THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY, BY JEROME BAYON.

THE PRINTER.

IT MUST BE PRESERVED."

MORNING, FEB. 19, 1834.

FOR GOVERNOR:

J. E. DAWSON.

FOR MAYOR:

A. H. HOLLAND.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.
1st District—CHARLES GAYARRE.
" " JAMES BRADFORD.
" " ALEXANDER PENN.
" " A. MOUTON.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

Citizens of the 2d congressional district are requested to meet at the ball-room of Davis, in St. Philippe street, on Monday, the [illegible] inst, to take into consideration the conduct of Mr. D. F. Burthe, in voting as he did on the Citizens' Bank Bill, and to adopt suitable measures to express energetically their sentiments thereupon.

D. F. Burthe is respectfully invited to attend this meeting to expose the motives that induced him to vote for the rejection of the bill pledging the faith of the State as a guarantee for the loan to be obtained on the capital, a requisite necessary to the establishment of said Bank.

A great number of Stockholders and others.

IMPERIAL UKASSE.

An order was received a few days ago at the Branch Bank of the U. S. in this city, from the President of the mother bank, to curtail the discounts to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars. This readily accounts for the *hard times* experienced here; but it rather borders on impotence for those who have brought on the crisis, to attribute it to other causes.

SOMEWHAT OF A CONSIDERATION!

We are credibly informed that four or five mercantile houses have received and are now in the enjoyment of loans to the amount of four and a half millions of dollars from the U. S. Branch Bank. Query—how many honest and respectable merchants and traders might be relieved from their embarrassments by a fair and equitable distribution of this sum? *More anon.*

L. is inadmissible. He is much too personal and direct. We are aware that his remarks are in the main deserved; but he should have couched them in less objectionable language. The press is the great public censor, and it should not lose its dignity.

The Bulletin invites every *free* citizen to come forward and sign the memorial. In what sense are we to understand the term "free?" Is the Bulletin so well aware of the situation of those to whom its call is especially, directed as to render this expression necessary, or does it use it merely to make the proscription of the bank less odious? If the former, it is perfectly gratuitous, and if the latter, that cannot make the necessity less disagreeable. If none but those FREE from CONTROL (and a monied control is more pressing than any other,) were to sign the memorial, we shrewdly guess that it would have few other signatures than purchased editors and hired pasidera of the bank.

The Bulletin, we suppose, would besides intimate that all those contumacious wretches who *dare* have an opinion of their *own*, and refuse to acknowledge the justice of the hand that smites them, are nothing more than arrant slaves!—Well! well! we'll not quarrel about terms with the Bulletin: but merely agree to reverse their signification.

The bank memorials, we are informed, have been stuck up in all the public places. Query—Was there one posted together with President Biddle's order curtailing the discounts, at the office of the Branch Bank? The documents would have gone together quite appropriately. The bane—the antidote—people decide quickly—should have been the inscription over the whole, with devices of racks, stocks and other suitable emblems to enforce obedience and terrify the refractory.

The *Argus* is just where it should be. Traitors had better be fighting openly than secretly against us. We have read with satisfaction rather than pain, the little morceau in which the president, so lately the object of laudatory praise, is made the theme of undeserved censure.

It is understood that there are FIFTY-TWO majority in the national house of representatives against the re-chartering of the present bank. Thirty-three democratic republicans and nineteen nullifiers. With such a majority against it, how futile is it for that institution to continue its warfare? The State of Virginia, one of those states upon which the bank has principally relied, declares it unconstitutional, and manifests every disposition not only to oppose but to protest solemnly to protest against a re-charter, as being an invasion upon the constitution, one which she is disposed no longer to tolerate. Virginia has alone twenty-eight votes in congress.

How idle is it to talk about the restoration of the deposites. What advantage could the country reap from keeping them in the U. S. Bank two years longer, when they would have ultimately to be removed? Would not the same distress which is alleged to exist now as growing out of their removal prevail then? Besides, we have no security that the Bank would have acted otherwise than it has done, if even there had been no removal. The plea of being obliged to wind up its concerns, would be equally as potent as any other excuse for withdrawing on its part the accustomed pecuniary facilities. The struggle of necessity had to come, and the alternative whether the people should govern the Bank, or the Bank control the people, is as fit to be decided now as henceforward.

It is absurd, nay, ridiculous, to think that this Bank, or any other Bank can be re-chartered by congress under existing circumstances. A majority of that body are firmly convinced that such an institution is dangerous and unconstitutional. It is a principle of received acceptation, that it is better to suffer a temporal inconvenience than to perpetuate a lasting evil. Mr. Jefferson thought so, when he recommended the embargo system. And posterity have branded the members of the Hartford Convention with everlasting infamy, because they were faithless enough to consult present interest rather than independence and patriotism. The city of New-York has set an example which cannot be lost upon her sister cities; with all her commercial distress; all her failures; all her embarrassments, thirteen hundred citizens in one of her wards alone, signed the memorial to congress acknowledging the pressure of the times, but yet calling upon that body in the most emphatic manner to sustain the Secretary of the treasury, and oppose the restoration of the deposites. Can such a feeling as this be quenched! If there are some who prefer ease to higher considerations of duty to country, are there not more, many more, who weigh the former as a feather in the scale with the latter.

The United States Gazette gives a list of 28 Senators opposed to the administration. Sixteen of the 28 also oppose their own constituents.

From the Washington Globe.

The Nullifiers tell us they are all opposed to recharthering the Bank. If they are sincere, how surpassingly kind they are to the country.

The removal of the deposites; they tell us, has filled the country with distress, which, however, is becoming every day greater. Why then would they restore them? *Merely that the country may be distressed by a SECOND REMOVAL when the storm rages.*

Suppose the country from a distress which has chiefly passed over, they would expose it the *certain repetition of the same* [illegible]

From the Washington Globe.

The following extract from the Journal of Commerce, a paper of started opposition to the Administration, exposes, very clearly the insincerity of Mr. Clay's course in regard to the mercantile classes, and his readiness to sacrifice all classes to his political schemes. *Cash duties* formed an important item in the compromise of the last session, and yet without any invitation from merchants or citizens, Mr. Clay has indicated their [illegible] the law of [illegible], Sir Pretense con[illegible] a virtual repeal of the stipulation [illegible] purpose of starting out a panic.

SHORT CREDITS.

The proposal of Mr. Clay to extend the [illegible] bonds, is occasioning no little space, we know not [illegible] for the decisions. They [illegible] expression of opinion in favor of [illegible] entertain opinions in accordance with it. Most merchants are not in favor of temporary measures.

If Mr. Clay will [illegible] country, as we think, [illegible] rendered some service to the country, as we know some of our merchants think otherwise. The [illegible] operating more changes than were intended. [illegible] including young Americans houses from importing, and bringing in English men and capital in their place. Arrangements have been proposed for establishing English connexions here upon this very basis—of getting business by furnishing capital to pay duties. There is another matter of still more importance. Our country and particularly the city of New York, has been for several years past, rapidly drawing to itself the trade of South America and the West Indies. Traders there were ceasing to send orders to Europe, and were turning them to New York and other cities of the United States, where they were getting to know that all the commodities of the earth could be found, in a narrower compass than in Europe, and with less time and expense. In making up the assortments which wanted for such a trade, the manufactures of our own country were taken off in large quantities.—But this business is checked by cash duties, enforced, till ours are, without an adequate warehousing system. Formerly merchants could bring home all sorts of produce, with no other investment than that which was furnished by their entered cargoes. Now the merchant knows that the moment he arrives in the United States with his cargo, or after the use of a short credit only, he must add to the cost or his goods another large sum in cash for duties. The article of Rum for instance, has been largely imported here for exportation. But it is not always in demand, and may remain for months on hand. The uncertainty about being able to sell the article for exportation, before the duty bonds would arrive at maturity, requiring an investment of capital still larger than the first cost, will operate as a strong dissuasive for importing the article at all. So far as the rum trade goes, this might, from moral considerations, be a result not to be deprecated. But the illustration applies to an important trade in other articles. It was a great fault in reducing and abolishing the credit system, that the warehousing system was not made broad enough to cover the ground which it ought to cover, and which with regard to some articles, such as wines and spirits, we have no doubt Congress would wish to have it cover. Whatever tends to embarrass the importation of goods to be exported in the trade to which we have alluded, tends to injure, not merchants and cities only, but manufacturers and the country generally. It tends to turn away from our doors one of the best portions of our trade, and send it back to its old European channels.—N Y Jour. of Commerce.

It is not easy to be seen why the following is called an *useful* calculation. It is certainly an estimate of some curiosity, but there is nothing in it calculated to strike the mind with awe.

AWFUL CALCULATION.—An ingenious, authentic and valuable statistical work published a few years since, calculates that the number of inhabitants who have lived on earth amount to about 36,627,843,275,075,846. This sum, the writer says, when divided by 3,096,000, the number of square leagues of land on the surface of the globe, leaves 11,320,118,732 persons to each square league. There are 27,864,000 square miles of land, which being divided as above, give about 1,314,522,076 persons to each square mile. Let the miles be reduced to square rods, and the number he says will be 1,853,173,500,000, which being divided as above, gives 1283 inhabitants to each square rod, which rod being reduced to feet, and ditiving as above, it will give about 5 persons to each square foot of terra firma on the globe. Let the earth be supposed to be one vast burying-ground, and according to the above statement there will be 1232 persons to be buried on each square rod; and a rod being capable of being divided into 12 graves, it appears that each grave must have contained 100 persons, as the whole earth have been *one hundred times dug over* to bury its inhabbitants supposing they had been equally distributed.

There should be a constant circulation of air in bed rooms. The lungs must respire during sleep as well as at any other time, and it is of great importance to have when asleep as pure air as possible. It is calculated that each person neutralizes the vivifying principle of a gallon of air in one minute; what havoc therefore must an individual make upon the pure air of his bed chamber, who sleeps in a bed closed snugly with curtains, with the doors and windows shut, and, perchance, a chimney-board in the bargain! Our health and comfort depend more upon these apparently trivial points than most people are aware of. "Confined air," says Dr. Franklin, when saturated with perspirable matter, (the quantity of which is calculated to be about five-eights what we eat,) will receive no more, and that matter must remain in our bodies and cause disease. We may recollect, sometimes walking in the night, we have, if warmly covered, found difficulty to get asleep again. We turn often without finding repose in any situation. This "tightness," to use a vulgar expression, is occasioned wholly by an uneasiness in the skin, owing to the retention of perspirable matter. To obviate the ill effects of this annoyance, the following rule is recommended: Preserve the same position in your bed, but throw off the clothes and admit the fresh air. This will clear the skin of the perspiration, and you will experience a decided and speedy refreshment. If this is not successful, get out of bed, and walk round the room; and let the bed get cool. When you begin to feel the cold air unpleasant return to bed, when you will experience the good effects of your plan. The bed itself should always be so placed as to admit of a free circulation of air round it, and the curtains (if curtains there must be) ought never to be perfectly closed. It would be well, if in all apartments, but especially in bed chambers, the upper sashes of the windows were contrived to let down; for by this means the admission of fresh air would at all times be perfectly safe, as the body, even when under such a sweat as could not without danger be interrupted, may receive all the refreshing restorative, and invigorating influence of the air, without being exposed to a stream of it." Franklin himself, whatever might be the season, slept with his window open more or less, and advised his friends to do the same, many of whom adopted the practice and acknowledged the advantages of it. Fifty or sixty years ago the prejudice against the admission of air in the day time into a sick room was as great as it now is against the admission of the night air into a bed chamber.

COMMERCIAL.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, Jan. 31.

220 shares	U. S. Bank,	102 3-4 a 103
53 do	N. O. Canal Bank,	96

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1.

SHIPS DUE.—An unusual number of packet and other ships are now due, among which are the following *Indiamen*—Roman, Nabob, Merchant, Dorothea, Omega, Pionnea and Clematis. *From London and Portsmouth*, packet ships Samuel Robertson, to sail from the latter port Dec. 1; Canada, Dec. 10th; Sovereign, Dec. 20th; and the Hannibal, Jan. 1st. From *Liverpool*, Howard, Nov. 30th; South America, Dec. 1st; United States, Dec. 8th; Brittania, Dec. 16th; Napoleon, Dec. 24th; Ajax, Dec. 30th; and New-York, Jan. 1st. From *Havre*, Charlemagne, Dec. 1st; Francis Depau, Dec. 18th; Poland, Dec. 16th; Erie, Dec. 24th; and Albany, Jan. 1st. Thus there are 4 packets due from London, 7 from Liverpool, and 5 from Havre. It is now 55 days since our last advices from London, 64 from Liverpool, and 65 from Paris.

(*By authority.*)

AN ACT

To incorporate the Company of Architects of the eighth district of the city of New-Orleans.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened*, That P. R. Colson, Jh. Pilié, Frederic Buisson, Manis Jacobs, Pierre Sorbe, Jh. Laurent, J. J. Mercier, and such other persons who may have subscribed or may hereafter subscribe in the said association, and their successors, be hereby created a body corporate and politic under the name of "The Company of Architects for the Eighth District of the city of New-Orleans," and by that name they are made able and capable in law of suing and being sued, of contracting, purchasing, holding, conveying, alienating and disposing of all property moveable or immoveable, and to make and prescribe such bye-laws and regulations, as they may deem expedient and proper, for the administration of said corporation; provided, they be not in contravention with the constitution and laws of the United States and of this State.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, &c., That the business of the said corporation shall be administered by five directors, who shall be elected and can be re-elected annually by the stockholders, and that the charter of said corporation shall be for the space of fifteen years; provided, that the stockholders shall have at any time access to the books, and the right of enquiring into the situation of said company.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, &c., That the capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed two hundred thousand dollars, divided in shares of fifty dollars each, which shall be transferrable in such manner as may be directed by the rules and bye-laws of said corporation.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, &c., That said corporation shall be in operation as soon as there shall be subscribed for twenty thousand dollars in current money: provided, that said corporation shall not hold any lot of ground during more than three years without having made thereon such convenient building or improvements, under penalty of the forfeiture of the charter hereby allowed.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, &c., That said company be authorized to contract with private individuals to build on lots belonging to such private individuals, situated within the limits of the eighth district of the city, according to plans submitted to the board of directors and approved by them, and that said company be entitled to an interest of eight per cent per annum until final reimbursement of the sums by them advanced for the purpose of building as aforesaid.

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

Approved, February 10, 1834.
(Signed,) A. B. ROMAN,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

[illegible] the subscriber a [illegible] 14 years old, named [illegible] Zetremes. she had on a [illegible] gown—she was bought at [illegible] of slaves: it is supposed [illegible] away. The said [illegible] to whosoever will [illegible] and a reward of 5 dollars [illegible] whoever will lodge said slave in [illegible] to F. DAUBERT,
near the Lower Cotton Press.

[illegible] bags of prime green Coffee, for sale by
F H PETITPAIN,

TOUL[illegible]

[illegible] 19th, 1834.

The Senate met at [illegible] by the President.

Members present: Messrs. Chas. Derbigny President, Bouvais, Bonhe, Dupre, Hiriart, Labranche, Lacoste, Nicholas, Prudhomme, Saunders, Sloan, Thomas and Tenney.

The President appointed Messrs. Thomas and Nicholas on the part of the Senate, members of the committee of conference on the Militia Bill.

The President appointed Messrs. Sloan and Beauvais on the committee to whom was referred the bill incorporating the Louisiana and Northern Rail Road Company.

The President signed the bills and resolutions reported as duly enrolled on Friday last, entitled "An act in relation to the compensation of assessors in certain parishes," and "A resolution relative to gas light," whereupon they were taken back to the House.

Mr. Sloan, chairman of the committee to whom was referred the petition of John Lakin, obtained leave to report by a bill entitled "An act granting to John Lakip of East Baton Rouge, the exclusive privilege of keeping a ferry across the Mississippi, in the Parishes of East and West Baton Rouge." Read for the first time.

Mr. Thomas, chairman of the committee of claims, presented the following report, accompanied by a bill, entitled "An act for the relief of Antoine Prudhomme and others."

"The committee of claims, to whom was referred the petition of Antoine Purdhomme, and the petition of sundry citizens of the Parish of Rapides, praying for the emancipation of Sophia Davis and her children, having had the same under consideration, feel it their duty first to present a brief view of the fact connected with each of the petitions and ask leave to superadd to their report a bill."

"In 1829 Marie Joseph McCarty, a free woman of color made her will and died; among other things, she makes a bequest to her son Anthony, the slave of the petitioner, Antoine Pudhomme. Anthony was the father of three children, who are slaves, belonging to different members of the petitioners family."

"He states, that whilst Mr. McCarty, the executor, was negotiating with him for the freedom of Anthony, that he died, and now prays to have vested in him the right of claiming the bequest made to his slave Anthony, and to have the liberty of causing to be emancipated his children, Marie Joseph Phillis, Marie Virgine, and Louis Antoine Perrin."

In the case of Sophia Davis, the petitioners represent, that she is a native of the Parish, that she has also maintained a good character, and has by her industry and economy, raised the sum of two thousand dollars, which she has paid for herself and children. That she and her children are now by her purchase, in a state of Stature Liber, and can only be emancipated by the Legislature, which they pray may be done." Signed,

J. THOMAS, chairman.

The President laid before the Senate, the annual account of the receipts and expenditures of the New Orleans Navigation Company, signed by the President and Treasurer of that institution, which on motion was laid on the table.

Mr. Hiriart obtained leave to introduce copies of two bills of sale of land by the State to Antoine Bel, and Peyroux, Rivardi & Co., land certificates showing a deficit in the quantity sold: referred to the special committee.

Mr. Thomas obtained leave to introduce a memorial from certain inhabitants of the city of Lafayette, praying an enquiry into the expodiency of repealing the charter of said city: read and referred to a special committee of three.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

THIRD READINGS.

"An act for the relief of the Parish of East Baton Rouge."

On motion of Mr. Dupré, this bill was reconsidered; and,

Mr. Tenny offered the following as a substitute to the first section:

"That the sum of $2,500 be and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose of repairing the road leading from the town of Baton Rouge to East Feliciana, commonly called the Comite Road, provided that the sum hereby appropriated, be drawn from the fund of internal improvement.

The ayes and nays were called for with the following result:

For the adoption: Messrs. Burthe, Beauvais, Hiriart, Nicholas, Saunders, Sloan, Thomas and Tenny; 8 ayes.

Against it: Messrs. Dupré, Prudhomme.

The second section was amended and adopted.

READING OF MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE.

"An act to apportion the Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana;" filed for the special order of the day for next Monday.

"Resolution granting leave of absence to F. X. Martin, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

On motion, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock, A. M.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Ville de Marseilles, Allegre, Marseilles,	J Le Blanc
Brig Susannah, Cunningham, Liverpool,	A Lockhart & co
Ship Cordova, Owen, Havre,	Harrod & Charles
Ship Loire, Boulanger, Havre,	J Le Blanc
Brig Lapwing, Barker, New York,	Harrod & Charles
Brig Oswego, Kelly, Boston,	Cockayne, Watts & co
Brig Armonia, Castanos, Havana,	W W Caldwell
Schr Helen Mar, Girn, Savannah,	Master
Schr Wild Cat, Living, Aransas,	Master

ARRIVED.

Steamer Grampus, Matthews, from S W Pass, towed to sea ships Arkansas and Newark; brought up schr Asadales, 4 days from Havana, schr Teta, from Matanzas; felucas San Antonio, and San Pedro, both from Havana. Left the Bar on the 16th at 9 a m; reports outside 2 ships, names not known; inside the Bar bound out, ships Emerald, Turquin, Robert Russell, and Hannibal. Passed at Grand Prairie, bound up, ship Missouri, from Bath, barque Augusta, from Kennebunk; brig Constitution, from Philadelphia, brig Dash of Halifax, brig Henry, of Hull, schr Clito of Newport, brig Hunter, of Portland; brig Patson, of Boston, brig Eliza, of Thomaston, schr Grecian, of New Haven; schr Jane Caroline, of New York, schr Emblem, of Pensacola, brig Eagle of Boston, schrs Hero and Thaddeus, from Tampico, at Poverty Point.

Steamer Amulet, Bashman, from Point La Hatch—cargo 75 hhds sugar Gray, Durrive & co; 25 do do E Blanc; 3 cords wood M White; Passengers, Messrs M Bouligny and servant; W H Morgan, T Saul, Durrive, Norton, Durant and Delany.

Mestico San Pedro, St Manat, fm St Jago, de Cuba—cargo 181 boxes sugar W W Caldwell.

Schr Teta, Lacosta; 9 days fm Matanzas—cargo 125 bxs sugar to Courval, Acebo & co.

Mestico San Antonio, Garcia, fm Havana—cargo 229 bags coffee, 131 packages wax, 69,000 segars, fruit etc.

Steamer Ohio, Hart, fm Louisville—cargo 17 hhds, 26 bxs tobacco, 556 bbls flour Wallace, Lambeth & Pope; 50 bbls whiskey, 44 do liquors Stetson & Avery; 348 bbls corn meal, 33 bags corn, Sloo & Byrne; 97 kegs lard Byrne, Ryon & co; 58 bbls T Jones; 62 molasses barrels owner on board; 25 do do, 464 bbls flour Capt Snodgrass; 7 hhds tobacco Brander & McKenna; 5 boxes H B Skeels; 1 box Andrews and Brothers; 53 bbls ware, 7 hhds do H Dalton & co; 2 boxes A L M Damarin; 1 cask brandy G W Pritchard & co; 1 key M White; 9 horses, 210 sheep and 75 hogs way freight. Memoranda: Feb 12, met Steamer Belfast at Rockport; 13, Mediterranean at Smithland; Uncle Sam and Lady Franklin at Cotten Wood; Illinois at Paducah; Bonnets O'Blue at Fort Massac; 14, Kentuckian at Canadian Reach; 15, Chancellor at Cow Island; Red Rover and Wm Parsons at No 67; 16, Baltic below Chicot; Memphis at Stack Island; Chester mile astern; Scotland at No 160; Black Hawk at Palmyra; 17th C J Marshal at Barkers; Louisiana two miles astern; Hudson at Tunica;—Passed Orleans, bound down at the mouth; also Splendid, Pacific and Randolph, all for this port.

Steamer Cora, Streck, fm Lafourche Interior—cargo 5 hhd sugar C Castagne; 35 bbls molasses Toledano & Legendre; 15 do do, 8 hhds sugar Harvey & Laurens; 20 hhds sugar owners on board; 4 do do W Bogart; 41 hhds molasses owner on board; 20 do do Blanc & Brugier; 19 hf bbls syrup, 14 hhds sugar Brander & McKennat 122 bbls molasses H L Webb; 141 do do Meramond, O'Duhigg & co; 50 bales cotton J B Plauche & co; 35 hhds sugar Forstall & co; sundries to others.—Total cargo, 86 hhds sugar, 412 bbls molasses, 15 hf bbls syrup, 50 bales cotton etc. Passengers: Dr Bradbook; W Harper, H Tate, J Chandler, F Barrilleux, M Turzillo, D Gibson, B Gibson, E Firnillo, R Register, B F Holden, Morgan, A Reussoou, E Nichols, A Somtar Mani, A Rousul, K Nickles, V False, A Truzillo, T Mauty, J Borzcot, Jourdain; J B Delose, Lear, J Gaudin, P Admrant, J Monto, Mrs Ballilleux, Miss Portier, Mrs Streck, Mrs K Streck, Mr and 3 Missca Connaud, Mrs Gousdart, Miss Gaudont; Miss Bowll.

COMMERCIAL CLUB.

THE Annual Meeting of the Members of the Commercial Club, which was to have taken place on Wednesday 15th inst, is postponed to Thursday 20th inst, at 7 o'clock, p m. feb 19

MECHANICS' & TRADERS' BANK,

February 19, 1834.

A BOOKKEEPER for this institution, will be elected on Thursday next, applicants will please address the direction.
feb 19 J B HULLEN, Cashier

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS.

AGREEABLY to the rules, and to previous notice given, the books of transfer of this institution will be closed on the 20th inst. and remain closed until the 4th March. By order of the Directors, JOSEPH SAUL, Cashier.
feb 19

BOOTS.—Just received 500 pair fine and superfine Calf Boots, manufactured in a superior style, and warranted [illegible], all of which will be sold by dozen or single [illegible] AYER,
feb 19 [illegible] near Blue Stores

B[illegible] Flower.
[illegible] provisional seizure issued in [illegible] Charles Gayarre presiding [illegible] New Orleans, I have seized the schooner Mayflower, her tackles, apparel and furniture, and I also hereby cite all persons interested to appear within fifteen days, to answer to the Plaintiff's demand.
feb 19 B BEAUREGARD, marshal.

14 boxes of Molasses,
40 hhds of Sugar. Just landing opposite St. [illegible] street, for sale by
feb 17 BLANC & BRUGIER.

[illegible] M. [illegible] Mrs AUSTIN and Miss CLARA [illegible] this evening.

ON THIS EVENING Feb. 19th
will be presented, the splendid Opera of
ASANELLO,
The Dumb Girl of Portici.
With new Scenery, Dresses and Decorations—the music by Auber—the Scenery by Mr. H. Reinagle.

Masaniello,	Mr Sinclair
Princess	Mrs Austin
Fenella	Miss Clara Fisher

After which, the 3d and last act of the
TEMPEST.

Prospero	H G Pearson
Ariel	Mrs Austin

On Thursday, Mons. GOUFFE'S BENEFIT.

Due notice will be given of the third appearance of Mr. CALDWELL.

In rehearsal a new Melo Drama, entitled
THE WRECK ASHORE.

ORLEANS BALL ROOM.

THE subscribers to the ball of Washington which is to take place on the 22d of this month, are desired to meet on Thursday next, at 6 o'clock, P. M. to appoint managers and determine on the rules. The subscription list is open at Mr. J. Davis's. feb 19-2t

BALL-ROOM,

Corner of Orleans and Bourbon Streets
ON WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19.
For the benefit of the Male Orphans' Asylum,
Dress & Masquerade Ball.
Admittance $1 00. Gentlemen will find a place to deposite canes, cloaks, &c. feb 13

WASHINGTON BALL ROOM.

St Philip street, between Royal and Bourbon streets.
ON WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19.
Dress & Masquerade Ball.
Admittance $1.
Gentlemen will find a place to deposite canes, cloaks, &c
feb 13

FOR HAVANA, to sail immediately.
THE fast sailing coppered and copper fastened Spanish Brig BELLA ANITA, will take passengers, to whom she offers excellent accommodations. Apply to M S CUCULLU, LAPEYRE & Co.
feb 19 No 27 Toulouse st

FOR SANTIAGO DE CUBA.
THE schooner DORCHESTER, Capt. Salmi, will sail positively for the above port on Thursday next, 20th inst., and can take the bulk of 200 bbls or freight. For which, or passage, apply to
M S CUCULLU, LAPEYRE & Co.
feb 19 No 27, Toulouse street.

TO LET,
From the 1st March next.
A fine one story brick HOUSE, corner of Esplanade and Burgundy streets, very commodious for a small family; said house is situated on a fine lot of ground measuring 85 feet facing on Esplanade street. Apply to
feb 19-1st G. MONTAMAT, rail road.

NOTICE—The owner of a negro boy of about 4 or 5 years of age, is requested to call at my house and take him back—On Sunday last he seemed to be lost; when one of my servants brought him to my house; he says his name is Stephen; he speaks French and English.
feb 19 V. AICARD, 37 Old Levee.

COGNAC BRANDY, 4th proof in pipes and half ox; 3 boxes of locks; 2 hhds sail thread; 1 box artificial flowers, for sale by OSMIN BIGOURDAN,
feb 19 23 Toulouse st.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

PARISH COURT for the Parish and City of New Orleans.—I hereby certify that on the 10th February, 1834, judgement was entered in this court in the suit of Elizabeth Izelin, wife of Pierre Pradat vs. Pierre Pradat her husband, in the words and figures following: No. 5122.—Elizabeth Izelin wife of Pierre Pradat vs. Pierre Pradat, her husband.—The court after hearing the evidence and the arguments of counsel, considering, 1. That the Plaintiff has not even a tempted to prove any of the allegations contained in her petition—2. That the original defendant and plaintiff in reconvention has fully proved the fact that his wife has committed adultery with one Frederic Myerre—3. That the marriage was contracted at a time when the Spanish laws existed in this State—It is ordered, adjudged and decreed, that a divorce take place between the parties in this case; that the original plaintiff and defendant in reconvention be deprived of any participation in the community of acquests and gains which existed between her and her said husband, and that the parties do repair before Carlisle Pollock, esq. notary public, to settle their other pecuniary concerns, this matter being hereby reserved for further adjudication by this court. And it is finally ordered, adjudged and decreed, that the minor children born during the marriage of the parties remain under the care and custody of Pierre Pradat the defendant and plaintiff in reconvention; and that Elizabeth Izelin, the original plaintiff and defendant in reconvention, pay the costs of this suit.

New Orleans, Feb. 10th 1834.
(Signed) CHARLES MAURIAN, Judge.

Judgement recorded in Judgement docket C. page 73. Costs of Court $112 75.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said court, at the city of New Orleans, on this 17th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1834, and in the fifty-eighth year of the independence of the United States. FRED. BUISSON,
feb 19 Deputy Clerk.

THE subscribers ask of their fellow citizens, and especially the Merchants and Traders of this great commercial City, to attend a meeting to be held in the dining room of the Planters Hotel, in Canal street, at 7 o'clock, on Wednesday Evening the 19th inst., to take into consideration the money pressure now existing throughout the United States; and also to consider the propriety of forwarding to Congress a memorial to grant a charter to another National Bank, to be located in the city of New York, with a capital of 20 to 25 millions of dollars, and at the same time to grant to the present National Bank a renewal of its charter with a reduction of its Capital (within a reasonable delay,) to such an amount, that it shall not exceed the one to be located at New York, and each Bank to have privileges.

[Signed]

John G. Greeves,	Reynolds, Byrne & Co.,
Thomas Barrett,	A. Fisk, Watt & Co
S. W. Oakley,	N. & J. Dick & Co.
Peuch & Bein,	Garnier & Taney;
Gasquet, Parish & Co.,	John Hagan & Co.

feb 18—2t

PUBLIC SALE.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, } *By the Parish Judge*
PARISH OF POINTE COUPEE: } *acting as Auctioneer.*

WILL be offered for sale, on Monday the 24th of February next, at False-River, on the plantation of Joseph Curiel, in this Parish,

A SUGAR PLANTATION, measuring nine arpents and one third front on False river, by eighty arpents in depth, together with all the buildings and other improvements thereon: a sugar house almost new; an horizontal mill and other sugar works, the whole in good condition; a large two story house; shades, store houses; negro huts, &c.—There are on said Plantation, 225 superficial arpents of cleared land, and 100 arpents of ratoons of last year; said land being very high—well provided with timber of all kind and cypress.

2° 48 SLAVES of both sexes, various ages, field hands and workmen, most of whom are creoles of the country.

3° CATTLE, Horses, &c.

4° CARTS, Ploughs, and other implements of husbandry.

5° MOVEABLES and furniture of every description

6° ANOTHER PLANTATION, or TRACT OF LAND, situated in the Island of False River, measuring 20 arpents front, by 40 arpents in depth, suitable either for the Cane or Cotton, with [illegible] Houses and negro huts.

[illegible] Plantations payable, one-tenth cash; [illegible] in three equal instalments, [illegible] 1835, May [illegible], and March 1837; the slaves, one-tenth also cash; the balance in two equal instalments in March 1835 and March 1836. The Horses, Cattle, & all other moveables one year credit' purchasers giving their notes subscribed jointly with a good and sufficient security; said notes bearing ten per cent interest in case of non payment. Deeds of sale to be paid by said purchasers. For further particulars, apply on the premises. A ROBIN,
Pointe Coupée, Jan. 12th 1853 Judge & Auctioneer.
jan 19

NOTICE—All debts which may hereafter be contracted by the crew and captains of the schrs Leonidas, Eliza, May-Flower and Pomourn and of the sloop Splendid will not be paid by the undersigned unless authorized by them.
feb 8 C. GUESNARD & ALPUENTE.

340 RIO COFFEE, &c.
bags prime Rio Coffee,
30 do Pimento,
3 casks Zante Currants,
20 boxes Dutch Cheese,
700 reams Straw Wrapping Paper,
50 barrels Old Rectified Whiskey,
15 casks Claret Wine,—in store and for sale by
feb 12 FIERNAN, CUDDY & [illegible]

50 [illegible] SALTS, &c.
barrels E[illegible]
15 do
20 kegs [illegible]
feb 12

[illegible] sold this day, 19th inst. at 4 o'clock, p m, [illegible] Levee, opposite Conti street, by order and under the direction of the Post-Master, for account of whom it may concern, 80 bales of hay, imported in and damaged on board the schooner Edward, Capt. Bouge, from New-York. feb 19

BY H. J. DOMINGON.

WILL be sold on Thursday 20th February, 1834, at the auction room, at 11 o'clock, a m, to close a sale, 16 boxes of silk Men's Hats. feb 19

BY LEVY & WHITING.

THIS DAY, Wednesday the 19th will be sold, at auction store, No. 29 St. Louis st., at 11 o'clock, P. M. peremptorily, positively without reserve, to the highest bidder, 30 bales 3-4 shirtings; 27 bales sheetings. f19

BY F. DUTILLET.

WILL be sold, on Tuesday 25th inst., at 12 o'clock, at Hewlett's Exchange,

A lot of ground, No. 398 Dauphin street, near the corner of St. Philip; said lot of ground measures 32 feet front by 62 feet in depth; There is a frame house on the same rented at $16 per month.

Terms—1 and 2 years credit for satisfactorily endorsed notes, and mortgage.

The act of sale to be passed before Octave De Armas, n. p. at the expense of the purchaser. feb 19-6t

BY T. MOSSY & GARIDEL.

WILL be sold, on Saturday, 22nd February, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange,

A Lot of ground together with a brick house, and appurtenances thereto belonging, situated in Toulouse st. between Royal and Bourbon streets,—Said lot measures 40 feet in front by 60 in depth (French measure) bounded on one side by Mr Brigot's; on the other by Mr L Casaing; and in the rear by Mr. Zenon Cavalier; this property is under a lease of $300 to expire on the 1st November next.

A Lot of ground together with a 1 story brick house, and other appurtenances, situated 183 Bienville street, between Burgundy and Rempart streets; said lot measures 26 feet 10 inches, facing on Bienville street by 119 feet 2 inches in depth, there it widens 8 feet 5 inches on Burgundy st, to a second depth of 59 feet.

A lot of ground together with a 1 story brick house and appurtenants, situated corner of St. Peter and Remparts streets; said lot measures 32 feet fronting on St Peter from 60 to 65 in depth fronting on Rempart street; the rent to which said lot is subject to, is to be paid by the purchaser of the house hereafter mentioned. A room on the ground floor of the house in the rear is rented with the house—hereafter the possession of said room is to be given at the expiration of the lease only, that is on the —

A Lot of ground with a brick house thereon and the appurtenances thereto belonging, adjoining to the preceding property, the lot measures about 30 feet fronting on Rempart street by 32 feet in depth: said property is subject to a lease of 25 dollars per month, including in said amount the room above spoken of; which lease is to expire on the — Also subject to a rent of 70 dollars per year to the benefit of the corporation. feb 19

BY ANTHONY FERNANDEZ.

ON SATURDAY 1st. March, at noon, at Hewlett's Exchange, will be offered for sale, Two Lots of ground, situated in the faubourg St. Mary, at the corner of Girod and St. John streets, a short distance from the new Basin, known by lots No. 13 and 14, which figures are on a plan made by J Pilie Esq. and deposited in the office of Felix de Armas, Esq. notary public.

Lot No. 13 a corner lot, measuring 28 feet 6 inches front to Girod street; 110 feet in depth on the side front on St. John street; 110 feet in depth on the other side, and 28 feet 6 inches on the back line.

Lot No. 14, measuring 28 feet 6 inches front to Girod street; 110 feet in depth on each side, and 28 feet 6 inches on the back line, [American measure]. Both Lots will be offered together.

Terms—The purchaser to assume the payment of a note of $696,66 cts, due the 13th February 1835, and the balance at 6, 12, 18, and 24 months credit, in notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the vender and mortgage until final payment.

Act of sale before Felix Grima, Esq. notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. feb 19

BY J. LEVY & WHITING.

BY order of the Court of Probates will be sold on Saturday the 1st day of March next, at store 95 New Levee, at 10 o'clock, A M. for account of the estate of the late Andrew Baker of the late firm of Burns and Baker; the property of said store, consists of a quantity of liquors wines and groceries. Also a lot of dry goods, cottons, calicoes and an assortment of other articles.

Terms cash. feb 19

THE subscriber being about to leave for France offers for sale the following properties, viz:

A PLANTATION consisting of 400 arpents, situated on the bog Falaga (which empties in the Tchifante) at about 5 miles from Covington; there is good ground enough to raise all the provisions necessary for the living of the slaves and cattle of the plantation, such as rice, corn and hay, the remainder is of pine wood.

On this land is a fine water mill with two saws, built on the bog Falaga, which mill