THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY BY
JEROME HAYON,
STATE AND CITY PRINTER,

THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 7, 1835.

SALES OF COTTON.

On the 6th May.

506 bls	Mississippi,	17 1-2
43	do	20
31	Tennessee,	17 1 4

In noticing the murder of John Parker, two days since, we mentioned that WILLIAM RICHARDSON, mate of the ship Mississippi, had been charged with the crime: we are now happy to state that after a minute investigation, Richardson has been completely acquitted of the charge.

THE VAUXHALL GARDENS were opened last evening, and presented a display of taste and skill, comfort and convenience that we did not anticipate for a commencement. The proprietors appear to be spirited and experienced. They must have been at great expense, and certainly deserve well of the public. They have resolved to establish strict discipline, and preserve decorum: so that the most respectable young ladies can have an admirable promenade with their gallants or friends.

The following is an extract of a letter from Tampico, 25th April:—

We suppose that the difficulties with the state of Zacatecas will end in nothing, as it appears that government as well as the state, do not like to fight. Government has withdrawn its troops sent against the state, and the Governor of that state has permitted a *conducta* to leave its capital with $150,000 in charge of T A Guerrero, and which was to leave San Louis Potosi on the 28th inst.

About *pronunciamiento* we believe very little is true. Alvarez maintains himself in the south. Our commandant has taken such dispositions, sending troops to all parts, that the revolution has been smothered in all places of this state.

NEW ORLEANS.—It is pleasing to find that the opprobrious cast on this city by some travellers will soon be left without the shadow of probability. Already have the most strenuous exertions been made to redeem it from that obloquy; and render it a desirable place for residence and trade.

One of the principal objections urged was its insalubrity; and the consequent prevalence of epidemics. This will be partially obviated by the draining and melioration of the swamp lands; by the supply of the city with fresh water from the water works; and by the greater attention paid to paving and building. The swamps being drained and the streets properly cleansed will remove the customary causes of disease—so far as they are merely local.

Gambling has been abolished or (at least) discountenanced by law. Railroads are constructed in the vicinity of the city—diverging to lakes and towns, so as to afford easy access to country produce; and certain facilities to travel.

A medical college has been established by the state, with a school for students; and a society of physicians has also been chartered.

With the improvement of the health of the city will be concomitant the increase of the population, trade and wealth. In 1810 the population of the city was but 17,242; in 1820, it was 27,176; and in 1830, it was 46,310—while now there is a permanent population averaging 55,000 and a transitory approximating 25,000.

The value of the exports from the city is nearly 40 million dollars; and that of the imports is about 8.

The banking capital of New Orleans averages 40 million dollars; but the floating capital approximates 400 million.

Through the tributary streams of the Mississippi, products come or will soon come to the city from lake Erie by the Ohio; from lake Michigan by the Illinois; from the northwestern territories by the Missouri and upper Mississippi; from the borders of the Pacific ocean by the Red, White and Arkansas river; from Texas by the Red River and the Sabine; and shortly from Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi and Virginia, by the railroad hence to Nashville, and its lateral branches—being an extent of country of almost 10 million square miles, or 6400 million square acres.

Nor will New Orleans cease with these her gigantic strides on the highway of improvement. The city is midway between Boston and Mexico; and with all the cities between those places, she will shortly contend in commerce and means of travel. The Atlantic seaboard line between New York and New Orleans will manifest or augment the extent of our resources. The packet lines which are expected to be established hence to different ports in Europe, will not only be an admirable outlet for our exports; but will afford facilities for imports, which must concentrate most of the interior merchandize and marketing in this city. The want of these lines have been felt too sensibly already, not to awake the attention and speculation of merchants. Boston seems to have engrossed the trade of the eastern parts of the Mediterranean; Philadelphia has penetrated to China; Baltimore to the regions of South America—while New Orleans has scarcely dared to venture for her imports beyond the gulf of Mexico: hence the value of her imports is but one fifth that of her exports, and hence also her exports are not so great as they certainly would be, were the commodities of exchange for traders and planters in the middle and western states directly imported.

VALERIUS, a novel in two volumes. By J. G. LOCKHART Harpers, New York; *Hatchkiss* & co. New Orleans.

To the literary reader, it must be known that the author of this volume is son-in-law of Sir Walter Scott, to whom he was early recommended by displays of genius. Lockhart was long associated with Professor Wilson, in editing Blackwood's Magazine; and wrote many of the most bitter articles of that periodical; particularly those satirically severe on Coleridge, Wordsworth and the Cockney school of poets—those written as Peter (hence his 'Peter's Letters to his kinsfolk') or Dr Scott, or Odonta, etc. For some years past he has acted as editor of the London Quarterly Review; and has there displayed satirical powers of no trifling calibre or pungency—as must be evident to those who have read his reviews of Bulwer's novels, of Tennyson's poems, of Lord Nugent's Hampden and Madden's Infirmities of genius. Bulwer had indeed provoked satire, not only from his caricature of Scotchmen in Paul Clifford and most of his writings; but from his continued attacks on Sir Walter Scott—which have been very illiberal in many instances. Tennyson fell under the disapprobation of Lockhart, by an attack on his editorial brother, Christopher North—who had reviewed the first edition of Tennyson's poems; and certainly with the candor of an intelligent critic, diligently selecting the beauties, yet designating the defects. In a second edition, Tennyson wrote a stanza by way of satire on that criticism—the supposed wit of which consisted in telling Christopher North that the poet 'forgave him all his praise.' Most critics generally find all their praises similarly forgiven and forgotten: for to the *genus irritabile vatum*, and not only poets but players,

Joy's recollection is no longer joy,
While sorrow's memory is a sorrow still.

Dr Madden also fell under the lash of Lockhart, from some remarks on Sir Walter Scott. It is indeed too true that most criticisms are created or controlled by private feelings: the satirical remarks made may indeed be more or less correct; but the critic might have passed over errors, if private motives did not instigate to their exposure. Such is unfortunately the infirmity of man, kindly blind to the defects of a friend; but ready to carp at those of an enemy.

Lockhart's translation of Spanish poems, entitles him to a respectable rank among poets; his Life of Napoleon, among historians; and his 'Memoirs of Sir Walter Scott,' will no doubt make him appear a faithful and competent biographer.

Whether Valerius will render him respected as a novelist, we submit to the opinion of its readers. It is flattered or complimented by some eastern journalists.

WONDERFUL CHARACTERS, comprising memoirs and anecdotes of the most remarkable persons of every age and nation. By Henry Wilson. New York, Harpers.

The Messrs Hotchkiss have a few copies remaining of this interesting work. Biographical sketches are ably given of 84 persons; and portraits of many of them ornament the volume. To the lover of eccentric or extraordinary characters, this work must be acceptable; and to the philosopher it may suggest many reflections ennobling or entertaining if not useful.

The comet expected to make its appearance at the end of this year is apprehended as likely to produce severe epidemic diseases; and an intensely warm summer.

THE RECORDER.—We extract the following from a communication relative to the meeting called for this evening:—

There does not exist a single good cause for such a meeting; and there are many objections to it, one or two only may be mentioned. Mr Culbertson is the recorder elected by all the voters of this city and its faubourgs, therefore it is only at a general meeting of the voters of the city and its faubourgs that any vote of approbation or censure could have any weight or be noticed by Mr Culbertson. It is preposterous that an anonimous call for a meeting let a portion only of the voters in, to dictate Mr Culbertson to attend, or bring out a [illegible] respectable as to age. The anonimous little body who made the call is probably one of those grasping speculators in the 6th and 7th ward, who are not content that those wards should prosper by a laudable emulation for improvement; but who are striving to rob the square of the city of its institutions and trade; carrying every thing to their quarter, and at the same time injuring the square of the city and in their power, as well as indulging in every species of detraction.

Those persons are very willing to have the voters of the 1st ward assist them in their designs, but it does not prevent them from saying that the 1st ward is losing its trade; *that it is already down town*; and that the grass will, after a few years grow in its streets: and all such illiberal observations. Let that anonim as caller of the voters know, if he does not already know it, that the voters of the 1st ward will not attend his meeting at Banks' arcade; and that they will stay at home until something more to the interest of the 1st ward shall call its voters to a public meeting;—and when a general meeting for the interests of the city is required, the voters for the 1st ward are not disposed to sanction such general meeting taking place, either in one of the upper, or in one of the lower faubourgs.

(COMMUNICATION.)

OUR LEGISLATURE.

Mr Editor—

It is so seldom that the editors of newspapers dare speak the language of truth to those in power; when we find an exception to the rule, it becomes every good citizen to give encouragement and aid to the individual who (fearless of *consequences*) *acts for the public good*.

We believe that every individual who witnessed the proceedings of the majority of the members of the legislature during the last session, must have been convinced of the propriety of those strictures, which you thought proper to make on their conduct.

We in common with many persons from all parts of the state, frequently attended the halls of legislature, and those visits were made at various times; and whilst bills of great and minor importance were under discussion—we went free of any party feeling; and only desirous to obtain information on the various subjects to which legislative advice was called; and when we give our opinion of the acts and sayings of our legislators, we *believe that every observ*er of their course will pronounce it just and impartial.

Most if not all the bills of importance, whether of draining, banking, insuring, or having for their object the completion of works of great utility, were formed out of doors; and after being three prepared, were introduced into one of the houses of the legislature. What was the reception they met with? Sometimes a member who had never read the bill through, moved to strike out the enacting clauses; then six or seven would jump up and ask what was the object of the bill? or sometimes the bill by *log rolling*, had acquired a popularity, and section by sect on would be passed, without eliciting a sensible remark, or giving birth to any reasonable enquiry. Again the bill would be objected to because some member thought his section of the country was not to be immediately benefited. Under such circumstances, a compromise was effected in the following manner—'if you don't vote for this bill, I shan't for yours.' And thus without enquiry or discussion ten bad bills might be passed.

But suppose a bill was originated in the house and underwent *discussion*, what were the results? Did you hear any new idea? Did you listen to the outpourings of reason, intelligence, or learning? No! On the contrary the feelings of every lover of the state were shocked, by a jargon of unconnected and illiterate remarks, unworthy of any youth who had learnt the first rudiments of our language.

It is true there were some exceptions; but these exceptions overwhelmed by the mass of ignorance and folly which surrounded them, could do little for their own honor or for the true interests of the state.

It is time that the destinies of our state should be placed in the hands of competent individuals—it is time that we should send to the legislature persons, who by education and experience, *are able to fulfil the high, and respectable duties of* their situation

Each day is developing the power of the state and every citizen of Louisiana should feel anxious that her resources should expand under the influence of wise legislators.

Public opinion is working up throughout the state—and we are happy, Mr. Editor, that you have undertaken to shed light upon this interesting subject.

The city of New Orleans has felt deeply the consequences resulting from incompetent representatives; and it becomes our duty that the work of reform should commence here.—Let that ever memorable maxim be our guide in the choice of representatives—'*Is* he honest—is he capable—and is he faithful to the constitution?'

JEFFERSON.

[From the Baltimore American.]

We have the pleasure this morning of furnishing something for the especial entertainment, and, for aught we know, the instruction of our fair readers. 'Les femmes aux Etats Unis,' *Women in the United States*,—such is the caption to an article in the March number of the *Revue Francaise*, extracted from a work recently published in France by M. de Beaumont, sent a year or two since to this country by his government to examine and report upon State prisons. While performing his public duty, which he did most efficiently, M. de Beaumont like a gallant Frenchman, varied his occupation of discovering the beauties of our penitentiary system by studying the beauties of our women, and we are sure that none but a countryman of Louis XIV. could have seen so much in so short a time. He commences thus:—

"American women have generally well cultivated minds, but little imagination, and more sense than sensibility. They are pretty; those of Baltimore are famed above all others for their beauty. Their blue eyes give evidence of their English origin, and their dark locks of the influence of burning summers. Their delicate constitutions sustain an unequal contest against the rigours of a severe climate & the sudden changes of temperature. One cannot but experience a melancholy feeling in thinking that this beauty, this freshness, and all these graces of youth will wither before mature age and be struck by a cruel and premature destruction." Blue eyes and black hair are a very pretty union, more scientifically accounted for than accurately observed: for, unless our own eyes deceive us, it is not more frequent than elsewhere. M de B. then describes the difference between the education of girls in France and in America, which he illustrated by stating that he once heard one of only twelve years of age discuss the question,—which was the best form of Government?

We now come to a precious passage. We translate as literally as we can.

"An excessive coquetry is the common trait of all young American women, and a consequence of their education. To every girl over 16 years of age marriage is the great object of life. In France she wishes it, in America she seeks for it. As she is early mistress of herself and her conduct, it is she who determines her choice. It may be imagined how delicate and perilous is the task of a young girl, herself the depositary of her destiny: she must have for herself the foresight which with us a father and mother have for their daughter. In general it must be admitted she performs the task with much prudence. In general it must be admitted she performs the task with much prudence. In the bosom of this prosaic society, where every one has some occupation, the American women have theirs also:—it is, to get a husband.

United States the men are cold and chained down to their *business*. Let us not then be surprised that the young girl who lives among them is prodigal of studied smiles and tender looks: moreover her coquetry is guided by intelligence and prudence; she has measured the space in which she can give it play; she knows the line beyond which it must not pass.'—Considering that M. de Beaumont belongs to the most polite nation of the world, he is here very plain spoken. Let not our fair readers be offended with him; they will see presently that like a novel it all ends well. After describing the peculiar freedom of intercourse among the young in this country, he continues:—

"In America this freedom, given so early to a woman, is suddenly taken from her. With us a young girl passes from the nursery into the bonds of *marriage*; *but these new chains* lie lightly on her. In taking a husband she gains the right of giving herself to the world; she becomes free by binding herself. Then begin forever, entertainments, pleasures, triumphs. In America, on the contrary, the brilliant period belongs to the unmarried woman; in marrying, she relinquishes all worldly enjoyments to live in the austere duties of the domestic fireside. She received homage, not because she was a woman, but because she could become a wife. Her coquetry after having found a husband, has nothing more to do, and when she has once given her hand, there is nothing more to ask of her. In the United States, a woman ceases to be free on the day when in France she becomes so."

The *moralite* of this is delightful. The unconsciousness of the writer that in this one passage, in which he describes so triumphantly the French woman, he is revealing one of the chief causes of European depravity, is truly edifying. It is like a man opening his mouth to declaim on the beauty and indispensableness of good teeth, thinking that he has them, and displaying to his hearers by the act a head full of hollow relics and blackened stumps. The following paragraph, however, with which we conclude for the present, redeems it, and indeed contrasts strangely with it. The former was written by the European, the latter by the philosopher:

"We know the morality of a people when we know that of the women, and one cannot contemplate the social state in the United States without admiring what respect surrounds there the marriage tie. The same feeling never existed to so great a degree among any ancient people, and the communities of Europe, in their corruption, have no conception of such a purity of morals."

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Chatham, Woods, Liverpool — S T Hobson
Schr Iris, *Espinosa*, *Tampico* — J Prats & son
Schr Mexicano, Escoille, Campeachy and Sisal — J W Zacharie & co

ARRIVED.

Towboat Hudson, towed to sea ship North America; ship Lexington, and barque Enthoff: brought up ship Elizabeth, bags Napoleon and Elizabeth; *reports* off British Island, ship Dublin Packet, a ship and schr, names unknown; ship Olbers on the bar. On the morning of the 4th spoke to Isaac Hicks, hence for Havre, 20 S E from South point; all well. Nothing in the offing.

Towboat Porpoise, Martin, from the Passes, towed to the bar ship Olbers, brought up ship Lucy Ann and ship St Paul; *reports off the bar* ship Globe from Havre, ship Exchange from Boston and ship Dublin Packet coming round south point; ship North America had got off the bar & was waiting wind to go to sea. The Lexington had gone round to S Point to bring in ship Dunan Packet, Butler, from Marseilles, to A Quartier & Bentin.

Ship St Paul, Woodbury, fm Havre, via Portsmouth, to Lincoln and Green; cargo indze, to J M Rowzan; C Colas; J Khon & Doran; H Bonnabel. Mr J F Bernard in cabin 10 in the steerage.

Ship Lucy Ann, Williams, from Boston, to Lincoln and Green; cargo, salt, domestics, fruit & madder to S M Oaky; Lincoln & Green and order.

Ship Elizabeth, Callander, from Liverpool, to Lincoln & Green; cargo, 1900 bags of salt, to the consignees.

Brig Elizabeth, Crocker, 23 days fm New York; cargo paving stones, to J Minturn.

Brig Napoleon, Eastman, 23 days fm Boston; cargo ice to J Touro.

Steamer Cadiar, Kimball, from Natchitoches, cargo 21 bls cotton, Peyroux, Riverde & co; 37 do co T Barrett & co, 6 do Lambert and Thompson, 25 packs deerskins; 1 bundle furs; 2 pks otter skins; 1 pk b arskins; 6 hd ns, Miramond, O'Duing and co; 3 packs deerskins; 1 do bear do, 1 do furs M & A D Crossman. 27 passengers.

Steamer North Alabama, Kelly, from Portsmouth; cargo, 125 empty barrels. E J Forstall and co; 9 bls skins, Wm. Calwell; 5 bales cotton, 35 bls pork, Bogart & Hoops; 27 bls cotton, A Fisk, Watt & co; 10 bls Hotchdiss & co, 3 do Tourne, and Beckwith; 2 do Forsyth, Goodwin & co. 10 passengers.

Steamer Randolph, Miller, from Nashville, 51 bls cotton, 332 hhds tobacco, P and J Dick & co; 127 do do C Jacob; 142 Brander and McKenna; 14 do Robeson, Wood & co; 567 bs cotton; 2 bls whiskey, J G Washington; 99 bs corn T Barrett & co; 3 bls and 1 box, Lambert and Thompson; 850 sacks corn, J H and D Adams. 12 pass.

Rob Roy, Ryan, Portsmouth, 50 bls pork, White & co; 590 Stetson and Avery; 46 do; 28 hhds bacon, Bridge and Vose; 43 bls gin, 31 brandy, J Thayer & co; 70 do J Vairin & co, 40 do W J H Leverish. 15 pass. Rope to the water, low and falling.

Steamer Privateer, Brown, from Black river; cargo; 71 bs cotton, Bogart and Hoops; 52 Harris, Wright & co; 69 Bullett, Shipp & co; 27 Martin, Pleasants & co; 72 A Fisk, Watt and co; 20 Buchner, Stanton and co; 65 T Barrett & co; 10 Neale J Dick & co; 2 Reynolds, Byrne & co; 7 Wilcox and Fearn; 13 Williams and Lee; 12 hides owners on board.

(By Authority.)

AN ACT

To provide for the purchase of an additional number of negroes for the use of the State, to be employed on objects of internal improvement and for other purposes.

Section 1st. Be it enacted by the senate and house of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened, That the Governor be authorized to appoint, by and with the consent of the Senate, two or more, confidential commissioners, residents of the State, who shall be authorized to purchase for the use of the State of Louisiana, two hundred able bodied negro men, none of which to exceed thirty years of age, of good character and healthy; and that the Treasurer be authorized to advance, for the purchase of said slaves, at the rate of four hundred dollars on each slave so intended to be purchased, if to be bought out of the State, and the balance of their price to be paid on delivery of said negroes to the board of commissioners of internal improvements.

Sect. 2d. Be it further enacted, &c., That the board of public works be and are hereby instructed and required to fix a limit beyond which the said commissioners shall not go in the purchase of said slaves; said instructions shall be private and confidential and made only to the said commissioners, but the same shall be made in writing, *Provided* that after the purchases shall have been made, the order fixing the limits and all proceedings in relation thereto, shall be made public and open to the inspection of all persons concerned.

Sect. 3d. Be it further enacted, &c, That whenever it may be necessary to advance any money to any commissioner, as above stated, such commissioner or commissioners shall give bond and approved security, for the faithful appropriation of the money so advanced, to the Treasurer of the State; and it is hereby provided and ordered, that the Treasurer of the State, shall advance any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for the purchase of two hundred negro men as above stipulated; and it is hereby made the duty of the board of public works, to inspect said negroes, and when found to be in conformity to the previous stipulations of this act, they shall receipt to the commissioners for the same, and thereupon the Treasurer shall make full payment; *Provided*, should any of said slaves so purchased by said commissioners, die before they are delivered to the board of public works, then it shall be the duty of said commissioners, to adduce proof to the board of public works that they were such as that act contemplates, when the loss of the price of said slave or slaves shall be that of the State.

Sect. 4. Be it further enacted &c. That the said commissioners be allowed the sum of thirty dollars, for each slave purchased, as full compensation of their services, and that the said commissioners, shall not be allowed to purchase slaves for their own account, either by themselves or by any agent, while acting for the State, under a forfeiture of their compensation.

Sect. 5. Be it further enacted, &c. That the Treasurer be and he his hereby authorised to issue the Bonds of the State, countersigned by the governor, for the sum of five hundred dollars, bearing an interest of five per cent per annum, redeemable in three equal instalments of twenty, thirty and forty years; which sum shall be constituted a fund for internal improvement, to be appropriated as hereinafter directed; Provided, that said Bonds be issued, only as often as the wants of the State will require the same, agreeably to the present section, and provided that said interests be payable semi annually at the office of the State Treasurer upon presentation of the dividend warrants.

Sect. 6. Be it further enacted, &c. That the five per cent fund, given to the State for the purposes of internal improvements by the United States, be and the same is hereby appropriated and pledge to the payment of the interest on said Bonds.

Sect. 7. Be it further enacted &c. That the Bond of public works shall have power to purchase a part on the whole of the slaves as above provided for, of acclimated negroes who have been in the State not less than one year, and that said Bond may exercise their discretion, as to the price of said negroes; Provided the said price shall not exceed the sum of one thousand dollars, and that no commission be charged.

Sect. 8. Be it further enacted, &c. That the law creating the office of Civil Engineer in this State, be and the same is hereby repealed and that the Board of Public Works, shall have the power to employ as many engineers, as the public service may require; prescribe their duties and allow them such compensation not exceeding four thousand dollars per annum, as they may deem just and proper, which engagements shall not be for more than one year.

Sect. 9. Be it further enacted, &c. That it shall be the duty of said Engineers to deposit in the office of the State treasurer at the seat of government, all such maps and plans as they shall make in the course of the duties prescribed in this act to assist in the compilation of a Map of the State.

Sect. 10. Be it further enacted &c. That the Board of Public Works be, and they are hereby authorised and empowered to purchase, from the fund herein proposed to be raised, all such boats drudging machines, implements and apparatus as may be necessary for the execution of all Public Works which have been or may be hereafter authorised by law.

Sect. 11. Be it further enacted, &c. That whatever funds may be left in the hands of the Treasurer, it shall be his duty to envest the same in such productive stock, or bank paying interest, as he may deem advisable, which shall be held exclusively as fund for internal improvement.

Sect. 12. Be it further enacted, &c. That any appropriation, which may heretofore have been made for the purchase of negroes or machinery for any specified work in either of the Districts, shall be considered as so much of the District or Districts portion of the general provision herein before allotted them.

Sect. 13. Be it further enacted &c. That the improvements to be made on West Pearl River by the provisions of the bill approved March the tenth, eighteen hundred and thirty five be and the same is hereby ordered on the most western branch.

Sect. 14. And be it further enacted &c. That this act shall be in force from and after the passage thereof and all acts or parts of acts, in contravention of its provisions, be and the same as are hereby repealed.

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

Approved April 1, 1835.

E. D. WHITE,
Governor of the State of Louisiana

AMERICAN THEATRE.
CAMP STREET.

Positively the last night but one of the engagement of M Rice, *Mr and Mrs Barnes*, and Miss C. Barnes.

THIS EVENING,
Will be presented the grand Romantic Drama of
THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
Sorin, — Mr Barnes
Nydia, — Miss Barnes
Saga, — Mrs Barnes

After which,
JIM CROW, with new Effusions.

To conclude with the Farce of
FAMILY JARS.
Dolph, — Mr Barnes

THE translator of the Bee having a few hours leizure in the day, will undertake to translate all documents whatever in English, French and Spanish. Apply to the office of the Bee. may 7

LOGWOOD—50 tons fresh cut Logwood, now landing and for sale by
may 7 GRIMSHAW & SLOANE.

LETTER FOUND—A letter from Havana containing lottery tickets, and superscribed 'A Don Marin de la Calle, Nueva Orleans' has been found, and left at this office for the owner who is requested to call on or before Saturday next, and pay all expences. may 7

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.

A CARD.

A LADY competent to instruct young ladies, would find a good situation on a plantation by applying to Mrs. widow B. Dosuau, 330 Bourbon street. Reference is will be required.
may 6—1

MAYORALTY OF NEW-ORLEANS.
CITY COUNCIL.
Sitting of Saturday, April 25th 1835.

RESOLVED that the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized to cede by an authentic notarial act to the Commissary appointed to superintend the Mint which, by virtue of an act passed at the last session of Congress is to erected in New-Orleans, all the rights of the Corporation to that portion of ground called Jackson square the use of which has been ceded to the city of New-Orleans by the United States, which might be necessary to erect said building and its dependencies. Provided that nothing in this retrocession shall prevent the city of New-Orleans from exercising its jurisdiction in matters of police within the lots retroceded as aforesaid.

(signed) Jno. COULBERTSON, Recorder.
Approved May 1st, 1835.
(signed) D. PRIEUR, Mayor.
A true copy,
THEARD, Junior, Sec'y.

MAYORALTY OF NEW-ORLEANS.
CITY COUNCIL.
Sitting of Saturday, April 25, 1835.

RESOLVED that the mayor will dispose of all Levee dut es the shipping that will moor in that part of the harbour extending from Eaghen street, to the upper part of the wharfin front of the Levee Cotton Press, until the city will have made there the necessary wharves.

(signed) Jno. CULBERTSON, Recorder.
Approved April 27th 1835
(signed) D. PRIEUR, Mayor.
A true copy,
THEARD, Junior, Sec'y.

Sitting of Saturday 21 May 1835.

RESOLVED that from and after the passage of the present resolution, the ordinance concerning the port and Levee of New Orleans, approved the 23d February 1827, as also all other ordinance relative to the police of the port shall be enforced in that part of the lower liberties incorporated by virtue of a resolution of the 4th of of April last.

(signed) Jno. CULBERTSON, Recorder.
Approved May 5th 1835,
(signed) D. PRIEUR, Mayor,
A true copy,
THEARD Junior, Sec'y.

DRY GOODS—Red curtain Christy, superior Pongee Silks; striped and crop barred Lenos & Muslins; handsome style fancy Ginghams; white and coloured Stockings and half do; Robinet Edgings; Laces Quillings; of all widths and qualities; blk bombazines some very superior do silk and cotton velvets; Linnen cambrics and hdkfs; Furniture and dress ditaids, 6 4 2, 10 4 and 12 4 heavy Linnin Sheeting; blk Bombazetts and Merino; Irish Linnens in demi and whole pieces, landing from ship Arkansas and for sale by ANDREWS & BROTHERS,
may 7 19, Chartres street.

NEW ORLEANS DRAINING CO.

THE books for subscription to the Capital Stock of said Company will be opened under the superintendence of the undersigned commissioners, at the office of Jules Mossy Esq. notary public, Royal street, on Monday the 11th day of May and will continue open every day, (sundays excepted) for ten days, between the hours of ten o'clock in the morning and three in the afternoon.

The Charter requires the payment of $10 per share at the time of subscribing.

E. YORKE,
J. LECARPENTIER,
Jn. GRIFFON,
C WATSON,
may 7 Secretary to the Commissioners.

SUGAR—300 hhds Sugar in this city, 175 hhds in the warehouse on Levee, for sale by
LAMBETH & THOMPSON,
may 7 No 15, St Charles street

MESS BEEF—70 half bbls Mess beef, received and for sale by ORAIN & MIGNON,
may 7 N. 7, new Levee.

ROBBERY.—On Monday 4th inst. at 4 A M, $800 were robbed from two defenceless widows who during the violence of the theft, against their seven small children, dared not give the alarm till it was too late. The thief is a young negro from 20 to 21 years old, middle size, with a face rather round. The sum robbed by him was partly in silver and partly in bank notes of $20, 10 and 5. If these informations might lead the banks or the exchanges to discover the thief, it would be an invaluable service conferred on two poor mothers of families.

DOLORINE,
LANGE,
may 7 No. 91, Dumaine street.

LARD—520 kegs a very superior article, landing and for sale by G. DORSEY,
may 7 38 New Levee

BACON, HAMS, BEEF, &c.—10 casks Hams and sides; 50 half bbls mess beef; 20 bbls Vinegar; 97 kgs Lard: just received and for sale by G DORSEY,
may 7 38, New Levee

BACON, PORK &c.—Landing from steamer Mississippi, and for sale by the subscriber: 30 casks sides; 51 barrels pork; 3 bbls Beans; 7 boxes manufactured Tobacco.
may 7 G DORSEY.

NOTICE.—The steam boat MOGUL, will leave to morrow morning at 10 o'clock A M. Passengers are requested to be on board at that hour.
may 7 FORSYTH, GOODWYN & Co.

SHEETINGS &c.—225 bales brown sheetings and sheetings, also: 16 bales heavy 5 4 sheetings, for sale by W G HEWES & Co,
may 7 No 47 camp street

$20 REWARD

RANAWAY from the subscriber about the 15th April, two american negroes, viz: JIM & PETER. Jim is 30 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high. Peter is 40 years of age, is about 6 feet high and very stout. The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of the above mentioned negroes, or $10 for either of them if delivered to the subscriber at No. 3, Monse's Row, or lodged in jail.
may 7—3 C F JAMES.

$25 REWARD

The above reward will be paid to any person arresting the mulatto JOHN SMITH, runaway from Picous' plantation, parish St. Charles. Said mulatto is about 40 years old, carpenter and ingineer, stands about 5 feet 2 inches high, light complexion and has small eyes. Apply for the reward to H. LANDRKAUX,
may 7—3 Royal street.

WERE carried to the stable of Mr. V. Millet, corner of St. Louis and Bourbon sts. by order of the city guard, on the 30 April, a sorrel HORSE, the two hind feet white, with a very small star on the front, very lean. On the same day a grey Mare very lean and without any visible mark. The owners of said horses are requested to claim them ten days after the public of this, otherwise they will be sold according to law.
may 7—3 MARTIN BONSEIGNEUR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—First Judicial District Court—Saturday the 2nd day of May 1835—Present the honorable Charles Watts judge—No. 11677.—Joseph Verlein Degruy vs. his creditors—On motion of V. Labarre Esq, of counsel for the syndic of the creditors of the insolvent and on filing a tableau of distribution in this case, it is ordered by the court that the creditors of said insolvent and all others interested herein shew cause if they have any within ten days from the publication of this notice why said tableau of distribution should not be homologated and confirmed according to law. Extract from the minutes,
may 7 H. FARRIE, dep clerk.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish Court for the parish and city of New-Orleans—Present the honorable Chales Maurian, judge—No. 8239—Vaudricourt & Laudumiey vs. their creditors—The cession of property by the petitioners having been accepted by the court for the benefit of his creditors, and it is ordered that a meeting of said creditors take place before Ls Féraud, not. pub. on the 8th day of June next, then and there to deliberate on the affairs of said petitioner, and in the mean time all proceedings against their person and property are stayed. It is further ordered that Victor Barthe Esq. be appointed to represent the absent creditors in this case.

By order of the Court,
Clerks Office, New-Orleans May 6th 1835.
may 7 ARMAND PITOT, greffier.

HONDURAS Sarsaparilla, for sale by
may 6 P. CUSACH & Co.

WANTED a dress maker. Apply in Royal street, 3 doors above St. Anne, at Mr.
may 6—fit ANGLAIRE.

Louisiana Cotton Seed Oil Factory Insurance Comp.

COMMISSIONARY NOTICE.—Public notice is hereby given that the subscription books for the capital Stock of this Company will be opened under the superintendence of the undersigned commissioners in this city, at the office of the Atlantic Insurance Company; in Canal street, on Monday, the 25th May, and that in pursuance of the charter, they will be continued open every day for 15 days, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning until two in the afternoon, (Sunday excepted.)

THOS. TOBY,
THOS. BARRET,
W E THOMPSON,
J H CALDWELL,
WM DEBUYS,
B G TENNEY,
S A PLUMMER,
may 6 Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE ARCHIPECTS' COMPANY, for the Eighth District of the City of New Orleans—New Orleans, May 4, 1835—At a meeting of the stockholders of this company holden on the 4th inst. the following gentlemen were duly elected directors for the ensuing year.

Joseph Laurant, John Artowsmith,
Olivier Blineau, F J Forstall,
Rno. Fernandez. By order,
may 5 F. GENERELLY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The Steam Boat MOGUL, captain Hunt, now plying as a regular trade between this place and St Louis, has made arrangements to run the present summer, with three fine Steam packets from St Louis to Louisville, to take her passengers, that are bound to the latter place either to from the mouth of Ohio or between that place & St Louis, offers a speedy and comfortable conveyance to passengers.

The M. is new and substantially built, a fast runner and a splendid upper cabin with mostly state rooms, large and airy, her hurricane roof extends forward after chimneys, which forms a commodious and pleasant retreat, particularly in warm weather. Passengers are invited to call examine and judge for themselves.

The M. will depart for St. Louis her present trip on the 7th inst. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
may 7 FORSYTH GOODWIN & Co.

NOTICE.—The steam boat HENRY CLAY, having been unavoidably detained, will leave for Louisville, this day at 4 o'clock P M. Passengers are requested to be on board, at that hour.
may 6 FORSYTH, GOODWYN & Co.

FOR LOUISVILLE.

The new light draught and fast running steam boat TUSCAHOMA, J. Phelps master, having most of her cargo engaged, will leave for the above and intermediate ports, on Saturday 9th inst.

For freight or passage, having first rate accommodations, apply on board, or to
may 6 FORSYTH, GOODWYN & Co.

FOR BRAZORIA, [first vessel.]

The fast sailing copper fastened packet schooner SANTIAGO, T Lentner master, will positively sail this day. Passengers will please be on board at 2 o'clock. For freight or passage, apply to the master on board at the head of St. Louis street, or to
may 7 Wm BRYAN, 19 Common st

FOR APALACHICOLA.

The regular packet schooner WATER WITCH, Manson master, will meet with despatch. For freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply on board, opposite Post No. 13, or to
may 5 E W GREGORY, No 60, Royal street.

FOR MOBILE (via the river.)

The packet schooner FLORENCE, Smith, master, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage, apply on board, opposite Blue Stores, or to TOURNE & BECKWITH,
may 4 nos. 25 and 23, New Levee.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE SALE.

The spacious and very commodious Stores and Dwelling House in Toulouse street, lately occupied by Gordon, Forstall & Co.

Also, extensive Stores and Lots in Rampart st. between St. Louis and Toulouse streets. Immediate possession can be given. Apply to
may 5 E J FORSTALL & Co, Royal st.

PARISH OF ORLEANS—Court of Probates—For the State of Louisiana—To all whom these presents may concern,—Greeting: Know ye, that whereas William C C Claiborne, a resident of the city of New Orleans, has applied to W F C Duplessis, register of wills in and for the parish and city of New Orleans, and excellent clerk of the court of Probates in and for the parish and city of New Orleans aforesaid, for a Monition or Advertisement in conformity to the Act of the Legislature of the State, entitled "An act for the further assurance of titles to purchasers at judicial sales" approved on the 10th March 1834 Notice is therefore given to all whom it may concern that by virtue of an order or decree rendered by the honorable Charles Maurian, Judge of the court of Probates of the parish and city of New Orleans, state of Louisiana, said order or decree bearing date the 2nd day of March 1835, as rendered on the petition of Euphrasine Louise Rouzier, widow of the late Felix Charles Jean François Tala, deceased, I, the undersigned ord, as Register of Wills aforesaid, on the 24th day of April 1835, expose for sale at public auction for account of the succession of the aforesaid deceased Felix Charles Jean François Tala, the lot of ground and buildings herein after described, and adjudicated the same to the aforesaid William C C Claiborne as the last and highest bidder, to wit

Description of the Property as given in the Judicial conveyance.

A lot of ground situated on Esplanade street, between Bourbon and Dauphine streets, measuring sixty two feet front on Esplanade street, by one hundred feet in depth, french measure, where it is bounded by the line of suburb Marigny, on which lot of ground there is a wooden house bricked between posts; a kitchen newly built, and other improvements according to the plan thereof drawn by Ls. Bringier, surveyor general, bearing date the 2d day of December 1834, adjudicated to William C C Claiborne, for the price of seven thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars (7750, 00.)

Terms of sale: One tenth cash, and the balance in three equal instalments of one, two and three years in notes satisfactorily endorsed and bearing mortgage on the premises until final payment. This lot is sold subject to a ground rent of eighto dollars per annum, due the City Corporation and payable quarterly, which rent the purchaser is to take charge of from the first of January 1835, without deduction of the money. All the above or otherwise at the charge of the purchaser for the whole year 1835.

Whereof all persons who can set up any right, title or claim in and to the landed property & house &c herein described, in consequence of informality in the order, decree or judgment before recited and under which the sale was made, or any irregularity or illegality in the appraisements or advertisements, in time or manner of sale, or for any any other cause whatsoever, are hereby cited and admonish to show cause within thirty days from the day this Monitions first inserted on the public papers why the sale so made as aforesaid, should not be confirmed and homologated in accordance with the application of said purchaser.

Witness my hand and the se