THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY, BY
JEROME BAYON.
STATE PRINTER.
THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED."

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 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.*

No Northern Mail came to hand yesterday.

The *Bulletin* endeavors to cheer up the drooping and desponding spirits of the bank-men. It says, "the relief party have lost no strength:" we believe it—they never had any to lose. Again, it says, "the hopes of the escape of the country from the galling tyranny, &c. &c., have not brightened; *but they have not faded;*" this, too, is equally true; their hopes are too desperate to brighten, and as *for fading*, they never yet have bloomed! One more remedy yet remains (it continues) to be tried, "*to force the concentration of the public sentiment.*" Unfortunately, *this* has been tried: "the screw's have been applied, but in *vain!* The president is determined and firm, and the people will not yield to coercion, as has been pretty plainly demonstrated.

The Washington letter-writer of the *Bulletin*, attributes the call for the previous question, in the house of representatives, to the death of Judge Boulden! If that deplorable event had, under similar circumstances, operated in favor of the opposition, we should have been told with exultation, of the especial interposition of Divine Providence. How does the case now stand?

How must the opposition in the Senate have quailed and cowered under the scorpion lash of the patriot GAUNDY, when listening to the following passage:—"I have said there was nothing in the history of the times at which the bank was created, which would justify the opinion that congress intended to restrain the secretary to the single case of the deposites being unsafe. The war with Great Britain had just terminated, and the fact was fresh in the recollection of every public man, that the greatest difficulty in that contest was the want of money. A great portion of the moneyed men of the country had withheld their means from the government, because they were opposed to the war, and it was a fact well known that many of these who, from their capital would most likely acquire an interest in this institution, and have the control of it, stood in such a condition in public estimation, that congress in 1816 would have been unwilling to place the public money in such a situation that for the next twenty years it might be used indirectly to the prejudice of the country, in the event of another war. The advocates of the war were then flushed with victory, and had the ascendancy in the public councils. It is, therefore, incredible that they would place the public money beyond the control of the government, although there might be no danger of eventual loss."

That the distress under which the commercial community labor, is produced not by the want of money but by the want of confidence, is shown by the fact, that there has not been for years, so large an amount of deposites lying idle in the local banks. This can be, if denied, substantiated. The deposite question being now settled, it is to be presumed that the United States Bank will be convinced of the folly of attempting further to dragoon the people, and that agitation will in consequence subside, and confidence be restored.

O'ROURK, who some time ago figured here as a Pugilistic professor under the imposing title of the "Irish champion," has returned to "awate Ireland," and doffed his castor in the ring under the cog of the "Irish American Pugilist" and "victor of fourteen battles" on this side of the Atlantic, and distinguished himself by overcoming the Athlons champion." The battle is represented as having been terrific—something after the style of the celebrated *mill* between Tom Johnson and Big Ben, recorded in Boxonia; and O'Rourk is pronounced to be an out and outer;" always ready for work, hitting tremendously with his right, and will prove a *rum*, if not an ugly customer for any of the London ring.

SWEDENBORGIANS.—The annual Convention, held in Cincinnati, Ohio, have published a circular, from which it appears this sect is increasing in the West, there being now located in the "great valley," one ordaining minister, four teaching ministers, and four licentiates. It was determined to purchase a press, and issue a Swedenborgian periodical.

"Q. Mr. Biddle's right trusty and worthy friend," is guiding an incendiary press, one in which the most loathsome libels against the President of the U. S. are daily uttered. Is it come to this? Shall those enjoying the highest place in the esteem and respect of the virtuous and the good, be made the victims of the vilest recrimination and abuse? Will the community tolerate such licentious and wicked attacks, accompanied by falsehoods and calumnies of the most aggravating kind? We append a few extracts from his paper of yesterday and the day before, as fair samples of its reckless and indecorous character, since it has been subsidized to support the bank:

"To expiate our great error of having promoted the election of this unworthy, unfit, and ungrateful man, we have been for some days very pointed.—But, as too much on one subject is tiresome, we mean to rest content with this article, as a remembrancer, and henceforth merely note facts and events. If the nation chooses to submit to usurpation, it will not be our fault

Mr. JEFFERSON, who had observed Jackson's career of tyranny, vexation, and meddling, in Louisiana and Florida, believed that he had discovered a spirit and temper adverse to all law; and though he complimented him warmly for his *military* service as a man "who had filled the measure of his country's glory;" he was alarmed at the prospect of his coming into civil office, for which he deemed him utterly incapable. When Jackson received a plurality of votes for president, Jefferson was smitten with grief, and said, "I never doubted of our republican institutions until now!—I would as soon think of making a duck a sailor (because it can swim,) or a cock chicken a soldier, (because it has courage to fight,) as making Andrew Jackson president of the United States.

☞ "No Eastern mail has been received for two days, and no Western Mail since Friday.—Yet, huzza for Andrew Jackson, the professor of "purity, retrenchment, and reform!" who has overthrown the laws on pretence of being them "faithfully executed."

Is there not enough honesty in Congress to impeach and punish this corrupt and all corrupting man?—Only think of his fair promises! and then of his practices!

Our Career.—In less than five years our "venerable president, with the aid of his Kitchen Cabinet has corrupted the press; destroyed the protective system, destroyed the constitution, and convulsed the whole country.—What is left for him to achieve during the next 3 years? If he can also corrupt Congress, his case will resemble that of Alexander the Great, who "wept because he had no more to do."

It is not therefore prudent for a man, however profligate to push destruction too rapidly. He may die of ease for want of employment.

"It will be seen that the house of representatives of the United States on the 18th, justified Cæsar "for passing the Rubicon;" 130 to 92! Now for the crisis of anarchy and distress!"

Such publications as these, almost suspend the breath and make the blood run cold, and remind one of the days of MARAT and Robespierre—when political *incendiarism* flourished. Shame! shame!! shame!!!

We copy the following from the New York Saturday Gazette, a neutral Periodical:

THE TIMES.

The fact that the pressure on the commercial community is more severe at this period than any which has been experienced for a number of years, must be universally conceded. Public opinion has been and is greatly divided however, as to the legitimate causes of the existing embarrassments, and the question demands not only the serious attention, but the *speedy action*, of the representatives of the people, who alone have the power to remedy the existing evils. It is much to be regretted that when an exigency like the present arises, particularly in a community whose chief interests are essentially of a commercial character, that the causes thereof, and the remedies to be applied, cannot be discussed without reference to *party* considerations. In matters affecting the general prosperity of a nation; operating alike on all classes, and in no degree legitimately connected with political interests, all such considerations should be merged in the one grand object, in which *all* are equally interested, and to the promotion of which *all* should direct their best and most energetic efforts.

True patriotism consists, not in a blind adhesion and support to every measure of the government, but in a uniform and consistent attachment to that constitution and those principles, which form the very base upon which our liberties and national prosperity unquestionably depend.

In examining the causes of the existing difficulties, we shall be guided by the principles avowed in our introductory editorial, we shall discuss this question as an AMERICAN CITIZEN, *not* as a PARTISAN, and in this manner *only* can we arrive at just and rational conclusions. We believe, with a vast majority of the people of the United States, that the executive officer of this general government, is an honest and independent man, and a true patriot; and the question with us, as regards the course pursued by him in relation to the Bank of the United States, is *not*, whether he has mistaken or abused his powers; but whether the measures of his administration relative thereto, are *legitimately* and solely the causes of the present pressure? We wish to be understood on this head. We have endeavored to view this subject with calm and unbiassed reflection, and we cannot after having done so, agree with those who contend that the President has transcended his legal and constitutional powers.

What he has done therefore, he has done legally, and we believe with good and honest intentions, arising from a conviction that the public interests required the removal of the deposites from the Bank of the United States. But his convictions however honest, are not infallible—he is but human; the wisest and the best are liable to err, and we cannot but entertain the belief that much of the present distress would have been avoided, had the government deposites been permitted to remain where they were until Congress met; then all the reasons for and against their removal could have been freely discussed: and we doubt not, that the result would have been satisfactory to the people, and conservative of their general interests.

We view the question of the removal of the deposites, entirely distinct from that embracing the proposed re-incorporation of the Bank, to which in its present features, it cannot be honestly disguised, a vast majority of the people of the United States, are unquestionably opposed. Had not the question as to the one, been blended with the other, by those who have tainted and poisoned the subject, with the bias and prejudices of party, the expression of public feeling would have been more unanimous, and the representatives of the people would have had a more candid, honest, and impartial expression of the opinions and wishes of their constituents.

Public meetings as they have been called and organized with reference to this subject, (and our remarks are intended herein to apply to both sides of the question) cannot be regarded altogether as just evidences of public sentiments. They are composed of individuals of conflicting opinions, habits, and pursuits, many of whom, have no interest at stake—no voice in the elections of the people—and no capacity to judge of what is, or what is not the real and legitimate object of their convention. Others again, undoubtedly have intelligence, interest, and influence, and honestly entertain the respective views they advocate, but a great majority attend such meetings because the calls therefor emanate from sources which they have been accustomed to obey. But to the subject. We do not open a paper from any portion of the country, that does not complain of existing pecuniary pressure. We hear of frequent failures, and witness a comparative suspension of business. But is this pressure as severe as some in the blindness of party attachment would exhibit it, or as trifling as it is represented by others?

In medio tutissimus ibis,—we wish this Maxim had been observed as well by the advocates of the Bank as those who sustain the measures of the administration. While we admit the pressure is unusual, we have no hesitation in asserting our belief, that it has been greatly exaggerated, and the only motive we can assign for such exaggeration, is a disposition on the part of the Bank journals, by spreading alarm throughout the country, to coerce public opinion into a channel favorable to the restoration of the deposites to that institution, and a renewal of its charter. We are convinced, however, that the removal of the deposites is not the *only cause* of the difficulties that really do exist—that it has had a tendency to increase them is undoubtedly true; but who that is unbiassed and unprejudiced will deny, that *over-trading, imprudent or unfortunate speculations*, and *extravagant expenditures*, have powerfully, and to a fearful extent, produced that embarrassment, which has been attributed with undue severity, to an improper exercise of executive authority.

We have no right to enter the domiciles of our fellow citizens, or enquire whether their embarrassments extend beyond the commercial and speculating precints of our city? Whether they have been driven to any abandonment of the *luxuries* they have enjoyed, or the expensive pleasures in which they have participated? Should we do so, we apprehend we should experience some difficulty in discovering in their dwellings, any evidence of that calamitous state of affairs they represent as existing in Pearl and Wall streets.—On the other hand, it is by no means trifling, nor is it to be left to the correction of itself—a pressure *does* exist—many honest mechanics are consequently thrown out of employment, and merchants undoubtedly experience a degree of embarrassment beyond that usually experienced at this season of the year.

This pressure arises not so much from the scarcity of money as from the impaired state of that confidence which has hitherto always facilitated commercial and trading operations.

We trust, therefore, in tracing the causes of this state of the times, to their legitimate and real source, that our representatives in Congress will see the propriety of divesting themselves of all prejudice and feeling, and deliberate and act as men *should* deliberate and act, who have no object to attain beyond that which conduces to the welfare and prosperity of their country. A restoration of public confidence will end these difficulties, and we call upon them to pursue such a course as will have that tendency. We feel confident they will do so, and are willing to trust this question to their sagacity and patriotism. Although the crisis is interesting and important, it is not a fearful one. We see no danger threatening the republic; if there be, there is virtue and courage in the people to defend it, and honesty and patriotism in their representatives, to guard it, so far as legislation can do so, from its approach. We have confined our remarks solely to the existing state of the times; the proposed recharting of the Bank is a distinct subject, upon which hereafter we may give our views, at present we see no cause for extraordinary alarm. We are happy in being able to state that affairs wear a brighter aspect, and our community may rest satisfied thereon not the slightest occasion to fear that the grass will ever grow in the streets of our commercial emporium.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Reminiscences.—The events, which attended the dissolution of the Old Bank in 1811, are in some respect, so analogous to those of the present times, that we have determined to refresh the memory of the Public, by republishing extracts from our columns at *that* interesting crisis. There was then a similar *pressure*—a similar panic—the same deputations of Bank men to Washington—the same efforts made to dragoon the People and their Representatives to renew the charter and quarter the Bank upon the Constitution. The pressure and panic, the "crush" as we called it in the following extracts, were not as great as they are now, for the very reasons stated—because, we had then to get rid of a Bank of only 10 millions capital, whereas the present Bank is armed with an influence of 35 millions.—The very consequences, which we then predicted as likely to arise from a Bank of 30 millions, are now actually passing before our eyes, under an Institution of 35 millions.—But what then? Is not this rather an additional inducement for slaying a monster, which is now defying the Government and the People? Does not this furnish a more conclusive reason, for restoring the principles of the Constitution, and retrieving the liberties of the People?

THE WEST.

An immense meeting of the "Friends of Liberty and of Equal Rights," was held on Tuesday last at Pittsburg, Thomas Hazleton, Esq. presiding. The meeting was addressed by Charles M. Snowden, and the Hon. Charles Shaler. Resolutions of the most decided character in favor of the administration were passed, and the thanks of the meeting were presented to the Hon. Roger B. Taney, Wm. Wilkins, Benton, Rives, Polk, Wright, and the other gentlemen in our National Councils, who have sustained the people and their rights. Upwards of one thousand citizens were present, and the resolutions were passed unanimously. The proceedings to-morrow.

Still they come! Another great anti-bank meeting was held at Erie, (Pa.) on the 4th.—Pennsylvanian.

EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.—The transport of the obelisk of Thebes to Paris, in the ship Luxor, is stated to cost two millions and a half of francs. Cleopatra's Needle, about which a query appeared some weeks ago, was, we are informed, offered to be brought to England for 9000 pound; but economy, or some other cause, induced the design to be abandoned.

MRS. BRADSTREET.—We noticed the verdict obtained by Mrs Bradstreet, after the most laborious exertions and repeated trials—enough, in all conscience, to bear down any man, much less a feeble woman. We perceive, however, with regret, that Mrs. Bradstreet has incurred the avowed enmity of the Judge, who, in his remarks to the Jury, said:

"That if they found a verdict for the defendant, he (the Judge) would set it aside. That he would be wanting in respect to himself, and would be unworthy the seat he held on that Bench, if he suffered such a verdict to stand."

Such a judge, uttering such sentiments, must, if tolerated, utterly destroy the proud and just privilege of trial by jury. If it be true that he threatened to put aside any verdict in her favor, he ought not to be permitted to hold a seat on the bench.—*N Y Star.*

AN OLD FROG.

It is curious to observe what a high degree of reverence mankind attach to the relics of antiquity.

"What is this," said a modern, who had paid a visit to an antiquated cathedral in the Netherlands—"What is contained in this phial?"

"Sir, that phial contains one of the frogs pickled up when Pharaoh was visited with the plague of frogs," replied the Sacristan.

"I am sure then," replied the traveller, "there could have been no copivers in those days."

"Why so?" rejoined the Sacristan.

"Because, they would have eaten him, he is so large and fat."

The traveller took up another phial which was near.

"This contains," said,——

"That is a most precious relic of the church, which we value very highly."

"And yet it looks very *dark*."

"There is good reason for that."

"I am somewhat curious—tell me why."

"You perceive it is very dark."

"I own it."

"That sir, is some of the darkness which Moses spread over the land of Egypt."

"Indeed! I presume what the moderns call darkness made visible."

WANTED—By a young gentleman a situation as Tutor in an Academy or private family. He will undertake to teach the Latin, Greek and English Languages; satisfactory references as to character, &c. will be given. He would have no objection to go to the country. Address W. R. at the office of this paper. mar 6t

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, February 17th, 1834.

The House met agreeably to adjournment.

On motion of Mr. Voorhies of Lafayette, ordered a leave of absence, for a few days, be granted to Mr. Bienvenu.

Mr. Allard offered the following resolution:

"*Resolved by the Senate and House &c.* That the Treasurer of the State be, and he is hereby authorised to receive from Lewis B. Macarty, the sum of $825 61½ cents, accruing from a sale of books belonging to an individual unknown."

"*Resolved further*, That he is hereby authorized to give to said L. B. Macarty, a full discharge of said sum, and to reimburse the same to the owner of said books thus sold, or to his heirs, they proving their right thereto, to the satisfaction of the Attorney General."

On motion, ordered that said resolutions be referred to a Special Committee, composed of three members.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Allard, Lecassier and Roussel, members of said Committee.

Mr. Ballard offered the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That no new business be introduced into the House of Representatives, after Thursday the 20th instant, except reports and bills by the standing and special Committees of the House."

On motion, ordered that the same be rejected.

Mr. Holstein offered the following resolution:

"*Resolved &c.* That leave of absence be granted to Samuel Lightner, Judge of the parish of Catahoula, for the space of six months, counting from the 1st of May 1834," which was read for the first time.

On motion of the same member, the House having dispensed with their rules, took up said resolution.

On motion, ordered that the same be adopted.

The Clerk was directed to request the concurrence of the Senate in said resolution.

Mr. Augustin, on behalf of the Committee of Enrolment, reported as duly enrolled, the bills entitled,

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

"An Act for the relief of the parish of East Baton Rouge."

On motion, ordered that said report be adopted.

The Speaker having signed said bills, the Clerk was ordered to request the signature of the President of the Senate thereto.

Mr. Johnson, agreeably to previous notice, introduced a bill entitled "An Act to create a criminal court for the parishes of East and West Feliciana and East Baton Rouge," which was read for the first time.

On motion of the same member, the House having dispensed with their rules, said bill underwent its second reading.

On motion, ordered that said bill be printed.

On motion of Mr. Hon, the House having dispensed with their rules, said member introduced a bill entitled "An Act to authorize and provide for the necessary surveys and estimates, with a view to the construction of a Rail Road from New Orleans towards Washington city, & for providing the necessary funds therefor," which was read for the first time and ordered for a second reading on to-morrow.

On motion, ordered that said bill be printed.

A message from the Governor, by Mr. Verloin, his private Secretary, informing the House that his Excellency had this day approved and signed the bills entitled,

"An Act for the relief of Joseph Vincent, of the parish of Lafayette."

"An Act to amend an act entitled An Act to incorporate the city of Lafayette; approved April 1st, 1833."

"An Act granting certain powers to the Police Jury of the parish of Avoyelles."

On motion of Mr. Jones, the House having dispensed with their rules, said member introduced a bill entitled "An Act making appropriations for the improvement of the navigation of the rivers Tangipaho and Falaya," which was read for the first time.

The House having again dispensed with their rules, said bill underwent a second reading.

On motion, the House having again dispensed with their rules, said bill was taken up.

On motion, the House formed itself into a Committee of the Whole; Mr. Walker being called to the Chair.

After some time, the Committee of the Whole rose; the Chairman, Mr. Walker, reported that the Committee had had said bill under consideration, and had adopted the two first sections thereof.

The House took up said bill.

During the discussion, on motion of Mr. Roussel, the House proceeded to the order of the day.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Davis, their Secretary, informing the House that the Senate had concurred in the amendments made by the House, to the bill entitled "An Act relative to the publication of notices to be given of the nomination of curators to vacant successions, homologation of accounts &c."

By the same message the House is informed that the Senate had concurred in the bill entitled "An Act relative to appeals from the Associate Judges of the City Court of New Orleans.

A message from the Governor, by Mr. Verloin, his private Secretary, informing the House that his Excellency had this day approved and signed the bills entitled,

"An Act supplementary to the several acts to incorporate the town of Opelousas."

"An Act defining the qualifications of Police Jurors in the parish of Livingston, and for other purposes."

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

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

The Speaker laid before the House the following letter from Mr. Rice Garland:

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 16, 1834.

Sir—The relation in which I now stand to the people of the third Congression district of the State, makes it proper in my opinion, that I should resign my seat in the Legislature—You will, therefore, be pleased to accept my resignation of the place I now hold, as a member of the House of Representatives from the parish of St. Landry.

Very respectfully, your ob't. serv't.
R. GARLAND.

Hon. A. LABRANCHE, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The Clerk was directed to inform the Governor of the resignation of the hon. member.

The bill entitled, "An Act extending certain privileges to the College of Rapides." And

"An Act to incorporate the Presbyterian church and congregation for the parish and city of New Orleans," were read for the second time and ordered for a third reading on to-morrow.

On motion, the House having dispensed with their rules,

Mr. Bullard introduced a bill entitled "An Act to authorize the Governor to furnish the Natchitoches Guards with arms," which was read for the first time and ordered for a second reading on to-morrow.

Mr. Allard, on behalf of the Committee of Enrolment, reported as duly enrolled, the resolution instructing the Civil Engineer to make an examination of the borders of lake Pontchartrain, in the vicinity of New Orleans, and make a report on the practicability of preserving New Orleans and its vicinity from the inundations of said lake.

The Speaker having signed the same,

The Clerk was directed to request the signature of the President of the Senate thereto.

On motion of Mr. Canonge, the House having dispensed with their rules, took up the bill entitled "An Act to create a commissioner of acts and oaths for the State of Louisiana, in the city of New York."

On motion, ordered that said bill be taken section by section.

The several sections having been adopted.

On motion, ordered that said bill do pass and retain its title.

The Clerk was directed to request the concurrence of the Senate thereto.

The House took up the bill entitled "An Act creating a court of appeals in criminal cases," which was under discussion when the House adjourned.

A message from the Governor, by Mr. Verloin, his private Secretary, informing the House that his Excellency had this day approved and signed the bills entitled,

"An Act supplementary to an Act incorporating the Natchitoches Causeway Company."

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

The "Resolution granting leave of absence to Wm. Boswell, Louis T. Caire and B. W. Miller."

The House then resumed the discussion of the bill under consideration.

On motion, ordered that said bill be taken section by section.

Mr. Augustin moved to amend the first section by inserting the words "Three Judges to be appointed by the Governor and Senate" instead of "all the District Judges of this State, except the Judge of the Criminal court of New Orleans, any six of whom shall constitute a quorum to do business, and the oldest in commission of the said Judges for the time being shall be the presiding Judge of said court."

On the question for the adoption of said motion, Mr. Augustin called for the yeas and nays, when it appeared that Messrs. Augustin, Allard, Breau, Charpentier, Fabre, Guillet, Lagarde, Ory and Roussel had voted in the affirmation—9 yeas.

And that Messrs. Barrow, Brumfield, Chino, Hon, Johnson, Jones, Lecassier, Maddox, McRae, Morgan, Mulhollan, Porche, Sibley, Taylor, Thibodeaux, Voorhies of Avoyelles and Walker had voted in the negative—17 nays.

Consequently said amendment was rejected.

On motion, ordered that the first section be adopted.

During the discussion,

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

Messrs. Mangny and Watkins did not attend to the sitting of this day.

(*By authority.*)

AN ACT

Relative to the administration of oaths in the Courts of Probates in and for the different parishes of the state and for other purposes.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That in all cases where oaths are required by law to be taken in courts of probates, the same may be administered by the judge, the clerk of the court of probates, or his deputy clerks, and in the parish of Orleans, by the judge of the court of probates, or by the register of wills, or any of his deputies; and all oaths of tutors, curators, appraisers, and other oaths of office required by law, shall be recorded in a bound book, kept for that purpose.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, &c., That in the parish of Orleans, it shall suffice in all cases and to all legal intents and purposes, that the public notices and advertisements which the law requires to be given by the court of probates, be published in both languages French and English, in two of the newspapers printed in New-Orleans, all laws to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, &c., That it shall be the duty of said clerks of courts of probates, and of the register of wills, of the parish of Orleans, to record in a bound book all bonds, particularly those given by tutors, administrators of successions, and curators; and for such recording of any bond, there shall be allowed fifty cents.

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

Approved, Feb. 17th, 1834.
A. B. ROMAN,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Brig Lowell, Reed, Richmond,	W L Hodge
Ship Ambassador, Upton, Liverpool,	Lincoln & Green
Brig Pensacola, Gregory, Boston,	L H Gale
Brig Lackawana, Black, Port au Prince,	master
Schr Elizabeth, Jacques, Grand Caillou,	White & co
Schr Good Intent, Dennis, Charleston,	J A Allen

ARRIVED.

Steamer Grampus, Pinniger, fm the Passes—towed to sea Ship New Jersey, brig Ajax, schr Josefine. Brought up ship Celia, fm Belfast, sloop Bob fm Nassau, and schr Evaristo, fm Matanzas. Towed on to the Bar ship Home—not sufficient to let her in. Left the Bar on the 3d at 4 p m, off the Bar ship Princess Victoria, Liverpool: a brig and schr, names not known.

Steamer Shark, Bebee, having taken her tow to sea, brought up to the Slaughter-house Point, ship Pactolus, and ship

Ship Celia, Davidson, fm Belfast, via Milford Havana, 20th Dec.—to R & J Currell,—cargo salt, linen, flag-stone etc to R & J Currell. Passenger: Mrs Kidd and child, Miss McKay, Messrs Lewis, Ashimhurst, and 22 in the steerage.

Schr Evaristo, Jerman, fm Matanzas—to R Groning & co;—cargo 700 bags coffee to A Lampere; A Groning & co.

Sloop Bob, fm Nassau, N P. with cargo and passengers, the brig Escomium, wrecked on the Abaco.

New ship Pactolus, from Portsmouth, (N. H.) to the master.

Steamer Jefferson, Booth, fm Wheeling—cargo 437 bbls pork Bishop; 2 casks, 3 trunks merchandise, 220 bbls flour Carr & Steever; 323 do do A L M Demarin; 403 do do, 19 kegs lard to order.—10 cabin, 57 way and 30 deck passengers.

Steamer Mediterranean, Baldwin, fm Louisville—cargo 350 bbls flour, 133 kegs lard, 17 bbls oil, 22 do beans, A L M Damarin; 551 bbls pork A D Gove; 200 do do G Dorsey; 50 do ale Stinson, Campbell & co; 51 do lard, 45 hhds bacon Stetson & Avery; 38 hhds bacon J Thayer & co; 50 do do M & P Maher; 15 do do, 5 bbls pork Bridge & Vose; 41 tobacco Townsley, Prieur & co; 35 do do Wallace, Lambeth & Pope; 61 boxes oil stone, 1 trunk, 1 chest merchandize J Graham; 10 bbls cider, 15 do ale Bell & Brain; 200 do flour W Bell; 16 casks bacon Carrier & Borduzat; 117 bbls whiskey L Andrews; 100 casks whiskey Tourne & Beckwith; 106 kegs lard W W Bartwell; 14 bbls, 2 casks wax C D Williams; 35 bbls sundries, 75 sacks corn J Jennings; 357 do do Stephens; 129 coils rope, 172 pcs bagging J Hagan & co; 30 packages chs sands, 605 sacks corn, 190 packs deer skins, kegs lard, 1 bbl wax, 1 do tallow, 7 bags feathers Hefford & Sargenfrey; 200 sheep, 32 cattle W Slemaker; sundries R Catlett.

American Theatre!
(CAMP STREET.)

MISS CLARA FISHER'S BENEFIT
AND LAST APPEARANCE.

Miss Clara Fisher presents her respectful compliments to the citizens of New Orleans, and to the strangers generally, and begs leave to inform them, that on
THIS EVENING March 6th
She takes her *Farewell Benefit.* In order to make the entertainment as attractive as possible, she has secured the valuable services of
MR. SINCLAIR AND MR. KNIGHT,
And will present the universally admired play entitled
ENGLISHMEN IN INDIA!

Captain Tancred	Mr Sinclair
Gulnare	Mrs Knight
Sally Scraggs	Miss Clara Fisher

After which, will be enacted, the highly interesting drama called
VICTORINE!

Feliz	H G Pearson
Victorine	Miss Clara Fisher

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

COURT OF PROBATES—Sale by the Register of wills. On Wednesday the 9th day of April, 1834, at noon, will be exposed to sale, at auction, at the New Exchange Coffee House, for account of the succession of the late Michael Clifford deceased, the following described slaves and landed property, to wit:

SLAVES.

Chency, a negro woman, aged about 40 years,
Betsy, do do 23 do
Tom, a negro man, do 75 do

LANDED PROPERTY.

Two lots of ground and appurtenances, situated in Religieuses, Nos 49 and 50, each measuring 51 feet front on Bellegard street, by 162 feet deep, opening in the rear to 54 feet 2 inches, all French measure, the purchaser to assume the payment of a promissory note, drawn by the deceased, to the order of Hefer Cunningham, dated the 25th day of February, 1832, at 3 years after date for $1080, and the balance payable in 6, 12 and 18 months, for approved endorsed notes, secured by special mortgage on said property, until final payment.

One other lot of ground No 14, in square No 12, situated in faubourg Livaudais, Parish of Jefferson, measuring 42 feet 8 inches front on Third street, between Rousseau and Fulton streets, by 124 feet deep, all English Measure; the purchaser to assume the payment of two promissory notes drawn by the deceased to the order of Robert Hastings, dated the 12th day of March, 1832, each at 3 and 4 years for $100, and the balance payable in 6, 12 and 18 months, for approved endorsed notes secured by special mortgage on said property, until final payment.

One other lot of ground, No 9, in square No 76, situated in the faubourg Annunciation, Parish of Orleans; measuring 30 feet from, French measure, on Gordes Naiades street by 100 feet deep, English measure, payable in in 6, 12 and 18 months, for approved endorsed notes with special mortgage on said property until final payment.

Terms of sale: The slaves, payable on a credit of six months for approved endorsed notes, secured by special mortgage, and the landed property on the terms and conditions above mentioned. By order of the court.

W F C DUPLESSIS, reg. of wills.

N. B. The acts of sale to be passed before William Y Lewis, notary public, at the expense of the purchasers.
march 6

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

WHEREAS C W Shamburgh has petitioned the Court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Daniel Clark, deceased, Notice is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the court. W F C DUPLESSIS,
mar 6 Reg of wills

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

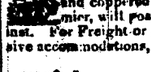
COURT OF PROBATES.—Succession of Benito March.—Notice is hereby given to to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested to shew cause within ten days from the present notification, (if any they have or can) why the account presented by Michel Cruanes testamentary executor of this estate, should not be homologated and approved, the funds distributed in accordance therewith and the said testamentary executor discharged from all further trust and liability in the premises. By order of the Court.

march 6 W F C DUPLESSIS, Register

FOR CASTIN BAYOU,
Mandeville and Maugny's Plantation.

The Steam Boat CORSAIRE, will leave the Rail Road, on Sunday the 9th inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M and return in the evening; leave Mandeville at 4 o'clock. P M. For further particulars, apply to the Capt. on board or to
ma 6-3t BAGLEY & MERRITT,

FOR TAMPICO.

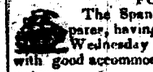


THE remarkably fast sailing copper fastened and coppered schooner CREOLE, captain Cormier, will positively sail on Monday next, the 10th inst. For Freight or passage, having elegant and extensive accommodations, apply to Capt Cormier, or to
HARRISON, BROWN & Co
march 5 117, Royal street

FOR TRIESTE, passage only.

THE fast sailing brig WILLIAM, Capt Homer, will have immediate despatch. For passage to Gibralter or Trieste, having good accommodations, apply to HARRISON, BROWN & Co
march 5 No 117, Royal street

FOR MATANZAS:

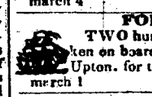


The Spanish brig PAULINA, Capt. T. Duparas, having all her cargo engaged will leave on Wednesday next, 5th inst. For passage only with good accommodation apply to the Captain on board or to GARCIA, BUYO & Co,
ma 4 34 St Ann street.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

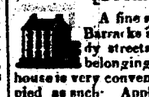
THE fast sailing schooner ECLIPSE, Leidersdorf, master, 350 barrels burthen, is now ready to load for any coastwise port. For terms apply to
JULES LE BLANC,
march 4 No 103, Royal street

FOR LIVERPOOL.



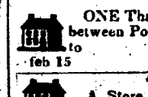
TWO hundred and fifty bales cotton can be taken on board the ship AMBASSADOR, captain Upton. for the above port.
march 1 LINCOLN & GREEN.

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



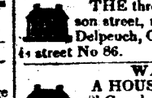
A fine spacious HOUSE, situate No 172, on Barracks street, between Rampart and Burgundy streets, adjoining Mr. Pandely's premises, belonging formerly to Mrs St Marthe. Said house is very convenient for a school, and till now occupied as such. Apply to Mr F. Girod, No. 300 Rampart between St Philip and Ursulines, or at his office in MM. Blanc & Brugiers. march 1

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,

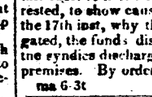


A Store, No. 122, Tchapitoulas street. Apply to No 181, same street. feb 7

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

WANTED—By a Lady who has lately lost her child a situation as a wet nurse, in a respectable family apply at No. 85 Toulouse street. ma 6 6t

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

PARISH COURT for the Parish and City of New Orleans—Present the Hon. *Charles Maurian*, judge. No. 6460. Joseph Gondran vs His creditors.—March 5th 1834. Upon filing an amended tableau of distribution in this case: It is ordered by the Court that all persons interested, to show cause, if any they have or can, on or before the 17th inst, why the said tableau, should not be homologated, the funds distributed in accordance therewith and the syndics discharged of any further responsibility in the premises. By order of the Court. F. BUISSON,
ma 6-3t Dep. Clerk.

Widow Distrem vs Mr Lill ra.

BY virtue of a writ of fi. fa. issued by the Hon. J Bermudez, associate judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose at public vendue, on Tuesday the 18th March 1834, at 4 o'clock. P. M. in Royal st., between Bienville and Customhouse streets, the contents of a grocery store. Seized to satisfy the judgement by privilege rendered in the above case. Terms Cash.
mar 6 B BEAUREGARD, Marshal.

F. M. Mary vs G. Pauvert.

BY virtue of a writ of fi. fa. issued by the hon. J. Bermudez, associate judge of the City Court of New-Orleans, I shall expose at public vendue on Monday the 17th March, at 4 o'clock in Royal st., near the post office, at the Store of the defendant, some boxes of sweet meats; one large glass case, four table a and the contents of a confectioners shop. Seized to satisfy the Judgement rendered in the above case. Terms cash.
ma 6 B. BEAUREGARD, Marshal.

EDINBURGH ANNUAL REGISTER, &c.

THE Edinburgh Annual Register, from 1808 to 1815 inclusive, in 13 vols.

THE History of Great Britain, from the death of George II., to the coronation of George IV, by J. R. Miller. Just received and for sale by W. M'KEAN,
ma 6 corner Camp & Commonstr.

WASHINGTON BALL ROOM.
St Philip street, between Royal and Bourbon streets.
ON SATURDAY, MARCH 8.
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 SATURDAY, MARCH 8.
Dress & Masquerade Ball.