THE BEE.

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THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED."

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 2, 1834.

FOR GOVERNOR:
J. B. DAWSON.
SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT:
B. MARIGNY.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.
1st District—CHARLES GAYARRE.
2d " " JAMES BRADFORD.
" " L. MOORE.

ALDERMEN.
1st District—G. SCHMIDT AND JAMES SAUL.
2d do FELIX LABATUT.
3d do HUGUES PEDESCLAUX.
4th do J. BERMUDEZ.
5th do EDGARD MONTEGUT.
6th do J. FERET.
7th do S. D. DIXON.
8th do F. BUISSON.

We extract the following glorious and cheering account from the Albany Argus of the 15th instant:

"*Great meeting of the people.*—The rally of the people at the capitol last evening, was one of the most overwhelming meetings ever convened in this city. The great hall, the vestibule, and the front steps, were crowded with as firm a body of democratic citizens as ever resisted the tyranny of a monied power or the oppressions of a regal despotism.—The adjoining rooms and lobbies and the library were thrown open; and yet the crowd was so great that nothing but the inclemency of the weather prevented an adjournment to the park. Hundreds were unable to obtain admittance at either of the doors, and during all the evening, the passage of the streets to and from the capitol was thronged. Nearly *three thousand* democratic citizens were present in the course of the evening."

The nullifiers in the senate will not support Webster's bank-bill, so that the *profit* is knocked in the head. Many of the friends of the measure concede that it can by no possibility succeed. We perceive great uneasiness manifested by the opposition at the expected dissolution of the league between Clay, Webster and Calhoun. Mr. Leigh of Virginia, has, in our opinion, already broken the alliance offensive and defensive, between the worthy triumvirate, by taking ground against one of them. He declared in substance, that he would not support the extension of the charter of the bank an hour beyond the time fixed for its termination.

The undersigned, desirous of giving public testimony of their high sense of the talents of a Tragedian, the veteran Father of the American Stage, so whose constant and unremitted exertions, during years gone by, they owe many a delightful hour, while at present at his masterly representations of the noblest and most exalted points of human character; and wishing to encourage the praiseworthy efforts of filial devotion in the person of his daughter, propose to all who may be disposed to second them in these views, to assemble on *Thursday evening next, at 8 o'clock*, at Bishop's Hotel, for the purpose of making arrangements to give a benefit to Mr. Cooper and his family, after the manner of that in New-York.

Rev. Chew,
John Linton,
Nath. Dick,
James Foster, Jr.,
Thomas Barrett,
John B. Byrne,
S. Magireau,
Joseph Saul,
Henry Carleton,
Nath. Cox,
Geo. Eustis,
Charles Harrod,
Wm. H. Chase,
D. Prieur,
A Hoa,
John Nicholson,

B. Z. Canonge,
D. Augustin,
Geo. E. Chase,
James Saul,
Wm. Christy,
C. E. Forstall,
R. L. Booker,
H. C. Cammack,
William Bullitt,
Wm. H. Ker,
J. Bermudez,
Saml. J. Peters,
John Culbertson,
H. B. Cenas,
Wm. Dubuys,
John Gibson.

Our venerable president entered upon his sixty-eighth year on the 15th ult. He is said to be in fine health and spirits, with every prospect of yet living many more years to serve his country. Few men have accomplished so much public good, or have lived more useful lives than he has. Detraction has in vain attempted to pollute his fame, or cast a reproach upon his spotless reputation. His contemporaries will not leave it to posterity to do him justice. They properly appreciate his exertions, and admire his fearless and determined spirit in behalf of liberal principles and free institutions.

Among the proceedings of Congress on the 18th inst. reported by the Intelligencer, we find the following, which we hasten to lay before our readers.

RECHARTER OF THE BANK.

Mr. Webster then rose to introduce the bill, of which he had given notice, and which is as follows:

A bill to continue, for the term of six years, the act entitled "An Act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States."

Be it enacted, &c. That the act entitled "An Act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States," approved on the tenth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, shall continue in full force and effect for the term of six years; from and after the period therein limited for its expiration, to wit: the third day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty six; and that all the rights, interests, properties, powers, and privileges secured by the same act, with all the rules, conditions, restrictions, and duties therein prescribed and imposed, be and remain after the said third day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, during the said six years, as if the said limitation in the said act, had not been made; Provided, nevertheless, that so much of the said act as declares that no other Bank shall be established by any future law of the United States, during the continuance of the Corporation thereby created, shall not be continued by this act; but that it shall be lawful for Congress, whenever it shall see fit, to establish any other Bank, to come into existence and operation at any time, on or after the fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all public moneys accruing to the United States, and becoming payable from and after the passage of this act, in places where the said Bank, or any of its offices is established, shall be deposited in the Bank of the U. S. and its Offices as heretofore; Provided, that at any time after this act shall have been accepted, Congress may, by law or joint resolution, cause such moneys to be withdrawn and removed to any other custody or place of deposite.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, in consideration of the benefits and privileges conferred by this act, the said Bank shall pay to the United States the annuity or yearly sum of two hundred thousand dollars, which said sum shall be paid by the said Bank, on the 4th day of March, in each and every year, during the said term of six years.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, that Congress may provide by law, that the said bank shall be restrained, at any time after the third day of March in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty six, from making, issuing or keeping in circulation, any notes or bills of said bank, or any of its offices, of a less sum or denomination than twenty dollars.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, that, at any time or times within the last three years of the existence of said corporation, as continued by this act, it shall be lawful for the President and directors to divide among the several stockholders thereof, such portions of the capital stock of said corporation as they may have withdrawn from active use, and may judge proper so to divide.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, that so much of any act or acts of Congress, heretofore passed and now in force, supplementary to, or in any wise connected with, the said original act of incorporation, approved on the 10th day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, as is not inconsistent with this act, shall be continued in full force and effect during the said six years, after the third day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty six.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the President and directors of the said Bank, on or before the first day of the next session of Congress, to signify to the President of the United States, their acceptance, on behalf of the Bank of the United States, of the terms and conditions in this act contained, and if they shall fail to do so on or before the day above mentioned, then this act shall cease to be in force.

Previous to the introduction of the bill, Mr. Webster addressed the Senate at some length, expounding the situation of the country, the opinion of the committee, and his own views, in the presentation of this measure.

MARYLAND AGAINST THE BANK!

The voices of Ohio, N. York, N. Jersey, N. Hampshire, Maine and R. Island, have been heard delaring against the infamous proceedings of the United States Bank, and calling upon congress not to grant a re-charter to that corrupt monopoly. The course which the president has taken has been approbated by these states in the most decided manner.—Maryland, we perceive, has followed suit, and has, through her house of delegates, embodied resolutions breathing the same spirit, and manifesting similar feelings. Great efforts were made to defeat the expression of her sentiments. The Baltimore Patriot (a bank paper) conveys to us the pleasing information, and speaks thus of the contest:—"Mr. Spencer's resolutions approving of the removal of the deposites from the United States Bank, came up, when Mr. Sellman moved their indefinite postponement; which motion was lost.

Mr. Carter moved to refer them to the people on the first Monday of October next; this motion was lost also. The question recurred on their adoption, when several members left the house. Mr. Jones (of Baltimore) then moved that the sergeant-at-arms be sent for them, with the mace. He was accordingly sent, and after a short time returned and reported that all the members in town had been summoned, except Mr. Scott and Mr. Smith, of Worcester, whom he could not find. The resolutions were then carried by a vote of 38 to 36.

Mr. Scott, after the vote was taken, asked leave to enter on the journal his views in relation to those resolutions: 1st. They were that he believed the United States Bank constitutional. 2d. That he believed the removal of the deposites was inexpedient, but at the same time believed that their restoration would but increase the distress that now pervades the country."

The resolutions which are bold, fearless and manly, such as become freemen, are as follows, and certainly deserve the character we have bespoken for them:

The stockholders of the Girard bank have refused to rescind the contract entered into by the directors of that institution with the secretary of the treasury. Instead of even the slightest disapproval, the arrangement has been decidedly approbated. We copy the following comments from the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian:

"The meeting was called by the partizans of the U. S. Bank, for the purpose of obliging the Girard Bank to perform the singular feat of biting its own nose off by giving up the deposites. The contest was thus invited by the defeated party, who were confident of success, and have been calculated largely upon the result of the movement abroad. They have been zealously employed for some time past in subdividing the stock they held in the institution, so as to increase as much as possible their numerical strength. To overawe the Directors and Stockholders by astic pation, they obtained the passage of a resolution at the notorious exchange meeting held some weeks since. In a word, they have left untried no expedient to carry a measure which would have been interpreted as a fair expression of the sentiments of the mercantile community. The humiliation of an overthrow under these circumstances may be easily imagined, and the bank presses will no doubt labor to palliate it by every imaginable device. But the defeat was so decided—the rout too complete for even desperation to cover. Bankism has received a deadly blow in its very den; and it has been made evident that the commercial portion of our citizens, screwed down as they have been, are determined to resist a measure of the Bank of the United States, so wantonly oppressive—a measure whose objects notoriously were to injure an institution that has sufficient courage to maintain its own independence, to transfer to Baltimore and New-York upwards of a million of dollars, collected from our own merchants, for the benefit of those cities, and the injury of our own."

The meeting broke up with three hearty cheers for the directors and three equally hearty for the president.

The following are the proceedings:

Whereas, the sovereignty of each of these United States rests in the people, and an expression of the sovereign will should emanate as directly as possible from the source of power: And whereas, the government of the United States is a compact among sovereign States to which certain powers are delegated by a written constitutional character, and from which all powers are withheld which are not expressly granted, or necessary to carry into effect the powers expressly granted; we, the immediate representatives of the people of the State of Maryland, (one of the parties to the constitutional compact in the formation of the Government of the United States) feel ourselves justified, and indeed called upon to declare what we believe to be the will of the people of Maryland, in the existing struggle between the Bank and the Government of the United States: Therefore,

Resolved, by the House of Delegates of Maryland, that the power of Congress to incorporate the Bank of the United States, if it be one of the powers granted to the general government, must be either so expressly declared in the Constitution, or must be a power necessary to carry into effect the powers expressly granted.

Resolved, That no such power is expressly granted, unless it be expressed under the power "to coin money and regulate the value thereof," which would be to make the words coin and paper money synonimous, or convertible terms, contrary to the plain and obvious meaning of our language; that if it be necessary to carry into effect the granted powers, it must be to enable the government to collect, keep safe and disburse the revenue necessary for its support.

Resolved, That in the collection and safe keeping of the public revenue, the Bank of the United States presents no advantages over well regulated State banks; that it is only in disbursing its revenue by means of its multiplied branches throughout the Union, under the control of one head, by which domestic exchange is facilitated, that its advocates cannot support the plea of necessity and justify its creation under the Constitution of the United States; that however much it may promote the general welfare by restraining the issues of State corporations; however much it may facilitate foreign and domestic exchange, and thereby benefit the mercantile community, it its existence be not necessary and indispensable to the safe and regular operations of the Government, the act of Congress creating it, is, in the opinion of the House of delegates of Maryland, a violation of the constitution of the United States, and absolutely null and void.

Resolved, That while we acknowledge the facilities afforded to the government by the Bank of the United States, in the disbursement of the revenue, we do not admit that equal facilities cannot be obtained through the agency of well regulated State banks, to which no constitutional objection can arise; and that the intention on the part of the Chief Magistrate of the Union, to give the State Banks a fair opportunity of showing whether or not they can effectually serve the General Government in the disbursement of the revenue, thereby to satisfy, if they be capable, the constitutional scruples entertained by him, in common with a large portion of the people of the different States, merits the warmest approbation of the friends of State rights, and of a strict construction of the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That in the very capacity in which the advocates of the bank of the U. S. rates see its greatest excellence, to wit: in its capacity to restrain and regulate the issues of State banks, the friends of State rights see displayed the most odious of its unconstitutional deformities, as well as the most alarming of its powers—a capacity which, if Congress have the power to regulate the paper currency of the States, proves that they have transferred that power to an irresponsible corporation; if they have not, that they have thrown over the States a check not known to the constitution, which may be exerted at the will of a few irresponsible individuals, to the total destruction of the monied institutions of the States, or through them, to the ruin of their citizens and the subversion of their political institutions.

Resolved, That in the existing state of embarrassment in which the whole Union is plunged; in the cries of distress from every quarter, which assail the representatives of the people and the President of the United States, in the memorials and petitions with which the desks of our representatives in Congress have been loaded; whether this embarrassment and distress be real or imaginary; whether they be the necessary consequences of the removal of Government deposites from the Bank of the United States, or not, we have proof, beyond the possibility of doubt, of the great and alarming powers of this corporation; powers which if brought to operate on the institutions and citizens of a single State, would be able to control its elections, crush its institutions, or ruin its citizens.

Resolved, That although we believe the distress of the mercantile community, since the removal of the deposites from the Bank of the United States, has been very extensive, yet we believe that the panic endeavored to be raised by the friends of that institution has greatly added to the public excitement; that independent of the effort on the part of the Bank, to operate on the public mind, by large curtailments of its discounts and a simultaneous pressure on the State banks, and through that medium, on the representatives of the people in Congress thereby to coerce its recharter, the removal of the Government deposites would have produced no greater curtailment by that bank, in its discounts to individuals, than could have been easily supplied by the increased capacity of the deposite banks to extend their accommodations; that the distress and consternation which have been spread over the whole trading community, have been wholly the work of the Bank of the U. S. and its friends, not necessarily consequent on the removal of the deposites, but with the sole view of controlling the operations of the Government and to prolong its own existence.

Resolved, that in calling the attention of Congress at an early day after his election, to the inconstitutionality of the act creating, and to the extensive and dangerous power of the Bank of the U. States when, too, that institution was in the full tide of its popularity, in putting his veto upon the law renewing its charter, and thus placing himself in opposition to this powerful engine of the aristocracy of wealth in our country, our Chief Magistrate has given an example of firmness, patriotism and devotion to the interests of his country, which has few parallels in the annals of nations; that if there existed at first a difference of opinion amongst his friends in Maryland, in reference to the removal of the deposites, there now remains none as to the impropriety of their restoration; and that in the struggle now pending between the Bank and the Government, our public functionaries may rest assured of the support of a large portion of the incorruptible freemen of Maryland, whose interests and feelings we represent.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded by the Speaker of the House of Delegates, to the President and Vice President of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury, and to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

GIRARD BANK MEETING.

Girard Bank, March 17th, 1834.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Girard Bank, held this day, James M. Linard was appointed Chairman, and James Rogers and John F. Stump, Secretaries.

The following resolutions were offered by Edward D. Ingraham, and adopted by a large majority as the voice of the meeting.

Whereas, this General Meeting of the Stockholders of the Girard Bank in the city of Philadelphia has been called after public notice, in relation to the Government deposites, and other business connected with that institution, and

Whereas, the Stockholders, in their last general meeting in November last, subsequent to the contract made by the President and Directors of the Bank with the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the Government deposites, did unanimously approve of the management of said institution by the President and Directors:

Resolved, That this present meeting does also fully approve of the conduct of the President and Directors in the general administration of the institution, and especially in relation to the public deposites, and does hereby request them faithfully to continue to execute the contract made with the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the same.

Resolved, That this meeting has entire confidence that the President and Directors of the Girard Bank have administered, and will continue to administer the affairs of the institution with strict impartiality, unconnected with any political questions existing between the Government and the Bank of the United States, and solely with a view to the just interests of the Stockholders and the community.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, a large deposite of $1,300,000, whether public or private, is of decided advantage to the Bank and the community; to the Bank, because it will yield a certain interest of $60,000 per annum, being 4 per cent. upon the whole capital; to the community, because it will enable the Bank to extend additional facilities to the trading interests.

Resolved, That this meeting deprecates the idea of withdrawing so large an amount from the use of this community, and giving of it to a sister city, and the consequent loss of the interest which would otherwise be disbursed among ourselves, and which will incontestably be the case if the contract with the Secretary of the Treasury be rescinded.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the call under which we are now assembled, originated in political motives only, and without reference to the best interests of the country.

JAMES M. LINNARD, chairman.
James Rogers, John F. Stump, } secretaries.

The Bank of the United States and its friends, having done all the mischief they can, and finding themselves foiled at their own game, prostrated in Pennsylvania, and disgraced in the estimation of the people throughout the Union, now drop their menacing tone and solicit a little more time to enable the President and Directors to wind up its affairs. As a pioneer to this new movement they have put forth a statement calculated to deceive, closing with a declaration that they are obliged to curtail their discounts, but will do it *gently*. The next move will be to ask for two or three years elongation of the charter. We had supposed that the bank and its friends had, by this time, been made sensible that neither Congress nor the country could be duped by any of their shallow artifices. The same game was partially attempted by the old Bank in 1811—on the 1st of January of that year that institution had a greater amount loaned out than at any previous period—an amount in proportion to their capital, fully equal to the loans of the present bank—and it had a larger circulation in proportion to capital—the President and Directors applied for an extension of their charter for one year, which Mr. Clay refused (see his Report) and the bank closed its concerns without difficulty, notwithstanding the frightful predictions of its advocates in both houses. If the Directors of this bank do not choose to wind up its affairs in a friendly spirit, as it respects other institutions, and if they are determined to persist in embarrassing their operations by alarming their fears they will very soon be execrated by their own friends. If on the other hand Mr. Biddle will only condescend to issue an order to his branches to enter into mutual and friendly relations with the local banks, he may wind up the affairs of his bank as he pleases.

As to the statement just put forth, it appears *designed* to deceive. If Mr. Biddle wishes to shew the public the vast and secret operations of his exchange committee, and how he has for months past bought a vast amount of bills on New York to break our local banks and ruin our merchants, let him come out and show us "a table of the amount of bills of exchange collected in New York in December, January, February, and March"—let him show the means by which he has managed, notwithstanding the removal of the deposites, to keep our banks indebted to his branch—till by prostrating trade he was unable to continue the game any longer, and the branch at last became indebted to our banks. These are matters which we hope the select committee will probe thoroughly—and I am much mistaken if the transactions of Mr. Biddle's secret exchange committee from the 1st of January 1833 to this time, when exposed to light, will not convict that committee of having deliberately and recklessly conspired to ruin our banks and merchants in our Atlantic cities—but particularly in Philadelphia and New York. Let Mr. Jaudon come out and tell us, what amount of bills have been thrown into the Branch at New York for collection from the 1st of January 1833 to the 1st of April 1834—let him tell us about the 90 days plot to break our banks and merchants—to force the Pennsylvania legislature to pass resolutions in favor of the bank—to compell our safety-fund banks to suspend specie payments, and to extort from Congress a renewal of the charter.

To show the reader the perfect accuracy of this remark it is only necessary to place before him the following statement of the condition of the old Bank on the 1st of January 1811, two months only before its charter expired. We copy the statement from Mr. Binney's minority report of the Committee of Ways and Means.

On the 1st of January 1811, the situation of the first Bank of the United States was as follows:

Notes discounted and loans	$21,750,00
Specie	5,317,561
Public deposites	6,474,40
Private deposites	3,855,40
Notes in circulation	6,070,151

By multiplying these items by 3 1-2 (the proportion which the capital of the present bank bears to that of the old bank, which is $35,000,000 to $10,000,000) the reader has at once before him the means of making a full comparison of the condition of the old Bank two months before its charter expired, with that of the existing institution while its charter has yet two years to run. The following is the official statement of the Cashier of the United States Bank on the 1st instant.

Discounts	$37,381,131 86
Domestic Bills	18,786,698 00
Public Deposites	2,604,234 62
Private Deposites	7,743,129 95
Specie	10,385,489 15
Circulation	18,523,139 00

By these statements it will be perceived that the business of the old bank; two months before the expiration of its charter was more extended in every item than that of the present Bank at this time, and that the loans were reduced ten and a half millions (equal to thirty-six and a half millions of the present institution) without any difficulty whatever. And this proves that, exclusive of commercial causes which had nothing to do with the deposites, the whole pressure has been occasioned by the clamor and lies of the Bank presses and partizans.—[N. Y. Post.

A friend who has been looking over our files of English papers, somewhat more carefully than we did ourselves, has just directed our attention to the following article in the London Times, from which it seems that a serious rupture is apprehended between the Bank of England and the government, which would be likely to produce as much commotion in that country as the removal of the deposites has done in this. If an open quarrel should take place, however, it would probably be adjusted in a much shorter time, and without giving rise to such a flux of words either in or out of Parliament.—[Balt. Gaz.

A most extraordinary imposition has lately been practised upon the British Parliament. An act was passed, without suspicion, which in fact contains the sanction of Parliament for a lottery to be drawn in Glasgow, though the bill was so ingeniously drawn up that the word lottery does not once occur in it. Lord Althorpe declared, in the House of Commons, that he was imposed on, and that he would have been glad to stop proceedings after the first series of tickets had been issued and drawn, but on taking the opinion of the advisers of the Crown, he found that they must go on to completion—notwithstanding the act of Parliament, passed a few years ago, by which all lotteries were absolutely prohibited, on the principle that they were injurious to public morals. The second series of tickets is now before the public, and the scheme under which they are to be drawn is said to be characteristic of men determined to make the most of an opportunity which may never again present itself.

To judge from this occurrence, the ministerial men of business in Parliament, and especially Lord Althrope, have some claims to the nick-name of "Silly Billies," which the Tories have bestowed on them. They might, in the same way, have been induced to support a bill authorizing their own heads to be cut off, without being aware of its purport. [Balt. Gaz.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

"Largesse! Largesse! make room for the King, ye Rabble!" The American of yesterday evening has the following interesting and important information:

"Mr. Biddle, the President of the Bank of the U. States, appeared in Wall street to-day, and being recognized, was followed by an immense concourse anxious to see for themselves him whom the President has styled an "Emperor."—He behaved and looked, however, very like a civil private gentleman, and so did all those who collected to gaze at him."

The following appears in the Courier of this morning in allusion to the same *Distinguished*:

"The first surprise over, he was greeted by three cheers, a tribute of respect to the talent and integrity with which he has so long presided over a great national institution, and to the firmness of character he has evinced under the malignant attacks of party partizans and their great chief."

There must certainly be a goodly number of persons of the spaniel breed in this city, when the man whose acts have inflicted the full measure of his means of mischief upon us, is thus received with gaping wonder and shouts of welcome. However, we must not think too hardly of certain of the high and mighty among us, for this demonstration of Christian forgiveness, as we have been privately informed that every man who threw up his hat and cried "God save King Nicholas," is considered as having a constitutional claim to a liberal discount, a "business loan," or some such matter. We understand that one little broker, who particularly distinguished himself on this occasion, is marked out as an object of particular patronage.

Baltimore, March 19.

LATEST FROM LISBON.

Captain Stevenson of the Fan Fan, who left Lisbon on the 9th of February, informs us, that the latest information from Don Pedro was, that he had captured 700 prisoners in a skirmish—he further states, that it was impossible to obtain any positive or correct information as to the real condition of the contending parties.—Patriot.

Breach of Trust.—The New York papers mention that a clerk, named Mason, in the employ of Mr. J. L. Anderson, of that city, was sent on Saturday last with his bank book and $350 to make a deposite in the Chemical Bank. He laid the book on the counter of the Bank, but instead of leaving the money there, he repaired to a clothing store in the neighborhood, where he purchased a trunk and a variety of fine clothing to the amount of ninety dollars, saying that he was going to Albany. The trunk and clothing had been recovered, but the delinquent himself had thus far eluded justice.—Ib.

☞ The Brig Bourne, capt Benthal, from Baltimore, is discharging opposite Conti street. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods. april 2

CLARET AND CHAMPAIGNE WINE.—Now landing from French Brig Ballochan from Bordeaux, 1400 boxes Claret—300 baskets Champaighe,—for sale by J THAYER & Co,
april 2 No 29, Magazine street.

CHECKS at 30 days date on New York and philadelphia, for sale at the
april 2 UNION BANK OF LOUISIANA.

COMMERCIAL.

Augusta, March 21.—Cotton.—Since our last review of the market, we have received accounts from Liverpool to January 22th. That market had undergone no material change, but prices were fully supported. During the present week there has been considerable activity in our market, and operations to some extent have been made at an advance of 1-4 a 1-2 cent from our last quotations. Sellers were fairly met by purchasers. We quote inferior parcels 10 a 10 1-4c; fair to good, 10 1-2 a 11 1-4c; prime, 11 1-2 a 11 3-4c, fancy prime, 12c.

Liverpool, Feb. 3, 1834.—We have a heavy cotton market to-day, and what was gained by the operations of the early part of last week is more than lost. The stock on hand is 188,780 bales, and every tide brings more additions, and if the sales do not increase, we must have a considerable accumulation. Uplands range from 9 a 8 3-4, chief sales 8 1 8 a 8 5-8.

Liverpool, Feb. 7.

Cotton.—About 1000 bags have been sold this week. Public sales of 2,400 bags will come on next week.

(*By authority.*)
AN ACT

To repeal as far as relates to the Parishes of Plaquemines, St. Bernard and Jefferson, the Act entitled, "An Act to establish Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction in the Parishes comprising the first judicial district, except the Parish of Orleans and for other purposes. Approved April 2d, 1832.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the act approved April 2d, 1832, entitled "An Act to establish Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction in the parishes comprising the first judicial district, except the parish of Orleans and for other purposes, be and is hereby repealed as far as relates to the parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines and Jefferson, and that the present act shall be in force from the date of its passage, even with respect to such crimes and misdemeanors which may have been committed while said act was in force.

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

Approved March 1st, 1834.

A. B. ROMAN,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

DIED, suddenly, yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, Thomas Dancz, of the firm of messrs, Harrison, Brown & Co. in this city, for several years a much respected resident. His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his interment without further notice, from his late residence in Mr. Pritchard's buildings, corner of Rampart and Conti streets.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Talla, Dillingham, Havre, Chabert & Schreiber.
Ship Apollo, Thompson, Liverpool, L H Gale
Ship Missouri, Owen, Havre, Harrod & Quarles.
Brig John Burgin, Veazie, Philadelphia, T. Toby and Co.
Brig Birkby, Johnson, Liverpool, Maruneau, Cruger & co,
Brig Arria, Thorndyke, Philadelphia, L H Gale
Schr Isabella, Pepper, Apalachicola, Master.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Transport, Patterson, St Martinville.
Steamer Compromise, Cochrane, Port Gibson.
Steamer Carrolton, Natchez—full cargo of cotton.
Steamer Daniel O'Connell, Alexandria.

NEW ORLEANS JOCKY CLUB RACES.

THE RACES commence this day, at 1 o'clock p. m. over the Belle Point Course, 3½ miles above this city, on the plantation of L P Foucher.

4 Mile Heats—Purse, $300.

HORSES ENTERED.—J M Millers Sorrel Mare Belle Tracy, 4 years old, by Stockholder, dam, Truxton, Riders dress, red.

Walter Thornton's Bay Mare, Donna Maria, 4 years old, by Betrand, dam, Whip, riders dress, blue.

We understand that Mr. Duplantier's horses are on their way for the Races, and we may expect fine running, as no doubt some of them will be entered at the Course.
ap 1 2—1t

LANDING from ship Ballochan, from Bordeaux, and for sale by the subscribers, 500 cases claret; 75 do do Lafite; 200 do do chateau Margeaux, 15 do do Lacoste, superior, 18 do do Pauillac Medoc, do; 7 do do St. Julien, do; 67 do do Grave's St. Julien, do, 60 do Burgundy do, 32 cases claret; 4 do do superior; 23 cases Sauterne, do; 220 baskets champaigne; 18 half casks white vinegar. april 2 HAGAN, NIVEN & CO

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber 300 baskets Bordeaux Anisette; superfine liquors of all qualities; French confitures in peach and prune syrup; Reine Glande, fresh cherries, quinces, apples, and likewise Havana sweetmeats; Maraschino Curacoa from Holland, Dantzic bitters; a large assortment of more than fifty different kinds of sugar plums of the finest and best quality; bitters of the first quality; and a large quantity of articles in his line too numerous to detail.

He continues to sell by the wholesale and retail, and invites epicures to visit his establishment.

A. LACOUTURE,
21 Old Levee st.
apr 1

TO RENT—A handsome new house situated at the corner of Gravier and St. Paul streets, consisting of six apartments, two above and four below. The yard is bricked. There is a well on the premises, and a cellar as well a necessary, divided into two apartments. There is every convenience that could be desired, and the house would be desirable for one having business in the city. It will be rented for one year on very reasonable terms. Apply to A. LACOUTURE,
apr 2 21 Old Levee.

$10 REWARD

WILL be paid for the apprehension and lodging in jail of the negress LOISA, who absconded this morning, 1st April, from her master's residence. She was dressed in a plain blue cotton frock, without sleeves. She is very short and fat; round figure, aged about 18, speaks English and French, and has the mark of a blow still black under her left eye. A. LACOUTURE,
apr 2 21 Old Levee.

OFFICE N. O. & CARROLLTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

AT an election held by the stockholders of this company, on Tuesday 1st April, the following gentlemen were reelected Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

D F Burthe, Peter Laidlaw,
Laurent Millaudon, H G Schmidt,
Joachim Kohn, Manuel J de Lizardi,
H C Cammack,
april 2 L F GENERES, sec'y.

MESS CUCULLU, LAPEYRE & Co. offer for sale:

1000 bags Green Havana Coffee.
18 boxes White do Sugar,
5 do Brown do do
500 thousand Segars, of all prices and descriptions,
28 casks Wine, St. Julien,
12 do do Haut Brion,
40 do do Haut Talence,
50 do do Montferrand old,
4 do do Larose, 1827,
4 do do Brains Mouton, 1827,
4 do do Lafitte; 1827,
500 boxes do Medoc,
16 do Curacao,
12 pipes Cognac Brandy, april 2

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE,

SITUATED on Conti street, between Dauphin and Burgundy streets, No. 153, measuring 60 feet in front on Conti street, by 60 feet in depth, French measure, together with the buildings thereon, which are rented at $32 per month. In case said property should not be disposed of at private sale before the 8th of April, it will be then offered at auction. CHARLES HATREL,
april 2 No 125, Chartres st.

PARISH COURT for the Parish and city of New Orleans—Present the hon Charles Maurian, judge. No 7345.—C M Doughty vs his creditors.—The cession of property by the petitioner having been accepted by the court for the benefit of his creditors, it is ordered by the court that a meeting of said creditors take place before Felix Grima, Esq. notary public, on Monday the 5th of May, then and there to deliberate on the affairs of said petitioner, and in the mean time all proceedings against his person and property are stayed.—It is further ordered that B C Elliott, Esq. be appointed to represent the absent creditors
By order of the court. F BUISSON,
Clerk's Office, April 1—3t Dep Clerk.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

PARISH COURT for the Parish and City of New Orleans. No 7342.—John B Dumont vs his creditors and the creditors of Gasquet & Dumont. The cession of property by the pititioner having been accepted by the court for the benefit of his creditors, it is ordered by the court that a meeting of said creditors take place, at the office of Wm Boswell, Esq. notary public, on the 3d day of May next then and there to deliberate upon the affairs of the petitioner, and in the mean time all proceedings against his person and property are stayed.—It is further ordered that A M Buchannan be appointed to represent the absent creditors. By order of the court
FRED BUISSON,
Clerk's Office, April 2—3t Dep Clerk

EXCHANGE on New York for sale by
JULES LE BLANC,
m 28 No 103, Royal street

BILLS of Exchange on France, for sale by
feb 20 tf HAGAN, NIVEN & Co.

SUGAR.—40 hhds prime Sugar, in store and for sale by [m 13] DUCROS & MORPHY.

AMERICAN THEATRE:
(CAMP-STREET.)

Second night of Dr. Birds' highly successful Tragedy of
THE BROKER OF BOGOTA!
And last night of the engagement of Mr. E. FORREST.

EIGHTH NIGHT OF Mrs. G. BARRETT.

THIS EVENING APRIL 2,
Will be presented, Dect. Bird's last new and highly successful Tragedy of the
BROKER OF BOGOTA.

Baptista Febro, (The Broker,) : : : Mr FORREST
JUANA, : : : : : : Mrs. G. BARRETT,

After which, the laughable Farce, called
THE YOUNG WIDOW!
OR—A LESSON FOR LOVERS.

Mandeville. Mr Field,
Splash, Mr Russell,
Aurelia, Mrs Russell,
Lucy, Miss Petrie.

Last appearance, but two, of Mr. SINCLAIR, this season, on Thursday, and last night of
MASANIELLO!

FOR MOBILE.

THE steamboat ATLAS will depart from the Rail Road, on Wednesday the 2d of April, at 4 o'clock, p m. For passage only, apply to the Captain on board, or to
SLOO & BYRNE,
m 31 New Levee.

FOR HAVRE—The Packet ship CREOLE capt Page, will positively sail on the 20th inst. and can handsomely accommodate a few more cabin passengers. Apply to
april 2—4t HAGAN, NIVEN & Co.

FOR BALTIMORE.—The fast sailing coppered and copper fastened brig BOURNE, Benthal, master, is now discharging, and having most of her cargo engaged, will be despatched for the above port without delay. For freight or passage, apply to
TIERNAN, CUDDY & Co,
april 2 corner of Gravier and Tchoupitoulas sts.

FOR HAVRE.—The fast sailing A 1 ship CONSTELLATION, capt T B Sampson, will have immediate despatch. For Freight of 200 bales or passage for 3 persons, apply to NICOLET & Co.
april 2 No 30 Toulouse street.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE new copperfastened and fast sailing schooner CALLIS, C D Pool, master, stows 1000 barrels, and is ready to take in freight immediately. For terms apply on board opposite Conti street, or to
TOURNE & BECKWITH,
m 31 No 28 & 29, New Levee

FOR HAVRE.

THE fast sailing A 1 ship Marengo, Capt B Wood, will sail for said port on the 1st of May next. For Freight or passage, apply on board or to F PERRET & GALLY,
m 31 59 Toulouse st.

FOR GIBRALTER.

The A 1 ELIZA DAVIDSON, Capt. Alexander having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will sail in a few days. For balance of freight, or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board opposite the blue stores, foot of Bienville st. m 31

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a writ of provisional seizure issued by the Hon. John N. Duncan, associate judge of the city court of New Orleans, at the suit of S. L. Rabasse and V. Millet, vs. Charles Morton, I have seized provisionally a certain red mare, and all persons therein interested are hereby cited to appear within fifteen days in said honorable court to file their answer thereto.
april 2 B. BEAUREGARD, Marshal.

Duverly Sancier, vs. A. J. Bertrand.

BY virtue of a writ of fi. fa. to me directed by the Hon. John N. Duncan, associate judge of the city of New Orleans, I shall expose at public sale on Saturday the 1st May, 1834, at 12 o'clock, at Hewlett's Exchange, corner of St. Louis and Chartres streets, the schooner Elizabeth, her tackle, apparel and furniture, seized to satisfy a judgment rendered in the above suit. Terms, cash.
april 2 B. BEAUREGARD, Marshal.

Simmons & Rodriguez vs Schooner Messenger, Capt. Looke and owners.

BY virtue of a fi fa to me directed by the hon. P F Smith, associate judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose at public sale, at Hewlett's Exchange, corner of St Louis and Chartres streets, on Saturday 3d May, 1834, at 12 o'clock, m, the schooner Messenger, her tackle, apparels and furniture as she now lies at the opposite side of the river. Seized to satisfy the judgment rendered in the above suit. Terms, cash.
april 2 B BEAUREGARD.

NOTICE—TO MERCHANTS TRADING WITH THE MEXICAN PORTS—In Art. 4th of the Law of 31st of March 1831, which the undersigned published in this city in May of said year, it is stipulated that "Besides the manifest, provided for by art. 1st of this law, another manifest in triplicate, shall be presented, of each importation, signed by the exporter; minutely expressing the contents of each case, bale, barrel, or other parcel, according to their several marks, which shall be recorded at the time of the anchorage of the vessel. These particular manifests must be certified by the consuls or vice consuls of the republic, nearest to the port from whence the cargo is despatched."

The certificate to which the above rule was suspended "until the law regulating consulates was enacted," and as the undersigned has received from the Government the law in question, it becomes his duty to inform the merchants of this place of the fact.

N O March 31st 1834. F. PIZARRO MARTINEZ,
mar 31—1m Mexican Consul.

SUGAR.—106 Hhds. prime quality, landing from steamer Lafourche, for sale by
WILKINSON, McNEIL & Co
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