactory. The observations of our Correspondents from Vere, Hanover, St. Thomas in the Vale, and Clarendon, are so similar, that we shall confine our elves to those from Vere, which form a key to the whole. Our informant says.—"The duties of the estates are going on regularly and uninterruptedly—the crop of corn is very luxuriant and abundant, but I must observe that the late high breezes have made partial lodge sents.—However, in another week the crops will be cut down—the negroes seem contented and happy."

JAN 20.—We are informed on authority, that the schr. *Nimble*, Lieut. Bolton, which reached Port Royal, from a cruise, on Saturday last, captured two schooners, having on board 814 Slaves, and also chased another, until she ran her ashore, when the crew burnt the vessel, and let the slaves escape.

Public Sales at Kingston, (Jam.) Jan. 14.

Hhds. Sugar, sold at 31s 8d to 35s.

Jan. 18.—Hhds. Sugar, sn d at 35s 5d a 36s 8d per 100lb

Jan. 21.—Bbls. Flour, withdrawn at 60s per bbl.; 10 do. (hurd packed) sold at 55s 10d per do; do Navy Bread, do at 25s 10d per do; 4 hhds leaf tobacco withdrawn at 90s per 100 lbs.

Jan. 23.—Sugar was withdrawn at 37s 1d per 1 0 lbs.

Jan. 25—New Orleans Flour was withdrawn at 57s 5d. per 100 lbs.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Cassandria, Craig, Liverpool,	A Lookhart & co
Ship Helen Mar, Cook, Boston,	Stetson & Acery
Ship Archer, Cols, Philadelphia,	T Toby & co
Brig Daniel Webster, Currier, New York,	D Marston
Schr Francisco, Padron, Campeachy,	S Fernandez
Schr San Pedro, Manau, Havana,	Tufts & Clarke
Schr Intrepido, Mora, Havana,	Garcis, Bayo & co

ARRIVED.

Schr Mannah & Elizabeth, Chain fm Apalachicola, with cotton to Wilcox & Fearn, and Andrews & Brothers.

New steamer MAJESTIC, J C Swon, 15 days fm Pittsburg, and 7 fm Louisville—cargo 5 bbls, 2 boxes merchandize, 20 bbls sausages, A Weitzel; 1 box Whitall, Jaudon & co; 1 box R Mc Murdo; 206 bbls pork, 4 do wax J Vairin & co; 45 hhds hams, Cockayne, Wat,s & co. 371 bbls pork, 412 kegs lard J Littlefield & co; 127 bbls pork Stetson & Avery; 500 do do, 500 kegs lard W Hartshorn; 104 bbls whiskey G Orain & co; 336 do pork, 34 do vinegar, 1 cask cider oil Tourne & Beckwith. 273 bbls pork Adams & Buckner; 3 do pickles N & J Dick & co; 69 boxes glassware N/ Carle; 89 safes and bird cages to order. 23 cabin, 72 way, and 42 deck passengers. Memoranda: Left at Pittsburg for this port, new steamboats Claiborne and Pretecror—at Cincinnati, steamers Kentuckian and Powhatan—at Louisville, Chancellor, Baltic, Red Rover and Uncle Sam. Passed Mediterranean at Shawneetown.

Steamer Bonita, Swain, fm Tchula—cargo 726 bales cotton to A Fisk, Watt & co; Wilkinson, McNeil & co: Harris, Wright & co; W Bogart; Adams & Buckner; W L Robeson & co. and order.

Steamer Friend, Brand, fm Lafourche Interior—cargo sugar and molasses.

Steamer Niagara, Doughty, fm Opelousas— cargo cotton, tobacco etc.

MEMORANDA.

Cleared at New York for this port, 15th, Ship Nashville.

Ship Henry, Newell, was up at Marseilles for this port, on the 4th Dec.

Brig Paris, hence for Liverpool, was met at sea on the 3d Feb. 18 miles west of Florida.

Ship Hermitage, hence for Europe, was spoken on the 2d Feb. off Cape Florida; same day, brig Aveline, hence for Boston.

Sailed from New York for this port, 17th ult. ship Louisville.

Up at New York for this port, 17th ult. brig Enterprize, to sail on the 18th, brig Madrid; 20th, brig Roxbury; packet ship Huntsville soon; packet brig Vincennes, soon; ship Courier 1st March; schr Azora. 24th Feb.; brig Natchez 22d; brig Elbe soon.

FINE CALF BOOTS AND SHOES.

JUST received, a large supply of fine and superfine calf skin Boots, with an additional supply of fine calf Shoes, also light Brogans, all of which will be sold by dozen or single pair, very cheap, by

AYER,
march 5 No 40, Old Levee, near Blue Stores

EXCHANGE ON FRANCE, for sale by
feb 20 tf HAGAN, NIVEN & Co

WANTED, A good wet nurse, one without a child would be preferred. Apply to this office.
january 3—tf

NOTICE—The creditors of Mr. Gaston Pauvert, confectioner, No. 20 Royal street, are requested for their own interest to meet on Thursday next, 6th inst. at 4 o'clock P. M., at Mr. Vincent's corner Royal and St. Peter and to bring a copy of their titles:
ma 4

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.

☞ *Continuation from our first page.*

On motion of Mr Sloan, it was ordered that the reports of the Committees on the different Banks be printed, with the documents accompanying them, in a pamphlet form, and two hundred copies of the same be printed.

Mr. Tenney, Chairman of the Committee to whom was referred the resolution respecting public officers not residing in the parishes for which they are appointed, reported by a bill entitled "An Act relative to the constructive resignation of certain officers." Read for the first time.

Mr. Tenney, according to previous notice, introduced a bill entitled "An Act granting certain powers, in the State of Louisiana, to the Bank of the State of Mississippi." Read for the first time.

Mr. Barthe, Chairman of the Committee of Enrolment, reported as duly enrolled, the bill from the House entitled "An Act relative to appeals from the Associate Judges of the city of New Orleans," which the President signed and it was taken to the House; and also the bill originated in the Senate, entitled, "An Act to incorporate the Society for the relief of destitute widows and indigent females."

Mr. Beauvais, Chairman of the Committee appointed to examine the situation of the Male and the Female Orphan Asylums, presented the following report, accompanied by two bills entitled,

"An Act granting a further appropriation to the Male Orphan Asylum in the City of New Orleans."

And "An Act granting further appropriation to the Poydras Female Asylum," which were read for the first time.

The Joint Committee authorized to examine the situation of the Male Orphan Asylum, and the Poydras Female Asylum, have the honor to report—

That they have visited the Male Orphan Asylum, and cannot too highly commend the manner in which it is conducted, and the great and praise worthy attention of the gentlemen under whose direction it is conducted.

It appears from the report of the Directors, herewith submitted, that from the institution of the Asylum to the date of the report, they have received 319 orphan children, of whom 48 have died, 65 have been placed out to learn different trades and professions, 119 have been reclaimed by their friends, leaving in the Asylum 87. During the last year, many of these unfortunates were received while ill of the prevailing epidemic, and this fact, accounts for the number of deaths.—The means of the Asylum are derived from the following sources: Voluntary contributions and the annual appropriation from the State and the City. The Committee suggest, and in fact urgently recommend, an increase of the appropriation. From the statement submitted to the Committee, it appears that funds are, at times, literally exhausted. While, at the same time, the Directors and the attending physicians, devote a great portion of their time to the institution without any other compensation than that flowing from their own reflections of time spent in the cause of humanity, nor do they wish any other compensation. They will be perfectly satisfied, and desire nothing more than to see the institution placed on a permanent basis. And this your Committee think, is a consummation most worthy to be wished.

It will be useless for the Legislature to adopt any system for developing the resources of the State, unless those for whose benefit the expense is incurred, are rendered capable of estimating the advantages they have received. It would be better to abandon the improvement of our roads and water courses than to neglect the improvement of the minds of the rising generation, if it were necessary to take one or the other alternative. Happily it is not necessary, and without burthening the public, both may be pursued at the same time.

The children received in this institution must be either left to perish for want of the common necessaries of life, or what would be infinitely worse, they must be reared in the hands of immorality and vice, unless the institution receives liberal assistance from the State. In accordance with these views, the Committee ask leave to present the annexed bill, granting to the Male Orphan Asylum the further annual appropriation of $2,500 for the period of ten years, to be paid on the warrant of the President of the Asylum, out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Your Committee have also visited the Poydras Female Asylum. The same observations which they have submitted in relation to the Male Orphan Asylum will apply, with full force to the Poydras Asylum—The unwearied attention of the ladies who are the Directresses of the Asylum, and of the sisters of charity who are the immediate superintendants; the neatness, order and propriety of the whole establishment, are subjects on which much might with justice be said, if it were necessary. But they think the Legislature will not require any other evidence of the admirable manner in which the Asylum is conducted than the statement of the number of inmates. The tender age of many of them, and the Charity school attached for the tuition of girls whose parents are living but unable to educate them. There are at present in the Asylum 118 girls, 50 of whom are under 7 years of age. And in the Charity school there are 80 others. This institution, originally founded by the munificence of a single individual, patronized by the State, assisted by charitable donations, and above all, conducted by ladies who devote their time to the interests of the unfortunate children who know no other parents, is also in need of further assistance. If it is important to educate the males and rear them in the paths of virtue and morality, it is still more important that the females should be reared in the same paths. The very heavy expenditures of this Asylum during the past year in receiving so many children of a tender age, and in providing medicines and other necessaries for them, have prevented the Directresses from completing some of the improvements contemplated; and particularly in filling up the lot on which the buildings are erected. This, if done, would add greatly to the health, comfort and convenience of the children and superintendants.

The Committee, therefore, recommend a donation to the Poydras Female Asylum, of $1,000; which sum they believe will be sufficient for the present. And in accordance with this view they ask leave to introduce the annexed bill.

(Signed,) A. BEAUVAIS, Chairman
of the Committee on the part of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Sloan, the bill entitled "An Act granting to John Lakin, of East Baton Rouge, the exclusive privilege of keeping a ferry across the Mississippi in the parishes of East & West Baton Rouge," was fixed for the special order of the day on to-morrow.

Mr. Thomas, Chairman of the Committee to whom was referred the bill entitled "An Act relative to advertisements," reported said bill amended, and its consideration was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Thomas presented the following resolution:

"Whereas it is contemplated by the State Banks, at the present crisis of unparallelled pressure, by a joint effort, and in proportion to their respective capitals, to relieve the debtors of the Bank of the United States by assuming the payment of their debts at fixed periods, within the limit of its Charter, and whereas, in the opinion of the Legislature, such a step, by withholding further discounts by said Bank, and consequently the means of exercising an injurious control over the State Banks, would enable the State Banks to relieve the country generally. *Be it resolved*, That the General Assembly will approve of, and do strongly recommend the concurrence of the Banks, in which the State is interested, in such measures as may be deemed expedient by them, and adopted by the other State Banks, for the payment of the debts due to the Branch Bank of the United States, in the city of New Orleans—or the adoption of such other measures as may tend to relieve the embarrassments of the community."

On motion, the above resolution was ordered to be printed, and lay on the table for further consideration.

On motion of Mr. Tenney, the Senate took up the bill entitled "An Act for the relief of the persons therein mentioned," which, after some discussion was, on motion of Mr. Thomas, referred to a Committee, on which the President appointed Messrs. Thomas, Moore and Labranche.

On motion of Mr. Barthe, the Senate took up three bills, entitled:

"An Act to authorize the Governor to cede to the United States the jurisdiction over Gordon's Island and adjoining sand-bar, near the South pass, at the mouth of the Mississippi river, on which is now erected a light house."

"An Act to authorize the Governor to cede to the United States the jurisdiction over Wagner's Island, near the South West pass of the river Mississippi, on which is now erected a light house." And

"An Act to authorize the Governor of this State to cede to the United States, the jurisdiction over eighteen superficial arpents of land on the Island of Petit Coquille, opposite the mouth of the Western branch of Pearl river, for the purpose of building a light house thereon, to be known by the name of Pleasanton's Light House."

On motion of Mr. Barthe, the last of these bills underwent its second reading, and was amended.

On motion of Mr. Moore, the Senate took up the bill entitled "An Act to extend the limits of the Port of Orleans." Read for the second time and amended.

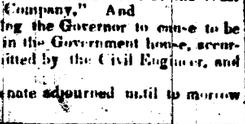
A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. A. Pilot, their Clerk, requested the concurrence of the Senate in two bills, entitled,

"An Act further to amend the Charter of the West Feliciana Rail Road Company," And

"An Act authorizing the Governor to cause to be made the alterations in the Government house, according to the plan submitted by the Civil Engineer, and for other purposes."

On motion, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock A. M.

(*By authority.*)



AN ACT

To amend an act entitled "an act to incorporate the City of Lafayette, approved April 1st, 1833.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That the ninth section of the act incorporating the city of Lafayette, be so amended, that the president and council of said city, shall notwithstanding the powers they have to levy and collect taxes, have the right to impose a tax on immoveable property (keeping an equal proportion in the apportionment) in such a manner and for such an amount as they may deem necessary; provided, however, that said tax shall not, in any one year, exceed double the amount of the state tax.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, &c., That any person or persons residing in the city of Lafayette, who within the limits of the city of New-Orleans shall infringe the police ordinances of said city of New-Orleans, or carry or cause to be carried any kind of traffic or other branch of industry taxed by the ordinances of said city, or shall drive or cause to be driven any dray or cart for money, shall be subject to be sued before any one of the associates judges of the city of New-Orleans; and any judgment so obtained against said person or persons, shall be executed in either of said cities, without distinction.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, &c., That this act shall have effect from and after its passage.

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

Approved, Feb. 17th, 1834.

A. B. ROMAN,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, February 15.

COTTON—Accounts from Liverpool were received, by the packet ship Napoleon on the date of our last publication, to 24th Dec., showing large sales in that market at an advance of 1-2 to 3-4d ster. per lb. on the rates of the 28th Nov., the date of our previous advices. The transactions of the week, ending the 21st Dec. amounted to 35,460 bales. Uplands are quoted, 7 a 9 1-4d ster. per lb.—In consequence of this intelligence prices here, have improved about 1-2 ct per lb, and the sales since this day week amount to about 2200 bales; say 1200 Uplands, 10 a 13 cts; 350 Floridas and Alabamas, 10 1-2 a 12 1-2 cts; and 150 N Orleans, 10 1-3 a 13 cts. The stock is much reduced Import of the week, 2893 bales.

SUGARS.—Sales of 157 hhds handsome N O Sugar, at 7¾; some Santa Cruz at 10 a 10 1-2, 50 a 100 boxes brown Havana and Trinidad at 7 1-4 a 7 1-2; and 50 a 60 white do do at 8 1-2 a 9

FREIGHTS—The packets for Liverpool are obtaining full cargoes at 3-8 a 7-16d for cotton, and an advance is asked on these rates. To other ports the previous rates are readily accepted; but freights not easily obtained.

American Theatre!
(CAMP STREET.)

Second night of the grand Melo Dramatic Spectable of TIMOUR!

The Ladies and Gentlemen of New Orleans, are respectfully informed, that an arrangement has been made with Mr. BROWN, the Manager of the Circus, to commence this evening, for the introduction of the whole STUD OF HORSES. The Managers have the satisfaction of saying, that these horses are well trained for the purpose having performed upwards of 150 nights in the same piece.

THIS EVENING March 5th
When will be presented, the magnificent spectacle of
TIMOUR THE TARTAR

Timour	Mr H G Pearson
Zorilda	Mrs Rowe

Previous to which, the laughable farce of
A ROLAND FOR AN OLIVER.

Alfred Hyflyer	Mr Field
Fixture	Thorne
Maria Darlington	Mrs Rowe

WASHINGTON BALL ROOM.
St Philip street, between Royal and Bourbon streets.
ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5.
Dress & Masquerade Ball.
Admittance $1.
Gentlemen will find a place to deposite canes, cloaks, &c
feb 27

BALL-ROOM.