THE BEE.

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THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED."

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 31; 1834.

FOR GOVERNOR:

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 man.

FOR SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT:

B. MARIGNY.

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

The mail of yesterday is uncommonly barren of intelligence.

We have nothing from Washington. There was a great contrariety of opinion as to the precise time when Congress would adjourn. Some placed the day early in June, and others fixed it as late as the middle of July.

The Louisiana in its remarks of yesterday declares war against Messrs. Augustin and Allard, at present members of the House of Representatives, and it is believed, candidates for re-election, on the silly plea that they are opposed to the United States Bank. This grievous fault is not only to operate against these individuals, but against every other Creole who dare have an opinion of his own on this or any other subject adverse to that of representative White or Senator Porter. A fine pass indeed have we come to, when a man cannot enjoy the privilege of thought without falling under the ban of interdiction of these two worthies. The question no longer is to be asked, "is he honest?" "is he capable?"—but a law thereof, the test we suppose will be, "is he one of us?" "does he think as we do?" "will he co-operate in our designs," &c. &c.

The Creoles of Lousana have ever been too proud to submit to dictation. They will entertain and express their opinion on national subjects freely and unreservedly, and will never regard that as a disqualifying clause to the considération of the honest and independent portion of their fellow citizens. The persons who would maintain the reverse, altho' they have deceived many by their speciousness and the hollow heartedness of their professions, will no longer have the power of doing so. The game they are playing is beginning to be understood, and if Edward D. White or Henry Johnson be elected, it will be by other than the Creole votes.

An extensive conflagration is noticed in the New York papers of the 16th inst. It originated in the workshop of Mr. John Gore, Cabinet maker in the rear of No. 75 Maiden st. The loss is not stated, but is presumed to have been very large. One third is supposed to have been covered by insurance.

The correspondent of the Baltimore Federal Gazette, writes from Washington, that the recent despatches from Mr. Livingston give positive assurance that the vote on the American claims, in the French House of Deputies will be reconsidered and revised.—[Charleston Courier.]

This cannot be. The question is settled as far as the House of Deputies are concerned for the present year. The reconsideration or revisal of a vote, so usual in our Legislative bodies, is anomalous in the proceedings of the French Chambers.

LITERARY.—It is said that John Quincy Adams is at present engaged upon two great literary works, which will appear in good time. They are "Memoirs of his own times," and the "Life of John Adams"—both subjects of exciting interest.

The person who writes for the Argus, we feel convinced that it is no longer Mr. Irvine, should be aware that it is pitiful in the extreme to miscontrue ones remarks for the purpose of giving them a significat on which they do not bear upon their face. The term "vile Irish was not original in this paper, but was one of the fine epithets which the Whig party in New York bestowed upon that gallant people after the charter election in that city, for their uncompromising integrity and steadfast support of Andrew Jackson, the noble son of an honest Irishman.

FOR THE BEE.

Another item of the accusations gravely urged against Judge Dawson and daily reiterated is the charge that "he is opposed to the tariff."

If by the term tariff as here expressed be meant the protecting duty on sugar, the charge is a fiction, as can easily be demonstrated.

If Judge Dawson is desirous of becoming the governor of Louisiana, common sense teaches us that he cannot be opposed to that specific act which gives value to the most important staple of the State and indeed which produces such enormous advantages, which creates in a great degree her political consequence and disseminates wealth and prosperity within her borders.

No unprejudiced individual can be so stupid as to suppose that any man who aspires to the gubernatorial chair of a State of Louisiana could wish to deprive that State of so important advantages by removing the shield of protection—the very foundation of her wealth and prosperity.

For a man striving to obtain the gubernatorial chair to seek to palsy the energies of the State and entail ruin upon her would be to suppose him desirous of abandoning substance for power and grasping a phantom.—It cannot be Reason, experience and common sense teach us that no man in the pursuit of power could at the same time seek to diminish it. The paradox is too ridiculous to be believed even by those who daily promulgate and repeat it.

But if we could believe that any man could be thus guilty of treason to his own ambition and glory; the vote of Edward D. White, in congress offers a much greater probability that he is opposed to the protecting duty on sugar or to the tariff, than any act that Judge Dawson has ever committed, for he (White) has voted in direct opposition to the interests of the State of Louisiana.

The friends of Judge Dawson, however can account much more rationally for E. D. White's pernicious vote on the tariff question than to suppose that he sought to diminish the power and glory of the State which he was desirous to govern.

We refer it entirely to White's stupidity which prevented him from perceiving the bearing of the question on which he was legislating or comprehending the consequences which would inevitably result to the State of Louisiana from his injustifiable and pernicious vote.—As well as his slavish obedience to the dicta of his ambitious and vascillating master Henry Clay.

If by the term tariff as employed by the Louisiana Advertiser he meant that general system or Code of Revenue laws, which was to destroy the equality between the Eastern and Western, the Northern and Southern sections of the United States, so as to render the Southern and Southwestern portions of our country subservient to the New England States—to wring from commercial industry its hard earnings—to build up Henry Clays tottering footsteps up to the presidential chair, and to fill the Treasury of the United States with a surplus accumulation, to be hereafter employed (when Henry Clay shall be president) in enabling him to fulfil his favorite maxim, "give us patronage and we will make ourselves popular!"

If that is the tariff to which the Louisiana Advertiser refers, we are proud to say that "John B. Dawson is opposed to the tariff!"

From the Charleston Courier.

LATE FROM NEW YORK.

Charleston, May 22.

The steam packet David Brown, Caffey, arrived yesterday afternoon from New York, bringing us files of the N. York papers up to Saturday last, inclusive, and our usual copious files of other northern and eastern papers, from which we have selected every thing deemed interesting.

A postscript to a letter received in this city, dated Liverpool, April 9, says—

"The sales of cotton yesterday were 2000 bales, and the demand is moderate this morning. Accounts from Manchester still favorable."

Another letter of the same date, received at New York, says—

"The sales of cotton yesterday were 2000 bales—market steady—very little offering under 8 1-4d."

The New York Gazette of Friday last has the following paragraph:

"We yesterday received, through the Post Office, a letter from our correspondent per Nimrod, dated,

Liverpool, April 9, 1834.

"The sales of cotton on Saturday were 2000, on Monday, 2500, and on Tuesday 2000 bags—no material change in prices.

"Yesterday, in Manchester, there was a very good business done in yarne—a fair one in goods, but not much in cotton. The imports of cotton so far this week are 7900 bags."

On the 16th inst. 43 shares U. S. Bank at New York, at 107; and on the 17th 27 at 107.

ENGLAND.

London, April 7.

It is said, in some of the advices from Paris to day, that Don Carlos, having heard of the probable march of the Spanish troops into Portugal, had left Villa Real, and had arrived at Vides, where he was when the last accounts came away. What his ulterior objects were, of course are not known.

London, April 8.

Some stimulous had been given in the foreign money market to the Spanish securities, in consequence of a favorite feeling which has been created by the advance of Spanish troops into Portugal, since it has been observed that Spain cannot have been so internally distracted, if she is now enabled to spare upwards of 10,000 troops to support the cause of Donna Maria.

SPAIN.

The Royal Statute or Pragmatic Sanction, relative to the Cortes, and the amelioration in the Council of Government proposes to secure what follows—a reduction of the amount of qualification payable to electors and candidates.

The responsibilities of Ministers.

The right of petition to be enjoyed by Deputies.

To be one of the Proceres, it will be essential to have been a member of another estamento.

No law should be valid which is not discussed by the two Chambers, and sanctioned by the Crown.

The dignity of Procerer will be for life.

Madrid, March 27.

Since my communication of yesterday, two more Royal Decrees have been published, and if they are duly put into execution, the number of friars and convents, at least in the northern provinces, will soon be considerably diminished.

It is said that Lander is appointed Minister of War, but the rumor wants confirmation.

Madrid is tranquil, and the decree against the friars seems to have raised the spirit of the people, and their confidence in the Government.

Bayonne, March 31.

A letter from Madrid of the 27th ult. states that an order has been given for the whole of the disposable troops of Valencia and Madrid to proceed to the basque provinces.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The captain of the brig Sarzcautin, from Agua, spoken off the bar yesterday, informs that the country was in a very unsettled state, and appearances were such as to induce a belief that another revolution would shortly take place, in which it was supposed that the liberal party would obtain the ascendancy.

FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES, MARCH 31.

The debate on the project of law relative to the Treaty with the United States of America was resumed.

M. Augustin opposed the adoption of the project, which, he said, he considered was not justified by sufficiently satisfactory proofs of the loss sustained by American ship owners; and added that he should wish to see a new Commission appointed to examine all the bearings of the subject, and frame a new project of indemnity, if they should be of opinion that any indemnity was due.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs: Gentlemen, I rise to support a project of law which is founded upon equity, reason, and the reciprocal interests of both countries. The opponents of the measure, have, in condemning it, passed a high enlogium upon the government of the restoration, for having, as they say, preserved the country from the burdens which this project is about to lay on it. But before admitting the outrageous resistance to the claims of foreigners, so singularly attributed to the Government of the Restoration; let us see if the fact be true; and before joining in the praise, let us ascertain if it be merited. Here the Minister recapitulated the principal facts as they are detailed in the preamble of the project.

The Minister, after describing the character and origin of the Berlin and Milan decrees, issued by Bonaparte for the purpose of destroying the commerce of England, said, the Government of the United States put a prohibition upon the sailing of any of their merchant vessels from the American ports. This was certainly only a municipal measure that concerned alone the Americans themselves; and yet the Imperial Government took great umbrage at it, and wishing to make reprisals, put an embargo upon all the American ships in the French ports. It is no doubt true, added the Minister, as M. Bignon observed, that the American ships which were enabled to avoid the rigour of the Imperial decree turned the circumstance to great advantage; but this advantage can in no manner whatever be considered as a compensation to those merchants and ship owners who have been ruined by these decrees. After describing the position of the American claims under the Imperial Government the Minister proceeded to state what the views of Government under the restoration were. The Minister said that he has good grounds for asserting that at the moment of the downfall of that Government, it was about to do that with regard to the American claims which the Government of July did in 1831.

It has been pretended, continued the Minister, that the Government of the Restoration would have come to an arrangement under much more favourable conditions than we have done. To that assertion I have to reply, that on no occasion did the Government of the Restoration enter into any discussion with the United States relative to the amount of the indemnity. It therefore follows, that those who assert the American Government would have been content with much less than 25 millions, permit themselves to put forward allegations that are altogether gratuitous. We have been reproached, continued the Hon. Minister, with not having communicated to you the Report drawn up by M. Laine in the name of the Commission that was appointed in 1831; but that report was laid before your Commission. Those who read it might, it is true, have seen, as it was mentioned by one of the preceding speakers, that the opinion expressed by M. Laine was that the United States could not reasonably lay claim to more than twelve millions. But by what series of calculations he came to that result is perfectly unknown to us. If these calculations are in existence, they ought to be brought forward.—For our part we have adopted precisely the principles established by the commission of 1831, and the application of these principles has led us rigourously, not to the amount of twelve millions, but to that of twenty-five millions. The Minister here took a review of the several schedules of claims to the payment of which the twenty-five millions were to be applied. He laid down a basis that there were 90 vessels and 26 cargoes, with regard to the claims for which there did not appear to be the slightest ground for doubt or discussion. To ascertain the value of these ships and cargoes, the Government took as a criterion the value of the 35 cargoes which were sold at Bayonne, and produced at an average of 202,000 francs each. This sum multiplied by the number of cargoes will give a total of upward of twenty one millions. To which, if there be added about four millions for the value of the ships, we shall have a sum exceeding twenty-six millions. If from this sum be deducted the value of certain ships which the commission placed in a schedule apart, we shall arrived definitly at a sum of twenty two millions and some hundred thousand francs—a result, the fairness of which, in my opinion, is unattackable. The question now, continued the Minister, is to determine whether the advantages accorded by the American Government to French vessels during last ten years are a sufficient compensation for the losses resulting from the non-execution of the treaty of Louisiana. With regard to our wines, the exportation has considerably increased, and the advantages accruing to the commerce of France by the diminution of the American duties amounts to nearly 800,000 francs a year.

The Minister in continuation said—I repeat that this treaty is founded upon the well understood and reciprocal interest of France and the United States. No doubt it depends upon you to sanction or reject this treaty, from its financial nature; but it does not depend upon you, permit me to say, to render your decision satisfactory to the United States, nor to deprive the Government of that country of the natural and easy means it possesses for paying itself the indemnity you may refuse. In fact, the exports from France to America, amount to 110,351,000 fr. a year, which shows that America consumes nearly a quarter of the products exported from this country. It would therefore only be necessary for the American Government to augment the duties on French merchandize, in order to deprive our commerce of the immense advantages of such an extensive export trade. If therefore remains to be decided, whether it shall be the whole population, or only the manufacturers of Lyons, Bordeaux, and some other towns, who shall pay the United States a sum which is legally due. To impose upon a portion of the commercial community the payment of this debt, would be not only unjust, but, permit me to say, absurd. For the injury that would inevitably be done by such a measure to one or two great branches of our industry, would infallibly react upon all the others, and in the end the country would have to submit to much greater sacrifices than that which, by rejecting this project, you should refuse to make.

The Minister in concluding, said—I am happy to say that the ratification of the Treaty of 1831, has destroyed the last vestiges of misintelligence and distrust between the two countries, and that the American government, yielding to the representations of France, hastened to fulfil the clauses of the Treaty relative to the free entry of our wines and silks. I have no need, continued the Minister, to impress upon you the consideration of public order connected with this Treaty. I shall, however, say that if in consequence of your refusal, a considerable portion of our manufacturers should be thrown out of employment, and our wine growers deprived of a mart for their produce, you will drive the country into a new crisis of discouragement and perturbation (cries of dissent from the extremities)—you will multiply the chances of disorder, and you will soon probably be under the necessity of doing for certain towns that which you have done for La Vendee, that is to increase the number of the gendarmerie (renewed cries of dissent.) It has been said, gentlemen, that if the treaty of the 4th July, 1831, was still to make, it is doubtful if any minister would take upon himself the respousibility of it. My answer to that shall be clear and brief, as far as I have been personally concerned in the ratification of this treaty I accept most unreservedly the responsibility. As to its results and consequences from this moment, gentlemen, it is upon you they must weigh. Our task is finished, yours now commences (sensation).

From the Globe.

A proposition was made in the Senate to print the Protest, yesterday, in connexion with certain documents presented by the Bank party, purporting to be an answer to the President's paper. The responding message was ordered to be printed by the Senate, but the printing of the Protest refused.

Mr Clay advocated the printing of the answer, but objected to the printing of the Protest, saying that, "it came with an ill grace from the friends of the President to object to the printing of the response to the Protest, as forty thousand copies of the Protest had been printed."

Mr Poindexter reiterated the same thing, and brought out fully what Mr Clay insinuated—"that the printing was paid for out of the Secretary Service Fund."

We pronounce the insinuation and the assertion absolutely false.

About twenty-three thousand copies of the Protest have been printed at the Globe office. They were printed, for the most part, to fill the orders of members of the House, and not one dollar's worth has been paid for out of any public fund—every Protest issued by us being sold to individuals, and paid for by them, or charged to their private accounts.

Our books are open to messrs Clay and Poindexter; and Mr Rives, the manager of the Globe office, is ready to attend upon 'subpœna duces tecum,' and to testify. If Mr Biddle would do so, we could show from that secret service-fund the lavish expenditures of Messrs Clay and Poindexter have been supplied.

From the New York Times.

There is no candid man, so far as we know, who does not condemn in the strongest terms, the monstrous course of the Bank, in refusing to permit the investigation by the Committee of Inquiry.

A more reckless disregard of public opinion, a more daring resistance of the law, has never been known in the country.

The pensioned presses audaciously declare that it is all right and proper; but they are bound to defend all acts of their employer—it is so nominated in the bond. But the case is so plain a one, the law and its violation are so palpable that there is no blinding of the public judgment—the guilt cannot be extenuated.

The Bank has by this act violated its own charter; it refuses to permit the action of a Committee appointed by virtue of the twenty-third section of that instrument, which was designed to reserve to Congress the right to examine into its concerns, whenever either House should choose to do so.

The section is in these words:—"It shall, at all times, be lawful for a Committee of either House of Congress, appointed for that purpose, to inspect the books and examine into the proceedings of the corporation hereby created, and to report whether the provisions of this charter have been, by the same, violated or not."

The Committee has been appointed, but the officers of the Bank refuse to be sworn, or to give any testimony as to their proceedings, and they would allow no extracts or minutes to be taken from their books. Yet this institution asks a re-charter, and depends for it upon the good will or fears of the People.

Is it not a fair, an inevitable inference, that the investigation would have exposed such deep and dark iniquities and corruption, that the alternative was preferable, of an open, brazen, shameless resistance of the law. We shall soon hear from the Committee.

The following detailed account of this affair is given in the Albany Argus:

"The Committee soon after their appointment assembled in Philadelphia, and demanded the usual convenience of a room in the Bank for the examination of the books and accounts of the Bank. This was refused, except upon the condition that seven of the Directors should be present at all examinations of the books—and it was also refused to allow copies or extracts to be taken.

The Committee then adjourned to a room in one of the hotels and demanded that the books be sent thither. This was also refused; but a proposition made on the part of the Bank to allow an examination of books in the Bank, and in the presence of the officers of the institution.—The Committee, anxious to fulfil the duties of their appointment, accepted the proposition and proceeded to the Bank, when Mr Biddle refused to allow an examination of the books, unless the object of such examination of the particular books were stated in writing.

A compliance with such extraordinary terms, was of course inadmissible; and the Committee returned to their room, and directed subpœnas to issue for their appearance before them of the President and Directors, with the books of the Bank.

The subpœnas were served by the Marshal, and the President and Directors appeared, but refused the books, and refused to be sworn or to give evidence.

ALL HAIL RHODE ISLAND!

The following is an extract from the Rhode Island Republican, printed at Newport—

"Resolutions in favor of the Restoration of the Deposites, &c rejected in Rhode Island."

"The criminating and obnoxious portions of the resolutions reported, in a previous page of this paper, as having been passed by the House of Representatives, were rejected by the Senate on Saturday afternoon. A committee of conference was then appointed by each House, who were unable to agree, when the House of Representatives directed them to be forwarded to Washington as the Resolutions of that body only.

"Thus we have the voice of Rhode Island against the resolutions, as the Senate are elected by a general ticket, and were recently voted for by the freemen of the whole State. The House of Representatives are elected by the towns, in which the people are very unequally represented. Little more than one quarter of the freemen of the State elect more than half of the members of the House of Representatives

"Thus the ear-wigs have once more found their intended victims wide awake."

The papers of this city, adverse to the administration, who have raised their notes of exultation on seeing the resolutions of the Rhode Island House of Representatives, will now perceive that they began to halloo before they were out of the wood. The little State is sound to the core, and the sentiments of a majority of the People may be seen in the rejection of those resolutions, by a Senate recently elected by their votes.—[Globe.

The following gentlemen are said to have been nominated by the President of the United States, to the Senate, to be Government Directors of the Bank of the United States, for the current year, viz: Henry Horn, Robert Vaux, Charles M'Alister, of Philadelphia, Joseph White of Baltimore, Saul Alley, of New York.—[Nat. Intel.

The President's Protest.—If the majority in the Senate really believed that the President's Protest contained the objectionable doctrines they attempt to attribute to it, it would certainly be their desire and duty, to spread it upon their journal in connection with their denunciations of him as having violated the Constitution, that the truth of their charge might stand upon record in justification of their judgment against him; but they have refused to give it a place upon their journal, and thereby placed their own stamp of falsehoods upon their own assertions. It is thus that malice produces its own punishment.—[Balt. Repl

The Grand Masonic Lodge of Rhode Island, and five subordinate Lodges have recently surrendered their charters to the Legislature of the State.—[Mob. Adv]

Counterfeit Lead.—Several wagon loads of spurious lead were lately offered in the market at Galena, Mo. We give our countrymen for reprobates after this. No other people under heaven would have thought of such ponderous iniquity as this. We once heard of a fellow who counterfeited half cents, but the passing of light lead is an enormity not to be paralleled, and ought at any rate to be heavily punished. The rascal that would do this deed wouldn't hesitate to 'utter' base granite for true Chelmsford.—[N, Y. Cour.

SENATORIAL SKETCHES.—Tuesday, May 13.

Mr. Frelinghuysen presented about half a dozen distress memorials, and expressed an opinion that the Executive would become more popular than any President since the days of Washington, if he would only retrace his steps! Thus we are sorry to say, for the gentleman's sake, is an insuperable objection to the popularity that the opposition desire. It is but a few weeks since this same gentleman considered the "President's popularity overwhelming." He has lost none of it since.

We are glad to turn from this subject to allude to Mr. Wright's argument on the subject of the Pension fund, and the conduct of the Bank in withholding it. He traced the whole law on this subject back to its first enactments, and showed demonstratively, that the conduct of the Bank in withholding this fund had violated them all. This speech will appear shortly in the papers; and we much mistake, if the old pensioners do not discover that the Bank is not their friend, nor the Bank's advocates.—[Globe.

WEBSTER WIGS'

"Gen. Jackson is acting on the principle of Jefferson, and is carrying out the patriotic doctrine of that arch Jacobin to its fullest extent. We are not of the party who worship the dead or the living idol, The principles and the administration of Mr. Jefferson have done more to torment this nation than all the plagues described in the Apocalypse could do, if inflicted at one blow."

The above is the remark of Mr. Webster's special organ, the Boston Courier—and yet those who concur with him in persecuting Gen. Jackson "for carrying out the patriotic doctrine of that arch Jacobin," Mr. Jefferson, unite in celebrating the birthday of the latter, for the purpose of gathering popularity under his name to destroy his principles. We had, recently, McDuffie, Preston, Poindexter, and Green, with Sergeant, and the whole mass of Biddle, Bank, and Webster Wigs! of Philadelphia, celebrating Jefferson's birthday for the benefit of Pennsylvania, and for no other object than to cheat the people, and rally strength in support of that institution which Mr. Jefferson most abhorred as violating the constitution—destroying the moral virtues which gave birth to it—and tending directly to ingulf the liberties of the country.—[Globe.

From the Boston Journal, May 12.

Cape of Good Hope.—We have been loaned by Mr. Briggs, the Proprietor of the Mechanics' Reading Room, a file of Cape Town papers, received by the brig Plant, capt. Reed, who procured them from a British East Indiaman, the latest of which is Feb. 15. They contain no news of importance.

The number of vessels which have entered Table Bay annually, within the last twenty years, appears to be increasing in proportion to the population and internal resources of the Colony. In 1809 the number of merchant vessels was 83—the tonnage was 27,273. In 1833, the number of vessels was 296—the tonnage, 96,577. During the last ten years, one thousand nine hundred and fifty vessels had entered Table Bay.

When the great work called the new jetty is completed, the harbour will be comparatively safe.

A Schooner Orleans, capt. Chase, from New York bound to Boston, was struck with lightning during the severe thunder storm of last night—when off the Hardings. The lightning shivered the foremast, passed into the forecastle, and out of the bows, starting two of the planks. The men were all aft at the time taking in the mainsails, and no one was injured,—[Bost. Jour. May 12.]

☞ The ship GLOUCESTER, from Boston, is discharging opposite post No 78, consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods. may 30

HAT, BOOTS & SHOE
STORES,
No 79 & 93 Levee street, at the sign of the two golden Boots.
Just landing from the ship Helen Mar and brick Harriett and also by previous arrivals, a general assortment of Hats, boots and shoes of all descriptions to numerous to specify, for sale low by
may 22 WM HOLMES & Co.

COMMERCIAL.

London, April 8.

COTTON—The transactions privately during the week, have been exceedingly limited, and do not exceed 200 bales of all description. At public sale on Friday, 315 bales Surat sold at full prices, viz: 6 1-4 to 6 2-3d lb.

Havre, April 1.

The sales of Cotton for the past week have amounted to 6000 bales, and the imports to 4100, leaving our stock in first and second hands at not more than 13,500 bales.

The demand for coffee has continued very limited. Good Rice is in demand, and has been paid 15 37 1-2.

New York, May 17.

Imports of Cotton from the 10th to the 17th instant, 3668 bags. The sales amount to about 1600 bales—say 600 Uplands at 11 1-2 a 14 cents, and 1000 Floridas and Alabamas at 12 a 15 cents.

SUGAR.—We have had a brisk week in sugars, but prices have continued the same. The transactions have been 100 hhds Porto Rico, 7 a 8, 100 St Croix 7 3-4 a 8; 307 boxes Cuba 7 a 8 1-2.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED:

Ship Louisville, Price, New York, Foster & Hutton
Ship Wm Brown, Taylor, Liverpool, Reynolds, Byrne & co
Ship Alabama, Handy, New York, Bowart & Hagthorn
Barque Brothers, McKenzie, St Andrews, R & J Currell
Brig Ann & Leah, Goldsmith, Philadelphia, S Thompson
Brig Victory, Hatch, New York, Dunmock & Lafonta
Schr Eclipse, Leilesdoff, Omea, J Le Blanc
Schr Hannah & Elizabeth, Chair, Apalachicola Master

ARRIVED,

Steamer Transport, Patterson, from Plaquemine, no freight 6 passengers—Memoranda, Reports the bayou Plaquemine closed for want of water.

Steamer Powhatan, Young, from Cincinnati, cargo 50 bbls ale Stin Son & Campbell; 52 hhds bacon Layet & Amolong 122 bbls whiskey J Vairin & co, 49 hhds bacon Orain and beef J Thayer & co, 22 kegs butter, 20 hhds bacon Oram de Mignon, 15 bbls R B Adams, 156 bbls flour Townsley, Prieur & co 246 do do, 250 kegs lard, Yorke, Macalester & co, 302 do do Shoe & Byrne; 114 bbls pork, 113 bls flour Stetson & Avery, 38 hhds bacon, 4 bbls pork J Littlefield & co 10 bbls 23 hf do eggs W Barrat, 33 bbls eggs 5 bbls butter 56 hf bls eggs 2 kegs butter W Seagersons, 50 bbls pork, 50 do whiskey, Darsey & Creighton, 250 bbls flour, 55 bbls eggs 3 kegs eggs, 69 jars, 1 box, 2 bbls butter 33 doz chickens owners on board—60 passengers.—Reports 8 feet water on the Ohio and falling.

Steamer Grampus, Kight having towed to sea ship Cecelia, brig Swan and schr Bonita—Brought up schr American from Matamoras, schr Empress from Brazoria, and schr Eagle from Tuspan—Left the bar Thursday at 11 a m, reports nothing in sight out side the bar. The steamer Felicana has taken 1100 bales cotton, out of ship Walter Scot and was going alongside of her to put it on board again; the Whall had towed her over the bar into good anchorage, the Post Boy was going out with her tow and had on board, Stevadores to refloat the Walter Scott.

Schr American, Arnold, from Matamoras to Palmer & Southmayd, cargo $30,000 specie to Gordon, Forstall & co Ducros & Murphy, V Aucard, J A Merle & co Durand & Uzureau, M F Gongot, G Wilbor, F Frey, J M Ingham, D Arnauld, Wakeman & Palms. Passengers, Col Alard, lady and 3 daughters, Gen L J Alcosta and servant, Mrs Merritt, Don M Cartabio, N Guinaiti, E Repaille, N de Valtz, J M Ingham, B Olger, C Terre.

Schr Empress, Thompson, from Brazoria, cargo hides skins, and sundries to J W Breedlove & co W L Robeson & co.

Schr Eagle, Cartazan, from Tuspan, cargo $100 specie, 300 hams to the master.

MEMORANDA.

Cleared at New York for this port, 15th ship Huntsville, sailed for do brig Senator.

Hence at Boston, 13th schr Stephen Olney.

Hence at Philadelphia 17th brig Constitution, Sage.

Hence at New York, 17th Smack Empress.

FOUND,

ON the 29th inst. in St Philip street, between Dauphine & Burgundy streets, a pocket-book containing sundry papers and bank notes, which will be restored to the person proving that it is his property and paying for this advertisement.

It has been deposited in the iron warehouse of Mr Cordier, corner of Burgundy and St Philip sts. may 31

NOTICE.—All persons having any claims against the succession of the late L S Levy deceased, are requested to present the same immediately to the undersigned attorney of the succession

may 31 J P BENJAMIN, Exchange Place.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the succession of the late Thomas Tambourine dit Bocotin are requested to present the same to the undersigned testamentary executor and universal legatee, within 15 days from the present notification, to the end that the same be liquidated and settled. And all persons indebted to said succession are requested to call and satisfy their several dues within the aforesaid delay.

FRANCISCO PRUNETTE,

may 31 Testamentary executor & universal legatee.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

TO all whom these presents may concern, send greeting.—Know ye that Barthelemy Montreuil, 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 said city and parish, for a monition or advertisement, in conformity to an act of the Legislature of this State entitled "an act for the further assurance of titles to purchasers at judicial sales," approved on the 10th March, 1834, and the said Barthelemy Montreuil having to me made known that he became the purchaser of the following described property sold on the 19th day of December by Francois Duffilet, a duly commissioned auctioneer of this city, pursuant to a decree of this Court made on the ninth day of November last past, in the matter of the succession of the late Juan Puech, as property belonging to that succession, and which decree was granted on the application of the last testamentary executor of the last will of the said Juan Puech, to wit:

1. A lot of ground measuring 30 feet front on Marigny street, by 82 feet in depth, forming the corner of Marigny and Moreau streets, with the buildings thereon, for the sum of $3,400.

2. Another lot, measuring 30 feet front on said Marigny street, by 82 feet in depth, with the buildings thereon, for the sum of $1910, and,

3. A lot measuring 40 feet front on Moreau street, by 60 in depth, with the buildings thereon, for the sum of 2050.

Said lots are designated by Nos 1, 2 & 3, according to a plan drawn by Joseph Pilie, city surveyor, on the 20th October, 1833—which plan is now deposited in the office of Louis T. Caine, Esq. a notary public of this city, and were sold on a credit of 6, 12 and eighteen months, for approved notes secured by special mortgage.

Wherefore, all persons who have or can set up any right, title or claim to the property above described, in consequence of informality in the order or decree above recited, and under which the sale was made, or any irregularity or illegality in the appraisements and advertisements in time or manner of sale, or for any other cause or defect whatsoever, are hereby cited and admonished to show cause within 30 days from the present notification, why the sale made as aforesaid should not be confirmed and homologated in accordance to the application of the said purchaser.

may 31 W. F. C. DUPLESSIS, Reg. of Wills.

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

COURT OF PROBATES.—*Sale by the Register of Wills.*—I will expose for sale at Hewlett's coffee house, corner of Chartres and St. Louis sts, on Thursday the 19th day of June next, at noon, for account of the succession of the late Jane Butler, deceased, the following described stocks, to wit:

32 Shares of the capital stock of the Louisiana State Bank, on which $60 per share have been paid. And 10 shares of the capital stock of the said Louisiana State Bank, full paid.

Terms of sale, cash. By order of the Court.

may 31 W F C DUPLESSIS, reg.

NOTICE.

To the curious and amateurs of Ornithology.

LEBRETON a Naturalist and Professor of Ornithology, having just arrived from Mexico informs the inhabitants of this city, that he has brought with him a very fine collection of all that his art comprises; he has a large number of BIRDS and INSECTS of different species, all carefully stuffed with straw, either arranged in groups or separated, and set with taste on flower pots; he offers the whole to the curiosity of Connoisseurs and to the public in general, who will be able to appreciate the trouble he must have been at to obtain so many different objects—which he will sell at very moderate prices.

He is possessed of certificates given to him by the authorities of Rouen, his native place, vouching for his talents in setting and stuffing with straw, Birds and Quadrupeds, without altering their natural colours and preserving them for many years.

As he intends to remain a few months in the country, he will give lessons on ornithology to such persons as would wish to study said branch, from 10 o'clock, A. M., till 2 o'clock P M at his house No. 166 St Peter street between Dauphin and Burgundy sts. may 31—3t

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Rocking and Ventillating Bedstead, or crib with a fan-tester.

The subscriber having obtained a patent for this beautiful and useful article of domestic comfort, begs leave to call the attention of the public to it, confident that it only remains to be seen to be patronized and generally used. It combines the unusual advantages of a common stationary or rocking bedstead or crib for children, and of ventilation by means of a fan-tester.

The advantages to be gained by efficacious ventilation, combined with a healthy action to the recumbent, needs no comment. They have long been recommended by physicians of great eminence—and combine economy, elegance and comfort. GIDEON VAUGHAN, Jr.

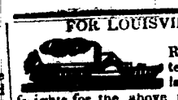
The above named article is to be seen in the hall of the second story of the Exchange. may 30

P S. The public are hereby cautioned against purchasing such beds steads or cribs of any person or persons except myself and legal representative—as every infringement will be attended with legal consequence. G. V.

SUGAR—40 hhds in store, and 250 hhds on plantations ten miles below town, for sale by

may 24 DUCROS & MORPHY.

FOR LOUISVILLE & CINCINNATI.



The light draft steam boat CARROLLTON, W. A. Woods master is now discharging at the lower landing and will be ready to receive freights for the above ports on Monday morning. The Carrollton has a fine airy cabin on the upper deck, calculated to accommodate 60 passengers. She is of very light draft of water drawing only 35 inches when light and only from and a half feet with two thirds of a cargo on board (which is as much as she intends taken) in order that she may be those to get to Louisville with her freight and passengers notwithstanding the low state of the Ohio River. For freight or passage, apply on board or to

TOURNE & BECKWITH,
No 28 and 29 New Levee st.
may 19

FOR LOUISVILLE & CINCINNATI.—The light draught steam boat CHAMPION, Ryan master, having most of her cargo ready to go on board, will have immediate despatch. For balance of freight or passage, having good accommodations both for cabin and deck passengers, apply on board, or to

may 13 TOURNE & BECKWITH, 28 N Levee.

FOR MADISONVILLE, Fontainbleau and Mandeville.—The steamboat Blackhawk will commence running to Madisonville, Fontainbleau and Mandeville on Sunday the 12th April, and continue every Sunday throughout the season, leaving the rail road at half past 8 o'clock, A M.—Returning, will leave Madisonville at half past 2 o'clock, P M, touching at the above places.

Passengers will please be at the rail road in time to take the 8 o'clock car, as the boat will leave immediately upon its arrival at the lake.

For particulars apply to WELLS & BAYLEY,
april 10 27 Campst.

FOR PITTSBURG.

THE fast running steamboat HALCYON, Shepherd, master, will leave for the above port on Monday next, 2d June. For freight or passage apply on board or to TOURNE & BECKWITH,
may 30 28 New Levee.

FOR HAVRE.

THE superior new ship HOBART, captain Sprague, is now loading and will be immediately despatched. For freight of 200 bales cotton, apply to LINCOLN & GREEN, or
may 28 JULES LE BLANC.

The Hobart has comfortable accommodations for a family who may desire to go to France.

FOR NANTZ.

The French ship LA BONNE MERE, capt Beauregard, will have for the above port on the 6th June. For passage, apply to the captain on board opposite Jefferson street, or to

may 28 J MAGER.

FOR TAMPICO.

The well known fast sailing schr MARY & FRANCES, C P Johnston master, will leave for the above port in a few days, for freight of a few tons of light goods or passage having excellent accommodations, apply to the captain on board or to

E J FORSTALL & CO
may 27 Royal st No 153

FOR HAVANNAH.

The excellent schooner INTREPID, capt Moré, having her cargo engaged, will sail from the 27 to the 28th inst. For passage only, apply to the captain on board or to

GARCIA, BUYO & CO.
may 27

FOR HAVRE.

The fine packet ship ST. LOUIS, Story master, will have an immediate dispatch for the above port. For freight or passage, apply to

JULES LEBLANC,
may 24 No 103 Royal street.

FOR TAMPICO—To sail on the 1st June—The new fast sailing copper fastened and coppered schooner CREOLE, L Cormier, master, will positively sail for the above port on the 1st June. For freight or passage having elegant and extensive accommodations apply to HARRISON, BROWN & Co.
may 24 117, Royal st.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

The fast sailing schooner ELIZABETH, burthen 80 tons, having been completely repaired, is ready to take freight for one port of the West Indies. Apply to

may 24 GOULE & LAMBERT.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

The superior fast sailing ship GLOUCESTER, capt Lane, burthen 1300 bales cotton, will be ready to load immediately, apply to

WM. G. HEWES & CO.
may 20 No 16 Camp st.

FOR HAVRE.

The fine new bark POMONA Nason master, will have an immediate despatch for the above port. For freight or passage, having fine accommodation, apply to JULES LEBLANC,
may 19 103 Royal st.

FOR BRAZORIA & Bell's Landing, Texas.

The new and regular packet schr SAN FELIPPE, S Fuller, master, having part of her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch.—For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board, opposite post 17, or to

may 17 E W GREGORY, 60 Chartres.

FOR APALACHICOLA.

THE Schooner TAMAULIPAS, F R Davis, master, will be dispatched immediately. For freight or passage, having fine accommodations for passengers, apply on board, opposite post 17, or to

may 17 E W