THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY, BY
JEROME BAYON.
STATE PRINTER.
"THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED."
TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 20, 1834.

FOR GOVERNOR:

C. F. DAWSON.

Those to be remembered at the Polls.

Remember, that Edward D. White voted in favor of a law, calculated to bring distress and ruin upon our great flourishing interest of our State.

Remember, that we sent him to Congress to advance our rights, and to represent our wants.

Remember, that he sold the one and mocked at the other.

REMEMBER, that John B. Dawson was raised among us—that we have grown up together, from a territorial province to an independent State—that we never deceived the confidence of his fellow-citizens—in short, that he has ever been respected as a gentleman, loved as a man, and honored as a judge.

SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT:

B. MARIGNY.

For Congress—1st District, CHAS. GAYARRE,
" 2d " JAMES BRADFORD,
" 3d " J. WALKER.

The northern mail, due yesterday, did not come to hand.

Our neighbor of the Argus, whose mind among other evils, has been affected by the removal of the Deposites, computes that 70,000 *spindles* have been stopped somewhere in Yankee land, owing to that "unauthorized" and "destructive" act.—We welcome us next, how many *spinsters* have lost husbands from the same cause. The calculation would be somewhat curious, and might have the effect of creating a little excitement among the women.

We intended to read several long pieces of rigmarole in the Louisiana last evening, but were unable to progress further than half way in each one. That paper has the faculty of the spider, of spinning its web, or rather yarn, round and round, and recurring invariably to the spot from whence it first set out. Thus, for the hundred and fiftieth time at least, it asserts that Gen Dawson is under the control of Mr. Clay, or John, with a *batch* of other assertions equally as false and ridiculous. The character of a private individual is thus wiselb fore the public, and whose connection with the contest, although repeatedly put at issue, has not been shown, is lugged in gratuitously, and we are called upon to prove the allegation, together with all the other "moral mockeries" which interest or passion may induce it to suggest to subserve its purposes. In pay to a suffering from the consideration of the intolerable heat of the weather, and divers other good and sufficient causes, we this morning confine itself to something like system, and discuss the relative claims of the candidates to the gubernatorial chair, with method and order. If we were to do otherwise, some might construe the act as arising from an admission on our part to cope with him in other ingenuity or argument—and we are thus *ex necessitate rei* obliged to follow with him the same weary some ground, in which repetition upon repetition, assertion upon assertion, denegation upon denegation, follow upon each other's steps—making a land of hodge-podge—not only trying to ourselves, but what must be an intolerable bore to the reader, who doubtless, waits with all the anxiety of anticipation for the appearance of the political array, and meaning and facts, which we will to pleasure. We have had dull political articles upon any thing, and if we have any merit, it is that of being laconic, and of speaking our mind with brevity; for we look upon that quality as requisite to a good writer, and a desirable to a bad one. To show the reader how sensitive we are in this particular, we may refer to the fact, that we fear lest by dwelling at any one, that we fear castigating one of the small fry of our opponents merely for some undeserved reflections upon our honesty and disinterestedness, merely because he is so tedious and prolix in expressing himself, and intellards his discourse with such a quantity of extraneous matter, that we entertain serious fears we never should, if fairly engaged with him, be able to disentangle ourselves, or find our way through his labyrinth of words—not, not even though, like Theseus, we were provided with a clue of Ariadne's celebrated thread to assist us. We deprecate long-winded writers, as much as we do long-winded speakers—and if we are in any way connected, or brought into juxta-position with either the other, it invariably throws us into a sort of a cold fever. How much we have had to suffer in this respect from the Louisiana, it would avail us nothing now to tell. We may, however, be pardoned for indulging the hope that we are not doomed to undergo a similar trial before this and the fatal day of election. We trust that the Louisiana will abandon its illogical blustering and absurd manner of treating the subject, and that it will prescribe the same method necessary for a public investigation. If we disappoint in this expectation, we must make the best of it, and do the best we can. We shall try to be with the Louisiana and so long as it asserts without proof, we shall do the same whether we possess the necessary data to do otherwise or not. We have hitherto pursued this course, seeing the natural tendency it has to produce confusion.

[Reported for the Bee.]

CRIMINAL COURT.—May 19, 1834.

Pedro Witham has been sentenced by Judge Canonge, to a term of imprisonment and hard labor, for larceny.

Sylvain Sylvester, found guilty of having stolen, has been sentenced to seven years hard labor, and to the expenses of the suit.

Another evidence of the feeling which is now prevailing among the friends of the Administration in this city, and which we think may be regarded as a very conclusive one, that they are resolved to sustain the President in his war against the money monster and its servile and slavish advocates, it may not be amiss to state that in about a week past we have received upwards of fifty new subscribers. From this fact the public may be enabled to judge whether or not the spirit of Jacksonism is dead in Baltimore, as our enemies have asserted. The fact is, that Jacksonism here was never more alive or more strong, and the bank men may as well give up all hope of accomplishing any thing here in aid of their cause. Events which have occurred in the course of the last ten days, have laid them as flat upon their backs as if they have been smitten with a thunderbolt.—[Balt. Rep.

If the above be an evidence of the state of public feeling, then is New Orleans decidedly against the Bank. It is known that this paper has never minced matters, but has always spoken its sentiments freely, regardless of the consequences such a course might have upon its pecuniary resources. It is known that we are "tooth and nail," with the President in his glorious effort to put down a monied despotism, which threatens to subvert, as we sincerely believe, the liberties of the country. Notwithstanding, we have received a flattering accession to our subscription list, and may now boast of having the greatest circulation of any print in the city. Whether this arises from a conviction that we are righteous, or whether it be from a similar cause to the one which has operated in favor of our Baltimore neighbor, we leave others to decide.—ED.]

AWFUL EARTHQUAKE IN SOUTH AMERICA.

The city of Pasto destroyed—One of those fearful convulsions of Nature, which sometimes occur to make man feel his impotence, as compared with the omnipotent power of his Creator, occurred in the mountainous districts of New Grenada, near the western frontier, and also near the city of Popayan, on the 20th and 22d January, which has been attended with results of the most terrible fatality. The city of Pasto, with a population of from 12,000 to 15,000 inhabitants, has been almost completely destroyed, and upwards of fifty lives lost. The city of Popayan, containing near 30,000 inhabitants, has also been destroyed. The entire country, for leagues around Pasto, has been converted into a scene of complete desolation and mourning. A volcanic mountain overhangs the city of Pasto, which is situated in latitude 1, 13, N. long, 77, 11—and as the ridge of the Andes, which stretches a little to the westward, was severely affected, there is every reason to apprehend that the city of Quito and the republic of Equador have experienced the effects of the same calamity.—Two letters, addressed to the Secretary of State, give full and melancholy details of this appalling visitation. From them it appears that the shock was experienced at 7 o'clock in the morning of the 20th January, when an awful motion of the earth commenced, which continued for nearly four hours without interruption, and which on the 22d were again succeeded by several others of more violent, which completed in one chaos of destruction what parts of the city the former had spared.

Of all the religious churches in the city only that of the Recolect of San Andre escaped with the loss only of their steeples. But the Cathedral church and the churches consecrated to San Francisco, San Sebastian, [illegible] also those of Santo Domingo, Merced and Monjas, were all dashed to pieces. With the exception of only three or four houses, which have but half escaped destruction, all the rest, both great and small, met with the same fate the churches and convents experienced, and the smaller houses which remained standing were either removed from their former foundations, or so unsettled, as not to be inhabited with safety, whence the affrighted population were doomed to suffer the rigors of a burning sun by day, never before known, and the heavy dews by night, in a spot where they assembled to implore the Divine mercy for the souls of those whose dead bodies they had collected together.

The country all round was desolate by the night frost and scorching sun by day.

The appearance of the city, after the violence of the convulsion had in some measure subsided, is described as most melancholy—presenting nothing but an undistinguishable mass of fallen buildings, from which the survivors were endeavoring to exhume the numbers who had been overwhelmed.

The villages in the neighbourhood of the city of Pasto, namely Laguna, Macondina, Buesaquilla, Pejundino, Puerres, Canchalla, Tamondino, Tongovito, Guaimaran, Pandiaco, and Tescual, have all lost their Churches, and the two first named towns lost some of their thatched houses, and five of their inhabitants.

The parishes of Malatuy, Yacuanquer, Tambo, Buisco, Funes, and their neighbouring parishes, likewise had their churches destroyed with their plantations and tiled houses but that lamentable loss of life was not incurred there, which befel Pasto and the Parish of Sibundoy.

The constituted authorities have done all in their power to mitigate this heart-rending calamity there. Three thousand dollars were immediately forwarded by the Governor to the city of Pasto, and subscriptions to a considerable amount were entered into to relieve the pressing distresses occasioned by the calamity.

JUDGE M'LEAN.

The following correspondence in relation to Judge M'Lean's Bank opinions, we deem it our duty to lay before the public. Mr. M'Lean has held similar conversations with other members of the House.

CINCINNATI, March 29, 1834.

"HON. T. WEBSTER:

"Dear Sir:—I yesterday heard a letter read, said to have been written by you, to a gentleman now in this city, in which you state that Judge McLean had told you that he was in favor of the removal of the Deposites, and decidedly against the Bank of the United States. If such is the fact, the public ought to be advised of his opinions and as I am sufficiently well acquainted with his character as to know that he does not wish to conceal any of his opinions, the promulgation of his opinions would be considered public property. It is due to you, if any erroneous impression is created, an opportunity for explanation should be given. If correct, the country should be advised of Judge M'Lean's policy. Respectfully,

JOHN H. WOOD.

John H. Wood, Esq.

WASHINGTON CITY, April, 1834.

"DEAR SIR:—Your favor of 29th March, has just been received; and I take pleasure in promptly responding to it.

While in company with Judge McLean, I think early in January, he expressed the opinions which I have since communicated, in some of my letters, to my friends. He commenced by giving his views on considerable detail, of a Bank to be located in the District of Columbia, with the privilege of sending branches into the States only at the pleasure of the pleasure of the States, and on such conditions as the States might respectively impose, and which he believed would obviate the constitutional objections against the present United States Bank. Of which, I presume, you have also heard him speak, as I saw a project published in the Sentinel, about the time he was in Columbus, where, I believe, you spent the winter, or a part of it.

He then remarked, that he was opposed to the present Bank of the United States—that he always had been. He stated that he was in Congress when the present Bank was chartered, and voted against it in every shape in which it had been presented; and that if he were now in Congress he would vote against its recharter.

He state I that he was very clearly of opinion that the President had the power to remove the Secretary of the Treasury for the purposes which he did. And he proceeded to state the opposite side of the question. Suppose the Secretary had been of the opinion that the deposites ought to have been removed, and had determined to proceed to remove them through the exercise of the discretionary power given in the charter; but, that the President had been of the opinion that they ought not to be removed—then, said he, the President would have had the same power to remove the Secretary, if it had been necessary, to prevent the removal of the deposites. The power to remove was the same in both cases. Officers were equally accountable to their superiors for the proper discharge of their ministerial or discretionary powers, as of power to powers.

As to the policy of the removal, he stated very distinctly, that he did not express any opinion on it; he merely said, that it was a measure of this administration, and that he gave no opinion on it. But he gave it very clearly as his opinion, that as the present Bank would not be rechartered, it ought not to be to return the deposites would be unlikely to increase than diminish the embarrassments of the country—if he were in Congress, it would not meet his approbation.

Several weeks after this, I received letters from sundry of my constituents, suggested, I believe, by a call of a public meeting of his friends, which was then in circulation, in Butler county, Ohio, asking of me what were Judge M'Lean's opinions on these subjects. I took great pleasure, and felt great freedom, in communicating them; because I understood, as you say, that his opinions were public property, and because I had seen, subsequent to hearing those sentiments, and prior to writing these letters, that part of the conversation relative to a Bank within this District, published in the MONITOR, a newspaper then published in this city, but since discontinued. I may have subsequently written the same facts to some of my friends, in my correspondence, who did not specially call for them.

"I have not, in any of my letters, stated any opinion as coming from Judge M'Lean, on this subject, which is not contained in this letter. My letters on this subject, as on other subjects, have been represented as containing what they do not.

As the object of your letter seems to be publication, this is at your service, for that purpose, or any other.

"Your fellow-citizen,

"TAYLOR WEBSTER."

From the Louisville Advertiser.

From all quarters we hear of the general revival of business. The panic has passed away, and the people are recovering their senses. They have discovered that although the power of the Bank has been sufficient to create a panic, he refers to continue it have been unavailing. Much of the current electioneering slang about distress is intended to operate on mechanics in cities and towns. They could be induced to believe that their chance for employment depend on the continuance of the Bank, it was supposed that such an opinion would contribute powerfully to increase her strength. To some extent this effort has been attended with success, but such an idea is fallacious for the following reasons:

The growth of a town depends on the amount of its business—its business depends upon natural causes. It must command, by its position, the trade of the surrounding country, and be able to convey the products of the soil to market upon better terms than its competitors. Capital is the inevitable and natural attendant of business; and the causes which regulate its diffusion are immutable and independent of Banks; they are not only independent of Banks, but eventually control them.

Men engage in business for individual profit, and not for the benefit of others. If merchants can purchase a barrel of flour for three dollars, transport it to market for fifty cents, and sell it there for four dollars, they will deal freely in the article. If they can make nothing, it may rot in the mill, or the grain from which it is manufactured may perish in the field, and the distress of the miller or farmer will be alike unheeded. If a man owns lots in a town, and finds he cannot realize a profit by building, he will not build, though the mechanic should starve for want of employment. If a merchant wishes to borrow money from a Bank, and the Bank supposes that he is doing an unsafe business, and his security is insufficient, no apprehension of his distress will induce her to make the loan.

But it may be answered that Banks, by loaning money to traders, increase the business of a town. This idea is more specious than real. The business of a place consists in buying and selling foreign and domestic products, and the articles manufactured by its inhabitants. The profits arise from the difference between the first cost of these articles to its citizens, and the price at which they are sold to customers.

If the town possess superior advantages—a fertile surrounding country, and cheap means of communicating with other markets, its business will increase in a ratio with the growth of the country, and such increase will be permanent, because it is natural. If citizens do not possess sufficient capital to enable them to transact its business, men who have it will settle among them—because they can make money by doing so.

These are the natural causes which build up fortunes of individuals and the prosperity of cities.

But artificial stimulus may be applied, and apparent prosperity produced without any just natural reason.—This is commonly occasioned by extravagant Bank issues and accommodations. These always lead to ruinous revulsions in trade,—individual distress and to public disaster.

Suppose a town without a bank which contains five hundred houses, renting at a rate barely profitable; ten merchants whose business affords them a clear profit of one thousand dollars per annum, and that its mechanics are able to sell what articles they make at quite a reasonable profit.

Then imagine the establishment of a Bank, and place it in the hands of men determined to make large dividends. They will begin by presenting to its quiet inhabitants splendid pictures of its great natural advantages, and the splendor to which it is destined. The means of making money plenty are ample, and the mode of introducing it into circulation simple. The former only requires the art of the engraver and the signatures of two or three men—the latter a parade of some specie and a great show of confidence. The number of merchants is increased from ten to thirty, the houses from five to fifteen hundred, and the number of mechanics trebled, but the growth of the country and of business is nearly stationary.

The aspect of things is now changed. The profits of the merchant will not pay the interest on his bank debt; the number of mechanics have increased beyond the demand, while rents and the price of provisions have doubled. Now comes the catastrophe. The Bank has loaned fictitious money, and she now commences her collections, and at the same time ceases discounting, except to a few favorites. What follows?

More goods have been sold and more business of every kind transacted than the natural wants of the place required, but the debts due the Bank must be liquidated.—Money is extremely scarce, and the means must be raised. The land of the farmer, the house of the mechanic and the goods of the merchant, are sold by the sheriff at vast sacrifices; and stockholders and directors of the Bank, their favorites and a few extremely prudent or avaricious men, are enriched—but the great mass of the common people, the working men—the bone and sinew of society—are ruined!

A small bank can ruin a village, a large one a town or city, but it takes a MAMMOTH to ruin a nation.

From these considerations, it is evident that Banks are of little permanent advantage to mechanics. They may stimulate business for a short time, and lead to great apparent prosperity; but it stands on a foundation which is not solid. Such appearances are fictitious and deceptive; they increase for a short period the amount of employment, and greatly add to the number of mechanics; but they also inevitably produce seasons of great depression, and while such institutions increase their number, they finally lessen their chance for obtaining the means of subsistence.

The question of re-chartering the Bank of the U. States deserves to be considered on other than party considerations. It leads to consequences too vast to be decided on such petty motives as personal predilection for particular men. It should be weighed and determined on other and higher motives—the permanent good of the country, and the stability of the circulating medium.

The evils of our excessive paper circulation are seen and admitted by all. Some remedy must be applied. We are at peace with all the world; our commerce is flourishing; specie is flowing into the country; the prices of produce are better than usual; the mass of the people freer from debt; and every circumstance points to this as the proper period to make the attempt.

Mr. McDuffie's opinion of General Jackson—The following is an extract from one of Mr. McDuffie's dinner speeches in the campaign of 1828:—

"If I were called upon," says Mr. McDuffie, "to define what it is that constitutes a talent for governing human affairs with wisdom, I would say that when our country is surrounded with difficulties, a crisis presented in our affairs from which it is important that she should be speedily extricated, that man is qualified to rule her destinies, who has the judgment to decide with promptitude, what is the remedy that will save the republic, and the energy to apply that remedy successfully, whatever obstacles may be interposed by foreign force or domestic treason. Such is the man I should designate as qualified to fill the executive office of the republic—and such a man, precisely, is ANDREW JACKSON."

"Take care of the rich, and the rich will take care of the poor," says Daniel Webster. According to this creed, the rich should be appointed the *guardians* of the poor, and in a short time, if the Tory Wigs had their way, the poor would be placed in a complete state of vassalage, and the immigrants amount to no more than the privileges granted to the Manshpee Indians by their rich Overseers. But Mr. Webster and his party will find that those whom he would put under guardianship are capable of taking care of themselves, and of protecting their rights against the encroachments of the rich men aristocrats, and that Mr. Clay's assertion that "all power is salvable into that of the purse," is as untrue as his abuse of the Old Soldier, whose patriotism is worse than "pestilence and famine" to the "Table Oratorical."—*Boston Post.*

A new fashionable Whiz.—The votes of Daniel Webster and recorders against all bills to raise men or money to carry on the war with Great Britain.—*N.Y. Cour.*

TEST OATH.—It will be seen from the Camden Journal, that Judge Richardson has decided on a case brought before him, at Lancaster Court House, that the Test Oath is a nullity. The case set off for Judge Bay's decision the other way. Both of these decisions will of course be reviewed by the Repl. Court, now in session at Columbia.

[Charleston Courier.

CORRECT DESCRIPTION.—The Charleston Mercury, a warm Nullification paper, regarding the result of Corporation in New York as favorable to the cause of the opposition, uses this couplet as descriptive of that result:

"Jackey, of Kinderhook, head so bold,
For Graham, thy mistress, is bought and sold."

So then, it seems that the sufferers themselves admit that the present is a struggle between the Bank and the sovereign people, and that which the Bank men succeed, in any place, in electing their candidates, it is in consequence of the place being bought and sold. This is very candid, and as true as it is candid.—[Balt. Repub.

From the New York Star.

MRS. DECATUR.

The following letter, addressed to the Editor of the Philadelphia Sentinel, contains the particulars of the life of the widow of Mrs Decatur. It is a just claim, which has at last been paid to her, and we are happy that it is so arranged as to make some of her friends, and terminate a question which long since should have been settled.

Extract of a letter to the editors, dated,

"Washington, March 26.

The Senate was not in session to day. In the House, the bill granting a compensation to the family of Captain Decatur and others, who aided in destroying the frigate Philadelphia in the harbor of Tripoli, was considered in the Committee of the Whole and amended.

When the Committee rose, the further consideration of the bill was postponed till next Friday.

The bill as amended gives Mrs Decatur the interest on $31,000 for life. After her death, two thirds of the sum is to be divided among the Lieutenant Commandant Decatur, and one third is left at Mrs D's disposal. Heretofore the whole sum was reported for the use of Mrs D. alone, which prevented its passage. In its present amended shape it seems to have carried its way in all its final friends.

The bill, besides the provision in relation to the Decatur family, has something for the family of captain Lawrence. Lawrence, at the time he was killed in the destruction of the frigate in the harbor of Tripoli, left a wife and a child behind him. The child, of course takes the whole share will go of course to his family. It is said that he has an only daughter now residing with her mother in the State of New Jersey.

The ground upon which this grant rests, is the taking of the frigate from the enemy. It is considered that the little phalanx of brave tars, headed by Decatur—in burning her—did in effect do some benefit, they ought therefore to be entitled to compensation for that noble deed. They perilled as much, if not more, in their boarding and destroying her, than if they had fought her upon the high seas and taken her from the enemy. Justice has been tardy in this matter, but we hope, at last, that Congress will do justice to all concerned, by passing that bill intended for their relief—an act of justice which will be applauded everywhere by the patriotic people of this country.

The ship Tuscany which made so successful a trip to Calcutta, is again fitting out for the same voyage from Boston, with cargo of the same description. Another vessel will be dispatched for Bombay, and the day is not far removed when we may behold ice as one of the staple exportations of the north.—Charleston Post.

NEW ORLEANS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION FOR MAY:

J D Bien, T M Burgess, J W Breedlove
J L Bogert, Buckner, J Barelli,
H C Cruger

COMMITTEE OF APPEALS:

Thos. Urquhart, Esq. *President.*
Messrs. J. S. Peters, and J. B. Byrne, *Vice-Presidents.*
Messrs. James Dick, A Quertier,
W L Hodge, A Fisk,
H C Cammack, W Bogart,
By order of the Chamber. CHARLES BRIGGS,
may 8 Secretary

AMERICAN THEATRE:
(CAMP-STREET.)

LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON BUT SIX.

FIRST NIGHT OF MAZEPPA: Or the Wild Horse of Tartary.

THIS EVENING, MAY 20th,
Will be enacted the Grand Romantic Drama of

MAZEPPA:

OR THE WILD HORSE OF TARTARY.

The Castellan of Laurinski, Mr. Gilbert,
Premislas, (Count Palantine) Rice,
Rudsloff, Gray,
Drolinsko, Thorne,
Abder Khan, (King of Tartars) Scott,
Mazeppa, his son, Field,
Thomar, Waldron.
Olinska, Mrs. Rowe,
Zemila, Miss Petrie.

Previous to which, the admired Petit Comedy of

NATURE AND PHILOSOPHY:

Or—the Youth who never saw a Woman.

Rolando, Mr. Gilbert,
Brother Philip, Gray.
Colin, (the Youth) Miss Nelson,
Eliza, Miss Petrie.

Mrs. AUSTIN will appear on Wednesday.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

PARISH COURT for the Parish and City of New Orleans.—Present the hon Charles Maurian, judge. May 19th 1834—Frederick Renoir vs his creditors. Upon reading and filing the petition and schedule in this case, it is ordered by the court that a meeting of the petitioner's creditors take place on Tuesday the 10th day of June next, at the office of Louis T Caire, Esq. not. pub. then and there to diliberate upon the affairs of the said petitioner, and in the mean time, all proceedings against his person are stayed. By order of the court.

ARMAND PITOT,
Clerk's Office, May 19th, 1834.—3t Clerk

DETAINED—At the jail of the parish of Jefferson, the following slaves WILLIAM, belonging to Mr De Lahoussaye, of Attakapas; MARY, a negrowench belonging to Mr Bordere.

may 20 P A CHARBONNET, Sheriff.

NOTICE.—The subscribers on the point of embarking for France, request their dedtors to come and pay without delay the amount due to them, into the hands of Mr J Pillieux, whom they have charged with receiving the same.

BINOCHE FRERES.
may 17 Toulouse street.

MRINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Brig Margaret, McIntosh, Havre, L H Gale
Brig Madden, Welsh, Boston, Master
Brig George Hill, New-Haven, Master
Schr Landrum, Arnit, Mobile, Andrews & Brothers
Schr Augustine, Kemp, Matamoras, G Wilbor

ARRIVED.

Steamer Shark, Bebee, from the Turn. Brought up, ship Louisa, brigs Durango, and San Roman; schrs Hannah, and Elizabeth & Ann. Ship Louisa, Gooday, crossed S W Bar on Saturday; reports outside the Bar, ship Nashville, and 3 others, names not known. The ship Albion had gone to sea; ship Walter Scott was still aground at the Bar. An Am brig ashore at the head of S W Pass. Passed at McCall's, brigs John Q Adams, and Lunar.

Steamer Lion, Hubble, from S W Pass. Brought up from sea, schr Mississippi, from Havana; from the English Turn, brig Lunar. Reports that while towing in packet ship St Louis, from New-York, over the bar, she broke the water wheel shaft. Outside the bar, ship Helen Mar, Cook, from Boston; ship Nashville, from New-York; a black ball packet, and two ships, names unknown.

Ship Louisa, Gooday, 28 days from New-York, to Adams & Andrews. Cargo—500 bags coffee, to Bogert & Hawthorn; 230 bales hay, Adams & Andrews; curb and gutter stone, to J Minturn.

Packet brig Ann & Leah, Goldsmith, 15 days from Philadelphia. Cargo to J G Washington, J W Swain, E L Tracy, W McKean, Hotchkiss & co. B Levy, Whitall, Jaudon & co. Brown & Ewing, A Fisk, Watt & co. J Magee, Herman & co. D Mole, V David, Harris, Wright & co. S B Slocomb, Lockhart & Arrott, McMurdo & Breyan, Martin, Pleasants & co. Thomson & Grant, S Thompson, W Geisse, Yorke, Macalester & co. Adams & Buckner, Kirkman, Maxfield & co. W P Mayo, Williams & Lee, Andrews & Brothers, Whiting & Slark, Maddux & Woods, J Dicks, W Bell, R Groning & co. Wallace, Lambeth & Pope, Gordon, Forstall and co. Turner & Woodruff, H Willard & co. H Millard & co. R A Dorouillard, P L & S Yorke, G P & W C Bowers, Condron & Brothers, Miramond, O'Duhigg & co. the master, and to order.

Brig Lunar, Storer, from New-York, in ballast, to Harrod & Quarles. Memoranda—April 23d, discovered the wreck of schr Water Witch, of Nova Scotia, from St Kitts for Nova Scotia. She sailed from St Kitts on 21st, and capsized in a squall on the 30th March. The mate took to the boat; the cook was washed overboard. A seaman died on the 14th, the captain on the 18th, and George Gybrion, seaman, the only survivor was taken from the wreck on board of us, 23d of April. May 1st, supplied schr William, Gurney, of Bath, from Guyana, for New-York, with canvass, sails, &c. She lost her sails in a squall, in lat 26 37, on the 31st of April.

Brig Durango, Shannon, from Apalachicola. Cargo—99 bales hay, to E W Gregory.

Brig San Roman, Silva, 15 days from Havana, to W Tufts. Cargo—313 bags coffee, 291 boxes segars.

Schr Ann, Chase, from Baltimore, to Harrison, Brown & co. Cargo to J Hagan & co., Reynolds, Byrne & co., H Hilson, Bier & Stover, J G Washington, N & J Dick & co., Sloo & Byrne, J Dicks, Thomson & Grant, J & J Garmer, Harrison, Brown & co., Bullitt, Shop & co. Memoranda—May 9th, off Double Headed Shot Keys, spoke brig Only Son, from New-York for this port, with loss of fore top-mast and fore yards.

Scow Hero, from Baltimore, wh cargo.

Schr Magedlan, Alexander, from Apalachicola, in ballast.

Schr Fancy, Andrews, from Apalachicola, ballast.

Schr Hannah Elizabeth, Clark, from Apalachicola. Cargo—150 bales cotton, to Wilcox & Frank, and E W Gregory. Passengers, Messrs Arnold and Hutchinson.

Steamer Lancaster, Hutchins, from St Martinsville. Cargo—2 sugar rollers, 3 bales cotton, Lastrapes & Desmarez; 7 do J B Planche & co. 35 puncheons rum, Foster & Hutchinson; 1 hds sugar, Lavalleyeve & Walton; 1 cag wines & shrdt, Ducrosse & Monjeau; 62 hhds molasses, 100 bls rum, 12 hds sugar, S Thompson; 5 do do 2 do, ross to owners on board. Passengers, Mrs Frederick, F D Eccles Town, Warmian, R B McCutcheon, O Devezan, G Moran, Lazende, Champomar, Daniel, Mix, Jourdon, Frederics, Dr W. Bates, Agen Peter, Bellog and servt.

Schr Mississippi, Vorspiel, 24 days from Havana, to J A Merle & co. Cargo—247 bags coffee, 85000 segars, fruit, &c. to J A Merle & co.

Schr Agila, from Bonnet Quarrie. Cargo—156 hhds sugar to order.

Five small vessels from the Coast, with sugar and molasses.

☞ The ship GLOUCESTER, from Antwerp, is discharging opposite post No 7, consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods.

NOTICE—Persons having claims against the succession of late Juan Rodriguez, Attorney at Law, are invited to apply to the subscriber, Daughine street, No 353. [may 20] FERNANDO LEVOS.

BILLS on New York in sums to suit.
may 20 A. QUERTIER & BROTHER.

ONE of the tallest is to the Lecturers to take some reasonable terms, from the Spanish and English languages into French, and from French into English. Apply at the office.
may 20

GRANITE for fronts of buildings, for sale at cost, upon hand at and work manship on same, on the most reasonable terms, on hand, in the Granite Repository, in Customhouse, between Dauphin & Burgundy streets.

Granite suitable for tombs, window sills and lintels, steps, door sills, &c. &c.

Orders promptly received. N. RICHARDS,
may 20

STORE of new articles, from Paris, consisting of fancy soap, fine perfumery, colars, gloves, suspenders, canes, &c.

CAUTHAC, hairdresser, Chartres street, No 171, at the corner of Jefferson street, has just received from Paris, the wholesale assortment of curled English tufts, of every color, for Ladies;

Scams for long hair wigs for Ladies;
Do of short hair a la Nicole;
Scams of all sizes for false hair, braids, &c.
Metallic pomatums for men, with tufts;
Do do, with bodies;
Very fresh pomatums, superfine, of every kind, consisting of cream, a mond posset, rose, cucumber and snail, toilet soap, and superior Cologne water, No 18, rose powder and sessain oil, swan's puffs;
Gloves for the season, of Scottish thread, of all colors;
Do do in silk,
Strong sword canes;
Strong daggers;
A variety of hats of different tastes.

The manufacturer in his shop, Chartres street, all the articles of his business, and continues to receive apprentices for hairdressing on the same terms. may 20

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

PARISH Court for the parish and city of New Orleans.—No 7479.—C. M. Lacoste vs his creditors.—The cession of property of the petitioner having been accepted by the court for the benefit of his creditors, it is ordered that a meeting of the creditors of the insolvent take place before Wm Y. Lewis, notary public, on Saturday the 31st inst. then and there to deliberate on the affairs of the petitioner; and in the mean time all proceedings against his person and property are stayed. By order of the Court. may 20 ARMAND PITOT, Clk.

HOUSE TO LET.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN.

MRS. WILCOX POULTENEY, on the point of absenting herself from this country, offers to rent her house, Levee street No 26, in Marigny suburb. This house is most conveniently situated, with front and back galleries, in the corner of a fine garden, a large yard, with numerous slave rooms and other appendages, is a charming residence, especially for the summer season.—Mrs P. offers also to hire ten excellent house servants.
may 20

TO LET.

One of the houses belonging to the Corporation of St Louis Church, situated on the little square of St Anthony, behind the Cathedral.

Apply to F GILLET & CO.
may 20 No 57, Chartres st

STRAY HORSE.

Entered the premises of Mrs widow Blackwell, on Bayou Road, close to Miln's house, a deep coloured bay mare, six years old with only the right eye, having lost the left; she has a star on the forehead, the two forefeet without shoes, and the two hind feet white. She has a long tail and long hairs. The owner may send for her in paying for the fodder and advertisement.
may 20

EXCHANGE on New York and Paris for sale by
T. NICOLET & Co.
may 19 No 30, Toulouse st.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS

WATER WORKS OFFICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee will receive at their office Julia street, between Camp and St Charles streets, until the 29th inst. Written proposals for hauling earth from the batture, and raising a mound of the height of fifteen feet on the square purchased for that purpose.

Contractors, will be required to commence operations as soon as the river shall be sufficiently low to admit of it, and to continue the work, until prevented by a rise of water, the ensueing season. Further particulars will be communicated to any persons disposed to make offers, at the office between the hours of 4 and 5 p m, of each day until the 29th inst.
may 19

NOTICE—The public are forwarned that from the date below I will pay no debt contracted without my authorisation.

New-Orleans, May 17th 1834.
may 19 E. FELIX MOREL.

NOTICE.—N. & E. RILLEUX, civil Engineers and Architects, are ready to execute with neatness, despatch, and at moderate prices, all kinds of maps and plots, of cities, burghs, lots, houses, factories and of machineries of every description.

They will also attend to measurements for, and such estimates as may be required by undertakers workmen.
may 19 72 Camp St. nearly opposite the Theatre.

ESTATE of the Widow Bouligny.—Those who have claims against said estate, and those who are indebted thereto, are requested to present themselves, within ten days from this notice, to Mr John Garnier, administrator of said estate.
may 10

FOR LOUISVILLE & CINCINNATTI.

The light draft steamboat CARROLLTON, W. A. Woods master is now discharging at the lower landing and will be ready to receive freights for the above ports on Monday morning. The Carrollton has a fine airy cabin on the upper deck, calculated to accommodate 60 passengers. She is of very light draft of water drawing only 35 inches when light and only from and a half feet with two thirds of a cargo on board (which is as much as she intends taken) in order that she may be enabled to get to Louisville with her freight and passengers notwithstanding the low state of the Ohio River. For freight or passage, apply on board or to

TOURNE & BECKWITH,
may 19 No 28 and 29 New Levee st.

For Louisville, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh.

The substantial and light draught steamer OHIO, J. Hartmaster will leave for the above and intermediate ports on Tuesday next 20th inst, at 11 o'clock a m. For freight or passage, having superior accomodations for both cabin and deck, apply on board or to

TOURNE & BECKWITH,
may 17 No 28 and 29 New Levee st.

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

may 13 TOURNE & BECKWITH, 28 N Levee.

FOR MADISONVILLE, Fontainbleau and Mandeville.—The steamboat Blackhawk will commence running to Madisonville, Fontainbleau and Mandeville on Sunday the 12th April, and continue every Sunday throughout the season, leaving the rail road at half past 8 o'clock, A M.—Returning, will leave Madisonville at half past 2 o'clock, P M, touching at the above places.

Passengers will please be at the rail road in time to take the 8 o'clock car, as the boat will leave immediately upon its arrival at the lake.

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

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

The superior fast sailing ship GLOUCESTER, capt Lane, burthen 1300 bales cotton, will be ready to land immediately, apply to

WM. G. HEWES & CO.
may 20 No 66 Camp st.

FOR NEW YORK.—(On the 22d inst.)

The remarkably fast sailing copper fastened & coppered brig MARY, capt Handeman, will sail on Thursday noon the 22d inst. For passage having handsome accomodations apply to

HARRISON, BROWN & Co.
may 13 No 18 Royal st.

FOR HAVRE.

The fine new bark POMONA Nason master, will have an immediate dispatch for the above port. For freight or passage, having fine accomodation, apply to

JULES LEBLANC,
may 13 105 Royal st.

FOR BRAZORIA & Brazos Landing, Texas.

The new and regular packet schr SAN FELIPPE S Fabry master, having part of her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage, having superior accomodations, apply on board, opposite post 17, or to

may 17 E W GREGORY, 60 Chartres.

FOR APALACHICOLA,

THE Schooner TAMAULIPAS, F R Davis, master, will be dispatched immediately. For freight or passage, having fine accomodations for passengers, apply on board opposite post 17, or to

may 17 E W GREGORY, 60 Chartres.

FOR MOBILE, via the River.—The regular packet schooner BRILLIANT, J E Brown master, having most of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. For balance of freight or passage, apply on board opposite Canal street.

may 15 TOURNE & BECKWITH.

FOR MOBILE.

The packet schooner EMELINE, Stewart, master, is now ready to receive freight, and will have quick despatch. For freight or passage, apply on board or to

may 15 TOURNE & BECKWITH.

FOR APALACHICOLA and the ports of BRAZORIA, Texas.

The fine schooner [illegible] having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick despatch. For freight or passage, having fine accomodations, apply on board, or to

E. W. GREGORY, 60 Chartres,
TOURNE & BECKWITH,
may 14 28 N Levee.

FOR BALTIMORE—On the 8th inst.—The remarkably fast sailing copper-fastened and copper-bolted brig HOPE, capt Gale, will positively sail on Sunday next. For freight or passage, having fine accomodations, apply on board first tier below the bridge market, or to

may 13 HARRISON, BROWN & CO.
St Louis st.

FOR BORDEAUX.—Passage only.—The fine ship LADOLPHE FANNY, Gaston master, will depart on the 25th May, having accomodation for 10 passengers on moderate terms. Apply to the captain on board opposite the public square, or to

may 13 R A LEFEBRE, St Louis st.

FOR BOSTON.—The fine fast sailing brig ALADDIN, Wait Welsh, will be despatched in a few days. For freight or passage, apply on board or to

may 21 LINCOLN & GREEN.

FOR VERA CRUZ.

The fine schooner HALCYON, Capt. Vigne, having part of her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch. For balance of freight apply to the captain on board or to

M S CECILLIU, L