# THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY, BY JEROME BAYON.

STATE PRINTER.

"THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED."

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 14, 1834.


*FOR GOVERNOR:*

## J. B. DAWSON.

*SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT:*

## B. MARIGNY.

The old board of council-men closed their useful labors on Saturday evening last. No board have been more sensibly alive to the interests of their fellow-citizens than this one, or have accomplished more good. It is therefore with pleasure that we find many of them retained, and the pain we feel at the loss of others is somewhat relieved by the conviction that their places are well filled in the persons of their successors.

Mr. James Saul, late alderman of the first ward, in particular, is entitled to the warm thanks and sincere commendations of his fellow-citizens. This gentleman, by his bland and insinuating manners, as well as by his hearty devotion to the best interests of the city, has contributed greatly to the happy results, we feel so much pleasure in noticing. It may be mentioned, as illustrative of the high sense in which he was held by his colleagues, and as an evidence of the weight attached to his judgment, that no measure proposed by him was negatived by them.

As chairman of the finance committee, although his motives were at one time impugned and the correctness of his course questioned, yet his opponents have seen cause to change their opinions and to be the loudest in rendering him the public meed of praise to which he is so justly entitled.—A singular proof, that justice will follow a high-minded honorable course, dictated by a sense of duty and a desire to advance the public weal.

We understand that on Friday night last, a young man by the name of KELLY, in a fit of passion cut the throat of his wife with a razor. Immediately after, believing her dead he cut his own with the same instrument. The wife was not dead on Saturday morning last, and hopes were then entertained of her recovery. We have been unable to obtain any further particulars.

SHIPWRECK—British brig Robt. Russell, from New Orleans, for Liverpool, was lost on Sand Key, 1st March—cargo will be saved—part of it had arrived at Nassau N. P. on the 15th.

It was one of the mad delusions of ancient times, and had its votaries like other wild chimeras of the brain, that there was a secret or hidden connection between the moral and terrestrial world, and that the actions of mankind, good or bad, were regulated thereby; and hence arose the notion of a controlling planetary influence. If this age of genuine science were disposed to adopt this absurd hypothesis, it would naturally suggest itself to their minds, that a bad planet, if not a score of them, were now raging in our meridian, dispelling a baleful and blasting influence upon the morals of our people; and they would naturally conclude therefrom, that all the acts of violence and bloodshed that have transpired, were properly to be referred to this cause.—But, unfortunately for the character of our law-makers, or rather our law-executors, none exist so credulous as to put the least faith in this exploded dogma of past delusion, and they must, and will be made answerable, if not to ourselves, to our neighbors as far as their reputations are concerned, for the frequent recurrence of crimes. It is very obvious, altho' we are aware that our city has been slandered in this particular, that there is not more depravity in it than in other places of the same size where there is a constant influx of strangers, especially when it is taken into consideration that the strong arm of the law does not here punish every infraction of order, as elsewhere; but that on the contrary, grave offences daily go unpunished, or their punishment is protracted and deferred for a dangerous time. The real cause, disguise it as one may, is not that there is a radical defect in our criminal law, (for it is the same as that of our sister states where order and tranquillity are preserved,) but a defect in the execution. The penalty for crimes is sufficiently severe and onerous among us, but its certainty is too much involved in doubt, and too likely to be controlled by particular circumstances. It has been observed, with great force and truth by an eminent jurist, that it is not the severity of the punishment that deters the perpetration of crime, but the certainty, and the sooner we obtain an immutability upon this important point, the sooner will crime be eradicated from among us, and the horrid scenes of blood and and violence that disgrace us a community cease to exist. We are not the advocates of sanguinary but of mild laws, as being best calculated to answer the purposes designed. But we can by no means reconcile the justness or sagaciousness of inflicting unequal punishments suited to particular occasions or persons, or permitting such as are extraordinary and unusual to be resorted to by an improper tribunal, when it can possibly be prevented, because this argues a defect in the law itself. Besides, it is no way to remedy one public breach by committing another. Such precedents are not only bad, but may prove fatal. On no occasion should the public authorities permit these things—they should show themselves competent for the purposes for which their offices were created.

We propose to return to this subject again at a moment of more leisure. It is high time that reformation and innovation should be made and introduced to cure the evils which like an incubus, weigh down the energies of our city, and are a reproach to us abroad.

The Girard bank which has succumbed to "the orders" of the money-king, Nicholas the 1st, has a capital consisting of thirty thousand shares, of which (mark reader!) *eight thousand are held in Europe.* That *one* foreign institution should have a fellow feeling for another is not at all astonishing, and we cannot but regard it as an omission on the part of the secretary of the treasury to select such a depository. We hope he may forthwith repair his error by transferring the quota of deposites under its control to a more proper place. The panders of the bank have little in this transaction to boast of. The reason why the Girard bank has acted in compliance with their views is, to our mind, quite obvious, and we think it reasonably accounted for on the hypothesis we have noted.

RATHER FUNNY.—The Girard bank has publicly thrown up the deposites. Yet the minions of the U. S. bank insist that it should be suffered to retain them, 'till such time as it can conveniently restore them. How considerate! The essential of every contract is a consideration, a something for something, and when that ceases to exist, he by whose act it has been occasioned, can have no claim upon the indulgence of the other party. If he suffers, it is through his own folly—and he must take the consequences. Apart from this, however, the secretary of the treasury has done wrong in selecting an institution, against which the same objection exists as against the U. S. Bank, and he should hasten as we have before observed, to repair the fault by removing every dollar from its vaults.

COMMUNICATED.

*To the Editor of the New Orleans Bee.*

Sir:—Permit me, through the medium of your very useful and widely circulated paper, to state for general information, and more particularly for masters of vessels passing the Grand Caymans Islands, that on my voyage to this place, and while passing the little Cayman, I observed several boats to leave the shore in chase which I endeavored to and did avoid. Knowing that it was sea which until lately had been infested with pirates—which I judged them to be—seeing they could not overtake me, they all gave up the chase except one boat, which continued to chase many miles from land, with a white flag flying when a thought struck me that they were shipwrecked seamen, as I was not aware that the Island was inhabited; and I immediately hove to, in order to afford them relief if necessary; but to my astonishment, as soon as they came alongside, I found them to be some of the inhabitants of that wretched Island, in a state of starvation and in quest of provisions. They stated that seven years ago they settled on that Island from Jamaica, to carry on the turtling business, and that the drought had burnt up all vegetation, and their stock, in consequence had all died, and at that moment not an article of food of any kind save turtle was on the Island, and that their supplies had not come from Jamaica. My means of relief being scant, of course it was but little I could afford so many people, but such as it was, it was received with grateful hearts.

Should this communication find a place in your columns, it may be the mean of frequently relieving a distressed people, and at the same time be an advantage to those masters that may think proper to stop there, as they have plenty of green turtle and val tortoise, which they would at all times be glad to exchange for provisions. The south side of the island, where they live, is free of access; it may in perfect safety be approached within 20 yards all round. The situation of these islands are known to all navigators, being in the tract between Jamaica and Cuba, therefore needs no further explanation.

Yours, respectfully,

MICHAEL McDONALD.

Master of the schr. Fox, of Baltimore.

*Further extracts of the late European news.*

PARIS Feb. 14.—The Quotidienne was seized yesterday. Also the Carricature.

It appears that the present chamber of Deputies will be dissolved immediately after the Budget has been voted. The electoral Colleges will be convoked between June 10 and 16, but, as, according to the Charter, in case of a dissolution, the new Chamber must be assembled within 3 months, and that then the meeting would take place towards the end of August, or the beginning of September, a period at which it would be almost impossible to effect it, the opening of the Session will be made within the term fixed by the Constitution, and the new Chamber will then be prorogued to December 1.—Constitutionnel.

The Courrier de l'Ain of Bourg of the 9th inst. announces the movements of different battalions of French troops to Ferney, Pouilly, St. Genis, Seyssel, Nantua, and other places on the frontier towards Switzerland, sent, it adds, to prevent the refugees from entering France.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The complete failure of Romarino's expedition to plant, as one of the French journals has it, the Standard of Liberty on the soil where the blood of Pecheri and Tola, and many other patriots, have been shed, seems certain. We presume liberty, of which the name is here profaned, means, in M. Romarino's dictionary, the privilege of carrying his own will into execution by the sword.

GENEVA, Feb 9.—We have this moment learnt that after a long resistance, the Poles, who were confined in the castle of Rolle, have been sent off to Berne under a strong escort of gendarmery. This will enable us the more easily to get rid of our confederate Poles and Italians, whose stay at Geneva renders us very uneasy, as they show a decided unwillingness to remove.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—Letters from Barcelonia of the 4th inst. have reached us. The accounts they bring are satisfactory. The whole of Catalonia has hailed the new Ministry with enthusiasm.

The Indicateur of Bordeaux of the 10th inst. has the following of the 8th from Bayonne—"An action took place on the 3d at Guimiel, in the Valley of Roncal, which was sustained on both sides with great obstinacy, and in which the loss was considerable. Lorenze had a bridge cut at that point to prevent or retard the retreat of the Carlists. To-day it is asserted that Lorenzo was defeated, and that a great number of soldiers, and some officers, have entered Alazu, without arms and barefoot."

BAYONNE, Feb. 8.—"The dilligence from Bilboa arrived last night with passengers without having met with any impediment on the road. The Infanta Donna Maria, sister of Don Pedro and Don Miguel, is dead. We are informed that the Count d'Espagne is on the frontiers of Spain, near Perpignan, ready to put himself at the head of a body of partisans. The decree for the Convocation of the Cortes has been submitted to the consideration of the Council of Castille, previous to its publication.

The Cortes it is said will be composed of two Chambers. The first, which is to be called the Chamber of Commons, will be formed of Deputies elected by such towns as have 6,000 inhabitants and upwards. The Government reserves to itself the privilege of naming the other Chamber, which is to have 100 members. The Archbishop of Mexico, Fonte, who is a member of the Council of Regency, is at the head of a committee appointed by the Government to draw up a species of Charter in accord with the wants and wishes of the country."

THE EXPERIMENT.

From the Pennsylvanian.

The opponents of the Administration say they dont like experiments. That was our form of Government but an experiment. Our forefathers had lived under a monarchical Government—they were oppressed—they were enslaved—they resolved to try the experiment of a Republic. Many cried out then, no doubt, 'we dont like experiments in Government!—forms of government are too serious subjects for experiments And what is the experiment now trying? It is whether the Government can get along without a bank. This is the high crime and misdemeanor with which the President of the United States now stands charged. But the experiment has been tried before; it is no new experiment; it has been tried and found to succeed. The statesmen and patriots who formed the constitution of our country, did not consider a national bank essential to the welfare of the country, or they would have given Congress the power to create one; they would not have left it to construction—to implication—for its creation. In framing the intricate machinery of government, those sages were careful that the several parts should be nicely balanced; its proportions accurately adjusted, and they never contemplated that the immense weight and tremendnus power of a bank should be attached to it. If they had so intended, the power would have been expressly granted. Before and after the recharter of the old bank of the United States, we got along without a bank, and the country prospered without it, and it is an insult to the memory of the fathers of our government and to the Republic itself, to say that it cannot exist without a bank.

The argument on the Test Oath came up for consideration before the Court of Appeals of South Carolina, sitting at Charleston, on Monday last. James L Petigru, Esq. opened the argument against the oath, and Wm. P. Finley, Esq. responded.—[Georgian.

SPECIE CURRENCY.—When the measure was first suggested by the President of restoring to the country a specie currency in place of the five dollar Bank bills now in circulation, many persons seemed disposed to ridicule the idea as visionary and impracticable; but the more the matter is considered, the more feasible it appears; and many there are who at first were inclined to reject the proposition as altogether unworthy of consideration, are now, not only convinced that it can be accomplished, but are zealous advocates of the measure, as one of very great importance. When the one, two and three dollar notes were in circulation, it was quite a rare occurrence for a dollar in specie to pass from one hand to another, at a time. Scarcely any thing was to be seen but those notes; and when it was proposed to prohibit their circulation many persons supposed it would be almost impracticable to carry on the ordinary business of life without them. But no sooner was it attempted than it was found that the supposed difficulty was altogether imaginary, and that it was quite as easy to obtain the silver, as it before had been to obtain the notes. And what reason is there to doubt that if the five and ten dollar notes were driven from circulation, the specie would immediately supply their place? There is no more reason for such a doubt than there was, at the time it was accomplished, that the silver should supply the place of the smaller notes.

It is alleged by some that there is not a sufficient quantity of specie in the country to furnish a circulating medium in place of the five and ten dollar notes. This we believe to be altogether a mistake; but if such were really the fact no great length of time could elapse before the difficulty would be fully supplied. Such is the nature of money transactions that in proportion as any thing else is substituted in place of specie, the specie will disappear; and in proportion as specie is made use of as the circulating medium of a country, the specie will appear to supply it. Articles which will be in demand will always command their value in the precious metals; and if they can be obtained for something in the place of specie, the substitute will generally be given; but if there be no such substitute the specie will be, and must be given. This is a law of trade, and is as imperative as the laws of nature themselves.

It might not be practicable to exclude both the five and ten dollar notes at once, but it may be done by prohibiting the circulation of the smaller denomination first, and in due time excluding the larger one also; and suffering no bank notes under twenty dollars to make their appearance. The advantage which would result from it to society generally, and particularly the poorer classes of the community must be too obvious, we think, to require elucidation or comment; and we hope the matter may meet with that favor from the public which it so well deserves. Nor would it be attended with any disadvantage to the banks, or as we can conceive to any portion of the community. Mercantile transactions would continue to be carried on then as they now are; and those who have to travel, and do not wish to be burdened with a heavy load of specie, could substitute gold for silver for all sums between five and twenty dollars, by means of such an alteration in the standard of our gold coins, as should be made, and which should again bring that metal into circulation as was formerly the case. It is a consummation greatly to be wished, and a portion of the time of Congress which is now consumed upon the miserable bank question would be much better employed in an attention to the subject.—Balt. Repub.

HORRID MURDER.—We learn that Mr Ariel Winchell of Shuffield, Con, was murdered on Monday evening last.—The murderer is supposed to be his father, John Winchell. The circumstances, as far as we have learned them, are, that Ariel Winchell, being at work in a coal pit, about sunset, the report of a pistol was heard in the direction of the coal pit, and immediately following it, the cry of murder. Persons who were in the neighborhood, immediately went to the place and found the unfortunate man mortally wounded in the abdomen by a pistol shot. When going to the place, they met the father John Winchell, with a pistol in his hand, and on being charged with having shot his son, replied that he struck him first. He immediately fled, and a reward has been offered for his apprehension by the Select men of Suffield. He is about 65 years of age—has a down cast look with darkish eyes, and had on when he escaped, a blue suit of clothes with a black hat. The father and son, we understand, have been at variance for several years, and lately the quarrel had grown more violent, and the father had repeatedly threatened to kill his son.—[Springfield Mass. Gaz.

CHOLERA.—This disease still prevails in India; and the facts related in the following extract of a letter be true, they may materially assist in the investigations so often made as to its transmission. At all events, it suggests an experiment that would be worth trying by any vessel on board of which the disease should break out—The letter is dated at Madras, and states, that "the Undaunted frigate, which sailed from this five weeks ago, to bring Lord Wm Bentick here, returned yesterday, owing to the cholera having broken out on board and 9 cases proving fatal. One hundred of the crew had been attacked; and, as long as the ship was before the wind, the disease increased upon them, until the Surgeon recommended the Captain to change his course and haul the wind. This he did, when, strange to say, an improvement was immediately observed, and the frigate is now quite free from the complaint."

The Pittsburg Gazette of Monday last announces the arrival of the first lot of goods by the way of the Portage rail road, which was recently finished, and which completes the line of canal and rail road communication between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. The Gazette remarks that these goods could now be sent to Detroit or St Louis before the N. York canal is opened; but they were thirteen days on their way from Philadelphia.—[Baltim. Gazette.

NATCHEZ, April 7.

ATROCIOUS ACT.—Yesterday evening, about 6 o'clock, as the steamboat Splendid was leaving the landing, a shot was fired from a house near the wharf from whence the boat started, and killed one of the passengers. The boat immediately returned, and the corpse was brought on shore. This is the third time, and from the same house, that persons have been shot on board of boats leaving this place. In the former cases, two persons were wounded. Three persons are now lodged in jail, taken up on suspicion, and the Coroner's inquest is yet investigating the matter. We shall therefore, say nothing more on the subject at present.—The citizens of Natchez, we have no doubt, will take care that no more atrocious acts of the kind be perpetrated, at least from the same house.

The man who was killed was from New Orleans, in which city he had been working at his trade—blacksmithing. His name is Barney Norman, and is said to have been a man of good character. He was formerly of Little York, Pennsylvania, but previous to going to New Orleans, had resided at Yellow Banks, Kentucky, to which place he was about to return when he was killed. He was about 30 years of age. We shall endeavor to be well informed concerning the whole transaction, and the causes, from first to last, connected with the death of Mr. Norman.—Am Standard.

The Southern Mercury, published heretofore in Huntsville, Alabama, has terminated its existence under that name and in that village. The editor, who seems to be, as the phrase runs, "both a gentleman and a scholar," says on closing his farewell address—"The path of an editor is never strewed with roses—and my experience has shown that it abounds in thorns. I therefore leave it without regret, never as I trust and believe, to resume it."

*Pennsylvania State Loan.*—The State loan of $729,000 has been awarded to Mr John Moss, of Philadelphia, said by the Harrisburg Intelligencer to be an agent of the messrs Rothschild, of London. The loan bears an interest of 5 per cent. and the premium is one fourth of one per cent.—not one mill, as stated yesterday. The loss on this loan, upon the rescinded contract for it by Dr. Burden last year, is $96,534. It is stated that the Messrs. Allen, who purchased the loan of Dr Burden, will pay the difference to the State.—[Balt. Pat.

## COMMERCIAL

*From Benjamin Levy's New Orleans Price Current of April 12.*

COTTON.—Arrived since the 4th inst.: of Louisiana and Mississippi 8170 bales; Tennessee and North Alabama, 9526; Florida, 256;—together, 17952 bales. Cleared, in the same time: for Liverpool 9199 bales; Havre, 4182; Antwerp, 153; Cowes, 149; New-York, 904; Boston, 72; Philadelphia, 52; Baltimore, 29—together, 11740 bales:—making an addition to stock of 3212 bales, and leaving on hand, inclusive of all on ship-board not cleared on the 10th inst., a stock of 108,663 bales. The sales of the week amount to about 1,000 bales, of which we have been able to learn the particulars of the ollowing, viz: 776 at 11 1-2; 975 at 10 1-4; 60 at 10 1-2; 243 at 11; 500 at 11 1-8; 108 at 11 1-8; 300 at 11 1-8; 50 at 9 3-4; 94 at 11 1-2; 110 at 11; 120 at 13 1-4; 900 at 11 3-4; 200 at 12 1-4 600 at 10 3-4 a 13; 70 at 10 3-4; 420 at 11 1-2; 233 at 10 5-8; 42 at 11 3-4; 70 at 11 3-4; 89 at 11 1-2; all Louisiana and Mississippi:—512 at 10 1-4; 2000 at 10. 10 1-4 a 10 1-2; 600 at 10; 1000 at 10 3-4; 100 at 11 1-2; 53 at 10 3-4; 400 at 10 5-8; 2150 at 11 3-4; of Tennessee and North Alabama; 50 bales Arkansas, at 10 3-4; and 300 Lake, at 10 3-8 cents per lb. There has been a good feeling manifested in the market throughout the week, and nearly all descriptions have met with a brisk demand, at an advance of fully 1-4 cent, and, in some instances, a shade higher, on the Liverpool Classification. It is somewhat difficult in the absence of any very late news from Europe, to account for this rise, unless it be an anticipated decline of Freights, or more willingness in the Merchants of the North to be drawn upon, which we are told, is the case at present. Mississippi Cotton, it is said, is becoming extremely scarce, and very little for sale now in market.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ordinary, | 9 1-4 a 9 3-4 | |
| Middling, | 10 a 10 1-2 | good demand. |
| Fair, | 11 1-2 a 12 | |
| Good fair, | 12 1-2 a 13 | |
| Good and fine, | 13 1-2 a 14 | |

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

| | Bales | |
|---|---|---|
| Stock on hand 1st October, 1833, | | 7406 |
| Arrived this week | 17952 | |
| Arrived previously, | 338425—356.77 | |
| | | 364183 |
| Exported this week, | 1474 | |
| Exported previously, | 240790—252320 | |
| Stock on hand, | Bales | 108 63 |

SUGAR.—We notice no change in the price of Sugar since our last report, and quote, as last week, on plantation, 5 a 6 cents; in the city, 5 a 6 1-2; that of very fair quality, in small lots, as heretofore, realizing better prices. Western merchants, in general such liberal purchasers, are, owing to the difficulty of the times, laying in but limited supplies. Cleared this week: for New-York, 779 hhds. 4 bbls; Philadelphia, 549 hhds; Baltimore, 751 hhds; Charleston, 10 hhds; Savannah, 7 hhds. 3 bbls; other ports less details.

MOLASSES continues to arrive, but in small quantities, and must soon become scarce; the season, as we before remarked, being nearly at a close, a port on of that now coming in is of inferior quality. The demand still continues fair at 20 a 21 cents on plantation; in the city, 22 a 23 cents per gallon, tasks included. Cleared this week: for New-York, 282 hhds. 246 bbls; Philadelphia, 54 hhds; Baltimore, 200 hhds. 325 bbls.

TOBACCO.—There still continues to be a brisk demand for Tobacco. Last week's quotations are still continued. 3, 4 a 5 cents for Crossed, Second and First qualities, but the worst descriptions meet a market readily command these prices. We are informed of sales of 117 hhds, at 3 5-8; 1 5-8 a 5 3-8; 60 at 3 1-4, [illegible] a 5 3-8; and 45 hhds, 4 1-2 of which brought 4 1-2; a 5 1-4; the balance 3, 4 a 5 cents per lb. Arrived this week, 1499 hhds. Cleared: for Antwerp, 453 hhds; New-York, 64 hhds; Richmond, 173 hhds.

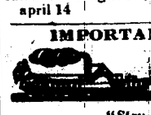
STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

| | Hhds. | |
|---|---|---|
| Stock on hand 1st October, 1833, | | 717 |
| Arrived this week, | 1499 | |
| Arrived previously, | 7732—9231 | |
| | | 9948 |
| Exported this week, | 690 | |
| Exported previously, | 3282—3972 | |
| Stock on hand, | Hhds. | 5976 |

FREIGHTS.—The only alterations we have to notice are in the rates to Havre, three vessels having taken up at 1 3-8 for Cotton, per lb; and for Tobacco, per hhd. to Cowes, 60 shillings is now taken. We have to remark they are dull.—See the table.

FREIGHTS.

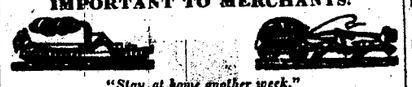
| | |
|---|---|
| To Liverpool, Cotton per lb. | 3-4d. |
| France—Havre, Cotton per lb., | 1 3-8 c. |
| Cowes, Tobacco per hhd., | 60 shillings. |
| Northern ports in the U. S., Cotton, | 3-4c. a 7-8c. |
| Do. do. do. Tobacco, pr hhd, | $6 00 a $8. |
| Do. Sugar per hhd., from the coast, | $5 a $6. |
| Do. do. from the city, | $4 a $4 50 |

FOR LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI and intermediate landings—The new substantial steamboat WARREN, C S Longcope master, having two thirds of her cargo engaged and going on board, will leave on Tuesday morning at ten o'clock. For balance of freight or passage, apply on board or to

april 14 ADAMS, BUCKNER & CO.

IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS!



*"Stay at home another week,"*

THEN take the mail steamboat and coach line for New York, via Montgomery, Alabama, Columbus, Macon, Milledgeville and Augusta, Georgia.—Then avail yourselves of the most comfortable, expeditious, and by far the cheapest, for the distance, in the Union—the Daily Rail Road Line, to Charleston, S. C. from 6 A M to 6 P M—distance, 136 miles. Then the regular Steam Packet Line, weekly from Charleston to New York—distance, 1442 miles, in 72 hours—for the trifling amount of $37 75, including every expense from Augusta, Georgia, to New York. C. MINER, Agent S C C & R R Co.

Augusta, Geo. April, 1834.—ap 14—1m

☞ The Mobile Register, New Orleans Bulletin, and New Orleans Bee will publish the above advertisement daily for one month, and forward their accounts to this office for collection.

PIG lead, 2,000 for sale on the Levee, by

april 14 J MAGER.

Office of the Louisiana Insurance Co.
New Orleans, 12th April, 1834.

THE annual election of nine Directors will be held at the office of the Company, on Monday 28th inst.

april 14 S H TURNER, Secretary.

Office of the New Orleans Insurance Co.
April 12th, 1834.

NOTICE is given that an election for nine directors of this institution is to take place on Monday the 28th inst. at the office of said Company, between the hours of 10 A M and 2 P M. The Stockholders are respectfully requested to attend. By order. AUG. ST. MARTIN,

april 14 Secretary.

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 Maxnet, and P Bertus, Esqrs. april 7

ATLANTIC 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

EXCHANGE on New York and Paris, for sale by

april 12 J LE BLANC, Royal st.

50 Bales Moss, in store and for sale by

apr 12 BLANC & BRUGIER.

800 Hogsheads Sugar, for sale by

apr 12 BBANC & BRUGIER.


*(By authority.)*

AN ACT

To change the division line between the parishes of Ouachita and Catahoula.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That the division line between the parishes of Ouachita and Catahoula running from west to east when meeting with the Ouachita river, instead of pursuing the course it now does, said line shall run down said river, until it meets with the next township line, thence due east to the corner of the township, thence due north to the original line.

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

Approved March 10th, 1834.

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

AN ACT

Allowing a compensation to Henry Jones, Sheriff of the Parish of Natchitoches for services rendered.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the sum of one hundred and seventy-dollars, be, and the same is hereby allowed to Henry Jones, Sheriff of the Parish of Natchitoches, for taking to the Penitentiary the slave Pompey, condemned to perpetual imprisonment, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

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

Approved, March 7, 1834.
(Signed) A. B. ROMAN,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION FOR APRIL:

Messrs C Adams, jr. Tho Barrett, Wm Bullitt, W H Avery, W C Bowers, Glendy Burke, G D Bordozat,

COMMITTEE OF APPEALS:

Thos. Urquhart, Esq. *President.*
Messrs. J. S. Peters, and J. B. Byrne. *Vice-Presidents.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Messrs. | James Dick, | A Quertier, |
| | W L Hodge, | A Fisk, |
| | H C Cammack, | W Bogart, |

By order of the Chamber. CHARLES BRIGGS, Secretary

apr 9

## MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Sarah and Caroline, Prince, Liverpool, Lincoln and Green

Ship Chester, Dunton, Philadelphia, Whithall, Jaudon and co

Ship Tamenend, Gledsen, Liverpool, R. G. L. Depeyster.

Ship Wm Badger, Harris, Cadiz. L H Gale

Ship Florida, Moran, Havre, Ogden & co

Brig Waltham, Sheldon, St Petersburg. L H Gale

Brig Antelope, Wheden, Norfolk. Master

Schr. Caledonia, Smith, Port-au-Prince Cockayne, Watts & co

Schr. America, Arnaud, Matamoras, Palmer and Southmayed

ARRIVED.

Steamer Wirtle, Riddle, from S W Pass, having towed to sea brigs Alexandro and Honduras, brought up ship Jessee, and barque Aurora, both from Liverpool; and Spanish brig Dos Hermanos. Reports nothing new in the river. Ship Orient from Boston and several others outside the bar; steamer Louisiana, lightening ship Superior, of New York. On the Bar bound out ships Boreas, Rockingham and Equator. At anchor inside the bar bound out, ships Vesta and Apollo.

Steamer Natchez, McDonald, having taken her tow to sea brought up ship Florida, schrs Joseph and Poloduro. Reports outside the bar ship Natchez from Havre; and 10 or 12 square rigged vessels.

Steamer Grampus, Pennier, from S W Pass, having taken her tow to sea; brought up the ship Yazoo.

Packet Ship Yazoo, Packard, from New York to Foster and Hutton—cargo to Stetson & co; G Wilson; S Gloyd & co; A Dunlap; S B Slocomb; Southworth & Tyler; Rev W M Curtiss; J G Washington; Foster & Hutton; Stetson & Avery; W Alderson; Stanton & Campbell; A Harlow; C Squier & co; Wheeler & Newton; Rhodes & Peters; B L Britton; J A Cheevers; J Dupuy; Wilcox & Fearn; Thomson and Grant; A Hubert; Wells & Thomas; L Dufilho; M Parton; P Talane & co; N Henderson; Cavene, Watts and co; J W Meeks and co; Mac Sim & Woods; J H Field & co; E L Tracy; J Dana is; Lockhart and Arthur; A T Wood; Edgar & Smith; J W Zacharie & co; G Eustis; Hall, Ogdyke and co P Talane & co; Mrs Kingsley; J Nelson; Taylor & Cothran; C F & A Barton; Law & Austin; Fiske & Johnston; J A Merle & co; Henderson, Walton & co; S J Clayton; R Evans & Byrne; J A Turnell; Baron Jr & co; R Lanche; Slow and co; N & J Duck & co; W Pierson; J Bailey; Puech & Bro; Yorke, Macalester & co; J and J Durham; J Dicks; Toarne and Brander; McKean and Saunders.

Ship Jessee, Thompson, from Liverpool.

Barque Aurora, Soals, 72 days from Liverpool.

Brig Dos Hermanos, Maceln from Havanna.

Schr Josepha, Vincent, 13 days from St Jago de Cuba; to J Bratts & son.

Schr Poloduro, Simonds 17 days from Vera Cruz, with specie.

Steamer Vermillion, Dough, from St Martinsville—cargo 114 hhds sugar Gray Darrive & co; 24 do Lavillebavre and Walton; 5 Meramond, O Duhigg & co; 15 do do 5 bales cotton J B Plauche & co—Passengers, Mrs Lane, Lafontaine, W Welham, Dasgenvoy, T Darby, Lepurn, T Grant, Brooks Nirouibt, Dardeau, Bostwick.

Steamer Lady Washington, Gordon, from Opelousas—cargo 1 pair carriage shafts, 21 hhds sugar, 17 do molasses, 103 bales cotton Meramond, O Duhigg and co; 61 do do Kennedy and Durell; 63 do do Adams and Andrews; 23 J B Plauche and co; 44 Lastrapes and Desmarets sundries to M Lastrapes; Carriere and Bonduzat; G W Pritchard and co; Toledano and Legendre; V David, Passengers—Pickett, S H Gertzimur, A Adams, Huzlett, Postlewaitt, Col Nedall, H S Dunbar, Lenny, A Bull, O Desoby, Hon H A Bullard, lady and daughter and 2 children and 2 servts, A Foullade; F Foullade and 3 on deck. Memoranda: The steamer Planet slightly aground above Plaquemine; tried to get her off, was caught in the eddy and did not succeed.

Steamer Cora, Streck, from Lafouche, Interior—cargo 26 bales cotton 70 hhds molasses 60 hhds sugar John Linton; 38 do do 1 bbl do 1 bbl molasses W Bogart; 40 bales cotton Allain & Duplessis; 3 do do 65 hhds sugar 19 bbls 1 tierce molasses owners on board.

Steamer Huntsville, Larant from Bayou Sarah.

Steamer Belast, Jackson from Lguisville.

MEMORANDA.

Up at Philadelphia, for this port 31st March, ship Archer.

Hence at Charleston, April 4, schrs Abigail and Protection

Hence at New London, 29th March, brig Jasper, Fisher.

Ship Highlander, hence for Boston, was spoken on the 8th March, lat 28 long 89.

Up at New York for this port, packet ship Arkansas to sail on the 1st April; packet ship Newark 5 do; packet ship Few Jersey, 2th do; packet ship Louisville, 10th brig William.


TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

TWO boxes of Spermaciti Candles, marked J. Bayon, having been stolen at the office of the Bee, one of which having been open and a few candles taken out. The above reward will be given to whosoever will make known the thief. apr 14

NO Person is authorized to purchase or receive any thing in my name without my express written authority.

apr 14 T STROUD.

LANDING from ships Jeune France and Josephine, 50 cases Haut-Sauterne Wine,
150 do Chateau Margot, Chateau Lafitte & St. Julien,
15 casks Old Medoc Wine.
Also—in store, 300 cases Chateau Lafitte, Leoville, St Julien, Longueville and Rhine Wines, for sale by

apr 14 CAZEAUX & BIJOTAT.

FOR sale by the subscriber the following goods:
1000 bags salt,
400 casks Marseilles claret,
30 do Bordeaux claret,
50 do do do old,
1,000 baskets oil; 1,000 boxes Muscat wine,
200 do assorted cordials and absynthe,
50 Maraschins and Curacao,
100 orange flower water,
10 pipes brandy,
150 bartels Spanish brandy,
600 baskets French bottles,
75 do English do,
70 bales almonds,
50 barrels vinegar,
50 bales corks,
100 boxes assorted wines,
25 do French soap,
100 bags coffee; 150 boxes white and brown sugar,
Havana segars, &c. &c. A quantity of other groceries.

F H PETITPAIN,
Corner of Chartres & Toulouse.

april 14

$20 REWARD

WILL be paid for the apprehension and lodging in jail of the negress LOISA, who absconded on the morning of the 1st April, from her master's residence. She was dressed in a plain blue cotton frock, without sleeves. She is very short and fat, round figure, aged about 19, speaks English and French. She is accustomed to sell cakes at the confectionary No. 21, Old Levée.

One Hundred Dollars will be moreover paid to the person who will make known to the subscriber, the person who conceals said wench, in order to have him prosecuted according to law.

apr 8 A. LACOUTURE.

AMERICAN THEATRE:

(CAMP-STREET.)

GRAND DRAMATIC FESTIVAL FOR THE BENEFIT OF T. A. COOPER *and his Children*—On which occasion the following Ladies and Gentlemen have, in the kindest manner, volunteered their services:—*Mrs. Austin, Mrs. Knight, Mrs. G. Barrett, Mr. E. Forrest, Mr. Sinclair, Mr G H. Barrett, Mr. Caldwell.*

The following gentlemen and ladies of the Stock Company, have likewise volunteered their services for the night:—Mr. Hilson, Mr. Gray, Mr. A. J. Allen; Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Rowe.

*ON MONDAY EVENING, April 14th,*
Will be presented, the laughable Prelude of the

BLUE DEVILS:

MEGRIM, - - - - - - Mr. HILSON,
James, - - - - - - " Russell,
Antoette, - - - - - - Mrs. Russell,

After which, AN ADDRESS, (written by a gentleman of this city,) will be spoken by Mrs. G. BARRETT.

After which, the third act of Shakspeare's Tragedy of

OTHELLO!

OTHELLO, - - - - - - Mr. COOPER,
IAGO, - - - - - - E FORREST
Desdamona, - - - - - - Mrs. ROWE.

After which the interesting Drama of the

HUNTER OF THE ALPS:

FELIX DE ROSALVI, - - - Mr. CALDWELL,
Jeronymo, - - - - - " ALLEN.

At the end of the Drama, a GRAND MUSICAL OLIO, "The Dashing White Sergeant," by Mrs. KNIGHT; "The Lass wi' the bonnie blue Een," by Mr. Sinclair; Scena ed Aria, "Mi Pizzica mi Stimola," (music by Auber,) by Mrs. Austin.

After which, the fourth act of

VIRGINIUS:

VIRGINIUS, - - - - - Mr. COOPER,
VIRGINIA, - - - - - Miss COOPER.

The evening's entertainment to conclude with the admirable Petit Comedy of the

DUMB BELLE:

VIVIAN, - Mr BARRETT | ELIZA, - Mrs BARRETT

☞ The box box will be opened this morning, at 10 o'clock and remain so until all the seats shall be taken.

☞ Tickets to the Parquette and Dress Circle 83 each; to the 2d tier and right and left hand of the 3d tier of boxes $2 each; Gallery $1.

☞ Tickets may be had at the principal hotels and bookstores, and of any of the following named

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| B. Chew, | John Linton, | N. Dick, |
| J. Foster, Jr. | T. Barrett, | J. B. Byrne, |
| S. Mazareau, | C. M. Conrad, | Joseph Saul, |
| Geo. Eustis, | D. Prieur, | A. Hoa. |
| John Nicholson, | B. Z. Canonge, | R L Booker, |
| G E Chase, | N Cox, | C Harrod, |
| D. Augustin,