# THE BEE.

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JEROME BAYON.
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"THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED."
MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1834.

FOR GOVERNOR:
**J. B. DAWSON.**
FOR MAYOR:
**JOHN H. HOLLAND.**

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.
1st District—CHARLES GAYARRE,
2d " JAMES BRADFORD,
" " L. MOORE.
3d " A. MOUTON.

*For legislative proceedings, see first side.*

We took pains yesterday to inquire for our information into the correctness of a widely circulated report, stating that the Mechanics' & Traders' Bank had refused to redeem its notes with specie. We are assured that the same is false; that institution is perfectly able and competent to redeem all its notes for which specie may be demanded. The rumor originated with one deeply interested in panic-making, and was based on a supposed intention of the Branch Bank to make a run.

We perceive by a communication in the columns of one of our contemporaries, that certain expressions which originally appeared in the French part of this paper have been construed in a manner not intended by us, and great exception taken to the same. The author who signs himself "A Citizen," it is true, by the coarseness and rudeness of this animadversion scarcely deserves to be noticed, but we deem it incumbent to do ourselves justice, and to repel his unfounded conclusions, we may, we think, with propriety explain ourselves, so that none may be deceived.

The obnoxious words which are quoted in a strain of great indignation, are done into English as follow: "... originally the Irish (mark this!) should be attacked on the first occasion, and hunted down like the wild beasts of the forest." In the original, from which this is a translation it is said, "*A la premier occasion*, speaking of the necessity of making an example, *les citoyens devraient poursuivre les crimes et [illegible] leurs originals comme des fauves.*" No allusion is here made to Irish, English, Scotch, or any other nation, nor do we believe that the Combatants knew that the persons engaged in the riot were Irishmen, as nothing of the kind appears in the paper. It speaks of them merely as "*les courriers qui ... en chasse sur la levee,*" and if by drawing a line of distinction, as is intimated, between the innocent and the guilty, "recommending the exemplary punishment of the ..." he would be united reason with rigid justice, we can't see why he is found fault with, for certainly, on a reexamination of his article, it will readily appear ... He required that the laws should be executed, without inquiring who were the persons upon whom they were should fall, and spoke merely figuratively, ... should have had no intention that severer or more sanguinary punishments should be resorted to than the institution of the country and its high state of civilization and refinement justify.

To day is fixed for the final determination of the fate of the Citizens' bank-bill. Will the legislature accord its faith ... asked for? This question, in our humble opinion, involves important results as regards the commercial prosperity of our city. We hope that every member will come to a conclusion divested of all sectional or improper feelings, and actuated alone by considerations of the public good. Should such disposition prevail, if the bill be rejected, its friends will have no reason to complain, and its enemies no cause to reproach themselves with having acted improperly and with the view alone to defeat it—perhaps some from mere pique or from inconsiderateness. We commit the measure to the judgments not to the passions of the senators, convinced that if the former is suffered to guide their decision rather than the latter, they cannot do wrong, let them agree or disagree with the views we have expressed.

Both of Pennsylvania's Senators have taken decided grounds against the U. S. Bank, and the restoration of the deposites. Mr M'Kean, whose views as regards these all-absorbing topics where somewhat involved in doubt, in presenting the bank memorial of a portion of the citizens of Philadelphia, took occasion to declare his sentiments. He said that he agreed with the petitioners that there was a great amount of pressure in the money-market, but he differed with them in ascribing the distress that prevailed to the removal of a few thousand dollars from one place of deposite to another. He thought that congress, neither by restoring the deposites or doing any thing else, short of re-chartering the bank, against which he solemnly protested, could afford relief.

We perfectly accord with the views here taken by Mr. M'Kean. Our readers are doubtless aware that we have before expressed the same credulity as he does, as to the removal of a few thousands occasioning the pressure which one's ears are daily dinned with. We believe with him that congress is powerless short of perpetuating an unconstitutional act to relieve the distresses, real or fictitious, that exist. The bank through Mr. Biddle, an aspiring and ambitious moneyed man, whom Mr. Frelinghuysen poetically depicts as sitting in his marble palace, calm as a summer's morn, unaffected by the storm that rages," has produced them—'tis he who has disseminated his devastating decrees from one city to another—'tis he who has tortured the commercial community by the most unnecessary and wicked persecutions, and who in fact has been the bona fide cause of all the misery, all the woe under which the country labors. He has waged war against the government and attempts to make the people, the unoffending people, the means to secure his ascendancy, or a triumph in the contest. Cannot all the world see through the scheme? It is he alone who can quell this storm which we are told he looks on with so much complacency. It is to him and *not to congress*, that prayers, supplications and petitions should be addressed. Congress, it is true, might restore the deposites, but how *much relief* could act afford? The U. S. Bank could not lend out more of these deposites, as has been sagely argued, than the local banks which have been chosen to receive them, have done or may do, if that institution did not threaten a run for specie if they dare to advance a cent upon those monies to relieve the public distress. How can the monstrous acts of the moneyed tyrant, whose cruelties have reduced many meritorious and deserving men to penury, according to its own shewing, be exculpated or excused by the position urged, that the president has done wrong in removing the deposites and by its proceeding and subsequent acts of hostility. Can this be shown as a good and sufficient reason for making a third party suffer who are innocent. This is verily punishing the innocent for the sins of the guilty. But on the other hand, if the people which we believe, but which the satellites of the bank deny, approve of what has been done by the executive, what right has it to complain and what right has it to attempt to coerce and force "nolens volens" the public opinion by pinching, screwing and distressing? Was it not created to suit their pleasure and to contribute to their especial benefit and behoof, and have they not the right to say that it *shall* or shall not exist? The limitation of its charter to a definite period, is conclusive proof with many other potent concomitants, of all this. It might as well have been perpetuated, in the instrument that created it, to eternity, if it *cannot* be brought to a close at the time fixed for its dissolution? If it succeeds in its designs, it establishes at once its omnipotence and supremacy over the government and the people, for it has not humbly sued but boldly demanded, and has accompanied its demands for re-charter with fire and sword, and threats of desolation and ruin, misery, penury, bankruptcy and all the horrors which it can inflict. We are told authoritatively through the journals which it has corrupted and bribed, that the existing distresses are but a foretaste of what will come if its claims be not quickly accorded. This may be nothing more than impotent boasting with a view to frighten the community, but nevertheless it shows the disposition even if the power be wanting. It behooves every man to reflect and ponder well before he yields the scruples of prudence to the delusive pretences of expediency or necessity. The people of Pennsylvania have set a noble and worthy example—one worthy of all admiration and acceptation. They are pecuniarly and deeply interested in the Bank. It is located in one of their cities, where its ill-gotten spoils are divided, and where every dollar of specie from every section of the union is drawn. The causes that have induced them to forbear acting from selfish and interested motives, should be still more powerful with their brethren of the other states. We may never again have a president possessing the firmness and popularity of General Jackson, and we should seize the present favorable opportunity to rid ourselves from the oppression of an institution that threatens to annihilate our liberties and destroy the fabric for which our illustrious ancestors pledged "their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors." In the scale with these, perish, if it must be so, individual prosperity and individual interest.

In several papers it is stated that Mr Van Buren is endorser on the paper of Mr. Knower, who lately failed in Albany to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars.—[Lo. Adv.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, from which the above was probably originally derived, states that in speaking of the amount of Mr. Van Buren's endorsement, it put down a figure too much at the right hand of the amount. By the time (observes the Baltimore Republican) it takes another figure from each end of the amount, it may, perhaps, be nearly correct.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* says "that the meeting of Merchants at the Exchange, on Tuesday and the resolutions adopted, will do much to restore confidence and allay the panic which has been so industriously fomented by many of the political papers, and by none more zealously than the Courier and Enquirer.

It adds, speaking of the distress "how general it would have afterwards become, but for the agency of politicians and the newspapers, it is of course impossible to say. But we hazard little in asserting that the panic has done one half of the mischief. If this be so, who can measure the responsibility of those who have been instrumental in producing and promoting it? and especially of that paper which has been preeminent in the guilt? Of one half the houses which have failed then, we may say, this is the work of the panic makers. Of one half the sorrow and suffering which such failures have produced in families, connexions, and dependants, we may say, this is the work of the panic makers."

It is stated that at the meeting of the New York Memorialists at the Exchange in that City, on the reading of the Report of the Committee, when they came to that part describing their reception by the President, the courteous yet manly and ingenuous deportment of the Executive, for a moment made them forget all their preconceived prejudices and aroused all their better and more honorable feelings. It was in vain that the ... endeavored to drown down the expression of ... but murmurs of applause swelled louder and louder, until hands and voices joined in a loud and general applause.

Such, remarks the paper from which the above is derived is the power of virtue, fearlessly maintained. It enforces homage even from enemies.

From Poulson's Advertiser.

Extract of a letter from a highly respectable gentleman of the city of New York, to one of the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser and New York Advocate, dated Washington, Feb. 7, 1834.

"Mr. ——— called this evening at our room, and in a conversation with ——, stated that the President of the Girard Bank of Philadelphia waited on General Jackson last evening and said, 'if nothing is done for the relief of the country, all the Banks must soon stop specie payment.'—His excellency replied, '*stop and be d——d*,' and on inquiring further if any thing could be devised for the relief of the Banks he replied, 'I will never suffer the Bank to be chartered while I have power to prevent it until the experiment of specie payment has been made.'"

Here is a narrative put forward with all the confidence of truth which is false from beginning to end. What, we would ask, can be thought of the bank or its claims, when its advocates resort to base falsehood and dastardly lies to effect their purpose and secure the object they have in view! It seems so far from any such conversation having taken place between the parties indicated, the president of the Girard Bank was not in Washington. The cashier of that institution, we learn from the *Pennsylvanian*, was there, but nothing of the kind mentioned took place. Gen. Jackson (adds the same paper) was to him as he is to all, kind, courteous and gentlemanly. The "highly respectable gentlemen who coined the story must be a scullion of the bank-kitchen by the ingenuity of his invention and the delicacy of his language.

The report of the committee of ways and means of the house of representatives of the United States fully vindicates the executive for demanding of the U. S. Bank the papers and funds connected with the payment of revolutionary pensioners. It coincides with the opinion of the attorney general thereon emitted, and after the most satisfactory details and references, concludes as follows:

"If any inconvenience should be felt by any of these veterans of the Revolution, as the committee believe it will be by all, by the delay which will take place in the payment of the next annuity due to them, it is to be attributed to the unjustifiable conduct of the Bank in interposing to thwart the views of Government regarding the public money and property, to which they do not pretend to have any claim. The committee cannot condemn, in terms too strong, the conduct of the Bank in this transaction. The Bank withholds from the public service the sum of four hundred and seventy thousand five hundred and forty six dollars and ninety eight cents, and thus puts the Government to the inconvenience of applying other funds to the objects for which the sum they retain was appropriated and drawn from the Treasury.

So far as respects the delivery of the public property in their possession, they refuse to obey the instructions issued; but so far as respects the termination of the duty of making payments, they yield a ready acquiescence, and yet there is the same authority for the one order as for the other but in the former case, they have a direct pecuniary interest in the course they pursue. In the latter, their interest is not at stake, and no one suffers but the Government, which must advance other funds to supply the place of those illegally retained by the Bank, and the veterans of the Revolution who must wait for the amount due them until the necessary documents can be prepared to justify the payment.

The existing laws are, in the opinion of the committee, adequate to enable the Government to effect a recovery from the Bank of its money and property, and therefore they propose no measure of legislation in this respect. Neither is any further appropriation required to supply the place of the sum thus retained by the Bank; for as has been already awarded, the act of June 7, 1832, makes a standing appropriation of the sums necessary to carry its provisions into effect. If the Bank, or any other disbursing agent for the payment of these claims, become defaulters, and refuse to pay over the public moneys placed in their hands to make such payments, the meritorious class of citizens provided for by the act, cannot, on that account, be deprived of their rights, though some of them may experience delay in receiving the sum due to them, as in this case they probably will, in consequence of the conduct of the Bank, in withholding the public books and papers, by which the exact amount of their claims is to be ascertained.

The committee deem the course of the Bank such in this case, as to justify the repeal of the several provisions constituting them pension agents, under the invalid acts and the acts of 1818 and 1820. There seems to be no propriety in the separation of these duties, but as one may be conveniently performed by the agents selected by the Secretary of War, so may the other. There seems to be a propriety too, in confiding to a responsible officer of the Government, the duty of making these payments, rather than leave it in the hands of an irresponsible corporation. They therefore recommend this course, and report a bill accordingly."

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate, on the 14th ult. a message was received from the President of the United States, by Donelson, his Private Secretary.

Mr. HENDRICKS presented the memorial of the Legislature of Indiana, praying that measures may be taken by Congress for the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio river. The memorial was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

The VICE PRESIDENT also communicated a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting weekly statements of the State Banks, in which the public deposites are now made; which, on motion of Mr. WEBSTER, was ordered to be printed.

Mr. BIBB, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill for changing the time of holding the terms of the United States Court of the Western District of Louisiana; which bill was read, and considered in Committee of the Whole, and, on its being reported to the Senate, was, on motion of Mr. BIBB, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. McKEAN presented the proceedings of a numerous meeting of the democratic citizens of the third Congressional District of Pennsylvania, in opposition to the recharter of the Bank of the United States, and the restoration of the public deposites.

Mr. McKEAN also presented the proceedings of citizens of Spring Garden, Philadelphia, in favor of restoring the deposites.

Mr. McKEAN also presented the memorial of 1100 citizens of Moyamensing, county of Philadelphia, opposed to the removal of the deposites.

Mr. McKEAN also presented the memorial of a number of the inhabitants of the county of Schuylkill, Pa. opposed to the Bank of the United States, and against the restoration of the deposites.

On the same day in the House, nothing of importance was done.

A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, speaks in very high terms of the debut of Mr King, the new Senator from Georgia. "He spoke," says the writer, "in reply to Mr. Poindexter, and all that class of Southern speakers who had attributed the fall in the price of cotton to the removal of the deposites. It was one of the clearest, closest, and most powerful pieces of reasoning, which the events of this session have called forth, and equally remarkable for correct, expanded views, and accurate, minute details. The delivery of Mr. King corresponded well with his matter; copious and select language, clear and modulated voice, natural gestures; inflexible features, and an unassuming self possession. He is one of the youngest senators and excites the highest praise.

The following bill is to be taken up, we understand, today in the Legislature.

## AN ACT

To create a Criminal Court for the Parishes of East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana and West Feliciana.

Sect. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That there shall be, and there is hereby created a Criminal Court for the Parishes of East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana and West Feliciana; which Court shall have a seal, the device of which shall be established by the Judge, and its style shall be "The Criminal Court of the Third Judicial Circuit."

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That said court shall consist of one Judge, to be taken from among the Attorneys who have been duly licensed by the Supreme Court. As soon as this act shall become a law, it shall be the duty of the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint and commission a Judge for said court, whose salary shall be Dollars per annum, payable quarterly; and said Judge shall be allowed to practice in all courts of civil jurisdiction in the State.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the clerks of the district courts of said district, shall, in their respective parishes, be ex officio clerks of the court established by this act—that they shall be entitled to the like fees and emoluments as are allowed by law to the clerks of the district courts for their services in criminal cases, to be paid out of the Treasury of the State, on their warrant certified and allowed by the Judge, at the end of each session of said court. Said clerks shall be removeable from office for the same causes and in the same manner as is prescribed by law for the removal of clerks of the district courts.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the sheriffs of the several parishes of East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana and West Feliciana, and their deputies shall wait on said criminal court while in session; and said sheriffs shall serve and execute, or cause to be served and executed, all writs, warrants, processes, judgments and sentences which may be pronounced or given in their respective parishes, for which services the sheriff shall charge the like fees as are now charged by sheriffs in criminal matters in the third District Court.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That said court shall have exclusive jurisdiction, and shall hear and determine all charges for crimes, misdemeanors and offences of whatever nature soever which may be committed in the parishes of East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana and West Feliciana; and the district Attorney of the third judicial district shall attend on said court and prosecute all offenders for all criminal misdemeanors and offences committed in the parishes aforesaid;—and for the extra services which this act impose on said Attorney, his salary shall be increased to

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That said court shall hold three terms in each of the parishes aforesaid, in each and every year, at the respective court houses in said parishes, as follows: In the parish of East Baton Rouge, on the first Mondays of March, July and November; in the parish of East Feliciana, on the first Mondays in February, June and October; in the parish of West Feliciana, on the first Mondays in January, April and August: Provided, however, If at any time when a court is to be held, the seat of justice of the parish should be afflicted with disease, which in the opinion of the Judge would render it unsafe for the court to sit, said Judge may order the court to be holden at a more healthful site.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That said criminal court shall have power to make all needful rules for the government of its proceedings; provided said rules are not inconsistent with Constitution and laws of the United States, and of this State.—It shall issue all writs, warrants and processes which may be requisite or proper for the exercise of its jurisdiction. Said court shall also have power to punish all contempts of its authority, by fine or imprisonment, or both: Provided, that no fine shall exceed one hundred dollars, and no imprisonment shall exceed ten days for the same contempt. Said court may also fine any officer of the court for neglect of duty, in a sum not exceeding fifty dollars for each offence. In case of the non-attendance of any juror without a sufficient excuse, to be judged of by the court, said court may fine such juror in a sum not exceeding ten dollars for every day he so neglects to attend.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That all fines and amercements for neglect of duty by a juror or officer of the court shall be promptly collected by the sheriff, and if the same shall not be paid on or before the first day of the next succeeding term of the court, it shall be the duty of the Judge to order every delinquent to be imprisoned until such fine or amercement shall be paid. And whenever a fine is imposed for a contempt of court, the offender shall be imprisoned until the fine is paid.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That juries shall be formed and drawn to serve in the criminal court created by this act, in the same manner as juries are formed and drawn for the district courts of the third judicial circuit; and in case any person shall be indicted for an offence where peremptory challenges are allowed, as soon as the Grand jury is empannelled and sworn, the court shall issue a *venire facias* to complete the pannel to forty-eight, and in the event a jury cannot be formed from such pannel it shall be the duty of the sheriff to summon *talismen* until a jury is made up and sworn.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That as soon as the evidence and argument of counsel is closed on any trial before said criminal court, it shall be the duty of the judge to charge the jury on points of law, to sum up the evidence, but in no case shall he charge a jury on the facts disclosed by the testimony given on the trial.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That said criminal court shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus, in all cases except in civil suits, shall hear the cause of complaint promptly, and extend relief therefor in as full and ample a manner as any other court in this State.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That as soon as the criminal court created by this act shall be organised, the district courts of the third judicial district cease to have or exercise any criminal jurisdiction.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That this act shall be promulgated and take effect within ten days after it shall have been published in the Gazette of the Public Printer.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars shall, and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose of procuring seals and books for the criminal court aforesaid, to be paid on warrant from the Judge in favor of the clerk, which warrants, *shall* have attached to them an account of the seal and books furnished, the correctness of which shall be proven by the oath of the clerk procuring such articles.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.

It is reported that General Jackson has received a letter from William Cobbett, encouraging him to persist in his hostility to monied monopolies, and informing him that the eyes of Europe are upon him, and that the hopes of the *people* of Europe will be disappointed if he yields to the Bank in the present conflict.

Mr Camberleng presented the Memorial of Merchants of New York engaged in the Foreign Trade, in favor of a Ware-Housing system, and prefaced it with some animated and correct views in regard to the policy of the measure advocated by the memorialists. He did not fail to represent that much of the present distress grew out of the abolition of long credits on duties; without a commensurate extension of the ware-housing system, and he called upon those who were so clamorous for relief, to join him in affording it, thro' the means proposed by the memorialists. Mr Camberleng also presented the Memorial of the Working-men of New York in favor of the abolition of paper currency, and of the return of a "constitutional" or hard money currency. Here Mr Camberleng launched out in support of the metallic currency.

SPECIE FROM ENGLAND.—The packet ship Napoleon brought a considerable sum in specie, the first of any importance which has been received since the rate of Exchange passed below the real par. London, rather than Liverpool, is the place to find dollars, and from that place constant and large sums may be expected.—[Jour. of Com.

We have seen a letter from a member of Congress, high in the confidence of the Executive, which denies that there is any intention on the part of the government to refuse to receive in payment of duties, &c. the orders of the Branches on the Mother Bank.—[Ibid.

An attack had been made on the Editor of of the Ledger Newspaper, at St John, New Foundland, where party spirit had risen to a great height; an attempt on the house being expected, the soldiers with fixed bayonets, were in attendance.

An extensive depot of stolen goods has been discovered at Kingston, Upper Canada.

# COMMERCIAL.

*From Benjamin Levy's New Orleans Price Current of March 1.*

REMARKS.—The weather hitherto so pleasant, has changed to the very reverse. The continued rain has interrupted business, and things, yesterday, looked very dull. The Mississippi is at the same stage last reported, about 3 feet below high water mark.

COTTON.—The late favorable news from Liverpool had an immediate salutary effect on our dull market, and the rates are now well established at 1-2 cent advance on all qualities. Operations commenced with spirit, and about 13,000 boles were immediately transferred from first hands, and, subsequently, about 5000 of them were resold at 1-4, and some as high as 3-4 cent per lb. advance on the rates of last week. Our memorandum of sales contains, viz: 1209 at 9 1-8; 400 at 19; 600 at 9 1-2 300 at 11; 1000 at 10; 1500 at 10 1-4; 550 at 9 1-4; 400 at 9 1-2; 550 at 9 5-8; 400 at 10 1-2 cents per lb. all Louisiana and Miss; also 1700 bales Tennessee, at 9 1-2, and 1500 Alabama, at 9 cents per lb. We put down the total sales from first and second hands at 19,000 bales. Arrived since the 21st inst: of Louisiana and Mississippi, 14159 bales—Tennessee and North Alabama, 6699; Mobile, 728; Lake, 184; Arkansas, 773; Florida, 206; Texas, 14—together, 22,763; bales. Cleared in the same time: for Liverpool, 7682; Marseilles, 7682; Bordeaux, 706; New York, 2374; Boston, 490; Baltimore, 56; other ports, 407;—together, 13,457 bales—making an addition to stock of 10,306 bales, and leaving on hand, inclusive of all on ship-board not cleared on the 28th ultimo a stock of 82,215 bales.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ordinary, | 8 1-2 a 9 | good dem'd. |
| Middling, | 9 3-4 a 10 | |
| Fair, | 10 1-2 a 11 | |
| Good fair, | 11 1-2 a 12 | |
| Good and fine, | 12 1-2 a 13 | |

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stock on hand 1st October, 1833, | Bales | | 7406 |
| Arrived this week | | 22763 | |
| Arrived previously, | | 237940 | 260703 |
| | | | 268109 |
| Exported this week, | | 12457 | |
| Exported previously, | | 173427 | 185694 |
| Stock on hand, | Bales | | 82215 |

SUGAR.—There has been comparatively little inquiry this week. On plantation, the best of crops can be had for 6 1-2, and in the city 7 1-4 cents per lb. Cleared this week: for New York, 344 hhds, 6 bbls; Baltimore, 492 hhds, 5 bbls; Boston, 10 bbls; Richmond, 21 hhds, 31 bbls; Apalachicola, 6 hhds, 77 bbls; Charleston, 120 hhds.

MOLASSES—continues to be in good demand at 19 a 20 cents per gallon on plantation, and 23 a 23 1-2 cents, casks included, in town. Cleared this week: for New York, 564 hhds, 445 bbls; Baltimore, 73 hhds, 420 bbls; Boston, 237 bbls; Richmond, 100 bbls; Apalachicola, 60 bbls; Philadelphia, 330 bbls.

TOBACCO.—Operations have taken place in the old crop, lately brought into market, but the particulars are kept secret; however, that our distant friends may appreciate as near as possible, the state of affairs in this line, we give it as our opinion that 2 3-4, 3 3-4 and 4 3-4 cent. per lb, for old, and 3, 4 and 5 cents for Crossed, Second, and First quality, is about as much as the article would briskly command. Cleared this week: for New York, 144 hhds; Boston, 226 hhds; other ports, 12 hhds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stock on hand 1st October, 1833, | Hhds. | | 717 |
| Arrived this week, | | 63 | |
| Arrived previously, | | 3713 | 3776 |
| | | | 4493 |
| Exported this week, | | 382 | |
| Exported previously, | | 1552 | 1934 |
| Stock on hand, | Hhds. | | 2559 |

FREIGHTS.—For Cotton to Liverpool, 11 16d is paid 3-4d asked, but not yet given. To Havre, the former rate, 1 1-2 cent per lb, remains without change. Coastwise the rates have been unimproved a little. See Table.

| | |
|---|---|
| To Liverpool, Cotton per lb. | 11-16d paid, 3-4d asked |
| France—Havre, Cotton per lb., | 1 1-2 c. paid. |
| Cowes, &c., Tobacco per hhd., | 45s |
| Northern ports in the U. S., Cotton, | 1-2 a 3-4 per lb |
| Do. do. do. Tobacco, pr hhd, | $4 50 a $5 |
| Do. Sugar per hhd., from the coast, | $1 a $1 50 |
| Do. do from the city, | $1 50 a $4 |

On Tuesday next, the 4th March, at 8 o'clock, A. M. in the Cathedral Church, a funeral service will be celebrated for the eternal peace of the soul of Louis Guillaume Valentin Du Bourg, who died Archbishop of Besançon, Ex-Bishop of this Diocese.

MARRIED:

On Wednesday Evening, 16th ult. by the Rev. *Theodore Clapp.* Mr. THOS. J. BECK, of Va., to Miss ELIZA MORRIS, only daughter of Captain Gilbert Morris of this city.

# MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Jacob Perkins, H Shoof, Boston, master
Brig Only Son, Ellis, New York, J Armington
Brig Hebe, Witch, Stockbridge, Key West, S B Baron

ARRIVED.

Steamer Pilot, Crowell, from S W Pass, towed to sea brigs North America and Kentucky, and to the Bar ship Marathon; brought up ships Edwin, Wilson, fm New York, brig Ariel, Banks, fm Richmond, brig Rosa, fm Matanzas, and schr Glyde, fm Tuspan. Left the Bar at 7 p m on Thursday. Reports outside bound in, ship Home, Hill, fm Liverpool, (bro't up her letter bag), ship Cecelia, Davidson, fm Belfast, ship Packolas; another ship and 3 brigs, names not known.—The Whale lightening a Spanish ship. Nine ships outward bound aground on the Bar. Passed 21 sail below Grand Prairie, only two of which are 3 masted vessels. Passed steamers Natchez and Huntress alongside of a brig sunk, abreast of Miligan's—she sunk while in tow of the Huntress; her top sail yards above the water.

Ship Edwin, fm Liverpool—in ballast.
Schr Glyde, fm New York.
Brig Rosa, Oliver, fm Matanzas,—cargo 300 bags coffee, 100 boxes sugar.
Brig Ariel Banks, fm Norfolk—cargo.
Steamer Walter Scott, Culver, fm Manchester—cargo cotton etc.
Steamer Arab, Myers, fm Natchez—cargo cotton, etc to consignees.
Steamer Huntsville, Lamont, fm Bayou Sara,—cargo molasses etc.
Steamer Freedom, Woodward, fm Baton Rouge—cargo cotton etc.
Steamer Lady Washington, Gordon, fm Odelousas—cargo cotton etc.
Steamer Niagara, Doughty, fm Opelousas—cargo cotton etc to consignees.
Sloop New Albany, from the coast, with 65 hhds sugar to T Segond.
Steamer Adelphi, Carrie, fm Opelousas—cargo cotton and hides.

# American Theatre!
(CAMP STREET.)

MRS. AUSTIN'S BENEFIT,
*AND LAST APPEARANCE.*

MRS. AUSTIN respectfully announces to her friends and the public in general, that her Benefit and last appearance, previous to her departure for Mobile, will take place

*THIS EVENING March 3rd*

When will be presented, the magnificent Opera of

## CINDERELLA

*Or, The Fairy Glass Slipper.*

With new Scenery, dresses, decorations, machinery &c., ... Prince ... Mrs Russell

After which, the Operatic Farce of the LOCK AND KEY.

To conclude with the 2nd Act of the TEMPEST.

Ariel, with songs, Mrs Austin

WASHINGTON BALL ROOM.
*St Philip street, between Royal and Bourbon streets.*
ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5.

## Dress & Masquerade Ball.

Admittance $1.
Gentlemen will find a place to deposite canes, cloaks, &c
feb 27

BALL-ROOM,
Corner of Orleans and Bourbon Streets
ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5.

## Dress & Masquerade Ball.

Admittance $1 00. Gentlemen will find a place to deposite canes, cloaks, &c. feb 27

NOTICE.

THE undersigned informs the public, that he has taken in partnership, from this date, Mr J. Mignon. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of Orain and Mignou.
G ORAIN,
march 3 J MIGNOU.

EXCHANGE on New York and Paris, for sale by
THEODORE NICOLET & Co
march 3 No 30, Toulouse street

EXCHANGE on France, for sale by
march 3 J MAGER.

CITY BANK.
New Orleans, March 1, 1834.

A DIVIDEND of the profits of this Bank, at 4 per ct. in the Capital Stock thereof, for the last six months, has been this day declared by the Board of Directors, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 11th of March inst. A LAVERGNE,
march 3 Cashier

PRIVATE SALE.

WILL be sold at private sale, a Coffee House establishment situated No 9, Poydras street, consisting of a Billiard Table and its Furniture, the whole in good order, a neat bar, well supplied with the best liquors, Chairs, Tables, &c. The whole to be sold at a very moderate price, for cash. Apply to J LAMOTHE,
march 3 No 9, Poydras street.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

PARISH COURT for the Parish and City of New-Orleans. Present the Honorable Charles Maurian, Judge. No: 7158. Abraham Green 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 H. Pedesclaux, Esq. notary public, on Monday the 19th day of March inst., 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. By order of the Court,—Clerk's office March 1st.
F. BUISSON, Dep Clk.
ma 3-3t

LA FRANCE LITTERAIRE—A collection of the most remarkable Essays and disquisitions on science and the arts, selected from all the publications which now exist in France. La France Littéraire will appear in the French language every fifteen days, in a number containing from 80 to 100 pages, 8 vo. at four dollars per annum, payable in advance. Subscriptions received by
HENRY LA ROCHE,
ma 3-5t 164 Chartres street.

NOTICE.

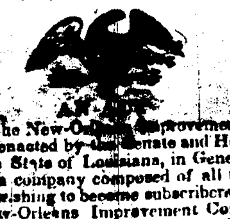
THE undersigned informs the Barrataria Canal Company, that he found a way or passage behind his premises, which affords more advantages in every respect, than that presently adopted.

1st. The route is, at least, one quarter shorter, no cypress swamps to cross, there is a hill of which 22 arpents are cleared, the balance is prairie. Adopting this course, the distance would be two leagues shorter, and would be almost straight, running little farther up the German Bayou. He advises the Company to send and visit the above mentioned way or passage, whilst the prairies afford an easy survey. A FOLSE,
Lafourch Interior, March 3, 1834.

TO BUILDERS.

NOW at the Levee and for sale—
100,000 feet dry Cypress Floring Plank,
20,000 feet Poplar Scantling. Apply to
WEST & Co
feb 29 No 9, New Levee

*(By authority.)*



## AN ACT

To incorporate the New-Orleans Improvement Company.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That a company composed of all the individuals or corporations wishing to become subscribers thereto, under the title of "New-Orleans Improvement Company," shall be and is hereby incorporated, and shall be able, under that title to contract, purchase, hold, sell, mortgage, possess, build and improve any property moveable or immoveable, situated in the following boundaries and not elsewhere, viz: between Levee street and Canal street on the eastern side, Rampart street on the southern side and Esplanade street on the western side.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, &c., That the affairs of said corporation shall be administered by seven directors who shall choose one of their members to be president, and said directors shall remain in office during one year, nevertheless for the two first years, Messrs. J. F. Canonge, Alonzo Morphy, Felix de Armas, Henry R. Denis, F. Gardere, Edmond J. Forstall, Jr., and Noel Barthelemy Le Breton are appointed directors, and for each and every subsequent year, it shall be proceeded by the stockholders, to the election of seven directors, after having given public notice thereof.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted &c., That the said directors shall have power to make such regulations and bye-laws as they may deem necessary and proper for the administration of said corporation; provided, however, they be not in contravention with the laws.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, &c., That it shall be the duty of said directors to make semi-annually or at least annually a division of the profits realized, without ever having the right to add them to the capital stock, and in case there shall be no profit made, it shall be their duty to submit before a meeting of the stockholders (public notice of which having been previously given) the situation of the affairs of said corporation, and the reasons of the dividends not having been realized: provided, however, that no dividend shall be paid to the stockholders, untill they have completely satisfied the amount of their subscription.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, &c., That it shall not be lawful for the president or directors to have an interest, in their individual capacities, in any sale or purchase made by said corporation, unless it be in a public sale.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, &c., That the capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed one million of dollars, and shall not be less than fifty thousand dollars, into shares of one hundred dollars each.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, &c., That immediately after the passing thereof, the directors shall give notice of the opening of the books. As soon as fifty thousand dollars shall have been subscribed for, the association shall be considered in operation. The subscribers shall pay their subscriptions in six equal instalments, the first of which shall be endorsed to the satisfaction of the directors, which instalments shall be payable in six, twelve, eighteen, twenty-four, thirty and thirty-six months.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, &c., That in case the whole amount of the subscription be not filled up within the three days following the going into operation of the association, that is to say, from the day the fifty thousand dollars shall have been subscribed for, the books shall remain open, but the new subscribers shall furnish their instalments payable at the same term as the first ones, unless they add thereto such discount or consideration the direction may deem proper, which shall never exceed eight per cent.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, &c., That ten days previous to the first division of dividends, the subscription books shall be closed, and the persons that shall have subscribed untill then, shall constitute the first series of stockholders.—After said division shall have been made the books shall be opened again, and the persons that shall subscribe, shall constitute the second series of stockholders, and there shall be, in the same manner a new series at each dividend declared. The operations of each series shall be distinct, unless the board deem it just and convenient to unite them and place all the stockholders on the same footing. As soon as the subscription shall have been filled up the books shall be closed.

Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, &c., That this association shall continue for twenty-five years, but it shall be lawful for a majority of the stockholders to dissolve it ten years after it shall get in operation.

Sec. 11. Be it further enacted, &c., That in case the directors should not be elected on the appointed day, the corporation shall not be dissolved on that account, but the former directors shall remain in office untill a new election be held.

Sec. 12. Be it further enacted, &c., That in all the elections of directors to be held henceforth, the stockholders shall be entitled to the number of votes determined in the following proportion:

TABLE

Establishing the number of votes given to the stockholders.

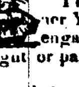
| SHARES. | | | ENTITLED TO | VOTES. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | to | 3 | " | 1 |
| 4 | " | 5 | " | 2 |
| 6 | " | 7 | " | 3 |
| 8 | " | 9 | " | 4 |
| 10 | " | 13 | " | 5 |
| 14 | " | 17 | " | 6 |
| 18 | " | 21 | " | 7 |
| 22 | " | 25 | " | 8 |
| 26 | " | 29 | " | 9 |
| 30 | " | 35 | " | 10 |
| 36 | " | 41 | " | 11 |
| 42 | " | 47 | " | 12 |
| 48 | " | 53 | " | 13 |
| 54 | " | 59 | " | 14 |
| 60 | " | 67 | " | 15 |
| 68 | " | 75 | " | 16 |
| 76 | " | 83 | " | 17 |
| 84 | " | 91 | " | 18 |
| 92 | " | 99 | " | 19 |
| 100 | " | 109 | " | 20 |
| 110 | " | 119 | " | 21 |
| 120 | " | 129 | " | 22 |
| 130 | " | 139 | " | 23 |
| 140 | " | 149 | " | 24 |
| 150 | " | 159 | " | 25 |
| 160 | " | 169 | " | 26 |
| 170 | " | 179 | " | 27 |
| 180 | " | 189 | " | 28 |
| 190 | " | 199 | " | 29 |
| 200 and over | | | | 30 |

Sec. 13. Be it further enacted, &c., That in case ... months after the opening of the books the subscriptions should not amount to the balance of the capital stock, it shall be lawful for the board of said company to issue certificates of shares and use their exertions to dispose of them in foreign countries or in some of the other states; provided, it be not below par, and the board shall have the privilege of closing the books, six months after their opening, if they think the capital stock to be sufficient.

Sec. 14. Be it further enacted, &c., That in case of any vacancy occasioned by the death, failure, absence from the state without the consent of the board, neglect to attend three successive meetings without good and sufficient reasons, which shall be judged of by the board, refusal or incapacity to act, of one of the directors in office, such vacancy shall be provided for by the board.

(Signed,) ALCEE LABRANCHE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed,) C. DERBIGNY,
President of the Senate.
*Approved, February 26, 1834.*
(Signed,) A. B. ROMAN
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

FOR TAMPICO.



THE Mexican Brig GENERAL SANTA ANNA, alias Bello Indio, is now receiving cargo and will sail shortly for the above port. Goods shipped by said vessel will have the benefit of duties of 20 per cent, allowed to the National flag. For balance of freight or passage apply to
CUCULLU, LAPEYRE & Co.
march 1 No 27, Toulouse street

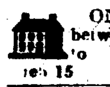
FOR VERACRUZ.

THE fine and fast sailing Mexican built Schooner YITAN, capt Davis, having part of her cargo engaged, will sail shortly for the above port. For freight or passage apply to
JOSE PRATT & SON,
march 1 No 52, St Anne street

TO LEASE.
[From the 1st April next.]

A fine spacious HOUSE, situate No 171, on Barracks street, between Rampart and Burgundy streets, adjoining Mr. Pandly's premises, belonging formerly to Mrs St Marthe. Said house is very convenient for a school, and till now occupied as such. Apply to Mr F. Girod, No. 300 Rampart between St Philip and Ursulines. march 1

FOR LIVERPOOL.



TWO hundred and fifty bales cotton can be taken on board the ship AMBASSADOR, captain Upton. for the above port.
march 1 LINCOLN & GREEN.

TO LET,

ONE Three story new Brick Store, (Free-Port) between Port and St Ferdinand streets. Apply to
feb 15 THEODORE NICOLET & Co.

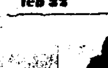
TO LET,

A Store, No. 122, Tchapitoulas street. Apply to No 131, same street. feb 7

TO LET.

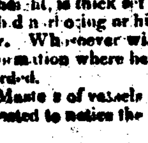
THE three story brick Ware House in Jefferson street, next to Mr Hermann's. Apply to A Delpeuch, Chartres street, or to P Soule, St Louis street No. 86. feb 24—3t

WANTED TO RENT,



A HOUSE with four rooms between St. Peter and Canal streets would be preferred. Apply by letter stating particulars, to box 325 post office.
feb 22 tf

RANAWAY.



ABOUT ten days ago, from Ogden's Cotton Press, Magazin street BAZIL McCOY, a dark mulatto boy aged about 25 years, had on when he left, a pair of blue cottonade pantaloons, stands about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches in height, is thick set and slow in motion. All persons are forbid harboring or hiring said boy, under penalty of the law. Whosoever will lodge him in the calaboose, or give information where he may be found, will be suitably rewarded.

Masters of vessels and steamboats are particularly requested to notice the above. march 1

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY ANTHONY FERNANDEZ.

THIS DAY, Monday, 3 d of March, will be sold, at Hewlett's Exchange, at noon, the schr. ELIZABETH, of the bulk of 70 tons, with all her tackle and apparel, as she now lies in front of Toulouse st: said schr. is known as a coasting vessel on this river.

Terms—One half cash, the balance at 4 months in notes satisfactorily endorsed and mortgage until final payment.

Act of sale before T Cuvilier, at the expense of the purchaser. march 3

BY T. MOSSY & GARIDEL.

WILL be sold on Tuesday the 4th March at 4 o'clock, at their auction room, in Toulouse street, to close up account, 16 bal a Domestic Goods. Terms at the sale. march 3

BY HEWLETT & BRIGHT.

WILL be sold, on Wednesday, 5th March, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange,

FELIX, a negro man aged about 35 years of age, a complete Cigar maker, speaks English, French and Spanish. He is guaranteed according to law.

Terms: cash. Act of sale to be at the expense of the purchaser. march 1

MARSHALL'S SALES.

BY virtue of a writ of fi. fa. to me directed by the Hon W Grivot, associate judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose for sale, at my office, in Conde street, opposite Madison street on Tuesday the 4th March, at 4 o'clock, p m, 1 Bureau, 1 Side Table, 1 Dressing Table, 4 Fancy Chairs, 1 pair of Andirons, 4 Curtains, one Armoir. Seized to satisfy the judgment rendered in favor of Sarah Ann Guilt and Rebecca Smith. Terms cash.
feb 21 B. BEAUREGARD, marshal

BY virtue of an order of sale to me directed by the hon. Chs. Gayarre. Presiding Judge of the city Court of New Orleans, I shall expose for sale at Hewletts Exchange corner of St. Louis and Chartres streets, on Tuesday 4th March, 1834, at 12 o'clock, M. The schr. SABINE, her tackle, apparel and furniture. Seized in the suit of H. Spearing. Terms cash.
feb 1 B. BEAUREGARD, Marshal.

BY virtue of a writ of fi fa to me directed by the Hon Charles Gayarre presiding judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose for sale on Monday the 3d of March, at 12 o'clock, m. at Hewlett's Coffee House, corner of St Louis and Chartres streets, the slave named Annette aged about 20 years. Seized at the suit of N M Richer.
jan 30 B BEAUREGARD, marshal.

Warren L Burges vs Steamboat Creole & owners.

BY virtue of a writ of fi fa to me directed by the Hon P Smith, associate judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose for sale on Monday the 3d of March at 12 o'clock m. at Hewlett's Coffee House, corner of St. Chartres streets, the steamboat Creole, her tackle, apparel and furnitures. Seized in the above suit.
jan 30 B BEAUREGARD, marshal

WILL be offered for sale by the undersigned, on the 7th April next, at Hewletts Exchange, his property situated on this side of the river, one league above New Orleans, and which is a part of the plantation generally known by the name of Cottage, belonging formerly to General Hampton.

Said property is to be divided into lots, agreeably to a plan that will be deposited at the Exchange, before the day of sale. Its proximity to the city, the advantage its situation offers for a brick yard, lumber yard, or saw mill, deserve the consideration of speculators.

Also: on the same day, 50 choice slaves, now belonging to said plantation. Terms will be made known in due time.
feb 22 LOUIS BOULIGNY.

NOTICE.

THE Creditors to the estate of Antoine Molinary, are desired to present their accounts, duly authenticated, showing the exact amount of the same, to A W Pichot, counsel for the estate, No 22 Royal street.
feb 27—3t WIDOW MOLINARY.

ONE GIN STAND, 52 saws for sale by
feb 22 J HAGAN & Co

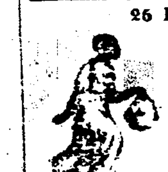
ONE ANCHOR, 600 lbs wt and chain cable 50 fathoms, for sale by
feb 22 J HAGAN & Co

NOTICE.—Persons who may have any claims against the estate of late Francois Xavier Freyet, are invited to present their accounts to the undersigned corner of Esplanade and Levee; and those who owe debts to the same, are requested to settle within the shortest possible delay.
feb. 13 BAPTISTE AZARETTO.

NOTICE—The partnership that existed under the firm of FRANCOIS GRAND and LAZAR FIGNANTEL is dissolved of common consent.

Francois Grand will continue the same business in his own name. feb 15—1s

25 DOLLARS REWARD



RANAWAY from the subscriber a griffin girl, 11 or 12 years old, named ZELIA, alias Zenobie, ... she was bought at Mr Fortier's sale of slaves— ... suspected that she was enticed away. The said reward will be given to whosoever will detect the enticer, and a reward of 5 dollars will be given to whoever will lodge said slave in jail or bring her back to
F DAUBERT,
feb 27—3taw2w near the Lower Cotton Press

COLLECTORS' OFFICE,
*New-Orleans, 20th February, 1834.*

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until the 25th day of March next, for the supply of rations to the non-commissioned officers and seamen of the United States' Revenue Cutter INGHAM, for the term of 1 year, from the first day of April next. The rations for the Cutter service, is the same as that allowed in the Naval service, and consists of the articles enumerated in the following table, to wit:

| Days of the week. | Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday | pr week |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| suet | — | \| | \| | — | \| | \| | — | 1 |
| cheese | \| | \| | 2 | \| | \| | 2 | \| | 6 |
| beef | 1½ | — | \| | 1½ | \| | \| | 1½ | 3¼ (?) |
| pork | — | 1 | — | \| | 1 | — | \| | 3 |
| flour | — | \| | \| | ½ | \| | \| | \| | 1 |
| bread | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 98 |
| butter | — | \| | — | \| | 2 | \| | \| | 2 |
| sugar | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 14 |
| tea | 4 ounces per week. | | | | | | | |
| peas | — | \| | \| | \| | \| | — | \| | 2 |
| rice | \| | \| | — | \| | \| | — | \| | 2 |
| molasses | \| | \| | \| | — | \| | \| | — | 1 |
| vinegar | \| | \| | \| | \| | — | \| | — | 1 |
| spirits | ½ | ½ | ½ | ½ | ½ | ½ | ½ | 3½ |

(pounds of: suet, cheese, beef, pork, flour; ounces of: bread, butter, sugar, tea; half pints of: peas, rice, molasses, vinegar, spirits)

The number required for the year, is estimated at ... thousand. The proposals will state the price per ration at which the contractor will deliver them, in such quantities as may from time to time be required on board the said cutter.

The rations to be of good and wholesome quality to be approved by the Collector; and the different articles comprising the ration, to be delivered on board the cutter in good and sufficient casks and vessels, to be provided by the contractor, and the contents thereof distinctly marked on each.

It is to be understood that the contractor will be bound to furnish, upon reasonable notice, as often as may be required by the Captain of the cutter, with the approbation of the Collector (not exceeding upon an average, one day in each week) such fresh meat and vegetables, as may be equivalent to the corresponding parts of the ration allowed in the Naval service. MARTIN GORDON,
feb 20 Collector.

CITY BANK, New Orleans, Feb. 10, 1834.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Institution, that an election for twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on Monday the 3d of March next, between the hours of 10 o'clock a m. and 2 p m.
feb 11 H. LAVERGNE, Cashier.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LOUISIANA.

An annual election of ten Directors by the members of this institution, will be held at the State House on Monday the 3d day of March, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock p m. By order of the Board.
jan 31 E ROUSSEAU, Sec'y

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS.

AGREEABLY to the rules, and to previous notice given, the books of transfer of this institution will be closed on the 20th inst. and remain closed until the 3d March. By order of the Directors, JOSEPH SAUL,
feb 10 Cashier.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS.

AN annual election for eleven Directors on behalf of the stockholders of this institution, will be held at the Banking House on Monday the 3d day of March next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a m, and 2 o'clock, p m. By order of the Board.
jan 29 JOSEPH SAUL, Cashier.