THE BEE.

PRINTED BY J. [illegible]
Printer of the State, General [illegible], and of the First and Third M[unicipali]ties.

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 25, 1837

LATEST DATES.

New York	may 17	Liverpool	april 9
Boston	may 13	London	april 10
Philadelphia	may 18	Havre	april 5
Baltimore	may 18	Paris	april 9
Charleston	may 19	Bordeaux	march 29
Washington	may 15	Madrid	march 25
Mexico	may 1	Cadiz	march 10
Tampico	may 6	Havana	march 11
Vera Cruz	may 1	Washington	may 21

COMMERCIAL.

SALES OF COTTON YESTERDAY.
529 bales N. Alabama 7½

SALES OF STOCKS.
NEW YORK, May 17.

50 shares U S Bank		15 days	110
50 do	do	s 30 days	110
25 do	do	cash	111
15 do	do	cash	111

PHILADELPHIA May 10

12 shares U S B		112¼
68 do	do	112

NEW YORK, May 16.

The general appearance of the Market has undergone no variation of special interest since our previous public action. The progress of trade has not been hastened by the late movement of the banks, and the feeling of confidence which at the time the measure seemed to awaken, has rather diminished than increased.

Ashes—A steady shipping demand has continued for Pots at $6, at which price from 400 to 500 barrels have been sold since our last. There has been rather an increased demand for Pearls, of which about 250 barrels have been taken at $. Supplies of both descriptions continue to arrive freely in market.

Coffee—The market remains in the same situation as when last noticed, with an extremely limited demand for all descriptions; about 200 bags Sumatra have been sold at 10c, 4 mos, and 40 bags good Havana at 9½ cents, cash; besides these, there have been [illegible] other descriptions, but in such very trifling quantities as to render them unworthy of detailing.

Copper—We hear of no sales in any description.

Cotton—The transactions in the Cotton market have continued to a fair extent for exportation, at prices sustaining the advance noticed in our last review. The unsettled state of Exchanges has induced several purchases for shipment, as the safest mode of effecting remittance to Europe; about 350 bales Florida have been sold at 9 a 10; 300 do Mobile, 8 a 11; and 150 Upland, 8½ a 10c.

Flour and Meal—There has been rather an increased activity in the market for Western Canal Flour since our last, and the receipts being an advance of fully 50 cts. per bbl has been obtained. Southern descriptions have also felt the improvement; sales of Western Canal, common and fancy brands, $8 50 a [illegible]; Troy, of New York city inspection, $7 50, New York city, $7 50a7 75; and Georgetown 9 50. A scarcity of rye flour has advanced the price considerably; sales of inspected at 6a6 25. Corn meal has not varied; sales of barrels at 4, cash, to 4 12½a4 25, with time.

Molasses—Prices are fully maintained, though the sales are principally confined to small parcels as required by the trade. The stock remains moderate: a lot of 100 hhds prime New Orleans sold at 33; and 50 do prime Porto Rico at 24 cts, both 4 mos. By auction, 80 do prime Porto Rico at 30a32½ cts per gallon, cash. There has been an arrival of 216 hhds Nuevitas since our last, from Bremen, a circumstance of the rarest occurrence we understand that the shipment of this parcel thence was induced by the receipt of intelligence of the high prices prevailing here some months since.

Provisions—There has been some activity in the market for pork, and we advance our rates for mess to $20 [illegible] and prime, 11a13, being 1-2 higher. These rates, however, must not be considered as established, prices still being unsettled. Beef is in fair demand at previous rates; small sales of smoked beef at 11½; [illegible] and shoulders, 7 cents. Butter, as well as other articles, remains quiet and out of sale.

Rice—Prices are gradually receding. The business is confined to retail sales at 2 75a3 per 100 lb.

Sugars—The transactions continue quite limited in all descriptions, with the exception of Brown Havanas, which have been in demand for exportation at rather [illegible] prices. The sales include [illegible] 1000 boxes Brown Havana, chiefly for shipment, at 7a7½ cts; 15 hhds fair quality Porto Rico, 6½; [illegible] small parcel of fair New Orleans at 6 cents; [illegible] auction, 73 hhds Porto Rico, good to prime, 6¼a7¼ [illegible] lb cash, and 15 hhds do fair, $6 05a6 15 per [illegible], also cash.

[illegible]—Two importations, received by the ships Le[illegible] and Lucinda, postponed from last week, will be [sold] this day at auction, by L. M. Hoffman & Co.

Tobacco—We notice sales since our last of 30 [illegible] merchantable Kentucky at 3, and 50 bales Cuba at 16 cts, both cash. The inactivity so long prevailing in this article still continues.

ALEXANDRIA, May 16.

Flour—We continue our quotations of $7 from [wagons], but the receipts have almost entirely ceased. From stores it is still held at 8 50 to 9; some sales by the dray load making 8 75 to 9. Family flour 9 25 to [illegible], by dray load, and from 10 50 to 12 retail. The large difference between the wagon and store price is in consequence of the dealers' flour on hand, having [been bought at] high prices, and they are not disposed at [present] to submit to the reduction; the receipts since [then] have been very small, and there is no prospect of any speedy increase. If the quality of the [flour] that is now coming to market were good, the [price] would be higher.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. May 12.

[Cotton]—What little is sold, is generally from 7 to [illegible], for inferior there is scarcely any demand, and [such quality] would not bring more than 6 cents.

CHARLESTON, May 19.

[Cotton]—The market since our weekly review, has [continued] firm at the current prices of the preceding [week], and a better feeling existed for the finer qualities of Upland cotton, particularly prime descriptions, [of wh]ich the sales have been more extensive than for [some ti]me past. The market has assumed something [of stab]ility, and the range of our quotations may be [give]n at from 6 to 10 cents. In Sea Islands there [has be]en no inquiry. The sales in Upland comprise [1800] bales, at the following prices: 25 a 6; 30 at [illegible]; 152 at 8, 41 at 8½, 88 at 8½; 21 at 8¼; 53 at [illegible]; 176 at 9¼, 157 at 9½, and 143 at 10 cents.

[Rice]—There was evidently a more active demand [last] week for the article, but without a corresponding improvement in price. The quality of prime [on] hand is very small, and the stock has been reduced in consequence of several shipments, which [have] recently taken place on owners account. The [sales] comprise, 1236 tierces, as follows: 126 at 2½, 41 [illegible] 16, 273 at 2¾; 290 at 2¼; 140 at 11 16, and 400 at [illegible].

MOBILE MARKET, May 23.

[Bagg]ing—New Orleans per lb 8c. Dull
[Bagg]ing—Western per yard 27c
[Bale] Rope—Per lb 10 a 13c
[Cand]les—Sperm, first quality per lb 35 Sales
[Coffe]e—Cuba per lb 12, St Domingo per lb 10 a [illegible]
[Flour]—Per bbl 8 25
[Whi]skey—Quoted at 37c gal
[Corn]—Corn shelled per bushel, 90—plenty
[Chees]e—Goshen 8c a 26 per lb
[Mola]sses—At 38 in bbls—plenty
[Lard]—Is dull at 4c
[Salt]—Sales have been closed 75c
[Bac]on—Meats quoted at 23, prime 18c, dull
[Bac]on—Hams sell at 11c, sides 12, and shoulders [illegible].

RIO JANEIRO, May 30.

[Flour]—The stock of bread stuffs of all kinds, is [ab]out 20,000 bbls flour, which 10,400 are for [illegible]. From the United States the only arrival of this [article] during the month has been the cargo of the [illegible], she has discharged only 50 bbls and proceeds [to the] Cape Horn. Our supplies of wheat and flour [from E]urope, Chili, and the River Plate have however [been] heavy, and the holders being unable to [illegible] continue to interfere very much with our [own]. The receipts of foreign wheat and flour, (as [a] contradistinction from that of the U States) [during] this month to 12,735 bbls, of which 3,893 bbls [came] from France and Islands of the channel; 7,131 [fr]om Chili, and 1,647 bbls from the River Plate. [A lot] of flour from Marseilles sold at 12$500 p bbl; [some] fine wheat at 2$700 p alquiere; and for a parcel [of] fine flour, from Havre, which our bakers consider nearly equal to Richmond, 21$500 was taken,—[we co]ntinue to quote Baltimore at 19 000; Richmond [illegible], but our quotations are almost nominal, our [market depend]ing entirely by wheat. Further importations [from E]urope we hear may be anticipated, and we may [have o]ccasional shipments from the Cape of Good [Hope]. From Chili and Buenos Ayres, there are advices [that] the crops in those countries have been seriously injured by heavy rains, which caused the [corn to] sprout after it had been reaped and was lying [in] the fields; and it supposed that our supplies [from] these quarters are in some measure checked—[Nevertheless], we would call the particular attention [of the] shippers of flour from the United States to the [state] of the markets of Europe, and would at the [same time] shipments until the prices of bread stuffs in [Europe] shall have approached those of the United [States].

[Coffe]e—The stock at market is about 20,000 bags, [consist]ing almost entirely of the ordinary descriptions; [we q]uote superior 3$900 a 4$200, good fi[rst] 3$650 a [illegible] 1st regular 3$450 a 3$500. The shipments [since] 1st March have been 44,434 bags, and there [were] manifested 55,384 bags for Europe, and [illegible] bags for the U States. The shipments to Europe [illegible] exceed those of last year, while there [is] a deficit in the shipments to the United [States, c]ompared with those of last year of 27,600.

The stock of Campos is 4500 cases, and [that of Bahia] remains in very nearly the same state as at [our] last; the sales have been limited to 3 [illegible], and holders still ask the same prices [illegible] R and 2$000 for M. The impression is that [illegible] upon these prices would be submitted to [illegible] there is no supply. Our last dates, 21st instant, Santos quote it there at 2$700 a 2$850 for [illegible] 2$300 a 2$450 for Redondo in very good supply.

[Hides]—There are few or none in market: those [which] at the date of our last have been taken at [illegible] for large, and 160 for small.

[Exchan]ge was forced up in the early part of the [month by] the over-anxiety of drawers, and the appearance on the market of several remitting houses, as [high as] 35¼, but it being ascertained that the British [packet] had brought from Bahia (where the exchange had fallen to 32) a considerable amount of paper for remittance through here to England, it receded suddenly to 34¼, at which it then remained [for] some days, with even an upward tendency; [on the] sailing of the packet on the 23d ult. brought [more] freely to the market, and the exchange [clo]sed by her heavily at 34 a 34½; at which rate [it is] quoted.

[Prices] current of Imports—Spanish doubloons, [illegible] do dollars, 1$565a1$580; silver, patacoons, [illegible] premium; government stock, 88½; ashes, [illegible] per arrobe, scarce; beef, good, 14$000 [illegible] abundant; bees wax, 500a550 rs per lb; [illegible] Span. oil good, 100$000 per pipe; [illegible] American, 7$200 per quintal; do English, [illegible] candles, sperm, 550 rs per lb; chairs, [illegible] 20$000 per dozen; cordage, Russia best, [illegible] per quintal; do do 2d quality, 6$800 per cov. do no [illegible] canvass, 22$000; cottons, American, 27 in [illegible] per yard, do do 30a34 in stout, 160a185 rs per [yard]; flour, American, 19$a23$ per bbl by retail; gin, [illegible], 500 rs per gallon, hams, none; iron, Swedish, [illegible] per quintal, nominal; lumber, pine boards, [illegible] per m. ft. do Swed. deals, 17$000 per doz. [illegible], 1$400a1$900, sales, oil, whale, 950 pr [illegible], 1$100a550 pr gall, sales—linseed, 170 per [illegible] pork, American, 28 000 per bbl; pitch, [illegible] 10 000 pr bbl, wanted; rosin, American, [illegible] pr bl, nominal; ravens duck, best, 12$000 [illegible] yellow, American, 90a100 pr lb; salt, [Cape de] Verds, 500 pr alqueire; tar, Swedish, 7$000 pr [illegible]; tea, hyson, 1$800, pr lb, large stock; turpentine, 100a120 per bbl; abundant; wheat, [illegible] 2 600a2$100 per Alqueire, last sales—Chili, [illegible] 3$500 pr do; wine, cette, 56a60 per large [illegible] 45a48 pr small do; Tarragona, 58a65 pr [illegible], and 52a56 pr small do; whiskey, American, [illegible] gall.

NOTICE.

[City] bank notes will be received by the undersigned, at par, in payment of dues.
HARPER & HERRICK,
Lessees N. O. & Carrollton R. Road

DOCTOR BARTON,
Has removed to No 11 Canal Street, at Mrs Woosters.

THE ORPHANS' BENEFIT.

Mr Caldwell has with his usual liberality given the use of his theatre to the amateur performers this evening for the benefit of the Orphans. We hope that both populations will unite to make it what it really should be—a benefit indeed—the poor and friendless orphan's necessities require it, and while those who attend will be doing an act of charity, they will be more than repaid by witnessing the amateur performances—these young gentlemen will be assisted in the arduous task which they have undertaken, by the manager of the St. Charles. Let all therefore, capable of feeling for the misfortunes of their fellow creatures be present.

FISHING AND HUNTING EXCURSION.

On reference to our advertising column it will be perceived that the steamer Mobile, commanded by Captain Sheridan, will proceed as far as the Chandeleur Islands. The voyage is an agreeable one, and cannot fail of affording great pleasure to the sportsman and angler. Those disposed to enjoy the exhilerating sea breezes which these islands so finely situated on the Gulf of Mexico affords, would do well to secure passage immediately. The Mobile is a fast running and excellent sea boat, and from our personal acquaintance with the captain, we can assure the public that no efforts on his part will be wanting to insure their comfort.

TEXAS.

Yesterday, we received the Houston (Texas) Telegraph of the 2d inst. which although not as late as our previous accounts from that place, contains some items that may prove interesting to our readers.

The Telegraph in commenting on the large sums invested in the public works, banks, state credits, and mortgages of the United States, by Great Britain, remarks that it wishes that only a twentieth of the amount was invested in Texas, as that republic would soon be enabled to release Zacatecas and California, from Mexican misrule, and leave the United States to calculate the expense of the annexation. Texas aware of the justice of her cause, will take the advice of one of her patriotic martyrs—"GO AHEAD."

Emigrants are now entitled to 640 acres, of land if single men, and to 1280 if married. With such inducements all who value their interests should avail themselves of it.

Provisions of all kinds were high, and so were rents. Flour on the 2d inst was selling at $15 a 20 per barrel, sugar, coffee and tea at about two or three times the prices in New Orleans, corn 2 dollars per bushel, the price of board ranges from 25 to 35 dollars per month; mechanics obtain from 3 to 8 dollars per day, rooms 20 or 30 feet square, rent at 40 a 50 dollars per month, common pine board at 100 a 150 per thousand, town lots at 500 a 5000 and upwards, in short every thing is exceedingly high.

The Hon. Ira Ingram has resigned his seat in the Legislature.

The Telegraph contains the vindication of Haden Edwards, repelling the charge of having embezzled the public moneys of the republic—His defence is able and we think is sufficient to exonerate him from so [illegible] an accusation.

Of Mr Crawford, the British agent to Texas, the Telegraph thus speaks—"To the report of this gentleman we shall look forward with pride, confident that his known candor will promulgate truth alone at the court of St. James."

Bank of England.

There are many humbugs in this world. There are many men whose impudence has made the world believe that they possess talents of the first order, who are nevertheless as dull and shallow as a street gander. And it too frequently happens that men to the description of [illegible] have been invested with high and important trusts. The Bank of the U. States six weeks ago was thought to be under the direction of a financier of immaculate purity and unrivalled ability. It has since been discovered that the direction of that institution is no better than it ought to be. The Bank of England too was esteemed to be but a short of perfection in all its relations. But now its friends have discovered that it is not what it was cracked up to be—and in fact the conduct of the great English bank for the last six months has been such as none but the most ignorant in the science of finance would have tolerated, unless they had wilfully determined to precipitate their own ruin and that of all who were in the habit of transacting business with them. They wished to obtain a large quantity of gold from the United States, and to accomplish their object, they began by adopting a system of measures, the plain and inevitable result of which was to destroy the credit and resources of the American merchants at home and abroad. This was certainly not the made best adapted to procure payment in gold of debts due to English houses. The sudden expansion of the credit system by the Bank of England and its equally sudden contraction not long afterwards in reference particularly to the American houses was calculated to produce nothing but embarrassment and bankruptcy through the commerce of the United States, and as a matter of course through the large class of merchants in England who are interested in the American trade. Not only did the Bank of England suddenly cut off the facilities which those merchants had been accustomed to receive at its hands, but in violation of well understood arrangements—arrangements which are generally held sacred among men of business, and which are never interrupted except under the compulsion of stern necessity, it refused acceptance of bills drawn in pursuance of plighted promises. These bills the English banks were pledged and bound to accept—unless they chose to throw off the shackles of good faith in their transactions with America—some of these bills, it we are not greatly mistaken they might be compelled to pay in the courts of their own country. We are assured that in some instances drafts have come back protested after remittances had been made to meet them. But this conduct has been as disastrous to the English banks as it is disreputable; it has prostrated the commercial credit of England and shaken if not ruined the bank, and instead of extorting gold from this country in payment of debts, those gentlemen will have good reason to be satisfied with a very small proportion of what is due to them some two years hence, and be glad to take it to produce.

The Government—Specie, &c.

We do believe that under the circumstances of the times, the banks in New Orleans could have done nothing for themselves or the community except to suspend payments of specie. The mismanagement which brought them to that dilemma we are not now disposed to bring forward against them. It belongs to the history of the present times, and if it be faithfully recorded, it will teach future legislators to be more cautious in granting exclusive privileges and powers to individuals or corporations. It is fortunate, we think, in the midst of the universal prostration of commerce and credit, that the general government can keep its promise to pay its disbursements in the metallic currency or in notes that represent gold and silver at par. The appropriations made during the last session of Congress for public works, for maintaining and increasing the army and navy, for the expenses of the Seminole war, and payment of the civil list, amount, if we recollect correctly, to upwards of thirty millions of dollars for the year 1837. This vast sum, then, will be put into circulation in gold and silver throughout the country. It is idle and worse than idle, to assert that the government has suspended payment in specie. It is a calumny not only unfounded—but calculated seriously to affect the interests of American citizens in foreign countries. In what manner could the American navy agent at Gibraltar negociate his drafts to purchase supplies for the Mediterranean squadron and to pay the officers and seamen, if this false rumor should be credited that his government is unable to pay them? The same difficulty may be experienced by the disbursing officers in the Pacific ocean and on the coast of Brazil, should this pitiful calumny reach so far. With what consistency can the opposition writers, with Nicholas Biddle at their head, assert that the government is unable to pay its debts in specie, whilst they are loading it with execrations for refusing to relieve the embarrassments of the trading world—whilst Biddle and his cuckoo editors are fatiguing the nation with their lamentations over the forty millions of gold and silver, which they say the government keeps locked up in the western states? If the government be bankrupt and unable to pay its own debts, surely it is rather too much to expect that it can pay the debts of others. The treasury according to Mr Biddle and his followers, has taken all the precious metals from the seaboard and carried it over the mountains, where Mr Woodbury obstinately persists in retaining it. In this manner the administration is one moment accused of inability to pay its debts in specie, and the next, of hoarding up in the vaults of the pet banks two thirds of all the dollars and eagles in the country.

While the government thus continues to make its disbursements in cash, New Orleans and the country in its vicinity will profit by it to a greater degree than any other quarter of the Union. In the course of the present summer from three to five thousand troops will be stationed on the Sabine within the limits of this state, whose supplies of provision, clothing and munitions will necessarily pass through this place, and a considerable portion of them be purchased here. The hard dollars paid to the officers and soldiers will also in a great measure find their way to New Orleans to purchase comforts and luxuries which they cannot procure elsewhere. The supplies for the shipping at Pensacola must also wholly or in great part be had from this place; there are probably three thousand men of different grades and descriptions attached to that service in that port. Here is another source, whence New Orleans will inevitably continue to receive very considerable supplies of specie—of specie derived from that government which has ungraciously been pronounced bankrupt by factious and reckless partisans. It was only three or four days since that upwards of two hundred thousand dollars arrived here to defray part of the expenses preparatory to the march of the troops to the Sabine. The supplies of provisions and clothing for the emigrating Indians will necessarily be drawn from this city and paid for in gold and silver. It is plain for these reasons that New Orleans must derive immense advantages from

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the government system of specie payments. But how can the government pay its debts in specie, if it accede to the wishes of those who are urging upon it the receipt of the public revenue in a depraved paper currency. This gives rise to reflections of which we have neither time nor space to dilate at present.

Candidate for Governor.

We republish with infinite pleasure the following article from the St Francisville Journal, and we most cordially respond to the expressions of the writer relative to the merits of the gentleman whom he recommends. In truth we are acquainted with no man in the democratic ranks who will be so likely to receive an undivided vote from the party or to concentrate so many voices in his favor as Col. CANONGE. We know his universal popularity in New Orleans, and if, as we believe is the case, he should be equally popular in the Florida parishes, his election is pretty sure:

From the St Francisville Journal.
COMMUNICATED.

Mr Editor—The period is rapidly approaching when we should seriously consider who are to be the candidates in the ensuing contest for governor. The apathy of our party on this is truly reprehensible. Is it that we have too many "dogs in the manger"—are we to behold that we have too many aspirants—demagogues who are resolved none shall be elevated unless they be chosen? We should never whine about the differences of our would-be leaders; all parties labor under that disadvantage. The fault is ours! Let the people decide who shall be run. Let our candidate when chosen, receive our warm, active and undivided support.

Thus far, no serious concert in the selection of a candidate has even been invoked. Thus far, I for one, have considered that my vote was to be given to Gen. Dawson. But I am informed advisedly, that he declines a contest. Roman and Johnson are in the field, and I am not inclined to derogate from their worth. It is sufficient that I fervently pray we may be able to elect some man who will go into office untrammelled by the influence which has thus far hung like an incubus upon the prosperity of our State.

Permit me, Sir, through the columns of your valuable paper, to nominate as the Democratic candidate for Governor, Colonel B. Z. Canonge. This is done in the spirit of respectful suggestion, to be acted upon or not as the people may resolve. Col Canonge is endowed by nature with a clear, vigorous and intuitive mind. He is manly and enterprising in his character. And the qualities of his heart dishonor to human nature. It is time that some man of soul and feeling should fill the Executive chair. The heart sickens to behold that high office sought for as the means of laying up a few thousand dollars.

This request is not confined to my own wishes—there are many warm friends of Col. Canonge who have urged me to bring his name before the public.
Yours respectfully, A VOTER.

At an extra meeting of the board of directors of the Citizen's Bank, held on the 23d inst.

Present—Messrs E J Forstall, Prest, P A Delachaise, B Marigny, W F C Duplessis, P J Tricou, J A Merle, Wm McQueen, J B Asmand, L G Heigberg.

The president submitted to the board the following article published in the True American of yesterday.

Communicated.

Mr Editor—In one of the northern papers, the Baltimore Gazette of the 6th inst. I noticed a letter written from this city, under date of 28th of April, in which it is stated that the Lizards, (of London) had received a loan from the Citizens Bank of Louisiana—and further, that the belief was spreading here that the loan effected some months since in Amsterdam in favor of the Citizen's bank for 1 1-2 millions, was merely placed to account for money hitherto advanced by Hope & co.

As the particulars of the recent loan to the Citizens Bank have never transpired, and as the stock is made so the state exclusive [illegible] confidence which cannot [illegible] by openly exciting the [illegible] of the operation.
A STOCKHOLDER.

On motion, it was unanimously,
Resolved, 1st. That the anonymous writer who names himself "A Stockholder," be invited to call upon the bank, where, if truly a stockholder, he will satisfy himself that the assertion contained in the letter alluded to in the above article are false and malicious; no loan having ever been made by this Bank to Lizards of London or Paris, either directly or indirectly.

2d. That the cashier be instructed to submit the affairs of this bank to any stockholder that may apply to investigate the same.
By order of the board,
J B PERRAULT, Cash'r.

Communicated.

The chairman and secretary of the meeting of the persons held on Monday evening last, have published a second edition in the Courier of yesterday, of the proceedings of the meeting, [illegible] correct, they will have to publish a third, and state that the committee appointed did not agree together in purport with the resolutions reported, nor did the meeting adopt those resolutions without alteration or amendment; if the chairman and secretary were so anxious not to omit the names of the persons who formed the committee (which was the only difference between the 1st and 2d edition) why did they omit the names of those who proposed the other resolutions that were adopted.

When the chairman and secretary have another occasion to act in a similar capacity it will be well that they attend to their own business, Mr Kidd will then escape the censure, which may at any time those innocently err, in taking charge of business that others should perform; only through his anxiety to be useful in his station at the Merchants' Exchange, by facilitating the public journals in that is to his power, with the earliest publication of commercial intelligence.

BY THE EXPRESS MAIL.

By the President of the United States of America
A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, great and weighty matters claiming the consideration of the Congress of the United States, form an extraordinary occasion for convening them, I do, by these presents appoint the first Monday of September next, for their meeting at the city of Washington; hereby requiring the respective Senators and Representatives then and there to assemble in Congress, in order to receive such communications as may then be made to them, and to consult and determine on such measures as in their wisdom may be deemed meet for the welfare of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the [L.S.] United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at Washington, the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven, and of the independence of the United States the sixty-first.

M VAN BUREN.

By the President,
JOHN FORSYTH, Secretary of State.

The following is a law passed by the legislature of New York. The restrictions which it imposes on the banks are rather grave, and the only clause which may be deemed favourable to those institutions is that which legalizes the suspension of specie payments for one year. That measure of the banks, we are persuaded, was entirely necessary, and an act to legalize it could not of course be avoided. How far this part of the act is conformable to the constitution will perhaps be seen hereafter.

An act suspending for a limited time certain provisions of law, and for other purposes.

The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Sect 1. Every provision of law in force, requiring or authorizing proceedings against any bank in this state, with a view to forfeit its charter, or wind up its concerns, or which requires such bank to suspend its operations and proceedings, in consequence of a refusal to pay its notes or evidences of debt in specie, is hereby suspended for one year. But such suspension shall not apply to any bank which shall during said time refuse to receive in payment of debts due to such bank, the bills or notes of any other bank, subject to the provisions of this act, and against which no injunction has been granted.

Sect. 2. In any suit prosecuted against any such corporation, or individual stockholder, within the period aforesaid, for non-payment of its debts in specie, no costs shall be recoverable by the party prosecuting unless the amount of the debt or damages recovered shall be such as would entitle the plaintiff to costs were the judgment against a natural person; and every issue of law joined in such suit, shall be brought to trial according to the same rules as apply to other issues joined in the court where the suit is pending, notwithstanding the provisions of section eleven of title 4 of chapter 8 of the third part of the revised statutes, and the provisions of sections eight, nine and ten of title 4, chapter 8 of the third part of the revised statutes shall not be applicable to such suits.

Sect. 3. The amount of notes or bills issued and in circulation of the several banks of this state, shall not hereafter exceed the following amounts respectively: Those having capitals to the amount of $100,000 a circulation of $150,000; those having capitals to the amount of $120,000, 180,000, those having capitals to the amount of $150,000, 175,000, those having capitals to the amount of $200,000, 200,000; those having capitals to the amount of $250,000, 225,000; those having capitals to the amount of $300,000, 250,000; those having capitals to the amount of $400,000, 300,000; those having capitals to the amount of $500,000, 350,000; those having capitals to the amount of $600,000, 450,000; those having capitals to the amount of $700,000, 500,000; those having capitals to the amount of $1,000,000, 800,000; those having capitals to the amount of $1,400,000, 100,000, those having capitals to the amount of $2,000,000, 1,200,000. But in all cases where a bank has a branch located at another place, that portion of the whole capital actually employed at each place of business, shall be taken and deemed the capital thereof, under the provisions of this section.

Sect. 4. No such corporation shall directly or indirectly divide or pay to or among the stockholders, or to any person for them, any dividends, interest or profits whatever, until it shall resume the payment of its notes, and evidences of debt, in specie.

Sect 5. No bank officer or agent of a bank shall during the suspension of specie payments by such bank, directly or indirectly, sell, dispose of or part with at a premium, the specie of such bank, or any gold or silver bullion to such bank, and is hereby made the duty of the bank commissioners to see that the foregoing provision is faithfully complied with, and in case of a violation thereof, said commissioners are required to make and file with the secretary of state a certificate of such violation, and from thenceforth the banks so certified to have violated the aforesaid provision shall be deprived of all benefits proffered by this act, and said commissioners shall forthwith proceed to wind up the concerns of such bank.

Sect. 6. Each of the said banks shall transmit monthly to the bank commissioners, at the office of the secretary of state, a statement of its condition, in such form as they shall prescribe, abstracts of which statements shall be published by said commissioners in the state paper.

Sect. 7. No part of the income of the "bank fund" shall be paid by the comptroller to the corporations by which the said fund was created, until they shall have resumed the payment of their debts in specie.

Sect. 8. This act shall not take effect in favor of any bank not subject to the act entitled, "an act to create a fund for the benefit of the creditors of certain monied corporations, and for other purposes," passed April 2, 1829, unless such bank shall signify its assent to the provisions of this act, and the provisions of the act last above mentioned and referred to, so far as regards the visitation of the bank commissioners to ascertain the extent of their issues, and their transactions in the sale of specie or bullion, nor unless such bank shall assent that the legislature may hereafter modify or repeal the act incorporating such bank, or any acts in the amendment thereof; which said assent shall be given within ten days, by an agreement under its corporate seal, to be deposited with the secretary of state.

Sect. 9. Notwithstanding the provisions in this act contained, it shall be and is the duty of bank commissioners to take prompt and efficient steps, according to the law now in force, to forfeit the charter and wind up the concerns of any bank, which they shall find to be in dangerous or insolvent circumstances.

Sect. 10. This act shall take effect immediately: and shall continue in force for one year, except the third and eighth sections thereof, which shall continue in force until repealed.

From the New York Mercantile Advertiser, May 17th.
HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

A large meeting took place at one o'clock to-day, at the Merchants' Exchange, in consequence of the return of our Collector from Washington, when it was expected he would report the result of his conversation with the President and the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Swartwout addressed the meeting, stating that extreme exhaustion must be an apology for his being very brief, and stating in substance, that he received instructions from Washington, at four o'clock on Saturday, not to receive in payment of Bonds any thing but specie, or notes of specie paying Banks. Finding it impossible to carry out this measure, he left at five o'clock for Washington; and on his arrival, had immediate access to the Secretary of the Treasury and the President. They both informed him that they were extremely desirous to relieve the community, and that their deliberations had been unwearied and unabated, but that they had no power to vary Acts of Congress, and were encompassed with difficulties which they did not see how they could overcome.

Mr Swartwout suggested that instructions might be given to the different Collectors to adapt their conduct to circumstances, and that for himself, he was willing to answer the responsibility of receiving the payment of bonds in such currency as the merchants had it in their power to give, if the Secretary of the Treasury would leave him unfettered by positive orders, and the President would agree to convene Congress—to state to them the urgency of the case—and to throw themselves upon Congress for their support—which was acceded to by the President—he stating that had that measure already in contemplation.

After Mr Swartwout retired, the meeting was regularly organized.

James G King called to the chair, John A Stevens appointed Secretary.

On motion of Mr Daniel Jackson, it was resolved unanimously, that a letter of thanks on behalf of the merchants of New York, be addressed to Mr Swartwout, for his energetic and patriotic conduct, and that Messrs King, Stevens and Jackson, be requested on the part of the meeting, to draft such a letter, and be a committee to present it to Mr Swartwout—and the meeting adjourned in the strong hopes of better times, and a regeneration of the currency through the action of congress.

Things look much brighter to-day, and we feel that we may congratulate the community generally on the prospect opening before us.

NEW YORK, May 17.
Half Past one o'clock.

A meeting of merchants, convened to hear the report of the Collector on his return from Washington, was held at one o'clock at the Exchange.

Mr Swartwout, on presenting himself was loudly cheered. He stated, that immediately on receiving the order requiring specie payments on Saturday, convinced of the impracticability of enforcing it, he started for Washington, to represent the case to the government.

The Secretary and President both expressed great sympathy with the merchants, but the former can be of the law, which forbids, as he said, any other course. No order, other than that given, could be issued—nor could that be withdrawn. On a suggestion from the Collector, that a commission might be given to delay acting on that order, it was replied that such permission would virtually be an infringement of the law, but that, in the mean time, the Executive would seek to devise means, which in addition to an early call of Congress, might tend to alleviate the sufferings of the country. Mr. S. then added, that as on their own could or exercised by the Department at Washington, [illegible] the Collector, he had determined to throw himself on the merchants, on Congress, and on the country, for his justification in continuing to take bonds in the meeting of Congress, "our current notes in payment of duties and bonds." This announcement was received with deafening cheers, in the midst of which Mr Swartwout left the Exchange.

The meeting was then organized, Jas G King being called to the chair, and J A Stevens appointed Secretary; when, on motion of David Jackson, esq. it was resolved that the chair [illegible] and secretary together with the mover and [illegible] be a committee to address, in the name of the meeting, a letter of thanks to Mr Swartwout for his conduct.

MUNICIPALITY NO. 1,
Monday, May 22, 1837.

The council met pursuant to adjournment.
The Recorder having requested the Secretary to call the roll the members [illegible] were:

Messrs T Duplessis, E Duplessis, Armitage, Tricou, Dorrive, Faures, Guillot, W[iltz], H[igh], Arnaud, Lesseps, Crozat, Brulé, Morel, Lebrun, Lambert, Canon, Prevost, Correjolles, Fernandez, Coquet, and Roy.

Absent—Messrs Strong and Davis.

The journal of the last sitting was read and approved.

A message from the Mayor was received.

The first article of this message being ordered to the motion of Mr Crozat, to be entered on the journal, was submitted to the council as follows:

After having maturely reflected on a subject I have thought it my duty to submit my objections to you, communicated by you in your sitting of the 17 inst. for the cession and rent of the Circus Square to the Orleans Theatre Company, for the purpose of building thereon a Theatre. Some of these objections appear to me of so serious a nature that I am induced to return it for further examination, the resolution to which I refer is as follows:

In whatsoever manner this resolution may be regarded, it is nothing less for the council than to give the public property for the benefit of a company and although the compensation of this transfer is to be paid at the end of twenty five years, yet it is not the less true that it is a compensation to be but to determine; and the assertion is made, with the [illegible] that the property is to be used and conveyed in as great a degree, the contract is so to be [illegible] the prohibition established by law. The 10th section of the act of the 8th March, 1836, says:

"No part of the landed property belonging to the city of New Orleans and its Fauxbourgs, shall be alienated by any of the municipalities for any purpose [or] for twenty thousand dollars, and shall not be [leased] for a longer term than one year without the consent of the general council, and it shall be [illegible] be nation."

It seems to me that the terms of this section [illegible] the consent of the legislature [illegible] the consent of council, to convey the property [illegible] which you wish to pass for the Orleans Theatre Company, exceeding one year, it is necessary the consent of two thirds of the general council, as previously observed, and further, the contract entered into should be the result of an auction as the law requires. But how can it be said that [illegible] when on one person [illegible] to lease it.

I know that by referring to the resolution adopted by the general council on the 31st December [last, the] same persons may be induced to believe at first [sight] that the council of the 1st municipality is authorized to sell all the property of the municipality [illegible], but besides the [illegible] in my opinion, the resolution of December 31st 1836 can not apply to the present case, since it treats only of the municipalities [illegible] wish I have cited above, and does not respect [illegible] the resolution of the 17th inst. cannot be exercised in [illegible] the property of the municipality [which] cannot be leased without an adjudication by auction.

I have said that the resolution of the general council does not, in my opinion, apply to the present case, in fact this resolution speaks only of landed property, for which the corporation may dispose, which was not intended for use, as lots, houses and other landed property, the possession of which was intended [illegible] But I do not believe that this resolution ever extends to streets and public squares, the enjoyment of which is common to all the inhabitants of the municipality, [and the] purpose of the whole city. This interpretation of the resolution in question appears to me so natural and [illegible], that I will not hesitate to extend it also to the 16th section of the law of March 8, 1836.

But moreover you contend that the contract proposed with the Theatre Company is not of the nature of a lease, and it you consider it a sale of a part of it [illegible], you place your resolution in the [illegible] [contrar]y to the 4th section of the act of the legislature of the 17th February 1821, according to which it must [be] supposed that the resolution was passed by three-fourths of the members elected, and without this condition the resolution can have no effect.

Besides these objections founded on law, I find another very important one in the tenor of your resolution. The council in specifying that the circus square shall be ceded to the Theatre Company, doesn't point out in what part of the square the theatre shall be erected, so that the company would have the right to mark Orleans street by placing the building upon the extremity of that street. I cannot believe that such is the intention of the council, at the very moment when such heavy expenses have been incurred to open streets in quarters where the population is much less considerable than in Orleans street. It is with confidence, gentlemen, that I refer to your judgement to pronounce on the validity and importance of these objections."

Mr Prevost moved to persist in said resolution, notwithstanding the veto of the mayor. Mr Prevost at the same time submitted to the council a memorial signed by 40 proprietors of the 5th ward giving their consent to the erection of a theatre on the Circus square.

The yeas and nays being called for by Mr Canon on the question to persist, it appeared that Messrs Wiltz, Armas, Lesseps, Brulé, Morel, Lambert, Lebfevre, Canon, Prevost, Correjolles, Coquet and Roy had voted in the affirmative—12; and that Messrs T Duplessis, E Duplessis, Armitage, Tulane, Durrive, Faures, High and Crozat, had voted in the negative—8; and thus the motion was rejected.

In consequence the council adhered to the objections of the mayor.

The second article of the message of the mayor transmitted a letter from the surveyor relative to the repairs made to the state by the workmen of the Commercial Bank.

On motion of Mr Lesseps the council dispensed with the rules in order to take into consideration a resolution being the order of the day, which was adopted as follows:

Resolved, That the surveyor be and is hereby authorized to cause to be repaired in as short a time as possible, the streets and other highways, which have not yet been repaired, or repaired in an improper manner by the Gas and Water companies, and keep an account of the expenses incurred by those repairs, in order that the amount may be claimed from the said companies. In order to insure the collection of the sums thus due by the said companies, the mayor shall take the necessary measures.

The third article of the message returned to the council the ordinance relative to the emission of $500,000 in notes, the committee of finance having informed the mayor that they intended to substitute another ordinance.

The council having agreed to this veto, Mr Lesseps from the committee of finance offered the following ordinance, which, the rules being dispensed with, was adopted:

ORDINANCE CONCERNING A LOAN OF $400 000.

The council of municipality No. 1 of the city of New Orleans, decrees as follows:

Art. 1. The mayor and the committee of finance are hereby authorized to loan from the institutions of this city on the lowest terms the sum of $400,000, to be refunded in five years, and by fifth parts each year. This sum being specially intended to pay the debts contracted up to this day, except that by the emission of bonds, or that to the Banks obliged by law to make loans to the Corporation.

Art. 2. The notes subscribed for the amount of said loan shall be furnished at par, they shall be secured by mortgages on the two markets, and shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and in order to provide in advance for the payment of said obligation, a sufficient sum is hereby appropriated of notes now in possession of the municipality, or which may hereafter come into its possession from the property disposed of by the municipality in January and March last.

Art. 3. For the amount of loans thus obtained, warrants shall be issued on the institutions which shall furnish the amount to be loaned, and these warrants shall be of the following denominations, to wit:

100,000 warrants of	50 cents,		$50,000
80,000	do	100	80,000
80,000	do	200	160,000
20,000	do	300	60,000
12,500	do	400	50,000
		Total	$400,000

The said warrants shall be furnished by the treasurer to the order of the comptroller, and in order to insure their prompt emission as a circulating medium, as shall be required by the wants of the community, the said treasurer and comptroller are hereby authorized to affix their names by a stamp instead of signing.

Art. 4. It shall be lawful for the institutions which shall make the loans to the first municipality to circulate the warrants issued to them, provided they place thereon their obligation to pay the same, and in the act to be passed between them and the mayor, it be stipulated that each bearer of said warrants for a sum not less than [illegible] dollars, may exact payment in a medium current in the market.

Art. 5. The said warrants shall be received at the treasury in payment of taxes and other sums due to the first municipality.

The last article of the message transmitted to the council a letter from Mr Richard Relf chairman of the finance committee of the Charity Hospital, requesting the mayor to submit to the council the adoption of resolutions passed by the 2d and 3d municipalities, the object of which is to give security for a loan from the banks to the Charity Hospital.

On motion of Mr Canon, Resolved, that said letter be laid on the table indefinitely.

On motion of Mr High, Resolved that a committee of five members be appointed to visit the Orphan Boys Asylum, situate on the Bayou St John, under the direction of the Rev Adam Kendelon, and that the committee report to the council.

Messers High, Canon, Brulé, Lesseps, C Duplessis and Durrive were appointed on said committee.

Mr DeArmas offered the following resolution.

Resolved, that from the date of the passage of this resolution no translation shall be made, in open council either of written or printed documents, in the English and French languages, or the speeches or motions of the members of the council.

The rules being dispensed with,

The yeas and nays being requested by Mr. T. Duplessis on the adoption of this resolution, it appeared that Messrs. T. Duplessis, E. Duplessis, Armitage, Tulane, Durrive, Faures, Guillot, High, Crozat, Lefebre, Fernandez, Coquet, and Roy voted in the negative—13

And for the affirmative, Messrs Wiltz, Armas, Lesseps, Brulé, Morel, Lambert, Canon, Prevost and Correjolles—9

And said resolution was rejected.

On motion, the council adjourned to Monday next, the 29 instant at 5 o'clock, P. M.
True Copy,
D. AUGUSTIN, Secretary.

Communicated.

The Directors of the Catholic Association for the relief of Male Orphans, have seen with pleasure a communication in the papers announcing a benefit for the orphan boys to take place at the St Charles Street Theatre, on Thursday, this day. This communication alludes to the Orphan Asylum in the upper faubourg *alone*. We would suggest to the generous person or persons, who proposed this benefit that a like favor to the institution at the Bayou Bridge would be extremely beneficial at the present time. We have now 112 boys to maintain. Our institution is yet in its infancy. Our expenses are great and our means but small to meet them.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Edward Bonaffee, Vandyke, Philadelphia, Jas Reed & co
[illegible] Gobe, Porter, Liverpool, L H Gale
S[chr] James W Cheswell, Noyes, Brazoria, J G Rowland

ARRIVED.

Tow boat Hercules, Hawren, from the N. E. Pass [with] ship [illegible], and brig Apollo, brought up ship St Lawrence, Gibson, brig Anna D, with a [illegible], reports nothing in sight.

Tow boat Lafourche, Andrews, from the Turn, brought up [illegible].

[Ship] St Louis, Sawyer, from New York, May 2d, to [Bailey] & Chase.

Ship Geneva, Hall, from New York, May 6th, to master.

Barque Nonpareil, ——, from Havre, to master.

Brig Ama Dawson, Ramez, from Vera Cruz, May [illegible].

[illegible], Peters, from Amsterdam, via St [illegible], to master.

S[teamboat] Commerce, Rudd, from Cincinnati, to [illegible].

Steamboat Madison, [illegible], from St Louis, to master.

Steamboat Washington, Smith, from L fourche, to master.

Steamboat Baton Rouge, Irwin, from Bayou Sara, to [illegible].

Steamboat Ouachita, Griffin, from Mobile, to master.

EXPORTS.

Philadelphia—ship Edward Bonaffee—234 bales [cotton], [illegible] tobacco, 1000 pigs lead, [illegible] wheat and sundry casks [illegible].

Liverpool—ship Globe—1537 bales cotton.

Brazoria—schr James W Cheswell—provisions, &c.

IMPORTS.

Per ship St Louis—[illegible]
Per ship Geneva—[illegible]
Per ship Norman—[illegible] to order.
Per brig Ama Dawson—$1733 in specie, 350 quintals [illegible].
Per steamboat Louisville—[illegible] salt, feathers, &c.

CONSIGNEES.

Per brig Anna D—Irvine, L L Ker, F Frey.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

Per steamboat Missouri—11000 pigs lead, Godfrey [illegible] & Avery.

Per steamboat Commerce—327 boxes glass, Beatty [illegible] sundries, 1 box mdze, [illegible] 425 bbls flour, A H W[illegible], 155 pieces pig feet, 1 box mdze, Frost, A Young; 75 kegs lard, Lay[illegible], 30 [illegible], 100 dozen chickens, [illegible] 31 bbls eggs to order and owners on [board].

Per steamboat Washington—65 hhds sugar, Lambeth & Thompson, [illegible] Pebble molasses, J Ma[illegible], 7 do and 1 bbl do, 1 bbl, [illegible], 100 molasses and sundries, to [illegible], J B Planche.

Per steamboat Baton Rouge—5 bales cotton, Lea, [illegible] 31 boxes and 5 bbls, [illegible] Thos Barrett, 1 bbl sugar [illegible] board.

PASSENGERS.

Per ship St Louis, Dix and O'Connell.
Per ship Geneva—[illegible] Waterman.
Per brig Ama Dawson—H Labolle, J Orio, J Brock, [illegible] and the crew of the American [illegible] of New London, which was condemned at [Vera Cruz].

Per steamboat Louisville—H Crevelt and F Hotem.

Per steamboat Commerce—J W Bowles, Norman, [illegible] Dobin, Freeman, Tonton, Hastings, Wood, [illegible], Hayward, Ferguson, Taylor, and [illegible].

Per steamboat Baton Rouge—W B Roberson, Mrs [illegible], Marmean, Evans, Colbar, Burns, [illegible], Reiss, Lacoste, Durno, Schuler, Mrs [illegible], W Turner, Miss C L Lanier, [illegible] A Bourgeois, Ovion, Blair, [illegible] Gaberty, Therron, Forrest, Perrin, [illegible], Vance, Martin, Page, Philips, [illegible], Armand, Pico, Jones, Musselman, [illegible] Lewis, Hodge, McMahon, Orard.

Per steamboat Washington—Francoy, Lear, Tate, [illegible], Bourg, Vigot, Agdelo, Greesom, Long, [illegible], Folis, Bernard, Moore, [illegible], Monier, Ross, Prichard, Tusk, Reynolds, [illegible], Hingston, Hewit, Carlin, Santos, Romine, [illegible], Bay, Martinez, Syloester, Mrs Williams, [illegible], Kennedy, Brown, Taylor, Dr Kohr, Jas McM[illegible], Mrs Mayes, Mayor Wetherby, Dr Young, Vernon, [illegible], Foote, Parso.

MEMORANDA.

Steamboat Madison reports the steamboat Swan from [illegible] bound up on the 23d inst. struck a snag and sunk, a little below Red River; boat and cargo total loss. [illegible] Goodman, [illegible] from Boston to New [Orleans], [illegible] Banks Hands, and a fleet of 11 sail on [illegible] Banks.

He[nce] at Rio Janeiro, from this port, brig Inez.
He[nce] at Port au Prince 28th April, sch La Hance.

Hence at Providence, M[ay] 13, sch Pocahontas.

The ship Charles [illegible] arrived at Havre, from New York [illegible] was to have sailed for [illegible] 16th. No other New York packet was [illegible] port of Havre.

SUMMARY STATEMENT.

Of the receipts and expenditures of the
Parish of Orleans,
From the 10th day of April 1836, to the 10th April, 1837.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in favor of the parish, on the 10th April 1836,	$10,800 25	
Taxes on landed property, slaves and cabarets,	31,096 57	
Taxes on Cabarets, boarding houses and on the right bank of the river,	1,152 50	
Arrears of taxes,	2,121 52	
Taxes on suits in the City Court,	1,022 0	
Taxes on orders of execution,	463 0	
Taxes on Probate sales,	5,179 87	
Rent of the 1st District and Criminal court and of that occupied by Judge Preval,	2,200 0	
Appropriation by the state for the use of the prisons,	1,000 0	
Fines and forfeitures,	420 0	53,580 72

EXPENSES.

Salary of the Parish Judge,	$3,500 0	
" " President of the police jury,	500 0	
Salary of the Secretary of the police jury,	500 0	
Salary of constables,	1,498 44	
" of the justices of the peace of the right bank of the river,	716 66	
Salary of the Syndic,	518 75	
" of the Jail Physician,	600 0	
Rent of the prison,	2000 0	
Maintenance of the prisoners,	4895 27	
Coroners fee,	3,005 0	
Physicians fees on inquests,	1,000 0	
Rent of the court house, on which the criminal court, the 1st district court, & Judge Preval's court, have paid their proportion, say $2260, accounted for in the receipts of the present statement,	3,600 0	
Printing & office expenses,	205 0	
Election expenses,	257 0	
Expenses of the parish court,	1,353 30	
Repairs of the levees & roads,	436 41	
Commission and compensation,	1,349 55	
Salary of the attorney of the police jury,	500 0	

CITY COURT.

Salary of the presiding judge,	3,000 0	
" " marshal,	1,500 0	
Rent of the city court,	780 0	

PROBATE COURT.

Salary of the judge of the Probate court,	3,636 90	
Expenses of the Probate court,	250 0	
Salary of the parish treasurer,	2,500 0	37,510 47
Balance in favor of the parish, on the 10th April, 1837,		$21,370 25

A CRUZAT, Treasurer.

Approved by the Police Jury, in their sitting of the 20th May, 1837.
C MAURIAN, Judge.

THE subscribers offer for sale, the following good received by last arrivals from Marseilles
100 casks Marseilles wine, 100 ½ pipes Roussillon, 100 do Pontac, 400 boxes Muscat, 400 boxes super fine Cigars, 100 baskets Anisette, 50 boxes Curacoa, 50 boxes Marashino, 50 do Absynth, 150 boxes Olives, 25 do Capers, 87 do fruits in Vinegar, 25 do Bell'Herb. 25 do Pickles, 25 do Anchovies, 50 baskets Olive Oil, 100 baskets empty bottles, 90 bales Almonds a la Dame, 200 baskets Champaigne.
PIQUET & BOEHTHINGK,
m 23—71 31 Conti-st

FOR SALE—Timbers, Boards, and 2500 bbls of Lime—Apply to M. Marigny's store, Champs Elysees st, opposite the Railroad shed. may 6

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

The public is respectfully informed that this establishment will close on the 1st of June.

THE ORPHAN BOYS BENEFIT.

The male characters will be supported by
AMATEURS.

Governor, Mr Caldwell
[illegible] For this occasion.

THIS EVENING, MAY 25,
Will be performed Reynolds' comedy of
LAUGH WHEN YOU CAN.

Gossamer, Mr Caldwell
Bonus, Mortimer, Delville, &c. by Amateurs.
Emily, [illegible]
Dorothy, Miss Melton

Previous to which an Address for the occasion will be delivered by one of the Directors of the Institution.

To conclude with the farce of
AN UNCLE TOO MANY.

To morrow,
ITALIAN OPERA NIGHT.

A CARD.

MR BRICHTA, the manager of the Italian opera company, has his only benefit on Friday next, when will be performed for the last time this season, Bellini's celebrated
NORMA

Between the acts of which, Signor Fornasari will sing a favorite aria in character.

Mr Brichta regrets that it is out of his power to offer a new opera to the public for this occasion, and solicits the patronage upon the plea that he has neither spared expense or exertion to remedy the unfortunate loss of the two performers who absconded, and that it he has not from this cause been able to furnish to the public so many operas as he would have wished, it has not been from any disposition to economise either his labor or his purse. m25—2t

☞ The ship Chester from Philadelphia is discharging opposite the Mint. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods. m 25

LOUISIANA CORDAGE MANUFACTORY.

SOLOMON COHN, Carrollton has constantly on hand a large stock of Bale and Manila cordage, assorted sizes. Captains of vessels and country merchants will find a decided advantage in purchasing at this establishment. All orders shall meet with the most prompt despatch. m25

HOLLAND GIN & FEATHERS—21 pipes Holland gin entitled to debenture, 100 bales of feathers, in gallon bottles, from Amsterdam, for sale by m25 R GRONING & Co

INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASE.—ANDREWS & BROTHERS, no 19 Chartres st., are selling bargains in Dry goods, for the uncurrent paying bank notes of Alabama, Tennessee and Louisiana, and also for nearly every kind of produce. m25

BEARS OIL—A small lot in store, for sale by LAVILLEBEUVRE & WALTON, m 25 17 Magazine st

CASTOR OIL—Cases castor oil, in store, for sale by LAVILLEBEUVRE & WALTON, m 25 17 Magazine st

LEAD—2000 pigs lead in store and for sale by LAVILLEBEUVRE & WALTON, m 25 17 Magazine st

PORTER—53 hhds porter landing from ship Chester from Philadelphia, and for sale by JAMES REED & Co, m 25 35 Royal st

COAL—2 hhds coal landing from ship Chester from Philadelphia, for sale by JAS REED & Co, m 25 35 Royal st

RECTIFIED WHISKEY for sale by G DORSEY, m 25 44 New Levee.

FLOUR—1200 bbls superfine flour, for sale by G DORSEY, 41 New Levee.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish court for the parish and city of New Orleans—No 9626—Francis [illegible] vs. his creditors, for a respite. Present, the Hon. Charles Maurian, Judge. Upon reading [the petition] of [illegible], it is ordered that the creditors of the insolvent do appear [before] G. Ferand, Notary Public, on the [illegible] of June, to deliberate on the [respite], and in the mean time all [proceedings] against the person or property are stayed.—Clerk's Office, New Orleans, May 23, 1837.
A M GUYOL, Clerk.

HAS been brought to the stable of Mr [illegible], Pontchartrain, a [illegible] horse, [illegible] a bay [illegible] high, both hind legs white. The owner of [the horse is requested to] come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be sold at public auction, according to law, P A [illegible]. m25—10t

BROUGHT to the jail of Faubourg Washington Post, in the 3d municipality, the negro boy named Andrew James Pitkin, about 33 years old, 5 feet 5 inches and a half high, long face. Notice is given to the owner, to claim him by complying with the law.
Suburb Washington Post, May 25.
P BAYHI, Commander of the Post.

$10 REWARD.

RANAWAY from Marot's plantation, near Baton Rouge, about two months ago, the negro man, Manuel. Description—black, 5 feet 4 inches high, about 30 years old, one [illegible], and marked with [illegible]. A few months since he absconded, he was seen about the [illegible] with [illegible], a gold watch, and a large amount of money in bank notes, which he must have robbed some where. He was engaged some weeks in peddling along the river, among the negroes, and was very nearly taken once or twice. He has been seen two days ago on the river, very genteely dressed and stated that the flat boatmen who had brought him down to Baton Rouge, were to carry him to Cincinnati. He is very plausible, speaks French and English, and is no doubt furnished with every kind of necessary papers. The attention of the captains and officers of steamboats is called to the present. The reward will be given to lodge him in jail. m25

TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

IF the Bank where you deposit should suspend specie payments, you will yourself collect and keep, [illegible] your own hands the public money, in advance, [until] further directions are given [illegible]. You must of course continue to adhere to the existing acts of Congress and the former instructions of the Treasury in respect to the kind of money receivable for duties, and by which is understood to be [illegible] payments to be made in specie and the notes of specie paying banks that are so paid.
LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of Treasury.
Treasury Department, 12th May, 1837.

Collector's Office,
New Orleans, May 19th, 1837.

FROM the above Circular it becomes my duty to request payment of the Duty Bonds to be made at this office, in specie, or the notes of specie paying banks, which are at par, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 3 p.m. on the days they may become due.
may 20—4 JAS W BREEDLOVE,
Collector of the Customs.

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.

THE New Orleans and Nashville Rail Road Company will sell at par from 50 to 70 Bonds of the State of Louisiana of $1000 each, bearing interest at 6 per cent payable semi-annually, and will take the paper of the banks of this city in payment.
Apply to the President of the Co. m20—10

JAMES Marsh, Richard W. and N M A Kennedy of North Carolina, now of Mobile, will attend the Federal courts, in New Orleans as counsellors and attorneys at law.
They attend particularly to the collecting business.
May 22—15

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE for country produce, 120,000 Havana Cigars of the best quality, 20 boxes assorted Sweetmeats. Apply to m22 4t M. CALLEJAS, 14 Hospital st

NOTICE.—B G Green is my authorised agent during my absence from this city.
m20 3t URIAH A POLLARD

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK at 60 days sight, for sale by KENNEDY, DUREL & Co.
may 20 3t

CHAMPAIGNE & COGNAC BRANDY—[illegible] baskets old champaigne brandy, 10 pipes and 20 half pipes super cognac brandy, in store and for sale by m 20 R GRONING & Co

SWEET MALAGA WINE—200 qr casks super Malaga wine, in store and for sale by m 20 R GRONING & Co

MADEIRA—20 pipes, 16 half do and 30 qr casks old Madeira Wine, in store and for sale by m 20 R GRONING & Co

CINCINNATI BACON—Hams, sides and shoulders, a very superior kind to first rate shipping order, in store and for sale by
m18 LAYET & AMELUNG, 17 Commerce street

ALE—14 casks landing, and for sale by m12 E & J ANDREWS, 24 Gravier st.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

IN the District Court of the United States, Eastern District of Louisiana—No. 2258—Henry Spear [and ors] vs. steamboat Convoy.—By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be sold for cash, at the Exchange, corner of St. Louis and Chartres streets, in the city of New Orleans, on Saturday the 10th June next, at 12 o'clock, at noon,

The steamboat Convoy, her tackle, apparel and furniture, seized in the above suit.
Marshal's Office, New Orleans, May 22d 1837.
may 22 J H HOLLAND, U S Marshal.

SYNDIC'S SALE.

R. W. Ollon vs. His Creditors.

PARISH COURT—Parish and city of New Orleans. At noon, at the Arcade Restaurant Camp street, on Saturday, the 3d June next, by virtue of an order of the Hon. the Parish court in and for the parish and city of New Orleans, rendered on the 19th inst. in the above entitled suit, I will expose for sale at public auction, all the goods and effects surrendered by said insolvent to his creditors, consisting of various articles of furniture used in the restaurant lately kept by him, such as Beds and bedsteads, tables, chairs, linen, knives and forks, &c. &c. Also, wines and liquors.
Terms cash.
JAMES H. CALDWELL, Syndic.
New Orleans, May 22, 1837.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have just received from France per Olympia and Salem, a complete assortment of ornaments of silks and bombazine, fine boots, elastic suspenders, black silk hats, silk umbrellas, linen gloves, white and other colors, cotton gloves yellow and white, colored shirts, black silk cravats, and other colors, brass buttons for military dresses of Orleans Guards and Tirailleurs, gold eagles and grenades. They have also received by late arrivals from New York, a complete assortment of cloth and merinos frock coats, surtouts, ginghams and linen vests, linen shirts, linen and cotton socks, merinos and drilling pantaloons, grey hats with borders 5 inches wide, the whole perfectly well finished under the superintendence of Mr. Reinicke, now in New York. They have also broad swords for cavalry, white epaulets, &c &c, which they offer for sale on very accommodating terms, at No 179 Chartres street, between Toulouse and St Peter.
m20 REINKE, DELERY & CO.

LITERARY PREMIUM.

THE subscribers offer a reward of $100 for the best Address, to be spoken by a Lady or Gentleman, at the opening of the New Theatre, in Government street. In consequence of Mr. Talenne's having broken his engagement with the subscribers, the reward offered by them for an Address to be spoken by him, is withdrawn, and the above substituted.

☞ The subscribers to send in their productions previous to the 15th inst. L. & F. PERRY.
ap 21

HAMS, Bacon and shoulders for sale by G DORSEY, may 23 44 new levee

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Ruis & Vallette vs. Sloop Zulma.
In the District Court of the United States, Eastern District of Louisiana. No 2268.

BY virtue of an Admiralty Warrant to me directed, I have seized and taken into my possession the Sloop Zulma, her tackle, apparel and furniture. And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof and all and every other persons or persons having or pretending to have any right, title or interest in or to the Sloop Zulma, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana, to be holden at the city of New Orleans in or before the 14th day from the date, hereof, and shew cause if any they have or can, why the said Sloop Zulma should not be condemned and sold agreeably to the prayer of Libellant.
Marshal's Office, New Orleans, 17th May, 1837.
J H HOLLAND, U S Marshal.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.

BY virtue of the resolutions passed by the Council of first Municipality, in their sittings of the 24th June 1836 and 17th inst., notice is hereby given that, on Saturday the 27th inst., at 12 o'clock, at noon, at the Mayor's office, will be adjudicated to the lowest bidder, by the undersigned, the cleaning and the watering of the streets of said Municipality, in conformity with the provisions of the resolutions of the 24th June 1836, as well as those of the ordinance passed on the same sitting, concerning the cleaning of the first Municipality, and the amendment of the 25th April last.
May 19, 1837. D. PRIEUR, Mayor.

NOTICE.—The Postmaster General in advertising for proposals to carry the Mail between Mobile and New Orleans, having authorised the same to be carried on the Rail Road to Cedar Point, when finished.

The President and Directors of the Mobile and Cedar Point Rail Road Company, with a view to finish said Rail Road as soon as practicable, hereby give notice, that books, for further subscriptions to the capital stock of said Company, will be opened at this city and at New Orleans on the 22d day of May next, to remain open at New Orleans until 500 shares shall have been subscribed, and at this city until 1500 shares shall have been subscribed. Fifty dollars per share to be paid at the time of subscribing, or $10 cash and $40, and interest at 7 per cent, at 2, 3 and 4 months, in approved notes secured by pledge of the stock subscribed.
F. RAVESIES, President.
A. S. DUMEE, Treasurer.
Mobile, 24th April, 1837. may 19 10t

NOTICE.

THE public is hereby cautioned against negociating a note, dated March 3d, 1837, 5 months drawn by Sterns & Co, in favor of M Courtney, for One Thousand Dollars, as payment of said note is stopped.
may 19 STERNS, LANGDON, & Co

W R BRINGHURST, the mark of 2 gig harness and 12 pair springs, per brig Rover, from Philadelphia. The consignee is requested to call for the same, otherwise they will be stored at [his] expense.
may 19 E & J ANDREWS, 24 Gravier st

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

WILL be sold at public auction at the United States Barracks, three miles below the city of New Orleans, on Tuesday the 23d inst, at 12 o'clock m.

Sixty three Indian Ponies, the property of the U. States.
J CLARK, Ass't Qr. Master.
Assistant Quarter Master's office, May 18, 1837. m 19—4

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.
General Council.
Sitting of Monday 1st May, 1837.

Resolved, that the person who shall have paid a license agreeably to section 6 of the ordinance of the 6th of July, 1836, shall be entitled to keep all the establishments requiring a minor license, provided they be kept within the same house.
Signed PAUL BERTUS, Recorder.
Approved, May 8, 1837.
Signed D PRIEUR, Mayor.
A True Copy,
m 18 THEARD, Sec'y.

DRY GOODS—Linen shirtings, Musqueto bars, Black, white and colored stockings; Merinoes and Bombazines; Tibby silk velvets; Checkered Cassimeres; Brown Hollands, linens and drillings;

With many other desirable and seasonable goods for sale at the lowest market prices, for which any of the suspended bank notes of Alabama, Tennessee and Louisiana, will be received in payment by
m18 ANDREWS & BROTHERS, 19 Chartres street

A NOTE to order was found to-day. The owner may have it, by applying to the office of the Bee. m18

CORN—500 bags corn, a first rate article for plantation use, in store and for sale by
m18 EASTMAN & BROTHERS, 20 Old Levee street

STATE OF LOUISIANA.—Parish Court for the parish and city of New Orleans—Present the Honorable Charles Maurian, Judge—No. 9627—J. L. Dennis vs his creditors—The cession of property by the petitioner is hereby accepted by the court for the benefit of his creditors, and it is ordered by the court that a meeting of said creditors be held at the office of Jas. B. Marks, Esq. Notary Public, on Friday the 26th day of May, instant, then and there to deliberate in the affairs of the petitioner, and in the mean time all proceedings against his person and property are stayed.

By order of the court, Clerk's Office, New Orleans, May 13th 1837.
may 15 AM. GUYOL, Deputy Clerk

STATE OF LOUISIANA.—Parish Court for the Parish and City of New Orleans. Present the Hon Charles Maurian, Judge. No. 7865. Aimee Brosie wife of Edward Gotschalk vs. her creditors. Upon reading and filing a tableau of distribution in this case, it is ordered that all persons therein interested shew cause within ten days from and after the publication of the present notice, why the tableau should not be homologated and the funds distributed in accordance therewith, and the syndics discharged.
By order of the Court,
ARM. GUYOL, Deputy Clerk.
Clerk's Office, New Orleans, May 15, 1837.

THE undersigned offers for sale,
160 bags green Havana Coffee;
2000 boxes raisins;
20 casks dry Malaga Wine;
150 Indian barrels sweet Malaga wine;
100 do do Jerez Wine;
300 best Tampico Hides;
700 bars round iron (Mineras.)
A. M. de MIRANDA,
2m 19 No 85 St Louis st

Was brought to the jail of the suburb Washington Post, in the 3d municipality, (Francais house) the negro William, about 18 years old, 4 feet 4 or 5 inches high, American measure. He says he belongs to Mr Lee, has a fine face, black skin, and quick look. Notice is given to the owner to claim him by complying with the law.
P. BAYHI, Commander of the Post.
Suburb Washington Post, May 24, 1837.

$10 REWARD.

Ranaway on Friday, May 12, Julia, a negress 18 or 20 years old. She is well known in town. She has lost her upper teeth, and the under ones are all broken. She has lost an eye on her neck and under her left eye is a little scar, having a spot on her right leg which makes her lame; she speaks French and English. Said reward will be paid to whoever will bring her to her master, No. 172 Barracks street, or lodge her in the jail. All persons are notified not to harbor her under the penalties of the law.
m23 15t

200 Dollars Reward.

Runaway, several months since, from Chase & Anderson's Press, DAVY, a negro aged about 30 years, very black and likely, and about 5 feet 10 inches high, stout made. Bought of Mr. Macarty.

Also—SAM, about 28 years old, very black, 5 feet 9 inches high, with high cheek bones, and bow legged. Bought of Major Eaton.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of both, or $100 for either, on application to
m 23 YORKE BROTHERS, 65 Camp-st

$10 REWARD

RANAWAY from the subscriber, some two months and a half, the negress MARY or FANNY, ordinary size, round face, frowning when looked at, very black, always badly dressed and dirty, she is about 25 or 26 years old. Said reward will be given to whoever will bring her to her master, or have her put in any jail in this state.
m2—2 aw—1t J MACOIN, 117 St Ann st

BROUGHT to the jail of the suburb Washington Post, in the 3d municipality, (Francais House) the negro Lorenzo, he says he belongs to Mr Burtine, about 18 years old, 5 ft. 5 inches high, common face, the little finger of his right hand is deformed. Notice is given to the owner to claim him by complying with the law.
G BAYHI, Commander of the Post.
Suburb Washington, May 24, 1837.

$20 REWARD

Will be paid for the slave Washington, a mulatto or griffe, 21 years old. He ranaway [on] the 16th inst. and is supposed to be near the [illegible], and is well known there. He formerly belonged to Edward Saucier, had on striped pantaloons, a white wool hat, and heavy cotton shirt, he is a laborer, and a good sailor on the lake, having been employed 3 or 4 years in that line. All persons are cautioned against harbouring him. The above reward will be paid and all reasonable charges at 20 St Louis street.
m19 2aw2w FERNANDEZ & WHITING.

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber about 4 weeks since, the negro woman PHOEBE, 30 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, black complexion; a good ironer and washer, speaks nothing but English, has been seen down at the Pontchartrain Railroad, and supposed to be harboured about there. The above reward will be given to whoever will bring her back to the subscriber, corner of Philippa and Girod streets, or lodge her in the city jail of New Orleans.

I do hereby forewarn masters of vessels and steamboats, or any other persons, not to carry her off, or harbor her on any account whatever, as I am determined to put the law in force if such be the case.
May 4—3dw2w,eod AMELIA GORDON.

10 DOLLARS REWARD.—Ranaway on the 25th of March, the slave Solomon, about 28 years of age, a negro about 5 feet 6 inches in height; badly clothed; a blacksmith; and is believed to be in the lower faubourg; lately belonged to Mr Nuttall of Harrisonburg, La. The above reward will be paid on application to Fernandez & Whiting No 20 St Louis st. m3

MANDEVILLE HOTEL.

The subscriber would inform the public that the Mandeville Hotel, situated on the other side of Lake Pontchartrain, will be opened on Saturday 27th inst.

The new and handsome steamer Pontchartrain, belonging to the Improvement Bank, will run constantly. The days and time of departure will be fixed by said company.

The price of board will be $60 a month. Children and servants half price. J. DAVIS.
N. B. A good Baker is wanted.
m24 10t

TO LET.

Several Rooms over our store, corner of Chartres and Conti sts
m 24 E LEFEBVRE & BRO.

TO RENT.

THE brick built situated corner of St Anne and St Claude streets, for six months, and couch house. Apply at this office. m24

TO RENT OR SELL.

A very handsome and convenient dwelling house, situated on the Bayou Road, only a short distance from Rampart street, containing 8 apartments, with galleries &c. There is attached to the premises a very beautiful garden. For terms, apply to m24 M MAHER, Poydras st.

NOTICE.—The undersigned being upon the eve of leaving his establishment informs those to whom he may be indebted, to present their accounts to be settled before the 1st of June, and all those that are in his debt, to come and settle before said time.

N. B.—Leaving his stocks to Mr Donatien Le Maréchal, he recommends him to his customers and the public in general. m24 S MASPERAU.

U. S. MAIL STEAMERS
FOR MOBILE.

Ouachita, Griffin master, this day at one o'clock.
Alert, Walker master, Friday 26th inst, at one o'clock.
South Alabama, Aldrich master, Saturday 27th inst at one o'clock.
Mazeppa, Sutton master, Sunday 28th instant, at one o'clock, touching at the immediate landings.
N B—Passengers will please be at the head of the rail road for the 12 o'clock car.
m 25 TOURNE & BECKWITH, Agents, No 26 Poydras st

FISHING & HUNTING EXCURSION To the Chandeleur Islands.

THE steamer Mobile, captain Sheridan, will leave the Lake end of the Rail Road for the above on Saturday evening, the [illegible] arrival of the seven o'clock car, and return early on Monday morning.

Those disposed to participate in this agreeable excursion, will subscribe their names on the list at the New Exchange, Chartres street, Banks' Arcade, or at our office. Fare $7.
m25 TOURNE & BECKWITH, 26 Poydras street

For St Martinsville, Attakapas and all the intermediate Landings.

THE new fast running steam boat Ajax, G Ritter master, will leave as above on Tuesday next, the 30th inst, at 10 o'clock a.m. For freight or passage, having fine accommodations, apply on board or to
m22 GRAY, DURRIVE & CO, 42 New Levee street.

N B—Should the water be too low to go above Bayou Plaquemine, the freight will be landed at Plaquemine with Messrs Degreve & Orton, for account and risk of the owner.

For Mandeville, Lewisburg, Madisonville and Covington.

The Improvement Bank steam boat Pontchartrain, captain Knight, will commence her regular voyages on the Lake on Saturday next, 27th May.

She will leave on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, on the arrival of the 7 o'clock cars, for Madisonville, Lewisburg, Mandeville and Covington; the first place at 5 o'clock, P. M. of the same day. Madisonville, from which place she will depart on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 o'clock, A. M. for Lewisburg, Mandeville and for the railroad house.

On Saturday evenings, on the arrival of the 5 o'clock cars, she will leave for Mandeville, and return on the same night.

On Sunday mornings, on the arrival of the 7 o'clock cars, she will leave for Mandeville, Lewisburg and Madisonville, and will leave the latter place at 5 P. M. for Lewisburg, Mandeville, and from thence for the railroad.

Breakfast ready every morning at 8 o'clock.

The public may rely that the boat will leave and depart punctually at the hours indicated in the advertisement.
m25

FOR BOSTON.

The superior fast sailing copper and copper fastened brig Almena, having the most of her [cargo] on board, will positively sail on S[aturday] the 27 [inst]. For balance of freight or passage, having a comfortable accommodations for 5 cabin and 8 steerage, apply to
m 25 BAILEY & ABBOTT, 14 Bienville st

FOR BORDEAUX.

On or about the [illegible] The [ship] Comet, Marcy master, having most of her cargo engaged, she'll meet with prompt despatch. For balance of freight apply to
m 25 EOHN. DARON & Co, 23 Bienville st

NOTICE.

THE well known vessel, Anne Louisa, [illegible] expected from Bordeaux, will be [illegible] 20 days after her arrival. For freight or passage apply to captain Dumendez, at Mr E Lasdimez's, Exchange Alley, between Conti and Bienville. m24

FOR LIVERPOOL.

The [illegible] fast sailing ship [illegible] Marth[a], [illegible] having [illegible] engaged, will meet with despatch. For passage having comfortable accommodations, apply to
m 24 L H GALE, 93 Common st

FOR BOSTON.

THE A 1 brig Emerald, Andros, master, having the most of her cargo engaged, will sail on the 30th. For remainder of freight or passage having comfortable accommodations, apply to on board opposite the two markets, or to
m 24 E & J ANDREWS, 24 Gravier st.

FOR HAVRE.

The ship Rubicon, Rodgers master, has part of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. For balance of freight or passage apply to
m 24 JOSEPH BARTHET, 31 T[illegible]

FOR NEW PORT & PROVIDENCE.

The fine fast sailing brig Yankee, Harding, master, having the most of her cargo engaged, can take a few [hhds] light freight. For passage only, or freight apply to BAILEY & ABBOTT, 24 14 Bienville st

FOR NEW YORK

Five Packets—New Line.

The ship Nashville, D Jackson, master, having the principal part of her cargo engaged, will be [illegible] this week. For balance of freight [or passage] 40 bales cotton or passage apply on board opposite the vegetable market, or to
m24 FRANKLIN & AMES, 55 Camp street

FOR NEW YORK—[illegible]
[Ship] Angelo, [illegible] master, having [most] of her cargo engaged, will sail on Tuesday, 25th inst. For balance of freight or passage having handsome cabins for three passengers only, apply on board opposite between the two markets, or to
m23 BAILEY & ABBOTT, 14 Bienville street

FOR BALTIMORE—The fine fast sailing schr Oneko, Nickerson, master, having [part] of her cargo engaged, can take some heavy freight, for terms of which or passage apply to
m23 BAILEY & ABBOTT, 14 Bienville street

FOR HAVRE & NANTES—The ship Zampa, captain [illegible], will have immediate despatch. For passage apply on board or to
J. MAGEE, m 23 3t

PASSAGE FOR HAVRE—The ship Natchez will sail on the 29th inst. For passage only apply to
m23 3t T OGDEN & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

The well known ship Tallahassee, Cornelius Macay master, will have despatch. For freight of a few hundred bales or passage, apply on board, or to
m 23 H C CAMMACK & Co, 65 Gravier st

FOR TAMPICO

The schr Levin Jones, Capt Williams will be despatched for the above port on Friday next. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board, or to
m 22 5t ALFRED WALLEY, 46 Old Levee.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

The new A 1 ship Michigan, Sturges master, has commenced loading and can take a few hundred bales on freight. Ship has two cabins and can accommodate 10 or 12 passengers. For terms apply on board or to
m 23 H C CAMMACK & Co, 65 Gravier st

FOR BALTIMORE—The fast sailing brig Fred. Pearl, Luce master having her cargo engaged will sail positively on Wednesday, 24 inst and can handsomely accommodate 12 or 14 passengers. For terms apply to
m 22 BAILEY & ABBOTT, 14 Bienvile st.

FOR PHILADELPHIA
To succeed the Edw Bonaffee.

The regular packet brig Swan, H Hardy, master, will meet with immediate despatch. For freight or passage apply on board, opposite the Vegetable market, or to
may 20 JAMES REED & Co. 35 Royal st

FOR HAVRE.

The fine coppered and copper fastened ship New Orleans, Capt Cole, will be quickly despatched and can take 300 bales. For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply to Captain Cole on board, opposite the Vegetable Market, or to
m20—3 AME. DANPEAK, 67 Conti st

FOR COWES—The A 1 ship Mohawk, [illegible] Stevens, will receive immediate despatch. For passage having handsome accommodations, apply to
m17 L H GALE, 93 Common st.

For Freight or Charter.

The A 1 ship Robt Pulsford, Capt Price now ready to load, can take 1300 bales cotton. Apply on board or to
m 17 GEO GREEN.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

The splendid A 1 light draft very fast sailing ship Exchange, Atkins commander, has 1100 bales on board. For freight of 250 bales or passage, having two large and airy state rooms, apply to
m 17 BAILEY & ABBOTT, 14 Bienville st.

FOR HAVRE.

The first class Packet Ship NATCHEZ new coppered and in first rate order. For freight or passage, having most commodious accommodations, apply to
m 5 6t J OGDEN & Co., Bank Alley

FOR ANTWERP.

The new and fast sailing ship Riga, Captain Smith, will have immediate despatch. For passage only, having handsome accommodations, apply to
m12 LEVI H. GALE, 93 Common st.

FOR TAMPICO.

The fine fast sailing schooner Creole, Cornell master, having the greater part of her cargo engaged will meet with despatch. For balance of freight or passage, apply on board, or to
m9 J CROSBY, 34 Camp street.

FOR BOSTON.

The A 1 fast sailing coppered and copper fastened brig Almena, Dunn, master, will have quick despatch. For balance of freight or passage, having good accommodation, apply on board, or to
m3 BAILY & ABBOTT, No. 14 Bienville st

FOR LIVERPOOL—The well known packet ship Arkansas, E S Dennis master, having her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch. For passage only, apply on board opposite the vegetable market, or to
m5 FRANKLIN & AMES, 55 Camp st.

FOR LIVERPOOL—The superior and fast sailing A 1 ship Franklin, capt Jourdan, will have immediate despatch. For passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to
m 3 LEVI H GALE, 93 Common st.

FOR HAVANA, Passage only.

The fast sailing, coppered and copper fastened brig Caroline, having all her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch. For passage only, apply on board, or to
m3 J PRATS & SONS.

THE subscribers have received by ship Zampa from Nantes, and offer for sale at very moderate prices, the following goods:
225 baskets Guignolet, 12 bottles each,
[illegible] do do 6 do
[illegible] bbls Orleans Vinegar,
100 boxes Muscat and Frontignan Wine,
200 do Cherries in Brandy,
[illegible] assorted Pans, 2 cases hair Brooms,
4 cases assorted French Locks,
Also in store 200 boxes St Julien red wine, 1st quality
m20 F HENRY & LAURANS, 26 Old Levee.

R. H. BRUNET,
Auctioneer.
Office No 24 Common street. m3

L'AB[EILLE]

Journal officiel de l'[Etat] de la Nouvelle-Or[léans] et de la Trois[ième Municipalité]

Imprimé p[ar]

NOUVELL[E-ORLÉANS]
JEUDI MA[I]

Nous [illegible] de cette [illegible] théâtre St C[harles] des orphel[ins] [illegible]

MALLE E[XPRESSE]

NEW-YORK [illegible]

[illegible]

PROCLAMATION, PAR L[E PRÉSIDENT DES] ÉTATS-[UNIS]

[illegible]

Fait à Washington, le 15 ma[i] [illegible]

Par le Président,
JOHN FORS[YTH]

Monsieur l'Éditeur,

[illegible]