THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY BY
JEROME FAVON.
STATE AND CITY PRINTER.
"THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED"

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1835.

LATEST DATES.

Liverpool	March 28	New York May	2
London	" 26	Washington "	5
Paris	" 25	Charleston	9

LATE FROM LIVERPOOL.

Ship Othello, from Liverpool, has arrived at Savannah, with London papers of 26th March, and Liverpool of the 27th, inclusive. We perceive nothing later from France on the American Indemnity question:

There is no political news of importance.

Mina has issued an order to the following effect——

Every house in which a Carlist shall take refuge, to be immediately—burnt.

All villages, the inhabitants of which shall fly at the approach of the Queen's troops, to be immediately—burnt.

Every peasant or other inhabitant, who shall quit or leave his residence at the approach of the Queen's troops, to be immediately—shot.

New Orleans Draining Company.—$365,000 were yesterday subscribed to the capital stock of this company. Subscriptions to the number of 350 shares or $35,000 are now only wanted to enable the state to subscribe for $350,000.—From the advertisement it will be seen that the books remain open but a few days; so that intending subscribers to this laudable undertaking will (it is to be hoped) come forward in time.

The Mayor—Ward Commissioners.—The mayor being the executive office of the municipal government, is bound to have enforced the ordinances of the city council; and to see that every city officer shall faithfully discharge the duties of his station. Repeatedly have complaints been made against the culpable negligence of the different ward commissioners—both in the city council and the public prints, on account of the filthy state of the streets, gutters, sewers and yards. Yet these complaints have been reiterated without redress.—The mayor cannot but have heard of them; and as he has not interfered, the ward commissioners slumber in their sloth by his protection or nonchalance.

But so severely have the evils been felt by our citizens that absolutely many respectable citizens are disposed to accept for a time the office of ward commissioners; and to perform gratuitous the duties. This is noble and generous on their parts; but this impulse of chagrin is the most bitter satire on the culpable neglect of the city authorities—These gentlemen wish that the mayor will invest them with the proper authority, that they may enforce the city ordinances relative to cleansing the streets and yards. The most obnoxious filth offends and disgusts in every part of the city.

The putrid state of the stagnant waters every where prevalent is calculated to engender the most dire diseases—But the ward commissioners care little about the appearance of the city; or the health of the citizens. They pocket their salaries; while away their time in any manner and place most desirable;—and does the mayor care about their dereliction of duty?

We have the utmost respect for the capacity and integrity of the mayor; but we sincerely regret he has so long proved *deaf to the complaints of his fellow citizens*; that at a period when he knows the health of the city should be a prominent object of his attention, he seems indifferent to take the necessary precautionary measures with which he is *ex officio* invested.

It is not enough that the chain-gang shall dabble once a week through the gutters; every householder should be promptly and peremptorily required to remove all obnoxious matter from that portion of the street before his house; and to wash the banquette once or twice every week. The gutters of the streets parallel with the river are consigned to chance; and resigned to putridity.

We earnestly recommend that the attention of the mayor should be given to the ward commissioners; or that the members of the city council shall take the subject under their immediate cognizance.

Mexico—By the brig Halcyon arrived yesterday brought us a file of the Gaceta de Tamaulipas, up to the 7th instant. It appears that Santa Anna has taken the field in person with numerous forces; and has entered Zacatecas, which it is supposed will soon be under his control. Letters written from Chilpancingo state that the adherents of Alvarez are daily diminishing; and are reinforcing the troops of the president. His outposts had been attacked by Colonel Moreno, in which a few men were killed; which made Alvarez complain to General Bravo of a useless shedding of blood; forgetting that he is responsible for this wanton effusion of blood or loss of lives.

The government has approved an act of the Chamber of Deputies, restoring to the duke of Monteleone his property that had been confiscated by an ordinance of the 27th May, 1833.

The captain of the Halcyon reports that it was the current opinion that a pitched battle would ensue soon between the troops under Santa Anna and Alvarez, in the state of Zacatecas.

MEXICO, May 1st—A gentleman of this capital has received by a yesterday's Courier a letter from a friend in Zacatecas. The following is an extract:

The government of Zacatecas in consequence of a revolution received from the chambers of the union by which they are notified that the general congress rejected the initiative assumed by the government of that state, and intending to reform the laws relative to militia, has referred to the same congress to know whether they were or not to obey the same laws. The question was deliberated by a committee, and this day it was to be decided. If, as I understand, the general congress answer that the government might act according to their powers and attributions, I think that the latter shall have no reasons to dispense with giving full effect to the law; and if so, the motives for a war shall cease. An issue of that kind would appear impossible from the antecedents. But who will not believe that the question presented under that form must create great doubts; and that serious evil and inconveniences as the results of a war undertaken by this state should not be considered and avoided? I am sorry that the departure of the Courier does not permit me to forward you the results of that affair.

Vera Cruz, May 7.

The Sol of the 2nd instant, says—It is believed the president and general in chief of all the national troops who march on Zacatecas has, on the 28th of April last communicated to the supreme government that it was already time to begin with their operations against the forces which the authorities of that city have united to oppose the effects of the laws. So is the meaning of the communication of the ministry of affairs addressed to the government of the district.

According to the news that we have received by private letters from Zacatecas, and agreeably to certain measures employed and enforced by the president, we believe that his entry in that city will soon occur, and will take place without a single gun shot for, all agree in saying that the militia in spite of the clamors of the chiefs are not disposed to contend against their brethren in arms in an object solely designed to gratify the caprices of a small number of persons who have calculated by this revolution to effect a favorable change in their own fortunes.

Colonel Haile.—We see an address published by this gentlemen in the Louisiana (St Francisville) Journal of the 14th insant, as if the was rendered a political martyr, in consequence of some remarks made on him in this gazette—but the address is without date of time or place. He asserts that his vote alone on the resolutions attempted to pass censure on Governor White, 'has subjected him to the most scandalous vituperations and scurrilous attacks upon his private and public character from persons connected with the public press;' and again 'for this have some of the papers teemed with the most vile abuse of me.'

Now as we believe not one journal made any remarks on Colonel Haile, but this, it will be allowed us to state distinctly and determinedly that not the most remote allusion was made to the private character of that gentleman; that our remarks were made on him as a legislator, not as a private individual. In his capacity of representative his conduct is open to strictures however severe if just; but his character of a man is not a legitimate topic for the press—unless he rendered himself amenable to law. Nor was our censure the consequence either wholly of his vote as alluded to; but for his shameless conduct in assailing the character of an individual his superior, in the house of representatives, on the last day of the session. The gentleman was not even the object of those wanton—or rather to use the words of Haile himself—those scandalous vituperations and scurrilous attacks, was prevented from otherwise noticing them—being delivered in the legislative halls, than through the press. Yet he very little more than playfully published a veritable report of what the very learned and eloquent Colonel delivered about 10 p m; which it appears was too true to be made a matter of jest. The truth is too often the severest satire; but in America we had not supposed that it is libellous or vituperative.

It is time that we made some remarks on his appearance on that occasion: for he evidently 'spoke as to the spirit gave him utterance;' and his better feelings seem warped from his having 'burst his boiler.' Still those remarks were confined to his conduct as a legislature; and while acting in his legislative capacity. We might indeed have taken (as proposed) a survey of his conduct during the session; but an amicable remonstrance from a mutual acquaintance prevented that: and we have no desire even again to recur to the subject. He is perhaps aware he did us injustice; and may forget and forgive our retaliation. He was cajoled, and we were compelled.

REMARKS OF MR G. SCHMIDT IN THE CITY COUNCIL ON LAST SATURDAY.

Mr Schmidt said that entertaining a very sincere respect for the discernment and talents of the chief magistrate of the city, it was not without regret he found himself in a situation, in which a sense of duty compelled him to oppose his wishes; and to press on the council the necessity of adhering to the resolution adopted at the last session.

No one was more ready than himself to admit that an honest conviction of the propriety of so doing, could alone have induced the mayor to refuse that resolution his sanction; but as he likewise had examined the subject, and the result of his convictions were different from those to which the mayor had arrived, he would take the liberty of examining his objections and to state some additional reasons, which (in his opinion) proved conclusively that every consideration both of interest and of duty required that the council should persist in their former opinion.

He would remind the members that they were the representatives of a city situated on the largest river in the known world, and which presented advantages for commercial enterprise, which few other cities could offer; that New Orleans was then the natural emporium of the territory drained by the river Mississippi and its tributaries; of a country the area of which was estimated at 1,330,000 square miles, or more than two thirds of the whole extent of the United States, and about one twenty eighth part of the habitable globe; that this extensive country lying entirely within the temperate zone is very rich and extremely diversified in its productions. He would also suggest that this territory tho' at present occupied by about 6 millions of inhabitants, might in the course of a century present a population of 50 millions; a result the more probable as the country possesses in abundance every thing that could contribute to the comfort or stimulate the industry of man; and the calculation was we hint the ordinary ratio of the increase of population in the United States.

While the country around it was thus augmenting its inhabitants, it is not to be presumed that New Orleans would remain stationary; on the contrary, reasoning from the past to the future, there was some cause to anticipate that if the march of improvement progressed as it has done, following forever the banks of the river, we should at the expiration of the same period arrive near Baton Rouge; and it was therefore that we should look around us, in order to ascertain if it were not practicable to convert the now waste and inhospitable marshes which surrounded us into places fit for human habitation.

The local position of New Orleans has been admired by all intelligent foreigners and Americans, who concur in the belief that it would not only be the most commercial, but the most populous city on the western continent, were it not for the periodical epidemic which render it so dangerous as a permanent abode.

The advocates of the draining company are first to increase the territory of the city, and second to render it salubrious; that both these ends are desirable no one will undertake to deny.

The mayor however thinks that the city ought not to engage in the enterprise, or at least not to the full extent of our late resolution. I will examine his objections (which may be classed under five distinct heads) in their order.

The first is a doubt founded rather than a distinct assertion that the whole scheme of draining is impracticable. Of this practicability or impracticability we are probably not very competent judges; and if we were, the facts have not been furnished on which to decide; we must therefore, to arrive at a conclusion, weigh the testimony pro and con. On the one hand, we have the mayor (a very respectable authority), but who can not be presumed to have made this subject his particular study, and who if he had, does not distinctly affirm the plan to be inexecutable. On the other, we have the testimony of engineers—men who have devoted their lives to the examination of subjects of a similar nature; and I hold in my hand a document, which I think entitled to some consideration in settling this question. It is the report of the engineer of the state, issued in obedience to an order of the legislature on this very subject. Mr Crozet, the gentleman in question, has been successively professor at the military academy and principal engineer of the state of Virginia and Louisiana; in all of which situations he has enjoyed the reputation of a man of science, and an excellent practical engineer. As I have long known him personally; and had frequent opportunities of knowing the estimation in which he is held through out the United States, I entertain a high respect for his opinion, especially on a subject lying within the immediate sphere of his profession, on which his opinion, for the correctness of which his well earned fame is a sufficient pledge, has been formed after due examination. If this report therefore was the only evidence of the practicability of draining our marshes, we ought like impartial judges to decide in its favor; but it does not stand alone; the concurrent testimony of other engineers corroborate it, and we have only to cast a glance over the list of the directors appointed by the charter, in order to be convinced that there are men of the highest order of intellect, talents and integrity, engaged in the furtherance of a plan which they would surely not have lent the sanction of their names, had they not been fully satisfied that it was practicable.

If additional evidence was wanting it could easily be procured. But I have probably said enough on this point, and shall proceed to second objection, which invites us to moderate our enthusiasm, in as much as the enterprise will not turn out to be as profitable as we expect.

I will ingly admit, that it is not possible to demonstrate with mathematical certainty that this undertaking must be profitable; human speculations are unfortunately subjected to so many vicissitudes, that they frequently even baffle the best founded expectations, and one of the conditions of all investments of this nature is, the risk attending it. My own opinion, for reasons which I will assign hereafter, is that the fear of losing even the whole of our capital ought not to induce us to refrain from subscribing for the amount of stock reserved us by the charter; but I will nevertheless endeavour to shew that the objection is entitled to little weight.

The arguments offered by the gentleman from the 4th ward, on this branch of the subject, has left me little more to do than merely to suggest that if the draining company succeed in protecting from inundation, and to render habitable 43 1-4 square miles, contained within the periphery of their operations, according to the report of Mr Crozet, a comparative small portion of which is at present of any value; there are strong reasons to believe that the increased value of the land thus reclaimed, will afforded ample remuneration. If we can trust our own experience in relation to the rapidity in creasing value of lands in and about New Orleans, we may safely predict that the undertaking will be productive notwithstanding the sinister augories of the message. As a proof of the rapidity of the augmentation in value, I will cite Madame Roussean's plantation which was sold some few years ago for $100,000, and which is now estimated at from 2 to 3 millions. I am aware that this value arises in some degree from its fronting the river, still the supposition that the value of all the land to be reclaimed will at least equal that of the city of Lafayette, may not be thought extravagant; and if it does it will yield profit.

But the 3d objection wears a more serious aspect, and is one which if well founded, is of itself sufficient to induce me, and I have no doubt all of us to retrace our steps, without the least hesitation. I allude of course to that portion of the message which informs us that the draining of the swamp is more likely to produce disease than to increase the salubrity of the city. In proof of this position we are told that when the city was only occupied by a few huts the yellow fever was unknown; that the name was I will readily admit, but that the city was even then subject to fatal diseases in the autumnal months, and especially in the month of September, can I believe be easily proved by the narratives of those who either visited or inhabited it at the early periods of its settlement. We are further told that a fatal disease broke out immediately after the digging of the canal Carondelet, and that it was generally attributed to that cause—that this disease existed and that it was ascribed to the excavation of the canal, are facts that I do not call in question.—But does it follow that the sickness was attributed to its proper cause? Might not the disease have existed although no excavation had taken place? How was the digging conducted? At what season? In what species of soil? Were the individuals who attempted to account for the existence of the disease medical men? &c. These are facts which ought to be known ere we attempt to judge of the correctness of their opinion. And even admitting the opinion to be correct, it is not fair to presume that the draining company instituted for the special purpose of improving the salubrity of the city, will employ every means to guard against the contrary result.

It is also said that the opinions of medical men in relation to this subject are mere presumptions. It is obvious at first glance that the reasoning of this part of the message is inconsistent with itself—or if the opinions of the professors of the healing art be merely presumptions, those of the mayor cannot be viewed otherwise; and the former have this advantage over him that they are speculating on a subject with which they are familiar, while he is necessarily speculating on one of which he has but an imperfect knowledge. It is no doubt true that the medical science in its investigations of the causes of disease, receives no aid from reasoning *a priori*; and that experience and observation are the only guides which direct the professors of that noble art in their inductions.

But if repeated observations have satisfied the medical practitioner, that the rapid decomposition of large masses of animal and vegetable matter affects the atmosphere in such a manner as to render it injurious to health; and additional observations convinced him that the united action of great heat and moisture on such masses produces rapid decomposition, he is justified in drawing the inference, that the existence of these three causes combined will render a climate insalubrious. In drawing the inference he is guided by experience, and if his observations have been sufficiently numerous and well observed, there is as little probability of his being wrong, as that the husbandman who plants his grain in due season, with the hope that it will take root and produce him a harvest, should be mistaken in his expectation.—The reasoning being the same in both cases. You may if you choose call this presumption; but if you do it is necessary also to admit that nearly all our knowledge is derived from the same source.

I believe that the medical faculty of this city entertains no doubt that the draining and filling up of the swamps in its vicinity, if properly conducted, will increase the salubrity. My colleague, who belongs to that respectable body, in speaking on the subject, directly admitted that if the draining and filling up are done simultaneously, or nearly so, the health of the city will not suffer; and that, when the space, intervening between the city and the lake, shall have been thus improved, the breezes from the latter will ameliorate the climate. I have myself no doubt, that his views are correct, and I am also convinced that the present directors of the draining company will persue no plan that can injure the health of the city. And I am further of opinion that we may safely disregard the apprehensions of the message on this subject.

The 4th objection arises from the unequal operation of the charter, which gives the state the right to appoint two directors, though owning but 500 shares, while the city with 3500 shares has only the right to nominate four Directors. It is true that the state reserves to itself a greater influence in the affairs of the company, in proportion to its interest, than it has allowed to the corporation; but if we examine the subject a little further we must also perceive, that the stockholders have much more reason to complain of this inequality than the city, in as much as they, though owning 6000 shares, can only elect six directors. The reason of this is obvious, and confounish no just ground of objection. The state, in according an act of incorporation for some purpose of general utility, has, as the *parens patriæ*, the undoubted power to appoint, on its behalf, persons to see that the grant is carried into effect in conformity to its spirit and might, had it thought proper, have reserved the power to nominate some of the directors, without taking any portion of the stock, and *a fortiori*, if it contributes its funds. This privilege has, I believe, been repeatedly exercised by every state in the Union.

And I really think, that we have in this instance no cause to complain, in as much as the state, in guarding its rights, has not been unmindful of those of the corporation, to which it has given an advantage over the stockholders. If I were disposed to arraign the consistancy of the mayor, I might ask how it occurred, that this objection was not made before the city subscribed for half a million in the commercial bank. There this ground of objection might have been urged with still greater force, and if it was not made, I presume it was either not thought of, or it was abandoned in consideration of the utility, which was expected to be derived from the supplying of the city with water.

If the latter was the ground acted on, I am sure it applies with tenfold force on the present occasion, as nothing can be of greater advantage to the city than to render it healthy.

The fifth and last objection is, that the city has not the means of subscribing, without incurring a debt, which would still further encumber the already embarrassed finances of the city.

The member from the 4th ward has in my opinion, conclusively proved, that this continued lamentation about the embarrassed situation of our finances, has less foundation, than one would suppose, from the exposition of them furnished us by the mayor on a former occasion.—He has shewn that our debt can be extinguished by the gradual accumulation of the sinking fund, that we have resources which have been omitted, and above all, he has reminded us, that we possess through the liberality of the late Mr Stephen Gerard, a fund destined exclusively for the amelioration of the city which is more than sufficient to satisfy our prospective debt for the subscription to the draining company.

To these views I have only to add, that I know of no better guide for the conduct of a sensant of the public, than the one which prescribes, that he should consider before acting, whether he as a prudent man, in the management of his own affairs, would have pursued the same course, which, he has adopted in behalf of his constituents. If, Mr President, I have asked myself the question, and I can conscientiously answer it in the affirmative.

I had the intention of offering some additional observations on this subject, but hearing that I have already occupied too much of the time of the Council, I will only remark, in conclusion, that the subject we are now considering, is one of the highest importance as well to the city of New Orleans, as to the state of Louisiana, and that the results of our deliberations will be to confer, either a lasting benefit, or entail still longer a grevious calamity on the community of which we are members, a situation in which no member of this council, will, I am sure, hesitate as to the choice.

COMMERCIAL.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Mobile May 15, 1835.

Stock on hand 1st Oct. 1834,		411 bales
Received since our last,	1,276	
Do previously,	187,150—188,426	
		188,837
Exported this	6,385	
Do previously,	164,753—171,138	
Stock on hand including all on shipboard, not cleared,		17,699
Receipts same time last year,		113,466
Stock do do		32,245
Exports do do		111,856

(By Authority.)

AN ACT

For an appropriation to repair the school house in Natchitoches, and for other purposes.

Sect. 1st. Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the state of Louisiana in general assembly convened, That the treasurer of the state is hereby authorized and empowered to pay to the trustees of the public schools, in the town of Nachitoches, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, to be employed by them, for the repairs of the public academy in said town, providing a cistern, fencing the lot and making such other improvements as they may deem proper.

Sect. 2d And be it further enacted &c. That the state treasurer be and he is hereby authorized to pay to the administrators of the public schools of the parish of St Landry, on their warrant the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, out of any monies not otherwise appropriated, as a reimbursement of a similar sum advanced by them for the support of said schools, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty four.

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

Approved March 23th, 1835.
E. D. WHITE,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

RESOLUTIONS.

Be it resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the state of Louisiana in general assembly convened, That leave of absence from the state, be and the same is hereby granted, to the Hon C. Woodruff, judge of the eighth judicial district court; to take effect from and after the twentieth day of June next, and to expire on the third Monday of September following.

Resolved, That leave of absence from the state be granted to the Hon Gilbert Leonard, parish judge of the parish of Plaquemines, John Dutton, judge of the parish of Iberville, and L. M. Taney, judges of the parish of St James, for the space of four months, to commence from the day on which they will have notified the governor of their intention to take advantage of said leave.

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

Approved March 31st, 1835.
E. D. WHITE,
Governor of the state of Louisiana.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Orontes, Eustes, New York
Brig Leon, Morrid, Bordeaux,
Schr Ann Maria, Gomez, Rio Grande
Schr Vesper, Handy, Charleston
Sloop Agnes, Swasey, Charleston
Ketch Angel, Alcina, Tampico

ARRIVED.

Towboat Lexington, Prager—brought up brig Purpose and schr Peconio and San Louis. Reports nothing new.
Towboat Hudson, Beebe, from the Passes—brought up ship Theodore Korner, brig Shamrock and Louisiana, schrs Magel an and America. Left the bar on Sunday at 1 p m, ship Henry Kneeland at anchor off the bar.
Ship Theo. Korner, Harenburg, 57 days from Bremen—cargo assorted, mdze, glassware, &c—2 cabin passengers and 17 in the steerage
Brig Louisiana, Williams, 21 days from Norfolk—cargo tobacco, oysters, mdze, hams, & 18 slaves
Brig Shamrock, Herrick, 18 days from Charleston—cargo rice, &c—19 slaves
Brig Panope, Doane, 6 days from Matagorda—cargo 92 bales cotton, hides, logwood, fustic and return cargo
Schr Halcyon, Williams, from Tampico—cargo $2145 specie to J Chalaron, 4000 J R Girond, 8.52 F Tio, 600 Crusach & co; 4300 F Frey & co; 212 C Redon; 100,795 E J Forstall & co, 15625 Hermann & co; 7067 F Perret & Galey, 3100 J W Zacharie & co. 1397 C Lewague, 400 A & J Dormistorn & co, 19500 J A Merle & co, 1400 J K West, 12600 M S Cucullu, Lapeyre & co, 100 J A Harris, 285 P Dorronge, 7500 Harrison, Brown & co, 8323 J M Cabalero, 3000 J Robertson & Gironn—16 passengers
Schr San Luis, Gastnadas, from Matamoras, to J Prats & Son
Schr Peconio, Hanson, from Tuspan, to J W Zacharie & co
Schr America, Ruiz, 8 days fm Matamoras, in ballast, to J Prats & Son
Schr Magellan, Clift, 2 days from Apalachicola, in ballast
Steamer Caspian, Kimball, from Natchitoches—cargo cotton; 40 passengers
Steamer Black Hawk, Hoffman, from Opelousas—cargo sugar, hides, leather, moss, &c—22 passengers
Steamer Revenue, Hardwick, from Lafourche—cargo molasses, sugar, onions, moss—8 cabin, 3 way and 2 deck passengers
Steamer Razoo, Auter, Manchester—cargo cotton, hides—16 passengers

MEMORANDA.

The brig Shamrock spoke 12th May, in lat 24 50, long 84, brig Aquila, hence for London, wished to be reported.—Same day spoke brig Roanoke, hence for New York
The brig Louisiana spoke May 9th, ship Ville de Marseilles, hence for Marseilles, 7 days out
Brig Panope sailed in company with schr Commerce for this port

NOTICE—The creditors of M. Jean Flemming are hereby notified to present their claims, properly authenticated, to the undersigned syndic, of preparing a tableau of distribution, within fifteen days from this date.
New Orleans, May 15 1835.
may 16 FERAND fils, 148 St Philippe st.

CANVASSED HAMS—40 hds Cincinnati Canvassed Hams, just received and for sale by
may 16

FOR LOUISVILLE.

The steamboat LAFOURCHE, Gillet master, will leave for the above and intermediate landings, on Wednesday 20th inst, at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
TOURNE & BECKWITH,
may 19 28 and 29, new Levee

FOR TAMPICO.

The fine fast sailing coppered and copper fastened schooner HALCYON, W. Williams master, having half of her cargo engaged, will sail very shortly. For balance of freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply to the captain on board, or to
JOSE MARIA CABALLERO,
may 19—4 53, Toulouse street

BINOCHE BROTHERS have the honor to inform the ladies that they have just received a very handsome choice of linen, pelerines and bobin embroidered sleeves in the most fashionable style.
may 19—4

A CARD—N. E. DAVOINE, corner of Toulouse and Dauphine streets, will sell low the balance of his goods, as he intends to sail for France in 8 days. He will also sell the negress Mary, 23 years old, cook, washer and ironer, good character and guaranteed against all vices and diseases as prescribed by law, together with her two children Victorin 4 1-2 years old and George 14 months old—Also, Raymond, an orphan negro, about 9 years old.

If those slaves were not sold privately before Thursday, 21st inst., they would be sold on that day, at public sale, at Hewlett's Exchange by Messrs Hewlett & Bright.
Terms cash.
may 19—3

RUM, BRANDY & OIL—Landing from ship Hobart, from New-York, 50 barrels Rum; 50 do fourth proof Brandy; 10 pipes Sperm Oil, for sale by
LEGENDRE & SAMORY,
may 19 54, Toulouse street

THE partnership existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent, N. D. Huidekoper is charged with the liquidation.
A. DUCATAS,
may 19 N. D. HUIDEKOPER

SOAP—2 cases, cartoon, soda and variegated soap of excellent quality, for sale low to close a consignment by
Wm. BRYAN,
may 19 19, Common street.

SHOES &c.—9 cases boots and brogans, suitable for men, women and children, for sale by
WILLIAM BRYAN,
may 19 No. 19, Common street.

HATS—7 cases fur and silk hats, just received, and for sale low by
Wm. BRYAN,
may 19 19, Common st.

PORK—Lard and Bacon—477 bbls mess Pork, 125 do prime; 136 do Rump; 80 do; 80 casks Bacon (principally sides) and 1257 kegs Lard, all of which were put up by the best packers in Cincinnati, now landing opposite Poydras, for sale by
G. DORSEY,
may 19 38, New Levee.

WHITE HAVANA SUGAR—94 boxes white Havana sugar, now landing from ship Girard, from Havana, and for sale by
LEGENDRE & SAMORY,
may 19 No. 54, Toulouse street.

UNION BANK OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, 16 May 1835.

AN Exchange Clerk for this Bank will be elected on the 22nd inst.
may 19 J B PERRAULT, cash.

PARISH COURT—Court of Probates—The State of Louisiana—To all whom it may concern—Greeting—Know ye that P A Delachaise, a resident of the City of New Orleans, has applied to me W F C Duplessis, Register of Wills, in and for the parish and city of New-Orleans, and ex officio 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 1835, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that by virtue of, and in obedience to an order from the hon. the Court of Probates in and for the parish and city of New-Orleans, bearing date the fourth day of June last past (1834.) Said order rendered upon motion J J Mercier, attorney appointed by said Court of Probates to represent the absent heirs of the late Philip Sterlin, deceased, I, the undersigned did, as Register of Wills in and for the parish and city of New-Orleans aforesaid, on the ninth day of July 1834, expose for sale at public auction, for account of the succession of the aforesaid deceased, Philip Sterling, a tract of land, hereinafter described and adjudicated the same to the aforesaid P. A. Delachaise; as the last and highest bidder, to wit:—

Description of property as given in the judicial conveyance.

A tract of land situated in the parish of Jefferson, in the suburb Plaisance, on the left Bank of the River Mississippi, near the city of New Orleans, having about ten superficial arpents, according to a plan made by L. Bringier, surveyor general, on the 11th of April 1827, and deposited in the office of Carlile Pollock, notary public, adjudicated to P A Delachaise, for the price and sum of ten thousand dollars.

Terms of sale—One fourth payable cash, and the balance in three equal instruments, at 6, 12 and 18 months, in notes satisfactorily endorsed and secured by mortgage; the purchaser to be bound to bring into Court the money and notes, forming the price for which said land shall have been struck off, the proceeds there to remain subject to the further order of this Court, and in default thereof, the property shall be put up again for sale by the Register of Wills at the folle enchere of said purchaser.

Wherefore all persons who can set up any right, title or claim in and to the property herein described, in consequence of informality in the Order, Decree or Judgement 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 other cause or defect whatsoever are hereby cited and admonished to show cause within thirty days from the day this monition is first inserted in 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 seal of said Court of Probates, this 16th day of May A D 1835.
may 19 W F C DUPLESSIS, Reg.

PARISH OF ORLEANS. Court of Probates.—The State of Louisiana. To all whom these presents may concern, Greeting: know ye that Antoine St Georges and P. O. Sorbe, residents of the City of New Orleans have applied to me W. F. C. Duplessis, Register of Wills, in and for the Parish and City of New Orleans aforesaid, for a monition and 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 hereby given to all whom it may concern, that by virtue of an order or decree, rendered by the Hon Charles Maurian, judge of the court of probates, in and for the parish and city of New Orleans, state of Louisiana, said order or decree bearing date the 25th day of February last past, (1835); and rendering, first, on the petition of N. B LeBreton, curator of the estate of the late Jean Gravier, deceased, and secondly, upon the written consent, on file in the aforesaid court of probates, of Alonzo Morphy Esq. attorney, appointed by the said court of probates to represent the absent heirs of said deceased, Jean Gravier. I, the undersigned, did, as register of Wills aforesaid, on the twenty third day of April last past (1835), expose for sale, at public auction, for account of the succession of the aforesaid Jean Gravier, deceased, the following described landed property and adjudicated the same to the aforesaid Antoine St Georges and P. O. Sorbé, as the last and highest bidders, to wit:

Description of property as given in the judicial conveyance.

1st. One Lot of ground forming the corner of Common and St Peter streets and measures thirty one feet eleven inches five lines front, on Common street, by one hundred and eleven feet ten inches five lines deep, between parallel lines and front on St Peter street, said lot of Ground is designated by number ten, on a plan of fourteen lots of ground drawn by Lewis Bringier, surveyor general and dated the 5th day of February, 1835, adjudicated to Antoine St Georges for the joint account of said Antoine St Georges and P. O. Sorbé for the price of one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars ($1850).

2d One lot of ground situate in suburb St Mary in the square comprised between Baronne, Girod, Julia and Phillippa streets, said lot designed on another plan drawn by Louis Bringier surveyor general of the state on the 5th day of February last past (1835) by number one forming the corner of Baronne and Julia streets, measuring thirty one feet eleven inches five lines in depth and front on Julia at between two parallel lines, adjudicated to Antoine St Georges, for the joint account of said Antoine St Georges and P. O. Sorbé for the price of two thousand dollars, ($2-700)

3d Lot number two adjoins lot number one in the square bounded by Barrone, Girod, Julia and Phillippa streets, measuring thirty one feet eleven inches five lines front on Baronne street by one hundred and twenty seven feet ten inches five lines deep between parallel lines, adjudicated to Antoine St Georges for the joint account of said Antoine St Georges and P. O. Sorbe for the price of one thousand eight hundred dollars, $1,800.

Terms of Sale—one tenth cash, and the balance at a credit of six, twelve, eighteen and twenty four months, for approved endorsed notes secured by special mortgage.

Wherefore all person who can set up any right title or claim in the property herein described, in consequence of informality in the order, decree or judgment before recited and under which the value was made, or any irregularity or illegality in the appraisements or advertisement, in time or manner of sale, or for any other cause or defect whatsoever are hereby cited and admonished to show cause within thirty days from the day this monition is first inserted in the public papers, why the sale so made as aforesaid should not be confirmed and homologed in accordance with the application of said purchaser.

Witness my hand and the seal of said court of probates, this sixteenth day of May, A. D. 1835.
W. F. C. DUPLESIS,
may 19 Register of Wills.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY F. DUTILLET & DELERY.

ON Saturday, 30th inst. at noon, there will be sold at Hewlett's Exchange,

A Lot of ground measuring 60 feet front on Basin Carondelet, 120 feet depth and front on Toulouse street, and 60 feet front on Remparts streets, all french measure.

There are on that ground 4 brick ware houses, it will be sold in two lots agreably to the plan drawn by Jh. Pilié, and exhibited at the Exchange coffee house.

Terms—6, 12, 18 and 24 months credit, for approved endorsed notes with mortgage until final payment.
may 19

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS.

BY TRICOU, DOMINGON & CANONGE.

ON Saturday 23d inst. there will be sold at 4 1-2 P M to the highest bidder and without reserve; the lease to 31st Dec. 1835 of 32 stores or shops situated in the bazar, opposite the vegetable market, and in front of Gallantin street.
may 19

BY NEWTON, HOTCHKISS & Co.

At Banks Arcade Exchange.
THURSDAY, MAY 19 h.
REAL ESTATE,

Three LOTS of GROUND situated in faubourg Marigny viz:

Two Lots in square No. 65, as marked on the plan exhibited at the Exchange, as No. 2, and No. 9, lying in the block forming St. Francis and Celestina sts.

Lot No. 1, in square 85, as exhibited in the same plan corner St. Francis and Literaux sts.

ARKANSAW LANDS

Six Tracts of Land in Arkansas Territory, Pulaski county, lying on, or near a navigable stream, and in a part of the country fast filling up with families. These tracts will be sold separate, the taxes have all been paid, and the collectors receipts with the original deeds are now in our possession. Settlers wishing to take uplands in a rich and fertile country, governed by the laws of the U. S. will seldom find a similar opportunity to invest their capital.
may 18

BY NEWTON, HOTCHKISS & Co.

WEDNESDAY, May 20th.
At Banks Arcade, corner of Natchez street.
WINES, LIQUORS & GROCERIES.

500 boxes Claret, viz: Medoc, St. Julien, Hermitage, Chateau Larose, S. Estephe, &c. 20 boxes Champaign, 100 baskets do; 100 dozen Pale Sherry, 50 do. Madeira, 200 boxes port Wine, Cordials, Anisette, Brandy, Gin, Rum, Coffee, Tea, Sugar &c.

THURSDAY, MAY 21st.
At Banks Arcade, corner Natchez street.
TEN O'CLOCK.

FURNITURE—A large lot of new and second hand furniture, consisting of sofas, side boards, bureaus, bedsteads and mattresses, looking glasses, chairs, tables, writing desks, book cases, pier tables, armoires, ladies work tables, &c. Also, a lot of kitchen utensils, and a lot of crockery ware and glasses.
may 18

BY J B BLACHE.

ON Thursday 21st inst. at 12 o'clock, at Hewlett's Coffee House,

734 barrels Thomastown Lime, to be taken at McGeorge's ware house, near the lower cotton press.

Terms cash.
may 18

BY T MOSSY & GARRIDEL.

ON Thursday June 4 1835, there will be sold at 11 A. M at the dwelling house of Mr. Charles Janin, on the right bank of the Mississippi, opposite the Lower Cotton Press, by virtue of an order of the District Court for the First Judicial District of this State, dated May 5, 1835.

The house furniture ceded by Charles Janin to his creditors, consisting of furniture of all sort, horses, cows, carts, planks and timber, a quantity of chains of various sizes, sundry things of brass and iron—all the utensils of a blacksmith's shop, shovels, pick axes, wheelbarrows &c.

Terms—To $200 cash, above $200, 60 days credit, for notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the syndic, and if necessary divided in different sums.

Purchasers will not take possession of their purchases but after having complied with the terms of sale but from the moment of adjudication they will be at their risk.
may 18

BY J B BLACHE.

ON Thursday the 21st inst. at 12 o'clock, at Hewlett's Coffee House, will be sold,

A portion of ground, situated in suburb St. Mary, designated as No. 69, in square bounded by St. John, Girod, St. Peter and Paola streets, as per plan drawn by J. Pilie, city surveyor, and deposited at the office of F. de Armas, Esq. not. pub. Said portion having 28 feet 3 inches front on St. John street, by 125 feet 7 inches and 6 lines in depth.

Terms: 6 and 12 months credit, for approved endorsed notes with special mortgage until final payment.

The act of sale to be passed before F de Armas, notary public at the expence of the purchaser.
may 18

BY J B BLACHE.

ON Friday, the 29th inst. will be sold at 12 o'clock, at Bank's Arcade

A Lot of Ground of irregular form, situated in faubourg Annonciation, forming the corner of Felicity and St John the Baptist streets; the said lot having 106 feet 6 inches front on St. John the Baptist street, 26 feet 6 inches in width in the rear, 110 feet 9 inches front on Felicity st. by 127 feet 10 inches in the rear on the side of St. Jacques street, together with the buildings thereon.

Terms: One fourth cash, and the balance in 6, 12, 18 & 24 months credit, for approved endorsed notes, with special mortgage until final payment.

The act of sale to be passed before L T Caire, not. pub at the expense of the purchaser.
may 18

THE price of fresh flour being this day $8 25 per barrel, according to the tariff, the bakers must give, during the ensuing week 41 ounces of bread for a bit.—The loaves which are sold at one bit for three loaves, are required to weigh 25 per cent more