THE BEE.

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"THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED."

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 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 other.

REMEMBER, that John B. Dawson was raised among us—that we have grown up together, from an infant 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 citizen.

SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT:

B. MARIGNY.

For Congress:—1st District, CH. GAYARRE,
" 2d " JAMES BRADFORD,
" 3d " J. WALKER.

We are authorized to announce Mr. J. J. Mercier as a candidate for alderman of the 8th ward.

Peter K. Wagner, Esq. has been re-appointed *by and with the advice and consent of the senate*, naval officer for the district of Mississippi.

Benjamin Robert Rogers, and William Patterson, Esqs. in like manner have been re-appointed, the former receiver of public monies for the district of lands subject to sale at Opelousas, and the latter surveyor and inspector of the revenue for the port of Madison.

Fire.—Last night a fire broke out at the corner of Tchoupitoulas and Louisa streets, and destroyed five or six wooden buildings, occupied by several poor families.

Miss Petrie takes a benefit this evening, and if her nightly exertions to please, and her assiduous labors in a wide range of the drama be considered, we are persuaded that she will have no cause to complain of the liberality of a New-Orleans public.

It will be seen by an extract which we find in the last Franklin (Attakapas) *Gazette*, and which we have transferred to our columns, that the *honorable* Mr. White during *his* electioneering tour in the parishes of the second congressional district, indulged in the most insulting and ungentlemanly reflections upon the *descendants* of the *ancient* population. Applying these reflections to the acts of the friends of White in this section, in attempting to proscribe Mr. Gayarré from congress, by bringing out Mr. Johnson, only on the score that the former is a Creole—and there is another indictment for the conviction that if the Porter faction succeeds, no native Louisianian will be suffered to take a part in the government of his state. Words are more commonly than otherwise the index of the feelings, and when they are unexpanded by acts, he must be foolhardy indeed who regards them a credulence.

The bank committee have arrived in Philadelphia, and, it is said, will forthwith commence their investigations.

The Savannah *Georgian*, whose zeal and devotion to the cause of democracy we have had frequent opportunities of noticing, forcibly observes and illustrates its observation by an apt reference to history, that there never was a greater *aristocracy* than that practised by the *senators* of the *republic* of Venice. The Doge of Venice, was just the puppet that the majority in our senate would make the president, while they, like their ancient prototypes of that republic, would rule with him and the people with a rod of iron.

A hail storm has been experienced in East Feliciana which has done extensive injury to the crops in the northern and north eastern sections of that parish.

The opening of the May session of the district court for the east district, in the parish of West Feliciana, was characterized by rather a novel incident. It seems that a grand jury had been empanelled by a Mr. Parkinson, while holding the appointment of deputy marshal of the United States, in violation of that provision of the constitution of this state which prescribes that "no member of congress, nor person holding or exercising any office of trust or profit under the United States, or either of them, or under any foreign power, shall be eligible as a member of the general assembly of this state, or hold or exercise any office of trust or profit under the same."

Several other exceptions were taken as to the manner of impanneling the jury, but this one was principally relied on for the purpose of having the venire quashed. The importance of the question to the parties litigant, as well as to the parish, brought out the strength of the bar. The question was discussed by Messrs. Haile, J. M. Bradford, Johnson, Haralson, Lobdell, Downs, T. J. Conley, and Mitchell, and continued from Monday, 11 A. M. to 5 P. M. and from Tuesday, 9 A. M. until 2 P. M. when the court adjourned until Wednesday morning, 9 o'clock, to afford time for consideration.

On Wednesday morning following, Judge Bushnell delivered a very lucid oral opinion, sustaining the motion, and the jury were discharged.

Louis McLean of Ohio, who has been introduced before the people as the probable candidate for the next presidency, it is understood, expressed himself adverse to the United States bank, and favorable to the course pursued by the administration. Mr. McLean is an ambitious man, and at a glance perceives how the popular current is setting. He has no idea of "using himself up," like Messrs. Clay and Calhoun, for a momentary gratification.

From the Franklin Republican.

Edward D. White's opinion of the Creoles.—Mr. White while on an electioneering tour in the Parishes of the second Congressional District, in this State, gave vent to his vituperative feelings by indulging in the lowest and vilest calumnies touching the character and respectability of the creole population. He ransacked the vocabulary of the English language in search of the most vindictive appellatives for native Louisianians! He even stooped so low as to derogate from that numerous and respectable class of citizens by calling them by the vulgar title of *cre-owl*. While indulging in this and a similar strain of language, unfortunately for Mr. White, there happened to be a creole present, a gentleman of standing and worth, one who, "unites the spirit of his ancestors with taste and learning." Having forborn "until forbearance had ceased to be a virtue," he informed Judge W. that he was in the presence of a creole and that he must stay his abuse. The Judge now stupified by regret for a moment stood aghast; but immediately collecting himself he advanced towards this individual, and in tones of still more important malignity, observed, "No Colonel, you are no *Cre-owl* you, sir, are a *Floridian*."

If it suits Mr. White to contradict this statement, then we are at liberty to give up our author; and for his unimpeachable veracity as a gentleman, we pledge our word. The plain truth is, he is sorry of the charge, and he can in no wise exculpate himself.

Seen in the estimate placed on Louisianians by a man who stand before them as a candidate soliciting their suffrages for the highest and most responsible office in the State. Both General Dawson and Mr. White are Tennesseans, (which by-the-by is no disparagement to either,) but which precludes the possibility of his evading a positive denial, by saying that he is himself a Creole, and consequently, he never could have been guilty of derogating from the name. More anon.

For the Bee.

Mr Editor:—In the Louisiana Advertiser of the 30th ult. I have seen what purports to be an extract of a letter written from Attakapas, in relation to the late visit of Gen. Dawson to this part of the state. Whether that extract is a bona fide production of some person residing here, or whether it was manufactured by the editor of the paper in which it appeared to suit his own taste, I do not know: in either case, as it is an invidious misrepresentation, I wish publicly to correct it.

Before I proceed further, however, to notice it, permit me to show you the principle by which its author is actuated, and the consistency he displays. Last fall, about the 20th of October, individuals in this part of the country, possessing certain political opinions, were all at once discovered to be in a tumultuous movement. The usual peace and quiet of Attakapas was suddenly invaded.—There was rushing to and fro in hot haste, to such an extent, that a gentleman somewhat noted for his eccentricity, and on that occasion for his zeal, was said to have made a circumnavigation rent in his nether garment on account of his obsequious eagerness. Seeing things at this place, the natural inquiry arose, of what could the matter be? The answer was, Edward D. White has arrived! It was well; Edward White was before the people as a candidate for a high office. It was his duty, I should say he, as a friend to them, to ascertain what they might think of his opinions, and judge of their requisitions. Not a whisper was uttered at that time or since, against the propriety of his showing himself to the citizens of Attakapas. So the parade commenced. Dinners were given; calls made at every house and tavern in the parishes; addresses made in every particular form and shape; and little collections were drawn together here and there by his persevering friends, that Edward, or Ned, or Neddy, or Granny White, might have a fair opportunity to display his learning, and exercise his electioneering tactics. In this manner for some weeks he played his part, tolerated good humoredly by his opposers, and eating, drinking and making merry with his supporters. He then made his exit from the stage, and as was plainly evident, left but little remembrance behind; so little, that it seems to have been forgotten, even by the jealous correspondent of the Advertiser. Such was the game played here, when Mr White first set the example of visiting the different sections of the State. After a knowledge of these facts, in what light must the author of the partisan extract appear? Condemning that in an opponent, which his own candidate was the first to do. From how much of principle must he act! How consistent—how conscientious! To what a state of desperation must that cause have arrived, which requires such petty manoeuvring, such dribbling tales, as the author of that extract has used to uphold? General Dawson, like Edward White, is a candidate before the people for the highest office in their gift. In visiting his fellow-citizens in Attakapas, he only exercised a right which the former had done, and which he was privileged to exercise, whether the other had done so or not. He was met and welcomed by his friends, and they are not few, with the attention due to his many private virtues and to his present public position. From them he was presented to the people, and he and they both gained by the intercourse. And it is in the last fact, that you may find the reason which induced the publication of this doubly damned epistle in the Louisiana Advertiser. Had Gen Dawson's visit here produced no effect, his enemies would have made a virtue of silence. But because they are well aware that his presence conduced much to his advantage, and that advantage will tell at the polls, they find themselves necessitated to fabricate extracts to produce a counteravailing effect elsewhere. So much for the extract, as far as it relates to Gen. Dawson.

That part of it, which so gratuitously and unwarrantably refers to a private gentleman who attended his friend on his tour here, shows too plainly a want of manly feeling, and generous pride to merit a notice; and the same remark will apply to the taunt attempted to be thrown at Gen. Walker. As regards the bet though made at New-Iberia, as I know the *truth* of the matter I will give it. A gentleman from your side of the river in a moment of excitement, offered to bet five hundred dollars that White would beat Dawson five hundred votes. He was promptly taken up at the moment by Mr H------ of St Martins. As soon as it was generally known that such a wager was made, individuals were found in abundance ready not only to take it upon the terms proposed, but offered to bet even and finally to give the same gentleman the same odds the other way. But the *spirit* had fled, and no takers could be found. Twenty per cent was afterward offered to Mr H. for his wager which he refused but permitted his friends to assume part of the bet.

I AM AN ATTAKAPASIAN.

The report of the committee of ways and means of the house of representatives, on the employment of state banks as the depositories of the public monies, is a faithful development of a *hard money* or constitutional government.—The report is too lengthy for our columns, and we alone have room to annex its mere features:

'If the danger of abuse is considered by Congress as one of any magnitude, and as likely to produce improper influence, it may be effectually removed, by making it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to divide the deposites among all the incorporated specie paying banks of the place where the revenue is collected, in proportion to their respective capitals actually paid in, provided they are all willing to receive them upon the terms prescribed by law; and if they are not all willing, then among so many as would agree to take them.

Every danger of abuse in the selection will, by this mode, be taken away; and the safety of the money could be secured, by authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to demand security from any of these Banks, when, in his judgment, the public interest required it; and there might also be a prohibition against removing the money to any place, except where it was immediately necessary for the purpose of disbursement.

This mode would somewhat complicate the openings of the Department. Yet I don't perceive that it would produce any serious inconvenience to the public service. It might, and probably would make it necessary to employ one or two more clerks in the Department. But that would be but a small consideration, if it be deemed advisable to take from the Executive all discretion over the entire subject.

If, however, Congress should agree with me in supposing that the danger apprehended from this discretion is more imaginary than real, I would then respectfully propose the following regulations.

1. That the Secretary of the Treasury should annually, at the beginning of each session, report to Congress the Banks which had been used by him during the year, as the depositories of the public money.

2. That the Banks once selected as the depositories of the public money, should be continued as such, unless, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury, the public interest required the depository to be changed; in which case he should report to Congress at its next session, the reason of the change.

3. That, in all cases where there were two or more Banks at the same place where the revenue is to be deposited, at least two should be employed as the depositories of the money of the United States, if they are willing to receive it, and give the security that may be required.

4. Where there shall be no Banks at the places the revenue is received, the revenue shall be deposited in such places as the Secretary of the Treasury shall direct, subject to the same obligation to report to Congress.

5. No Bank to be selected as a depository of the public money, or continued as such, which shall deal in any stocks except those of the State in which it is situated, or the U. States.

6. After the third of March, eighteen hundred and thirty six, no Bank to be used as the depository of the public money, which shall issue or pay out notes below five dollars, and the notes of no Bank to be received in payment of debts due to the United States, which shall issue or pay out notes of a less denomination than that above mentioned after the time aforesaid; nor shall any bank be a depository of public money which does not pay specie on demand for its notes.

7. Each Bank selected for the deposite of the public money shall return a statement of its affairs to the Secretary of the Treasury once a month, or oftener if required. Such statement shall show the aggregate amount loaned to its own officers and directors, and also the amount loaned on its own stock.

With these limitations it is believed that the public money will be safe, and that even the possibility of abuse will be taken away.

In submitting this view of the currency and the plan of improving it, I have endeavored to provide against the danger of a too sudden contraction of the present circulating medium. I am not prepared to say that the amount in circulation is at this moment greater, or even so great, as the convenience of the country requires. I think it is not. For it has been rapidly and injuriously diminished; and it is to be regretted that the pains taken to destroy confidence in the great mass at the circulating medium, has so far succeeded as to bring upon the community, the inconvenience and suffering which a rapid reduction of the circulating medium unavoidably occasions. The great object now in view is to terminate forever the evil of the present system, and to place the currency on a foundation so stable that it cannot be shaken."

From the Baltimore Gazette.

Judge Brackenridge, in his "Recollections," lately published, in speaking of the convenience of a knowledge in cookery, to travellers in the Western wilds, relates an anecdote which, he says, was told him by that able an accomplished officer, General Bernard. A French General, in the unfortunate Russian campaign, was taken prisoner by a Cossack Chief, who immediately recollected him as his host and entertainer on some former occasion. "Ah!" said he, with a joyful air of recognition, "you are the officer at whose table I ate so many good things." "Do not speak of it," said the French officer, delighted at being recognized, and expecting some grand display of gratitude."—"Don't speak of it—a mere trifle." "But I will speak of it said the Chief, "and you shall—*be my cook*." The Frenchman, surprised and dismayed, and finding that the barbarian was absolutely in earnest, protested, upon his honor, that he had no knowledge of cookery; but the Cossack, not disposed to waste time in argument, ordered the knout to be administered, when the officer agreed to make a trial, and was duly installed in the kitchen, where he probably led a more comfortable though less dignified life than his comrades in the disastrous expedition.

IMPORTANT TRIAL.

The People vs Charles Haynes.—The accused, who was a merchant in Boston, was convicted yesterday in the Court of Sessions, under an indictment for obtaining goods by false pretences. The facts elicited in the course of the trial were substantially as follows:

The intercourse between the prisoner and Messrs. Cochran, Addoms & Co. of this city, who were the prosecutors, commenced in September 1832. Within fourteen months thereafter, he had purchased goods of them at three different times—once at three months' credit, and twice at four months—amounting to upwards of thirteen hundred dollars. He had paid his notes punctually as they became due, (as well to them as to other merchants in the city with whom he made bills,) and they had heard nothing affecting his credit. On the 9th of November last, Mr Cochran sold him a bill of dry goods, amounting to $657,10, for which he was to give his note at thirty days. About 12 o'clock the next day Mr Addoms went out for an hour, leaving the clerks employed in packing up the goods and marking the boxes; and on returning, found that the carman had carried the goods on board the Providence steamboat, Boston, and brought back the Captain's receipt. Mr Addoms told his partner to take the receipt and get back the goods he had just heard that Haynes had had a note given in payment in Boston. Mr Cochran took the receipt, was looking out for a cartman to go for the goods, when the prisoner entered the store. Mr Addoms took him aside of the desk, and in the presence of Mr Cochran and the bookkeeper, told him that he could not deliver him the goods, stating as a reason, that he had heard that he, the prisoner, had had a note protested; whereupon the prisoner said that the note was paid, and that the notary, at his request, delayed actually protesting it till near seven o'clock, the hour for closing the mail, when a friend who had been indemnified by a pledge of goods for the purpose, called and paid it. Haynes denied the fact: he said he never had had a note protested, and would give any man a thousand dollars who would prove that he had ever suffered one to lie over. By way of explaining how the report might have originated, he said there was a man of the same name at Camp-bridgeport, who sometimes drew his notes payable in Boston and whose bank notices were occasionally left at his (the prisoner's) store. In answer to Mr Addoms' interrogatories he stated that he was worth nine or ten thousand dollars after paying all his debts; that he was perfectly easy and unembarrassed in his money concerns; that he had no endorser, and that he had never endorsed but one note in his life. On his assuring the firm that these were the facts, and that on his arrival at Boston he would send them a statement of his affairs, Mr Addoms delivered him the captain's receipt for the goods together with an invoice, and took his note. Mr Addoms testified that but for these representations he should not have delivered the receipts, and would have taken the goods back from the steam-boat; he would not, after hearing the report above mentioned, have delivered the goods on the strength of the prisoners previous credit, though that credit induced him the more readily to believe the representations on which he delivered the receipts. The prisoner's purchases in New York in November, amounted to about thirty thousand dollars.

The prisoner stopped payment about the 1st of December last. His New York creditors, who went on to secure themselves, found that his property was under attachments by several creditors. Among them was his brother, who appeared to be an endorsor, or under acceptances to him for about 25,000 dollars. To some of these creditors he admitted that he knew himself to be insolvent when he made his purchases in November—that he had been insolvent for nearly two years, but that things were growing much worse with him towards the last. When remonstrated with on his conduct, he said that if he did know he was insolvent, he was not bound to tell of it; and that if he had not made the representations which he did, he could not have procured the goods. He declined exhibiting his books; and when told that this method of procuring goods was an indictable offence, he said he would not leave declare in public that he knew his insolvency as not; and speaking of some of his New York creditors, he said he was not as big a fool as they took him to be, and that he knew what he was about. To one of the creditors, or to an agent, he intimated that he had laid up something for a rainy day to pay lawyers with. To Mr Merritt, the officer who brought him from Boston on the Governor's requisition, he said, among other things, that his brother was on his paper for about 25,000 dollars, and it was not right to see him suffer; and that he was not afraid to come to New York, for that a man bearing to Obadiah Penniman, had lately been tried there under similar circumstances and acquitted.

This prisoner produced no evidence on his part—his counsel relying on the insufficiency of the facts proved by the prosecution, to bring him within the statute under which he was indicted; whatever might be the aspect of the affair in a moral point of view. Their principal ground was that the goods had been delivered before the false representations were made, and consequently that the credit was not given on account of these representations. In answer to this it was contended for the prosecution, that though the goods had been put on board the steamboat, the delivery was not perfected until the prisoner gave his note for them and received his invoice—previous to which the complainants had a right to stop them and take them back; and in support of this, the evidence of the mate of the steamboat was cited, who testified that the goods would have been redelivered to the shippers on their producing the captain's receipt.

The Recorder, in his charge, after stating the five distinct representations of the prisoner alluded to in the indictment, viz:—1, that he had no note protested for non payment; 2d, that he was solvent, and worth from nine to ten thousand dollars after the payment of all his debts; 3d, that he was perfectly easy in his money concerns; 4th, that he had no indorser; and 5th, that he had never endorsed more than one note—all of which were alleged to be false, and the 2d, 3d, and 4th of which had been proved to be so—instructed the jury that the questions for their consideration were, did the prisoner obtain from the complainants the property as charged in the indictment? did he so obtain it designedly, and with intent to cheat and defraud them? were the several pretences laid in the indictment, or one or more of the material ones false? and entirely on the pretence, (or one or more of them) which had been proved false. If they found any of these four questions in his favor, he must be acquitted; if they found all against him, he must be convicted.

The jury retired, and after an absence of about half an hour, returned a verdict of GUILTY. The prisoner previously at large on bail, was then ordered into custody. He was ably defended by Messrs. D. B. Ogden and F. B. Cutting. Messrs. Hoffman, District Attorney, H. Maxwell and J. Prescott Hall, were of Counsel in behalf of the prosecution.

LITERARY.

W. & E. Finden are preparing landscape and historical illustrations to Murray's Edition of Crabbe's Life and Poems, now in progress of publication. Wilke, Edwin, Landseer and Allan, will furnish the pictures from which the engravings are to be executed. Many original portraits painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds of Crabbe's early patrons will be given in this series. The mode of publication and the price, will correspond with 'Finden's' Loydscape Illustrations to Murray's first complete and uniform edition of the Life and Works of Lord Byron. [London paper.

Office Levee Steam Cotton Press Company,
New Orleans, May 14, 1833.

NOTICE is hereby given that a receipt in favor of F. Frey & Co. dated 21st June, 1832, for one share of 500 dollars of the second subscription in the capital stock of this institution has been lost or mislaid, and that application has been made to grant the certificate to the above mentioned receipt entitled to. By order of the Board
may 15 F. C. CATORMET, Sec'y.

THE subscriber intending to leave for a few days, will cause to be sold at auction on Monday 21st inst. by Isaac L. McCoy, his household and kitchen furniture, consisting of almost every article necessary for house keeping. M WALTON.
may 15

TO LET.—The house now occupied by the subscriber, No 116 Custom house street, containing six rooms, a hall, pantries, &c. The back buildings are large and convenient, a well, two cisterns, stables, &c. in the yard. For terms apply to
M WALTON, Custom house.
may 15

LOST.—A note of $600, drawn by L. Even to the order of A. Liautaud, and endorsed by him, dated from some of the first days of April, and payable sixty days after date. The payment of this note being stopped, the public are forewarned not to make any use of it.
L. EVEN,
A. LIAUTAUD.
may 15

TO SELL—A negress, good cook, twenty four years of age, in this country since twelve years; guaranteed free of the vices and diseases provided for by law. The above negress will be given on trial.
Apply to the Salaun, broker, resising in Royal street, between St Philippe and Ursuline streets. may 15

TO sell, at the subscriber's residence,
Fifty dozen waxed calf skins;
500 squares for owers;
100 barrels Orleans white vinegar;
80 barrels white wine;
Ropes and fishing lines.
may 15 F. HENRY & LAURENS.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

PARISH Court for the parish and city of New Orleans.—May 14th, 1834.—No. 7472. J B. D Cazenave, vs. his creditors, for a respite.—Upon reading and filing the petition and schedule in this case, it is ordered by the Court that a meeting of the petitioners take place on Wednesday the 18th day of June next, at the office of Felix de Armas, Esq. notary public, then and there to deliberate on the affairs of the said petitioner—and in the mean time all proceedings against his person and property are stayed. Let also A. W. Pichot, Esq. be appointed to represent the absent creditors.
By order of the Court,
FR'D: BUISSON.
Clerk's Office, May 14, 1834.—m 15 D Clerk.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

COURT OF PROBATES—In and for the Parish of St. John the Baptist.—Present the Hon Carence Le Blanc, Judge.—Tuesday, 13th day of May, 1834.—In the matter of the estate of the late Jean Baptiste Laroux.—On motion of Francois Webre, one of the creditors of this estate, on giving information to the court that the heirs of the said Jean Baptiste Laroux, deceased, had renounced his succession, it is ordered by the Court that a meeting of the creditors of said estate take place at the office of the Judge, ex-officio notary public of this parish, on Monday 23d day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A M, then and there to elect syndics to determine upon what terms and conditions the property belonging to said succession shall be sold, and to take such other measures as their interests may require.
Extract from the minutes, May 13, 1834.
A. SORAPURU, Clerk.
may 15

COURT OF PROBATES.—Parish of Jefferson.—Whereas Louisa Maesch, widow of Lewis Koenig, deceased, has petitioned the Court for letters of curatorship on the vacant successions of the said Louis Koenig, deceased intestate, notice is hereby given to all persons it may concern, to show cause within ten days, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.
By order of the Court.
may 15 F. DUGUE, Judge.

PARISH OF JEFFERSON.

COURT OF PROBATES.—By virtue of a decree of the Court of Probates of the Parish of Jefferson, I will sell at public sale, on Saturday 11th June next, on the premises, at the Chenière Caminada, in this parish, at 12 o'clock, noon,

All the property belonging to the succession of Etienne Terrebonne, deceased, to wit: Julie Dufresne, his wife, both deceased, consisting of some moveable peroques, cattle and other articles, of a square situated Francoise, aged about 20 years, [illegible] in front of land at the said Chenière Caminada, [illegible] depth to the bay of Caminada, [illegible] Perillian.

[illegible] Sale: Two months, payable, for all sums above [illegible] sixty days; and for all sums above [illegible] 1835. The state Francoise [illegible] three equal instalments, in all, March of the years 1834, 1835, and 1836, in notes satisfactorily endorsed, and mortgage on the property sold.
may 15 F. DUGUE, Judge.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Orient, Kimball, Cowes, L H Gale
Barque Jeans France, Fabre, Bordeaux, P O Sorbe
Brig Shamrock, Herrick, N York D Marston
Brig Euphrates, Heobald, Hamburg, L H Gale
Schr Essex, Owens, Mobile, Master

ARRIVED.

Steamer Convoy, Reeder, from Cincinnati—cargo 26 bbls brandy 200 bbls pork 350 & Byrne 150 do do J Littlefield & co; 179 do do 18 1-2 doz brooms 105 hhds bacon 7 hds lard Yorke, Macalester & co; 50 hhds shoulders 46 hhds 1 tierce hams Stetson & Avery; 60 hhds hams Bogart & Hawthorn; 40 hf bbls beef 1 pipe brandy 5 boxes wine Haines & Geddis; 75 bbls whiskey Ogain & Mignow; 12 hhds tobacco Wallace, Lambeth & Pope; 32 do do J McCarty; 5 bales cotton N & J Dick & co; 79 packages sundries F L Tracy; 1 box mdze Stillwell & Kimball; 21 bbls eggs 9 do potatoes C H Fisk; 10 bbls eggs 1-2 bbl butter 30 doz chickens M Moore; 110 doz chickens S Dyer; 72 ps bagging 84 coils rope G P & W C Bowers.

Steamer Tennessean, Miner, from Nashville—cargo 844 bales cotton 14 hhds tobacco N & J Dick & co; 79 do do Wallace, Lambeth & Pope; 17 do do J W Breedlove & co; 159 do do W & C Tate; 60 do Lownsley, Prieur & co; 41 do Brander & McKenna.

Steamer Freedom, Walker fm Bayou Sarah.

MEMORANDA.

The Steamer Convoy, left Portland on the 4th inst: weather wet and raining—Met Conveyance at Albany bar; Baltic at Northampton; Argus 3 miles below; Warsaw at Deercreek; Chancellor at Rockport; 7th Amiata at mouth of Wabash; Powhatan at Shawneetown; Metamora at Cumberland Island; 8th Washington and Grenadier 2 miles below Paducah; Lady Washington 6 miles below the Chain; Mohawk, Caledonia and Farmer, at Trinity; H Clay at No 10 Red Rover at Riddle's Point; 9th Kentuckian foot of Beef Island; Pacific at Memphis; 10th Splendid at Montgomery's Point; 11th Hibernia at Mulligan's Bend; 12th C J Marshall at Cole's Creek; Mohican, Ouchite, Carrollton and Bravo at Natchez; Louisiana at Bluffs Cliffs; Michigan at Fort Adams.

C. Belot vs A. Crow.

BY virtue of a writ of fi fa. to me directed by the hon A Lanesville associate judge of the city court of N Orleans, I shall expose at public sale, on Monday the 26th May 1834, at 4 o'clock p m, at the corner of Levee and D'Enghien streets, the contents of a Cabaret seized to satisfy the judgment rendered in the above case. Terms cash.
may 15 B BEAUREGARD, marshal.

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Sale by the Register of Wills.—On Saturday the 21st day of June, at noon I will expose for sale, at auction, at the New Exchange Coffee House, for account of the succession of Alexander L Descout deceased, the following described slaves, to wit:

Tom or Thomas, a mulatto, 24 years of age, waiter and house servant, liable to drink occasionally and ruptured.

Terms of sale: Six months credit for an approved endorsed note secured by special mortgage. By order of the court.
W F C DUPLESSIS, Reg.

N. B. The acts of sale to be passed before Tre. Seghers Esq. notary public, at the expense of the purchaser.
may 15

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

COURT OF PROBATES—Sale by the Register of Wills—On Friday the 10th day of June next, at noon, I will expose for sale, at the New Exchange, Coffee House, at the risk and expense of Messrs Blondeau & Dayot, pursuant to article 2589 of the civil code and for account of the succession of the late Pierre Marie Boizel deceased, the following described property to wit:

Three lots of Ground situated in the rear of this city, designated by Nos 2, 17 and 18 in square K on a plan deposited in the office of Louis T Caire Esq notary public, having [English measure] lot No 2, 40 feet 7 inches and four lines front on Derbigny street by 139 feet 4 inches deep and 41 feet 7 inches on the rear line, and lots Nos 17 and 18 having each 39 feet 10 inches front on Dumaine street by 119 feet deep.

Terms of sale: One fourth cash, and the balance at 6 and 12 months credit for approved endorsed notes secured by special mortgage. By order of the court.
W F C DUPLESSIS, reg of wills.

N B. The act of sale to be passed before L H Feraud Esq. n p, at the expense of the purchaser. may 15

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber,
Cooling purgative powders of Irod;
Treble orange flower water, by bottles or canisters;
Double Lavender, do do;
White gum Arabic;
Fresh sarsaparilla;
Horse syringes, &c &c.
may 15 A. A. PEYCHAUD.

Coudeville & Lecoux vs E. Duvernay.

BY virtue of a writ of fi fa. to me directed by the Hon. G. Preval, Associate Judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose at public sale, at Hewlett's Exchange, corner of St Louis and Chartres streets, on Tuesday 17th June next, at noon,

The schooner Rattle Snake, her tackle, apparel and furniture, seized to satisfy the judgment rendered in the above suit. Terms, cash.
may 15 B. BEAUREGARD, Marshal.

J L Rabasa & Co and V Millet vs C Morton

BY virtue of a writ of fi fa, to me directed by the Hon J N Duncan, associate judge of the City Court of New Orleans, I shall expose at public sale, on Monday the 19th of May, 1834, at Hewlett's Exchange, corner of St Louis and Chartres streets, at 12 o'clock, m, one Bay Mare. Seized in this case. Terms, cash.
may 8 B BEAUREGARD, marshal.

TWENTY DOLLARS

WILL be given to any person apprehending a robber, who found means of entering the subscriber's house at three o'clock yesterday morning—or discovering the stolen articles, which consist in a gold repeating watch, with its chain made of several small rings, to which is appended a golden key; a pair of gold buckles of suspenders; a linen shirt, having B. Coquet marked in ink; and three pair golden buttons; a blue cloth coat, with cape and doubling of black velvet.

Goldsmiths and watchmakers are requested to apprehend the robber, if he offers to sell to them the above objects. may 15 B. COQUET

EXCHANGE on New York for sale by
THEODORE NICOLET & CO,
may 14 No 30, Toulouse st.

TEAS—30 chest teas, latest importation, landing from ship Louisville, for sale by
may 14 TIERNAN, CUDDY & CO.

BOOK KEEPER WANTED.—A person fully competent to take charge of a set of books, who writes a good hand and can come well recommended, will find constant employment and a liberal salary by applying immediately to A B C, box 571, post office. may 14

NAPOLEONS for sale by
may 14 J D BEERS, J R ST JOHN & CO.

TOBACCO—400 bales Kentucky leaf tobacco, received per steamer Louisiana, and for sale by
TIERNAN CUDDY & Co.
may 14 corner of Tchoupitoulas and Gravier sts.

BALE ROPE—300 coils Kentucky bale rope, received and for sale low by
may 14 TIERNAN, CUDDY & Co.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Oliver Akin vs Jno. H. Marteinstein.

BY virtue of an order of seizure and sale to me directed by the hon. the first Judicial District Court, I shall expose at public sale, on the eleventh day of June next at 12 o'clock, at the Lafayette Exchange, corner of Levee and Jacksonists, the following lots of Ground viz:

1°. The individed moiety of two lots of ground situated in Nun's faubourg, measuring together four hundred and thirty eight feet front on St. Mary st. 438 feet front Felicity st. 485 feet front on the side next to the river and 266 on the rear line of ahe property of P. A. Guillotte.

2°. The half of the square or islet No 23 in the suburb Lafayette, measuring three hundred and seventy feet eight inches front on Magazine street, one hundred and forty eight feet and a half inch front on St André st. and one hundred and forty eight feet and a half inch front on Josephine street comprising the half of the lots No. six and thirteen and the whole of lots number seven, eights, tine, ten, eleven and twelve of the said square.

3°. The whole of lot No. five in square No. twenty ahree suburb Lafayette having sixty feet one inch front on St André street one hundred and forty onefeet five inches in depth on the upper side next to lot No four, one hundred and thirty eight feet, seven inches in depth on the lower side adjoining lot No six and sixty feet in width in the rear and the half part adjoining thereto of lot No six in same square. Terms cash.
[Signed] Jques. CHARBONNET,
may 14 Sheriff.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the residence of the heirs of Nicholas Reygio, in the parish of Plaquemines; on the first day of last April last, an American negro named JOE, five feet 8 or 10 inches high, speaking English and broken French; he is a little lame of the right leg and has very large eyes. He was seen many times in the upper suburbs, close to the saw mills in the upper suburbs. The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend the said negro, convey him to the parish jail, and inform the owner thereof.
may 14 CHS: DE BLANC,

THE Subscriber will sell on liberal terms a certain tract of land on the river. Apply to
PIERRE GUIERIN,
may 13 Poydras, between Baronne & Pl[illegible]

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of O[illegible] and Ogers, liquidating, to call on F H Petitpain to receive the first dividend declared by the syndics undersigned.
J A MERLE,
may 13 F H PETITPAIN.

A Respectable young woman, who can give good recommendations, desires a situation as a respectable family to the North. She will make herself useful as a waiting woman. Apply at the office. may 13—tf

WANTED, [illegible] healthy wet nurse. She must be [illegible] without a child would be preferred. Apply to this office. may 13

AMERICAN THEATRE:

(CAMP-STREET.)

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.

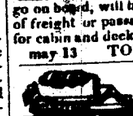
MISS PETRIE'S BENEFIT.

On which occasion Mrs AUSTIN will appear.

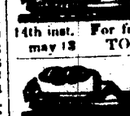
THIS EVENING, MAY 15th,
Will be enacted, the favorite and truly splendid Drama of
BRIAN BOROIHME:
OR,—THE MAID OF ERIN.
Brian Boroihme, Mr SCOTT,
O'Donahoe HG Pearson,
Emma, Miss Petrie

After which, the Burletta of
MIDAS:
Apollo, Mrs AUSTIN,
Midas Mr Thorne,
Nysa, Miss Petrie

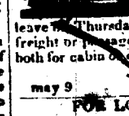
FOR LOUISVILLE & CINCINNATI.—The light draught steamboat CHAMPION, Ryan master, having most of her cargo ready to go on board, will have immediate despatch. For balance of freight or passage, having good accommodations both for cabin and deck passengers, apply on board, or to
may 13 TOURNE & BECKWITH,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



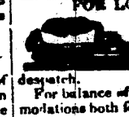
FOR MANCHESTER (Yazoo)
The regular packet steamboat ALEONA, Glover, master, will leave for the above on Thursday next, 14th inst. For freight or passage apply on board or to
may 13 TOURNE & BECKWITH, 28 N Levee.



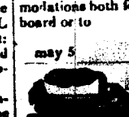
FOR LOUISVILLE.—The splendid Steamboat HOMER, Gay master, having part of her cargo ready to go on board, will positively leave Thursday next, the 15th inst. For balance of freight or passage, having best kind of accommodations both for cabin and deck passengers, apply on board, or to
TOURNE & BECKWITH,
may 9 No 28 and 29, New Levee



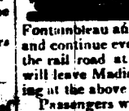
FOR LOUISVILLE & CINCINNATI.
The steam boat LOUISIANA, Hudleston master, having the greater part of her cargo ready to go on board, will meet with immediate despatch.
For balance of freight or passage, having superior accommodations both for cabin and deck passengers; apply on board or to
TOURNE & BECKWITH,
may 5 No 28 Few Levee.



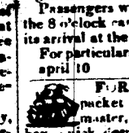
FOR MADISONVILLE, Fontainbleau and Mandeville.—The steamboat Blackhawk will commence, running to Madisonville, Fontainbleau and Mandeville on Sunday the 12th April, and continue every Sunday throughout the season, leaving the rail road at half past 8 o'clock, A M.—Returning, will leave Madisonville at half past 2 o'clock, P M, touching at the above places.
Passengers will please be at the rail road in time to take the 8 o'clock car, as the boat will leave immediately upon its arrival at the lake.
For particulars apply to WELLS & BAYLEY,
april 10 27 Camp st.



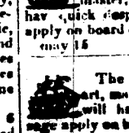
FOR MOBILE, via the River.—The regular packet schooner BRILLIANT, J E Brown, master, having most of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. For balance of freight or passage, apply on board opposite Canal street, or to
may 16 TOURNE & BECKWITH.



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.



FOR APALACHICOLA.—The fine BRAZORIA, J G Rowland, master, having the principal part of her cargo engaged, will meet with immediate despatch. For freight or passage, having fine accommodations, apply on board opposite St Louis street, or to
E. W. GREGORY, 70 Chartres;
or to TOURNE & BECKWITH,
may 14 28 New Levee.



FOR TAMPICO.—