LATEST DATES!

apr 12	Liverpool	mar	13
apr 12	London	mar	18
apr 14	Havre	mar	11
apr 14	Paris	mar	10
apr 14	Havana	apr	
apr 12	Mexico	march	31
mar 25	Bordeaux	feb	10
apr 3	Matamoras	april	6

COMMERCIAL.

Sales of Cotton Yesterday.

[illegible] Mississippi [illegible] 8
do 9
do 9
do 7¾
do price not known.
do 7¾
do and Alabama, 9¾
Louisiana, price not known.
do 12¾
do 7¾
Tennessee, 10

NEW YORK, April 13.

SALE OF STOCKS.

[illegible] States Bank 30 da 114
do 114½
do 115
do 115
do 30 da 114
do 30 da 114½

NEW YORK, April 13.

A catalogue of Brazil, embracing 2427 bags by a ship recently, 2006 of which were the [illegible] 872 bags of the former and 320 of the [illegible] averaging about 101 cents per lb 4 months credit, with some degree of animation, [illegible] quotations were ordinary. The [illegible] which continue extremely limited. [illegible] bags Laguira at 11, and 3,446 Cuba

The transactions have been very limited, [illegible] notice in rates. The sales in small [illegible] especially in [illegible] Upland at 12 [illegible] and 150 Florida at 10¾ a 11¾c. The [illegible]

	537
	10,5
	96
	652
	2381

Market—The Flour market continues extremely [illegible] to the scarcity of all descriptions of wheat, good shipping, which is now only to be [illegible] at high prices, and only a retail demand [illegible] for our own private circles. Prices [illegible] Troy at $5 a $5 50; Richmond Country City Mills at the same rates, and [illegible] at $5 3125. The market for rye [illegible] Mexican at 90 cents very inactive [illegible] Corn continues inactive and [illegible] Rice may be quoted at 3½ a 4c. [illegible] yesterday 1000 bls a prime N Orleans [illegible] 3½c. Sugars 100 bls Cuba sold at 7½ [illegible] and 150 Florida at 10¾ a 11¾c. The [illegible]

NEW YORK, April 13.

SALE OF COTTON.

[illegible] Bales
do
do
do
do
do
do

NEW YORK, April 13.

A catalogue of Brazil, embracing 2427 bags by a ship recently yesterday, 2006 of which were the [illegible] 872 bags of the former and 320 of the [illegible] averaging about 101 cents per lb 4 months credit, with some degree of animation, [illegible] quotations were ordinary. The [illegible] which continue extremely limited. [illegible] bags Laguira at 11, and 3,446 Cuba

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SALE—On account of departure, A young creole Negress, a good house servant, somewhat in a seamstress, very intelligent and good subject; inquire of the owner at Bourdon street, [illegible] to bring to leave the country. [illegible] 132 Ann street, near Bourbon street.

DOLLARS REWARD—Strayed or stolen from the lot of ground of the state house, [illegible] street, a roan mare, about four [illegible] and stump-tail. Go on the right thigh. The [illegible] will be entitled to the reward above by [illegible] to [illegible] the subscribers at Jefferson city, or [illegible] to [illegible] will take [illegible] on the St James Parish [illegible] on Monday, the last of May next.

ANTOINE ROUSSEAU,
ANTOINE ROUSSEAU, Jr.
[illegible] Jefferson College [illegible]
[illegible] April 20, 1837.

VALUABLE DRY GOODS. Received this day [illegible] Crook and Princess, 4 4 French [illegible] 4 4 English super bleached [illegible] 4 4 [illegible] cambric prints, 4 4 stripe and check [illegible] 4 4 satin stripe and check mourning [illegible] mourning, super luster drills and pantings, [illegible] and other seasonable goods, for sale [illegible] 64 blankets, [illegible] 5 bales extra super Leeds [illegible] an excellent article for sale on liberal terms by [illegible] COTT, No 49 Custom House st.

NOTICE—Capt Francois from Liverpool, [illegible] bales and hogsets, assorted 6 to 12 inches, [illegible] 3 8 round iron, 5 pcls sheet lead, 2 [illegible] 2 sheet iron 6 12 to 5 inches, trying [illegible] cast steel, 5 pcls [illegible] 5 pcls [illegible] [illegible] bolts, iron for [illegible] and pistol flasks, tinned [illegible] wire, double [illegible] patent gazing cutlery handle and German silver mounting, [illegible] shaving cutlery, [illegible] razors, [illegible] [illegible] and cutting pliers, warranted [illegible] patent locks with German silvered knobs.

LABADIE & JACQUELIN,
39 Levee street.

KERSEL & SOAP—450 half and quarter [illegible] and 2 mo. acceptance, 500 boxes No 1 soap, [illegible] on ship Henry Clay, and for sale by
ROBERT H. WITTE,
34 Gravier street.

[illegible] received, and for sale
LAVILLEBEUVRE & WALTON,
17 Magazine st.

CARTS, CARTS & DIRT BARROWS—[illegible] from being Franklin and Robert st Philadelphia, and for sale by
J N MAYNARD, 26 Poydras st.

PROPERTY Wanted.—Persons having property well situated in the city square or in the vicinity who should wish to sell them at a reasonable price, will easily find customers by applying to BERNARD DE SANTOS, Broker,
Rampart st. between St Philip & Dumaine

BOUSSAYE, PLANCHARD & CO
Auctioneers
EXCHANGE ALLEY 28

BRANDY CHERRIES IN BRANDY, [illegible] bottles—100 cases just received and for sale by GUERIN & POUVERIN,
Corner Royal and Dumaine sts.

EXCHANGE—Bills on London and Paris, for sale by MARTINEAU, CRUGER & Co.

NOTICE—The arrangements taken by the syndics of the creditors of Messrs. Castel & Delabarre, [illegible] from said CASTEL, make it necessary that those who are in favor of this course, and those who may be opposed to it, to call at [illegible] one of the syndics, or at Mr. Mecaud's, [illegible] and make their determination known, so [illegible] be liberated. It is also [illegible] expenses already incurred, and which [illegible] will devote upon those who are determined to [illegible] it.

A DELPEUCH,
Pre LAFAYE.

[illegible] The person who broke [illegible] CANE from on board the steamboat Tecumseh [illegible] to leave it at Mr Reynolds's store, [illegible] between Levee and Chartres st. Inquiry [illegible] will obtain the [illegible] ap15

PARISH COURT—For the Parish and City of New Orleans, January 25th 1837—Present the Hon Charles Maurian, Judge—No 8445—Josephine, wife of her husband, B. H. Humphries, vs. the said husband. The [illegible] was tried contradictorily with [illegible] and Leon Gerard, two of the defendants, [illegible] by default having been previously, obtained against [illegible] M. H. Humphries, the Plaintiff's [illegible] on the 23d of January 1836. C. Roselius Esq., [illegible] P. Morgan Esq. for [illegible] & Gerard, [illegible] son of C. Roselius, Esq. of counsel for plaintiff [illegible] for the above judgement by default, the court [illegible] from the testimony adduced that the [illegible] and is just and correct as to the amounts [illegible] claimed by her husband and the [illegible] in insolvent circumstances, It is ordered, [illegible] decreed that a judgment of separation of [illegible] be entered in favor of the plaintiff Josephine [illegible] against her husband [illegible] H. Humphries [illegible] four hundred dollars, $15.00 00.—

[illegible] January 30th 1837.
CHARLES MAURIAN, Judge.

[illegible] EASTON, Accoucheur, No 37 Magazine street, Arcade buildings. Residence No 33 [illegible] Carondelet [illegible] Dr Valentine Mott, James Webster, M. D. New York; C. A. Lusenberg, M. D. New Orleans.

THE BEE.

PRINTED BY J. BAYON.
Printer of the State, General Council, and of the First and Third Municipalities.
NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 21, 1837.

Mexico.

Private letters from Mexico to the 28th ult. confirm the intelligence of the arrival at Vera Cruz of the French national brig of war *Le Eadon*, the frigate *Dodon* of 64 guns, and two other brigs. These vessels are under the command of Capt. Bretomere, and require in the name of France reparation and indemnity from the republic of Mexico. This claim cannot but prove highly embarrassing at this moment to our neighbor, and render her affairs still more complicated and critical. The events of the 11th March were passed almost unnoticed by us, for accustomed as we have been to the continual repetition of *pronunciamentos* and revolutions, we have regarded with the same vision all the events that transpire in that volcanic country. It appears, however, that a serious crisis is to date from the reduction of the copper coin 50 per cent. We shall let one of our correspondents give his views upon the subject, and then our readers will be competent to judge of the danger to which the general safety was exposed, especially the safety of foreigners.

"Never," says he, "has a revolution exhibited itself under a more formidable aspect than the last—On the 10th of this month, Mexico was threatened with a contest of the most frightful character. The whole population encumbered the squares and principal streets.

All the stores were closed; the doors barricaded, and each one with the most fatal coldness waited the signal for pillage. Horses, carriages, sellers, pack cable persons, all had disappeared to give room to a wild population, vomited forth by the faubourgs!

The government exhibited a great deal of vigor in a moment the great square was covered with troops, who drove back the people from all quarters. Numerous patroles were placed in all directions, and the under mate people, ignorant of their great force were driven, chased away without obtaining the least satisfaction or justice.

You cannot conceive to what a state of misery the beautiful city is reduced. The government do not pay anything, not not even to the army which defends it. The soldier, the *employé*, the pensioned widow, are all dying with hunger! The more the public distress augments, the higher is the price of provisions; and a sack of corn is sold for $18, which is more than three times its value. Another grievance not less dreadful, is the abuse of the *cuartillas* coin. The republic is flooded with *Cuartillas*. It seems there are no more donors, at least they have disappeared to so great an extent, that merchants lose 10 per cent upon the change in copper. It was to remedy this evil that the *Cuartillas* were *degutes* in the ratio of one real to eight *cuartillas*, making them worth one half of their nominal value, and this was by the law of the 11th of March. By it the possessor is made to lose one half of his legitimate gains. And as the government had more than eight millions of *cuartillas* in circulation the people are made the losers of four millions—This is are the motives for a revolt, which if it did not terminate fatally is to be attributed to the ignorance of the government and the fidelity of the troops But the fire has alone been partially smothered to break out upon another occasion with still greater fury."

Such is a faithful picture of a country which the bad taith of the governing power, the cupidity of the men in office and the total abolition of a few miserable [illegible] are conducing towards an ignominiable abyss! So this a true exhibit of the state of things at the moment when France, the United States and England are requiring indemnities and reparations? And to the incapacity of the rulers, the insolence of a caste characterised by ignorance and embecility, are the demands of three great nations to be referred for adjustment! Assuredly we should deplore the travail of an unfortunate people, whose courage and sacrifices serve only to advance the interest or political fortunes of a few ambitious and designing men!

BY THE
EXPRESS MAIL.

The express mail yesterday morning New York dates to the 12th, Baltimore and Philadelphia 14th, and Boston to the 12th.

The money market in New York had not visibly improved. The Stock market on the 13th was no better than previously; but according to the "Express," there was a better feeling among merchants. The offerings at Banks are no more than two thirds what they have been. The Banks, however, have not the ability to extend themselves, and the pressure must wear away, more in consequence of the diminishing of debts, than from any extension on the part of the Banks. No failures took place yesterday, which is also very encouraging.

One source of confidence on the part of our most extensive and well skilled capitalists is, that no Bills have been returned from Europe protested. It was feared a few weeks ago that there would have been a large amount returned under protest. The belief was entertained from the fact that letters were received from London that certain houses nearly connected with American business would have to suspend; and advising their friends to be cautious—in fact we have seen letters stating to their friends, that bills on certain firms must not be forwarded. These advices, as was most natural, made a deep impression, and many of the best informed believed, there would be a tremendous crash. Subsequent advices dispelled these fears, the Banks that were alluded to [illegible] and passed the crisis without faultering. Three millions of dollars received same and from the Bank of England; but assumed their credit without a blemish, and the bills that went forward were duly honored and paid.

A riot took place in New York on the 12th in the Session room of the Alms House, in which the inmates, [illegible] during the case of the slave arrested in that city, was beaten on the head [illegible] and Gilbert Haze, one of the officers was also knocked down and much bruised. David Waldron another officer, had his coat torn off by Russell C. Wheeler, who was arrested and bound over in the sum of $300 to answer for the assault. The slave was conducted back to prison, and the several individual engaged in the riot were put under arrest.

The N. Y. Star, commenting upon the subject, advises Southrons going North not to carry their slaves along with them, as they are never safe an hour from being kidnapped.

The Baltimore Chronicle states that large amounts of paper from New York are in that market seeking purchasers, and attributes the fact to the superior reputation of Baltimore for soundness and strength, which has turned the attention of the New York public to her charity. It suggests the duty of every Baltimorean to keep his resources at home unless 4 or 5 per cent per month are offered. Our friend of the Baltimore Chronicle must be a perfect Moses.

The bill pledging the faith of the state of Miss. to the loan to be made for the Eastern Railroad Company, passed the Senate of that state on the 11th inst.

The Richmond Compiler states that "La Grippe has made its appearance in New Orleans. The Southern Emporium is unfortunate, thus visited when she labors under a pecuniary distress, which might very properly receive the same title." [The "pecuniary disease" which our contemporary has very properly [illegible] is the only epidemic that prevails in our city. We should indeed be unfortunate if we had both among us at the same time.]—Ed. Bee.

A fire took place in Baltimore on the 14th in the workshop of Mr James Suter, in Concord street, near Fish market place, which destroyed the whole of Mr. S's premises, including his steam engine, tools and machinery. The insurance, $3,700, it is stated, will not cover one third of the loss. The fire originated from the sparks from [illegible] a engine."

The Trades Union at the North, according to the Philadelphia Herald, are breaking up; all the members being glad to get employment at the wages offered.

The Charter Elections in New York, notwithstanding the pressure of the times, have been carried on with great zeal and activity by both political parties. The vote diminished considerably on the second day when compared with that of the first day. It stood, first day, 13,990; 2d day, 10,209.

There had been a considerable arrival of wheat and rye at the port of New York.

New Theatre in Mobile.

Our enterprising and spirited neighbor, Mobile, is about being embellished with several magnificent edifices, which reflect great credit on the taste and liberality of her citizens. Among the most humble, but certainly not less deserving, is a very commodious and beautiful theatre, built we believe by individual gentlemen who certainly may base their claim of superior architects upon the design and manner of execution of this establishment. To it is appended a garden, which is also opened to the public; tens affording an opportunity of consulting the literary or corporeal appetite or both, which by the way, altho' an original is quite a happy conception

It will be seen, that a premium is offered in our columns for the best address for the opening. We doubt not that the temple will be managed in a manner to give general satisfaction, for although the proprietors are not regular stagers, they know enough of the histrionic profession to cater to the public taste.

Bank of the United States.

In these times of distress and embarrassment no one corporation or individual acts so conspicuous a part as the Bank of the United States and its president, Mr. Nicholas Biddle. During the panic of 1834 it figured conspicuously, and its efforts were wholly bent then, as now, to bring ruin upon the commercial part of the community, and by that means upon the rest of the nation in order to give a pretext for clamour against the measures of the Government. Those views and intentions were defeated then through the good sense and patriotism of the people, who were not to be deluded and deceived by the shallow arts of Mr. Biddle and his hirelings. Similar artifices are now attempted to be played off with similar objects, and, we trust, with similar effect. The present embarrassments of trade are owing not to the villainous spirit of excessive banking and overtrading—not to the profligate system of mushroom credit and moon struck speculation, which have prevailed throughout the land for the last four years—but simply, according to Judge Porter and his Whig brethren, to the refusal of the people of these United States to permit Mr. Nicholas Biddle to sway and wield the currency of the country, and through the currency the value of the industry, the property, the legislation, in fine the present condition and the destiny of the nation. But the currency is disordered by the refusal to re-charter the bank. Be it so. By whose fault is it disordered? Will Judge Porter or any other man pretend that the disorder has not been produced by the wilful and wicked acts of the Bank of the United States? What man, who feels the slightest glow of American pride, would, for any consideration, even to save himself from death and destruction, confide the destinies of his country to the management of an institution that has proved itself capable of acting in a manner so arrogant, corrupt and anti-national as the Bank of the United States has done? Which has cast itself to the bank of England, and at the time of pecuniary distress throughout the country, is shipping off the precious metals by millions upon millions to London, in order to enable the English Biddles to carry on their system of welfare upon American commerce? And which has taken advantage of this and every other pecuniary crisis that has occurred, to grow rich on the public distress! Will Judge Porter tell us that such men at the head of such an institution are worthy to be trusted with the enormous and irresistable power, with which it was invested before its charter expired?

The Bank of the United States of Pennsylvania, through its branch in this place—a bank incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania has a branch in the State of Louisiana—a circumstance worthy of being noted—has put into circulation some thousands of dollars, or perhaps some millions of dollars in paper, to be spread over the south western and western States. It may be well therefore, for Judge Porter who deems it so great a calamity that the currency of the country is not entirely under the control of this monstrous, and the men who now control it, to examine into the soundness of the paper, which, in his benevolence, Mr. Biddle has condescended to bestow upon us in this instance. It that paper shall be found to have no value in law—if it can be counteracted without the violation of any law of any State, or of the United States, if its circulation be repudiated and forbidden by an act of congress to all the officers of the government—if it be issued in violation of the express words of the charter granted by the State of Pennsylvania, if in fact it have no legal value, and nobody is bound to make it good in specie, will Judge Porter deny that the bank is insolvent in a manner as notorious as Gotchcher," and shall continue until the thirty first of December of the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and shall have the power to purchase, receive and possess both moveable and immoveable property, and to sell, alienate, transfer and engage said property, and the notes, and the specie placed and be issued, to redeem said notes, and shall have a common seal, and may change and modify at will.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, &c. that in manner the affairs of said company shall be conducted, the directors whose business it shall be annually elected at the office of said company, by the aforesaid Stockholders, and that the said directors shall, every three years have been chosen, the commissaries shall give notice, in at least one of the city papers for at least twenty days in the English and French languages, that there shall be an election for the Directors ordering in said notice the day and place, when and where the stockholders shall meet for the purpose aforesaid, the said five Directors who shall be chosen by the majority of votes, on said day, shall compose the first Direction, and shall elect from among the stockholders a President and Cashier, and that the President and Direction shall have the power of exercising at their election until the second Monday of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty eight, and until a new Direction shall be chosen.

Sect. 6. Be it further enacted, &c. that the annual election of Directors, as required shall be opened on the second Monday of January of each year; that the Directors chosen in manner and shall be competent to serve in virtue of said election until the second Monday of January in the following year, and until the new Directors shall be chosen, and that the Directors at the first meeting after their election, shall elect from among the stockholders a President and Cashier, who shall hold the place for the same time that the Directors have been chosen, provided, that should it happen any person who is not at an election by Directors and Director to be elected to fill the place thus vacated, or to act in the capacity of one of the Directors, or a refusal to serve, on the part of a Director, the vacancy shall be supplied by the Directors.

Sec. 7 Be it further enacted, &c that the Directors in his turn shall have the right to name such officers, clerks and employees under their authority, as they may deem necessary to manage the affairs of said corporation and to remunerate them for their services, in such a manner as they shall judge reasonable; and that they shall prescribe and establish such rules and regulations as they may deem necessary and proper for the administration of the affairs of said corporation, and which shall not be contrary to this act nor to the constitution and laws of the United States or the State.

Sect. 8 Be it further enacted, &c. that said company shall have power and authority to insure ships and other vessels of the said Stockholders and other boats navigating the Mississippi and Red rivers, and all other rivers and bayous tributary to the same, and freights, cargoes, produce, merchandize and property of goods and silver coin, against risks of the sea, rivers and bayous, and against fire other risks which may be usually insured against, and that said company shall likewise have power to insure houses, banks, stores and other buildings, effects, produce and merchandize, furniture and other objects against risks by fire. And the said company shall fix the premium of insurance upon all the articles above detailed.

Sect. 9. Be it further enacted, &c. that no person shall be a stockholder in the said company, unless he be a citizen of the United States, and the number of poor persons who now begin to come over at 2 o'clock, he has to subscribe in person in the books of the Bank of Canada street, New Orleans, until the morning of the 15th of May next. He can be has been subscribed to after this plan, also to [illegible] on occasion to Planters and others who may be in want of [illegible] shares thereupon, or bring with them their wives, children, or slaves, who are *blind or deaf, soul, short or on sight*, to consult with the Board of Directors, who shall [illegible] now irrevocable fixed on the 15th day of next month, He leaves Natchez on the 23d of May for Vicksburg, and that place on the 4th of June for Memphis; and that place on the 12th for Louisville; and that on the 26th for Cincinnati, where he purposes to remain fifteen days, on his way to the Falsed Augia, by the rivers, stopping a few days in each of the large towns in the direct steamboat route to Buffalo.

BY A number of the voters of the 2d Ward in the first Municipality, in support Mr. FRANCOIS LAMBERT as Alderman, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Rénés.

Married,

On the 19th, inst. by the Rev. Abbé Moni, Mr. Jean Louis Drouet to Josephine Toledano, widow of the late Pierre Dromet, both of this city.

AMERICAN THEATRE
CAMP STREET.
THIS EVENING, APRIL 21,
Will be performed the tragedy of
THE GAMESTER.
Mr. Beverly, Mr Parsons
Mrs Beverly Miss Clifton

Hornpipe, Miss Hannings.

To conclude with the farce of
THE VILLAGE LAWYER
Sheepface, Mr Kelly

Tomorrow evening, Miss Clifton and Mr Parsons will appear.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.
4th Night of Mlle. CELESTE.
The Director has the honor to announce the unparralleled arrangement of
THE GRAND OPERA,
And the
GRAND BALLET OPERA
On the same evening
Hitherto only effected in San Carlos at Naples, La Scala at Milan, Academie de Musique at Paris, and the King's Theatre at London,

N B—In consequence of the length of the performances, the curtain will rise at 7 o'clock precisely.

THIS EVENING, APRIL 21,
Will be presented Bellini's Grand Opera of
NORMA.
Norma, Signora Pantanelli
Adalgisa, Marozzi
Clotilde, Elise Rossi
Pollvino, Signor Fabi
Cristens, Claude
Flavius, Radiale
A full and efficient chorus.
After which
Will be presented for the last time but one,
LA SAYADERE,
Or—The Maid of Cashmere.
Zelica, Mlle Celeste.
Tomorrow
MR. LATHAM'S BENEFIT.
And last night of
CELESTE.

SOIREE MUSICAL.
MRS MORLEY.
Of the New York, Philadelphia and London Concerts, will have the honor of making her first appearance in New Orleans, aided by
MR MORLEY,
From the Covent Garden Theatre, and the most eminent artists in the city.
In presenting a Vocal and Instrumental Concert at the Exchange Hotel Saloon, on Monday April 24th, on which occasion she most respectfully solicits the support of the public in generally.
The programme will consist of the most approved songs, duets, &c of the day, as will be expressed to morrow
a21—1

CUTLERY
Suitable for the Mexican Market.
THE subscribers have four cases of cutlery put up [illegible] ready for the Mexican market, which they will sell very low for cash or approved paper at short dates. Pattern cards accompany the goods
McDONNELL & BISCOE,
13 Canal st
L. DEPOORTER,
DENTIST,
No. 61 St. Louis street. m5—6m

By Authority.
(No 116.)
AN ACT
To incorporate Subscribers to the Marine and Fire Insurance Company of Natchitoches.

Sec 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened: that Charles B. Genesoy, J. B. Cloutier, John C. Cortes, P. A. Morse, John Baker, Thomas H. Airey, A. Lecomte, J. H. Tichel, Charles A. Bullard, J. T. Bonner, A. S. Bued, B. St. Amand, and such others as may hereafter associate themselves with the aforesaid, shall form in the Parish of Natchitoches a Marine and Fire Insurance Company, with a capital of three hundred thousand dollars divided into six thousand shares of fifty dollars each; which shall be subscribed for and paid in in the manner hereafter specified.

Sect. 2. Be it further enacted, &c that there shall be opened in Natchitoches the first Monday of May next, books of subscription for the aforesaid six thousand shares, under the superintendance of Messrs Chas Ez. Grenaux, John F. Corne, P. A. Morse, John Baker, Thomas H. Airey, A. Lecomte, J. T. Bonner, L. A. Baard, Charles A. Bullard, who are hereby appointed commissioners for said purpose; and that said books shall remain open for thirty days, Sundays excepted; and in case during the thirty days, which said books are to remain open, the amount subscribed shall exceed the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, the commissioners aforesaid shall reduce the surplus, beginning with its highest subscriptions, so that no subscription shall be reduced while there exists another more considerable; and that no individual, company or corporation shall have the right to subscribe for more than one hundred shares during the thirty days which shall follow the opening of the books. That, however, in case the amount of capital shall not be subscribed within the first thirty days, and the books shall be opened, after having given notice thereof, in at least one of the city papers for ten days, the commissioners aforesaid shall receive subscriptions, so that no subscription shall be reduced to more than one hundred shares, and the subsequent subscriptions shall not be subject to a reduction, but shall, on the contrary, be open to the same conditions, and guarantee as those who may have previously subscribed; the said subscriptions to be added to their former subscriptions until the amount of that part of the capital, which has not been covered by the subscription of the first thirty days of the opening of the books shall be taken.

Sect. 3. Be it further enacted, &c. that the subscribers to the said company shall pay upon subscribing ten dollars for each and every share taken by them, and that the remaining to by dollars due upon each share shall be paid at such periods as the President and Directors of said company, by their memorandum, shall determine: provided, that the payment shall be guaranteed by mortgage upon real property, and that the subscribers of all the shares in the States, at present incorporated, to the said company, shall be to the satisfaction of the aforesaid President and Direction.

Sect. 4. Be it further enacted, &c. that the subscribers to the said company shall be required from time to time when the last instalment will be required from the stockholders, shall be given by the Directors to the said company, and shall be published at least twenty days in the city papers in the French and English languages.

Sect. 5. Be it further enacted, &c. that every stockholder may at any time pay in cash to the said President and Directors, the amount of his shares, or part thereof, instead of giving security, or to relieve any security before given; and the person so paying a third, shall receive from the said company a certificate of interest upon the amount so paid in cash, above the amount required the act, or by the Board of Directors, and that at the rate of five per centum per annum

Sec. 12. Be it further enacted, &c. that half yearly dividends shall be made of so much of the property of said company as may have been realized by the Directors, which shall be paid to the stockholders, or their representatives, or credited to the account of the stock unpaid, on the first Monday in July and January, and no dividend shall be authorized to release any stockholder for more than one half time he is paid in. But the moneys received and notes taken for premiums or risks, which are also shall not be determined at the time of making each dividend, but shall be considered as forming part of the profits of said company, and in case of any one or more whereby the capital of said company shall be lessened, the subsequent dividends shall be made until such diminution shall have been covered by the profits.

Sect. 13. Be it further enacted, &c. that the stockholders shall not be responsible for losses beyond the amount of their respective shares.

Sec. 14. Be it further enacted, &c. that the said company shall not deal or trade in buying or selling goods, wares or merchandize, but the said company may discount of mortgages, given them by way of security, or of stock pledges for security, or of property conveyed to them in satisfaction of debts previously contracted, or purchase at public sales or judgments or orders or seizures by them obtained, or of any property which may become irrecoverable or insolvable, which may have been assigned to them on account of insurance aforesaid.

Sec 15. Be it further enacted, &c. that the immovables property of such stockholders as for said company to hold, shall be such as shall be requisite for their accommodation in relation to the convenient transaction of business, or as shall have been conveyed to them in satisfaction of debts previously contracted in the course of their dealings or purchased at sales on judgments obtained for debts.

Sec 16. Be it further enacted, &c. that the directors aforesaid company shall, at their first meeting appoint a day for receiving the securities, as directed by the first section of this act, and any of the subscribers who shall neglect to give such security as shall be satisfactory to said directors, after thirty days public notice given to that effect, shall forfeit to the said corporation the first instalment made as aforesaid, and cease to be a stockholder.

Sec 17. Be it further enacted &c. that the President and Secretary shall be sworn, faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices before entering on their duties.

Sec. 18. Be it further enacted, &c., That once in every three years the directors shall lay before the stockholders at a general meeting, a statement of the affairs of said corporation.

Sec. 19. Be it further enacted, &c., That the said company is hereby authorized to invest in capital in stock of the different incorporated banks of the State, or loans on mortgage, or of the State, or of all bonds of any corporation, foreign, or domestic, or in discounting notes bearing mortgage: Provided, that said notes should not have over eight months to run; and provided also, that the rate of interest do not exceed eight per cent per annum.

Sec. 20. Be it further enacted, &c. That each and every stockholder shall be entitled to one vote for each and every share which he may hold personally: Provided that no individual company or co-partnership shall be entitled to a greater number than thirty votes, and that in all elections of directors, votes may be given either in person or by proxy, and no person shall, after the first election, vote on any share transferred to him within thirty days before such election.

Sec. 21. Be it further enacted, &c., That no person shall be capable of being elected a director of said Insurance Company, if he is not a citizen of the United States, and does not hold in his own name, or in the name of the commercial firm of which he may be a partner, at least ten shares of the stocks of said company.

Sec. 22. Be it further enacted, &c. that notice of the time when the last instalment will be required from the stockholders, shall be given by the Directors to the said company, and shall be published at least twenty days in the city papers in the French and English languages.

Sec 23. Be it further enacted, &c. that every stockholder may at any time pay in cash to the said President and Directors, the amount of his shares, or part thereof, instead of giving security, or to relieve any security before given; and the person so paying a third, shall receive from the said company a certificate of interest upon the amount so paid in cash, above the amount required the act, or by the Board of Directors, and that at the rate of five per centum per annum

Sec 24. Be it further enacted, &c. that all policies of insurances made by said company shall be signed by the President or two directors, and countersigned by the Secretary, and shall have the same effect as if under the seal of the company.

Sec 25. Be it further enacted &c. that the President and directors of said company, may at the request of a stockholder alter and change the security taken for the amount of the unpaid subscription as aforesaid, by giving such other securities as are herein before provided for, as often as they may deem expedient, provided that the assent of a majority of the whole board shall be required for such change.

Sec 26. Be it further enacted &c. that the annual tax of twenty five cents on each one hundred dollars, imposed upon insurance companies by an act approved the twenty seventh of march eighteen hundred and thirteen, shall be paid by said corporation from the date that it enters into operation on the whole amount of its capital subscribed.

Sec 25 Be it further enacted &c. that said amount shall be paid to the Directors of Natchitoches and Claiborne Academy in proportion of the State tax paid by same Parishes, for the benefit of the above mentioned institution.

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

Approved, March 13th, 1837.
(Signed) E. D. WHITE,
Governor of the State of Louisiana

MARINE NEWS.
PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Milo, Thompson, Liverpool, L H Gelo.
Ship Aeorsus, Thorne, Liverpool, E Sasset.
Barque Valhalla, Stevens, Liverpool, W Bogart.
Barque Josephine, Johnson, Philadelphia,
J D Denegre.
Brig Cherub, Deane, Boston, Reed & Barrow.
Sch Ajax, Sam iders, Port au Prince, W Bryan.
Sch Montgomery, Sawyer, Tampa Bay, S & J P Whitney.
Sch Hudson, Cliff, Tampa Bay, D Goldsmith.
Sch Ann, Bouldett, New York,
Caldwell, Freyvogt & co.
Sch Henry A Breed, Brookings, New York,
W G Howes.
Sch Sarah Miller, Toothacker, Baltimore,
Bailey & Abbott.

ARRIVED.

Tow boat Tiger, Beebee, from the Passes; brought up slave lists: Rocket and Constitution, sche Ourko, and Adviser, and brig Skye; Left the pass on the 18th at 12 M; reports off the bar ships Calumet and Walter, a vessel in the offing supposed to be a French barque, in the river ship Rachel and brig Morris Cooper and several small vessels.

Tow boat Poupore, Davis, from the Passes, towed to sea barque Louise, brigs Adolphe, Hiram and Octave; brought up ship Robert Palfrey and Mobile, left the pass on the 19th at 10 A M, ready to off the bar ships Rachel, Calumet and Walter bound up, on the bar bound out ships Berwick and New Orleans, in the river several small vessels.

Ship Robert Palsford, France, from Greenock, 5th March, in master.

Ship Menawk, Stevens, from Liverpool, 26th Feb. to S Heath.

Ship Isaac Hicks, Ingersoll, 34 days from Philadelphia via Savannah, to master.

Ship Constellation, Lester, 18 days from New York, to master.

Brig Spy, Deane, from Mobile, to master, in ballast.

Sch Arthur, Hartman, from Tampa Bay, to master, in ballast.

Sch Charles, Nickerson, from Mobile, to master, in ballast.

Steamboat Washington, Streek, from Lafourche, to master.

Steamboat Columbia, Chandler, from Mobile, to Perault, Hyde & co.

Steamboat Marion, Sutton, from Mobile, to order

Steamboat Constantinople, Robinson, from Pittsburg, to master.

Steamboat Daniel O'Connell, Shannon, from Randolph and Memphis, to master.

Steamboat Boyne Sarah Laurent, from Bayou Sara to master.

Steamboat Pawnee, Dunnica, from St Louis, to master.

Steamboat John Linton, Reed, from Natchitoches, to master.

Steamboat Oceana, Pelkhouter, from St Louis, to Gordon, Hewes & co.

Steamboat Warrior, Watworth, from Vicksburg, to master.

Three flat boats from Tennessee.
Three flat boats from Kentucky.
Three flat boats from Alabama.

EXPORTS

Liverpool—ship Milo—1853 bales cotton.
Havre—barque Josephine—1295 bales cotton.
Philadelphia—brig Valhalla—1061 bales cotton
Portland—barque Josephine—1 bbl tobacco, 1 case cotton, 76 bbls pork, 434 pkgs sundries, 60 hhds sugar, &c.
Boston—brig Cherub—61 bales cotton, 661 bbls and 7 hhds pork, 325 tcgs and 8 bbls lard, 54 hhds bacon, 378 nutes and 16 bcls sundries.

Port au Paix—sch Ajax—provisions & groceries.
Tampa Bay—sch Montgomery—1 5 staves.
Mobile—sch Charles—1 bbl tobacco, 1 bale cotton.
New York—sch Ann—340 bbls, 37 tcs and 32 bbls pork.
—sch Henry A Breed—206 hhds, 18 tcs and 1 bbl pork, 3 bbls molasses.
Baltimore—sch Sarah Miller—214 pieces and 13 bbls pork, 700 sacks corn, 33 hides

IMPORTS

Per ship Constitution—cast onize.
Per brig Rienzi—1 hhd brandy—mdze.
Per ship Mary Ann—1 bale sundries, &c

CONSIGNEES

Per ship Constitution—Capt Lord; Rubeson, Word & co; Bellamare & Hagan; J Varnin; J W Broadwell; T Lockwood; W Newcomb; Gautrey, Blossman & co; Gordon, Hunter & co; Bell & Wright; Yarnton & co; Barker, Wright & co; G Stevenson; J & L Brewster; Lasko & Hart; with Grant & Page; R Raddock; Perry, Kellog & co; A K Reid, Bunch & Cohen; R Mann; Labadie & co; T T Nutter; Wilcox, Anderson & co; Reed & Barrow; Rigert & Hawtworth; R R Springer; Bru de Mackenna & co; P Arcuel & co; S & J P Whitney; W & J Dick & co; Hart & Donelson; H Lemley; Isaacks, Low & Tamble; Kower, Davidson & co; H Brown; Marin Pleasants & co; Walter, Walke & co; H Lemerman; Jas Brown, Agent for Boston Steamboats; R Charles & co; E Wheeler; D C Seaver; Rose & Haworth; Gaussie & Murrah; E L Tracy; J Lanius; V Wantz; J & A Park; R H McGill; Forbush, Pierce & co; P Pascall; Dodson & Clark; J Henderson; and master.

Per ship Robert Palsford—A E J Deminstoun, McCalmont, H & J Curtis, and order.

Per ship Madawaska—E Maillard, Holmes & Mills; J H Graham, Cox & co; Stetson, Avery & co; A & J Denniston; K & J Carrell; Hetman, Briggs & co; J Heath & co.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

Per steamboat Louisiana—2555 bags cotton, J Thayer & co, 637 pcs pork and 13 bbls pork, 93 kegs lard, 1916 lgd lead, J Varin & co, 445 pkgs lead, Godfrey, Bowman & co.

Per steamship John Linton—306 bales cotton, Prandet, McKenna & Wright; 97 Lanzepes & Desmare, 45 Bass & Hawthorn; 5 P roux, Arcuel & co; 98 A Mas son & co; Bacon, Bulow, Shipp & co; 8 Bas & Lambeth & Thompson; 24 owners on board; 34 bales 7 packs pelitries and sundry skins owners on board; 6 kegs powder, Krause & Fonroy; 1 box mdze, 1 keg powder, Krause & Fonroy; 1