THE BEE.

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THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 4, 1835.

LATEST DATES.

Liverpool	March 24	New York	April 18
London	" 23	Washington	" 20
Paris	" 19	Charleston	" 23

The proceedings of the last session of the city council are necessarily postponed. A resolution was past in accordance with the suggestion of the mayor, to grant to the general government the use of Jackson square to build thereon the branch mint; but to retain the use if said mint be not there built; and recover it *should the mint cease operation.*

The proprietor of this journal regrets the appearance of an article on Saturday, reflecting on the city police, and a special committee of the council. To those who know his private opinions and read the remarks which he has himself often made on the French side, it is not necessary to say that that article was completely at variance with them. For the council, he entertains the highest respect; and he believes that the officers and others of the city police merit the esteem of the public.

The writer of the article also confesses that his remarks were hasty; and not founded on personal knowledge.

We have not yet received the information requested from the directors of the Mariners' Church. Why is it withheld?

OUTRAGE.—On last Saturday afternoon, when returning home to his residence in the faubourg St Marigny, Mr Direaut saw in one of the passages to his house, a negro assaulting one of his young slaves. The fellow being a powerful bodied man, Mr Direaut being about 70 years of age and feeble, the latter was obliged to request the interference of a lamplighter. In contending with the lamplighter, the villain drew out a large knife, with which he made several thrusts successfully parried; but in their struggles being forced towards the old gentleman, the negro plunged his knife in him, on the left side as far as the breast. On examination the physicians despaired his life. The assassin has been arrested and imprisoned; and has been formerly committed for theft. He one of the slaves of Mr Casimir Lacoste.

☞ The Secretary of the Society for the Relief of Destitute Orphan Boys, acknowledges with gratitude the receipt yesterday, through the Post Office, of an anonymous letter, enclosing the sum of Sixty Dollars as a contribution for the benefit of the Male Orphan Asylum, from a few young men "fellow boarders."

FOREIGN NEWS.

The mail of Saturday brought later intelligence from Europe, Liverpool to the 24 h of March, and London, 23 d.

The duc de Broglie seems resolved to be actually as well as nominally the premier. The ministry hold their cabinet councils at his house, not as formerly in the palaces or chateaus of Louis Philip. It will be remembered that the treaty of indemnity was ratified under his auspices; that he has always supported the integrity of our claims—and it is asserted that he is now resolved that a law will be passed under his patronage making the necessary appropriations. By that law he and the whole ministry are resolved to abide; and it is expected that a very large majority will be in its favor. The time of tantalizing compromise is past.

The French ministry have been empowered to revive Louis Philip's favorite plan of fortifying Paris—that is of building a line of forts around it. If this is enforced, their unpopularity will be determined at once. Besides, opposition the most decided is expected in the chamber of deputies on the amnesty question, or the trials arising from the political offences which the amnesty would and should have obliviated.

The Peel ministry is gaining more decided favor in the eyes of the people. A bill has been introduced in the house of commons, relative to the marriages of dissenters, which is more comprehensive and complete than might have been presented or passed under a Whig ministry. A resolution has also been introduced relative to tithes in Ireland, to compel the middleman (or medium between the landowner and occupying tenant) to pay the tithe. On both of these questions, the ministers obtained a majority.

It appears that editors of newspapers here are not privileged to express their opinions when inculpatory or condemnatory of any appearing before the public. On Saturday we hazarded some remarks on *Mrs Stone; but on her society* as an actress, not as a woman—in her character before the public on the stage; but no more. If our opinions were incorrect, still they were ours, and we had a right to entertain and express them. Others have equally the right to express theirs in contradiction. But that we should be *required to apologize* for publicly expressing our candid opinion on the public conduct of those who present themselves for public praise or censure, is certainly a stretch of arrogance to which we will never submit. No one has the right to demand satisfaction or explanation in such a case; and no gentleman would assume the power. When our remarks are incorrect, our columns are open to replies.

But we said that Mrs Stone 'from country or craft had volunteered her services' for the benefit of the orphan asylum. We are now pleased to learn that it was *from real charity* as well as courtesy; as evidently appears by her letter declining any reward for those services; and requesting the sum tendered would be considered as 'the widow's mite' for the orphans. Had we received that letter, we would then have cheerfully published it; but as that courtesy was not shown; the error was not our fault.

Yesterday we ascertained that she had volunteered her services before she received an engagement at the theatre. This also proves her sincerity of benevolent purpose; but this we could not assert before we were so informed.

If then we have in the slightest degree wounded the feelings of Mrs Stone, we tender her our sincere regret. She may remember that we alone noticed her before last week, during her present engagement. She may probably be aware that the writer of this had for some time been intimate with her late husband; had written several reviews of his dramas in Philadelphia; was favored with his confidence relative to unproduced plays; and had respected him while living, and honored when dead.

From that intimacy we were fully apprized of the estimable qualities of Mrs Stone as a wife and mother. It cannot therefore be supposed for a moment, that our remarks were intended to be personal. They were called forth solely by her hasty panegyrists, who had censured us for wilful neglect of her extraordinary professional merits. We are aware that as an actress she possesses qualifications of a reputable grade; and if it be permitted, we believe that from what we have been informed here and elsewhere, she is amiable as a woman, affectionate as a mother, and pleasing as a friend.

Some of the Grecian sages had so saturnine an idea of what is termed friendship, or took so satirical a view of the interested intimacies of life, as to advise that men should live with their friends, as apprehending their enmity hereafter; and with their enemies as if they would one day become their friends. Many in their chagrin are tempted to adopt this maxim, from the ingratitudes they experience.

We would add an additional aphorism on this topic. The friendship that is lost for a trifle, is but worth that trifle.

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.—As far as returns have yet been received, the result is, for the House of Delegates, 25 Administration, and 15 Opposition. The Richmond Enquirer says that the Administration party are carrying all before them in the Western part of the State.

MEXICO.

Office of the War and Marine Department.
CENTRAL SECTION.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.—To-day at 9 a. m. I received the communications sent to me by D. Juan Alvarez; and with them the inclosed plan which he has formally published—he has thrown off the mask, and what we suspected is now publicly avowed. The Southern parts which were deceived by the specious pretexts which sprung from his disordered imagination; and which are not the result of his own private conviction, will soon with himself, be punished, and made to feel the power of the laws and of government. Of that, there is not the least doubt. The people who at all times have always followed the path of order & reason, will give again a new proof of their sound judgment and of their true patriotism. To that end I am with all possible despatch collecting at head quarters all disposable forces; and will regularly inform your Excellency of all my manœuvres, so that you may transmit them, with the present, to his Excellency the President *pro. temp.*
God and Liberty. Chilpancingo, 29 March 1835.
NICOLAS BRAVO.
His Excellency the Secretary of War and of the Navy.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT.
Int. Office of the Secretary of State.
INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.
CIRCULAR.

Sir—The country had hardly begun to recover from the heavy calamities which it suffered not long ago; and the government had attempted by all means, to quiet all minds, to regenerate all hopes, when an evil genius lurking in the steep mountains of the South of Mexico, attempts again to plunge us into that dreadful abyss from which we had happily emerged. He appears again impelled by that malignant star, which from the period of our independence seems destined to control all the acts of his public life. He comes to reestablish the reign of terror, stamped indelibly on the minds of all the friends of humanity. In spite of the prosperous state which the republic now enjoys; in scorn of the peace and harmony which revive industry, and which are the most ardent wishes of all *good citizens, this evil genius, this same instigator of all* those insurrections which created anarchy, appears again proclaiming principles subversive of the public welfare.

Nothing but the most unruly passions, the blindness of a narrow party spirit, and the unquenchable thirst of criminal ambition, have induced him, (at this time of internal peace) to unfurl again the bloody standards of civil war. And what does he proclaim! The good sense of the nation, the acuteness which has always distinguished the Mexican people, will justify the government for drawing, but in faded colors, the horrid picture of all the evils which this infamous chieftain is about to inflict on the republic. The language of governments must always be of a measured tone; free from private recriminations and worthy the rulers of nations. But if the disastrous times which he attempts to reproduce have left in our minds such deep and painful recollections, no wonder if in this instance the government called by the people's voice to watch over its destinies, should swerve from those principles.

Twelve months have not elapsed since the republic was threatened with complete destruction; all the social ties were rent asunder and public sympathy destroyed. The eternal basis on which rest the public morals, the source of liberal legislation and even of those principles which govern the most uncivilized savages, religion had disappeared from among us. Science and virtue were proscribed in these fatal times. The patriot was cast into dungeons, or exiled, or condemned to share the fate of the vilest criminals. Private property was forcibly plundered under pretence that the owners were indirectly abetting the party opposite to the self appointed government. The jails, the barracks, the cells of the inquisition, of that monstrous and execrated institution, were crowded with fathers of families torn from the bosom of their wives, from their unprotected children; there were promiscuously mixed together innocence and crime; there, in the filthy corner of a pestilential dungeon, the gentleman used to all the luxuries of life had to contend against all the miseries of physical wretchedness and moral degradation. In these ever to be lamented times we have seen the rich metropolis of the republic converted in very few days into a large jail containing thousands of Mexican citizens; and all this happened when our unfortunate country was visited by that dreadful scourge, the Asiatic cholera, which was daily carrying off thousands of victims. At the horrid sight of our devoted city the cruelty of the most bloodthirsty tyrants would have relented, but no so with our rulers.... They delighted in the miseries they inflicted; powerful auxiliaries to the mortal pestilence which was destroying our population, they strove to fill up the measure of human calamities.

When at length their triumph throughout the republic was complete, it might have been expected that they would endeavour to heal the wounds they had inflicted and to alleviate the public distresses; but no! again (and if possible with increased fury) they commenced their satanic work of physical and moral persecution, under cover of the laws passed by a legislature submitted to their will; they concentrated all their attacks on that last consolation of christians. Religion was assailed in its most essential tenets; the Ministers of the Mexican church, who were *all* celebrated by their exemplary life, and *some* entitled to the national gratitude for their ardent and enlightened patriotism were all forced from their dioceses; because they would not agree to what was contrary to their duty and their conscience. The properties assigned to the support of establishments endowed by Mexican charity, were a prey to those immoral chiefs of unruly demagogues. The most ancient and respected customs of the country were treated with scorn and contempt, by these very same men who called themselves our Legislators. And now they have the impudence to pretend again to pollute our legislative halls with their presence; to rule over the destinies of the republic.

The actual government established by the free will of the people—A government which ever since it has been at the helm of the State has never committed an act it would recall; an act not in perfect consonance with its liberal principles; the government confiding in the enlightened patriotism of the people cannot for a moment *believe that there shall be one single individual* who would countenance the revolt planned in the South. Public opinion is enlisted on our side, and we have power and strength enough to enforce the respect due to the laws. Moreover this is not a proper time to attempt the subversion of public order, especially with such a plan as the one they have published. The recollection of all *the horrors* of past times is yet too fresh in our memory; the present administration for as too great a contrast with them, not to expect that the sudden burst of public opinion will baffle all their attempts to disturb the public peace.

Government needs not point to your Excellency the stupidity with which they attempt to cast some odium on the name of the man to whom our country is indebted for its present peace and tranquility. The unsullied fame of our president shines with more refulgency by being assailed by such men who cannot produce in the whole of their political life, a single noble trait on record.

The attentive observer who has studied the rise and the march of our revolutions, who has detected what constituted their supports, must be convinced how little the events which have convulsed the South of Mexico had influenced their termination. Separated by its topographical situation from the civilized districts of the republic, almost without any intercourse with them, the South was the only place where *inaccessible mountains* could afford a refuge to those restless enemies of the popular government. The sounty population of this part of the republic who have had the misfortune to be misled, cannot propagate their incendiary doctrines, condemned as they are to remain in the only climate they are used to.

For all these motives, the president pro tempore trusts that the public peace shall not be further disturbed; but if contrary to these well grounded expectations, any attempt at revolt should be made within the limits of your Excellency's government, your well known patriotism and activity will adopt all the means which the laws place in your hands to crush immediately any such *attempts, and* to preserve the inestimable blessings of peace which the republic now enjoys. God and Liberty.
Mexico March 31, 1835.
GUTIEREZ ESTRADA.

To their Excellencies the Governors of the States and political chiefs of territories.

Supplement to the DIARIO of the government of the United States of Mexico.

No 49.

Reaction against the national plan of Cuernavaca.

Don Juan Alvarez has transmitted to the supreme *government the documents following. It is long since* we first received information deserving credit that the partisans of anarchy were endeavouring to disturb the public peace in the southern part of the state of Mexico; exposing Alvarez, and inducing him to put himself at the head of the revolution. Government knew his evil intentions; and had *possession of convincing proofs of the* perversity of his principles. But always undeviating from the path of the generous policy it has adopted; and wishing not to afford the least pretence of being accused of persecuting any man, government left that unhappy man to come to himself, and to meditate upon all the distresses he was about to bring upon his *country. Such a* generosity he repaid by the blackest perfidy. He again, with the torches of discord, has spread conflagration in the devoted southern part of Mexico.—He has adopted and published a plan (which I send you from this metropole) a plan which tends to the destruction of all that was instituded by the free will of the *people; and to* enslave the nation in that degrading bondage once imposed upon it by the demagogues. A plan which tends to the dissolution of our revered national congress, of the Legislature and state authorities; a plan which tends to hurl from the presidential chair the illustrious General D. Antonio Lopes de Santa Anna, the favorite of the people, and to seat in it the same D Valentin Gomez Farias, who used to proscribe and exile our citizens to cast them into dungeons without offences or trials; to oppress innocence; and who would not let the nation enjoy the blessings of internal peace and domestic comforts.

By the plan of Texas, our venerable bishops must again be exiled; our respected ministers of gospel must again be submitted to the contempt of the unprincipled rabble; the accursed laws on eclesiastical reforms which public opinion has condemned, will again be enforced; and our holy religion, the sheet anchor of all the hopes of Mexicans, will forever disappear from the country. By this same plan private property would be plundered; the army which has covered the nation with glory, would be disbanded; and ultimately, this plan of Texas would restore the same order of things and the same men as in 1833, in other words consummate the ruin of the nation. But the people know their interests and will protect them. Government knows its duties; and relying on the public opinion it will preserve our religion, our liberty and our laws.

OFFICE OF THE WAR & MARINE DEPARTMENT.

CENTRAL SECTION—FEDERAL SOUTHERN DIVISION.

In *my political career having always been used to* speak openly, I hasten to inform you that I have this day approved of the following plan, and joined in it. Inclosed you will find said plan.

My profession of soldier could not, I believe, divest me of the character of citizen, of a citizen free to think and to act in conformity with the *dictates of his conscience.* I dont consider myself as having taken arms against a legitimate and constitutional government. General Santa Anna has involved the nation in a labyrinth of difficulties, from which we must free it, or perish in the attempt. The violence of his acts has left the republic without supreme legitimate authorities; *and such enormities* perpetrated by main force cannot longer be countenanced in a community of free men.

And now they would invoke principles and duties which themselves have not respected! I am indeed out of the question; but it must be remembered that all the highest public *offices are held by revolucionists,* certainly I mean those of Cuernavaca.

Please, sir, communicate to his Excellency General D. Miguel Barragan, this and the inclosed document; and assure him that the only object I have in view is to recover our national rights and to put an end to the disastrous influence exercised by General Santa Anna on men and circumstances.
God, Liberty and Confederation, Texca, 23d March 1835.
J. ALVAREZ.
Brigadier General D. Jose MARIA FORNEL.

PLAN.

Art. 1. The right of General D. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna to govern the republic, as its President, is not recognized, until he shall have justified himself before competent judges, acting beyond the sphere of the influence of his army, for having prevented the representatives of the nation from exercising their functions.

Art. 2. The authorities of the federation and of the states, whose time of employement has not as yet expired, and who were removed in consequence of the tumults and commotions consequent upon the plan of Cuernavaca, shall be restored.

Art. 3. The governors and legislatures, whose time of service has already expired, shal resume their functions, but *only till such period as their respective states, in conformity* to their constitutions, shall elect individuals to supply their places.

Art. 4. In conformity with the above, all states and territories remain free from the oppression of General Santa Anna and the anticonstitutional government which he has organized in Mexico, and they will proceed to the election of deputies and senators of the general congress, taking care that such elections do not result from the influence of factions.

Art. 5. All the past shall be buried in absolute oblivion, and no one shall be charged with offences committed in consequence of the political dissensions, which have agitated the republic from the *period of the independence* until this date.

Art. 6. This amnesty does not include General D. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, who is to be tried for having impeded the general congress in the exercise of their attributes; nor his ministers, who remain responsible for all the official communications contrary to the constitution and laws, which they may have authorized.

Art. 7. All civic and military officers, who have been deprived of their employments in consequence of differences of opinion shall be restored, provided the revolutions in which they have taken part, shall not have had for their object to attack the political independence of the republic.

Art. 8. The body of the army, detached and retired officers shall have the enjoyments of their rights, as justice, and the utility of the services rendered the nation require.

Art. 9 As the triumph of this plan will, without doubt be that of the constitution and of principles, and as on its adoption depends the establishment of a solid and permanent peace; services rendered in its favor shall be rewarded, while all persons who shall oppose the same will be held *responsible.*

(Signed), J. ALVAREZ.
MANUEL PRIMO TAPIA, secretary.
Texca, 23d March, 1835.

OFFICE OF THE WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENT.

CENTRAL SECTION.

I have the honor to transmit to you four copies of the supplement to the *Diario del Gobierno* in which is inserted the plan in favor of which D. Juan Alvarez, in Texca has declared himself.

This plan being calculated to regenerate all the calamities which have distressed the nation in 1833, it is useless to make any comment on such a document which none will draw on its authors the indignation of the people. Every one knows by a long and dear bought of experience there are some men who never invoked Liberty but to make themselves tyrants, who never asserted the rights of but by robbery, proscription and murder. Public opinion will inflict justice on them; their crimes have sealed their fate; the nation knows and abhors them.

Besides the inclosed documents which you will receive I am ordered by His Excellency the President *pro tempore* to recommend you to watch with the greatest vigilance, *and to prevent or repress all the attempts of those traitors.*

The firm and unshaken resolution of government being at all hazards, to maintain the peace and the laws against all attacks, you will endeavour by all possible means to promote the success of this truly national resolution.

With sentiments of esteem and respect. God and Liberty.
Mexico, March 30 1835.
FORNEL.

To be circulated amongst the Principal and General Commandants.

True copies.—Mexico March 30 1835.
J. L. LELAZGUEZ DE LEON.

LONDON, March 21, 12 o'clock:

No news of importance has arrived to day from abroad, the letters from Paris of Thursday's date being without interest, and the prices of the Funds in that market not having experienced any fluctuations of consequence.

The consol market is firm at 93 1-2 buyers for the Account, and in the Foreign Market most of the securities have materially improved.

UNITED STATES AND FRANCE.

Paris dates are to the evening of the 19th inclusive. The Correspondent of the London Times says the state of the American question seems tolerably secure. It was expected that the report of the committee would be presented on Saturday (march 21,) and that the discussion would be brought on next week. An amendment on the motion for the adoption of the report, which is understood to recommend the simple and unconditional recognition of the treaty will suggest that the whole question be opened, that rigorous investigation of the claims be entered into, and that nothing more be paid than such investigation shall show to be due. It is expected however, that the ministers, with the aid of those earnest remonstrances, which daily arrive from all the great commercial towns of the kingdom will be able to command a majority of upwards of 100 in favor *of the simple adoption of the report and legislative sanction of the treaty.*

The London Standard of March 20th, contains the following article upon this subject:—

The commission of the Chamber of Deputies, appointed to examine the project of law for granting twenty-five millions of francs to the Government of the U. States, has terminated its labors, and the report will be presented on Monday or Tuesday next. The debate will then begin. The report will advise that the grant be made to the extent demanded. Much will depend on the nature of the intelligence received at this particular crisis from America in France; if it be hostile, the Chambers will in all probability, refuse to confirm the report. Letters were in Paris from Toulon of 12th, stating that the Ramier steam boat which had put into Port Mahon on her way from Algiers, had noticed no vessels on the coast of Minorca but an American man of war, a frigate and a cutter, which were closely watched by the French frigate La Bellona. The naval force of the U. States in the Mediterranean consists only of—the Delaware, a ship of the line, 94 guns; the Potomac, frigate of 90 guns; the John Adams, a ship's sloop of 24 guns, and the Shark, a schooner of 8 guns. It is said, however, that the Etats Unis, (a frigate,) the Constitution, (a frigate), and the Peacock, (a ship's sloop), are expected daily to join them.

PROSPERITY OF ILLINOIS.—The Alton, Illinois, Spectator describes that state as being in a highly prosperous condition. It says—

We have never witnessed so brisk an opening of the season as this spring has presented. On an average we have three or four boats up and down every day, and one day during the past week no less than eight steamers of large size arrived and departed from our wharves. Goods beyond the possibility of accommodation are poured in upon this point and yet the supply can scarcely keep up with the demand. Mechanics are flocking here in throngs, and yet *the call for more is unceasing.* Near a dozen warehouses and stores of the largest description are under contract, besides shops and dwelling houses to probably four times that number; still there is little prospect of a sufficient number being erected even for present use, and building is only limited by want of hands and the high price of lots.

The Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad is said to be in a course of vigorous prosecution. Its friends indulge the hope that by the 1st of December next, 25 or 30 miles will be in a condition to be travelled by locomotives.

According to a Washington correspondent of the Portland Advertiser, the Library of the Capitol contains about *twenty* five thousand volumes. The room is ninety two feet long, thirty four wide, and thirty six high. It is considered the most beautiful room in the Capitol. It is carpeted, furnished with tables, prints, medals, etc. In the library are a bust of Jefferson, in marble, another in the same of Lafayette, a plaster bust of Gen Jackson,—and an authentic portrait of *Columbus presented by Mr. Barnet, our late Minister to* Spain.

I saw yesterday a picture of Miss Martineau, by our American painter, RAND, which excites some attention in London. Mr R is up to his lips in success as a portrait painter, and seems in a fair way to realize a fortune—a thing *he was not in a way to do, when I knew him in America.* Every one who was acquainted with Rand, must have been struck with his original and inventive mind, and will be pleased to see that he is turning it to account. The following notice from the Court Journal is written by Lady Charlotte Bury—

"An extraordinary work is speedily coming out by a very extraordinary man, entitled 'The Philosophy of Painting.' Unlike many titles, this one truly and distinctly designates the matter of which it professes to treat; how far the theory may meet with general approbation, can alone be proved by the result; but the work is original, and proceeds from a deep-thinking and unprejudiced mind. Mr Rand (the author) *is by birth an American; by profession a painter.* In mind and manners, gentle and unpresuming, yet not without consciousness of power which is absolutely necessary to the achievement of any great undertaking. The evil days are gone by when the name of an American was cruelly and unjustly held in disrepute by the mother land. But Washington Irving, Bryant, and Cooper, have planted a standard of renown on the field of literature, as Newton and Leslie have done on that of the arts, which may not be cast down, and it only remains for a host of followers to enlist under the same banners, in order to obtain the same success."—[N Y Mirror.

WASHINGTON, April 18.

Statement of Imports and Exports of Specie from 1st January, 1835, to 31st March, as per returns received at the Treasury Department, to the 17th April.

Imports.

Gold	$711,797	
Silver,	2,819,379	3,531,176
Exports.		
Gold,	$262,408	
Silver,	548,762	811,170
Balance—Excess of Imports,		$2,719,706

Imports of Specie into New York on the 6th and 7th of April inst.

Gold,	$95,065	
Silver,	195,481	
		$290,546

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, April 18, 1835.

COTTON.—There has been a fair demand since our last and prices supported. The sales amount to 2600 bales, of which 1700 were *Upland at 16 to 19 cents; 600* Florida at 17 1-2 to 19 1-2; 250 Mobile 17 1-2 to 19 1-2; 250 Mobile 17 1-2 to 21, and 160 New Orleans at 17 to 20 cents.

LEAD—A lot of 1,000 pigs New Orleans, and all in market, was disposed of at 6 3 4 cents 6 mos.

MOLASSES—Prices of all kinds have further advanced the supplies not being equal to the demand. In our last we noticed a sale of 500 hhds Matanzas at 26 1-2 cts, and none of this description now remains in the importer's hands—sales were made from second hands at an advance on that price. The last cargo sale of New Orleans was at 32 cts, 6 mos. A parcel of good Porto Rico obtained 34 cents.

SUGAR—Prices of all kinds are fully maintained. The transactions throughout the week include between 7 and 800 boxes Cuba brown, at 9 1-4 to 9 1-2; 2 to to 300 bxs do, white, at 11 to 11 1-4 cts; 4 to 500 hhds Porto Rico, at 8 to 9; 200 brls do at 8 1-4 to 9 cents; and 5 to 600 hhds New Orleans, at 7 1-4 to 7 1-2 cents.

By the George Washington at New-York.

Extract of a letter received in Charleston dated

LIVERPOOL, March 23.

The good demand for Cotton noticed in our last advices of 17th inst. has continued to the days at times the market has enjoyed the simultaneous buying of the Trade, Exporters and Speculators, who have each shown a disposition to purchase freely, and at last week's currency would have extended their operations. The whole weekly return of sales ending on Friday night, shewed the transactions at 29,450 bales and a general advance of 1-2d. per lb. were reported on all descriptions of Americans.

Of the above Exports took 2300 bales, about half of which consisted of Surats, the remainder chiefly of the middling and fair sorts of American, and it may be remarked that shippers now generally appear to purchase qualities which heretofore have been pronounced too low for their consumption. Speculators have also given preference to the middling classes of American Cotton, of which their purchases extend to nearly 6000 bales.

Our supplies continue on a moderate scale, which has its effect upon the market at a period of activity, some holders have consequently offered their stocks less freely; a general impression however prevails that the great accumulation of Cotton at the different shipping ports, will forward almost at the same time, and that our market will not sustain itself under such a supply, and whilst this opinion prevails, we cannot look for any material improvement upon our present currency. Mobiles command the preference from our *fine* spinners, a small lot of *very prime* has been sold as high as 12 1-4d. per lb.; it should be remarked however, that not more than 200 bales realised over 11 1 2d could be found in our market, and that the quantity worth 11d and up to 11 1-2d is comparatively trifling.

The total increased in the year's supply apply appears so far, to be 59,116 bales over same period of 1834, and the excess *from the United States 38,142 bales; this feature in* conjunction with the fact of your accumulating stocks, still causes our consumers to doubt the reports of the extent of last years growth.

The sales on Saturday were were 4,000 bales at the above advance, but today the business is returned at 10,000 bales, and though no further rise is admitted by the brokers, another 1 8d. per lb. has been gained, and we think the extensive improvement since this day week is not less than 3 8d. per lb. The Manchester dealers are the chief operators today.

Stock March 23, 1834,	189,448
" " " 1835,	151,205

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

LIVERPOOL, March 23.

The Cotton market to-day has been in an animated state. About 12,000 bales have been sold, including 4,000 to speculators and 1,500 for export, and prices are advanced 1 8d with a healthy tone prevailing.

From the Liverpool Standard, March 23.

The sales of Cotton on Saturday were 4,000 bags, at steady prices. To-day there has been an extensive demand; and 12,000 bales sold, at 1 4d per lb advance on Brazil, and 1-8d in other kinds. Speculators have brought 2,000 bales, and exporters 6000.

☞ We would remind the public that the subscription books to the capital Stock of the Carrollton Bank open today at the office of the Atlantic Insurance Company, in Canal street, five dollars per share are to be paid on subscribing. From the favorable tenor of the charter we have no doubt, that the whole will be speedily subscribed for, particularly as the stocks of all our other Banks are daily rising above their par value.

TO PRINTERS—Two steady compositors will be employed at this office, on the newspaper.
may 4

NOTICE—In conformity to the fourth section of the law 1813 establishing the renewal of one half of the police jury, every year, the inhabitants of the city and parish of New Orleans, within the limits of the 2d, 3d, 6th & 8th wards, and the District of the Bonhomie on the other side of the river from Canal Bernoudy to Dessalle's plantation, *are informed that on Monday the 11th of May* next an election of one member for each of the wards above mentioned, will be held to-wit:

For the 2d ward, to replace Mr. Lt. Millaudon, at Messrs. Lamotine, Chartres street, under the direction of Messrs Jean Lamothe and Joseph Chevron.

For the 3d ward, to replace Mr J B Vigné, at Mr John Davis, Orleans street, under the direction of Messrs Fis. Lafargue and Joseph Collin.

For the 6th ward, to replace Mr J B Plauché, at the house of judge Shaumburg, Gravier street, under the direction of Judge Shaumburgh.

For the 8th ward, to replace Mr B Beauregard, at Mr Bowman, under the direction of Messrs Jos Laurant, & Balthazard Plauché.

Votes, in conformity to law, will be received from 9 o'clock, A. M, until 3 o'clock P. M.
may 4 Chs. MAURIAN, judge

OIL—150 baskets Olive Oil, clarified, for sale by
JOS. BARTHET,
may 4—3t No. 30, Toulouse street.

FOUND—A Dog, white body, with black spots, with a collar round the neck, and no other mark, was found about 15 days ago. The owner is requested to call at *the corner of St. Philippe and Dauphine, prove his property,* and pay the expenses. may 4—1

A CARD—Owners of properties liable to tax and which are situated between St Julia, (continuance of Esplanade) Remparts to Canal, following Canal to Robertson street, in the precincts of the city, from the ice to Griffon's limits, and from the bayou road following Plauché street, in faubourg Trémé, to said St Julia street, are informed that the tableau of the valuation of their properties is deposited at the office of Mr Vinfquin, near the new jails, corner of St Peter and Trémé, for 10 days from 9 A M to noon, and from 3 to 6 P M, to be by them inspected.
Jh. PERALTA,
may 4 A. J. ATOCHA.

J MANGIN.
LOCK AND BLACKSMITH,

HAS the honor to inform the publicand his friends in particular that he has just moved his establishment to Jefferson street, No. 19. He shall continue as heretofore to execute with the greatest care and dispatch, all kinds of commands relative to his trade. may 4

STATE OF LOUISIANA—First Judicial District Court.—No. 12362—Nathaniel M Ricker vs. his creditors.—The cession of the petitioner's property having been accepted for the benefit of his creditors take place at the office of H B Cenas Esq. notary public, on Thursday the 4th of June next, at 10 oclock A. M. for the purpose of deliberating on the affairs of said petitioner, and in the mean time all judicial proceedings against the person and property of said petitioner are stayed. O. P. Jackson Esq., is appointed to represent the absent creditors. By order of the Hon. Charles Watts, judge of the said court, this second day of May in the year of our Lord 1835.
may 4 JNO. L. LEWIS, clerk

SHERIFF'S SALE.—First Judicial District Court.—The Consolidated Association of the Planters of Louisiana vs. Antoine Foucher, Jr.—By virtue of an order of seizure and sale to me directed by the honorable the first judicial district court of Louisiana, I will expose to public sale, on the plantation of said Antoine Foucher, jr. on the right bank of the river Mississippi, at about three miles above the city of New Orleans, on the 30th of May next, at 11 o'clock A. M. the following slaves, to wit:

Eggy, aged 22 years,
Charlotte, aged 55 years, with her two children Becky and Eugine,
William, aged 15 years,
Louisa, 18 do.
Isam, 13 do.
Winny, 35 do.
Jesse, 19 do.
Abraham, 35 do.
Frederick, 40 do.
Hampton, 25 do.
Mary, 22 do, with her child Tabby,
Minty, ——— and her child Cezar,
Nedd, aged 40 years; Ann, aged ———

Conditions for the Slaves, in all March 1836, with endorsed notes to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of the creditors of said Antoine Foucher, Jr.

Immediately after, I will proceed to sell a tract of land also seized in the above suit, situated in this Parish, in the Barratoria District, on the River Ouacha, the contents and description whereof will more particularly be given on the day of sale

The conditions of the sale of said tract of land, are one-tenth cash, and the balance in 1, 2 and 3 years in three equal instalments.

And also, some Iron Chains, Kettles, &c.

Terms of moveable effects, cash.
CH. CHARBONNET, Jr. sheriff.
Parish of Jefferson, April 22, 1835. may 4

EXCHANGE on New York, for sale by
may 2 T NICOLET & Co. 26 Bienville st

JOHN CROSBY has removed from No. 16, Custom House street, No. 38, Camp street. may 2

LARD & CORN.—870 sacks white corn in fine order, 220 kegs superior leaf lard, just received and for sale by apr 28 G DORSEY, 38 new levee.

WINDOW GLASS.—120 boxes 8 by 10, 10 by 12, and 12 by 16, just received and for sale by
apr 28 G DORSEY, 38 new levee

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Barque Yzabella, Berza, Matanzas,	R Groning & co
Ship Eagle, Saul, Boston,	J A Merle & co
Ship Palestine, Littlefield, Liverpool,	P J Tricou Master
Schr Mary & Frances, Anderson, Tuspan,	D Marston
Schr Arab, Hackill, Tuspan,	F Tie Master
Schr Cora, Hernandez, Campeachy,	
Sloop Phoenix, Spear, New London,	
Schr *Mexicano el Tuspan*, Sanches, Tuspan,	S Fernandez
Schr Sarah, Midrum, Mobile,	Tourne & Beckwith
Shr Talmaulpas, Mingle, Matagorda,	S Thompson
Schr Bee, Hull, Tampico,	Garcia, Buyo & co

ARRIVED.

Towboat Lexington, Pinager, from the English, brought up brig William, schrs North Branch and Rubicon—reports three brigs and a topsail schooner above Turn.

Brig William, Curtiss, from New York, to the master—cargo: hay, mdze, liquors, paving stone, &c. to J Minturn, the master and others.

Schr North Branch, Champlin, from Mobile, in ballast.

Schr Rubicon, Collier, 14 days from St Jago de Cuba—cargo: 800 bags coffee to A Fisk; 1 do and box sweatmeats to order.

Steamer Black Hawk, Hoffman, from Opelousas—cargo, 101 bales cotton, 17 hhds sugar, Miramond, O'Dwyer & co; 100 hides, 1000 hams, Lastrapes & Desmare.

Steamer Semaphore, Hunt, from Opelousas—79 hhds sugar, 6 bales cotton, 2 lots hams, 235 hides.

Steamer Samson, Aiter, from Cincinnati—cargo 77 hhds 3 casks hams; 275 sheep; 36 half bbls eggs; 160 bbls whiskey; 2129 kegs 1 bbl 6 half do lard; 232 bbls pork; 82 half bbls pork; 82 hf bbls beef, &c.

10 Flat Boats from Tennessee and Alabama, with about 3100 bales cotton.

Steamer Ouchita, McGuire, from Red River—cargo 675 bales cotton, 98 hides, 24 packs skins, 6 packs pelteries, 35 bear skins, 1 box tongues.

Steamer Paragon, Streck, from Fields mills—cargo 62 hds 13 bbls sugar, 9 do molasses, 6 bales moss, 22 bales cotton, 14 packs skins, &c.

Steamer Splendid, James, from Cincinnati—cargo 1006 bbls pork, 2 hhds meal, 192 bbls bacon, 15 bbls oil, 204 pcs bagging, 474 kegs lard, 22 hf bbls beef, 65 doz chickens, 100 bbls whiskey, 10 doz turkeys, &c.

Steamer Freedom, Clarke, cargo-cotton, bacon, whiskey, mdze, 1 horse and gig—78 passengers.

Steamer Orleans, Richardson, from Louisville—cargo cotton, oil, tobacco, deer-skins, bagging, whiskey, corn, meal, bacon, 68 head cattle and 3 horses.

Steamer Majestic, Swan, from St Louis—cargo pigs lead, furs, lard, oil, tobacco, corn, oats, flour, bar lead and sundries.

MEMORANDA.

Hence at New York, April 17, ship Louisville, Palmer.

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

Hence at Liverpool, March 20th, the Mount Zion, Swanton; sailed for this port, 20th, the Cavalier, Fogg.

Hence at New York, 18th ult, the Louisiana, Marsden; sailed the Fatcher, Frink, and the brig Gauze

Hence at Bordeaux, 7th March, ship Talma.

Brig Choctaw, Archer, was spoken on the 7th April, off the Tortugas.

Up at Marseilles for this port, Feb. 17, ship Dublin packet, to sail next day. Sailed 17th, ship Carolina, Augusta, Libby.

Up at New York for this port, brig Exchange, Carr, to sail soon.

(By Authority.)

AN ACT

To apportion the Land Tax between the Parishes of Ouachita and Carroll.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened, That, of the amount of Land Tax heretofore paid by the Parish of Ouachita, one hundred dollars, shall, hereafter be levied upon, and paid by the Parish of Carroll, and that the same amount be deducted from the Land-Tax heretofore paid by the Parish of Ouachita.

Section 2. Be it further enacted etc, That the Land Tax, so imposed upon the Parish of Carroll, shall be assessed, collected and paid unto the State Treasurer, in the same manner, and at the same time with the other State tax of the said Parish.

ALCEE LABRANCHE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
C. DERBIGNY,
President of the Senate,
Approved March 25, 1835.
E. D. WHITE,
Governor of the State of Louisiana

AN ACT

To amend the Charter of Western Marine and Fire Insurance Company.

Section 1. Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in general assembly convened, That the ninth restriction in the charter of the Western Marine and Fire Insurance Company, approved March twenty seventh, one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, be and the same is hereby amended, so as to authorize said Company to employ their surplus funds, in dealing in exchange, or in such notes and bills as the