THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY, BY
JEROME BAYON,
STATE PRINTER,
"THE MORNING, APRIL 2, 1833.

WE FOR GOVERNOR:

J. B. DAWSON.

The following gentlemen have been appointed by the governor commissioners for receiving subscriptions to the Commercial bank.

WILLIAM G. REWES,
RICHARD O. PRITCHARD,
CHARLES GENOIS,
WILLIAM M. BEAL,
JOSEPH BAILY.

Yesterday's mail brings New York dates of the 19th, Philadelphia and Baltimore of the 19th, Washington of the 20th, and Charleston of the 22d March. There is nothing of importance in the domestic department, save the adjournment of the nullifying convention. They have issued an ordinance, declaring the enforcement bill to be against the spirit and warranty of the constitution. The oath of allegiance, with its obligations, is left for the action of the legislature, under the constitutional enactment, we presume. This nullification of the collection law is a fine bubble, fulminous, a harmless burst of vaunting on the part of Hamilton, Hayne, and consorts. The law was to have action only in the contingency of the collection of imports, based upon the tariff, being hampered or resisted by the commissioners; but the people of South Carolina have given their assent to the bill, and, therefore, may be supposed to contemplate no resistance; and if no resistance is threatened or offered, the force bill will continue to lie a magical substance.

Later from England.—By sundry vessels at New York and Charleston, we have dates from London and Liverpool up to the 5th of February. The intelligence, though not important, is not destitute of interest; it will be perused with pleasure, especially after the period which has elapsed without news from that country.

The more immediately interesting information, which we notice, is that which bears on the British Islands, and the affairs of Turkey. The troops of the Soldan have been defeated by the pacha of Egypt, in the gorges of the mountains of Caramania. Rotschid pacha, grand vizier of the sultan, has been made a prisoner; the troops, some forty thousand in number, have been dispersed over Asia Minor, and the usurped throne of Constantinople is, by this defeat, laid open to the grasp of Ibrahim.

The Belgian and Dutch affairs remain in statu quo ante the taking of the citadel. The king of Holland has declared a sub of blocus against the French, English, and Belgian vessels. The detention of ships and crews, belonging to those nations is rigorously enforced. The negotiations at London have been discontinued until the release of the vessels and prisoners shall have been effected.

While from various statements, from the great manufacturing districts in England, it appears that every branch of trade is thriving, and the prospects are brightening to the view, the records from Ireland are of the most melancholy nature. Every account, that reaches us from that devoted land, is a tale of grinding oppression and gathering ills. Midnight associations, illegal administrations of oath, nightwalkers, white feet and black feet, the stain of blood, expropriation of peaceful individuals, murders of whole families, such are the deeper features of a revolting picture.

In France, vague rumours of changes in the ministry are mentioned, though in an irresponsible manner. When, ever the editors of the Paris papers are at a loss, they make a change in the ministry. The solemnities of the 21st of January, which since the restoration, had been kept as a mourning day, on account of the decapitation of the XVIth Lewis, have been erased from the calendar, by a law of the chamber of deputies.

Suicide.—On Saturday morning, says a New York paper of the 18th ult. the coroner was called to view the body of B. Rose, who was found in the house No. 82 Varick st. with the jugular vein on the left side of the neck, severed by a razor, which was tightly grasped in his right hand. Rose was a native of France, by trade a piano-forte maker, and worked in the upper part of the house above mentioned. He had appeared much depressed in spirits several days previous to Saturday, supposed in consequence of some recent pecuniary losses. It is not known that he has relatives in New Orleans.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

NEW-YORK, March 18.

The packet-ship Caledonia, Captain Graham, has arrived, having sailed from Liverpool, on the 5th February. Our news schooner Eclipse, (says the Courier and Enquirer,) reached town yesterday afternoon with the papers brought by her, the latest of which are from London of the 4th February, and from Liverpool of the 5th.

We learn by this arrival the entire defeat of the Turkish army under the Grand Vizier, by the Egyptian forces commanded by the son of the Pacha. This event appears to have excited great interest in the capitals of the chief European powers. The destruction of the power of the Grand Signior was seriously apprehended. Russia is said, was hastening to his succor, but demanded as the price of her intervention, the cession of the entire principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia. To this project of aggrandizement on the part of Emperor Nicholas, England, France, and Austria, have, it is asserted, expressed their decided dissent, and that a French fleet, under the command of Admiral Roussin, would be immediately dispatched to the Bosphorus, the Admiral being instructed to act as negotiator, or to assume a more warlike character, as circumstances might render expedient. Some accounts say an English fleet would be sent on a similar errand—all agree, that England and France are acting on this occasion with perfect conformity of views; indeed, judging from the line of policy hitherto adopted by the two governments, this should seem to be very probable. Important changes in the relative position of the different European Sovereigns, it has hitherto been their object to prevent, and the interest of both would require that the power of the Mussulmen should be divided rather than centre in the hands of Mahmet Ali. Nor is it probable that Austria would silently permit this large addition to the Russian territory on her immediate frontier, nor, perhaps, that she would feel apprehensive that it would add any positive strength to that now possessed by the Czar. Great might well be doubted who her is already wide extended dominions, half peopled as they are, and poor as he is impecuniary resources, any extension of territory would be accompanied by an accession of power, but because it would show him actuated by a sensitive ambition that it is politic to restrain. After all, it is a matter of doubt whether Nicholas has really acquired from the Porte any sacrifice—there is no authentic document been published as yet to show it—he may interfere between the Sultan and his [illegible], with the same views simply as England and France.

The accounts from Holland show indications of a desire on the part of the Dutch people, that the question with Belgium should be immediately settled. The Handelsblad of Amsterdam, an influential and well edited paper, expresses a very decided opinion on this subject, and it is confirmed by our private advices from the Hague, for which we regret it is not in our power to find space to-day.

We have endeavored to ascertain if the hopes which our last advices held out of a speedy termination of the war in Portugal, under the mediation of England and France, were confirmed, but the accounts on this head are entirely contradictory. Some say that Lord Hervey's mission to Lisbon has entirely failed—others, the reverse, and that the two brothers will quit the kingdom, leaving it with a regency under Donna Maria.—Some accounts say too, that Sir Stratford Canning's embassy to Madrid for the purpose of inducing the Spanish Government to give their assent and support to such an arrangement had been successful, which others deny.

We must therefore, wait further information; meantime an entire change has taken place in Don Pedro's counsellors, the Marquis Palmella having been compelled to quit the confidential situation he filled near the person of that sovereign. The reason assigned is, that in his late mission to France and England, he transcended his instructions; if this be the true reason, it is another thing. No military movement of any consequence had taken place at Oporto.

It is said that the Emperor Nicholas had refused to receive Marshal Maison as Ambassador from Louis Philip, in consequence of the Marshal having, while Minister at Vienna, declined assisting at a fete given there in honor of the Emperor Nicholas; that he had also refused to receive Sir Stratford Canning as Ambassador from England, for which official no reason is given, nor can we imagine any. The Royalist parties in Paris appear to be still very active. The health of the Duchess de Berri, who had been for some time seriously indisposed, was dangerously ill. Her illness is attributed by every bodyhere to a cause which shall be nameless, and bordering on the unskillfulness of a surgeon who has attended her. Two experienced medical men, Messrs. Dubois and Auvity, have been subpoenaed by the Government to Blayne. Those two gentlemen are more particularly known in France as professing what is called here legal medicine—that is, offering evidence in criminal courts in cases of death from a violent or apparently unaccountable cause.

Ireland continues in a deplorable condition, the jails being crowded with prisoners in many counties, and the populace preventing the attendance of juries at the Assizes. In fact, it is stated that the criminal laws are no longer enforced in Kilkenny and several other counties—so completely has anarchy obtained the sway, and struck with terror the friends of good order.

The Mozart, arrived at Liverpoo. from New Orleans Jan. 30, fell in with the schr. Cygnet of Bath, for N. Orleans, and took from her Wm. Green, seaman, and James Anderson, ditto. They inform, that the Cygnet sprung a leak on the 16, [illegible] 20th, John [illegible] swept overboard, and on the 23d, William [illegible] the same. On the 27th, Wm. Warden, the [illegible] died. Tunnions survived only one day. The two saved, lived upon apples and potatoes 14 days, and were insane several days after their rescue.

Myer's Mercantile Advertiser of Feb. 4, says, that the following are the details of the new system about to be introduced into the sugar trade. The cane juice about to be imported into Great Britain, goes through the process to that point which will prevent fermentation on the voyage; it has been contracted for at 15s. per cwt. deliverable in England, the sugar paying freight, insurance and all other charges. Lord Auckland, the President of the Board of Trade, has authorized the importer a duty of 12 per cent; of course the latter will be liable to alteration according to circumstances; it will then be laid down on the wharf at the rate of 32s. per cwt. and it is calculated that one half the weight will be sugar.

It was reported that Lord Melbourne was to go to Ireland as Lord Lieutenant, in the place of Marquis Anglesea, who will to return.

The weekly report of the cholera in Ireland, issued in Dublin for the week ending 12th Jan. is as follows: New cases, 858; deaths 243; recoveries, 312.

The British Consols, Feb. 4, were 88 3-8, and very little fluctuation in other stocks.

The imports of cotton at Liverpool, for the week ending Feb. 1, 20,113 bales, including 13,121 from America. The sales for the same period were 11,800 bales. Principal demand was for cottons worth 7 1-8d. Other qualities dull.

STATE OF IRELAND.

The search for arms, and the midnight marches in the counties of Louth and Kilkenney, are going on with the same reckless determination on the part of the unfortunate peasantry. In the former county they call themselves ribbandmen, and seem intent on more serious and extensive work than their brethren in Kilkenny are occupied with.—When they enter houses their principal business is to obtain arms; but the Kilkenny "Regulators," as the Whitefeet sometimes call themselves, are also employed in dictating terms to landlord, tenant, employer and laborer. The nightly assemblies in the county of Louth are composed of multitudes, notwithstanding the inclement season of the year.

On Sunday night last, a body estimated at upwards of one thousand, congregated at Tullyeskar Hill. On their way to the place of meeting, they continued passing thro' the village of Ballamakenney from nightfall till one o'clock in the morning. No outrage whatever was committed on persons or property by them; either going or returning in the morning; but the fishermen of the village of Clogher, have been threatened with a visit, in which their houses, boats and nets will be burned, if they continue to refuse to join the Ribandmen. The villagers of Tarmonfeckin, who neglected to attend their nightly meetings, were visited on Saturday night last by a large party, who broke their windows.

In the county of Kilkenny the list of outrages continues undiminished, by presence of increased constabulary force, or the approach of cavalry. Details of attacks on 19 houses are given between the 7th and 13th inst. in various parts of the country. In these visits, the Whitefeet severely beat and wounded three of the inmates; who had two cows and a horse, and burned some stacks of wheat and out offices. Some wheat and bread were also carried off from a mill and a bakery. On Thursday night between 2 and 300 men assembled in a field near the village of Paulstown, and spent some hours in military manoeuvres, without committing any actual mischief.

In the county of Cork, on Thursday night, four cows were houghed, and sheep killed and carried off; 100 police have within these three days been added to the constabulary force.

A threatening notice was attached to the latch of the door of a man named Magill, in the employment of Wm. Bolton, esq. justice of the peace, to the following effect:—"I take occasion to forbid Mich Magill, for you throw the people getting men and horses of Capt. Bolton, and if he does, let him be prepared for death. I do not find the great complisment they are under to him—a man that does not allow a little time to sit a bit, had he stood a friend to his country as a gentleman would, he might be pardoned—but to join a tory to persecute the people. I forbid Magill, again and again, to have nothing to do with that business." The notice then proceeds to menace Magill, with the usual penalties attached to Rockite legislation.

Blackade of the Scheldt.—The following intelligence being of great importance, I hasten to communicate it to you. It arrived this evening to the government in a despatch from general Buzen, the governor of Antwerp, and bears date of this day at noon:—"I have this moment been informed that orders from the Dutch government have been received by the commandant of the Dutch fleet in the Scheldt, to the effect that he is to allow vessels of all nations to come up and go down the river, excepting those bearing the British, French and Belgian flags." It is said also that no conditions whatever are annexed to this permission, therefore, the merchantmen from all nations, with the aforesaid exceptions, may come to Antwerp as before the siege of the citadel. It will depend on the British and French governments to obtain the same rights for their ships. Why the Dutch king should have made this invidious distinction requires explanation. The British and French merchantmen came to and sailed from Antwerp even to the middle of the month of November, while the combined fleet was off Holland. The "counter" treaty proposed by the king of Holland is now semi-officially stated to have arrived here. It is of the nature stated in the letter of Tuesday evening.—*Times.*

We copy the following from the Morning Herald:—"We learn by the accounts from Paris that the chamber of commerce, on Monday week, was occupied in examining the project of a law upon sugars. Many merchants and refiners had been summoned by them, and after a long discussion, the chamber had deputated several of its members to be the organ of communication with the commission of the chamber of deputies. They were to be heard on Wednesday. It was understood they recommended a reduction of the duties upon colonial sugars—of a very great reduction upon foreign sugars—of a change in the classification of sugars, which would be divided into white and brown sugars, and the suppression of the denomination of *terre.*"

The London New Price Current, says:—The port of Bremen is said to have enjoyed a very extensive trade last year. The number of merchantmen from different parts of the world, was 1,116, of which there were 121 from the United States, 60 from the West Indies, 120 from Great Britain, and 56 from France. The value of goods imported was $13,313,128. No place in Europe has such a trade in tobacco, as Bremen. That imported last year amounted to the enormous quantity of 21,234,598 lbs; the same may be said of South Sea [illegible] oil, of which 39,500 tons were imported last year. The cotton imported was about 14,000,000 lbs, of rice 29,000,000; of wine 30,000 hhds.

Trade.—The accounts from all quarters of the state of business are of the most cheering nature. The season when a revolution in commercial affairs was to be expected, has accordingly arrived; yet a fresh tone of vigor seems to animate every pulse of our manufacturing and commercial activity, and a general opinion prevails, that the prospects in that respect are brighter than they have been for several years.

Rotterdam, Jan. 30.—The law for abolishing the solemn obsequies of the 21st January, was passed yesterday evening by the chamber of peers; with an addition which declares that the days on which Louis XVI perished, shall be "sad and forever to be deplored." When this bill was assembled, Mr. Barthe, minister of justice, pledged himself that the deputies would be satisfied; but doubts on that point exist. The subject of the court—prorogation and evasion—will, however, have been settled, long before the 21st of January, and we shall have time to pass the bill—ere the peers can have finally adopted—and before the king can have given his assent. It is scarcely possible of maintenance, or how long will it be capable of supporting those who resort to it? The whole affair is a forced holyday in question, are laughed at by the Cour Royale.

[illegible] yesterday, that Monday next, the 21st of January, shall continue to be observed in that court as a close holyday.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO THE WEST INDIES.

We copy the following article, from the London Globe, of the 30th January:

The West India interest were thrown into considerable alarm yesterday, by a report, that it was the intention of Ministers to introduce a bill into the new Parliament for the immediate emancipation of the slaves in the West Indies. It was stated, that the purport of the bill was, to limit the exist nce of slavery in the colonies to three years, and that it was not the intention of the government to offer any compensation to the plunderers of proprietors.

In consequence of these rumors, a deputation of gentlemen connected with the West Indies, waited upon Lord Grey, and had an audience of the noble Earl at the Treasury yesterday afternoon. They requested to be informed whether it was true, that it was the intention of the government to emancipate the slave population. The answer, we understand, was in the affirmative; and that a bill for that purpose would, on a [illegible] day, be submitted to the consideration of the new Parliament. It was also intimated, that three years would be the period fixed for the extinction of slavery—that the emancipation of the negroes would be unconditional, and that no compensation, except under special circumstances, would be allowed.

Sir Alexander Grant, who headed the deputation, inquired of the noble Premier whether it was the intension of Ministers to announce this important measure in the speech from throne at the opening of the session? Lord Grey replied, that the measure had been formally decided upon, but that he could not, without departing from the rules of courtesy, give any intimation of the sentiments which his Majesty would communicate in his address to both houses of Parliament.

Upon it being represented to the noble Earl, the probable consequence which might ensue in the colonies in case those measures were prematurely announced, his Lordship intimated that the government were prepared to meet the exigencies, and that an imposing force, consisting of 25,000 men, would forthwith be sent to the West Indies.

This is said to be the purport of the conversation which took place, after which the deputation withdrew, and communicated the result to their friends in the city. We beg it to be understood that we make these statements upon the rumors which were generally circulated in the city yesterday among the West Indian circles.

The afternoon the business of the colonial market has been suspended by the announcement that his Majesty's ministers have made slavery a cabinet question; report adds that slavery will be abolished in three years, and that no compensation. This announcement has occasioned great agitation, and most of the West India planters have withdrawn their sugars from sale, to wait the issue of this great event.

[The West India deputation had a conference with Lord Goderich on the 24 ult.]

NEW-YORK, March 13, 1833.

About 4 weeks since, a well dressed, good looking lad of about 17 years of age, presented himself at the counter of the United States Branch Bank in the city, with a letter purporting to be written by the Rev. Gardner Spring of the Presbyterian Church, directed to the Cashier, in which were enclosed two checks, purporting to be signed by S. & M. Allen, one for one thousand dollars, the other for five thousand dollars; with a polite request that the cashier would send him the money. The Messrs. Allen being Treasurers of the Missionary Fund, the Cashier instantly paid the checks, supposing the affair related to some object connected with the missionary business, and wrote a note to Dr. Spring, expressing his pleasure of paying the checks according to his request, &c.

The boy disappeared with the booty, and nothing farther was thought of the transaction until last Thursday, when the Messrs. Allens received a note from the Bank, stating that their account had been overdrawn. Mr. Allen quickly appeared at the Bank, and stated that some error must have occurred, as he had then a balance according to his account, of more than $6,000 in Bank. The checks were produced, when the forgery was discovered. I believe no clue has yet been had of the offender.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Commercial.

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 2.

We have had but a limited inquiry for cotton this week, but there is no alteration in prices, and the quantity offering is moderate. The sales comprise 100 Sea Island at 12 to 14½d with 10 stained at 7d, 5136 Boweds, 6¾ to 9d; 2880 Orleans, 6¾ to 9d; 1140 Alabama, 6¾ to 7½d—making a total, including other descriptions, of 11,930 bales, of which 1000 American are on speculation. Tobacco in good demand; about 220 hhds. Virginia stemmed taken by the trade and speculators.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 24, 1833.

The business in cotton last week, though not so large as that of the week previous, was considerable; the sales of all sorts amounting to about 21,800 bales; 90 sea islands 11½ a 14d; 20 stained 7 a 8; 5340 upland 6¾ a 7½; 3900 Orleans 6¾ a 8½; 2210 Tennessee, &c 6¾ a 7½. The chief sales in Upland and Mobile were from 7 to 7½; in Orleans from 7 to 7½; and in Tennessee from 6¾ to 8½. The market for short stapled American cotton was heavy throughout; of that description offered for sale was abundant, and concessions were made to the purchasers. It is more to be wondered at as a great fire which happened on the night of the 14th inst. destroyed, among other property about 10,000 bales of cotton, one half of which was American. This circumstance alone might have checked this great desire to press sales, but no effect of the kind was produced by it.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS, Jan. 21.

Cotton.—The demand has continued brisk throughout the week, but the quantity offered having been more than equal to the wants of the trade, the prices of American descriptions are barely supported, whilst those of all other kinds fully maintain the previous quotations. 3000 Surat have been taken on speculation. The sales amount to 217-30 bales as follows:—90 Sea Island at 11½d to 14d; 20 stained 8d; 5340 Bowed Georgia 6¾d to 7½; 2210 Mobile and Alabama 6¾d to 7½d; 3910 N Orleans 6¾d to 8½; 1650 Pernambuco and Ceara 8¾d to 7d; 1010 Bahia and Maceio 7½d to 8½; 840 Maranham 8¾d to 9½d; 120 Demerara, &c 10½d; 640 Egyptian 8¼ to 9½; 60 Barbadoes 7½d; 90 common West India, &c 7d to 7½d; 400 Carthagena 6d; 10 Smyrna 7d and 5400 Surat at 4½d to 6d per lb. The imports are 11,938 bags.

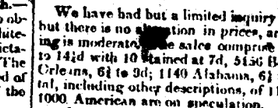
LIVERPOOL, Jan. 23.

Cotton.—The sales of Monday were 4000, yesterday 1000, and to-day 3 to 4000 bags and in consequence of this demand and the wind being against arrivals, prices which declined 1 last week have again recovered that depression; and at this price holders offer freely what cotton they have, but whatever description the stock is reduced so very low as to render purchases rather difficult.

NEW YORK MARKETS, March 16.

Cotton.—There has been a pretty fair demand for this article since our review of the 9th inst. The transactions amount to about 2100 bales, consisting of 1200 Uplands at 10 a 11¼ and 12 cts; 700 Floridas and Alabamas at 10¼ a 12 and 12½ cts; and 200 New Orleans at 11 a 13½ cts. The rates of last week have been well sustained, and in many cases fine parcels have been sold at an advance. Imports of the week—4456 bales.

Sugar.—Holders of Sugar continue firm; the supply small for the period of the year. Several lots of P. Rico brown Havana at 8 cents; 95 boxes white of low quality at 9½. A small lot of very fine white at 11½. A cargo of Manilla in bags, is said to have been sold at 7½ cts.



(*By authority.*)

AN ACT

To amend the act entitled "An act to establish the College of Franklin in the Parish of St. Landry.

SECT. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That hereafter seven of the trustees of said college shall form a quorum to do any kind of business; that meetings shall be called at the requisition of any three of the trustees, either by the president or by the Secretary; and in case of the absence, death or resignation of both these officers, then the meeting shall be called by three of the trustees only.

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

APPROVED, March 21st, 1833.
(Signed) A. B. ROMAN,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

AN ACT

Relative to the Ferry between Bayou Lafourche and Attakapas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That from and after the 21st of January eighteen hundred and thirty five, the Police Jury of the Parish of Assumption shall be vested with the power to grant the right of keeping a ferry between Bayou Lafourche in said parish and Attakapas.

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

Approved March 8th, 1833.
A. B. ROMAN,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE—FIRST SESSION

JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.

FRIDAY, March 29, 1833.

The senate met agreeably to adjournment.

Members present—Messrs. Charles Derbigny, president, Beauvais, Burthe, Chretien, Dupre, Hiriart, Lacoste, Moore, Nicholas, Prudhomme, Sloane, Teaney and Thomas.

The following bill, rejected by the senate, was taken to the house:

An act to fix the compensation to be paid to the assessors of all the parishes of the state of Louisiana and for other purposes.

Mr. Burthe, of the committee of enrollment, informed the senate that he had delivered to the governor, the bill entitled An act relative to lotteries:

And reported as duly enrolled, the following bill, signed by the speaker of the house, entitled An act supplementary to the act, entitled "An act to appoint weighers of cotton and hay in and for the city and parish of New Orleans, approved 24th March, 1829." The president signed it.

And an act entitled "An act to incorporate the commercial bank of New Orleans."

On motion of Mr. Nicholas, the senate took up the bill, entitled An act granting to the police jury of the parish of Ascension, the lot of ground, together with buildings erected thereon, by the state, situated in the town of Donaldsonville, and known by the name of state house.

This bill was amended, and the senate having dispensed with their rules, it underwent its third reading, was adopted and taken to the house.

On motion of Mr. Thomas, the senate took up the Resolution, relative to the sale of two squares, situated in the city of New Orleans.

The rules being dispensed with, this resolution underwent its third reading, was adopted and taken to the house.

On motion of Mr. Lacoste, the senate took up the bill, entitled An act to define more clearly, the organization, authority and duties of police juries; approved, 20th March, 1819—approved, 18th March, 1830.

The rules being dispensed with, the bill underwent its third reading, was adopted and taken to the house.

On motion of Mr. Burthe, the senate took up the bill, entitled An act to incorporate the Roman catholic church in the parish of St. Mary.

The rules being dispensed with, this bill underwent its third reading; was adopted and taken to the house.

On motion of Mr. Moore, the senate took up the bill, entitled "An act to repeal all laws granting gaming licenses to the French and American theatres, for a sum less than that paid by other gaming houses."

The yeas and nays were called for on the adoption of this bill, and the result was as follows:

In favor of the adoption—Messrs. Moore, Nicholas, Sloane, and Tenney—4 votes.

Against the adoption—Messrs. Beauvais, Burthe, Hiriart, Lacoste, and Prudhomme—5 votes.

Mr. Lacoste asked for, and obtained leave to introduce the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That Emile Wiltz be authorized to draw his per diem, from the commencement of the session, to the day of his appointment.

Mr. Burthe, of the committee of enrollment, reported as duly enrolled the following bills:

"An act to amend the act, entitled An act to abolish the office of clerk in the parishes of St Bernard and Plaquemine, and for other purposes," approved March 1, 1820; "An act authorizing the city council to increase the salary of the mayor of the city of New Orleans;" "An act for the relief of the firm of Hyde & Goodrich;" "An act to renew certain pensions;" "An act to repeal an act, entitled An act to organize the supreme court of the state of Louisiana, and to establish courts of inferior jurisdiction; to repeal the act explanatory of the same; to withdraw from clerks of courts the privilege of issuing injunctions, and for other purposes;" "An act to incorporate the bayou Boeuf and Red river navigation company;" "An act to incorporate the Louisiana agricultural society;" "An act supplementary to the several acts, relative to roads and levees," and "An act to incorporate the commercial bank of New Orleans.

The concurrence of the senate was requested in the act, entitled "An act to incorporate a Roman Catholic congregation in the parish of St. Mary."

The senate was informed that the house had concurred in the act, entitled "An act to improve the navigation of the lake Bestineau and bayou Dorcher;" and in the "Resolution relative to the business of the two houses after Saturday next."

Mr. Pitot, clerk of the house of representatives, informed the senate, of the concurrence of the house in the amendments made by the senate, to the bill entitled "An act supplementary to the several acts relative to public education;" to the bill entitled "An act granting to the police jury of the parish of Ascension, the lot of ground, together with the buildings erected thereon by the state, in the town of Donaldsonville, known by the name of state house." And that the house insisted on the rejection of the proviso to the 10th section of the "Act to incorporate the town of Lafayette," and had, therefore, appointed a committee of conference. Committee of the house—Messrs. Canouge, Bouligny, and Porter.

The senate concurred in the appointment of a committee of conference; and Messrs. Beauvais and Tenney were appointed.

The committee of conference reported the following proviso:

Provided, however, that all real and personal property within the limits of the corporation, remain as heretofore, subject to the state and parish taxes.

On motion, the proviso was adopted.

Mr. Pitot, clerk of the house of representatives, informed the senate that the house had adopted the report of the committee of conference appointed on the proviso of the tenth section of the act, entitled "An act to incorporate the town of Lafayette;" and that the concurrence of the senate was requested in the bill, entitled "An act for the relief of Marianne Estelle Fremental."

Mr. V. Degruys, private secretary to the governor, delivered a written message.

The senate sat with closed doors on executive business. After the doors were opened, the senate adjourned to-morrow, 10 o'clock, A. M.

SATURDAY, March 30, 1833.

The senate met agreeably to adjournment.

Members present—Messrs. Charles Derbigny, president, Beauvais, Burthe, Chretien, Dupré, Hiriart, Lacoste, Moore, Nicholas, Prudhomme, Sloane, Teaney and Thomas.

Bills taken to the house.

An act to incorporate a Roman Catholic church in the parish of St. Mary.

An act supplementary to the several acts to authorize the construction of a penitentiary, and for other purposes.

Mr. Burthe, of the committee of enrollment, reported as duly enrolled, the following bills.

An act for the relief of the assessors of the parish of Livingston, and for other purposes; this bill was taken to the house.

An act supplementary to the act, granting certain privileges to the steam ferry company of New Orleans.

On motion of Mr. Burthe, the senate took up the bill entitled,

An act to provide for the security of the public arsenal at New Orleans.

The bill was amended, and the rules being dispensed with, it underwent its third reading, was adopted and taken to the house.

Mr. Burthe, of the committee of enrollment, informed the senate that he had delivered to the governor, the following bills:

An act to incorporate the Louisiana agricultural society.

An act to incorporate the Commercial bank of New Orleans.

Mr. Sloane requested and obtained leave to introduce the following resolution, which was adopted and taken to the house.

Resolved, that the sergeant at arms of the house be requested to remove the bar recently established in front of the state house.

Mr. Burthe, of the committee of enrollment, informed the senate that he had delivered to the governor, the following enrolled bills.

An act for the relief of the assessors of the parish of Livingston, and for other purposes.

An act to incorporate the Louisiana academy at Montpelier, and make an appropriation in favor of said academy, and of the college of Alexandria.

An act supplementary to the act granting certain privileges to the steam ferry company of New Orleans.

On motion of Mr. Moore, the senate took up the resolution relative to collecting the taxes due the state on certain portions of land.

It was amended, rules dispensed with and taken to the house.

Mr. Burthe, of the committee of enrollment, reported as duly enrolled, the following bill;

An act to improve the navigation of lake Bestineau and of ba you Dorcheat.

On motion of Mr. Lacoste, the senate took up the bill entitled,

An act for the relief of Marianne Estelle Fremental.

On motion of Mr. Thomas, the senate took up the Resolution, relative to the sale of two squares, situated in the city of New Orleans.

The rules being dispensed with, this bill underwent its third reading and was adopted.

Mr. V. Degruys, private secretary of the governor, delivered two written messages, and informed the senate that the governor had approved and signed the following bill.

An act to incorporate the Louisiana agricultural society.

Messages from the house by Mr. Pitot their clerk.

The senate was informed that the speaker had signed the following enrolled bills.

An act for the relief of the assessors of the parish of Livingston, and for other purposes; the president signed it.

An act for the relief of captain Hudry, and others.

An act to incorporate the steam tow boat company of Louisiana.

An act granting certain privileges to the steam ferry company of New Orleans;

An act granting to the police jury of the parish of Ascension, the lot of ground, and the buildings erected thereon by the state, in the town of Donaldsonville, and known under the name of state house.

An act relative to the revenue of the state;

An act for the relief of P. Barry and Thomas J. Lawler;

A resolution relative to the sale of two lots situated in the city of New Orleans.

The foregoing resolutions and bills, having been reported as duly enrolled, by the committee of enrolment, the president signed them, and they were taken to the house.

An act to incorporate the Montpelier academy, and make an appropriation in favour of said academy and of the college of Alexandria. This bill was signed by the president.

The senate adopted the report of the committee of conference, appointed on the bill, entitled "An act to provide for the a pointment of a notary public for the parish of East Feliciana, and for the other parishes therein mentioned, and to exempt the parish of Assumption from the publication of certain notices required by law, and for other purposes."

The concurrence of the senate was requested in the following resolution and bills:

An act for the relief of the central and primary schools of New Orleans;

An act to authorize the inhabitants of the parish of Iberville, on the eastern side of said parish, to clean out and open the bayou called Braux; and to authorize the inhabitants of Lafourche, to clean out the bayou D'eau Blanc;

And a resolution relative to the state house. This resolution having been amended, the rules were dispensed with, it underwent its three readings, was adopted and taken to the house.

The senate were informed of the concurrence of the house in the amendments by the senate, to the bill to provide for the security of the public arsenal at New Orleans.

And that the speaker had signed the following enrolled bills:

An act supplementary to the act granting certain privileges to the steam ferry company of New Orleans. The president signed it.

An act supplementary to the several acts authorizing the construction of a penitentiary house, and for other purposes;

An act to provide for the appointment of a notary public in the parish of East Feliciana, and for the other parishes therein mentioned; and to exempt the parishes of Assumption, Ascension and St. James, from the publication of certain notices required by law, and for other purposes.

The foregoing bills were, reported by the committee of enrolment as duly enrolled, and were signed by the president.

The concurrence of the senate was asked in the report of the committee on contingent expenses.

The concurrence of the senate was requested in the amendments made by the house, to the title and bill, entitled An act to incorporate the Orleans lyceum. The senate concurred in the amendments.

The senate were informed, that the house had rejected the resolution relative to their sergeant-at-arms; and had concurred with amendments in the bills entitled—

An act granting certain privileges to the reporter of the decisions of the supreme court;

An act to amend the act entitled an act to incorporate the Union bank of Louisiana;

And without amendments in the amendments of the senate, to the resolution relative to the state house.

Mr. Pitot, clerk of the house, informed the senate of the concurrence of the house in the amendments in the senate to the resolution relative to the collection of taxes due the state, on certain portions of land;

And requested the concurrence of the senate, in resolutions relative to an additional compensation allowed the clerks of the house.

The senate sat with closed doors on executive business. When doors were opened, the senate adjourned to-morrow, 10 o'clock, A. M.

[illegible] A meeting of the Louisiana state colonization society will be held at the brick church, St Charles street, this evening at 7 o'clock. The friends of the institut on are respectfully invited to attend. a 3

Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED,

Ship Warsaw, Barstow, N. York, C Adams jr
Ship Apollo, Thompson, Liverpool, L H Gale
Ship Ceres, Dinmock, Liverpool, Wilcox & Fearn
Schr Rebecca, Colburn, N York, Cockayne, Watts & co

ARRIVED,

Towboat Shark, Howren, from sea—towed to sea ship Algonquin, brig Progress, and schr Wetree—bro't up ships Ohio and Congress.

Ship Congress, Collins, from Vera Cruz; cargo cochineal, &c and $190,000 specie to M F Maher; Brander, M'Keana & Lee; J Deschamps, Frey & co; A & J Dennistoun & co; Booth & co; Gordon, Forstall & co; M Ribas; F Forestier; F Devlett; Peters & Millard; S C'ceulle; F A Baron; C Villmont; J Collins; L Manistriel;—27 pass.

Ship Ohio, Howes, from Boston; cargo to Lincoln and Green; Flint & Carnes; Hill and Henderson; N Holmes; G W Adams; Hyde & co; C Savage; W W Caldwell; Bridge & Vose; E D Davis; H R Lee & co; Gloyd & co; Gasquet & co; Babcock, Gardiner & co; Hall, Hopkins and co; W Sims; W & J Grant; Stetson & Avery; Merle & co; E L Tracy; A D Gove; Dunbar & co; Cockayne, Watts and co; M Terrill; Andrews & brothers; Howes, H N Pollard; J Clark; J Vavin & co; J Littlefield; and order.

Brig Exchange, Barton, from New York to L H Gale—cargo to W Newcomb jr; R G L Depeyster; W L Webb; White & co; Field & co; L H Gale; Thayer & co; Harrod and Quarles; S W Barton; Stetson & Avery; Bowgert and Hawthorn; J & L Brewster; W Hagerty; W & J H Leverich, and order—4 pass.

Steamboat Planter, Gilbert, from Bayou Sarah, with a full cargo cotton, &c and 41 pass.

Steamboat Volant, Kelly, from Chocktaw, Warehouse—cargo tallow, wax, peltries, &c to sundries.

Steamboat Lafourche, Carter, from bayou Lafourche;—cargo sugar, &c to sundries—42 pass.

Steamboat Walter Scott, Braddish, from Yazoo river—cargo cotton &c to sundries—12 passengers

MEMORANDA.

Hence at Liverpool, Jan. 24, the George Clinton.

Sailed from Liverpool, for this port, January 17th, the Fletcher, Scott; 20th the Civilian, White.

Hence at N York, 16th, ship Heatsville, Steddard, 12th, the good return and the Sabina.

Barque Gen. King, hence for Boston, was spoken on the 10th March, long. 80.

Hence at Boston, 13th, brig Avis, Thompson; brig Henry, Rice; 18th, brig Moscow; brig Palestine.

Ship Andes, hence for Liverpool, was spoken on the 13th Feb. 15 miles off Tertugas.

Cleared at New York for this port, 16th, ship Creole, Page.

Hence at Philadelphia, 15th, brig Malaga, Gowen.

Barque Silas Butler, hence for Havre, was spoken on the 22d Feb. lat. 24, 20, north.

Cleared at Charleston for this port, brig Encomium, 18th.

Up at Charleston for this port, schr. Clara.

Cleared at New York for this port, 14th, barque Sarah Ralston.

Brigs Lexington, Commerce, and Fairy, hence at Philadelphia, 18th.

At St. Jago de Cuba, March 1st, Kangaroo, and Reindel, both from this place.

Sailed from Liverpool for this port, 16th Jan., Eleanor, Boston.

THE Union bank of Louisiana will be closed on Friday next, the 5th instant. Persons having notes falling due on that day are requested to pay them the day previous, and offers for discount must be made on Wednesday for Thursday.

J. B. PERRAULT,
a 3 Cashier.

NOTICE.—Those who are debtors to the concern of Juan Pinel, insolvent, and those who may have claims against the same, are hereby requested to forward their accounts in the shortest delay, to the subscribers, and to apply to proceed according to the schedule of repartition, corner of Chartres and Toulouse streets New Orleans.

NOTICE.—In consequence of an act of the legislature of the state, approved on the 28th of March, 1833, no person can sell or cause to be sold, any bales of Hay, without its having been previously weighed by the inspectors, under a penalty of two dollars for each bale thus sold, in contravention. [april 3] A. RIFFEL, weigher.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY JACOB LEVY.

ON Saturday the 6th instant, by order of the court of Probates, will be sold at Hewlett's Exchange coffee house, at 12 o'clock, per account of the estate of the late Joel Foster, slave Jacob, aged 40 years, acclimated, house servant, and has been working at the brick laying trade. Terms—4 and 12 months credit for approved endorsed notes, and mortgage until final payment. Acts of sale to be passed before W. Y. Lewis, notary public,