THE BEE.

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THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED."

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 10, 1834.

FOR GOVERNOR:

J. B. DAWSON.

SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT:

B. MARIGNY.

All the arrear mails came to hand yesterday. We have nothing from Washington city of interest.

The outrage alleged to have been committed by the British authorities at Nassau, on the passengers of the brig Encomium has excited great indignation at Charleston, from which place the vessel sailed. The representative in congress from that city (Mr. Pinckney) is called upon promptly to demand the interposition of the government.

The Boston Post says—"The money market will not stay distressed. All good paper is readily discounted in this city and in New-York, and in most other business places. The attorney general of Massachusetts must indict the banks for letting out their money so freely, or his safety committee will rust for want of employment."

Some persons talk about the inconsistencies of others! Do they ever reflect upon their own? We know a personage of some importance, at least in his own eyes, who has veered round from one point of the political compass to the other like a weathercock, and who is himself the most palpable contradiction as regards both friends and foes, that possesses the unblushing effrontery to prate about *consistency!* He whom he has abused and reviled in the most ostrepcrous manner is now his idol, if his professions can be credited, and yet he would deny to others the privilege of changing their opinions as regards this very same individual! Surely this is the quintessence of human imperfection!

The last National Intelligencer contains the following *lamentable* disclosure. Where are all your vain boasts now satellites and minions of the bank? Your prowess consists only in bold phrases and idle calculations, ever evading the present, and looking at the future:

"Until it is called for by popular demonstrations, or by the exercise of the elective franchise, we fear that it is idle to expect from Congress any effective relief to the suffering and trial which a part of our country is now enduring, and the residue is doomed to experience before many weeks roll over our heads."

The sciences must have attained great perfection, when the galvanic battery has been so improved as to resuscitate a man who has been dead to the world for a number of years. The operation has been performed, as strange as it may appear, by the editor of the Louisiana on the person of his excellency Gov. Johnson, who was slain several years ago by the Argus, then under the same direction. This is the age of wonders!! What next?

MR. G. S. NEWTON.—We are happy to state that the account of the death of this gentleman, which was taken from London papers of the 24th of December, is shewn to be unfounded by letters of a later date, received by his friends in Boston.

Governor Marcy of New-York, has sent a special message to the legislature of that state upon the subject of the derangement in the currency. He attributes the whole of the existing evils to the ruinous policy adopted by the United States Bank. He hoots at the preposterous pretext that the removal of the deposites is a sufficient cause for the results which, in point of time, have followed that act. Respecting the real causes that have contributed to the pressure, he remarks:

"It is undoubtedly true, that much of the pressure upon the money market has been occasioned by the destruction of confidence; but it is not easy to perceive how that is to be charged as the necessary consequence of the action of the Government. It is the consequence of the attitude assumed by the Bank of the United States towards other banks—an attitude not necessary, although its advocates attempt to justify it, either as a measure of retaliation upon the Government, or for the purpose of compelling those institutions to surrender or to refuse to accept the public deposites.

Nor is it easy to perceive how the action of the Government should of necessity derange the currency or the commercial operations of the country through the medium of domestic exchanges. The ability of the bank to conduct all ordinary business has not been essentially impaired, and its amount of discounted bills of exchange is at this moment as large or about as large as it ever has been. Whatever inconveniences may have resulted from its refusal to renew, or to finish drafts at sight between its different offices at the usual rates,—and these inconveniences undoubtedly have been great,—would seem, therefore, to be of its own creation, or the result of that position in regard to the other banks which it has chosen to assume.

It is believed that the principal causes of the present embarrassment have no essential connection with the removal of the deposites.

In December, 1830, the Bank of the United States commenced a rapid increase of its loans and circulation, and continued augmenting them until May, 1832, having within that period, added about 28 millions of dollars to its accommodations to the public, and above four millions to its notes in circulation. The necessary consequence of such a large and sudden increase of facilities to business men, was to encourage a corresponding liberality on the part of the local banks, by extensive introductions, and to stimulate to excess the industry and enterprise of the country. At all events, some that period, foreign commercial operations, domestic trade and manufactures, speculations in stocks, lands and produce, have been carried on to an extent and upon a scale before entirely unknown.

The policy of contraction on the part of the bank which immediately followed this unexampled expansion, had scarcely been commenced when the tariff law of July 1832, went into effect, the operation of which, with its subsequent modification, was well calculated to develope the ruinous consequences of the overtrading which had preceded it.

Under the former law, duties to the amount of about 13 millions annually accrued upon imports at the port of New York, the payment of which was secured by bonds payable at different periods, some as long as 18 months. As the merchandize was generally sold by the importer, soon after the execution of his bond for the duties, it is obvious that the credit afforded by the Government, was to him equivalent to so much capital until the time of payment should arrive. Before that time, a fresh importation enabled him to create a new credit, and thus a very large amount of capital was constantly in use among those engaged in commercial pursuits.

The law of July, 1832, considerably reduced the amount of duties, while that of 1833 operated still further to diminish the capital of the importer thus derived from Government credits, by admitting many new articles to the free list, by shortening the bonds in some cases, and by substituting cash payments on many articles subject to duty.

The law took effect on the 4th of March, 1833, and during the past year the bonds of the preceding year have been falling due, while the shortened bonds and cash duties have created an addition demand for money thus casting upon the importer the burthen of repaying the capital formerly loaned to him by the government, and also of paying the cash duties required upon his recent importations. It has been estimated that the effect of this law has been equivalent to the withdrawal from commercial investments of from 12 to 13 millions of capital.

The depressed rate of foreign exchange also, although an indication favorable to the general condition of the country, has, it is understood, prevented the drawing of considerable sums of money from Europe, the proceeds of produce as well of stocks sold abroad.

These causes, together with the rapid curtailment of its debt by the United States Bank, between the first days of August and December, amounting to nearly ten millions of dollars, and all operating upon a state of trade unusually and extravagantly extended, are supposed to be sufficient to account for most of the distress hitherto experienced.

The severity of the pressure in New York, has undoubtedly been very much mitigated, by placing the public deposites in the local banks, which have thereby been enabled to discount, and have actually discounted upwards of four millions more than they otherwise could have done.

And as the charter was to expire, and the Bank had actually commenced its curtailments some time previous to the action of the Government, that action would seem to have been indispensably necessary for the protection of the public, so far as the funds of the Government would afford the means. This measure, however, which as we have seen, involved no necessary destruction of individual confidence or credit, no necessary derangement of ordinary commercial operations, much less any necessity for the panic which has followed, has furnished the Bank the pretext for placing itself in a new and menacing attitude, and to its partizans the occasion of wantonly sporting with the fears of the timid, the standing of the weak, the stability of the currency, and the credit of our monied institutions.

This corporation, brought into existence for the purpose of subserving the general good, (if for any justifiable purpose) seems to be bending the whole of its prodigious energies towards compelling the people by force, of pecuniary suffering, to acknowledge the necessity of its recharter."

To meet the crisis, Gov. Marcy recommends the issuing of a state stock to the amount of four or five millions of dollars, loans from which shall be granted to the local banks in such manner as will be perfectly safe to the state, and at the same time enable them to extend the accommodations so as to supply the amount of capital that may be withdrawn by the agency of the U. S. bank. With regard to the banks in the city of New-York, who from their position must necessarily meet and sustain the shock of any further pressure, although he feels a perfect confidence in their resources to meet any emergency that may arise, he deems it particularly advisable to strengthen them in the manner indicated, as well for the purpose of insuring confidence among the community, as to aid every branch of industry throughout the state. In treating of the practicability of his scheme, he observes:

"It is not doubted that the state, by the loan of its credit in some such manner, may, without incurring any loss or inconvenience, do much to sustain the great interests of the people, if the necessity for it should arise; and I cannot entertain the slightest doubt that it would meet with their cordial approbation."

For our part we think the measure quite adequate to the end proposed. No one can resist the impression that the community should be relieved by the interposition, if requisite, of the several legislatures, from the pecuniary pressure produced by the wilful and outrageous conduct of the bank to force a re-charter. It strikes us that the plan proposed is facile and can be accomplished with scarcely any risk of ultimate loss, and with little or no delay.

We cannot forbear the pleasure of transcribing the conclusion of the message, indicative as it is of manly feeling and proper spirit:

"Being perfectly satisfied (says Gov. Marcy) that the energies and resources of the state will enable it to bear up against any temporary depression of business that may be anticipated: that in this desperate struggle by a great monied power to perpetuate its own existence by the force of its pressure upon the community, the patriotism of the people will be found to rise, regardless of mere pecuniary sacrifices; and that it is the duty of the state to stand forth in its strength, and by the use of its credit and the sanction of its name, to shield its institutions and its citizens from harm; I commit the entire subject to your deliberate consideration."

THE COOPER BENEFIT.

TO THE PUBLIC.—At a large and respectable meeting held at Bishop's Hotel, on the evening of the 3d inst. a series of resolutions were unanimously adopted, expressive of the high sense entertained by the meeting of the valuable and important services rendered to the American National Drama by THOMAS A. COOPER, in the course of a long and brilliant career; and of their determination, in token of acknowledgement, of coming to his assistance, and that of his large and interesting family, in a manner so effectually and promptly done, by some of our sister cities in the north. With this view, and for the purpose of more effect the provisions of the resolutions above alluded to, a committee was appointed fully authorised and empowered to take the necessary steps to get up, in due season, at the American Theatre, a benefit in a style commensurate to the end proposed.

To those acquainted with the history of Mr. Cooper, and who can bear testimony to his uniform zeal and devotion, for upwards of thirty years past, to the best interests and prosperity of the American stage, no appeal need now be made in his behalf. They know that to him, more than to any man living, are the people of the United States indebted for the present elevated state of the American Drama, that to his indefatigable exertions and exalted talent, do they owe that refined taste, and chaste and correct style, which so eminently prevail throughout our theatres, and to him, in fine, is due a large debt of gratitude, not only for his unwearied and successful struggles in attempting to erect a standard, calculated at once, to benefit the literature and morals of the country, but also for some of the most exquisite emotions which the human heart can know—emotions excited and called forth by his splendid impersonations of the varied progeny of the tragic muse; and of those lofty qualities and ennobling relations, which the magic power of his genius has so often made to pass in review, and each as it passed, to exercise its thrilling and cold subduing influence.

More, much more, might be said in support of the claims of this distinguished tragedian and veteran Father of the American Stage, but the undersigned deem it unnecessary.—They feel satisfied that to the citizens of New-Orleans, a bare exposition of the nature and end of an object like that above proposed, will secure at once that warm and substantial co-operation which they have ever promptly yielded.

The undersigned beg leave, then, respectfully to state that in furtherance of the ends contemplated by the above meeting, it has been determined to employ all necessary means for the purpose of procuring, at the American Theatre in this city, a BENEFIT for Mr. Cooper, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the use and education of his six daughters; and with that view, placed in the hands of trustees, whose respectability and character for worth and integrity shall offer a satisfactory guaranty that the trust will be discharged with care and fidelity.

With this plain statement, the undersigned appeal, unhesitatingly, to a public that has never yet been backward in furnishing every aid in its power towards the advancement and promotion of worthy objects.

Confident that, in this instance, the committee of arrangement will meet with that hearty co-operation which, like the divine "quality of mercy,"

"Droppeth, as the gentle rain from heaven,
Upon the place beneath, and is twice blessed;
It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes."

B. Chew John Linton, N. Dick, Jas. Foster, Jr. T. Barret, J. B. Byrne, S. Mazureau, C. M. Conrad, Joseph Soul, Geo. Eustis, D. Prieur, A. Hoa, John Nicholson, B. Z. Canonge, R. L. Booker, G. K. Chase, N. Cox, C. Harrod, D. Augustin, Wm. Bellitt, Wm. Christy, Sam. S. Peters, B. Marigny, H. Carleton, C. Harrod, J. Saul, H. C. Cammack, W. H. Ker, J. Beauvedez, S. Culbertson, H. B. Cenas, Wm. Dubuys, and John Gibson.

J. FOSTER, Jr. Chairman.

H. C. CAMMACK, Treasurer.

G. K. CHASE, Secretary.

N. B. Due notice will be given of the performances, and the prices setled.

NEW YORK, March 26.

LATE FROM SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

We are indebted to the politeness of Mr Regallay, of Boston, passenger in the brig Montano, for a series of the Gibraltar Chronicle to the 17th February inclusive, furnishing advices from Madrid to the 12th of that month, and from Lisbon to the 3d.

The accounts of the progress of the civil war in Spain, are not of sufficient importance to require notice in detail. The Madrid papers give a variety of accounts from different provinces, of the discomfiture which everywhere overtakes the insurgents. Indeed they are composed of flying bands, of small number, and without resources, or the sympathies of the people. The Avalese band had been driven into the valley of Aramayona, by Talra and Barrilo. On the 6th February El Pastor defeated and put to route 500 rebels at Mandragon. He then marched against a division of Eavarrese, Alvalese and Biscayans, advancing from Arechavaleta. El Pastor writes that their condition was clearly such that their only safety would consist in flight. Col. Talra dispersed about a thousand rebels on the 3d and 4th February. A rebel chief, Castor, was defeated most decisively, on the 30th January, by Col. Iriarte.

The intercourse between Granada and the other parts of Spain had been subjected to the Health Laws, in consequence of the appearance there of the Cholera.—Deaths about 7 a day.

General Quesada has been ennobled by the Queen Regent, and is to be styled Marquis de Moncayo.

The Queen has extended an amnesty to all the members of the Cortes who continued out of the kingdom on account of the opinions they had expressed as such.

Nine guerilla men who had been overtaken and pardoned, being again captured with arms, have been shot.

The Queen has appointed D. Joseph de Imaz Minister of Finance, and D. Joseph Arnalde, Director General of the Revenue; the Duke Fryas, vide Uceda, Ambassador to the King of the French; and the Marquis de Miraflores to the Court of St. James.

The Heads of the secular and clergy have again been strictly enjoined to use all possible means to put down internal disturbances.

From Lisbon we learn that the forces of Don Miguel had been discomfited in a succession of engagements. The Migueilites attempted a demonstration upon Lisbon, on the 30th January, but were compelled to retire under the protection of some pieces of cannon which they had on the south side of the Tagus. On the same day a Miguelite division of 4500 strong, making the requisite dispositions for attacking Salcanha at Pernes, but they were anticipated, and their outposts cut off before they were aware of it by Pedro's cavalry. The main body thereupo moved off on their retreat to Santarem, leaving many killed and wounded, and 1000 prisoners, including 21 officers, in the hands of the victors. The Pedroite had only 8 privates killed, and four officers, and fourteen privates wounded.

While this was going on the Duke of Terceira, upon whom the Miguelites had likewise made an attack in the position of the Apecca bridge, which not only failed, but was attended with a very great loss, was sending a body of cavalry to Vallada, for the purpose of chastising seven hundred of their men who had crossed over from the south to the north side of the Tagus. And so it happened! this force was destroyed, as those who escaped from the sword, threw themselves into the river, and most of them perished.

The consequence of this defeat was the evacuation of Santarem by Miguel, who, by his own account, had already reached Alveda bridge. A letter from Lisbon of the 30 February, states that the forces of Miguel had been reduced to about 5,000 men. In consequence of these reverses, a part of the troops of Miguel hitherto employed in the blockade of Oporto, have been withdrawn to Coimbra. The Madrid Gazette of February 11th states that these reverses of his friend Miguel had given great uneasiness to Don Carlos, who yet remained at Villareal.

The editor of the Lisbon Chronicle concludes with the observation, that the enemy, beaten everywhere and in the utmost disorder, may be considered as entirely lost and the dissolution of their unfortunate army is at hand.

LATE FROM LAGUIRA.

By the arrival of the schr Emperor, Berry, in 16 days from Laguaira, the following information has been received, which will be read with interest by all friends of civil and religious liberty:

The fourth constitutional Congress met at Caracas on the 20th January, but did not form a quorum until the 27th, on which day, two thirds of the members being present, both houses were legally installed. On the 18th February, the following decree was ratified by the executive, having passed through both houses by nearly an unanimous vote.

The Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Venezuela, in Congress assembled,

Considering—

First—That the 21Sth article of the Constitution invites strangers of whatever nation to take up their abode in Venezuela.

Second—That religion is an essential part of civil liberty, which the same constitution secures to all Venezuelans and strangers residing in the Republic:

Do hereby decree,

ART. SINGULARIS.—The liberty of public worship is not prohibited in the Republic of Venezuela.

In consequence of this act of liberality on the part of the Government, the Right Rev. William Hart Coleridge, of Barbadoes, a bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church, visited Caracas for the purpose of consecrating the Protestant burial ground in that city, which ceremony was performed in the English language, on the morning of the 27th ult. with great solemnity and good order, his excellency J A Payez, Governor de la Madras, the Representatives of the two Houses of Congress, and in a word nearly all the respectable part of the community, both male and female, being present. This is the first instance of a Protestant bishop's treading the soil of Venezuela in his ecclesiastical capacity.

A reform in the judicial system of the country is about to take place, and trial by jury to be established.

From the Globe.

NEW SCHOOL VIRGINIA DOCTRINES.

In the speech of Mr Leigh, published in the Intelligencer of the 21th instant, we have an epitome of the doctrines taught by the new school of Virginia politicians as a substitute for those of the immortal Jefferson—half federal, half nullification, "half horse, half alligator," they exhibit one of the most stupendous systems of humbug ever attempted upon the common sense of an intelligent people.

Mr Leigh begins by declaring most explicitly, that in common with a large majority of Virginia, he considers the Bank of the United States unconstitutional. He says—"Among the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of Virginia during its last session, there was one declaring the opinion, that the federal government had no constitutional authority to incorporate a national bank," and adds that he has no doubt that such is the deliberate, solemn expression of the general sense of the people of Virginia on the subject. Un and he declares—

"I concur in the opinion of my constituents on the constitutional question, and that sincerely and exactly."

After this, one would suppose the bank had nothing to hope from the Virginia Senator or his constituents. Sworn to support the constitution himself, we could suppose that no circumstances could induce him to violate it; our could he expected that any doubt would remain as to the course of the State he represents. But it seems a new sort of 'political morality' is taught in this new school.—The constitution is to be regarded only when it is expedient to do so, and oaths are binding only when there are no inducements or disregard them. Sworn to support the constitution, it would be right for Virginia's representatives to violate it for the purpose of preventing a greater violation by others! Oaths are to be cast off, and the constitution compromised, under pretence or preventing a greater violation of its sacred provisions.

This is worse than the old federal doctrine of implied powers. That never claimed a right to violate the constitution in preventing greater mischiefs and promoting the general welfare. Honesty sought, through the constitution, to make the constitution consistent with its own views. But here we have the new Virginia school, marching right up to the constitution and proposing, deliberately and avowedly, to violate its plain letter and meaning, as a means of avoiding some greater evil, which at last is altogether imaginary. But lest we should be charged with misrepresenting the leader of this new school, we shall give several literal extracts from his speech. He says:

"But though the people of Virginia do entertain the opinion, and have on it mature and long cherished, and I think upon just grounds, that this Government has no constitutional authority to charter a National Bank, the developements of the present year, now in rapid progress, may serve to convince them, that the renewal of the charter of the present Bank, with such modifications and for such a term as experience has shown or shall dictate to be proper, may be the only means which human wisdom can devise, to avert or to correct measures for more unconstitutional, more abhorrent to their principles, in their opinions, and more dangerous and baneful in their consequences. The alternative but too likely to be presented to us, are indeed awful!"

"Awful" indeed must it be for a conscientious man, sworn to support the constitution, to be placed in such a situation as to be obliged to violate it! But what are these "awful alternatives?" Let the orator himself tell. He says he—

"It may soon appear manifest to all the world, that the natural death, or the violent destruction, of the existing Bank, which has been assayed, is done only the precedent to the spawning of another National Bank, constructed on the same general principle, with as large or larger capital, and obnoxious to the same constitutional objections, as the present Bank, with these only of differences, that the mother Bank will be located in New York instead of Philadelphia, and the direction put under the absolute control and domination of the President of the United States."

Now, we should suppose that a conscientious man would feel no embarrassment in this alternative. He would vote against both the new project and the old, thus fulfilling the obligations of his oath, and as far as he was able, saving the constitution from violation! But who contemplated such a New York Bank? Nobody. It is a chimera held up by the Nullifiers to frighten the South into a violation of the constitution, for the benefit of their new ally.

Hear another of the new school arguments to justify a violation of the constitution, and a re-establishment of an unconstitutional Bank. He says—

"The power which the President has exercised to bring it over this league of State Banks is quite as unconstitutional as the incorporation of a National Bank by Congress—indeed, much more plainly so, and far more pernicious; for it is not only an assumption of power not delegated by the constitution, but it is an appropriation of the usurped power to the Executive Department."

Now the President has exercised no power in causing the State Banks to be made depositories of the public revenue, which was not exercised by Washington, the elder Adams, Jefferson, and Madison. The new school has discovered, however, that his exercise of power is more unconstitutional than the Bank, and may be a salve to their consciences for violating their oaths! If the conscientious and conscientious gentlemen had gone one step further, and told us what is the constitutional depository of the public monies, he would have relieved the difficulties of many bewildered men. With him, the Bank of the United States is unconstitutional; the State Bank more unconstitutional; and to trust the public moneys in the hands of individuals before disbursement, would, we presume, be most unconstitutional! What can the President do to satisfy the constitutional notions of these sensitive gentlemen, and save them from the "awful alternative" by voting for a recharter of the Bank, in violation of their oaths? One would suppose that Mr. Leigh would himself propose some constitutional mode of keeping the public deposites before he would think of such "awful alternatives."

Hear another reason for violating the constitution, viz:

"The developements of this year may present yet another and far more vital question to the People—the question, whether and how this Union shall be longer preserved?"

And this is the mode in which, the orator says, this portentious question is to be brought up, viz:

"Let Gentlemen remember the amount of debt due in the western country to the Bank of the United States—let them reflect on the vast proportion of fixed landed capital compared with the active money capital, of that country—and let them ask themselves, whether any people on earth, will or can, reasonably be expected to abide with patience, the sale of their property, of their very dwellings, under the hammer of the auctioneer, when, for want of a sound currency, it must be sacrificed, in order to pay debts due to the Bank of the United States, in which their direct interest as stockholders is comparatively trivial? Whether it be not unwise and cruel to put the patriotism of any people to such a test, events rapidly approaching may serve to show."

The following is his conclusion of that view of the subject viz:

"If it please God to spare me life, and the possession of my faculties, the People of Virginia shall understand all the alternatives likely to be presented to them. They must decide. When the question shall be, whether a vital and permanent change shall be wrought on the fundamental principles of our institutions—whether, in effect, any thing shall be done or omitted, the doing or omission of which shall lead to a revolution—the determination shall not rest on my sole responsibility: it shall rest on that of the sovereign State to which I belong. As a citizen, I may advise, dissuade, oppose; but, in the end, I shall not be able to disever myself from her. I follow her destinies; I stand by her in all events."

Who can misunderstand this man? Who can fail to see a direct connexion between the passage of the Virginia resolutions and his course in the Senate! Who can now help seeing, that the leaders of this new school, though loudly manifesting that the Bank is unconstitutional, are prepared to support it! Who can be blind to the fact, that Mr. Leigh is at last "an avowed Bank advocate, publicly pledged to make it palatable to Virginia." "If it please God to spare me life and the use of my faculties," says he, "the People of Virginia shall understand all the alternatives." And does he not already say, that the "alternatives" are worse and more unconstitutional than the Bank itself? He is then ready to go for the Bank, and only wants an assurance that Virginia will support him. In obtaining that assurance, he is to employ his "life" and "faculties." In fine, his life and faculties are to be devoted to persuading the People of Virginia to sanction, adopt, and support, an unconstitutional Bank, steeped to the core in corruption, lest a worse evil should possibly come upon them! And this was the object and end of the majority in the Legislature, who declared the Bank unconstitutional, and yet refused to instruct their Senators to vote against it!

Will Virginia throw herself into the arms of this new school of moralists and politicians? She will answer in April.

As a proof of the effects of the false valuation of gold, in our present mint standard of coinage, it is stated that the new coinage, though ready for delivery, frequently remains uncalled for until it is wanted for export on the day of the sailing of packets for Europe. The direction of the mint estimate that two millions of American gold will be coined annually hereafter, and all of it, by reason of the false official valuation, be kept out of circulation and sent abroad. According to Mr Gallatin, the premium on American gold coins averaged 5 1-2 per cent. on their nominal value. This estimate was made in 1829.—[Bat. American.

STOLEN MAIL.—The Mail from New Orleans for Boston, of Feb. 19th, is missing, and is supposed to have been stolen in Mass. A lad presented a $1000 U. S. Note at the Branch in Boston last Saturday, which had been, in company with seven others, contained in a letter from New Orleans of the date we have mentioned. The Teller stepped to the house to whom the letter was addressed, and having ascertained that the Note was one of those remitted, returned to the Bank, but the boy had disappeared, and has not yet been found.—Jour Com.

COMMERCIAL.

Sales at the N. Y. Stock Exchange, March 25.

197	shares U. S. Bank,		103 3-4
90	do. N. O. Canal Bank,	99 1-4	99 1-2
50	do. N. O. City Bank,		100
20	do. do.		101 1-4
	(1st April and int.)		

Sales at the N. Y. Stock Exchange, March 26.

50	shares U. S. Bank,	103 3-4	103 5-8
135	do. N. O. Canal Bank,	99	99 1-2
50	do. N. O. City Bank,		101
	(30 days and int.)		

NEW-YORK, March 25.

The transactions this morning consist of 100 bbls. of Pearl Ashes at $4,67, and 150 do. Pots at $4,25. About 50 bales of North Carolina Cotton at 11 3-4 for home use, and 400 bags of St. Domingo Coffee at 10 1-2 cents, cash.

AUGUSTA, March 28.

COTTON.—Since our last report, the same good demand has existed at very full prices. Yesterday, however, there was less anxiety to buy, and some sales were made at rather lower prices. We however make no change in our quotations. Last evening we received Liverpool dates to the 8th of February, showing a dull market, and prices 1-8d. lower, which will no doubt have a tendency to reduce our currency. We quote fair parcels 10 1-4 a 10 1-2, good 10 1-2 a 10 3-4, strictly prime 11 1-2 a 11 3-4.

(*By authority.*)

AN ACT

To extend the limits of the Port of Orleans.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the present Port of Orleans shall be extended from and after the passage of this act to the lower line of the Parish of Jefferson, and three miles down the river Mississippi on the left side of said river from the centre of the square of the city.

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

Approved, March 6, 1834.
(Signed) A. B. ROMAN,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

AN ACT

To authorize the Governor of the State to purchase the work of John James Audebon.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, that the Governor be, and is hereby authorized to purchase one copy of the work of J. J. Audebon, entitled the Birds of America, (from Original Drawings;) said book to be deposited in the public library of the State; and to draw on the Treasury for the price thereof, out of any money not otherwise appropriated; provided, said work be bought from Mr. Audebon himself, or from his agents.

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

Approved March 6th, 1834.
A. B ROMAN,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Austerlitz Hammond, Havre,	Perret & Gally
Brig Moscow, Norris, Baltimore,	L H Cale
Brig Atlas, Thompson, Charleston,	Andrews & Adams
Brig Agenoria, Bigelow, New York,	G Buckhir
Brig Honduras, Hopkins, Boston,	Master
Brig Alexandro, Granados, Havana,	A Baron
Brig Roanoke, Hatch, Liverpool	S Thompson,
Schr Mississippi, Urquhart, Havana,	J A Merle & co

ARRIVED.

Steamer Post Boy, from the Passes. Towed to sea brigs Canada and Union; schrs Joseph and Alerta. Lightened and brought up brigs Phoenix and Vernon; schrs Louisiana and Enzabeth.

Brig Phoenix, Green, from Porto Rico—cargo 4317 bags, 35 casks coffee to A Fisk.

Brig Vernon, Merrill, from Bordeaux—cargo assorted wines, liquors, mdze etc. to T Nicolet & co; J & L Garnier; Bergon, Freres; J Mager; Herrmann & co; P Dupas; V Ricard; J Leblanc; J W Zacharie & co; J M Fortier; V Roumage; Pique & Lebeau; V David; Parvey; J B & F Labatut; A & Z Cavelier; J Vanin & co; L Grandchamp; L Mutz; L G Sassmot; H Morrelly; R A Lefontes; J & J Duramon; A Quertier & Boutin; L Duclaud; A Delpeuch; Delpit; V Routh A Gulet; Carriere & Borduzat; H Bonnabel; Thomas & Soulie, S Thompson.

Schr Louisiana, Doane, from Matamoras to S Thompson: cargo $20,000 specie etc to Newkirk & Olden; Beer & St John; B Goufrey and co; J A Merle & co; G Vance; B B Soulie, S Thompson.

Schr Elizabeth, Murry, from Matamoras—cargo $150,000 specie.

Steamer Bonita, Swain, from Port Gibson and Vicksburg—cargo 843 bales cotton, viz: 47 Tiernan, Cuddy & co; 221 A Fisk Watt & co; 204 W Bogart; 60 J Linton; 18 Wilcox & Fearn; 14 Bullitt, Shipp & co; 4 Wilkinson, McNeill & co; 11 Darr & Frankian. 150 Reynolds, Byrne & co; 87 J Hagan & co, 17 W & J H Leverich: 1 box merdze N W Ricker.—17 Passengers.

MEMORANDA.

Brig Vernon, spoke in lat. 17 25, Feb. 28th, Br. ship Kingston, 14 days from Madeira, for Jamaica.

Cleared at Baltimore for this port, 27th, brig Hope, Gatt.

Hence at Boston, 23d, barque Wm Smith, Blanchard.

Cleared at New York, for this port, 25th Ship Florida; hence at do, barque Silas E Burrows, Wilson.

Cleared at New York for this port, 26th Ship Zazoo and brig Criterion.

Ship Florida, Tracy, sailed from New York for this port on the 26th.

The Austrian frigates with Poles, for New York, sailed fm Gibraltar on the 12th Feb.

ATTENTION MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE COMANY:—Notice is hereby given that an election for nine Directors in this institution, will be held at the office No 57 Canal street, on Saturday, the 19th April, 1834, between the hours of 10 a m and 2 p m. By order of the Commissioners. apr 10—9t

"Office of New Orleans and Carrollton Rail Road Company.

AT an annual election for President, held by the board of Directors of this Company on Wednesday 9th inst. Mr H C Carmack was unanimously elected President. By order of the Board. L F GENERES, april 10 Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LOUISIANA.

NOTICE is hereby given that the second annual meeting of the members of this society, will take place at the government house, on the first Monday of May next, when they are invited to attend. By order. apr 10 E ROUSSEAU, Secretary.

NOTICE.—Those who made purchases at the sale of the property belonging to the estate of the late Joshua Lewis, are requested to call at my office and leave the name of their endorsers. W CHRISTY, april 10 Notary Public.

THE undersigned have entered into copartnership, under the firm of L Girette & Gilly, for a Pharmacy, and hope by unremitting attention, to deserve a share of public patronage. They have established corner of St Ann and Dauphin streets. L GIRETTE, apr 10 LOUIS A GILLY.

10 barrels Alcohol and 6 do Brandy, landing per Steamboat Philadelphia, and for sale by J E LOREILHE, apr 10 corner of Bourbon and Customhouse sts

STORE TO LET, convenient for all kinds of Dry Goods. Apply to J E LOREILHE, apr 10 corner of Bourbon and Customhouse sts

COGNAC BRANDY.

40 half pipes Cognac Brandy, received by the ship Josephine from Bordeaux,—also 200 baskets Annisette, for sale by L G SASSINOT, apr 10 No 90, St Louis street

J. & J. DARRAMON have just received four cases Sewing Silk, entitled to draw back, for sale very cheap. apr 10

REMOVAL.—Benjamin Booth & Co have removed their counting house to No 71 Gravier street, between Magazine and Camp streets. apr 10

PAMPHLET PLAYS.

A Collection of the most esteemed Tragedies, Comedies, Operas and Farces, in the English language, just received and for sale by W McKEAN, apr 10 corner of Camp and Common streets

NOTICE.—The firm of Harrison, Brown and Co in this city, was dissolved on the 1st inst. by the death of Thomas Dance, partner therein. From this date the business will be carried on under the same firm, by the remaining partners, John C Harrison, George A Brown & Charles Cligg, who will liquidate the late concern. apr 10

A MIDDLE aged gentleman, acclimated, versed in the French, English and Spanish languages, perfectly experienced in book keeping and business generally, is desirous of employment either permanently or to bring up a set of books. Reference to J Le Carpentier, B. Z. Canonge, J B Blache, F Dutillet, J Davenport, J B F Maxent, and P Bertus, Esqrs. april 7

AMERICAN THEATRE:
(CAMP-STREET.)

FOR THE BENEFIT OF Mr. SINCLAIR,
And Last appearance, on which occasion the following PHALANX OF TALENT,
Will be brought in requisition,
Mr. Sinclair, Mr. G. H. Barrett, Mr. Hilson, Mrs. Knight, Mrs. G. Barrett, and *Miss Nelson*

THIS EVENING, April 10th,
Will be presented, (for the 2d and last time,) the beautiful Opera of

FRA DIAVOLO
OR THE INN OF TERRACINI.

Music by Auber, with Introductions from Rossini.

Fra Diavolo, - - - - Mr SINCLAIR,
Lord Coslington, - - - Spencer,
Rerlina, - - - - Mrs KNIGHT.

After which, the petit Comedy of
THREE WEEKS AFTER MARRIAGE.

Sir Charles Racket, - - - Mr G H Barrett,
Lady Rackett, - - - Mrs G Barrett

To conclude with O'Keeffe's comic Operatic Farce of the

HIGHLAND REEL

Shelty, - - - - Mr Hilson,
Moggy McGilpin, - - - Miss Nelson.

ON FRIDAY,
Mr. E. FORREST AS WILLIAM TELL.

FOR MADISONVIKLE, 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, ap 11 10 27 Camp st.

FOR HAVANA, (passage only)
The Spanish schooner INTREPIDA, Moro, master, will sail on the 10th inst. For passage, apply to the captain on board, or to GARCIA, BUYO & Co. apr 8 34, St Ann street.

FOR BARCELONA.—The fast sailing ship ADELAIDE, Recoma, master, having her whole cargo engaged, will leave on Tuesday next. For passage only, apply to J PRATT & SON. april 4

FOR BORDEAUX.—The fast sailing French barque BALLOCHAN, Capt. Dufour. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to april 4 HAGAN, NIVEN & Co.

FOR HAVRE.
The ship SARAH PARKER, West, master, can receive 400 bales Cotton or Freight, if immediately applied for to J MAGER. april 2

FOR HAVRE.—The Packet ship CREOLE capt Page, will positively sail on the 20th inst. and can handsomely accommodate a few more cabin passengers. Apply to HAGAN, NIVEN & Co. april 2—4t

FOR BALTIMORE.—The fast sailing coppered and copper fastened brig BOURNE, Benthal, master, is now discharging, and having most of her cargo engaged, will be despatched for the above port without delay. For freight or passage, apply to TIERNAN, CUDDY & Co, april 2 corner of Gravier and Tchoupitoulas sts.

FOR HAVRE.—The fast sailing A 1 ship CONSTELLATION, capt T B Sampson, will have immediate despatch. For Freight of 200 bales or passage for 3 persons, apply to N NICOLET & Co. april 2 No 30 Toulouse street.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE new copper fastened and fast sailing schooner CALLIS, C D Pool; master, stows 1000 barrels, and is ready to take in freight immediately. For terms apply on board opposite Conti street, or to TOURNE & BECKWITH, m 31 No 28 & 29, New Levee

FOR HAVRE.
THE fast sailing A 1 ship Marengo, Capt B Wood; will sail for said port on the 1st of May next. For Freight or passage, apply on board or to F PERRET & GALLY, m 31 59 Toulouse st.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF
TAM O'SHANTER.

This Exhibition will finally close on Sunday evening, April 20th

The POEM will be recited every evening at half past 8 o'clock

53, Camp street.—Admittance, : : : 50 cts. apr 9—1t

NOTICE.—Whereas Martin Blache has applied to me for the cancelling of a special mortgage of six thousand dollars, given by him on the 29th day of July, 1831, before Theodore Seghers, notary public, as Register of wills, in and for the city and parish of New Orleans, on a lot of ground and the buildings thereon, situated in the city of New Orleans, on Rampart street, between Dumaine and St Anne streets, and measuring 30 feet 8 inches front by 150 feet in depth, French measure

These are to give notice to all persons interested therein, to show cause in writing, at the office of the Secretary of State, within ninety days after the last publication hereof, why the special mortgage should not be cancelled, raised and annulled.

Given under my hand and the seal of