THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY, BY
JEROME BAYON.
CHARTER PRESERVED.
"THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED."
WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 14, 1834.

FOR GOVERNOR:

J. B. DAWSON.

Things to be remembered at the Polls.—

Remember, that Edward D. White voted in favor of a law, calculated to bring distress and ruin upon the great flourishing interest of our State.

Remember; that we sent him to Congress to advocate our rights, and to represent our wants.

Remember, that he sold the one and mocked at the other.

REMEMBER, that John B. Dawson was raised among us—that we have grown up together, from a dependent province to an independent State—that he never deceived the confidence of his fellow-citizens—in short, that he has ever been respected as a gentleman, loved as a man, and honored as a judge.

SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT:

M. MARIGNY.

For Congress—1st District, CH. GAYARRE,
" 2d " JAMES BRADFORD,
" 3d " J. WALKER.

We are authorized to announce Mr. J. J. Mercier as a candidate for alderman of the 8th ward.

The arrear mails came in yesterday and furnished us with the regular dates.

Our Washington papers are to the 6th. The Senate were still occupied in discussing the President's protest. Messrs. Grundy and Kane had both in a happy vein met the opposition resolutions in that body, and had spoke with great effect against them. The former gentleman was particularly severe, and concluded his address by a capital exposition of the new name, under which the majority of his colleagues hoped to sanctify their unauthorized proceedings.

In the house of representatives the discussion of the general appropriation bill was the engrossing topic. On the 2d a somewhat angry debate was indulged in by Mr. Adams, the late president on the one side and Mr. Polk on the other, in relation to some entries that had been made on the journals of the proceedings of that body. The former personage seems evidently to be in his dotage, and the intelligence that he has announced his intention to resign his seat at the close of the session, cannot but be gratifying to his constituents and the public generally. He has been, it has been remarked, called to order oftener than any of his colleagues, and as it can hardly be owing to his ignorance of the *lex parliamenta*, we must suppose his unaccountable irregularities and breaches of decorum, to proceed from the cause we have above suggested. As an illustration of his extreme simplicity, it may be noted, that when on a late occasion he was called to order he exclaimed, "It is not in order then, to speak the truth?"(!) The idea of its being always in order to speak the truth if adopted as a rule, would soon convert the house, to use the language of the editor of the Baltimore Gazette, into what is called "a bear garden."

On the 26th in the same body, Mr. Duncan of Illinois, laid before his colleagues an amendment which he wished to move to the bill lately reported by the committee of ways and means for regulating the deposites of the public money in the state banks. The amendment proposes the continuance of the charter of the present bank for ten years with certain modifications. One of these modifications require a bonus of $200,000 per annum to be devoted to internal improvements! The consideration of this *project* will result in a further waste of time and the expenditure of the public money. But the "people pay the piper," and what care the bank mercenaries in congress!

It is not true, as asserted by a morning paper, that the Democrats are in fidgets about the exposure of the correspondence of their candidate with Marshalk. They do not regard that correspondence as containing anything to his disparagement, but on the contrary are firmly persuaded that it will have any influence upon the contest whatever, it will be altogether in his favor.

Yesterday morning, at about 3 o'clock, a woman of low habits, by the name of Evans, residing in the neighborhood of Mr. Goodsie's sugar refinery, set fire to the corner house of Thoupitoulas and Louisa streets, at the upper end of the square where the Architect Company have erected a block of fine buildings, just finished, fortunately, the inmates of the house awoke, and before the flames could do much damage she extinguished them with the assistance of one or two neighbors. The offender was immediately arrested, and is now committed to jail to await her trial.

Mr. Poindexter of Mississippi, has introduced a bill in the U. S. senate granting a township of the public land to Illinois or Michigan, to the Poles who have just emigrated to that country.

The Mobile Commercial Register pronounces the Masquerade ball, which took place in that city last Monday, a most brilliant affair. The audience were very numerous, and rather the beauty and fashion, &c. &c.

Jno. L. Torrette, Esq. of Mobile, is about publishing a map of that city and its environs.

The Baltimore Republican has made a calculation by which it is shown, that, taking as the basis the census of 1830, the senators who voted in favor of the resolution condemning the president, represented a population of 5,761,925, and that those who voted against it, represented a population of 6,123,024, making an actual majority in favor of the president, notwithstanding many of the Senators opposed to him, misrepresented most grossly the will of their constituents, and violated the instructions they had received. But had the senators voted in accordance with the sentiments of their constituents, the vote in relation to the resolution condemning the president, and the amount of population represented by them would have stood as follows:—For the resolution 4,305,666—against 7,952,506—majority against the resolution 3,647,842, shewing a majority of nearly two to one against the unconstitutional power assumed on the part of the majority of the senate. Yet, says that paper, these men have the assurance to charge the president with being a usurper and a tyrant, for opposing their will, and have the unblushing impudence to travel over the country, making speeches on Sundays and other days, to excite a tumult in favor of the moneyed monster which is endeavoring to subvert the liberties of the people, and against the president, while they are receiving pay from the public purse for attending to official duties, and talking about putting the president down by a resort to the sword.

The spirit of the people are beginning to be aroused, and the mad zeal of the supporters of the Bank, with their vile vituperations of the President, is awaking the public indignation and resentment. The New York Commercial Advertiser, one of the incendiary prints that has been laboring with an ardor worthy of a better cause, to involve the country in a civil war, states that on the receipt of the news of the New York election in Portsmouth, N. Hampshire, the party called the whigs partook of a feast at Jefferson Hall, which they accompanied by a salute of 100 guns, and retired peaceably about two o'clock in the afternoon. In the evening, the opposite party assembled in great numbers. Tar barrels were set on fire and rolled through the streets, and a bonfire was kindled, over which were suspended canvas signs or effigies, inscribed with the names of Webster, Clay, &c. &c. An engine was taken out of its house and overturned and broken. The mob concluded with shouts and noises to the building occupied by the Branch of the U. S. Bank, which they attacked and tore down the sign and the eagle, which they bore off and burnt. The peace officers attempted to interfere, but were driven off, as the mob was armed with bludgeons, cutlasses, &c. The noise and rioting were kept up all night.

Among the literary intelligence of the Select Journal, a periodical that has lately made its appearance in Germany, the Baltimore American notices a new theory of the universe, which the paper characterizes as being, if not intended as a burlesque, the product of a most magnificent imagination. The author, J. C. Hempel, supposes, that before the creation of heat, the original substance of all matter was an infinite mass of solid chrystal or ice. The production of heat made this mass porous, and cavities were formed, millions, perhaps millions of miles in diameter, in one of which our system is placed. The fixed stars are not suns, but merely points or projections from the interior surface of the cavity in which we are, particularly adapted to the reflection of the light of the sun. The milky way is a track of stars in the hollow belt which surrounds us, this visible by being filled with innumerable masses of the original ice. The editor of the "Journal" with some quaintness conjectures the author of the theory has not looked for it, videlicet, as the miner, in his own head.

The Mobile papers mention that on Sunday morning last the body of a young man named Nathaniel Frost, was found near the grave-yard in that city, literally covered with wounds and blood, perfectly cold and lifeless. It is presumed that the homicide was perpetrated for the purposes of gain, as the manners of the deceased were of that kind to have secured him friends rather than enemies. Suspicion rests upon a young man, Cornelius Bowman by name, a printer by profession. He was the last individual seen with the deceased, walking in the direction of the grave-yard. His sudden disappearance make the circumstances against him still stronger, so much so, that a reward of $500 has been offered for his apprehension and conviction. He is described as being 32 years of age—about 5 feet 9 inches high, rather thick set—full large face—black hair and eye-brows, the latter rather heavy—eyes rather greyish, which in contrast to his complexion, give to his countenance a singular expression. He is very straight when standing, and stately to affectation in his gait when walking. He is said to be rather prepossessing than otherwise in his whole appearance.

From the Covington Chronicle.

Mr. Editor:—The Louisiana Advertiser, of the first instant, contains a reference to a letter from Washington Parish, which appeared in your paper of the 26th ultimo, under the signature of "A Dawson man," and which was republished in the Bee. The editor of the Advertiser, in commenting upon the letter, says that it is alike contemptible for its style, its manner and its mendacity, and "that the character, there given, of Martin Gordon is undeserved." In the first place, with regard to the last assertion, "that the character there given of Martin Gordon is undeserved," I will merely remark that the tribute paid by "A Dawson man" to the character of Martin Gordon is just, and most richly deserved, and then drop the subject, for the character of Martin Gordon is too well known to require that his friends should step forward in its defence. On this subject the editor has appealed to the merchants of New-Orleans, and with that tribunal, and an enlightened public, I will most cheerfully leave it, conscious that their rectitude will prove Mr. Gordon's triumph. But who has clothed the editor of the Advertiser with the authority of Censor, who has constituted him a judge of other men's actions? Is the gentleman qualified for the task? "Thou hypocrite, first cast out the beam out of thine own eye, and then shalt thou see clearly to cast out the mote out of thy brother's eye." Let the gentleman remember that they, who carry war abroad, should be prepared to meet it home. Let him, first, investigate his own conduct, and see if there is nothing there which he would wish to conceal from the public gaze; and let him remember also that in this place, at least, his character and his conduct are well known, and that the very walls from which I now write, could tell a tale that would crimson his cheek with the blush of shame.

In the second place, the manner and style of the letter, referred to, speak for themselves, and therefore need no commentary; if the Advertiser cannot properly appreciate them, the fault rests with him, and not with the writer. It would be imposing an unjust task, indeed, upon the "Dawson Man," or any other writer, to compel him to furnish his readers with his comprehension and taste, or to supply any of their mental deficiences. With regard, also, to the truth, or the "Dawson Man's" remarks, the letter and the facts speak for themselves; and here I will again remark, "that they, who live in glass-houses should not throw stones."—The truth is, that the gentleman is chagrined to find that his character has been displayed in its true colors; he shrinks from this public exposure of his ingratitude; he shudders to find the true motives of his conduct revealed; he would, without doubt, have been glad to have been held up to view in a more amiable light. Quare. Did the gentleman ever read the German fable of Esop and the Ass? I will relate it to him. "When young men tell any stories concerning me," said the Asses to Esop, "I pay make me say something smart and witty." "In that case," replied Esop, "will not people say that you are the moralist, and I the Ass." I leave the gentleman to make for himself, the proper application of the moral of the tale, and take this opportunity to prefer a request to the author of the letter signed "A Dawson man," whoever he may be, to favor us frequently with his communications. Let him, at least, not be deterred by the thought, that he is not properly appreciated by the ignorant; but let him rather imitate the noble conduct of the sun, who, when asked if he did not feel offended with the world, because deceived by appearances it estimates his breadth as a span, very properly replied, "What is the world, and who are they that think so? Blind and miserable reptiles. It is sufficient that they were enlightened by science know me better."

A COVINGTONIAN.

Covington, May 6, 1834.

The United States Bank is now purchasing bills on London at New Orleans, at 3 1-2 per cent discount, and selling bills on London at New York at 4 per cent premium—making a comfortable difference of 7 1-2 per cent, which, on the amount of business that is doing in this line, will soon make up for its enormous expenses for electioneering purposes. But the mode in which its objects are accomplished is the most objectionable feature in the transaction. Money has recently been made so scarce at New Orleans, that no one could obtain it to enter into competition with the Bank in any of its operations,—while the pressure which has borne down the energies of New York so long has been relieved to such an extent that exchange on London which was down to 3 8 a no time, has risen to 4 per cent. premium, at which rate there is a further demand. The Bank carries its pressure and panic to travel about like the cholera, wherever it has a political or pecuniary object to accomplish.—N. Y. Ev. Post.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

Sir—If it is not inconsistent with your neutral position as an Editor, I would ask permission to notice in your Gazette a mistake of the Editors of the Chronicle, in that paper of this morning, in speaking of the last two messages of the President of the United States to the Senate. The Editor says—"A day or two since, and the Protest of the President claimed for the Executive all the powers of the government, and now we have a message by way of addenda, which nullifies the most objectionable features of the protest," and again—"He (the President) now recognizes the right of Congress to tie public money, and repudiates the idea set forth in the protest, that it is confided to the executive by the constitution."

A reference to the following extracts from the original protest will fully prove that the right of Congress to control the public money by law is as fully recognized in the first message as the last.

"The custody of the public property, under such regulations as may be prescribed by legislative authority, has always been considered an appropriate function of the Executive Department in this and all other Governments.

"Public money is but a species of public property. It cannot be raised by taxation or customs, nor brought into the treasury in another way, except by law, but whenever or howsomever obtained, its custody always has been, and always must be, unless the constitution be changed, intrusted to the Executive Department. No officer can be created by Congress for the purpose of taking charge of it, whose appointment would not, by the constitution, at once devolve on the President, and who would not be responsible to him for the faithful performance of his duties. The legislative power may undoubtedly bind him and the President, by any laws they may think proper to enact, they may prescribe in what place particular portions of the public money, shall be kept, and for that reason they shall be removed, as they may direct that superfluous for the army or navy shall be kept in particular stores, and it will be the duty of the president to see that the law is faithfully executed.

The U. S. Sloop of War Lexington, Capt. McKeever, has arrived at Portsmouth, N. H. from the Brazilian station, last from Rio.

Among the passengers in the Lexington is Mr. Roberts, who went out in the U. S. ship Peacock, and concluded a treaty with the Siamese, which he has probably brought to be submitted to the President and Senate.—[Baltimore Patriot

From the Mississippian.

The people of Virginia are up in opposition to the U S Bank, and the restoration of Mr Rives to the councils of the nation. Virginia always has been opposed to the bank, and it appears to be the opinion there that the restoration of the deposites will amount to a recharter of the Bank. The democracy of Pennsylvania also, with Gov. Wolf at its head, is bearing down all opposition, and the Bank has nothing to look for from this State. That it is against it there is no doubt. Mr Jefferson said, "Let battle the block (alluding to Virginia) stand firm on its base, and Pennsylvania do the same, our Union will be perpetual and our General Government be kept within the bounds and form of the Constitution."

The following resolutions have passed the Senate of Pennsylvania:

Resolved, That the Bank of the United States ought not to be re-chartered by Congress.

Resolved, That the Government Deposites, which have been withdrawn from the Bank of the United States, ought not to be restored."

WHIGS.

The Bank men are very fond of the appellation of—Whigs. Now, we ask what is the practical meaning of the term? In England it means a party which is attached to the King, an aristocracy, a union of Church and State, and a great moneyed monopoly denominated a Bank.—When it was first adopted in this country, at the commencement of the revolutionary war, there was no intention to throw off the government of that country, and was understood in the same sense in which it is now, and always has been understood, in England. With the close of the Revolution, which resulted in establishing the independence of our country, and a republican government, the term was abandoned, as no longer applicable to any party in this country. Those who had been willing to be called whigs, if they could be nothing better, when they had succeeded in fighting for a better title, abandoned the name, and adopted the more agreeable and more honorable one of republicans; and we choose to be known by no other. If the Bank men, therefore, are disposed to be called whigs, to indicate that they would be willing to be governed by King Biddle, and a monopoly aristocracy—a union of Church and State, and the enfranchisement of men who have no substance in property, according to the Editor of the National Gazette, they are perfectly welcome to the title. If they take the name, let the true and legitimate meaning be attached to it. They are monarchists, aristocrats, Church and State men; we are willing that they should be known as such, particularly as they desire it; but no true friend to the Institutions of our country, and the principles upon which they are founded, will choose to be connected with it.—[Balt. Repub.

Mr. Jarvis has declined publishing his translation of Dante, with illustrations and a life of the author, in consequence of the publication of a work on the life and Works of Lord Byron, containing many valuable materials, which he has received from various authentic sources since the completion of the seventeenth volume of that delightful book. They will be illustrated with notes by the Editor, who superintended the preceding volumes, and adorned with engravings from the Findens, from designs by Turner. These volumes will appear monthly, and the edition of Crabbe's Life and Poems is finished.

"PHYSICIANS AND LAWYERS."—We know of none of the public acts of our new Governor, Gen. Runnels, which do well deserve the approbation of the people of this State, as the judicious exercise of the veto power upon two bills passed by both Houses at the late session of the Legislature; one, abolishing Medical Censors; the other, repealing the act requiring practising lawyers to be licensed. Justice, policy, and the lives of our citizens plead strongly in favor of the wisdom of the exercise of the high prerogative of the Governor.

We extract from the Lynchburg Virginian the subjoined notice of our fellow-townsman, Dr Wm Bird Powell, whose untiring exertions in the cause of science and benevolence, have justly excited the esteem and respect of those who have attended his interesting lectures.—[Balt. Gaz.

PHRENOLOGY.—Dr Wm. Byrd Powell, a highly talented gentleman, from Baltimore, is now giving a regular course of lectures on the science of Phrenology in this place. It was his intention, on his arrival, to lecture only twice, for the purpose of diffusing among the community some general idea of the subject, but in those two lectures he excited so much inquiry and interest, that a very large class was immediately formed, and the Doctor has consented to prolong his stay a sufficient time to enable him to lay down a thorough course of study.

"The proper study of mankind is man,"

sung one, whose beauty and depth of whose philosophy were surpassed only by the rich melody of his muse—not man, as he appears to us in his exterior form and his bodily movements alone, or chiefly—but as he is exhibited in that small but mighty kingdom within, which Shakspeare represents as the scene of turmoil and commotion, whenever the even tenor of his way is obstructed, and the fiercer passions are called, not into being, but into exercise.

The subtle and mysterious operations of the brain have, from time immemorial, been the subject of speculation and conjecture among the wisest of our species. Locke, Paley, Reid, Stewart, and many others have endeavored to develope its properties, and to define its nature and its scope of action—but, in despite of all their learned labors, after piling tome upon tome, alternately demonstrating and refuting theory after theory, what is the science of Moral Philosophy, even unto this day, but a medley of contradictory jargon? Without pretending to say that Phrenology says the basis of a firmer, clearer and more symmetrical system of mental science, we do think that it accounts very satisfactorily for the conflicting opinions of the various Metaphysicians who have wandered through the chambers of the intellect, like Diogenes with a lantern in his hand searching for a honest man, and with about the same success, meeting at every turn with Truth, but so enveloped in mist and cloud, as to leave them still in doubt whether it was not Error in disguised in her habiliments, as the Prince of Darkness is represented as sometimes assuming the garb of an Angel of Light.

How does Phrenology stand for this? Simply by assuming that in the brain of each of the authors upon mental science, that passion, propensity or intellectual theory which the advocate was swayed by, is found to be in the ascendant, while on the contrary that a denial of the existence of those propensities, passions and intellectual faculties, or their existence in a modified degree, or their existence in a modified degree, at least, in this theory. We do not say, however, that this is certainly true, as yet, we are on the outer portal of the temple, and know not even the alphabet of the science.

Some persons object to the study of Phrenology from its tendency to lead to the embrace of Fatalism.—This objection appears plausible enough at a superficial view of the science, but a closer attention to it will remove the objection altogether. If the science be true, a knowledge of its truth can do no harm. If it be a specious theory only, examination will expose the cheat. If it be true, our knowledge of the fact may need no injurious—none ignorance of it may. If it be false, the study of it can do no harm, the beneficial tendency of training the mind, particularly of the young, to habits of inquiry and research is conducive to that end, and at any rate, inquiries—the human mind—a faculty which embraces all of evil and all of good which exists and adorns the world.

COMMERCIAL.

Sales at the New-York Stock Exchange, May 13.
645 shares N. O. Canal Bank, [illegible]
(cash to 60 days inclusive)
111 do N O Canal Bank, 10 1-2
124 do Planters' Bank, M.

New-York, April 28.

COTTON.—The sales [illegible] 500 were Upland at 11 [illegible] 1-2, and 350 Florida at [illegible] The prices are [illegible] deed to have been [illegible]

MOLASSES.—The [illegible] not much has been [illegible] sal's of 250 hhds and [illegible] New Orleans at 23 to [illegible] selling at 30 and St Croix at 32 cents. [illegible] vana afloat, but we do [illegible] hear of any sales.

SUGAR.—The transactions this week were quite extensive as those of the [illegible] last, and had it not been for unceasing pleasant weather, they would perhaps have been much greater. The sales that we have heard of are between [illegible] a 500 hhds. Porto Rico at 7 3-4 to 8 3-4 cents; 6 and 7 boxes Cuba brown, 7 1-4 to 7 1-2 cents; St Croix at 8 1-2 cents; 130 hhds Mascovado and Porto Rico at 7 1-2 to 8 1-4 cents.

TOBACCO.—Over 100 hhds Kentucky leaf have been disposed of during the week at 6 to 7 cents. Several lots of new Tobacco have arrived, but it is now under the hands of the inspector.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Asia, Graham, Liverpool, B Booth & co
Barque Charlotte, Pope, Liverpool, J Kitchen
Polacre Viscama, Cavel, Havana, Courval, Archo & co
Brig Rose, Seaver, Marseilles, J A Merle & co
Schr Republic, Pilcher, New York, G Buckan
Schr Blooming Youth, Heibner, Matagorda, Master

ARRIVED.

Steamer Pilot, Crowell, from S W Pass, towed to sea ship Albion and brig Catharine. Brought in brig Monticello Re, orts nothing in sight in the Offing. Nothing new in the river.

Tow boat Feliciana, Riddle, from S W Pass, brought no vessel up; no report.

Brig Monticello, Miller, from Thomastown to L H Gale—cargo mine to the master.

Steamer Ohio, Hart, from Louisville—cargo 48 hhds tobacco J A Merle & co; 355 hf boxes glass Bier & Steever; 109 kegs lard 500 bls flour 50 hhds hams & shoulders 100 hhds pork Stetson & Avery; 1 box books H L Webb; 1 do do E Johns & co; 12 bbls 21 hf do eggs Weston & Barrett 50 bbls whiskey Orain & Mignow; 1 box books Sloo and Byrne; 6 rolls Haines & Geddis; 1464 shoulders bacon 985 canvassed hams J Thayer & co; 44 boxes 10 bbls glassware 120 hf bls glass W T Mayo; 11 grind stones 117 boxes Adams & Andrews; 73 bls 5 hhds peaches Capt Hart; 80 pieces bagging 98 coils rope 61 kegs lard Wallace, Lambeth and Pope; 35 cabin and 30 deck passengers including way—Memorandum: Left Louisville 6th May; 7th met Chancellor at Leavenworth; Powhatan at Diamond Island; 8th Mohawk at Little Chain; Farmer at Wilkinsville; Clay at No 9; Red Rover at No 10; 9th Kentuckian at Memphis; Pacific at President's Island; Missourian at Burdo Shute; 10th Scotland below mouth of Arkansas; Splendid at Cypress Bend; 10, Hibernia 5 miles below Warrenton; 12th, 2 boats Louisiana & Michigan at Port Hickey; Tobacco Plant at Profits Island; Wanderer and Bayou Sarah at Baton Rouge.

Steamer Transport, Patterson, from St Martinsville—cargo 54 hhds sugar Peyroux, Rivarde & co; 2 do Lestraps and Desmare; 16 do Dormeig and Feaselier; 47 N & J Dick and co; 21 Hhds, Wright & co; 12 C Castigne; 14 Stillwell and Kimball; 25 F G Birdsall; 25 bales cotton J B Plauche & co 12 do do 2 corn shellers J W Zacharie & co; 12 rolls leather Orain & Mignow.

Steamer Friend, Brand, from Lafourche Interior—cargo 20 hhds sugar 56 bls molasses J Linton; 50 do do W Bogart; 20 hhds sugar Brander & McKenna; 1 trk Parmele & Baker; sundries to owners on board.

Steamer North Alabama, Kelly, from Cincinnati, with 237 hhds tobacco, hams, pork, whiskey, bale rope, bagging, lard, bacon, etc.

MEMORANDA.

Hence at New York 28th schr Harriet, Spalding; 25th schr Eliza, Richmond; barque Madeline; 24th ship Saratoga.

Cleared at N York for this port, 28th ship Nashville, Rathbonnet and brig Imogine, Leavit.

Hence at Boston, 23th brig Union Crosby; 23d brigs Paragon and Charles.

Hence at Holmes'-head, 19th barque Lexington & Toma.

Hence at Baltimore, 26th brig Amazon; schr Alert.

Up at Philadelphia for this port, ship John Sargeant and brig Wm Henry.

AMERICAN THEATRE:

(CAMP-STREET.)

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.

MR. HILSON'S BENEFIT.

On which occasion Mrs. HILSON will appear.

THIS EVENING, MAY 14th,

Will be enacted, Sheridan Knowles' Play of the

HUNCHBACK!

Master Walter, Mr HILSON,
Sir Thomas Clifford, Pearson,
Helen, Mrs HILSON

After which, the laughable Farce called

'TIS ALL A FARCE.

Numpo, Mr Hilson,
Caroline, Miss Petrie,

WANTED, immediately, a good healthy wet nurse. She must be guaranteed. One without a child would be preferred. Apply to this office. may 13

(*By authority.*)

AN ACT

To incorporate the Saint Bernard Rail Road Company.

Sect. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in general assembly convened;* That Jacques Toutant, J. B. Olivier, Evariste Marin, Pierre Réaud, Pierre Jorda, G. N. Allard, John Wogan and such other persons as may hereafter be associated with them, their successors and assigns, shall constitute a body corporate, and are hereby incorporated under the name of the "Saint Bernard Rail Road Company" and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and shall have the powers and rights now given by law to private corporations.

Sect. 2. *Be it further enacted, &c.* That the capital stock of said company, shall be fifty thousand dollars; with liberty to encrease the same as hereinafter given, said stock to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. That it shall be the duty of the President and Directors of the said company to receive subscriptions for the capital stock of said company, after having given ten days notice of the time and place of opening the same, and the books shall be kept open for at least fifteen successive days from ten o'clock A. M. until two o'clock P. M. and if at the expiration of said period, such a subscription to the capital stock of said company shall not have been obtained, the said President and Directors may cause the said books to be opened for subscription at such other time as they shall deem proper; and if more than the requisite number of shares shall be subscribed, the said President and Directors shall reduce such subscriptions by striking off from the largest number of shares; that upon every such subscription, there shall be paid at the time of subscribing five dollars on every share subscribed, and the residue thereof shall be paid in such instalments and at such times as may be required by the President and Directors of said company, provided that at least twenty days notice of such requisition shall have been given in two newspapers; and if any subscriber shall fail or neglect to pay any instalment thus required to be paid, for the period of ten days next after the same shall become due and payable, the stock on which it is demanded and the instalments paid thereon shall be forfeited to the company, and a new subscription shall be opened to make up such deficient shares.

Sect. 3. *Be it further enacted, &c.* That there shall be seven Directors of the affairs of said company, each of whom must be the owner of ten shares of the stock of said company, and a majority of whom shall form a quorum for the transaction of business, and said Directors shall elect a President annually out of their number, and as often as any vacancy shall occur, and shall fill vacancies occurring in their own number. That until the first Monday of January next after the said company shall be in operation, the first named directors of said company shall consist of the persons named in the first section of this act, and after that time, (of the going into operation of said company) the Directors shall be elected annually on the first Monday of January in each year, under commissioners appointed by the Board of Directors. That the stockholders shall respectively be entitled to one vote for each share owned by them, and may vote by proxy, provided however, that no stockholder shall be entitled to more than twenty votes, and that all elections which may be made, or any other act of said company, could not be made on any day within thirty days next after, and that the President and Directors shall hold their offices and an election shall be made.

Sect. 4. *Be it further enacted, &c.* That the capital stock of said company shall be closed in [illegible] for the purposes of this act, it shall and may be lawful, for the President and Directors of said company, from time to time [illegible] as may be necessary, and to contract for [illegible] which they may deem necessary, and to receive in payment [illegible] prescribed by them, and sell the same for the benefit of the company, for such sum as under their purview, and that they shall have power to borrow money for the [illegible] and to pledge the stock, or other property, and to issue certificates, or other evidence of such loan.

Sect. 5. *Be it further enacted, &c.* That the said corporation is hereby invested with all the rights and powers necessary for the construction and repairing a Rail Road, with a bridge from the Mississippi, to the nearest available point on the lands of Terre aux Bœufs in the parish of St. Bernard, not exceeding thirty feet wide, with as many sets of tracts as the said company may deem proper, and they or their agents may enter upon and use and excavate a portion of the channel of said bayou of Terre aux Bœufs, and any land which may be wanted for the said road or the erection of ware-houses or other works, necessary or useful to said road, or for any other purposes necessary or useful in the construction or repair of said road or its works; and during the space of thirty years from the passage of this act, said corporation shall have the exclusive right and privilege of constructing and using a Rail Road or Rail Way in said Terre aux Bœufs.

Sect. 6. *Be it further enacted, &c.* That said company may agree with the owner or owners of any land which may be wanted for the construction or repair of said Rail Road or any of the other works connected therewith, for the purchase, or use and occupation of the same; and if they cannot agree or if the owner or owners of any such land be under any legal disability to contract or be absent or be unknown, it may be lawful for said company to apply by petition to the judge of the court of the first judicial district, describing the said land, in their opinion necessary, for the purposes required, with the names of the several owners or occupants, if any, and shall annex a map or survey which shall distinguish the land of each of the several owners and occupants, if any, required as aforesaid and the improvements thereon, and said court shall thereupon summon a jury of twelve disinterested free-holders, three fourths of whom may decide, whose duty it shall be to examine the land so required for said road, after ten days notice to said owners or occupants of the time of making said examination, and to ascertain the damages each of said owners and occupants will sustain by the appropriation of such land to the use required by said company, and certify the same to be a true, fair and impartial valuation and assessment to the best of their knowledge and belief; and the said jury shall reduce their valuation to writing, therein describing the land condemned and shall sign the same, which shall be filed in said District Court; and said valuation or assessment shall after ten days public notice, in at least two newspapers of this city, be confirmed by said court, if no sufficient cause to the contrary be shown; but if set aside the court may order another valuation or assessment, to be taken in the manner above prescribed. And such valuation or assessment when paid or deposited in court for the owner or owners of said land, or his, or her, or their legal representatives, shall entitle the company to the right, title, estate and interest in the same, as fully as if it had been conveyed by the owner or owners of the same, and the amount of damages assessed, if not accepted within twenty days after being so deposited in court, may be withdrawn by said company, subject to be required of them, by the said owner or owners at any time within ten years.

Sect. 7. *Be it further enacted &c.* That the said company shall have power to place on this Rail Road to be constructed under this act, all goods of any description which may be deemed necessary or proper for the purpose of transportation on the said Rail Road, and they shall have power to charge for the transportation of goods, produce, merchandise or property of any kind whatsoever transported by them on said rail way, any sum not exceeding the following rates, to wit: on all goods, merchandise or property whatsoever, transported by them on said rail road, not exceeding one dollar and a half per ton each way, exclusive of the labor of loading and unloading the same, on and off the waggons of said company, and for the transportation of passengers not exceeding fifty cents per head, each way, and for the price of warehousing and transportation, the said company shall have the same lien and privilege on the property liable therefor, that is accorded to landlords and carriers; and the shares of the capital stock shall be exempt from the imposition of any tax or burthen of this State during the duration of their charter.

Sect. 8. *Be it further enacted, &c.* That the President and Directors shall annually or semi-annually declare and make such dividend as they may deem proper, of the net profit arising from the receipts of the said company, after deducting the necessary current and probable contingent expenses.

Sect. 9th. *Be it further enacted &c.* That if any person or persons shall wilfully, injure or destroy, any part of said Rail-Road constructed by said Company, under this act, or any of their necessary works, buildings, carriages, vehicles or machines, such person or persons, so offending, shall each of them, for every such offence forfeit and pay to said Company, the sum of one hundred dollars, which may be recovered by suit, before any Court of competent jurisdiction, and shall moreover be liable for all damages occasioned thereby and may also be proceeded against by indictment at any time within six months after such offence is committed, and be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding twelve months or both.

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

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

FOR APALACHICOLA.—The schr ORAZORIA, J G Rowland, master, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick despatch. For freight or passage, having fine accommodations, apply on board Lafourche St Louis street, or to
E. W. GREGORY, 70 Carondelet,
TOURNE & BLACKWELL,
may 14 38 New Levee.

EXCHANGE on New York for sale by
THEODORE NICOLLET & CO.,
may 14 No 30, Toulouse st.

TEAS—50 chest teas, latest importation, landing from ship Louisville, for sale by
TIERNAN, CUDDY & CO.
may 14

BOOK KEEPER WANTED.—A person fully competent to take charge of a set of books, who can give good bond and can come well recommended, will find constant employment and a liberal salary by applying immediately to A B C, box 371, post office. may 14

NAPOLEONS for sale by
may 14 J DEERS, FIRST JOHN & CO.

TOBACCO—100 bales Kentucky leaf tobacco, received at sugar Louisiana, and for sale by
TIERNAN CUDDY & Co.
may 14 corner of Tchoupitoulas and Gravier's.

BALE ROPE 3 strands Kentucky rope, received and for sale low by
TIERNAN, CUDDY & Co.
may 14

SUGAR—For Sale.
[illegible] H Merriam.

[illegible] at public sale, at the Exchange, by the undersigned Judge of Division C, [illegible] the eleventh day of June next, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange, corner of Levee and [illegible] streets, the following property, viz: [illegible] Terms at sale. may 14

BY J B BLACHE.

WILL be sold this day, 14th inst. at 4 o'clock, P M,
150 casks claret wine;
150 baskets salad oil;
100 casks olives, anchovies and coffers;
Landing from the ship Edward, from Marseilles.
Terms at sale. may 14

BY FERNANDEZ & WHITING.

WILL be sold, on Thursday 15th inst. at 5 o'clock, P M, at the store of Vito Vitti,
The remaining part of the splendid stock of said establishment, consisting of clocks, candelabras, vases, candlesticks, China setts, lamps, cut glassware, &c &c.
ALSO—French looking glasses, American and English do; piano fortes from the first manufactories.
Persons are requested to call and examine the above collection which is now ready for inspection.
Terms: Above $100 4 months credit; above 200, six months, for approved endorsed notes. may 14

BY FERNANDEZ & WHITING.

WILL be sold, on Thursday 15th inst. in Royal st. near the corner of Custom house, at the store next Messrs Whiting, Griffin & Co's Furniture warehouse, at 10 o'clock, A M,
A large and splendid assortment of Furniture, imported from New York, of the latest patrons, and consisting in sofas, armoirs, couches, bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, dining & breakfast, card and work tables, of the richest mahogany, mahogany and curled maple stuffed seat chairs, Grecian, cane and rush seat do; fancy do; rocking and for children do.
ALSO—A variety of other articles in the line too numerous to mention.
The above articles can be examined on the day previous to the sale. may 14

BY HEWLETT & BRIGHT.

WILL be sold on Wednesday 14th inst. at the Exchange, at 12 o'clock,
The boy Jim, a creole of this city, speaks French and English, and is a very active fellow, aged about [illegible] years. He is guaranteed against all the diseases provided for by law, but not the vices, as he has absented himself without leave and committed a theft on his master's house.
Terms: Six months credit for a note endorsed to the satisfaction of the vender.
Acts of sale before B W Miller, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. may 14

BY HEWLETT & BRIGHT.

WILL be sold on Saturday 17th inst. at noon, at the Exchange,
BEN, aged about 35 years, a stout sturdy man; has been several years in this city and is an industrious, hard working fellow.
ALSO—The negress Rose, aged about 14 years; a meek and very good servant in the house; she is a likely girl. Both the slaves are guaranteed according to law.
Terms: Six and 9 months credit, endorsed to the satisfaction of the seller, and mortgage until final payment.
Acts of sale before Mr W. Y. Lewis, notary public at the expense of the purchaser. may 14

BY JOSEPH LE CARPENTIER.

BY order of the Hon the Court of Probates, for the parish and city of New Orleans, will be sold on Monday 26th inst. at half past 12 o'clock, A M, at his auction room,
A training little mulatto, future to the salve, belonging to the state of Delaware. may 14

BY CHAMBERLAIN & HARTIER.

WILL be offered to sale, on Monday 26th at 42 o'clock, at the New Exchange,
[illegible] Lots are to be sold at the Corner of the Carondelet and Bourbon streets, which are square [illegible] the greatest [illegible] and prefer [illegible] The sale will be completed within [illegible] and when completed, these lots can be immediately improved upon. They offer excellent sites for manufactories, residences or [illegible] their nearness to the Messrs Pitot and the Rail Road.
A plan of the [illegible] exhibited at Hewlett's Exchange, drawn by Mr Zenon Duplessis, City Surveyor, in accordance with which the lots will be sold. They average sixty by 120 feet.
[illegible] may 14

BY J LE CARPENTIER.

WILL be sold, on Friday the 16th inst. at half past 12 o'clock, P M, at the residence of the late Jean Baptiste Cazes, the following slaves, belonging to the deceased. Terms at sale. may 14

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BY J. DUTILLET.

ON Saturday 17th May, at 10 o'clock, at Duelle's Exchange, will be sold, by order of the Court of Probates for the parish and city of New Orleans, hearing date the 12th A. d. 1834, the following slave, belonging to the estate of the late widow Dartis, viz:
Adelaide, aged 18 years—a runaway.
Terms: One third payable on the 24th September, 1834; one third on the 24th March, 1835, and one third on the 24th September, 1835, for approved endors