THE BEE.

PUBLISHED DAILY BY
JEROME BAYON.
STATE PRINTER.
THE UNION [illegible]
FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 6, 1835.

For Legislative proceedings, and several [illegible] advertisements, see supplement.

In pursuance of a resolution adopted by the House of Representatives, Mr. Jno. R. Grymes was yesterday in attendance at the bar of that body, to answer to the charge of [illegible] in the hall of deliberations, Mr. Alcée Labatut [illegible] the Speaker. Mr. Grymes conducted his own defence in a very able and powerful argument contended against the jurisdiction of the House to inflict upon him any punishment for the act he had committed. No decision was [illegible] upon the matter was suspended until [illegible] which we presume the subject will be finally disposed of.

In our next number, we shall give entire the whole proceedings which cannot fail to excite such interest among our [illegible] reading as it does a most important and novel question. For the present, we deem it proper, to refer an item [illegible]

The Hartford Times comes out strongly against the West Point Academy. It denies the constitutional power of congress to establish such an institution.

A resolution has been offered in the New York Legislature, requesting the Senators from that State to use their efforts to have the vote of censure of the President expunged from the journals.

The French Spoliations Bill, before the Senate of the United States, has been keenly and elaborately discussed. The question was to be taken by agreement, on Monday the 16th inst. Before this time. Some speeches are to make the possible vote in the Senate, a tie, giving the casting vote to the Vice President.

The Bill appropriates $5,000,000, as a compensation to American citizens, for spoliations upon Commerce, committed by the French government, previous to 1800. They are totally distinct in their nature, and rest upon different principles from the claims which were the subject of dispute with France, under Mr. Rives' Treaty. The growth of claims in this instance, against our own government, instead of the French government, is, that by the Convention of 1801, the United States formally released the French Government from all liability, giving up the rights of our citizens, for the purpose of securing a various public objects.—This public act, was the remuneration by France, of her claim upon us for the violation of the Treaty of alliance of Feb. 6, 1778, by which the United States were bound to "guarantee forever," the three possessions of the Crown of France in America—possessions which were then in actual possession of Great Britain, at, or about the time of the release of the "guarantee" by France. It is upon these grounds that American citizens contending that their property was taken for the public use, and made the price of a mutual political benefit, insist that they have a right to ask to be indemnified.

The Louisville Advertiser, in the annexed paragraphs, heaps a hitch off the reluctance manifested by Mr. Clay and his followers to get into any difficulty with France on a question of national right and honor, with the exceeding eagerness of the same gentry a few months since to push home a charge of a paragraph of the recharter of a corrupt bank.

While Mr. Clay's resolution was raging last winter, a traveller of merit, the boasting of their journals are any evidence, never stopped on the face of the earth, than the Black whigs. From north to south the dreadful note of preparation resounded through the land; and from the shores of the Atlantic to the sunny peaks of the Rocky Mountains, the cry was "Down with the king and deafen us no more." Every effort to the President and his supporters. Hosts of self-created committees hurried to Washington to explain to him the extreme peril and distress of the public mind—to beseech him to pause and stop, and succumb quietly to the dictation of the times. The hills of our national legislature resounded with peals of the declamation, dark hints of impeachment, vacancy, and [illegible] reference to the "Tiles of March." Associations were formed which, pledged to march at a moment's warning, [illegible] in some of the cities, to afford the Bank instant [illegible] whenever she gave the word to advance on the capitol, [illegible] the administration at the point of the bayonet.

Who that remembers these things, could have supposed that these fire eating patriots, so ready to dip their hands in fraternal blood, would quail and cower at the first speck of foreign war? We would have believed that their hot valor would "ooze out at the palms of their hands" at the very target of a Frenchman. But so it is. These warlike martyrs, have become lovers of peace at the first hint of a war.

The ships of France, they say, cover the whole sea, at one fell swoop could sweep our commerce from its place. Her armies are innumerable, and overspread the earth like locusts ready to annihilate our weak battalions. And what should we get by a war? they ask. The first gun fired on our part, would sound the knell of the claims of our merchants, besides saddling the nation with a debt of a hundred and fifty millions of dollars, and the loss of fifty thousand men. They have already calculated the exact amount of men and money it will cost, and from the sum total of each, seem to have arrived at a conclusion, equally certain, that France will defeat us.

It seems almost useless to point out to such lukewarm advocates for their country's rights, that it is not to coerce payment of the five millions of dollars that the United States will go to war with France, if war should take place, but to punish her for the breach of faith of which she has been guilty and to maintain and defend our own honor. But is it not strange that those who were ready to fight for the Bank of the United States on a question concerning money alone, should consider it no ground for war with a foreign power? The removal of the deposites furnished good cause for hostility to the President and the democratic party; but to war with France, for her refusal to pay the indemnity stipulated by a solemn treaty, is, in their eyes the height of folly and madness.

But will the farmers and workingmen of the nation understand these nice distinctions? We think not. They will say that an acknowledged debt should be paid, and that, if France persists in refusing to do us justice, as the debt cannot be recovered by law, they are ready to make war on her to punish her perfidy.

A Biography of *Aaron Burr* has been prepared in New York, and is now ready for the press. The author is Samuel L. Knapp, and the materials are said to be derived directly from the lips of Aaron Burr.

ELECTION IN KING AND QUEEN.

RICHMOND, Jan. 14th, 1835.

'*Gentlemen*—The Administration party in King & Queen, have succeeded in the election of Robertson over Fleet, by a majority of 73 votes. The polls were unusually well attended, and Robertson obtained a much larger majority over his competitor than Pollard did in the Spring.

This proves that we are gaining strength."

The Joint Committee to whom was referred the Treasurer's account and the documents accompanying it beg leave to report:

That they have carefully examined the accounts of the State Treasurer, with the vouchers, in support thereof, and find the same to correspond in all respects, and the payments to be in conformity with law: And that the balance in the Treasury on the thirty-first day of December, A. D. 1834, corresponds with the balance reported: They have also examined the receipts and expenditures of the Board of Public Works, and find the account correct, exhibiting an unexpended balance on the 31st of December last, of ($13,692 87) thirteen thousand six hundred and ninety-two dollars and eighty-seven cents. The committee have examined the outstanding accounts on the books of the Treasury—some of them go as far back as 1803, and the committee are satisfied that a part of those debts, are wholly lost to the state, and fully concur in the propriety of closing the accounts for those items referred to in the report, and recommend the adoption of a resolution to that effect.

The committee also concur with the treasurer in the opinion that it is not an object worth the attention of the state to accept of any apportionment of the stock of the Louisiana State Bank, at the advance of twelve per cent.

The committee also highly approve of the suggestion of the sale of a part of the state-house square as a means of providing for the deficiency which will exist in the sinking fund to pay off the next series of bonds issued in favor of the Bank of Louisiana, and that the proceeds should be paid to the commissioners of the sinking fund of that institution for that purpose.

The committee also concur in the propriety of determining some mode of discharging the bonds of the state after making a record thereof, and report a bill for that purpose.

The other objects mentioned in the report have already been acted on by bills specially introduced for that purpose, which meet the approbation of the committee.

In relation to the recovery from the Bank of Louisiana, as the controversy has been long pending some history of its origin and progress may be necessary, as a reason for the resolution which the committee submit for the adoption of the legislature. In 1824, the Bank of Louisiana was incorporated with a capital of four millions, divided into forty thousand shares. The half of this capital was to be subscribed for by the state. The subscription of the state was to be paid in its bonds redeemable in ten, fifteen, twenty, and twenty-five years. These bonds were taken by the Bank at the rate of one hundred dollars in bonds for eighty-three dollars and a third of subscription, so that for two millions amount of shares the state was to furnish two millions four hundred thousand dollars of bonds. These bonds were negotiated on the 23d day of October, 1824, at the rate of nine-eight per cent. producing a profit of three hundred twenty-one thousand, eight hundred twenty-two dollars and thirty-three cents, ($321,822 33.) The controversy between the state and the bank arose out of the time which, and the proportions in which those profits were to be divided. If all the 20,000 shares assigned for individual subscription have been subscribed for, and paid up, such individuals would have been entitled to partake equally with the state, (the stockholder of the other 20,000 shares) who had paid in full. But at the time this profit was realized, there were only six thousand five hundred and forty-two shares taken by individuals, on which was paid $133,840; and according to all rules of equity, the profits ought to be divided according to the amount paid in by the stockholders, as in fact the other profits were divided. This ratio would give the state fourteen-fifteenths [14-15] of the profit made by the sale of the bonds, viz: the proportion of two millions to $138,840.

The subscription of the state being realized by the sale of the bonds: The Legislature convinced that this was the point of view in which the matter ought to be considered, in April, 1833, passed a resolution requiring the administrators of the sinking fund, to demand from the Bank, to be paid into the sinking fund, the portion of the state in the profits made on the sale of the bonds, and in case of refusal, the attorney general was required to take legal measures to enforce this demand.

In the suit brought for that purpose, the supreme court decided, in pursuance of a condition attached to the sale of the bonds, that the profits made on the sale of the bonds to the amount of four hundred thousand dollars, should not be divided until one-sixth of the bonds should be discharged, and leave the $2,000,000, the stock of the state in the bank, equal to the amount of the bonds remaining unpaid." 9 N. S. page 338, and the suit was dismissed. The claims of the state was thus postponed until the period when she would be called upon to pay the first series of bonds.

To do away with this ground of delay, in March 1827, a resolution was passed inviting the bond holders to receive payment of their bonds, but without effect. In 1831, a proposition was made by the agent of the bond holders who was a director of the bank, to postpone the payment of the bonds, which was rejected by the Legislature. In 1833 different proposals were made to the Legislature by the Bank. One to purchase the interest of the bank, viz: its 20,000 shares, and the sinking fund, for the sum of $600,000, the Bank assuming to pay the bonds of the State. In consideration of this sum the bank was to be allowed to withdraw its branches, postpone the payment of the bonds, and to increase its capital two millions at its pleasure. Another proposition was made to postpone the payment of the first series of bonds for twenty years, the withdrawal of the branches, an increase of the capital, &c. The joint committee to whom these propositions were referred, applied to the treasurer of the State for information, and his opinion thereon. This officer in a detailed statement, dated 18th Feb. 1833, made it clearly appear,

1st. That the State would be perfectly able to meet the payment of its first series of bonds, and the subsequent ones also.

2d. That it was important for the stability of the credit of the State, that she should not postpone the payment of the first series of bonds, and that her punctuality on this occasion would greatly facilitate the negotiation of any loans she might in future have occasion for.

3d. That according to the statements furnished by the bank itself, and only crediting the state with one half of the profits upon the sale of the bonds, the interest of the State in that institution was worth $963,551 57—that allowing the State her actual rights, viz: 14-15ths of the profits, her interest amounted to $773,742 29, and that calculating on the basis that the bank would continue to make a dividend of 8 per cent per annum, while the State only paid an interest of 5 per cent on her bonds, the real value of the interest of the State in the bank, after the payment of the bonds, was one million forty eight thousand six hundred and twenty-two dollars.

It is not to be supposed that the Legislature with such information before it, would accede to the proposal of the Directors of the Bank of Louisiana, and accept $500,000 for an interest worth upwards of one million—and to add to this pecuniary sacrifice valuable privileges, which would have made this institution an overwhelming monopoly, and at the expense of the State.

It is believed that the object of these propositions was to prevent the assertion and pursuit on the part of the state of the claim set up by her in the profits on the bonds. The authors of these proposals seem to have experienced much mortification at their defeat, and to have an opportunity to punish the State for its refusal to accede to their views—an occasion seemed to present itself.

The Governor in his message at the opening of the session for 1834, called the attention of the Legislature to the payment of the bonds of $600,000 due in July of that year, and stated, what in his opinion were the resources to meet this engagement.

The Directors of the Bank of Louisiana took this message under their consideration and passed several very extraordinary resolutions; copies of them were ordered to be sent to the Governor and Legislature; they contained threats and a spirit of dictation which resembled more the conduct and language of a powerful co-ordinate sovereignty, than of inhabitants of a State acting under an authority conferred by its legislature.

Notwithstanding these threats a law was passed in 1834, requiring the Attorney General to assert the claims of the State by suit, the result of which was that the Bank of Louisiana was condemned to apply the sum of $300,931 as the share of the State, in the profits on the bonds, to the payment of the first series of those bonds, on the 1st day of July, 1834. This sum added to $329,000, at the credit of the commissioners of the sinking fund, was more than sufficient to pay off the first series of bonds of the State due at that time.

As the directors of the bank have made the view taken of the rights of the State by its officers, the topic of severe animadversion, it is proper now, that the matter has received final adjudication, for the Legislature of the State to determine whether its officers have transcended their duty in the zeal and perseverance with which they have maintained her rights. The view of the rights of the State ultimately sanctioned by the decision of the [illegible], was during his life time strenuously asserted by ex-State Isaac A. Smith, senator from Feliciana, and by the late Governor. The present incumbent was elected treasurer in 1828. That officer co-operated with the Senator from Feliciana, and the successive committees on the Treasury, and has been greatly instrumental in always maintaining the rights of the State on this subject, and in resisting every attempt to defeat them is however much the consciousness of having performed his duty, may solace an officer under the many vexations to which he is certain to be exposed in such a controversy, it would be but a feeble stimulus to great exertion in the public service, to leave the exemplary zeal and labours of the officers of the State to their own reward. Extraordinary services and strenuous exertions to promote and serve the interest of the State, ought more especially when successful, to receive substantial remuneration. This view of the subject embraces both the Treasurer and Attorney General. That part of the Governor's message, which relates to this last officer, has been referred to a special committee, and for this reason the committee abstain from any proposition on his services.

The committee beg leave to submit the accompanying resolutions on this subject for the adoption of the Legislature.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

NEW ORLEANS, FEB. 3d, 1835.

L. SAUNDERS,
Chairman on behalf of the Senate.
M. G. PENN, Chairman,
on the part of the House of Representatives.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.

FRIDAY, Jan. 23, 1835.

The Senate met, agreeably to adjournment.

Members present, Messrs. Charles Derbigny, President, Bossier, Brownson, Dupree, Hoa, Labauve, Lebranche, Lacoste, Maddox, Moore, Nicholas, Reed, Saunders, Tenney, Tete, and Thomas.

Reading of Messages from House.

'Resolution prescribing certain duties to committees on banks.'

Mr. Hoa, agreeably to previous notice, introduced a bill entitled 'an act authorising the state treasurer to present to the District Court of the United States, east District of Louisiana, a copy of Martin's Reports, &c.' Read for the first time.

On motion of Mr. Maddox, he was allowed to enter the following reasons for his vote he gave yesterday on the passage of the charter of the N. Orleans and Nashville Rail Road Company:

Being in the minority on the final passage of the bill to incorporate the New-Orleans and Nashville Rail Road Company, I feel it my duty to enter my reasons for so doing at large on the journal of the Senate, as follows, they were:

1st. Because the stockholders, in cases of failure to pay any balance that may be due on his stocks, the whole is forfeited in favor of the company, and sold for the benefit of the company.

2d. Because there is no time fixed at which the charter shall expire. S. W. MADDOX.

Mr. Maddox, agreeably to previous notice, introduced a bill entitled

'An act to repeal the 2d, 3d and 4th sections of an act supplementary to an act to support the privilege of free suffrage in elections, and to prohibit all undue influence thereon, and to prescribe to the manner of determining contested elections, and for other purposes, approved March 25, 1828;' read for the first time.

Mr. Tenney, agreeably to previous notice, introduced a bill entitled

'An act authorising the removal of property of Catherine Nolen Rodgers, a minor, from this state;' read for the first time.

Mr. Labauve gave notice that on to-morrow he would introduce a bill enfitled

'An act to authorise the judge of another district to decide the cases when the judges of the parish and district wherein they are pending, are both incompetent.'

Mr. Hoa gave notice that on to-morrow he would introduce a bill entitled

'An act to incorporate the marine and fire insurance company.'

Mr. Labauve presented a petition from G. Thompson, of the parish of Iberville, praying for the emancipation of Mary S. Carter, a minor, under his guardianship.' Referred to a committee composed of Messrs. Labauve, Tenney and Reed.

Mr. Labauve presented two other petitions from Mr. G. Thompson, of the parish of Iberville; one praying to be allowed to dispose of by lottery of certain property; and another, praying that a case in which he is interested be transferred from one court to another. On motion, laid on the table indefinitely.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Third readings.—'An act to repeal the first, second and third sections of an act for the relief of the parish of Orleans, approved March 6, 1830.'—Passed.

'Resolution relative to Charles Gayarre.' Passed.

'Resolution relative to the compensation of attorney general for extra services.' Passed; and President appointed. Messrs. Tenney and Dupree on committee required by the same.

'Resolution relative to public lands on the Atchafalaya.' Passed.

'An act to create additional election precincts in the parish of Natchitoches.' Passed.

Second Readings.

'An act to incorporate the Roman Catholic Church of St. John the Bapt., West Baton Rouge.'

'An act to incorporate the congregation of the Roman Catholic Church of the parish of Saint Charles, county of German Coast.' Postponed until to-morrow.

'An act for the relief of T. and F. Harris, deaf and dumb boys.'

'Resolution relative to a route from Thibodeauxville to Attakapas.'

'Resolution relative to Wm. Dubuys'

'An act to emancipate Charles and Sophronie L. Claiborne.'

'An act to create a Faculty of the Medical College of Louisiana.' Amended.

On motion of Mr. Hoa to amend the 5th section, so as to prohibit the corporation from receiving donations mortis causa: Mr. Saunders called for the ayes and nays, which resulted as follows:

For the amendment, Messrs. Bossier, Brownson, Dupre, Hoa, Labauve, Maddox, Moore, Reed, Tete and Thomas. 10.

Against it, Messrs. Saunders and Nicholas.

'An act to incorporate the Fireman's Charitable Association, of New Orleans.'

'An act supplementary to the act entitled an act to incorporate the city of Lafayette.'

'Resolution relative to the Island Point in the parish of Iberville.'

On motion of Mr. Hoa, the Senate adjourned until Monday at 10 o'clock A. M.

MONDAY, January 26, 1835.

The Senate met agreeably to adjournment.

Members present; Messrs. Charles Derbigny, president, Bossier, Brownson, Dupre, Hoa, Labauve, La Branche, Lacoste, Maddox, Moore, Nicholas, Reed, Saunders, Tenney, Tete, and Thomas.

Mr. Hoa, agreeably to previous notice, introduced a bill entitled "An Act to incorporate the subscribers to the Louisiana State Marine and Fire Insurance Company." Read for the first time.

A message in writing was received from the Governor, by Mr. E. Wiltz, his private secretary, and at the same time a verbal message from the Governor was received, brought by Mr. E. Wiltz, informing the Senate that he had approved and signed the "Resolutions from the Senate relative to surveys of Petite Riviere, Rigolet Bon Dieu, at Tiger Island, Lake Bisteneau and Bayou Dorcheat."

Mr. Labauve, agreeably to previous notice, introduced a bill entitled "An Act to authorise the judge of another district to decide cases where both the district and parish judges are incompetent. Read for the first time.

SPECIAL ORDER.

"An Act to incorporate the Red River Rail Road and Banking Company, and for other purposes." Read for the second time. Amended; consideration of the 7th section postponed; and the other sections adopted to the 9th section, inclusive.

Messages taken to the House.

"An Act to repeal the 1st, 2nd, and 3d sections of an act entitled "an Act for the relief of the Parish of Orleans."

"Resolution relative to Charles Gayarre."

"Resolution relative to compensation of Attorney General."

"Resolution relative to the public lands of the Achafalaya."

"An Act to create additional election precincts in the parish of Natchitoches."

The Senate sat on executive business.

On motion of Mr. Maddox, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock A. M.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that expecting to go to France in April next, he will till that time sell his Goods at very reduced prices. He avails himself of this opportunity to offer his services to his friends for the purchasing of any goods on commission, and he trusts by a good choice in all the articles he may receive order for, to deserve the approbation of those who will favor him with their patronage.

He informs the ladies that henceforth will be found in his store, all kinds of fancy goods from Paris.

ADOLPHE PLUCHE,
feb 6—1w corner royal & conti st

Chasseurs à Cheval d'Orléans.

THE squadron will parade on Sunday next, the 8th inst. at 8 o'clock, A. M. precisely, at the usual rendezvous, fully equipped. Punctual attendance is requested. By order of the commandant.

feb 6 J. P. BRYAN, adjutant major.

MADDER—3 hhds. Dutch umbro Madder, for sale by WHITE & Co.
feb 6 20 Custom-house street.

COKE & COAL TAR.

COKE is now selling at 50 cents per barrel; it is the best and cheapest kind of fuel for stoves, grates, or furnaces, and generally used in Europe for burning of bricks; also for blast furnaces, locomotive engines, &c. &c. It is equal to the Lehigh Coal, and half the price.

COAL TAR—This superior article may be had at 12 1-2 cents per gallon.

Apply at the Gas Light Office, Camp st. feb 6

WANTED to purchase, a substantial property in Royal or Chartres street, yielding 10 per cent income, for which Cash will be paid.

feb 6 E. GOTTSCHALK, broker

WANTED—Pontchartrain Rail Road Stock.
feb 6 E. GOTTSCHALK, broker

$15,000 to $20,000 will be loaned at 3 4 and 5 years, on good city Property. (feb 6) E. GOTTSCHALK, broker

DRY GOODS.—Landed from ship Saratoga, and for sale at very low prices, red and white flannels, cassinetts, black worsted stockings, lambswool half hose, black bombazetts, low priced circassians, and many other seasonable goods, which we offer on liberal terms.

ANDREWS & BROTHERS,
feb 6 No. 19 Chartres st

MR. PIERRE FERAUX is desired to pay a visit to the undersigned Toulouse street, No. 59, they have an important communication to make to him.

feb 6 PERRET & GALLY.

Succession of widow Pierre Vaisin,

PARISH OF ORLEANS—Court of Probates.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested, to shew cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by Joseph Vaisin, administrator of this estate should not be homologated and approved, the funds distributed in accordance therewith, and the said administrator discharged from all further trust and liability in the premises.

By order of the court,

feb 6 W F C DUPLESSIS, reg.

Succession of Marie Joseph Macarty, f. w. c.

PARISH OF ORLEANS—Court of Probates.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all persons herein interested, to shew cause within 10 days from the notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the testamentary executor of this estate should not be homologated and approved, the funds distributed in accordance therewith, and the said testamentary executor discharged from all further trust and liability in the premises, on his paying into the State Treasury, the balance shewn by him in his account to be due the estate. By order of the court,

feb 6 W F C DUPLESSIS, register

MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Florida, McCerren, N Y, — P Laidlaw
Barque Alasco, Curtis, Boston, — Stetson & Avery
Brig Falmouth, Harvey, Philadelphia, Stinson & Campbell
Brig Monticello, Peabody, Baltimore, — L H Gale
Brig Sarah, Farrell, Charleston, — J A Barrelli
Brig Ann, Sutten, St Domingo, — J Trask
Mistico San Pedro, Mansu, Havana, — Garcia, Bayo & co
Schr Robert Eden, Wheelright, Matamoras, — D Goldsmith
Schr Pepito, Espinola, Isla del Carmen, — S Fernandez
Schr Elizabeth, Forsyth, Pensacola, — Master

ARRIVED

Steamer Feliciana, L C Wood, from the Passes—towed to sea ship Edwin, brigs Horace, Paul Jones, Gen Bolivar, and Phœnix—Left the N E Bar at 4 P M, on the 4th—nothing in sight in the offing—off South Point Barque Lady of the Lake, 6 ships and a brig standing in for S W Bar, could not speak them, wind blowing fresh from the North East, brought up brig Exchange, schrs Pennsylvania and Commerce, Sarah Corine, and Matamoras—nothing on the river.

Steamer Whale, Thomas, from the Passes, towed to sea ships Mount Zion and Elizabeth, and schr Creole; brought up ships Orbeys and Harrod—Reports off the Bar ship Spartan; ship Celia; barks Cambrian and Mountaineer, ships Superior and Caromandle, still on the Bar.

Steamer Hudson, Beebe, from the Passes, having taken her tow to sea brought up ship Martha and ship Solon, both for Charleston.

Barque La Paix, Roux, 50 days from Bordeaux, to the master—cargo, wine, brandy &c—12 passengers.

Steamer Pilot, Coswell, from the Passes, having taken her tow to sea, brought up packet ship Vicksburg

Ship Albion, Exeter, from Bremen to J A Merle & Co—Cargo linen.

Ship Harold, Hall, fm Havre, December 21st to master in ballast.

Ship Albion, Bangs, from Hvre, 21st December:

New packet ship Vicksburg, ——, from New York—to Foster & Hutton.

Bark Lady of the Lake, from Liverpool.

Schr Three Brothers, from Baton Rouge; cargo, 33 bales cotton, 40 hhds sugar to order.

Sloop Two Friends, from the coast; cargo, 120 hhds sugar to order.

Schr Pennsylvan, Ashby, from Matamoras, in ballast.

Schr Sarah, Stark, fr m Mobile; cargo, 200 bs cotton to J M Wright.

Schr Commerce, Messer, from Havana in ballast.

Schr Corine, Crocker, from Lavacca; cargo, $25,000 in specie.

Brig Exchange, Barton, 19 days from Baltimore; cargo, mdze.

Steamer Adelph, Rainer, fm Opelousas; cargo, 26 bs cotton, to C Toledano; 37 do 42 hides Lestrapes & Destrane—8 passengers.

Steamer Gladiator, Butler, fm Bayou Lafourche, cargo, 35 bales cotton, 106 hhds sugar, 92 bbls molasses, 4 hides to Reynolds, Byrne & co; Tourne & Beckwith; Brander & McKenna; P d Galway; Bogert & Hooper; A H Wallace & order.

Steamer Privateer, Brown, fm Big Black; cargo, 999 bs cotton.

Steamer Cotton Plant, Vaught, from Nashville; cargo, cotton, tobacco, etc.

Steamer Carrollton, Myers, fm Natchez; cargo, 799 bs cotton, etc.

Steamer Bayou Sarah, Laurent, from Bayou Sarah; cargo, cotton, sugar, etc.

Steamer Delta, Jarreau, from Braddish & Osgood's plantation; cargo, sugar and molasses.

Steamer Black Hawk, Hartshorn, from Cincinnati; cargo, beef, etc.

Steamer Yazoo, Auter, from Manchester; cargo, cotton.

AMERICAN THEATRE.
CAMP STREET.

HERR CLINE'S FOURTH NIGHT.

On FRIDAY Evening, February 6,
Will be presented the Melo-Drama of the
FOREST OF BONDY,
OR THE
THE DOG OF MONTAGIS.

After which,
Herr Cline will appear and go through a variety of daring feats and elegant dances on the elastic cord
The evening's entertainment to conclude with the grand romantic melo-drama of the
FORTY THIEVES.

SATURDAY—Mr Hackett's last night but one.

LOUISIANA STATE BANK,
New-Orleans, 4th February, 1835.

A dividend has been this day declared by the Directors of this Bank, of four per cent on the capital paid in, previous to the first of August last, which will be paid on or after Tuesday, 10th instant.

feb 5 RICHARD RELF, cashier.

TEAS—1000 packages, Imperial, Gunpowder, Hyson, Young Hyson, Pouchong, Souchong, Hyson skin and Bohea tea, for sale by WHITE & co.
feb 5 20 custom-house st.

WANTED a vessel from 300 to 350 tons burthen, to load for a port in the South of Europe, and to which immediate dispatch will be given.

HARRISON, BROWN & Co.
feb 5 117 Royal st.

IN THE DISTRICT & PARISH COURT.—By virtue of two orders of seizure and sale to me directed, will be sold at the New Exchange, corner of Chartres and St Louis streets, in this city, on Thursday, the 12th day of March next, at one o'clock p. m. the property mentioned and described in said order of seizure and sale as follows, to wit:—

A Lot of Ground in suburb Annunciation and Lacourse, fronting Lacourse street and Annunciation square between Percanier and Annunciation streets, measuring 240 feet on Lacourse street, 105 on Percanier, and 120 feet on Annunciation, extending in depth in the following direction, viz:—beginning at the limit in Percanier street, thence going in depth in a direction parallel with Lacourse street 120 feet, thence going towards Robin street in a direction parallel with Percanier street 45 feet, thence going to reach the limit in Annunciation street 120 feet—the whole French measure, with all the buildings and improvements thereon.

Also, the following Slaves, to wit:—
Sam, a mulatto, aged about 37 years.
Ned, a black, aged about 42 years.
Tom, a black, aged about 14 years,
Sam, a black, aged about 17 years,
Jim, a black, aged about 20 years.
Frank, a black, aged about 35 years.
Andrew, Sambo, aged about 25 years.
Peter, a black, aged 30 years.

Seized at the suits of Alexander Prieur, syndic of G. W. White and Townsley Prieur & Co. and the City Bank of Orleans, Terms, cash.

feb 6 G W MORGAN, sheriff.

IN THE PARISH COURT—No. 8006.—By virtue of an order of seizure and sale to me directed, will be sold at the New Exchange, corner of Chartres and St Louis streets, in this city, on Tuesday the 10th day of March next, at one o'clock P M, the property mentioned in the said order of seizure and sale as therein described, as follows, to wit:—

All that Tract of Land situate lying and being on the Bayou St John in this parish, being of an irregular form, measuring two arpents and twenty-nine feet front on the said Bayou, and extending in depth ten arpents and fourteen toises—the said tract of land widening as it extends in depth, and having a superficies of about thirty-four arpents—the same being bounded by property now or late belonging to Mr Garran, the heirs of F Dhibicourt, of Mr Alpuenti, and of Mr Barthelemy Macarty—together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon. Said sale to be made for cash to pay and satisfy the plaintiff in the sum of twelve hundred and sixty-six dollars, sixty-six and two-third cents, three dollars cost of protest, with interest from the first day of November 1834; and the costs of suit on the following terms and conditions to meet the following instalments, to wit:—

$1,440 on the 25th day of June, 1835;
1,440 25th do 1836;
1,440 25th do 1837;
1,440 25th do 1838;
1,266 66 2-3 on the 29th day of October 1835;
1,266 66 2-3 on the 29th day of October 1836.

The purchaser assuming the payment of twelve notes drawn by J. M. Bach to the order of Raphael Toledano, made payable at the said periods, in approved endorsed paper, and special mortgage until paid—the balance, if any, payable in cash. Seized at the suit of Toledano and Legendre.

feb 5 G W MORGAN, sheriff

Charles A. Jacobs vs. John Rice.

IN THE PARISH COURT—By virtue of an order of seizure and sale to me directed, will be sold at the New Exchange, corner of Chartres and St. Louis streets, on Tuesday, the 10th day of March next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. the property mentioned and described in said order of seizure and sale as follows, to wit:

A certain lot of ground, no. 26, situated in the faubourg St. Mary, measuring 21 feet front on St. Joseph street, between Tchoupitoulas and New Levee streets, by 58 feet 1 inch deep between parallel lines, all English measure, bounded on one side by lot no. 22, on the other side by lot no. 27, and in the rear, by lot no. 25, together with all the improvements, rights, ways, and privileges thereunto belonging.

2d. Another lot of ground, no. 27, adjoining the above, measuring 21 feet front on St. Joseph street, by 58 feet 1 inch deep, between parallel lines, all English measure, bounded on one side by lot no. 26, and on the other side by lot no. 28, together with all the improvements, rights, ways, and privileges thereunto belonging. The whole agreeably to a plan made by Charles F. Zimpel, then deputy city surveyor, dated 24th Feb. 1833, and deposited in the office of Wm. Y Lewis, not. pub, of New Orleans. Terms, cash.

feb 5 G. W. MORGAN, sheriff.

Heirs of Lemonnier vs. Dufonchar Dugruy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT—By virtue of an order of seizure and sale to me directed, will be sold at the New Exchange, corner of Chartres and St Louis sts, in this city on Monday, the 9th day of March next, at 1 o'clock, p. m, the property mentioned and described in said order of seizure and sale, as follows, to wit:

A lot of ground situated in the city of New Orleans, in the square bounded by Royal, Barracks, Bourbon and Hospital streets, measuring about 29 feet front to Royal street by about 120 feet in depth and upwards, adjoining on one side the property belonging to Francisco Gasmar or his assigns, and on the other side by the property belonging to Francisco Perez, or his assigns, together with all the buildings thereon and the appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Another lot of ground situated in faubourg Marigny, designated by no. 9, in the square contained between Moreau, Francais, Champs Elysees, and La Victoire streets, measuring from 49 to 50 feet on Moreau street, upon 120 feet in depth, bounded on the one side by no. 10, and on the other by nos. 7 and 8, and in the rear by nos. 6 and 12, together with all its appurtenances.

And two other lots of ground, situated in faubourg Franklin, designated by nos. 11 and 12 of the square no. 56, upon a plan made by Jos. h Pilie, surveyor, on the 14th of March, 1831, and deposited in the office of Carlisle Pollock, not. pub, and measuring English feet, to wit, no. 11, 39 feet 8 inches upon Marigny st, upon a depth of 120 feet front on St. John the Baptist street; and no. 12 adjoining the aforesaid lot no. 11, 40 feet front on Marigny street, upon 120 feet in depth, together with all the buildings thereon, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, seized in the above suit. Terms, cash.

feb 5 G. W. MORGAN, sheriff.

FOR LAFOURCHE (Interior).

The packet steamer GLADIATOR, Butler, master; will leave on Saturday next, at 10 o'clock A M. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

TOURNE & BECKWITH,
feb 6 No 28 and 29 New Levee.

FOR PITTSBURG, and all intermediate landings.—The well known steamboat NAVARINO, Wm Smith, master, having part of her load engaged, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage, having fine accommodations, apply on board, opposite Poydras st. or to

TOURNE and BECKWITH,
feb 3 No 27 and 29 New Levee.

FOR APPALACHICOLA, a packet schooner CALLAO, C Pond, master; having part of her cargo engaged and ready to go on board, will have immediate dispatch. For balance of freight or passage, apply on board opposite Custom House street, or to TOURNE & BECKWITH,
feb 2 No. 28 and 29 New Levee.

FOR MOBILE (via the river.) The new Packet Schr PERU, Johnstone, master, is now taking in freight, and will leave with dispatch. For freight or passage, apply on board opposite Custom-house st, or to TOURNE & BECKWITH,
feb 5 No 28 and 29 New Levee.

FOR TAMPICO.

The very fast sailing, well known, and regular packet schooner MARY & FRANCIS, E Ard master; has part of her cargo engaged, and will meet with prompt despatch. For balance of freight and passage, having the best accommodations, apply to the captain on board opposite Bienville street, or to

feb 4 E J FORSTALL & Co, 153 royal st

FOR MOBILE.

The packet schooner MONTGOMERY, A Smith, master; is now ready to receive cargo, and will have despatch. For freight or passage, apply on board at the rail road, or to

TOURNE & BECKWITH,
feb 4 No. 28 and 29 New Levee.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

The fine A 1 ship CONGRESS, Adams, master; wants 500 bales cotton to fill up. For freight or passage, having good accommodations for 10 passengers, apply on board opposite post No 198, or to WHITE & Co.
feb 4 24 custom house st.

FOR HAVANA.

The Spanish schooner SANTIAGO, Capriolo, having part of her cargo engaged, will sail soon. For freight of 200 bales, or passage, apply to the captain on board, or to

feb 4 J PRATS & SON, 52 St Anne st

FIRST PACKET FOR MOBILE.—The schr FANCY, captain Andrews, having part of her cargo engaged and going on board will have immediate dispatch. For freight or passage apply on board, opposite the Mariner's Church, or to

TOURNE and BECKWITH,
feb 2 No 28 and 29 New Levee.

FOR BORDEAUX.—The fine fast sailing brig DIDO, captain Adams, will have immediate dispatch. For some small freight or passage, apply on board, or to

OSMIN & BRGOUEDAN.
feb 3 Toulouse street, No 23.

$10 REWARD.

Runaway on the 5th of January last, from St. Jacques Vieknes plantation, in the parish of St. John the Baptist, the American mulatto man named SAM, about 26 or 28 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, and well built, he has two scars on the breast and looks very respectful when spoken to.

For the reward or any other information, apply to BLANC & BRUGIER, New Orleans. feb 5

OIL—10 bbls. refined whale oil; 1 hhd. sperm oil, now landing and for sale by

TOURNE & BECKWITH,
feb 5 No. 28 and 29 New Levee.

BACON AND BEEF—12 hhds. bacon, (hog-round;) 100 bbls. Mess and Prime Beef; landing from steamer Marion, and for sale by

TOURNE & BECKWITH,
feb 5 No. 28 and 29 New Levee.

SAVE YOUR RAGS!

LAFLIN & BROWN inform the inhabitants of New Orleans, that they will pay cash for all kinds of RAGS (except woollens) delivered in large or small quantities, at store No 90 Chartres street. jan 14—3m

SEGARS.—350,000 Havana segars, and tobacco superior quality, for sale by

feb 4 W G HEWES & Co. 47 camp st

AXES—34 dozen Camp & Co's axes, for sale by

TOURNE & BECKWITH,
feb 5 No 28 and 29 New Levee.

COMMERCIAL COFFEE HOUSE.
CAFE DU COMMERCE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has opened the above said establishment, situated at the corner of Chartres and St. Louis streets.

The bar will be well supplied with the best Liquors, Coffee, and Chocolate, Beverage and Bishop. The undersigned hope, by unremitting zeal and attention, to deserve a share of public patronage.

feb 3 LOUIS SALMON.

LOST in the lobby of the House of Representatives, during the inauguration of the Governor, a Russet W