DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

J. B. DAWSON.

OPPOSED TO ODIOUS DISTINCTIONS—FRIENDLY TO POPULAR RIGHTS.

FOR THE STATE SENATE,

BERNARD MARIGNY.

For Congress.

First District—C. GAYARRE.

THIRD DISTRICT,—J. WALKER.

THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY, BY
JEROME BAYON.
STATE PRINTER.

"THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED."

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 4, 1834.

We are highly gratified to state that a general meeting of the friends of JOHN B. DAWSON takes place on Saturday evening next, at Davis's Ball Room. His supporters relying with confidence upon his known capacity and fitness for the station, his integrity and patriotism, nothing more is necessary than harmonious organization to ensure entire success. This approaching election involves great and important results. It is a contest for principle, and for every thing that is dear and precious to the patriot; and every one who really loves Louisiana as the land of his birth or adoption, and desires her prosperity, should forego personal views, and sacrifice selfish interests upon the momentous occasion. Let us rally around J. B. Dawson—not through blinded zeal or party prejudice, but from the sincere conviction that his election will be a lasting benefit to the State.

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

By the northern mail of yesterday, we have European intelligence of the most exciting interest. We refer the reader to the proper head.

We have nothing local of passing moment. Our Washington papers did not come to hand.

The Poster faction "calculate without their host," when they suppose that because their Magnus Apollo supports White, that every other Irishman, merely from that circumstance, will do the same. It is a serious imputation, character as it stands of those who make it, to entertain any such absurd notion. The Irish are not in leading strings, nor will they suffer the officious meddling of Judge Porter, or any one else in exercising the privilege of the elective franchise. Independent of this, Judge Porter should be the last man in the city who should have pretensions to influence his countrymen. What has he ever done for them? Has he ever helped to alleviate the distresses, or contribute to the success of any emigrant from the green isle? No: on the contrary, he has manifested towards the laboring classes a haughty overbearing spirit—and if he has, *par accident*, noticed any others, they were like himself, of the learned profession, and were perfectly independent of his assistance. These are facts which cannot be gainsaid; and however much we may admire Judge Porter as a man of talents, and regard him in that particular as an ornament to his country, we can by no means subscribe to the correctness of his political opinions, or acknowledge his claims to control the sentiments of independent and high-minded men.

Latest and important from Europe.

Troubles in Paris—at Lyons—at Brussels—Massacre of 600 persons at Lyons—Rumour of the entree of Austrian forces in Switzerland—March of the German troops towards the Frontiers of France—Revolutionary movement in Madrid.

NEW YORK, May 17.

LATE FROM FRANCE.

By the barque Turbo, which arrived on Saturday, we have Havre and Paris dates to the 9th ult. inclusive. We find that our Minister, Mr Livingston, had an interview with the King on the 5th.

General Lafayette was again seriously indisposed.

SPAIN.

Affairs in this country remained much the same as at the former advices. The arrangements for calling the Cortes were not yet completed. In addition to the nomination of the Duke de Baylen as President of the New Council of State, and Don Eusebio Bardaix as Dean, the Queen has named each section of this Council as follows:

Worship and Justice, Don Ramon Lopez Pelegrin;
War, the Marquis de la Reunion de Neuva Espagna;
Marine, Don Martin Fernandez Oavarreta;
Finances, Don Felipo de Cordeba,
Interior, Don Jose Maria Moscosa de Altamira;
Indies and the colonies, Don Manuel de la Bodega.

Paris, April 9.

We have received by express a copy of a report made by the Dutch Minister for Foreign Affairs to the States General of Holland on the 4th inst. This document commences by that, contrary to every well founded expectation, the results of the negotiations with the House of Nassau, and expresses regret for the failure of these, and the persistance of France and England in refusing to treat until a consent to a cession of a part of Luxembourg is obtained. The Minister afterwards announces that negotiations had been renewed at Biberich, with a view to prevail on the Duke of Nassau to give his consent, and enable King William to give to the world a proof of the sincerity of his political conduct.

The Courier Belge of the 4th has the following:

"The accounts from Holland state that the Prince of Orange has again returned to his head quarters, and the Dutch journals of the frontier mention movements of the troops.

"It is to be hoped that our governments will take every accessary measure for maintaining the security of Belgium."

Serious disturbances have occurred at Brussels. The Independent of the 6th has the following:

"We had reason to hope that the tumult would have terminated last night, but this morning at nine o'clock a mob assembled around the house of the Duke d'Ursel, in the rue des Paroisses; the windows were completely smashed—and the rioters having forced their way into the house, were beginning to destroy the furniture, when the burgomaster interfered, addressed the people, and put an end to the disorder at this point. It soon, however, recommenced in another.

The hotel of the Prince de Ligne, in the Park, was assaulted in its turn; the windows were broken and the furniture thrown out into the street. It appears that the Prince had received an attack, for, from an early hour in the morning a great quantity of his furniture carried away to the Grange. At the moment we are writing, several thousand persons is parading the streets, with a colored flag at its head, and shouting—A bas les ministres!

Postscript, 1 o'clock.—We this moment learn that the hotel of the Marquis de Trasegnies, in the Park, has been invaded by the people, and the furniture broken to pieces and thrown out at the windows. The soldiers have made a charge upon the assailants to endeavor them to disperse. A dragoon with a sabre, cut in his face, has just passed by our windows.

The house of M Brthnine, near the Sablon, has also been assaulted by the populace and all the furniture destroyed.

We this instant learn that the office of the Lynx has been attacked and devastated.

Half past one o'clock.—A crowd is now going up the rue de Montagne de la Cour, dragging a half broken carriage, occupied in the interior, on the box and even the top, by individuals who utter loud vociferation. No public force is there to oppose those acts, which spread alarm among the peaceable inhabitants.

A quarter to 3.—The armed force at length come forward, and is doing its duty vigorously. This instant several superior officers, among whom we noticed Col Rodenbach, are causing the gendarmes to arrest some individuals armed with iron cars and bludgeons, who were carrying off the spoils of the houses that have been plundered.—The troops of the line have seized five or six of the rioters, and are conducting them to the Hotel de Ville.

A telegraphic despatch was yesterday received from Lille, announcing that tranquility has been completely restored at Brussels.

A disturbance took place at Lyons on the 4th inst.—The members of the Associations, who were arrested during the late riots, arising from coalition of the silk weavers, were put on their trial. The Tribunal de Premiere Instance, not wishing to be surrounded during its sitting by a too considerable armed force, deemed that there should not be stationed in the environs of the court more than 50 soldiers. A numerous body of agitators arrived, and a tumult arose in the court of the Tribunal. The Procureur du Rio, having hastened to the spot, was ill treated. The rioters were too strong in numbers to be immediately dispersed by only 50 men; but a stronger force was soon assembled and they were compelled to withdraw.

The trial was postponed till this day. Every precaution has been taken that the proceedings may not again be interrupted.

STILL LATER.

Arrival of the Packet of the 16th.

The packet ship Poland, arrived yesterday afternoon, sailed from Havre on the 16th ult. and we have received papers to the 15th, with Paris papers to the 14th inclusive.

Their contents are interesting. France is evidently in a state of fermentation. The Press and the People will not endure the recent measures of the government. The troops have, it is true, suppressed the insurrection at Lyons, after killing, as it is said, nearly 600 of the people; but it is questionable whether they have put down the spirit which appears to prevail generally against the recent law prohibiting political meetings.

From a Havre paper of the 15th, we learn that an insurrectionary movement took place at Paris the preceding day, but order was restored before night.

A Paris paper of the 12th says:—

"On the execution of very important despatches from the government by the maritime department at Brest, captain Bouvy, of the ship Cuirassier, was immediately sent for.—The Government despatches were delivered to him, with instructions to sail without delay for the United States, and to make the passage with the greatest possible speed. A quarter of an hour after, the Cuirassier was under sail."

Passengers in the Poland, state that it was fully believed in France that our Government would retaliate the refusal of the French Chamber to fulfil the treaty—and that the sloop of war was despatched to make some explanations. We do not find any allusion to the subject in the proceedings of the French Chambers.

Paris, April 14.

TERMINATION OF THE CONTEST AT LYONS.

The following despatch, dated Lyons, 12th April, 11 in the evening, sent from Villeranche by telegraph, was received at Paris yesterday:

"Lyons is delivered. The faubourgs which were occupied by the insurgents, have fallen into our power. The communications are fully re-established. The mails have resumed their course. The anarchists are in the greatest disorder.

A supplement extraordinary to the Moniteur of yesterday, published in the afternoon, contains the following:

The Government received this morning desbatches from Lyons, dated in the evening of the 11th, which are perfectly calculated to give confidence.

The combat had changed into platoon firing, which was diminishing every hour. The inhabitants of La Guillotiere have assisted the garrison, and have forced those who were at the head of the bridge leading to the faubourg to cease firing. The insurgents did not show themselves anywhere, but took advantage of the long narrow alleys which in Lyons run through most of the masses of houses, to fire their musketry, and then make good their retreat. This enabled them to prolong the action. In order to put an immediate stop to this, it would be necessary either to engage the soldiers in dangerous defiles or cannonade the houses and thus sacrifice with the guilty the many innocent persons they contain. But from this instant we may assert that the rebellion is overcome. St Etienne has not stirred. The General in command there is master of the roads, and will at once arrest in the open country all who may attempt to come to the succour of the insurgents. Chalons, Macon, Dijon, Strasbourg, and Befort are in a state of perfect tranquility. Reinforcements are arriving at Lyons from all parts, and the troops are abundantly supplied with ammunition and provisions. Their zeal, activity and devotedness are admirable. Their Generals set them the example.

The population of Lyons has taken no part in this horrible overthrow of all order. They are looking with a painful anxiety for the end of this frightful attempt of the partisans of anarchy. The repose of Paris has been maintained. The instigators and accomplices of the anarchists of Lyons meditated sinister projects, but they have been arrested in great numbers. The authorities are on the watch, and will repress them with the utmost energy. It is the duty of the Government to warn those insensate beings who are inclined to create disorder, that considerable bodies of troops are in readiness and that the repression will be both prompt and decisive. The ardour of the National Guards, the devotion of the troops, and the irrefragable resolutions of the Government ought to convince them that they had better renounce their guilty folly, if not for the good of their country, at least for their own sakes. If these warnings are not sufficient to deter them they must give up all hope of lenity. In the present state of the country, lenity would be culpable."

Stock Exchange, April 12, half past four o'clock. Notwithstanding the continuance of the disturbance at Lyons, the price of Stocks has been firm, there being no decline for money, and to the end of the month a very thrilling one. The business transacted has not been extensive. In Foreign Securities, Spanish are looking up.

April 14. On Saturday evening, the three per cents fell to 77fr 30c. This morning they arose to 78fr 10c when the telegraphic despatch announcing the deliverance of Lyons was received; they afterwards receded to 79fr 8c.

DISTURBANCE AT PARIS.

Correspondence of the Havre Journal.

PARIS, April 14.

As soon as Lyons was quieted, the disturbers of the peace repaired to Paris for the purpose of creating the confusion which was promised when the Chambers were discussing the law upon secret associations. The combat commenced at five o'clock last evening in the Parish St Martin, All Paris is under arms. A colonel of the 4th legion has had his arm broken, and a number of other officers have been wounded and some killed. About night fall, the firing was suspended, with the intention of again commencing it in the morning, at which latter period our troops made a vigorous attack upon the insurgents. The most effective measures have been taken to day to put down the insurgents. The result cannot be doubted.

Chamber, 4 P.M.

All is over. Our troops have conquered; the National Guards seconded them with the greatest heroism. They chased 400 Republicans from one place, and 28 in another, and a great many have been killed. The Duke of Orleans and Nemours rendered day in the most important situations, and were received by the insurgents with a discharge of fire arms, which fortunately did them no injury.

P.S.—(Half o'clock.)—His Majesty and the principal chiefs of the troops in the place du Carousel, passing through the quarters of Paris which have become the seat of disorder, as he did in June, 1832, he was received by the troops and National Guards, as well as the assembled crowd, with enthusiastic cheers, and cries of *Vive le Roi! Vive l'Ordre! Vive l'Ami du Peuple!* The quarters where the disturbances took place are still occupied by the Military and Municipal Guard, and the vigilance of the Government is unabated; cavalry, infantry, and masses of the citizen troops remain under arms ready to act at a moment's notice, should their services be again called for; which, however, we are happy to announce, no apprehension is entertained. A great number of prisoners were made at the various barricades. As the Dukes of Orleans and Nemours were passing the Rue de Poitiers, two shots were fired at them, happily without effect.

The *National* announces that the patent of M. Mie, printer of the Tribune, has been withdrawn. The number of this morning had not yet appeared.

The Lyons mail is still in arrear, so that we may remain without any journal from that town of a date later than the 9th inst. Up to the moment of going to press, we could not learn that the Government had received any further details.

PARIS, April 14.

The King, accompanied by the Dukes of Orleans and Nemours, and the Prince de Joinville, the Minister of War, Marshal Gerard, and numerous Generals, yesterday at 12 o'clock, reviewed the 5th Regiment of Light Infantry, the 54th of the Line, and the eighth Horse Chasseurs in the Court of the Tuilleries. After the review, his Majesty received in the hall of the Marshals, all the officers of the Regiment that had been reviewed, and in the presence of the Queen, Madame Adelaide, the young Princess, and the Princesses, addressed to them in a voice full of emotion, but at the same time in a firm tone, the following speech:—

"*My Dear Comrades:*—I have wished that you should participate in the satisfaction I experience, and thus relieve my heart, which has been deeply afflicted, by announcing to you myself that the lamentable struggle, in which the city of Lyons has been for four days engaged, has at last terminated in the triumph of order, the laws and liberty, by this new guarantee for our Institutions, which your brave comrades of the garrison of Lyons have sealed with their blood! Though we have to lament the loss of so many brave men, and particularly that of Colonel Mognier, who perished gloriously at the head of the 28th, we have at least the consolation of feeling that the army of France has given a new proof of its valor, its fidelity, and its patriotism. I wish, through you, to thank the garrison of Lyons, and at the same time testify my full confidence that on every occasion, the army will show that it remains what it has shown itself at all times, faithful to its duty, and to its honor. It will always find me ready to second it; it is with my whole heart that I appreciate the noble sentiments with which it is animated, as well as the great services which it has rendered to the country."

The moment the King concluded, he was answered with cries of *Vive le Roi! Vive la Famille Royale!* uttered by every individual in the Hall with an enthusiasm difficult to describe. His Majesty, who was sensibly affected, spoke again and said, "I cannot express how I am impressed with the sentiments you have manifested with so much force. It is always with my whole heart that I renew those which I bear towards the army. I was brought up in its ranks, and was ever ready to share its dangers, and identify myself with its glory, as I had the happiness of doing in my youth." The exclamations of *Vive le Roi!* were renewed with increased enthusiasm, and resounded through the Hall long after their Majesties had retired.

The disastrous events at Lyons, which have so painfully occupied the capital for the last few days, have been made the occasion of another attempt to disturb the tranquility of the capital; which, though presenting nothing of a very alarming character, cannot but be deeply deplored by every friend to public order. The designs of the perturbators had been however foreseen, and fully provided for by the Government, and every measure taken to defeat them. The troops were consigned to their several barracks, and strong pickets paranded the streets on the night of Saturday; but public tranquility can scarcely be said to have been disturbed—for though a handful of disorderly individuals attempted to create some disturbance, in the Rue Jean Jacques Rousseau, the Rue St. Martin, and other quarters, they were too insignificant in number, and too alert in their movements at the slightest approach of the military or civic force, to inspire any thing in the nature of alarm. A party, we presume a branch of the above, paraded the Boulevards between 10 and 11 o'clock, singing the Marseillaise, and shouting *Vivent les Lyonnais! A bas le Juste Milieu!* between the couplets. Upon arriving opposite the Guard House situate on the Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle, occupied by a picket of troops, they cheered the soldiery, with cries of *Vive le Liege!* The detachment, who were drawn up before the post, received this compliment in perfect silence, the band, however, appeared disposed to station themselves on the spot, but on the peremptory summons of the sergeant, they retreated with the utmost rapidity. Some other parties traversed the streets, but displayed no disposition whatever to tumult as they dispersed themselves upon the appearance of the pickets with cries of "Vive la Ligne!"

EVENTS AT PARIS.

From Galignani's Paris Messenger, April 12.

Several members of the *Society des Droits de l'Homme* were arrested yesterday.

Government have taken strong precautionary measures for securing the tranquillity of the capital. The troops are consigned to their barracks, with a battalion of each regiment for pickets.—Cartridges have been delivered out, and during the last night numerous patrols have paraded the streets. It is satisfactory to be able to announce that perfect tranquillity prevailed. A few groups assembled in the populous quarters of the city yesterday, at the hour when the workmen usually go to dinner, dispersed on the remonstrances of the police.

From the Galignani's Messenger of April 13.

The band of rioters who last night attempted to renew the scenes of the Cloitre St Mary, in this capital have been as we fully anticipated in our account given in a preceding column, which was written between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning, defeated at every point by the bravery and devotion of the troops and the National Guard, who vied with each other in zeal and energy to put an end to these lawless and desperate outrages. The insurgents had placed themselves at the windows in the several streets in which they had taken their stand, whence they could fire in comparative safety upon the troops and national guards, and thus assassinate their brave antagonists. They kept up in this manner an occasional firing during the entire night which was not returned by the troops; but when daylight enabled the latter to act, to take possession of every barricade, and every house which afforded them shelter, was but the work of an hour, and, between 7 and 8 o'clock, they were masters of every hostile position. It is stated (but in the disorder necessarily prevailing at a moment like the present, we cannot vouch for the truth of every statement we receive,) that in one of the houses, a number of the rioters were discovered, who had been most active in their murderous assailment of the National Guards and soldiery. The insurgents were evidently intimidated at the break of day by the display of the force which surrounded them on all sides, and by the arrival of the artillery; they immediately abandoned their advanced barricades, and retreated to the houses of the narrow streets and alleys, which were then blockaded by the armed force on all sides, and several prisoners made. The national guards of the Banlieue arrived in Paris during the night, and were stationed in the Place du Carousel, and, with other detachments, are now patrolling the disturbed quarters. At 6 in the morning, the Dukes of Orleans and Nemours mounted their horses and rode to the scene of disturbance, taking the Quays, the Place de Greve, and the adjacent streets, to the Rue St Martin. They were received in their progress with the warmest acclamations from the troops, the national guards, and the people. They returned to the Tuilleries at 8 o'clock.

The following additional particulars have reached us relative to the the proceedings of last night: In the 7th arrondissement the whole population, and especially the workingmen, beheld with indignation the assassination of a drummer and a grenadier of the 7th legion who were walking alone. An officer of the staff on his way with orders for the 12th legion, received a bullet, which pierced his arm and entered his side. His life however, is not despaired of. The National Guards and the Line received each other with cries of *Vive la Garde Nationale! Vive la Ligne!* At the Pointe St. Eustache the barricades were carried by a column of two battalions of the 4th Legion of the National Guards, one of the 10th, one of the 1st, and a battalion of the 54th of the Line. M. Chapuis, Col. of the 4th Legion, a most gallant officer, was wounded in the arm by a bullet, and was replaced in the command by Gen. Allez. The lamps, as a matter of course, were broken by the insurgents in a part of the Rues St. Denis and St. Martin, as well as in several of the adjoining streets; but their absence was made up for by the inhabitants lighting up their houses. The Minister of the Interior remained almost constantly on horseback during the evening. He was with Gen. Bugeaud at the attack of the barricade; a young auditor of the Council of State: an officer of the National Guards who was on horse back by his side; received a bullet in the collar-bone.

SPAIN.

PARIS, March 14.—Intelligence from Madrid to the 6th inst. has been received by express. The capital was tranquil. Gen. Martinez de San Martin had just been appointed Captain General at Madrid, in the room of M. de Freyre, who is charged with the inspection of the cavalry. A second battalion of Urban Militia has been organised, under the command of M. Gaspard Aguilera, brother of the Marquis de Cerralike, an emigrant since 1823. The Swedish charge d'affaires has delivered to the Queen his new letters of credence. One of the letters from Madrid says:—"We have just been assured that a merchant of Valenciahas made, in the name of a National Company, a tender to the government of a loan of 200,000,000 reals. Since the return of M. de Rayneval who arrived at Aranjuez, the persons attached to the different Foreign Ministers have received the report of an immediate entrance of the Spanish troops into Portugal. The accounts from Badajoz and Cluded Rodrigo state that active preparations are making for this movement.—There is evidently no want either of men or money for this purpose. The troops already assembled amount to 3,000 infantry, and 1,300 cavalry. The regiment of Logrono and the 19th of line line, with its artillery, are also marching towards Alkanix. A part of the monks belonging to one of the convents of Jesuits, at Madrid, took their departure secretely las night. It is believed that they have gone towards Portugal, with a band of ex-Royalists". Another letter has the following:—"The Infante Don Sebastian, and his consort, the Princess Amelia of Naples, are about to leave Spain, and take a journey into Italy. The Prince, it is said, has implicated himself by corresponding with his mother, The Princess de Beyra; others, however, maintain that he has been advised to travel for the benefit of his health. M. Burgos retires from the ministry. The Queen has gone on a hunting excursion. Brigadier Munoz, and d'Alagon are of the party. The Minister of war, and Mr. Villiers, the British Ambassador, are both at Aranjuez."

The Indicateur of Bordeaux of the 10th inst. has the following [illegible] dated the [illegible]:—"The insurgents [illegible], who occupied Ashcurrago [illegible] by El Pastor, who killed five [illegible] them; [illegible] and put them completely to flight; [illegible] however, and pursued towards Sayatte. [illegible] April 10.—Tranquility is restored at [illegible]

LONDON, April 11.—[illegible] and closed yesterday at 91 1-2 a 3-4 for the money account. This is without any and no defaulters have appeared. The Spanish decree respecting a new loan has absorbed a large share of attention in the money market. The publicity given to such an operation, taken by itself, is held to be a good sign for the future credit of Spain, since it admits of a fair and open competition by the capitalists of all countries. But it is quite clear that no English capitalist certainly will be concerned, either directly or indirectly, in any such offer without an absolute condition that a satisfactory adjustment shall be made with the creditors under the loans of the Cortes. Without the assistance of this market no new loan for Spain can find circulation, and as all its leaders concur in the resolution above described, justice must be done.—*Times.*

The disgraceful outrages that have been perpetrated in Brussels, under the immediate surveillance of Leopold, have inspired a strong feeling of disgust and indignation. The fact is now openly admitted that, so weak and powerless is the tenure by which is held together the revolutionary monarchy of Belgium, that the existing authorities dare not attempt to quell riots and give protection to life and property, for fear the sovereignty of the people should again have its sway and endeavor to procure a new dynasty.

CONGRESS.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday. The House was principally occupied in committes of the whole, in the consideration of the Harbor and Fortification Bills, an amendment to the former, striking out $270,000 as an appropriation for the Delaware Breakwater, and substituting $330,000, was rejected.

The editor of the Philadelphia Courier says—"We learn from Boston, that Commodore Elliot, on making his appearance one evening in the theatre, was unceremoniously hissed out by the audience." This is entirely false, no such, or any similar occurence, has taken place here.—Boston Post.

Cholera in Spain.—From Spanish papers we learn that the board of health of Seville, Andalusia; have published an official list of deaths by cholera in that city, from the 1st of September until the 8th of November, 1833, when it disappeared. The statement is as follows:

Ecclesiastics,	67
Nuns,	24
Military,	157
Males,	2612
Females,	3755
	6615

In the same sixty-nine days of 1830-31, and 32, there died of ordinary diseases in the same city 1059 persons, being an average for each period of 35s, and supposing that the same number died of ordinary diseases in the sixty-nine days of the raging of the cholera, the result shows that 6262 individuals perished by the pestilence.

TIME.

On, on, still on!—the bell of Time tolls on
Its unregarded toesin to the year;
On, on, the stream of Time that long hath gone,
O'er crown and crook, o'er banquet and o'er bier,
Rolls by, whilst on its banks we sport and play,
Reckless of rising floods. Years disappear,
And kindred vanish, yet the heedless mind
Can see no warning in the leaf that falls—
Can note no promise in the buds that find
New thrones in old woods, when the cushat calls
Its Spring revellie. Still we chase away
The omen from our breast, and I shut our sight
To the hand writing on the wall, while night
Blots out the idle labors of the day.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, April 12.—Notwithstanding a reduced importation, Cotton continues to be offered; the market has been heavy during the week, and American descriptions with difficulty maintaining their prices, except Sea Island, which has been eagerly sought after, and the prices of which are on the advance.

The manufactures are in a very prosperous state, particularly the spinners, which are scantily supplied, and for whom new and extensive establishments are now erecting. Prices Uplands, 7 3-8 Alamba 7 1-2 N. Orleans 9 1-4 a 9 1-2.

HAVRE, April 15—*Cottons*—Excepting the sale of a cargo of Mobile cottons made on the 8th inst. at 130f all round, the transactions of the rest of the week has been insignificant; we have, however no decline to notice in our rates for United States, but in those for Brazas there has been an advance of 1 to 1-2 centimes per 1-2 ko.

The total sales from the 7th to the 4th inst. inclusive, amount to 2236 bales, consisting of 501 bales Louisiana 120 no 131, 202 Uplands Mobile and Tennessee, at 120 to 133c. 59c. 395 bales Pernambuco at 155 to 162c. 56c. and 41 do Para 130f the whole duty paid.

The arrivals within the same period have been confined to 401 bales Bahia.

HAVRE MARKET, April 8. *Cotton*—1551 bales Mobile, at 130f, 30 bales Alabama, at 130f; 570 bales Alabama, at 124f 95 bales Pernambuco, at 162f, 56c; 130 bales do., at 162f.

Coffee.—38 barrels 64 quarts Guadeloupe, at 142f. 50c.

Potash—20 bbls American, 1833, 1st sort, at 38f.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED:

Ship Archer, Cole, Philadelphia, T Toby & co
Brig Ajax, Miller, Sisal, J W Zachaire & co
Brig Bilow, Coburn, N York, D Mason
Schr San Felipe, Fuller, Brazoria, E W Gregory
Schr Mary & Frances, Johnston, Tampico, H Sparling
Schr Elizabeth, Jacques, Grand Caden, Master

ARRIVED.

Steamer Shark, Eccles, having towed to sea ship Louisville for New York, brought ship, Others from Brimer to Philadelphia in Maison 16 days from Havana; a schr Oceano, 5 days from Vera Cruz, left S W Pass at 1 p. m. on the 3d, a sloop and 2 boats reported by the Pilots, all South of N E Pass; the Steamers Champion and Natchez both left N E Pass, the Champion going out with her tow.

Ship Others, Ex, from Bremen to J A Merle & co; cargo assorted merchandize to D Mossgan; F Fay & co; J H Field & co; W Gesser; R Gruning & co; Tayloe, Gumbrecht & Sloane; J A Merle & co; H Kloppenburg; and order; 384 passengers.

Brig Palmero de Mahon, Rodrigues, 10 days from Havana; cargo 755 bags coffee.

Schr Oceano, Sanchez, 8 days from Vera Cruz, in ballast to F Tio, 2 passengers.

Steamer Arab, Myers, from Vickeburg cargo butter, cotton, bagging, cob rope, to order.

Steamer Superior, Harrison, from Cincinnati and Louisville; cargo produce, &c to J Vairin & co; Stetson & Avery; Sloo & Byrne; and order.

THE undersigned give notice that on the 1st May last, Victor Hestres has become a partner in the firm. [June 4] F GILLET & CO.

A pair of fine match Horses bays, for sale by
J ZEBRISKIE,
june 4 No 112, New Levee st

THE subscriber, residing in Toulouse street, No 51, requests the persons owing money to Victor Souza junior, to Decadie Baiz and to F. Philippe, to come and pay the amount of their debts in the shortest delay.
june 4 A SENECAL, Syndic.

THE creditors of Victor Souza junior, of Decadie Baiz and F Philippe, are invited to present the titles of their debts to the subscriber's, in Toulouse street No 51, in order that the subscriber be enabled to prepare his table of repartition.
june 4 A SENECAL, Syndic.

A respectable family residing in the Attakapas, wants a gentleman or lady that would take the charge of teaching four children. The person who offers, must have good recommendations. Apply to this office. june 4

WANTED to hire a negress merchant, selling in the streets. Apply at this office. june 4

RECEIVED by the ship Bolivar from Havre, and for sale by the subscribers, two cases of French muslin in colour, chosen for the Mexican market, and entitled to drawback.
june 4 BORDERES, BROTHERS.

BY consent of parties, I shall expose at public sale, on Thursday the 5th June 1834, at 10 o'clock a m, in Chartres street, No 43, the contents of the Globe Coffee House, together with the cock pit. Seized at the suit of Henry Parish. Terms cash.
june 4 B BEAUREGARD, marshal.

Found on the 27th May, strayed on the Bayou road, a sorrell HORSE with four white feet and a white ship in his face and very thin in flesh, not branded.

The owner will please call on the subscriber and pay charges and take him away, or he will be sold according to law.

HENRY C CONN Jr.
june 4 St Claude, between Ursuline and St Philip.

100 DOLLARS REWARD

Runaway from the subscriber on the 15th February last, an American negro boy named ELIJAH WATKINS, about 5 feet 2 inches high, aged about 20 years. Has two scars on the left side of his forehead close to his eye, speaks a little French, walks with a lope and leans his head to the right side.

Also: on the 2d inst, a griff negro man named DICK, about 5 feet 5 inches, aged about 30 years. Has large blood shot eyes, has large nostrils and sunken cheeks, always speaks as though he was cross, walks [illegible], had no hat, had on when he went away a white [illegible] shirt, a vest, a pair unbleached linen pants and a pair [illegible]. It is probable he will make his way to the Attakapas; he formerly belonged to John O. Lacy

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and lodging in jail of the two, or fifty dollars for either one, and all expenses paid,

ELIZABETH C CONN.
june 4 St Claude street.

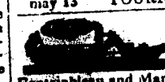
EXCHANGE on New York, for sale by
june 2 J. MAGER.

EXCHANGE on France, for sale by
june 2 J. MAGER.

600 Bales French Blankets, for sale by
june 2 J. MAGER.

A few gentlemen can be accommodated with private boarding and part with board and lodging at playing at Mme Brigant's No 46 Bourbon street. june 2

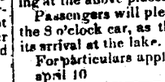
FOR LOUISVILLE & CINCINNATI.—The light draught steamboat CHAMPION, Ryan master, having most of her cargo ready to go on board, will have immediate despatch. For balance of freight or passage, having good accommodations both for cabin and deck passengers, apply on board, or to
may 13 TOURNE & BECKWITH, 28 N Levee.



FOR MADISONVILLE, Fontainbleau and Mandeville.—The steamboat Blackhawk will commence running to Madisonville, Fontainbleau and Mandeville on Sunday the 13th April, and continue every Sunday throughout the season, leaving the rail road at half past 3 o'clock, A M.—Returning, will leave Madisonville at half past 2 o'clock, P M, touching at the above places.

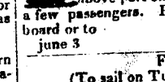
Passengers will please be at the rail road in time to take the 3 o'clock car, as the boat will leave immediately upon its arrival at the lake.

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



FOR HAVRE.

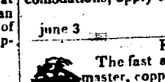
For Havre—Passage only.—The well known ship Bolivar, A C Childe, master, will sail for the above port on the 19th inst. and can accommodate a few passengers. For passage apply to the captain on board or to A. QUERTIER & BOUTIN.
june 3



FOR TAMPICO.

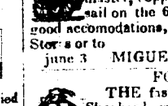
(To sail on Tuesday next 3d inst positively.)

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 Poben master, copper bottomned and copper fastened, will sail on the 6th instant. For passage only, having good accomodations, apply on board, opposite the Blue Store or to
june 3 MIGUEL DEL ACERO FERNANDEZ



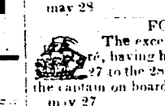
FOR PITTSBURG.

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.

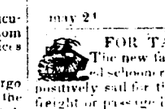
THE superior new ship HOBART, captain Sprague, is now loading and will be immediately despatched. For freight of 200 bales cotton, apply to LINCOLN & GREEN, or
may 28 JULES LE BLANC.

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



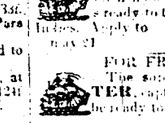
FOR NANTZ.

The French ship LA BONNE MERE, capt Beauregard, will leave for the above port on the 6th June. For passage, apply to the captain on board opposite Jefferson street, or to
may 28 J MAGER.



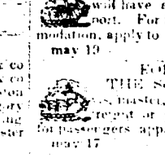
FOR HAVANNAH.

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.

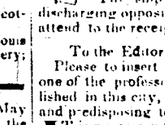
The fine packet ship ST. LOUIS, Story master, will have an immediate dispatch for the above port. For freight or passage, apply to
JULES LEBLANC,
may 24 No 103 Royal street.



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 accommodations, apply to HARRISON, BROWN & Co
may 24 117, Royal st.

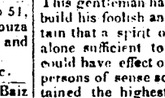
FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

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



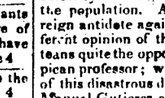
FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

The splendid fast sailing ship GLOUCESTER, capt Lane, burthen 1300 bales cotton, will be ready to load in a week, apply to
WM. G. HEWES & CO.
may 29 No 66 Camp st.



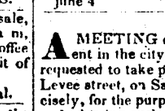
FOR HAVRE.

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



FOR APALACHICOLA.

THE Schooner TAMAULIPAS, F R Dawes master, will be despatched immediately. For freight or passage, having fine accommodations for passengers apply on board opposite post 17, or to
may 17 E W GREGORY, 60 Chartres.



FOR MOBILE, via Cat River.—The regular packet schooner BRILLIANT, J E Brown master, having most of her cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch. For balance of freight or passage, apply on board opposite Canal street, or to
may 15 TOURNE & BECKWITH.

FOR MOBILE.

The packet schooner EMELINE, Stewart, master, is now ready to receive freight, and will have quick despatch. For freight or passage apply on board at the end of the rail road, or to
may 15 TOURNE & BECKWITH.

☞ The ship GLOUCESTER, from Boston, is discharging opposite post No 78, consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods. may 20

To the Editor of the Bee,

Please to insert in your useful paper the following, that one of the professors of medicine of Tampico has published in this city, that soda water is pernicious to health and predisposing to the cholera morbus.

IT is necessary to ask from this son of Gubney what proofs he can afford to bring himself to adopt such an absurdity? After the cessation of the fatal disease of the cholera in this district, what observation has this physician made to support his opinion and give it currency? None. This gentleman had not the least foundation on which to build his foolish and erroneous opinion. I will then maintain that a spirit of revenge united to his ignorance was alone sufficient to make him publish such nonsense as could have effect only on the ignorant vulgar. But the persons of sense scoffed at such an opinion; they entertained the highest contempt for the great ignorance of the docter in his profession or in any other which he would intend to exert. The truth is that those prophets of the epidemic disease, with their fatal predictions, spread consternation and dismay among the people, and give them currency at the cost of the ignorance and credulary part of the population. As a proof that soda water is a sovereign