THE BEE.

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STATE PRINTER.

THE UNION—it must be preserved.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 3, 1834.

FOR GOVERNOR:

J. B. DAWSON.

☞ *Things to be remembered at the Polls.*—☜

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

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

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

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

SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT:

B. MARIGNY.

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

☞ PICHOT Esq. is a candidate for Alderman of the 4th ward, in the place of J. Agaisse, resigned.

The northern mail failed yesterday beyond Montgomery.

We have received our regular files of Havre papers to the 5th April containing Paris dates to the 4th, anticipated by the arrivals at New-York. We have made some few extracts which have not before been copied.

Our mercantile readers will find commercial intelligence by referring to the proper head.

M. Zavala, Ambassador from Mexico to the French Government, has arrived at Havre, on board the *Poland*. He is invested with full powers to enter upon a negotiation for establishing a political and commercial connexion between France and Mexico; and is, it is said, charged with instructions to endeavour to induce the Government of Spain to acknowledge the independance of Spanish America. It is also stated that M. Montilla is going to Europe on a similar mission with regard to Spain.

From Mexico.—We have received per schr. Two Brothers, Mexican papers to the 15th May. We find nothing of passing interest to the reader, if we except a manifesto of president Santa Anna which we have transferred to our columns.

The Louisiana does not say one word about the whig abortion last Saturday. We commend the Louisiana for discretion.

The grand jury of Sorrel county, Geo. have presented the bank party of that state as a nuisance.

[Translated for the Bee.]

MANIFEST,

Of the President of the Mexican United States to his fellow-citizens.

Mexicans — My health having been exhausted by the fatigues of a painful campaign, I felt compelled to abandon for a time the management of national affairs, and in my peaceful retreat, I was enabled attentively to observe the course of public opinion on the great measures which are now the subject of debate.

I calmly strove to live entirely secluded from the world, the only means of recovery that could be prescribed, and the only preventive against the venom of calumny, which continually lies in wait for me, and the shafts of envy which is directed towards me. From all quarters I received intelligence as contrary as the different interests were, only agreeing in one point that we were on the eve of a new and important revolution.

In this very asylum whither I had repaired with so much satisfaction to hide the laurels of Gunnajuate, and to afford to the world a new proof that I had never aimed at power as the object of my ambition, I was attacked by the enemies of our national glory, branded with the name of tyrant by some, and hailed as a saviour by others. The purity of my intentions than questioned, warned me to circulate the whole of my danger, and to perceive the necessity of opposing to my enemies that energy and firmness which conscio is virtue never fails to give.

I left the seat of power I abandoned the direction of affairs, for I felt repugnant to exert any direct or indirect influence on the national concerns. Were not these measures sufficient to confound and quell the whisperers of those malicious persons who were base enough to doubt the rectitude of my intentions. It was not in my power to calm the disquietude of some and to silence the the great clamours of others.

There were men who handled me with servility at the very period when others attributed to me the principles of aristocratical oppression.

They have supposed that I entertained secret connexion with the enemies of liberty, for the destruction of a system that I was the first to proclaim in Mexico, and that I saved from destruction even so late as last year. Many that are always ready to take up all contradictions and absurdities that fall in their way, charged me with having favoured the levelling plans of demagogues. Meanwhile the nation let me hear her impartial voice; she called me to the helm of power, understanding that in this situation I would preserve an equal distance from both extremes and cut off all the hopes of those that would ensnare me to either.

I will allege to the false friends of the people that assume on them elves the semblance of disquietude to keep up confusion, that in no better hands the national rights may be lodged than in those who have always fought in their defence.

I maintained the independence of the nation in several battles. I have sustained the republic against the pretensions of a hero, who suffering himself to be led astray by perfidious counsels did not cement his power on the solid basis of a firm and moderate liberty. I conformed to the will of the people, I supported their unequivocal decision for the federal system. In Puruas I scattered to the winds the hopes of our external enemies, who depending on our fatal discords, come as in a triumph to restore among us their odious dominion.

After the destruction of the lawless administration founded on arbitrary punishments, the dying faction that had executed it revived sufficiently to seduce again most of the corps of the army, and to cause them to proclaim the ruin of the system, and lodge in my hands all the national power under the indefinite authority of a Dictator. They were decisively repulsed in Guanajuato, and the federal constitution was secured forever.

Those who on the contrary were confirmed in the belief that I adhere to desorganizing and anarchical principles, have in the series of my comportment as a public officer, the most uncontrovertible proof to judge of their shameful and monstrous errors. They must have seen that belonging to no party I have continually exposed the excess of exalted principles and exposed myself to rumour and criticism for respecting, even the rights of my unyeaed enemies. I have steadily faithfully professed the doctrine, that liberty consists in the strict observance of the guarantees of man, and that despotism is odious even when exerted by respected sovereigns; that the worst tyranny is concealing under constitutional forms, and that no government may be solid and stable without being supported on the eternal principles of justice, to which all men are equally entitled, whatever may be the principles that they profess, or the party they belong to. Guided by these maxims, in many occasions I used my power to correct the rigour or obviate the inconvenience that I thought to exist in some enactments adopted in times of national excitement.

The nation has lodged in my hands sufficient power to contain or curb the precipitancy or excessive impetuosity of those men, who, without any consideration of the future were hurried along by the passions of the times.

Be certain, Mexicans, that whenever it is necessary I will make use of this sacred constitutional prerogative for the preservation of your rights. Nor your religion, liberty, security, nor any of the advantages secured and consecrated to you by the constitution will be trampled under foot.—You will see me if necessary quietly sacrificing my life to their defence, and placing me at an equal distance from the rigors of tyranny and the exterminating excesses of a misconstrued liberty.

The constitution of 1824 has been and will be the rule of my actions. With this document it becomes easy to reform the state—to bury in oblivion the errors and faults that have been committed—to reconcile all the citizens to our institutions—in a word, to cure the wounds that have been inflicted to the very heart of our country. If there be in our fundamental rules principles that require modification or reform, we must calmly undertake the task, still keeping in view the sacred established by law for that purpose, and accomplishing them by accomplishing a great object of public utility. The supreme authority of the states co-operating in this important design, will, exactly avoid adopting any measures that would break the federal union, if these authorities trespassed over the bounds prescribed to their powers.

Let us all act in the same way with uniformity and harmony. We shall thereby avoid the inconveniences of a stationary condition, which would not progress suffering under the evil resulting from the introduction of premature reformations.

From the Bulletin of yesterday.

"They stand with us in a double sense;
They hold the word of promise to the ear,
But break it to our hope."

A few days ago a paragraph appeared in the papers stating that the Bank of New-Orleans, expressed to extend an accommodation on stock, until December next, on the payment of 10 per cent. every 61 days. In this proposition it was said that the Branch Bank had concurred. The community had a right to believe that the indulgence was without discrimination, and that the relief would be general and effective. I am sorry to learn however that the wisdom which presides at the Branch is exerted in a sort of wisdom from that which prevails out of doors. The rule which they have adopted is directly at variance with the above proposition, and so far from affording relief, it will be the most galling chicane an extent determined which experience those who require indulgence. The offer is grounded on the supposition and the condition is the payment of 10 per cent. every 60 days. If this is complied with it is presumed the Branch to annex another condition, one impossible to be complied with, as the payment of the dividend, and yet assume the credit of stepping forward to alleviate the public distress.

To ask from any one a certain payment is to require an impossibility, and to demand it in the form of the proposition said to have been adopted has assumed a glaring and obvious breach of faith towards the Banks who have complied, as well as the community. To require it of one and not of another is to create an odious distinction by which the credit of honest and deserving individuals is prostrated, not by any act of their own in refusing to comply with conditions which are general, but by the opinions of the directors. To say nothing of the wide field which such a course opens for the exercise of envy, malice and malignity I ask what is the operation of such a rule. No relief comes when it is most required. The man who does not need it may obtain it; but he who suffers from creditors or misfortunes, to whom a temporary suspension would be a benefit is refused the indulgence unless he will get one additional endorser.—In the present state of public distrust such a thing is impossible. It is mockery to require it.

From Pittsburg Democrats.

The Poor Persecuted Institution.—From the statement of the situation of the U. S. Bank on the 1st inst. it appears that in addition to the enormous annual tax levied on the people in the shape of dividends, the institution has accumulated a surplus of upwards of $10,000,000!! every cent of which must, of necessity, have come from the toil and sweat of the poor, and yet the "greedy glad" is crying for more! Will the maw of this rayacious monster never be gorged? Are the poor orphans who own stock in the Bank, now yet able to take care of themselves after 16 years nursing! Precious blubbering babes they must be by this time Let the people reflect upon the fact for a moment the Bank has in effect added TEN MILLIONS to its capital without the color of law—what is to hinder them from swelling it to an hundred millions? About four millions of this immense bounty levied upon the public is invested in real estate; — a corporation accumulating houses and lands?—Is this in accordance with the letter or spirit of the constitution or laws! And yet Gen Jackson is denounced as a tyrant for entering the lists against this strong placed corruption; for hazarding his all in defending the people from the fearful inroads of the congregated Shylocks.

From the Louisville Advertiser.

The friends of the President need not be alarmed at the bragging of the Bank presses—it is a game at which the leader of that party is celebrated.

A glance at old times will show what their boasts are worth. A few months before the Presidential election in 1828, the Philadelphia Democratic Press published a neat calculation of the probable vote of every county in Pennsylvania, showing an undoubted majority, for J Q Adams, of more than four thousand votes.

The National Intelligencer, after publishing a few of the first returns of the same election got fatigued with victory, and all the Adams papers professed most sanguine hopes of success, until they saw that any further efforts to deceive were useless.

We have watched the progress of public opinion with some attention. We do not believe that the Opposition, thus far, has increased in strength materially—and we know the Bank has lost ground. She was once popular in Pennsylvania, which will now certainly go against her. Her gain in cities has been more than counterbalanced by her loss in the country; and her course has become so unpopular that no candidate can offer for the Presidency with any prospect of success, unless he gives a pledge to oppose her recharter.

The Bank party have been crying out for the last six months about the scarcity of money—the distress of the community—the ruin of trade—the depression of prices, and the utter stagnation of business.

They have given expression to their feelings by long speeches and convention, preambles, resolutions, delegations and memorials to Congress and the President, and by assailing the Administration and the House of Representatives in every possible manner, with speeches in and out of Congress, votes of censure at public meetings, and newspaper vituperation for producing the state of things they pretend to deplore so deeply.

But while pouring out their indignation on the President for deranging the currency, have they attempted to remedy the evil? No. They have done their utmost to increase it. The newspapers which support the cause of the bank have teemed for the last four months with exaggerated accounts of the depression of business, and the general loss of confidence and credit among commercial men—the insecure and tottering condition of the local banks, and gloomy anticipations of coming desolation. A decline in the price of produce was readily noticed, a mercantile failure eagerly spread, and the breaking of a bank threw them into ecstacies. Thousands of rumors calculated to destroy all private credit or public confidence, were fabricated and circulated, backed by resolves of nearly the same tenor, from mercantile assemblages.

All this took place at the dullest season of the year, when every description of business was at a stand, and employment scarce—and yet, with all these disadvantages to contend against, no laborers have starved, and but few merchants or banks have failed. With the opening of the Spring business has revived—prices have advanced—and but few who desire to work need remain out of employment.

What is the course of those presses which were so eager to impress on the public mind the idea of general impending ruin?

If an improvement takes place in the price of any article, it may be noticed in their prices current, and an indication of returning prosperity is strenuously denied or artfully explained away.

The conclusion we draw from all this is, that the supporters of the bank want something else more than they do money,—that their object is power, and that they ask to obtain it by increasing the present distress to the utmost, under the hope that they can artfully throw all the blame on the Administration—render its members odious and unpopular—and then vault into their places; in short, that they are determined, if it lies within their power, either to rule or ruin the country.

Hence we see that the great importations of specie which have taken place, and the present comparative easiness of the money market are not noticed, but success in a petty election for town officers in an obscure village, delights them; a pretended victory in a city is celebrated by jubilees—and their joy knows no bounds when they hope to carry a State!

They think that the 'pressure' will effectually destroy 'Old Hickory's popularity if they can continue it long enough—therefore, they are determined it shall be kept up.

They are organizing all their forces for the coming Presidential election, and will feel much greater 'distress' at the defeat of the Nullification-National Republican-Federal-United-States Bank-candidate, than at all the failures which have or ever will take place.

They have plenty of money when they travel on "distress" committees, and no lack of it when called on to pay for Castle Garden entertainments, Powellton dinners or Jubilee barbecues.

Much of their 'distress must be imaginary; and we think that they regard "removal from office" as a better ground for opposition and a deeper cause of offence than the "removal of the deposites:"—[Ibid,

Bank Cant.— Are we never to hear the last of this eternal prattle about tyranny and slavery— Nero, Cesar and Napoleon? Where and what is the tyranny complained of? Has any one felt it, or heard or seen it any where else than in the mouths of Bank orators, or the columns of Bank papers? Has any one been restricted in the liberty of thought, speech or action, by him whom they denounce as worse than Nero. Has any one of these whining aristocrats been in any manner curtailed of personal liberty! No! Impudent and reckless as they are they dare not state so great a falsehood. And yet the public ear is abused with all this trumpery about despotism, and fetters and chains. Do they think that the people will be deceived by self-evident lies? Do they imagine that the people will give credence to the reiterated cry of wolf, wolf, when there is no wolf! If Gen. Jackson were but a thousandth part of the tyrant they represent him to be, would these poor enslaved wretches, as they term themselves, dare to utter such monstrous abuse and threats and taunts, in the very palace and under the very nose of their tyrant? Why, the very fact itself of their exercising unbridled liberty in their property and persons, and not only liberty but licentiousness of speech in regard to their *tyrant* is *prima facie* evidence of the falsity of their assertions. Again, if they believed what they assert, and were the gallant patriotic "liberty or death" whigs they pretend, would they not ere now have donned their armor and marched against the *usurper*? What do they fear?—surely not the people, for they claim a vast majority of them. Or are they afraid to encounter the single arm of the "stern old man" in the white house! And what is it they now serve as a pretext for the charge of tyranny against the President? The very head and front of his offending—the most glaring act of his despotism is declared to be, his protest.— Now if there was ever a perversion of reason, a mockery of words and ideas, this charge is one of the most glaring. And what is the thing so much complained of? It is not an edict or decree—it does not interfere with the free action of any citizen or body of citizens. If its positions were fallacious from beginning to end, it would nevertheless jeopard the liberty of no one. Is it seasonable, is it fair, is it just to stigmatize a declaration of *opinion* as an *act* of tyranny!—to brand as despotism, the protest of the President against the verdict of an inadequate tribunal—or to call him a Nero because he asks that tribunal to record his defence on the same journal which contained the accusation?

The Brussels papers on the 29 March, announce that a letter written by a person attached to the Legation of Don Gollie, and dated from Saxe Gotha, states that reasons of *high importance* prevent the Queen from returning to Portugal to Brussels, and that until their return to Brussels the Chamberlain and all those who accompany him will remain at Gotha.—The bill upon the loan of 2,000,000 guilders passed by the Chamber of Representatives on Friday, by a majority of 54 votes to 8. A loan for the whole is contemplated in preference to the bill, but the amount is not fixed. Ten millions of florins are already placed at the disposal of the Government to begin the works.

Retreat of a letter of the 19th ult. from Madrid:— "Six millions of rials, 1,500,000 fr:—have been sent to the Spanish army in the Portuguese frontier, with the view of commencing the means for carrying forward the expedition into Portugal, which is said to be decided upon. The Queen for the present of the Cortes will certainly assent to the course of the opening month. A loan in 3 per cents will be immediately proposed, and, the Chamberlain will have no difficulty in completing it, as offers are made from all parts. It appears that nothing will be done as to the Cortes Bonds before the meeting of the National Assembly. We hear that M. Burgos is about to establish a new journal in his own immediate interest, and that the management of this new enterprise is to be in the hands of the celebrated Bertham de Lis, with whom the Minister is upon intimate terms. It is repeated that a sum of 300,000,000 rials is to be sent to the Communes for the purpose of promoting the manufacturing, commercial, and agricultural interests. This sum is to be raised by creating stock. The French ambassador is on a visit at the Palace of Aranjuez. Though M. Gargolle has quitted the direction of the sinking fund, he has not yet been replaced. In consequence of the news of the monsterary occupation of Vittoria by the Carists, all the Ministers have gone to Aranjuez. It is stated that Merino and Cuevillas have again made their appearance in Castille. When the last accounts of them were received, they were at Villareal in Portugal.

A favorite simile of the Bank editors, poets and spouters, is to liken their monopoly to a wind mill. We think the similitude an apt one. It is indeed a mill which grinds the poor and furnishes a handsome toll to the proprietors.

As to raising the wind, the grist, the imperial miller himself, the bolters, hopper boys, &c, we leave their application to the shrewdness of our country readers, who are quite competent to carry out the metaphor. [Pitts Dem

ARISTOCRACY.

A sagacious French traveller in a letter addressed to the editor of the Paris Journal des Debats, thus alludes to Gen. Jackson and the Bank. "The numerical majority, which is the electing majority in the United States, applaud the campaign of Gen. Jackson against the Bank with as much enthusiasm as his campaign at New-Orleans.

"Gen. Jackson's military good fortune—his character for firmness and his iron inflexibility have acquired for him an eminence popularity. The Bank, on the contrary, is unpopular—it is so because of the odium which is attached to the Banking system—it is so because of that jealousy which in a land of absolute equality and suspicious Democracy, follows the steps of opulence and wealth—it is so because its extensive prerogatives clash with republican susceptibilities.

"In the United States, notwithstanding customs and laws of equality, there exists a kind of Aristocracy founded upon high professional or commercial standing. The Aristocracy somewhat disdainful of the mass, excites against itself a proportionably violent reaction; and as it sustains the Bank by its influence and its pan, the Democracy need no other motive of hostility to the Bank." Truly has this intelligent foreigner declared that in free, enlightened America, there exists an Aristocracy, disdainful of the great mass of the people—regardless of their rights and privileges—haughty in their exterior deportment—luxurious and prodigal in their habits they despise republican simplicity of manner and life. In the bitterness of wounded pride and disappointed hopes, they revile and odiously stigmatize that Great Reformist and Apostle of Democracy, Andrew Jackson, whose patriotic endeavors have always been directed to reclaim this government from will and profuse expenditures and to clothe it in plain and simple forms, unsupported and unbefriended by "splendid monopolies and aristocratical establishments." Simplicity and economy are republican virtues, they do not flourish in the palaces of Wealth and Aristocracy, but in the modest tenement of the Agriculturist or the cottage of the poor.

Who is there conversant with the marked features of our society and its tendencies, but must observe with indignation the operations of American Aristocracy and its dangerous advancement?

Who cherishes the most ardently Banking principles and Banking interests. The Aristocracy.

Who strengthens and upholds with Briareau arms that great unconstitutional monopoly which now overshadows the land? The Aristocracy.

Who openly avow that maxim of tyrants, that strictly anti-republican principle, that "universal suffrage must be put down—the mob must be chained?" The American Aristocracy.

Who feast sumptuously—who flaunt the streets arrayed in costly apparel, and coldly sneer at the child of poverty as he pursues his cheerless path through life! The Aristocracy.

Who speak contemptuously and heap the bitterest anathemas upon the meritorious emigrants from Europe to this country—who having fled from Nobles, Kings and Despots, the pomp and ceremony of courts—the gewgaws and glittering forms of royalty and Aristocracy, and all the emblems of tyranny, array themselves which recognizes all men free and equal and acknowledges none of the odious and artificial distinctions of society? Who exclaim against these virtuous citizens "as foreigners—as poor—deluded—cursed Irish, or besotted—ignorant Dutch?" Who but the American Aristocracy. Little recollecting, however, in the gloomy hours of the American Revolution it was foreign aid that sustained us—it was "poor foreigners" who fought our battles for us, and who in holiness of purpose, and with their blood, reared this beautiful fabric of free government.

Against this pampered Aristocracy which draws the lifeblood of its existence from the Bank of the United States, the pure republicans of this country are rallying—undoubtedly they will triumph. All those who wish to preserve our morals pure and uncontaminated will join them—all those who would not abolish republican manners and republican simplicity will join them—all those who would not wish to behold two classes in our country, the one Lords and the other their servile dependents, to be ground to the dust or held at the mercy of their Lords, all those too will join them. That such would be the result of allowing one portion of the community greater facilities for acquiring wealth than another, who can doubt. If you wish a perfect illustration, look to England—What a spectacle in the front-view!—Lords and palaces—Manufacturers bloated with wealth, with their pleasure houses and pleasure grounds—yet side with those by the road side and in the poor house, the starving ragged pauper or the sickly, emaciated, crippled laborer in the factories.

The spirit of the fathers of our country is abroad in the land—a spirit that will curb the insolence of Aristocratical Power and rebuke in tones of thunder a factious and revolutionary senate. The broad Banner of Democracy will soon be unfurled to the People in Western Pennsylvania, its motto "equal rights and equal privileges to all." The contest is an important one, more important, we believe, than any one since the establishment of our Government—upon it remains whether the American People shall remain free or become the slaves of a great monied power. We entertain no doubt of the result. The American Eagle is not yet to fall from a poisoned arrow dipped in Gold.

From the National Gazette.

It is mentioned in the Paris Journal des Débats, of the 22d of March, that a Frenchman named Francois Claude Bonnet, a native of the Dordogne, became King of Madagascar, and died a few years ago in that island, worth seventy-five millions of francs. His heirs at law have preferred their claims and are likely to obtain this immense fortune. They are in decent circumstances in Périgueux. The Journal de Périgueux claims Stephen Girard as of that city, and considers as extraordinary the coincidence of the cases of opulence acquired abroad.

The Journal des Débats, of the 16th March, contains the greater part of the Preface of M. de Chateaubriand to the private memoirs which he intends shall be posthumous. It is marked by his usual felicity of expression and warmth of fancy. He possesses an incredible amount of materials of the highest interest—not less than four thousand private letters, the most serious historical documents, secret anecdotes without number, &c.

"MATHILDE, OR THE CHAMBER OF DEATH," written by Mr. F. S. Hill, now performing at the Warren Theatre, is one of the most powerful and singular tragedies ever produced on the stage. The dreadful succession of crimes into which Mathilde is precipitated, first by avarice, and subsequently by the inexorable De Valmore, her partner in guilt, and the ultimate destruction in which they finally involve her devoted daughter, the only object of her love, and for whose advancement she attempts to poison her rival, but, inadvertently, poisons the queen, give rise to a series of incidents of the most tragic and appalling character. Mr. Hill has been fortunate in securing for the principal characters in his tragedy a powerful cast. Mr. Blake, as De Valmore; Mrs. Pelby, as Mathilde, and Miss Pelby, as Maria; exerted all their acknowledged abilities, and did ample justice to their parts.—[Boston Post.

To the Editor of the Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, June 2, 1834.

The subscribers, passengers on board the Bolivar, beg leave to offer to Captain Child their most sincere gratitude and profound esteem. They are actuated by a twofold motive to this expression of gratitude—both by the devoted attentions of the captain to their personal comforts, as well as by his evincing deep skill and judgment, combined with zeal and prudence, in the management of the vessel, which was so essentially necessary during their late perilous voyage from Havre to New Orleans.

Bernard, Felix Formento,
E. Barthe, L Schmidt,
P. Dotard, J B Rivet,
J H Kuent, Jonas Pierre Faller,
F S Lenoir.

A CARD.

The undersigned, passengers by the schooner Two Brothers from Tampico to this port, desire to return thanks to Capt. Thomas Harper for his uniform kind attention and gentlemanly deportment towards them on the passage; and when to the proverbial attention of Capt. Harper towards his passengers, we consider the excellence of his table and stores in general, we cannot but recommend the Two Brothers.

José Avergand,
Henrique Eardman,
Adrian Zimmerman,
Thomas A. Wilson,
Samuel Walley,
Rem. Dosher,
Antonio Francisba,
Pedro Fuga,
Jose Nardis.

June 2, 1834.

DIED, on Saturday morning last, 31st ult. Branch W. Miller, Esq. notary public, and for several years reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court of this state, deeply regretted by a large circle of warm and [illegible] friends.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF [illegible]

THE President and Directors of the [illegible] have this day declared a dividend of [illegible] on the amount of the capital stock paid into bank, which will be payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives on, or after Tuesday next, the 3d June.

may 27 JOSEPH SAUL, Cashier

EXCHANGE on France and New York, for sale by
V. [illegible],
apr 22 No 82, St Louis street

COMMERCIAL.

Extract of a letter to a respectable house in this city, dated

HAVRE, 4 April, 1834.

Up to the end of last month our market has shown an extraordinary activity; the consumption has been equal to the purchases made. Speculation has operated in enhancing the prices, and consequently the inferior kinds of good quality have gained a rise of 5f. Fine qualities are in little demand, in fact they are almost stationary. This movement has no other cause than the one indicated in our preceding advices. Since the fete of Paques we have fallen into the most absolute calmness, the demand is nothing, the consumption in the interior operates against any enhancement, and purchases are refused; besides, we have no confidence in the maintenance of actual prices, which will fall ere long if we receive simultaneous supplies. We do not think that it will go higher, altho' cotton may remain stationary until the end of this month. With these prospects we deem it prudent to keep within the limits we have prescribed to you, and not to make the slightest change.

Georgia, expected by the first arrival from Charleston, has been sold at 130f. quality as it may be, but now it would sell deliverable in May at 125f.

The arrivals for the last month have been 7600 bales, the sales 19,832; the present stock on hand, which we believe we have computed with exactitude presents a total of 12532 bales.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED:

Ship Cambridge, Gardiner, Quebec, S Thompson
Barque Pomone, Nason, Havre, L H Gale
Brig Gen Topite, Fabrigues, St Jago de Cuba, Hagan, Niven & co
Brig Durange, Shannon, Apalachicola, E W Gregory

ARRIVED,

Towboat Lion, Hubble, from 8 W Pass, with ships Granada and Ernest & Gustave. Reports one Spanish schr off the bar. Passed the Post Boy at Poverty Point, aground with ship Bolivar.

Towboat Post Boy, Anibal; towed to sea ship Ed Bennaffe, brigs Tydeside and Maria, and schr Express. Brought up ship Bolivar and schr Two Brothers. Reports nothing new.

Ship Bolivar, Childs, from Havre, (5th April) to A Quertier & Boutin; cargo mdze, wine etc to A Quertier & Boutin; J Leblanc; J Chalaron; J W Zacharie & co; F Gillet & co; D F Burthe; P W Lohmann; Borderes Brothers; F Verrier; H C Gildemeester; Lizardi freres; F Frey & co; Dr Formento; Thomas; R Gorrant, Didion & Benoit; Duconge; Fk Perret & Gally; C Redon; P Jaquet, B Lacoste; B Juetier; J & J Darramo; E Johns & co; Senecal; J B Dejardines; F Bosquet and E L Bernard; 180 passengers.

Ship Ernest & Gustave, Laun, from Bremen 1st april, to Hermann & co, cargo assorted merchandize to F Frey & co J A Merle & co; Hermann & co; 130 passengers. Memoranda, april 6th spoke off the Lizards, ship Olbers, Exter from Bremen, for this port, with 380 passengers.

Ship Majestic, Maxwell, 70 days from Liverpool; cargo 856 kegs salt to the master. Memoranda May 26th spoke, in lat 27 6; long 87 50 ship Yazoo, 6 days hence for Havre all well.

Ship Grenada, Wright, from Liverpool, via Mobile, in ballast.

Schr Two Brothers, Harper, from Tampico, 8 days, to B Booth & co; cargo $30,000 to sundries, fustic to V David. Passengers, col Jose Auzena, H S Walley, A Edmanar, Zirmemin, T A Watson, A Fransenbie, P Faxa, B Dicker.

Schr Martha, Everett, from Galveston; cargo, cotton, hides etc to J W Breedlove & co W L Robeson & co; the master and order.

Steamer Chieftain, Joley, from Lafourche Interior; cargo 31 hhds sugar, 26 bls molasses J Linton; 23 do do 9 bales cotton, Wilkinson MacNeill & co; 56 hhds sugar Brander & McKenna; 4 do do W Bogart; 10 do do Harrison Brown & co; 6 do do Peyrou, Rivarde & co; 2 horses T Nichols; 17 bales moss T W Allison; 19 bbls molasses F Isley; 2 hhds sugar, 3 bbls do, 3 bls molasses, 1 horse owners on board. Passengers, Mad Conaud, daughter and servant, Messrs Reals, H W Miller, W Davidson, R Grisham, Grinage, Dr Scuddy and servant, Mr Scuddy, Foley, C Jumonville, F Gaienne, R Brand, E Eben, T W Adison, P Comater, F Huntington, Gondron, Boudreaux, Langodorff, Mad Roman and daughter; 9 way and 6 on deck.

LINSEED OIL—32 bb's landing from steam boat Kentuckian and for sale by
june 3 TOURNE & BECKWITH.

FLOUR—39 bbls superfine flour, landing from steam boat Kentuckian and for sale by
TOURNE & BECKWITH.

N B The above flour is in superior order, the bbls having been kiln dried. june 3

NOTICE.

A MEETING of all the Journeyman Printers at present in the city, both French and English, is earnestly requested to take place at John F. Barnes' Coffee House, Levee street, on Saturday next, 7th inst., at 7 o'clock precisely, for the purpose of forming a Typographical Society and adopting such other measures as the rights and interests of the body so imperiously demand.

A punctual attendance is particularly desired, as a crisis has arrived requiring the prompt and decisive action of the craft. june 3

COURT OF PROBATES—Whereas Thomas Ballen has petitioned the Court for letters of curatorship on the vacant estate of the late Joseph G Elliott deceased intestate. Notice is hereby given, to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted. By order of the Court.

june 3 W F C DUPLESSIS, Reg.

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Succession of Elizabeth Percy, deceased widow of Antoine Maxens.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons be ein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by L. T. Chalon, dative testamentary executor, should not be homologated and approved, the funds distributed in accordance therewith, and the said dative testamentary executor discharged from all further trust and liability in the premises.

By order of the Court. W F C DUPLESSIS, reg.

PARISH OF ORLEANS,

COURT OF PROBATES.—Sale by the Register of Wills.—On Saturday 14th day of June, at 10 o'clock, A M, will be exposed for sale at auction in Casa Calve street, faubourg Marigny,

The moveables and whereeffects belonging to the succession of the late Gabriel Augier, deceased.

Terms of sale, cash.

By order of the Court. W F C DUPLESSIS,
june 3 Reg. of Wills.

NOTICE—All persons having claims against the succession of the late Thomas Tambourin dit Lincoln 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 BRUNETTE,
may 31 Testamentary executor & universal legatee.

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

GUSTAVE LEGARDEUR, *Notary Public*, has removed his office to the store room lately occupied by Messrs Binoche brothers, at the corner of Royal and St. Louis streets. may 26—6t

THE creditors of the late Domingo de Arriola, deceased, are invited to present their accounts to the undersigned at his office, corner of Conde & Dumaine streets, in order to establish a tableau of repartition.

may 29 B BEAUREGARD, Curator.

REMOVAL.

DR. DOORNICK, Bienville, between Bourbon and Royal streets, next door to Mr Christy. may 29

HORSES.

A COUPLE of fine saddle horses for sale by
TOURNE & BECKWITH,
may 29 No 28 & 29 New Levee st.

TO SUGAR PLANTERS.

ANCIENT method of building the sugar equipage in Louisiana, improved by N N Destrehan, consisting of a pamphlet with a cut representing the various parts of the equipage, printed and for sale by
may 24 GASTON BRUSLE.

NOTICE—Persons having claims against the succession of late Juan Rodriguez, Attorney at Law, are invited to apply to the subscriber, Dauphine street, No. 333. [may 20] FERNANDO LEMOS.

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 12th 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.

CUCULLU, LAPEYRE, & Co, offer for sale,
194 bags fine green coffee, landing from brig Aurora;
36 casks wine, St. Julien, 1st quality;
[illegible] do Haut Brion do;
3 do Chateau La Rose;
4 do Braine Mouton;
3 do Lafitte superior;
7 double baizes do do
9 do do La Rose;
12 do do genuine curacoa;
12 pipes superior paganac brandy;
300,000 Spanish segars, of all descriptions.
may 27 [illegible]

BOOK-KEEPING [illegible]

[illegible] Apply to
may 24 [illegible]

FOR LOUISVILLE & CINCINNATI.

The light draft steam boat CARROLLTON, W. A. Woods master is now disbarging 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 usually takes) in order that she may be thus 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,
may 19 No 28 and 29 New Levee st.

FOR LOUISVILLE & CINCINNATI.—The fine 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 Camp st.

FOR HAVRE.

For Havre—Passage only.—The well known ship Bolivar, A C Childe, master, will sail for the above port on the 19th inst. and can accommodate a few passengers. For passage apply to the captain on board or to A. QUERTIER & BOUTIN.
june 3

FOR TAMPICO.

(To sail on Tuesday next 3d inst positively.)

The well known fast sailing schr MARY & FRANCES, C P Johnston master, will leave for the above port. For passage having excellent accomodations, apply to the captain on board or to
E J FORSTALL & CO
june 3 Royal st No 153.

FOR HAVANA.

The fast sailing brig MANUELITA Po ben master, copper bottomed and copper fastened, will sail on the 6th instant. For passage only, having good accomodations, apply on board, opposite the Blue Stores or to
june 3 MIGUEL DEL ACERO FERNANDEZ

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 23 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 leave for the above port on the 6th June. For passage, apply to the captain on board opposite Jefferson street, or to
may 23 J MAGER.

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
may 27 GARCIA, BUYO & CO.

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 accomodations apply to HARRISON, BROWN & Co
may 21 117, Royal st.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

The fast sailing schooner ELIZABETH, burthen 80 tons, having been compleatly repaired, is ready to take freight for one port of the West Indies. Apply to
may 21 GOULE & LAMBERT.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

The superior fast sailing ship GLOUCESTER, capt Lane, burthen 1300 bales cotton, will be ready to land immediately, apply to
WM. G. HEWES & CO.
may 20 No 66 Camp st.

FOR HAVRE.

The fine new bark POMONA Nason master, will have an immediate dispatch for the above port. For freight or passage, having fine accommodation