THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY, BY JAMES MAYOR.

STATE PRINTER.

"THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED."

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 24, 1834.

FOR GOVERNOR:

J. B. DAWSON.

FOR MAYOR:

JOHN H. HOLLAND.

Mr. Brown intends giving our citizens some choice exhibitions with his company of equestrians. His circus opens the beginning of next week. We refer our readers for details to his advertisement in our columns.

Hall is the lion of the day amongst us. He is "the real genuine sort of a critter." His delineations are irresistible. He is as good in his conceptions of western character? Why does the managers give him an opportunity of "showing off" in both lines alternately?.

Miss *Placide* has come out amongst us a blazing star. She is really an admirable actress, and should be supported as liberally as if she was imported from the other side of the Atlantic, at an enormous expense. We are for protecting and fostering native talent.

Mrs. Austin takes her benefit this evening. As a cantatrice she is above praise. The House will doubtless, as usual upon such occasions, be crowded to overflowing.

We have received the second No. of the Louisiana *Democrat*, a paper recently established at Clinton in this state.—Its typographical appearance is very creditable, and it seems to be conducted with much ability. "Going the entire swine," as Col. Crockett would say, for democracy, we are surprised that it should not "hang its banner on the outer wall" with the name of that sterling republican, JOHN B. DAWSON, as its candidates for the gubernatorial chair. To secure the ascendancy of the vital principles to which it is devoted, it must support men as well as measures.

LATE FROM MARSEILLES.

By the ship *Dublin Packet*, Capt. BUTLER, from Marseilles, we have obtained papers to the 23d November last. These papers afford dates four days later containing nothing, however, of striking interest:

PARIS, 18th Nov.

The suit of the Bank against the King and the civil list has been brought again before the civil court The Bank, which is under many obligations to Lafitte, would prefer to be paid by the security rather than by the principal debtor, which, besides, would lead to a speedier settlement. The King, who is not under any obligation to Mr. Lafitte, or, if he is, does not remember it, refuses to pay as long as all legal gestes against him shall not be rescinded. The court, too, decided that the King has the right of refusing payment until Mr. Lafitte's mansion and house furniture shall be sold at auction.

Mr. Lafitte has taken an immediate resolution, his mansion is advertised for sale on the 14th January next. The spacious ground it occupies will be sold in twelve lots, and his house, the head quarters of the revolutionists of July, is to be demolished, and sold stone by stone, and piece by piece.

It seems the court of Naples has a great influence upon the affairs of Spain. We read in the London Globe, "It is at the instigation of the court of Naples, that the court, or cabinet refuses admittance to the ambassador of the Queen of Portugal."

About 100 municipal guards were ordered to spend the evening in one of the rooms of the mayoralty *des petits-peres*, under the impression that a party of republicans would create some disturbance after a ball in the gallery *du Saumon*, but nothing of the kind took place.

The Minister of War has demanded that a credit should be allowed for the necessities of his department, of sixty millions of Francs. So immense an amount as this, would indicate that something peculiarly grave and important must be on the tapis. A diminution has been made in the sum, and it now stands at forty-three millions, an amount still sufficiently large to excite public curiosity. Twenty seven thousand are to be applied to the wants of the actual [illegible] sixteen for the reserve. This accounts for the [illegible] French Funds.

[illegible] as being certain, that the battalion of the 4th Regiment of artillery garrisoned at Rennes, are to be put in a situation for war, and sent on to Bayonne.

The address in answer to the speech of the King of Belgium is, it seems, nothing but a paraphrase.

The Richmond *Whig* says, that the effects of the removal of the deposites has been to reduce the price of prime wheat from $1,25 to $1,05 cents per bushel! (?)

Pro-di-gious! as Dominie Samson would say. What an extended link in the chain of causes and effects have we here! The hirelings of the Bank must be sorely puzzled, to utter such silly things. The removal of the deposites effect the price of wheat! Pray gentlemen did not the hole in Mr. Biddle's breeches pocket *seriously* affect the reputation of all honest tailors! But to be serious, admitting that the withdrawal has served to make wheat decrease in price, is not that rather an argument in favor of the measure than against it? Ask the poor and they will tell you that bread stuff has been so dear as nearly to exhaust in its purchase, the pittance derived from their hard-wrought labor. If the removal of the public money from one place to another, has had the magical effect here indicated, we question not but that the people of Europe will cause their several governments to do nothing else but change the banks of deposite perpetually, as soon as they shall be made acquainted with the plan.

Mr. Davis, with a commendable liberality, has granted the use of his theatre for one night to certain amateurs, who are to be assisted by the ladies attached to that establishment, in a representation to be given for the benefit of the Male Orphan Asylum. The entertainment will be very attracting.

The boxes are to be sold at auction two days preceding the night of the performance.

We hope with a morning contemporary, that this good example will be followed up by a similar act of beneficence on the part of the managers of the American theatre.

To believe the statements of the hired letter-libellers at Washington, one would suppose that the country has been plunged into an abyss of ruin and disgrace. In vain we turn our eyes round from Maine to Louisiana, to discover the deplorable consequences which are painted in the most glaring and sombre colors before us. We see nothing to justify the perpetual outcry made—on the contrary indications every where are of the most prosperous and auspicious kind.

Our neighbors of the Bulletin, has secured the assistance of one of those Washington croakers who has been uttering stale and flat garbage for more than a month past. We have not deemed him nor his lies heretofore worthy of a moments attention. And should not now name him were it not in connection with one of his tribe, who sings the following plaintive ditty in the Louisiana of yesterday, in responsive mood:

"The phenomena here are alarming—a powerful combination is forming, intended to be ramified in every direction, to grasp the money usurp the powers, and rample upon the liberties of the people. Freedom of suffrage is to be put down—the very names of equity and justice is to be laughed at. It is prospective in its course. It has been brooding over this capitol in the shape of a new clerk, who has turned out of their employments several of the sub-officers of the House, to make room for menials, at the expense of fair dealing, humanity and the public service.

"For my part, I see no great fascination in the use of words. The Goddess of Liberty becomes indeed, but a fiction when divested of the halo of justice; and if the blessed religion be destined to disappear before the blindness of inveterate passion, operated on by venality and selfishness, my prayer is, that its last glimmerings may be reflected [illegible] those with whom it is my lot to live well."

From the New York Courier & Enquirer.

SUPERIOR COURT DECISION.

Jack, a negro man vs. *Mary Martin*.

This was a question arising on a writ de homine replegando, brought by the plaintiff for his discharge from detention under certain proceedings against him as a fugitive slave of the defendant. The declaration under the writ contained three counts, and complained, in effect, that on the 23th of August last, the defendant had taken and held, and still held the plaintiff, and that on the 23d of the same month he had illegally and tortuously taken and held, and still held him upon a false pretence and allegation that he was a slave, and as such, she had a right to transport him to New Orleans, whereas on the contrary he was a free man. The defendant in reply avowed the taking and detaining, &c. and justified them on the ground that she was a resident of New Orleans: that he was her slave, owing service to her by the laws of Louisiana, from which service, he, on the 7th of April 1830, fled to this city where he remained until the arrest; that on the 7th of August last the Recorder, on her application, granted a habeas corpus, by virtue of which the plaintiff was the next day carried before him to receive what should then be determined in the matter of her claim; that on the 23d of the same month the Recorder granted a certificate, stating that it satisfactorily appeared that the plaintiff owed service to the defendant who was a resident of New Orleans, and allowing her agent to take him without any unnecessary delay through and out of the State of New York on the direct route to New Orleans: that under such certificate he was delivered to the sheriff, for the purpose of removal!—wherefore she had taken and detained him lawfully. To this avowel the plaintiff pleaded,—1st, That at the time of the taking, the defendant was a resident of the city of New York, and not of New Orleans; 2d, that she was a citizen of this State, and could not hold him as a slave; 3d, that, while holding and claiming him as a slave under the laws of Louisiana, she removed from New Orleans to New York, thereby becoming a resident of this city, and a citizen of this State, by means whereof he became a free man:—to which pleas the defendant demurred.

On the argument, the plaintiff's counsel contended, first, that the certificate of the Recorder was not conclusive evidence of the plaintiff's rights; second, that if the act of the legislature of New York, authorising this suit, was constitutional, the plaintiff was entitled to recover; third, that the said act was constitutional—because Congress had no power to legislate on the subject of fugitivts from service; because, if Congress had such power, it was not exclusive of that the States; and because the act of Congress on that subject was not incompatible withe that of the State. The defendant's counsel insisted, first, that a resident of the State of New York might be the owner of slaves in Louisiana: second, that if such slave escape into this State, their removal to their place of service must be permitted by the authorities of this State; that any statute or custom of the State of New York, inconsistent with these propositions, was repugnant to the constitution of the United States, and the laws of Congress enacted under it, and therefore void; fourth, that the statute allowing a homine replegando in the present case, is, on that principle, void. It was also contended by the plaintiff, and denied by the defendant, that the latter was precluded from disputing the authority of the statute of this State, inasmuch as in the foregoing proceedings, he had submitted thereto.

The court, in giving judgment, remarked, that the defendant's avowal showed the steps she had taken in getting possession of the plaintiff, were conformable to law, and the acts therein set forth, viz. that he was her slave, and had fled from her service, being admitted by the plaintiff's pleas, which merely alleged matters in evidence of the justification contained in the avowal—namely, that the defendant was a resident and citizen of this State, and that, while claiming the plaintiff's service in New Orleans, she removed to this city, whereby he became free—the question was, whether these matters showed that she had lost her right to his service by any act of her own. Concerne that Mrs. Martin, by her removal hither, became a resident of this city,—did she thereby lose her right to the service of the plaintiff? To say that she did, would be to assume the untenable proposition that a resident of this State cannot hold slaves in any other State. A State has a right to say that slavery shall not exist within its borders; and on this ground it has been provided by our legislature that foreigners coming to reside among us, shall not hold their slaves *in this State* longer than six months after their arrival. If Mrs. Martin had brought the plaintiff with her from New Orleans, she would have come within those provisions; but he had previously fled hither, and his being here was involuntary on her part. The law therefore did not included this case; and the Court held that the pleas were no answer to the defendant's avowal.

In the course of an investigation at great length, of the several matters agitated in the case, the Court also had that the proceedings before the Recorder, upon which his certificate was predicated, were regular; that the certificate was conclusive of the facts set forth therein, that such proceedings and certificate were conformable the acts both of Congress and of our State legislature on the subject; and that any discrepancy in the provisions of those acts would more properly come under consideration at a future stage of the suit. An opinion was intimated, however, that if the acts came in collision, that of the State legislature must give way. The State had a right to abolish slavery within its limits; but it was a member of the Union, and bound by the terms of the compact to respect the rights of the other members. The Constitution, it was true, did not in terms authorise Congress to pass the act under which these proceedings had taken place; but it contained an express condition by which slave property was guaranteed, and slaves fleeing from service might be pursued and sent back. This general provision required the agency of some legislative power to carry it into effect; and it was obviously proper for Congress to exercise such power, rather than it should be left to the State legislatures, who, in consequence of prevailing prejudices against slavery, might refuse to carry it into effect. Congress had accordingly taken up the subject, and passed resolutions which appeared to have left no occasion for the interference of the State Legislature.

The Cort declared the demurrer to be well taken, and gave judgment thereon for the defendant, with liberty to the plaintiff to withdraw his plea, on payment of costs, and and plead de novo within ten days after notice, of this rule.

R. Sedgwick, Esq. for the plaintiff; J. W. Benedict Esq. for the defendant.

A writer in the Richmond Enquirer finds fault with a want of liberality in the Virginia public in failing as it has heretofore done, to erect a monument over the grave of Patrick Henry. "The people of the North," says the writer, "are chided by some of our anti-tariff citizens "an avaricious contracted race" yet our yankee brethren have erected monuments over the remains of all their great men." The Virginia writer is not literally accurate in these remarks, for the graves of some of our great men, are undistinguished by any memorial of free people's gratitude; but we are proud to say that the instances of such negligence are comparatively few. There is no country on earth where at least the outward signs of veneration for the dead, are more marked than in New England, or where the erection of monuments to the memory of the departed is more strictly and more generally attended to. We have reason to think—indeed some means of knowing, that the writer's censures on the citizens of his own State for their neglect of this duty, is not altogether undeserved. Virginia is a noble State, and we entertain towards her citizens, all the partiality which a long and intimate acquaintance with many of them, is calculated to produce; but for a people proud as they are, and justly so, of their great men, it has always appeared unaccountable to us that so little solicitude has been felt for a more suitable attention to their ashes. Even the spot where rest the remains of the mother of George Washington, was suffered to lie in such utter neglect, that it was with great difficulty that even its locality could be ascertained. The press does no more than its duty, when it places such a subject before the people, and urges attention to it. It would be in the power of the Enquirer and the Whig, for instance, to change the state of things in this respect, with very little effort, and we wonder it has not occurred them.—*N. Y. Cour & Enq.*

Arctic Navigation.—The first attempts to explore the arctic regions of our continent, are as usual apocryphal. The voyage of Hubbs and Ellis is the first of any authenticity. The two ships they commanded, by a singular coincidence, bore the same names as those in which the famous Cooke, nearly a century afterwards, gained such renown in the Pacific. A few commercial attempts succeeded to Ellis, but like his proved abortive. At the the commencement of the American revolution, the British Government fitted out a brig called the Lion, under Lieut Pickersgill, who had acquired reputation under Cooke. This expedition also miscarried, in consequence of dissensions among the officers. From this period up to our own times though sealing ships have occasionally visited those regions without adding any thing to our information, nothing was done,—even Pinkerton, the celebrated geographer, doubting the existence of Baffin's Bay,—until the excitement to discover a north west passage, which had always prevailed *broke out afresh during the administration of the Prince* Regent. An expedition was then fitted out under Capt. Ross and Buchan. These ships established the existence of Baffin's Bay, but penetrated no farther than the entrance of Lancaster Sound, which opens westerly from it, Capt. Ross deeming it unnecessary to proceed further, under the erroneous supposition that he had discovered the termination of this inlet and which he designated by the name of the Blue Mountains. The Admiralty not seeming perfectly satisfied with this result, fitted out another expedition under the command of Capt. Parry, who had served as a Lieutenant, with much credit, under Captain Ross. The celebrity of Captain Parry, as the most daring navigator of any age, renders it unnecessary to enter into the details of his successful enterprises, further than to say, that among many most important discoveries in these "thrilling regions of thick ribb'd ice," he sailed over the presumed Blue Mountains of Lancaster Sound, a subject, as it may be conceived, of no little chagrin to his former commander. Captain Ross, after enduring for years the mortification which a sensitive mind may be presumed to have felt, fitted out, by the aid of enterprising individuals who were his friends, a private expedition, which was deemed by many the efforts of a disappointed but gallant officer to re-establish his reputation.

This undertaking consisted only of a steam ship, which after being dismanted at sea, and repaired on the coast of Greenland, continued her voyage into Baffin's Bay. From this period up to his late return, the most sanguine had abandoned all hopes of his existence, none of the whale or sealing ships, during all time, having heard any thing of him. The world are in possession of a brief account of the extent of his enterprise, which much as we sympathise with his extreme sufferings, and the many obstacles which he had to encounter, has, we are obliged to admit, added but little to the geographical information of his predecessors beyond the fact that he has ascertained the position of the magnetic pole.—*N. Y. Evening Star.*

COMMERCIAL.

HAVRE, Nov. 16.

The Market stands flat for Cotton.—The only sale mentioned, is 55 bales Louisiana at 103.

DIED,

In Vicksburg, in the State of Mississippi on the 3d December, Mr. JOHN M'LAIN, printer, formerly of Pittsburgh.

Departed this life on Monday night, the 9th December, 1833, on board the steamboat Otto, on her way from New-Orleans, between Vicksburgh and her place of residence in Washington county, Missouri, of cholera, Mrs. ELIZABETH ALSTON PENRICE, relict of the late William Penrice, deceased, and fourth daughter of the late Robert Prince, Esq. of Jefferson county; aged about 36 years.

At Matanzas, on the 13th ult. Col. DE WITT CLINTON, son of the late Gov. Clinton, of New-York, aged 29 years. Col. Clinton had sailed to Matanzas with the improving his health, being afflicted with a bleeding from the lungs, an attack of which was the immediate cause of his death, on his arrival at Matanzas.

NOTICE.—Mr. Henry Generally is my lawful Agent [illegible] settlement of the Estate of Louis Theodore Favre [illegible] noy.

CHARLES F. DAUNOY,

Lies under the oath of an inventory

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.

MONDAY, 20th January, 1834.

The Senate met agreeably to adjournment.

Members present: Messrs. Chas Derbigny, president, Beauvais, Burthe, Dupré, Labranche, Moore, Nicholas, Prudhomme, Saunders, Thomas & Weatherebee.

On motion of Mr. Labranche, the bill entitled "An Act to organize and define the authority, duties and functions of the Police Jury of the parish of Jefferson, and for other purposes," passed at the last sitting, was reconsidered, amended and passed.

On motion of Mr. Nicholas, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Swan for a few days.

On motion of Mr. Beauvais, leave of absence was granted, for a few days, to Mr. Claiborne.

Mr. Nicholas, on the part of the committee of conference, on the "resolutions providing for the examination of the affairs of several banks," reported, that the committee had adopted the following resolution in lieu of that rejected by the Senate:

"*Resolved*, That the Joint Committe, appointed to examine the affairs of the Union Bank, be instructed to enquire into, and ascertain the names and number of subscribers for the stock of said bank in each parish of the State, and also in the city of New Orleans; the number of shares or amount of stock subscribed for by each individual, the amount of the appraisement of the property offered to be mortgaged by each subscriber, the name of each subscriber to whom stock was finally allotted, and the number of shares to each; also what rule or scale, if any, was adopted in redeeming the subscriptions and appraisements or either; and should there appear any ground of complaint, or instance of injustice, to report the same."

Mr. Burthe obtained leave to introduce a bill entitled, "An Act to incorporate the Commercial Insurance Company." Read for the first time.

A petition, addressed to the Senate, from the proprietors and inhabitants of the city of Lafayette, was read by the Secretary, and on motion, laid on the table for two or three days.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

THIRD READINGS.

"An Act to incorporate the subscribers to the Atlantic Marine and Fire Insurance Company." Passed.

"Resolution relative to apportionment." Passed; and Messrs. Labranche and Tenney were appointed of the committee, required by the resolution.

Mr. Burthe obtained leave to present the following memorial, which was read by the Secretary, ordered to be entered in the Journals of the Senate, and laid on the table until the bill relative to the inspection of tobacco be taken up:

To the Honorable, the Senate of the State of Louisiana, assembled.

The memorial of the sellers and buyers of Tobacco in the city of New Orleans, respectfully represent:

That your memorialists have accidentally understood, with surprise and astonishment, that a bill essentially changing the existing laws for regulating the inspection of Tobacco, had passed the House of Representatives, and is now before your honorable body for consideration.

That your memorialists have understood that this bill was acted upon, from its being represented as wished for, and required by the persons engaged in the Tobacco trade in this city, and having carefully examined its feature, disclaim any act or participation therein.

That they believe the first section of the bill, which contemplates the inspection of *all* Tobacco when intended for shipment, without being offered for sale in this market, to be unconstitutional, unjust, and impolitic. Unconstitutional, because it would tax the product of other States passing on the public highway, the free passage of which is guaranteed. Unjust, because it would subject that product to onerous expense, for the exclusive benefit of the inspectors, without any advantage to the owners thereof. Impolitic, because it would, in the course of a few years, effectually divert this valuable branch of commerce from this state, through other channels.

Your memorialists respectfully beg leave further to state, that they are satisfied with the existing laws regulating the inspection of tobacco, and although some diversity of opinion exists relative to the propriety of changing the present classification, all agree that the inspection fees are sufficiently high for proof of which, there is no vacancy office more eagerly sought after than that of *Tobacco Inspector*.

That the tobacco denominated stemmed or leaf, is almost exclusively put up in the Western States for shipment to foreign ports, and being of that description of leaf, is susceptible of great injury by pressure. Strips are invariably packed in superior casks, particularly well conditioned for a long day voyage, and when once opened, cannot be repaired without the use of screws and presses, calculated for that express purpose. By subjecting this description of tobacco to inspection, its quality will be determined by introducing air into the several breaks, and considerable loss in weight, be the unavoidable consequence.

To avoid the embarrassment and expense ensuing from this state of things, the owners would prefer rending their tobacco by the Ohio canal to New York, and thence to Europe. The practicability once established, it must be obvious to all, that the entire trade in this important commodity, would speedily follow the same direction.

Tobacco stems, being the stems alone, of the leaf from which strips are made, like strips, are usually put up for exportation, and as the packages do not exceed fifteen to twenty dollars in value, the charge for inspection, cooperage, drayage and storage, amounting to fifty two dollars, would be very seriously felt by the owners of that article.

Tobacco in bales; these packages are put up in canvass, and contain one hundred pounds, generally of inferior quality, and so understood. The value is about that of crossed tobacco with the expense of baling, the general value from two and one half to three and one half dollars. These packages, if broken open for inspection, cannot be repacked without great expense, compared with their value; for instance, by the present bill, the fee of inspection is 75 cents; sample and waste 5 lbs. at 3 cents is 15 cents; expense of repressing, rope and twine 25 cents; and deterioration 50 cents resulting in an actual loss to the owner of one dollar and sixty five cents per bale. Leaf tobacco in hogsheads is that termed segar tobacco which can be therefore examined by the purchasers, and therefore requires no intervention of the inspectors. Manufactured tobacco, in boxes or kegs, cannot be inspected without obtaining an injury nearly equal to a total loss.

The crop of tobacco raised in the Western States, and sent to this market annually, may be fairly estimated at thirty thousand hogsheads, about 25,000 of which, passing through the hands of the inspectors, amounts to fifteen thousand dollars. This sum is divided among six inspectors, whose duties are performed within the short space of six months, leaving the balance of the year for other occupations.

Your memorialists would respectfully state, that they deem it desirable to have hogsheads, containing tobacco, of uniform size, but consider its attainment impracticable as that of regulating the dimensions of sugar hogsheads and cotton bales. They beg leave furthermore to remark, that inasmuch as the inspectors of tobacco are, by law, the judges and arbitrators of the property of others, they should be well qualified, to act under the obligation of an oath, and be compelled to give ample security for the faithful performance of their official duties. Signed,

JAMES W. BREEDLOVE & Co.
TIERNAN, CUDDY & Co.
ADAMS, BUCKNER & Co.
WALLACE, LAMBETH & POPE.
W. & C. TATE.
M. & T. MAHER.
SLOO & BYRNE.
STETSON & AVERY.
W. L. ROBESON & Co.
E. L. TRACY.
TOWNSLEY, PRIEUR & Co.
LINCOLN & GREEN.
MARTIN, PLEASENTS & Co.
BRANDER & McKENNA.
ROY, GEVATHEMY & Co.
REYNOLDS, BYRNE & Co.
ADAMS & ANDERSON.
WILCOX & FEARN.
PETER LAIDLAW.
BOGERT & HAWTHORN.
BELL & BUCHANAN.
W. & J. DICK & Co.
WM. & J. H. LEVERICH.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Pitot, their Clerk, requested the concurrence of the Senate in the bills entitled,

"An Act to authorize the inhabitants of the parish of Iberville, on the East side of said parish, to clean and deepen a bayou known by the name of bayou Breaux."

"An Act supplementary to an Act entitled "An Act to divide the parish of St. Tammany into election districts."

"An Act relative to the administration of oaths in the court of Probates, in and for the different parishes of the State, and for other purposes."

The same message informed the Senate that the House was now ready to receive the Senate, in order to proceed to the election of a Major General of the 3d division of Louisiana Militia.

The two Houses met in the hall of the House of Representatives, where were nine members of the Senate, and thirty four members of the House present. (Total, 43.) The balloting took place; and on motion, Mr. Saunders, on the part of the Senate, and Mr. Lessassier, on the part of the House, were appointed tellers.

On counting the votes, it appeared that Mr. Thomas had received 33 votes. Scattering, 10.

Mr. Thomas having obtained a majority of votes, was declared duly elected Major General of the 3d division of Louisiana Militia.

On motion of Mr. Burthe, the first reading of the bill entitled, "An Act for the organization and discipline of the militia of the State of Louisiana," was completed.

On motion of Mr. Beauvais, the bill entitled, "An Act supplementary to the several Acts relative to the testamentary dispositions of the late Julien Poydras to the parish of Point Coupee," was taken up, read for the second time, amended and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Beauvais, the rules were dispensed with, and before the third reading took place

A written message from the Governor was brought by Mr. V. Degruys, his private Secretary. And

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

TUESDAY, 21st January, 1834.

The Senate met agreeably to adjournment.

Members present; Messrs, Charles Derbignes, president, Beauvais, Burthe, Dupré, Leblanc, Labranche, Lacoste, Moore, Nicholas, Prudhomme, Saunders, Swan, Thomas, Tenney.

READING OF MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE.

"An Act supplementary to an act, entitled an act to divide the parish of St. Tammany into election districts."

"Resolution allowing mileage to the committee appointed to examine the Penitentiary at Baton Rouge—rules dispensed with and passed

"An Act to incorporate the Lake Ponchartrain Steam Boat Navigation Company.

"An Act relative to the administration of oaths in the Courts of Probates in and for the different parishes of the State and for other purposes.

"An Act to authorise the inhabitants of the parish of Iberville on the east side of said parish, to clean and deepen a bayou, known by the name of bayou Breaux."

On motion of Mr. Thomas, the bill entitled "An Act to incorporate the subscribers to the Atlantic Marine and Fire Insurance Company," was reconsidered—amended—passed, and taken to the House.

Mr. Burthe gave notice that on to-morrow, he would introduce a bill entitled, "An Act supplementary to the several acts concerning police juries.

Mr. Burthe chairman of the enrolling committee reported as duly enrolled the "resolution assigning rooms in the State House to the Agricultural Society.

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. H. Pitot, their clerk, requested the concurrence of the Senate in the additional resolution reported by the committee of conference of the two Houses on the resolution appointing joint committees to examine the bank in New Orleans. The Senate concurred in the resolution.

The same message requested the concurrence of the Senate in several amendments by the House, in the bill entitled "An Act to organize and define the authority, duties and functions of the police jury of the parish of Jefferson and for other purposes."

The Senate concurred in the amendments and the House was informed of the same. The same message requested the concurrence of the Senate in the bill entitled "An Act to amend an act, entitled an act to incorporate the city of Lafayette, approved April 1st. 1833." read for the first time.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

THIRD READINGS.

"An Act supplementary to the several acts relative to the testamentary dispositions of late Julien Poydras in favor of the parish of Pt. Coupee" passed.

SECOND READING.

On motion of Mr. Saunders the Senate took up the bill entitled "An Act relative to the decisions of the supreme court." On motion of Mr. Nicholas, the further consideration of the bill was continued until to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Beauvais, the bill entitled "An Act to continue in force the act which incorporates the Roman Catholic Congregation of the parish of Point Coupee" was taken up—read for the second time and adopted.

An Act for the organization and discipline of the militia of the state of Louisiana, read to the 9th section. The Senate sat with closed doors on executive business.

On motion, the House adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock, A. M.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Brig Aladin, Welsh, Baltimore,	Lincoln & Green
Brig Intrepides, Gomez, Havana,	Tuits & Clarke
Schr Helen Mar, Steward, Attakpas,	W Zacharie & co master
Schr Leonard, Gabrez, Tampico,	master
Schr Cora Ann, Eldridge, Mobile,	master
Sloop Kingston, Burdoch, Matagorda,	Hurrod & Quarles

ARRIVED,

Steamer Pilot, Riddle, towed to sea ship Humphrey, brig Aspasia, and schr Matamoras—brought up brig Ella, from Philadelphia; brig Peri, from New York, and brig Sarah Louisa, from New Bedford. Left the Bar at midnight Tuesday:—In the offing 3 ships standing in;—the steamer Whale had towed in brig Borodin, passed a heavy brig at Grand Prairie—nothing else in the river.

Steamer Whale, L C Wood, towed to sea ship Mary, for Liverpool—brought up ship Dublin Packet, brigs Borodino and San Marshal, and schr Helen Mar: Left the Bar on the 21st at 10 a m; at anchor outside the bar, ships Majestic and Plutarch, and a large new ship, name not known; also Br brig Planter, and 4 brigs, names not known; 3 sail to the eastward, standing in for S W Pass. At the head of S W Pass, brig Mary, and several sail at Grand Prairie.

Ship Dublin Packet, Butler, fm Marseilles, to F H Petitpain—cargo assorted, wines, liquors, groceries, etc to A Bartier and Boutin; J H Field & co; F H Petitpain; T Nipolet & co; F Frey & co; T Oxinard; J Jean; J Chalaron & co.

Brig Ella, Johnson, fm Philadelphia; to T Tobby & co—cargo to L Tracy; Byrne, Reynolds & co; Yorke, Macalester & co; T Toby & co; G Vance; J Donshea; F Lebonux; J Seiliger; J G Stevenson; W F Krumbahaar; Maxwell and Pohl; J Vairin & co; J Barnes; Stetson and Avery; Reed and Everly; Barr and Stevens; N and J Dick & co; J W Swan; Reynolds, Byrne co; B W White; A W Seater; Hotchkiss & co; N Cox; M Martin; Sam Thompson; W McKean; Andrews and Brothers; Martin, Peasants & co; Wallace, Lambet and Popu; W Massy; J Turnell; J G Washington; P Summers; Whiting, Stark & co; Levy and Whiting; Hall, Hart & co; M G and D Crossman; D Layton; B Cassy; A Hodge Jr; St A Drane; Lockhart and Arrott; D J Rogers; Dart & co; Bigelow, Green & co; E Hollander; J W Meder; J Dicks; Hyde and Goodrich; S B Slocomb; W Mayo; J Linfoot J H Field & co; Hill and Henderson; J Wood & co; Tourne and Beckwith; Whitall, Jaudon & co; J Leeds; P Courey; Newkirk and Olden; and order.

Brig San Marcial, Carreros, 7 days fm Havana—sailed 16th inst—cargo 222 boxes sugar, 225 bags coffee, 28,000 oranges, etc to Tufts and Clark—7 passengers.

Brig Sarah Louisa, Snow, 22 days fm New Bedford, to the master—cargo sperm oil, candles, soap, etc to J H Field & co; Cockayne, Watts & co.

Brig Peri; Valprey, fm New York—cargo assorted, to J W Meeks and co; J H Field & co; A D Gove; Stetson and Everly; G Kimpson; Harrod and Quarles; L M Condit; White and co; W G Hewes; Thompson and Grant; the master and order.

Brig Borodino, Hayward, 24 days fm Boston, to the master—cargo assorted to W M Russell; Moore and Lyon; Bridge and Vose; J P Woods & co; Sloo and Byrne, A D Gove, and others.

Schr Helen Mar, Henly, fm Apalachicola—cargo 108 bales cotton to Wilcox and Fearn.

Steamer Carrolton, Sawyer, from Rodney—cargo 727 bales cotton, etc, viz. 476 bales cotton Adams & Buckner; 38 do Dart & co; 34 do Brander & McKenna; 39 Wilkinson, Mc Neil & co; 67 M Bogart; 103 do, 65 ploughs A Fisk, Watt & co; 1 box sundries, 48 bales cotton Harris, Wright & co; 28 do do, 38 bags cotton seeds Reynolds, Byrne & co; 75 do do N & J Dick & co; 72 do do, 5 bundles deerskins, owners on board; 18 tons way freight. 10 cabin, 14 way and 19 deck passengers.

Steamer Bayou Sarah, Mumford, fm Bayou sarah—cargo 56 bales cotton Williams & Lee; 5 A Fisk, Watt & co; 42 Reynolds, Byrne & co; 25 J Hagan & co; 22 Harris, Wright & Co; and others.

Steamer Caspian, Kimball, fm Natchitoches—cargo 642 bales cotton, viz. 32 Meramond, O'Dubigg & co; 29 Poyroux, Rivarde & co; 11 N & J Dick & co; 72 N Cox; 50 Robert Shipp & co; 76 J Linton; 53 R P Gaillard & co; 65 A Fisk, Watt & co; 313 J Hagan & co; 3 A Ledoux; 974 hides, 40 Packages deer skins, 2 do bear skins W L Robeson & co; 1 pkge otter, 14 do deer skins, 50 hides Crossman; 2 packs deer skins Stone; 3 bbls, 3 pkgs hides, 1 do deer skins Stone.

Steamer Chester, Price, fm Cincinnati—Cargo 5 kegs lard, 40 bbls whiskey Harris, Wright & co; 302 bbls pork, 112 kegs lard Sloo & Byrne; 117 bbls pork J Linfoot & co; 113 do, 1 trs, 3 boxes Stetson & Avery; 247 bbls pork Bogart & Hawthorn; 160 do do M & P Maher; 106 kegs lard, Sloo and Andrews; 150 bbls flour J Vairin & co; 75 bbls whiskey L Hunt; 340 bbls pork, 525 kegs lard Cockayne, Watts & co; 100 boxes soap J H Field & co; 4 boxes R Croning & co; 1 bbl bbl pecans Lizarui, Brothers; 1 bbl do J Maher.

Steamer Bonnets O'Blue, Eastland, fm Nashville—cargo 100 bbls pork, 7 hhds tobacco 308 bales cotton S B Nashville; 8 do do, 235 moisses barrels, 20 bbls whiskey, 20 do dried fruit; 20 hhds tobacco J W Breedlove & co; 53 do do, 4 bbls sundries, 15 bales cotton W L Robeson & co; 19 do Martin, Pleasants & co; 10 M White; 58 J Hagan & co; 21 pkges wax C D Williams; 48 bags feathers J G Washington; 35 do do, G Small; 53 hhds tobacco C A Jacobs; 20 bbls fruit owners on board,—also 6 flat boats in tow, loaded with stock.—6 cabin and 25 deck passengers.

Steamer Bonita, from Vicksburg—cargo 245 bales cotton A Fisk, Watt and Co; 131 W Bogart; 170 Harris; Wright & co; and others.

Steamer Privateer, Brown, from Pittsburg—cargo apples, gin beans, etc.

Steamer Companion, Howell, fm Cincinnati via Natchitoches, no freight, 2 passengers.

Steamer Powhatan, Young, fm Cincinnati—cargo pork, brandy, etc.

MEMORANDA.

Up at Marseilles for this port, American ship Henry, to sail on the 18th Dec.

AMERICAN THEATRE.

Mrs AUSTIN'S BENEFIT.

ON FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 23,
Will be presented the celebrated Opera of

CINDERELLA

Cinderella ..... Mrs Austin

After which the last act of the
TEMPEST.

Ariel ..... (with songs) ..... Mrs Austin

WRITING.

MESSRS. T P & R DOLBEAR, have the pleasure to inform the citizens of New Orleans that they have returned, and re-opened their Writing Establishment, (this day,) at their former location, (48 Canal street,) where they have numerous specimens, exhibiting the improvement of their pupils in this and other Cities, which they will be happy to present to their friends and public generally. Those persons who did not complete their lessons previous to the sickly season, are invited to call and do so now, without extra charge. Ladies who prefer, can receive lessons at their own residence:—The following testimonials are inserted for the satisfaction of those transient persons who have not yet had an opportunity of witnessing the result of their method of instruction:—

From His Excellency Governor Roman.

I have examined with attention, the system of writing taught by Mr. Dolbear, and it is with pleasure that I certify to its superiority over any other method with which I am acquainted. Mr. Dolbear, having given private lessons in my family, I consider it but justice to add, that I believe him as much worthy of public patronage on account of the correctness and neatness of his character, as on account of the rapid improvement of those who receive his lessons.

New Orleans, July 2, 1834. A. B. ROMAN

NEW ORLEANS, 12th May, 1832

On the invitation of Mr Dolbear, a teacher of Penmanship in our city, upon the Carstairian system; we have carefully examined specimens of the writings of his pupils, whose ages range from 8 to 50 years, written through an entire course of instruction: and after having done so, it is with the highest satisfaction that we can testify to the rapid if not unparalled progress which they have made.

From the specimens seen, and the examination of the system made, we cannot withhold the expression of a *current opinion*, that the system is greatly superior to any hitherto taught. If to write legibly, elegantly, rapidly, and in good taste be an accomplishment useful or desirable, it is upon the principles of this system that it is to be acquired. We therefore anxiously solicit of the public a liberal patronage in favor of an instructer, whose qualifications are of the highest order, and whose labors promise to be so exceedingly useful to this and other communities.

A B R M'N, Gov. of Louisiana
Rev. C. MAENHAUT,
A. GRAHAM, Esq.
J. W. AGNEW, Esq.
D. MORPHY, Esq.
D. PRIEUR, Mayor city of N. Orleans.
Rev. G. L. NASH,
Rev. G. WINSLOW,
Wm. C. POPE, Esq.
j 24 L. BRING ER, Surveyor General.

FORGE and Blacksmithing work of all kind—St Philippe street, No 112, between Bourbon and Dauphine. The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has just established his shop at the above mentioned stand, where he will execute all orders, such as balconies of different patterns, iron railings, staircase and tomb iron work, weathercocks, plain and ornamental, mechanical and high smithing works, pots of all sizes in the Paris style. Architects and masons will find dexterity and perfection in all the works entrusted to him.

jan 24—15t L LEROUX.

THE subscriber offers for sale the cargo of the ship Dublin Packet from Marseilles, consisting of the following articles, entitled to Draw Back, viz:

600 casks Claret Wine,
200 quarter casks Imitation Madeira Wine,
50 bbls White Vinegar—746 boxes Muscat Wine,
190 boxes Absynthe—109 do Cordials,
12 do Curacoa in jugs—18 do Marasquino,
19 do Ratafia of Grenoble—530 baskets Sweet Oil,
100 baskets do in half bottles
10 boxes Cumano of Holland,
13 do Eau de vie de Dantzick,
2 do Cognac (