THE BEE.

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"THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED."
FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 14, 1834

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

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

CITIZENS' MEETING.

The meeting of the citizens of the first district takes place this afternoon, at Davis's ball-room, and if the importance of the object be considered, it is to be hoped that a general expression of the public opinion may be had. Infidelity in public servants is an offence which deserves the verest reprobation and the most marked punishment. Mr. Hurtle, who owes his elevation to the post he has so recently dishonored, to the confidence and partiality of his fellow-citizens, has violated the trust which has been reposed in him, and has appeared inimical to those interests he was sent to represent, because they have militated against his own selfish and personal views. Shall not such conduct be resented? Shall not the representative conform his wishes to the judgment of his constituents, and obey the voice of instruction? The occasion is momentous. Let the citizens resort in crowds to this meeting, and let them make an example of their present *worthy* and *faithful* senator, to deter others from incurring the responsibilities of similar delinquencies. Remember 7 o'clock at Davis's ball-room!

To complete the debates in the legislature upon the Citizens' Bank, we give to-day the proceedings in the house upon the reception of the bill from the senate.

To give place to a number of important items of foreign news, received by the recent arrivals, we have been obliged to forego our design of giving to-day, as we promised, Mr. Rives' valedictory. If nothing should intervene, we shall publish it in our next.

We ask the attention of our readers to the following article copied from the Bulletin of yesterday morning, as fully sustaining the position we have all along maintained, as to the fact of the U. S. Bank occasioning the existing pressure, and the capacity of that institution to afford *instantaneous* relief, if so disposed. We are told, and the source from whence the information proceeds may be deemed *official*, that "a *generous policy* on the part of the branch here would be *immediately followed by the local institutions, and the happy consequences of this change* [mark reader, mark!] *would be at once felt in the rescue of respectable and wealthy houses now tottering to a fall, and in its revivifying influence through every department of trade and industry*"!!! What better evidence can any man desire? This is plain and explicit enough, and he who can't understand it must either be a knave or a fool! The "respectable and wealthy houses now tottering to a fall," can see who oppresses them, when the bank itself, throwing off all reserve, declares that it can relax the grasp from their throats, and if it will, can afford relief! But to what favorable circumstance are we to attribute so decided a change in the course of a heartless institution which, to quote the language of one of its most zealous panders, has pursued its victims with a cruelty so intense, "that it has reached a point beyond which it cannot possibly be borne!" We are fortunately, not left entirely in the dark as to the cause, for we are told through the same source, *"that the bank and the community must sink or swim together"*—and to make this declaration more emphatic, we find it italicised as we have copied it. Is this so? Has the *discovery* been made that the bank must fall the victim to its own wiles to beggar the community, for the vile purpose of subserving its own wicked ends? Or is the truth at length felt, that the bank can no longer sustain itself under the odium, which it has, by its late outrages, inspired, and have we here the evidence that it means to retrace its steps, with the intention to regain that confidence which it has lost, and to pursue a line of conduct more in consonance with duty and propriety. Be this as it may, the admission is certainly no less extraordinary than important. *Au reste*, we shall not now detain the reader with any especial remarks, although there be abundant room for comment—but leave him to draw his own conclusions:

THE PRESSURE IN NEW ORLEANS.

The pressure on the money market, let it be denied by whom it may, has gone on steadily to increase since its commencement,—within the last three weeks the pressure has been extremely severe—and has at length reached a point beyond which it cannot possibly be borne. An increased pressure must inevitably be attended by further and much more disastrous consequences than have even hitherto been visited upon us—consequences alike injurious to the Banks and the people; and it should now be seriously considered on the part of the gentlemen who direct the affairs of the Branch of the United States Bank in this city, whether a good and sound policy would not dictate to them a course not confined to a strict adherence to the instructions of the Mother Bank, but rather marked by the *utmost possible* liberality of construction, or even a departure from the instructions, so far as is demanded by the manifest and imperious necessities of this commercial community. A generous policy on the part of the Branch Bank, which, it is hoped and believed, it could now pursue with safety to itself, would undoubtedly be immediately followed by the local institutions, and the happy consequences of this change would be at once felt in the rescue of respectable and wealthy houses now tottering to a fall, and in its revivifying influence through every department of trade and industry. If a sudden extension of liberality is incompatible with their obligations as managers of the institution—let it then be gradual—let it begin with discarding the present limitation of thirty days to renewals and discounts, a time in which a merchant of extensive transactions can scarcely turn round, and which amounts to little more accommodation than no accommodation at all.

We speak advisedly—and we know we speak the sentiments of the community when we assert that the pressure and restrictions of the money market have been borne as long as they can possibly be borne—*the Banks and community must sink or swim together*, and we must repeat our hope that the present state of things, and the proper remedy, at the latter lies within the power of the Branch and local Banks, will be seriously and gravely debated, and *relief* be permitted to arrest the calamities darkening and impending over us.

We understood yesterday evening, that information of the refusal of the Board of Directors of the Louisville Branch to follow instructions, had been received at the Mother Bank, *that the conduct of these gentlemen had been honorably sanctioned by the Board at Philadelphia and considered as perfectly justified by circumstances*—and to this example we respectfully point gentlemen here—we know that they have, on all sides, a great responsibility resting upon their shoulders, but we will not doubt that their solemn duties as men and good citizens will be as honestly and faithfully discharged as their duties as directors of the institutions over which they have the honor to preside.

A bill has passed one branch of the Kentucky legislature, prohibiting the circulation of foreign bank notes under the denomination of five dollars.

A resolution has been introduced into the Kentucky legislature for abolishing the practice of executing criminals in public, and providing for their execution within the prison yards.

A resolution has passed the Virginia house of delegates, ordering a survey for a Macadamized road from Fredericksburg to Alexandria. It will form part of the line of communication between Washington and Richmond, and is considered an important link in the chain.

A law decision recently made in Charleston may be interesting to purchasers of cotton. A parcel of cotton had been regularly weighed and marked by the wharfinger and stored. It was afterwards sold by the weight thus marked, and an order given to the purchaser on the wharfinger to take possession. The purchaser, on presenting the order, and weighing a few bales, found the weight less than that marked, and proposed to the seller to re-weigh the whole, which was declined. He proceeded to ascertain the true weight, and, the deficiency being considerable, refused to pay for more than the true number of pounds, and a suit was brought for the difference. It was contended that by the custom of factors, cotton is weighed before it is stored, and when sold the purchaser is bound by the original mark, unless there is a special contract for re-weighing. The jury so decided, and gave a verdict for the difference, amounting on the parcel to more than one hundred and fifty dollars. The point will be carried to the court of appeals for determination.

A design is on foot, and a society has been organized to erect to the memory of the immortal Washington, in the city that bears his name, a monument—"whose dimensions and magnificence shall be commensurate with the greatness and gratitude of the nation which gave him birth." The work is to be emphatically national, and with a view to that purpose it is to be built with the voluntary contributions of the people of the U. States. In the circular which has been issued, a request is made for the necessary contributions "from every white inhabitant, old and young, male and female—the amount received from each individual to be limited to *one* dollar. Agents of the society are to commence their tour of collection in a few weeks for this object. The circular is dated on the 22d ult., the 102nd anniversary of the birth of Washington. It is signed by George Watterson, as Secretary. The following are the concluding passages of the address:

"It is believed that the mingled feeling of respect and veneration for the memory of the illustrious Father of his Country, is so deep and glowing in the heart of every American, that the total amount of the offerings thus made will afford the means of erecting a Monument whose splendor will be without a parallel in the world, and which shall manifest to future ages, that the countrymen of WASHINGTON, now living, were capable of justly estimating the high worth, the patriotism, and public virtues of him who has left so precious and invaluable a legacy to mankind, in the freedom, independence and prosperity of his country."

The legislature of Ohio were to have adjourned on the 3d instant.

The sufferings of the community having "reached a point beyond which they cannot possibly be borne," we are informed through the Bank's Bulletin, that "the screws" are to be eased off, and that the contumacious people, upon whom coercion seems to be so ineffectual, are to have relief. Perhaps Mr. Biddle thinks that *coaxing* will do better. Give that a trial Nick, it can't have a worse effect than your other physicking!

"The *pressure* has reached New-Orleans. Failures to the amount ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, occurred in that city, during ten days preceding the last date.—*Phil. paper.*

"What will you lay it is a lie." The Major Longbows of the bank are rare fellows for telling stiff stories. Whew!—*One million two hundred and sixty thousand dollars worth of failures in ten days* in our devoted city!!! What a plumper! Presume it was made for exportation, without the privilege of *drawback!*

It is said that Mr. Forsyth has intimated to the senate that the secretary of the treasury is prepared to submit a plan for the relief of the existing distress, whenever he may be formally called on to do so, and that he is prevented from offering it, spontaneously, only by the peculiar official relations in which he stands towards the senate. As it is further intimated that Mr. Forsyth intends to move the call, himself, unless it is soon done by some senator opposed to the administration, we shall probably ascertain the nature of the plan before long. It will doubtless prove satisfactory.

Benj. Watkins Leigh has been elected to the U. S. Senate in the place of Mr. Rives, resigned. Mr. L. was opposed by P. P. Barbour, and obtained 15 votes majority over him. Upon the result, the Richmond Enquirer remarks:

"Mr. Barbour is not here—he was nominated by his friends without his knowledge or consent. Three, at least, of his friends, who voted against him, declared that his state of health, and his disinclination to change his office, would prevent their voting for him. These declarations were not without their effect on other gentlemen—and contributed to affect the contest materially."

Occasionally we have noted some of the fire-and-wrath expressions of the pious satellites of the bank, and their praise-worthy attempts to produce acts of violence, if not civil war in the country. The following, from the Richmond *Compiler*, introduced with high commendations by the editor of that print, deserves notice:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1834.

It is my sincere belief, Sir, that we shall in a short time, come to violence. My friends in the northern cities tell me that, in their opinion, pistols will be flashed and dirks drawn in their streets, before the expiration of another month. It is well for the personal safety of the individuals composing the actual government, that they are in a small city, which is dependent on the government. In no commercial or independent city would they be safe for a moment. I see no relief from any quarter—none present, none in prospect, none in expectancy. There must be a bloody revolution. For one, though a cool and considerate man, I confess that I am ready to whet my knife.

"Few faw fum! I smell," &c.

LATEST FROM THE PACIFIC.

Intelligence has been received at New-Bedford, from Lima, to the 10th, and Payta to the 29th of November, and from a Guyaquil to the 21st of January, from which we learn that a revolution had broken out in the latter place, and that Signior Vicente Rocafeusta was placed at the head of the government with about 1000 troops placed under the command of Generals Mena and Flores. The President of the Equador was besieging the city, and many of the inhabitants who had been banished from it had arrived at Payta.

A counter revolution is said to have more recently taken place, instigated by Gen. Mena, who had been shot by order of Signor Rocafeusta.

The disturbances in Peru had not terminated. Col. Salavero entered Truxillo in October with 300 troops, and deposed all the authorities, but the Prefect soon after collected a like number and retook the city. Col. Salvarero escaped.

President Gamarra had returned from the interior to Lima, with his troops.

FROM CADIZ.—A vessel has arrived at Boston from Cadiz, with *dates* to the 22d January, but no papers—and reports "nothing new."

LOUISIANA LEGISLAEURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(*Sitting of Monday, March 10th, 1834.*)
(REPORTED FOR THE BEE.)

Agreeably to adjournment the House met, and the usual call was made.

The committee on contingent expenses presented their report.

Mr Roussell moved that it be laid on the table; which motion was lost—15 Yeas, 17 Nays.

A motion was now made to postpone the consideration of this bill till the afternoon; which was lost—21 Nays, 19 Yeas.

On the question of adopting the report, there were 20 Yeas, 16 Nays; consequently the report was adopted.

Several messages were received from the Senate and Governor, respecting their concurrence to several bills.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House, that they had concurred with amendments to the Bill, pledging the faith of the State for the Citizens' Bank.

[The Lobby was at this time excessively crowded, and great excitement seemed to prevail.]

Mr Walker, from Rapides, was the first to break the charm. He rose and expressed a desire that a call of the House might be made. He thought the subject extremely important; and one, from the interest which had been taken in it by the good people of the State, that ought to be met with a corresponding attention on the part of members.

The motion prevailed, and the call was made; the result was, that forty members (with the Speaker) were found to be present.

A motion was now made to take up the bill; which was carried.

The first amendment was a new section, which provided that the Books were to be open for half the amount of Stock, and this to be divided between county and city subscribers.

A motion was made for its adoption; when the Yeas and Nays were called for, which resulted in the loss of the previous motion—votes standing, 19 for and 20 against.

Mr Chinn moved that the consideration of the Bill be indefinitely postponed.

Mr Hoa rose to oppose this motion, and he sincerely trusted that sufficient generosity yet remained with the majority, to prevent the success of the motion made by the gentleman from Baton Rouge. The first section had been rejected—he thought that this was sufficient victory for those opposed to it—and he hoped that with this rejection, the Bill would be suffered to lie on the table, without restricting it to an indefinite period.

Mr Marigny said, that as the first section (which was an amendment) had been rejected, he should move to reject all the other amendments. It was in vain, said he, that hopes are held out to us, that next year the Legislature will have more goodness, will return to the wishes of the people. This expectation was futile. Both branches of the Legislature had granted a charter to this Bank; for its safety and for the general good, the faith of the State was now asked. A majority had rallied against this bill, and thus far were victorious. Those who voted, however, previously in its favor, might now be seen on the opposition. Public opinion, however, ought to be the guide of the members. Either the Citizens' Bank, with the immunity now asked, was beneficial or destructive. If beneficial, (and the people declared it was) all were bound to carry the measure. He was ignorant of the intention of the majority, or by what their present vote had been actuated; but he was firmly persuaded that if the nominal call was made throughout the State, a very large minority would be found to answer in favor of the Bill; and it is this persuasion which induces me to advocate it. Sir, the people are in favor of this Bank; and for the city of New Orleans, I can positively assert, that there are seven-eighths for it—and of whom is the other eighth who oppose it composed? Of interested capitalists; men who dare to throw around them a cloak of patriotism, to shield them from the charge of interested motives—men who hypocritically use as a pretext, the fear of injuring the public weal, by voting for this Bank. But, sir, the ballot-box of July next, will show how deeply the opposition vote is appreciated by the people. If the state of public opinion be doubted, let it be recollected that it was public opinion and the people's desire which influenced the vote of Mr Chas. Derbigny, (the President of the Senate), a man characterised for his patriotism, integrity, talents and firm principle. That gentleman had voted against his opinion, because the people's good demanded it—because the present distress required it. And shall we dare to oppose that opinion? Shall we dare to refuse doing all we can to alleviate the present pressure? Shall we dare to be influenced by private consideration, at the expense of the public good? Shall passion—shall private interest interfere with the desires of our constituents? No, sir, no! Let it be recollected, that the United States' Bank is fast winding up its affairs. Let it be recollected, the people, if not facilitated in their transactions, will deeply, will greatly suffer; and yet a majority to-day, dares to pass this by unheeded. I must now stop. I confess I am betrayed into an exposure of emotion, very unusual to me.

[Mr Marigny retired into an anti-chamber, apparently very much excited and fatigued.]

Mr Allard moved that each amendment be considered separately.

Mr Voorhies asked, if the motion already made by the gentleman from Baton Rouge, was not in order, and why this Bill could not be indefinitely postponed.

The Chair decided that such motion was out of order.

Mr Chinn said, it was true, that his parliamentary career had not been of a very long duration; but he should like to be informed how the majority could be forced to act on any measure, of which they did not conscientiously approve.

The Chair decided that the House was bound to act.

Mr Voorhies said, that he had not the rules before him; but he thought that the majority could postpone indefinitely any document, whether it was a bill, a report, or an amendment. He recollected to have seen bills defeated in a similar way. On the other hand, he knew of no rule which would force the House to act against its will, and to test the sense of the members on the subject, he appealed to the decision of the Chair.

Mr Chinn said, that much as he disliked a motion of the kind, he should, in the present instance, second the motion made by the gentleman from Avoyelles. He thought the decision remarkable, and could not reconcile it to himself to believe that the House could be forced, unwillingly, to act on any measure. He seconded the motion of Mr. Voorhies, and called for the Yeas and Nays.

Mr Ducros opposed the motion. Whatever might be the objections of the majority to this Bill, he hoped the members would not trample on the laws that had been framed for their own government. He thought the decision from the Chair was perfectly in accordance with rule. He would appeal to the good sense of the majority, and ask them if they could consistently undo what they had done? The Bill had already passed the House, and now that it returned from the Senate with amendments—made for the benefit of all—and with a view to meet the objections of its opposers, it was proposed to reject it. He hoped this would not be the case, and that members might yet be found among the majority, who would sustain the Speaker in the decision he had given.

Mr Morgan thought differently to the gentleman from St Bernard. His opinion was, that the motion made by the gentleman from Baton Rouge, was strictly in accordance with order and rule, and in support of his assertion, he cited the 22d rule of the laws governing the House. However much this rule might conflict with those given in Jefferson's Manual, he did not suppose that it could be a well grounded objection, for that standard had not invariably governed them. Sir, we are told that we desire to trample on the laws. This, with due deference, is far from correct; but, admitting that it was, we surely would be justified, for we have had a most glorious example set before us. When a party rallies for the express purpose of furthering their own ends, and by the power of its majority, attempts to bear down all before it, justice requires the people, (to whom allusions have frequently been made in this day's debate,) to demand that some check should be given to an undue exercise of power. We have been told, that this is a question of importance. Our conduct this day shall evidence that we ourselves think so. We are told, that the ballot-box in July next will declare the people's mind. In God's name, let it be submitted to them. We ask no more. We will cheerfully submit ourselves to judgment before that tribunal. We are anxiously desirous to let them know that we, as their representatives in part, have dared to oppose a measure so popular among the wealthy and the interested—that we have dared to obstruct the passage of a bill, so destructive in its tendency—so utterly at variance with the general interest of our State, that we have dared to rally ourselves to prevent the rights of our constituents, the interests of the people, from being trampled on. All this, and more, we are willing and desirous to submit to their decision. We will not, and I declare it distinctly, yield one point. We cannot consent to have the good provisions of our Constitution reversed.

The motion of Mr Chinn, to appeal, was put and carried—19 Nays, 20 Yeas.

Mr Canonge hoped that the motion made by his talented and honorable colleague, (Mr Marigny) to reject all the amendments, would be supported. Nay, he thought it had a right to triumph. He had conversed on this subject, with a gentleman of the House, and of high standing, who declared himself perfectly willing to submit this matter to the people in July next. Such being the case, let us not postpone the Bill indefinitely, but reject every amendment that has been made. We have been fairly overthrown by the rejection of the first amendment, and as such, I hope they (the opposition) will not attempt to crush all future action on the Bill, by persuading in the motion for indefinite postponement.

Mr Morgan said, that from wishing any undue advantage, the majority were willing to concede as much as they could, in justice to their own opinions, but in the present instance, they would feel themselves bound to oppose the motion of the honorable gentleman from Orleans, (Mr Marigny) on this ground, that if the amendments were severally rejected, the Bill would, by the order of things, return to the Senate; there the majority who were in favor of the Bill could, if they pleased, recede from the amendments made by the Senate, and as a natural consequence, the Bill, despite of all, would become a law. I confess, Mr Speaker, that the attempt is a very handsome *ruse de guerre*, and I regret that it cannot succeed. But our duty is paramount to all, and as I have before remarked, the rights of our constituents must be supported.

Mr Marigny said, that his duty, as a friend to the Bill, his duty as a representative, obliged him again to renew his motion for the rejection of the amendments. The passage of the Bill was, at the present pressure, of vital importance to the community. It had been said by the opposition, that they were willing to abide by the will of the people; but, sir, their vote does not support their assertion. No, sir, they are afraid of that public opinion to what they pretend to submit. They will not say by their vote, that the House rejects the Bill; but they wish to urge as an excuse, the near close of the session. This will not do. It can not be received. I do not pretend to be a prophet, and I may be mistaken in my predictions. Yet, I do positively believe, that the rejection of this bill, will cause serious distress. The liquidation of the debt due to the United States' Bank, will tend to augment the pressure, now so severely felt. That Bank now only discounts at thirty days and it may be, that in a little time, it will be reduced to fifteen days. The Union Bank is opposed to the passage of this Bill, for they fear that if twelve millions is emitted from this source, and under the State's security, they will not be able to obtain that interest on their stock which they do at present. Interest of private individuals is the bias of the opposition vote; and all that has been urged against this Bill, will fail when the true criterion—the people's voice—shall be heard in July next.

Mr Voorhies said, he should not oppose the motion, did he not conceive that it would, if carried, assist greatly the passage of the Bill. The Senate could, as had been justly remarked, recede from their amendments, if this Bill was returned, and then all further action of the House on it, would be destroyed, and this Bill would be passed into a law without their wishes.

Mr Morgan said, that before the question was taken, he should like to be informed distinctly, whether the friends of the Bill were willing to abide by the people's opinion. If they were, the motion before the House was one which would facilitate the completion of their wishes. The opposition were willing, nay, they were desirous to appeal to that tribunal, before they gave their sanction to the Bill; and it was this desire which influenced their present vote. We are told, Mr Speaker, that our present course is dictated by fear. Does the bold, the frank and open stand taken by the majority, indicate fear? Would it be consulting the desires of the people to pass this Bill without having obtained an expression of their opinion? This Bill is pushed upon us, and strong efforts have been made to pass it with its most odious features. The Books have not been opened—no guarantee given—and a provision has been made to prevent subscription for more than half the capital. These objectionable features in the Bill, induce the majority to be firm—and although, I for one, would have no hesitation to concede all that could be conscientiously conceded, still, we cannot consent to the rejection of all the amendments; this measure would ensure that which we are anxious to prevent—the passage of the Bill. In conclusion, I shall move that the consideration of the Bill be postponed till the first Monday in January next; and the votes on this question will test which party is the more desirous to consult the people's wishes: I call for the Yeas and Nays.

The question to postpone was put, and carried—22 Yeas, 17 Nays.

Mr Brown moved that the House adjourn until 5 o'clock; Which was agreed to.

5 o'clock, Monday, March 10.

The House re-assembled.

On motion, the call of the House was made;

When it was found that there were only twenty-two members present.

No quorum existing, no other business but the reception of messages occupied the House.

At half past 8 o'clock, Mr Chinn moved that a committee should be appointed to inform the Governor that there was no business before the House; which motion was agreed to.

And the Speaker appointed Hoa, Daunoy and Chinn.

At 9 o'clock, Mr Chinn, as Chairman of the committee, informed the House, that they had waited on his Excellency the Governor, and had received for answer, that he had no further communications to make. The report was adopted.

And the Speaker adjourned the House *sine die.*

Specie.—The Packet ship Havre (says the New York Journal of Commerce) has on board for one individual 100,000 francs in specie, being part of a sum of 1,000,000 francs, the remainder of which is on board the Erie, and other vessels, to arrive speedily. Whether any other persons have specie on board the Havre, we do not learn.—We cannot find that there is any specie on board the New York, from Liverpool, or the Canada, from London. Money was extremely plenty in London at the last dates, good commercial paper being discounted at the rate of two and a half per cent per annum (not per month.)

PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 18.

The Pantaloon, arrived yesterday, bringing advices from Lisbon to the 13th inst., the most important of which are, that the differences between the Duke of Terceira and the government are so far settled, that the Duke had left to join the army. The army of Don Miguel was suffering much by sickness. It is stated that his forces do not exceed six thousand able men, but his fortifications are so strong, it would require a much larger force to dislodge them.

FRANCE.

We received last night the Paris papers of Thursday and Friday. It will be seen that there is no foundation for the report of any of the Corps Diplomatique having failed to pay the usual compliments of the season to Louis Philippe. Prince Pozze di Borgo even delivered the speech in the name of the Corps.

The following are the extracts:—

PARIS, Jan 3.—The following is the Address to the King, delivered by Count Pozzo di Borgo, in the name of the Diplomatic Body, upon the occasion of the New Year, with his Majesty's answer:

"SIRE—The year which has just closed is a happy presage of that which has just commenced. The continuance of peace has given daily proofs of its inestimable advantages to Governments and nations. The wisdom of the Monarchs who had taken care to maintain it hitherto, will find means of preserving it for the future. Their unanimous well-known sentiments, in accordance with the wishes and wants of the people, are positive guarantees. It is with this conviction, Sire, that the Diplomatic Body have the honor of renewing to your Majesty, on this solemn day, their respectful congratulations, accompanied by their sincere wishes for the happiness of your Majesty and that of your august family.

The King's answer—"I receive with pleasure the wishes you express, in the name of the Diplomatic Body, for France, for my family and for myself. You know the desires I have ever cherished for the maintenance of peace, and my constant efforts to obtain that most desirable object. It is above all things in the duration of peace, that its estimable benefit can be developed. The assurances you receive will confirm effectually the general security, by manifesting the unanimous resolutions of all the Sovereigns to act in accordance with the wishes of their people, in preserving peace and in defending the established order of things for which it is the direct guarantee. This is an additional motive for my receiving with heartfelt satisfaction the congratulations you offer me for which I thank you sincerely."

On Sunday the Ambassadors of all the Northern Powers assembled at the Russian Embassy, when it is said Count Pazzi di Borgo communicated to them a note he had received from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, relating to the affairs of the East.

A letter of the 30th ult from Bayonne, states that General Lorenzo, after a severe contest at Los Acros has beaten the insurgents of Navarre, who were compelled to fall back upon Logrogno.

A letter from Rome, dated December 19 says—"The affair at Ancona, when General Cubieres went beyond the bounds of the bounds of the fortress with his troops, though insignificant in itself has occasioned an application from hence for his recall. We learn that Naples has interfered, and urged the Pope to insist upon his being removed."

The 'Journal des Debats' in commenting on that part of the President's message which refers to the non-payment of the French indemnity, holds this language: "We hope a legislative vote will soon put an end to the only difficulty which exists to the completion of the treaty concluded with this country. All is not sacrificed for France in this Convention; and the benefits assured by it to our commerce will at least compensate for the payment of a debt against which our integrity would not permit us to plead prescription."

The Paris papers of January 16th, give the following details upon the communication said to have been made to the Queen by Llandor:—

We are informed upon good authority that the Queen, after having consulted her Ministers, and the diplomatists at her Court, returned, without opening it; the Exposition which General Llander had sent by Colonel Sanz. On receiving it, Llander proceeded to the Municipality of Barcelona, and held a conference as to the next steps to be taken. He proposed a middle course, through which the remonstrance might reach the Queen without offending her; but he received for answer, as on a former occasion, that it was too late to retreat, and that, if he did not feel sufficient confidence in himself to sustain with courage the part he had undertaken, he had better quit the province. Llander upon this put the packet under another cover, and sent it again to the Queen as she had returned it without any additional letter. Thus the Governor of Catalonia conducts himself towards the Queen of Spain as one sovereign would towards another, and this exchange of communications assumes a most singular hostility. If any one doubts the truth of the above details, let him apply to the Minister of War, and we are confident he will not contradict them."

The Vapor of Madrid states that Don Gregorio Alvarez y Perez, a canon and treasurer of the church of Burgos, had been arrested, and was in the chapel preparing for execution, when a courier arrived with his pardon. He was so much affected by this unexpected clemency, that, immediately on being released, he wrote and published a pamphlet, exposing all the manœuvres used to lead the people and urging them all to range themselves under the banners of their lawful Queen

COMMERCIAL.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, FEB. 26.

50 shares U. S. Bank	103
50 do do	103 1-4
50 do City Bank of N. O.	99

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 16.

COTTON MARKET.—To-day we experienced a further decline of about 1-8d. in our market. Sales only 1500 bales, of which 600 are new Bowends at 8 1-2 to 9d. but the chief part at 8 3-4. This description is now offered freely by some holders, which on the 30th December, would have brought 9 1-4 per lb.

(By authority.)

RESOLUTION.

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assemble convened, That the Board of Public Works be requested to direct the Civil Engineer to make surveys of the rivers Amite, West Pearl, Tan Chipon, Bocachitto and Tickfau, and make a report to the present session of the Legislature, of the probable amount of funds it will take to make each river navigable.

(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.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Ceylon, Lowell, Liverpool. L H Gale
Brig Garnet, Burges, Havre. Ogden & co
Schr Fredericksburg, Hunter, St George, Bermuda. Harrison, Brown & co
Schr Robert Coster, Manson, Apalachicola. Allen & Debldis
Schr Lady Madison, Carrune, Pensacola, master

ARRIVED.

Steamer Amulet, Bashman, fm Point La Hatch—cargo 14 hds sugar, 20 cords wood, etc—25 passengers. Reports, passed at Poverty Point, brig Dover and Antelope; at Chinpetons ship La Grange, fm Havre; at Lizardi's, ship Chieftain, fm Liverpool; at McCall's, brigs Union, Crawford, and Sybal, schrs Callao and Pilot; at Saul's, brig Tribune; schrs Amos Wright, Sarah and Dart; at the Turn, schrs Mary and Collector.

Steamer North Alabama, Kelly, fm Vicksburg—cargo 2095 bales cotton to J Linton; W Bogart; J Hagan & co; Wilkinson, McNeil & co; Bellitt, shipp & co: Dart & Franklin; Reynolds, Byrne & co; Maddox & Woods; N & J Dick & co; Wilcox and Fearn, and N M Riker.

Steamer Kentuckian, Gray, fm Cincinnati—cargo 300 bbls flour, 101 do whiskey, Harris, Wright & co; 656 bbls pork, 643 kegs lard, 5 packs skins, 19 bbls ginseng, 34 do whiskey Stetson and Avery: 35 hhds, 26 tierces bacon, 3 bbls sausage skins Yorke, Macalester & co; 50 bbls brandy, 15 do Cognac; 30 hhds bacon M & P Maher; 10 do Sloo and Auelung; 33 hf bbls, 1 do beef RR Springer; 4 boxes pipes J Ridgeway; 25 hhds bacon Sloo and Byrne; 217 bbls pork, 75 do, 42 hf do, 300 kegs lard J Littlefield & co; 10 packages merchandize J and G Garnier; 100 bbls pork Tourne and Beckwith; 56 hhds bacon A L M Damarin; 31 kegs lard, 25 bbls cider, 8 bales skins, 5 bbls sundries, H L Webb. 56 do whiskey, 1 do, 1 basket, 8 bales cotton Wallace, Lambeth and Pope; 36 tierces flaxseed R Groning & co; 56 bbls apples J A Craig; 2000 feet plank Deacon and Lanton; 5 hhds tobacco, J H Graham; 3 do do, 43 bales cotton, W L Robeson and co; 3 do do Brander and McKenna; 2 do do J W Fredlove; 19 N and J Dick and co; 17 Wilcox and Fearn; 13 bales deer skins, 7 bbls peccans E Hayes; 3 hhds tobacco, 5 bbls eggs owners on board. Passengers: G J Moore, Webb and Dr McConnakey.

Steamer Arab, Myers, fm Natchez—cargo 259 bales cotton A Fisk, Watt & co; 341 Adams & Buckner; 119 Bullitt, Shipp & co; 149 Harris, Wright & co; 4 sacks cotton seed Dr Huff.

Steamer Bayou Sara, Mumford, fm Bayou Sara—cargo 38 bales cotton A Ledoux; 30 do Williams & Lee; 39 dn A Fisk, Watt & co; 24 N Cox; 15 Reynolds, Byrne & co; 2 J B Plauche & co; 4 bales moss Vandricourt & Dandumeig; 50 bbls rum J Hagan & co; 20 do potatoes Muskins: sundries to Jennision, W Flower, Judge Matthews, W H Kerr, and order.

MEMORANDA:

Sailed from New York, the Roxbury, Page.

Sailed from Havre for this port (besides those reported yesterday) the Borreas and the Mary & Harriet, Jan 9, the La Grange, 4th.

Sailed from New York for this port, 26th, schr Azora.

The Matilda, from Stockholm for this port, was off Ramsgate on the 9th Jan.

Up at Port au Prince for this port, Jan. 31, the brig Romp.

Sailed from Philadelphia for this port, 26th, barque Madaline, M'Manus.

Ship Orient from this port for Boston, was spoken on the 18th Feb. lat. 26 30.

Hence at Liverpool, previous to the 9th Jan. the Napier.

ISLE OF MAN, Dec. 31.—The Caswell, Liverpool, to New Orleans, has been got off the shore and brought into the harbor apparently without any serious injury, and making but little water, after landing the greater part of her cargo.

REMOVAL. (*temporary*)

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has temporarily removed his store to No. 10 Jefferson street, where he intends to continue in the same line of business; he hopes to receive as heretofore a share of public patronages.
mar 14 M. THOMAS.

FINE FAT BEEF
FOR ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

THE public are respectfully informed that one of the three fine Beeves, which were lately brought from Bourbon county, Kentucky, and purchased by the undersigned, will be slaughtered and for sale on Sunday Morning, 16th inst. and Monday Morning, 17th inst. (St Patrick's Day) at stall No 49, New Orleans, Old Market.—Orders for choice pieces can be left at the above stall during any of the intervening mornings.
COFFEE & MURPHY.
City of Lafayette, March 14, 1834.

NOTICE

PURCHASERS of the estate of the late Mr. Simon Cucullu, are requested to call at the office of Mr. Octave De Armas, in order to sign the deeds of sale.
march 14

AMERICAN THEATRE.
(CAMP STREET.)

Mr. SINCLAIR AND Mrs. KNIGHT,
In the Opera of
THE SIEGE OF BELGRADE.

THIS EVENING March 14th
Will be presented, the Opera of
THE SIEGE OF BELGRADE.
Semskier.....Mr Sinclair
With the following songs:—
"The Rose and the Lily"—'My Heart with love is beating" Serenade—'Lilla, come down to me'
And—'The Austrian Trumpet'
Col Cohenberg.....Mr Scott,
Leopold.....Hilson,
Lilla.....Mrs Knight,
With the following songs' &c.—
"Lost, Distressed,'—'The Dancing Song,'
Katherine Mrs Rowe

After which, the Comic Operatic Farce of
THE AGREEABLE SURPRISE.
Lingo Mr Hilson
Cowslip Mrs Rowe

GRAND CONCERT.

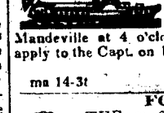
MR. HURTEAUX, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of this city, that a great Concert will take place on Monday the 17th inst, in Mr. Davis's Ball Room, Orleans street.

In the concert will be heard, Messrs. Valiere, Noris, Larsenceur, Dantenet, Leon Amedee, Lehmann, Hurteaux and Mrs St Clair.

Admittance, $1 00

Tickets may be had, at Mr Jhon's, Royal street, at Mr Hurteaux's No 140, St Ann street, at Hewlett's Exchange and at the Theatre Coffee House.
mar 13

FOR CASTIN BAYOU,
Mandeville and Mangny's Plantation.



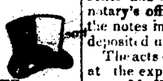
The Steam Boat CORSAIRE, will leave the Rail Road, on Sunday the 16th inst, at 8 o'clock, A. M and return in the evening; leave Mandeville at 4 o'clock, P. M. For further particulars, apply to the Capt. on board or to
BAGLEY & MERRITT,
ma 14-3t No 27 Camp st.

FOR HAVRE.

THE very fast sailing new brig BALTIMORE, Show, master, having the greatest part of her cargo engaged, will have an immediate despatch,—For freight of 200 bales, apply to JULES LEBLANC,
ma 8 No 103, Royal street.

HATS, BOOTS AND SHOE

No 79 & 92, Levee Street.
AT THE SIGN OF
THE TWO GOLDEN BOOTS.



THE Undersigned beg leave to inform their friends & customers, that they have received by late arrivals from the North, a general assortment of HATS, BOOTS, BROGANS & SHOES, which they offer for sale at moderate prices, wholesale or retail.
mar 11 WM HOLMES & Co

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD

WILL be given to any person bringing back to the office of the Courier, the mulatto boy FRONTIN, one of the Carriers of that paper in the square of the city. Frontin is so well known, that a description of him becomes superfluous. He absented himself on the evening of the 11th inst, and was seen on the 12th in the back part of the city.
mar 14

RECEIVED by the Chester from Havre, and for sale by the subscriber
4 boxes Dantzic Brandy;
1 do Tea cream;
3 do Currant Syrup;
1 do Raspberry Cream;
1 do Rose Cream;
2 do Shalzburg kernal cream;
1 do Calhoo cream;
1 do Rum oil;
1 do Kirshido;
1 do Maraschino, No 1;
64 pots Gooseberry, Quince and plum preserves;
24 do Strawberry, Peach and Apricot;
1 box of Colins' preserves, such as Salmon, Turkey; Pullet, pheasant, ham, lark, &c., and also green Peas, asparagus tops, &c.
J. E. LOREILHE,
mar 14 corner Bourbon and Customhouse sts.

FRES