THE BEE.

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"THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED."

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 26, 1834.

FOR GOVERNOR,
J. B. DAWSON.
FOR MAYOR,
JOHN H. HOLLAND.

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

From the following it will be seen, that Mr. *Nicholas*, the Senator from St. James declares his intention to comply with the wishes of his constituents, and to vote for the bill pledging the faith of the state to the charter of the Citizens' Bank. If Mr. N. has done wrong, in voting as he did in the first instance, the disposition he evinces to retrace his steps should be perfectly satisfactory. It is to be hoped that Mr. Burthe will imitate the good example here set, and that he will likewise bow in obedience to the popular will.—Resistance can only place him in more awkward circumstances, and may possibly be the means to produce a state of things which it his duty as well as his interest to avoid. We have no unfriendly feelings towards Mr. B., and we trust that he will listen to the still small voice of prudence, and yield his judgment to that of his constituents. He should feel emulous of sharing the credit which the course adopted by Mr. Nicholas promises:

To the Electors of the Senatorial District of Acadia:

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—A large and respectable number of you, having addressed me on the subject of the Citizens' Bank, it is not only a respect due to my constituents, but proper in regard to myself, to submit a brief statement of my opinions on the question involved. Having been uniformly opposed to pledging the faith of the state, for the purpose of raising banking capital, as is manifested in all my votes on the Union Bank. The same view governed my vote, on the question of pledging the faith of the state in favor of the Citizens' Bank. My opinion, having really undergone no change, the relation which I stood to the Citizen's Bank, as a large subscriber, placed an additional restraint on my course. As your representative, I feel bound to obey your instructions. This is a principle that I have always recognized and considered as laying at the foundation of representative government. Having been brought up in the old democratic school, I never can hesitate, on the right to instruct, and the consequent obligation. The obligation in my opinion is either to obey or resign. In the present instance a resignation would involve the same consequence as disobedience, and I can have no difficulty in following your instructions.

ROBERT CARTER NICHOLAS.

LATE FROM EUROPE—DIRECT.

By the fine fast sailing ship *Equator*, which arrived last night from Havre, we have received our regular files of Paris papers to the 21st Dec., and a Havre Prices Current to the 24th.

The papers seem to be chiefly occupied in calculating the effect which the anticipated fall of Turkey will have upon the affairs of Europe. While they accord in the opinion that a state of hostilities will be productive in its general consequences of much misery, they all agree that the war is inevitable.

The commercial advices are favorable, (see commercial head.)

The Paris Court of Assizes have again been engaged in one of those interminable trials for an alledged plot against the government, the variety of which, has given so peculiar a character to the short reign of Louis Philippe, since the revolution of July, 1830. The present prosecution has been instituted against 27 persons, one of whom is a young woman, and the rest are young men without the enjoyment of wealth or rank. The only individual among them the least distinguished from the mass is M. Raspail, who has claims upon his republican friends by two years imprisonment for seditious libels. It is evident from even the short examination of the prisoners, and from the depositions of the witnesses that have reached this country, that the indictments cannot be sustained, and that the government cannot have a verdict.

The following is said to be the principal matters that will occupy the attention of the approaching Parliament:

Judicial Reform—removal of the disabilities of the Jews—Municipal Organization—Reduction or suppression of the Taxes on doors and windows, with compensation in the establishment of divers taxes, property not included—and the reduction in the expenses for the army.

A letter from London mentions that that the presence of the English armament in the Levant, had occasioned considerable activity in the Flax and Tallow trade.

Under date of Bayonne 18th Dec. we learn, that another revolution had taken place in Catalonia and in several other provinces of Spain. It is added that the revolution this time is not for a Dynasty, but for the benefit of the Country, and the amelioration, social and political, of the people.

Tolosa dates to the 11th mention, that the Pastor had defeated a party of the Carlists *guipuscoed*.

FROM MEXICO.

By the Ship Henry Thompson, arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, we have received files of Mexican papers to the 8th of this month. These journals do not say one word about any disturbances, and we are therefore disposed to think that tranquillity has been restored.

The subjoined are the only items we have found worthy of translating:

By a decree of the legislature of Vera-Cruz, dated 29th Jan., letters of naturalization are to be granted to all strangers who shall have the following requisites: 1st, 6 years residence in that state, and the exercise of some useful trade or profession; 2d. the claimant shall be wedded to a Mexican, or to a native of the country born of foreign parents; 3d. the rendition of valuable service to the Republic.

In the chamber of deputies at Toluca, a proposition has been made and rejected to abolish capital punishment. The rejection (says the "*Fenix de Mexico*," ironically) does the greatest honor to the house.

The *Bulletin* must not believe that the people are so easily gulled. The accounts of the meeting which it describes as having taken place in New-York, is litterally A CAPITAL misstatement.

The *Argus* has assumed the bank livery, and is to be managed, the better to subserve the wishes and views of its new masters, by "Mr. Biddle's right trusty and worthy friend, Q." We suppose that this is another "fair business transaction," and that "the breeches pockets" will pay the piper.

"All's well that ends well."

The fist against the bank has gone forth, and the people have determined upon putting an end to its current sway.—The very thoughts of yielding to its demands are revolting, and should cause every honest and patriotic cheek to glow with shame. Our sires underwent every privation to obtain the blessings of a free government, and shall we forfeit the glorious inheritance by perpetuating the sway of a moneyed power, destructive at once to our social and political rights? The bank must be—the bank will be put down: and we venture to predict that they who endeavor to sustain it will ultimately fail. It has shown, to what a vile purpose it can use its power, and every consideration of sound policy prompts the necessity of putting a period to its influence sign.

It was sometime ago asserted by the bank papers that the depreciation in the value of cotton in the European markets, were the effect of the removal of the deposites. Cotton has now advanced in price. Pray, to what is this to be attributed? May be the public meeting lately held has had some hand in the business?

There is a bill before the legislature of Massachusetts, prohibiting extra-judicial oaths. How they can prevent such outrages cannot readily imagine.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BEE:

SIR—The are authorized to announce that a company of Amateurs are about to perform, at the American Theatre, for the benefit of the Orphan Boy's Asylum. Messrs. Russell & Jones, with their usual benevolence, have offered to assist them with every thing that lies in their power.

MR. WEBSTER AND NEW-ENGLAND.—When Mr. Webster presented the "fair offer," (including Gen. New-Bedford, above the signature of the deputation, which induced him to depart of giving colors, the embarrassment and distress felt in that enterprising town, saying that "there had been between thirty and forty failures in that place." There have been several failures there, we know, not however as many as stated by Mr. Webster—nor are these failures at all attributable to the assigned for them by him. There probably is no town in the whole Union, where there has been, relatively, as much overbanding, as in New-Bedford—where the enterprise of its citizens has so far outstript the bounds of their capital. For more than two years, citizens of that place have raised immense sums of money in this city, in New-York and elsewhere, on the best terms they could, often paying in those times, one per cent. per month interest, disguised perhaps, under the name of guarantee, and in many cases not disguised at all. These facts are notorious to our well informed business men; and most of the failures that have occurred in New-Bedford, so far from creating surprise, have for a long time been anticipated by the shrewder part of the community. Indeed we have heard of but two failures in New-England, since the removal of the deposites, that have created surprise, among intelligent business men. This our friends in and out of congress may depend on as a correct view of *facts*.—*Boston Post*.

[BY THE EQUATOR.]

The French Chambers were prorogued on the 23d, by the King who delivered the following Address.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

Peers and Deputies.

The quiet of France has not been disturbed since your last session. She enjoys all the benefits of order and peace.

The exertions of labor and of industry meet on all sides with their commensurate rewards. Enjoyed in peaceful pursuits, the people look forward to the stability of our institutions, to my fidelity in keeping the trust confided to me; our public security is a pledge of national prosperity.

These favorable results have been obtained by the guarantee of every right, the protection of ever interest, and the equity and moderation of our political course.

In order to secure their perpetuity, we shall patiently and strenuously persevere in the same system.—Unremitted watchfulness is still necessary.

Senseless passions and culpable machinations, attempts to shake the fabric of social order. To these we shall oppose your loyal concurrence, the firmness of the magistracy, the activity of the administration, the courage and patriotism of the army, and of the national guards, the wisdom of the nation, awake to the dangerous illusions projected by those who assail freedom under the pretence of defending its rights; thus shall we secure the triumph of constitutional order, the advance of civilization, put an end to revolutions, and realize the expectations of France.

I thank her for the support she has extended to me. I thank her for the many tokens of confidence and affection, which she lavished around me. I have been keenly alive to their exhibition in such provinces as I have been able to visit, and I praise Providence for the blessings enjoyed by the country and those which the future lies in store.

You, too, gentlemen, will second me in my efforts to protect the increase of national wealth, in opening new channels of prosperity to our commerce and our industry; and to scatter comfort about all the classes of our working population.

It is to be hoped that our new custom-house laws, while they bespeak the progress of our industry, will reconcile the protection to which it is entitled, with those principles of sober freedom, which all enlightened governments are disposed to admit.

Thanks to your co-operation, popular education has received a salutary impulse.

The fiscal laws and such as are required by the execution of treaties, will be promptly submitted to your consideration. Public revenue is on the increase, and every thing warrants the belief that it will continue to follow the ascending movement of our prosperity.

Divers projects of laws, some of which have already been presented to you, will equally be submitted to your considerations. I have reason to expect that the provisions of the charter will be fulfilled in the course of this session.

I am happy in informing you that the nature of our relations with all nations, together with the assurances which I receive at their hands, leave no doubt as to the maintainance of general peace. The Peninsula has been the theatre of serious events.

From the moment that the government of May the 2d was re-established at Lisbon, I renewed our diplomatic relations with Portugal.

The death of the King of Spain, Ferdinand VII, having called his daughter to the succession of the throne, I have recognized Queen Isabella II, in the hope that this prompt acknowledgement, and the relations which it established between my government and that of the Queen Regent, may tend to save Spain from the convulsions which threaten her territory. Quiet a already settling over the provinces in which rebellion had broken out. The army which I have ordered to be set on foot, protects our frontiers against all contingencies.

Intimately united with Great Britain, I am induced to believe that the difficulties, which still delay the conclusion of the definitive treaty between the Kings of Belgium and of the lower country, can no longer jeopardize the high interests of Belgium, or the peace of Europe.

Switzerland has been temporarily disturbed by dissensions, which the firmness of the government readily quelled. I have not hesitated in extending the assistance, which she had a right to expect at the hands of a faithful and disinterested ally.

The Ottoman power has been threatened with serious dangers: I have strived to urge a pacification, which was required both by the interests of France and the stability of European order. I shall continue all efforts to maintain its integrity.

The aspect of affairs which I have developed to you, and in particular the situation of the Peninsula, imposes upon me the necessity of keeping the army in motion, which is required for the safety of the State.

Let us complete our work, and let order, powerful and respected, be henceforth secured against all danger; and let the efficacious protection of national interests dispel the last hope of disorganisers.

France, then happy and free, shielded by the government she has established, will follow at length without obstacle, her march towards prosperity. Such is my dearest wish; you will aid me, and assure its entire accomplishment.

The cries of "Long live the King," were heard from the right and the center.

After the formality of the oath, administered to Marshal Lobau, in the quality of a Peer, and to the Deputies re-elected since the last session, M. Barthe proclaimed, that he, in obedience to the orders of the King, declared the session of 1834 opened. The Chamber of Deputies meet to-morrow, in the ordinary places for their sittings.

The King arose and retired. The assembly separated.

PARIS, Dec 21.

Stock Exchange Dec. 20, Half-past 4 o'clock. The funds have declined, for which the only motive assigned is the warlike article of the Times, which has occupied general attention, and produced a powerful sensation. Stock, in consequence, has been pushed, and hence the retrograde movement. Foreign Securities, in general, are also lower. For Money, the Fives have risen 10 c.; the Threes have fallen 20c.; Neapolitan 35c.; Roman 1-2; Guebhard's 1 8 *Rentes Perpetuelles* and Spanish Threes 1-4. For the end of the month the Fives and Neapolitan have declined 20c.; the Threes 30c.; Roman and Guebhard's 1-4; *Rentes Perpetuelles* 3-8; Spanish Threes 1-2.

On Thursday, M. Dupin had the honor of dining with the King and Royal Family. His Majesty transacted business with the Duke de Trevise, Chancellor of the Legion of Hodour. Yesterday, the King transacted business with the Minister of Public Instruction, and at a quarter past two o'clock, held a Council of Ministers, that sat in deliberation till Half past four.

M. Gras Preville is the senior Deputy, and consequently entitled to the Presidency of the Chamber, ad interim, but we understand he will decline taking the chair, and then it will fall upon Gen. Lafayette; and should he refuse, upon M. de Dée.

A letter of the 8th inst. from Madrid says—"On the 6th the Queen Regent conferred the Grand Cordon of Isabella on M. Urritia, Secretary of the Council of Ministers, and Messrs. Ping, Cordova, Fernandez Navurete and Urrejola in the presence of the patriarch of the Indies. The functions of chief of the order were fulfilled by the Regent for the first time. A commission has just been appointed for the new organisation of the army.

LONDON, Dec. 17.

The whole nation, under the influence of the Press, for it can know nothing of distant transactions but what it learns through the Press, is now turning its eyes, alarmed, towards the devouring ambition of Russia. The Cabinets of France and England, jealous and watchful, are making warlike preparations which are obviously directed against Russia. It has been already noticed in this journal, in common with the other journals of the metropolis, that our Government is fitting out ships; that a French fleet is making ready in Toulon, and that great activity was observed in the war department at St Petersburg. But though we have before stated these facts, And have expressed our satisfaction at finding Ministers alive to the honor of the country, we have not united ourselves to those who blamed them for tardiness and urged them on in warlike demonstrations. We find in the Times a sensible article, in which, so far as it expresses a necessity for England and France to be cordially united in opposing any and all unjust aggressions on the part of Russia, we cordially agree; but which perhaps require to be tempered by some additional and cool considerations.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

The Russian and Austrian Ambassadors, Princes Esterhazy and Lieven, have gone to meet Lord Palmerston, at his country seat. It is supposed that the business of the visit is connected with the present disjointed state of affairs in the East of Europe. In the city it is believed, or rather hoped, that every thing will be adjusted without hostilities; but we own, that when we recollect the manner in which Lord Palmerston has suffered himself to be duped, as the French plainly express it, by all foreign diplomatists, we do not expect that he will be able to extricate the country from the difficulties into which he and his colleagues have plunged it, without either concession of the meanest kind, or something more than a mere demonstration of vigour. The statesmen of Russia may well dispise those of England, and care little for any professions or threats they may take.—Standard.

It is fresh in the recollection of the American people, that whilst a Jackson at New Orleans and Tompkins in this State, devoted their whole energies to the service of the country during the late war, cheering the drooping hopes of the people and the soldiery, suffering privations, assuming responsibilities, and finally conducting that great conflict for our rights and liberties to an issue of unfading honor and renown: there was a class of politicians who labored, by clamor and menace, and by foul calumnies and treasonable combinations, not only to foil and dishearten the defenders of the country, but to embarrass the measures of the government, to defame its most eminent and purest citizens, and to encourage the enemy by tales of bankruptcy, disaffection and dismion, and by efforts to fulfil their predictions of defeat and ultimate submission. These are the men whose prospects brightened as their country's fell; and whose political offspring sank into remediless night, when the nation, under the guidance of brave and devoted patriots, repelled the invader, and raised through, as an enviable pitch of lofty prosperity.

The same Partisans, now labor to depreciate the country, to weaken the confidence of foreigners in the stability of our institutions, to excite distrust of our public credit, to induce the withdrawal of confidence in our national and State stocks—to create the belief that we are on the eve of a revolution, and not only to sully our national name—a name of which every true American will be justly proud, and will be prompt to vindicate from reproach—but, as far as possible, to bring upon our citizens individual suffering and injury. And to accomplish these purposes—purposes which evince equally a destitution of love of country and a disregard of moral obligation, they resort now, as in other times, to shameful fabrications and unworthy perversions. *The same partisans* are now at their work of defamation against the country and defenders. Ever ready to league with the enemies of the government, they are as prompt now, at a season of national prosperity which excites their almost envy and malice, to confess with Nullification and its secret (but pretended opposite) the Bank, as they are zealous, in times of war and peril, to organize the Hartford Convention, and to exhibit to the invading enemy from the hills of New England the signal of a traitorous co-operation—and as free now to stigmatize the venerable Chief Magistrate of the Nation, as a tyrant and usurper, as they were lavish then of similar epithets upon the illustrious head of the Democratic party, and upon the eminent statesman under whose administration the war began and terminated.

Fortunately, if these are the same partisans, so also is this the same generous, patriotic and clear sighted people. As the latter sustained the democratic principles of '98—the democratic Presidents from 1800 to 1816, through a period of unexampled trial and suffering, and through all the calamities of years of real "pressure" and privation—as they sustained the nation and Military Chieftain triumphantly through the war—so will they now sustain the Civil Chief, who devotes himself to the public welfare, even though he be be assailed now, as in other times, by the combined Bank Aristocracy, and all the factions that have sought to rule or ruin the country.—[Albany Argus.

To the Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress Assembled.

The memorial of the undersigned Merchants, Mechanics, Laborers and others, citizens of Baltimore, respectfully sheweth:

That your memorialists consider the present embarrassments in the money market, as occasioned mainly by the course pursued by the United States Bank—a course adopted, they believe, for the purpose of obtaining a new charter, and thus perpetuating an institution already too powerful to exist in a republican government.

Your memorialists have perfect confidence in the wisdom and integrity of the executive. They believe that a restoration of the deposites to the United States Bank would be attended with serious inconvenience to the trading community, and work a general injury to the country.

Your memorialists have no doubt, but that an immediate action upon the question of the deposites, now before your honorable body, would at once relieve the fears of the people; and restore the currency to a sound and healthful state.

Your memorialists therefore pray your honorable body, that the deposites may not be restored to the United States Bank, nor a re-charter granted to said Bank, but that by an early determination of the question, you will give the relief necessary in the present situation of things.

(Here follows the signatures of the most respectable citizens of Baltimore.)

[From the Philadelphia Chronicle.]

The impolicy of continuing upon the statute books of this country, the law of imprisonment for debt, under its present aspect, is not only ably exemplified, but its total unfitness to be allied with the institutions of a Republic, ably and clearly demonstrated in the following paragraph: Not is it less worthy of remark, that it is equally injurious to the free and unimpeded progress of commercial success. The article is from the Boston Morning Post of the 31st ult. and is particularly worthy of attention.

"In a government where the greatest precautions upon the nice point of personal liberty are required—where the most formidable barriers should be erected, to prevent the insidious encroachment, or the open attacks of power, we believe there can be but few, who upon reflect on, will remain wholly in different to the subject before us. For obvious reasons, we have at this time thrown out a few hasty crude ideas in relation to imprisonment of the person for debt.—We repeat that this question is one which alike concerns the rich and the poor. The vicissitudes of human condition, the fluctuations of trade, the alternations of prosperity and adversity, admonish us in a language not to be misunderstood, that the occupant of the splendid mansion, and the humble cottage, have been, and may again be, the suffering victims of this inhuman, barbarous, impolitic legislation. Shall we suffer this law, which visits punishment on the unfortunate and innocent, to remain on our statute book, or shall we lop it off as a gangrenous excrescence? Shall we suffer an evil to continue, because we fear a worse? Nothing noble or useful was ever accomplished under the instructions of FEAR. It is a grovelling slavish attribute of human nature, and should influence the conduct and actions of those only who grope their way in the dark age of ignorance. It is unworthy of enlightened freemen. Worthy only of the iron sway of Asiatic despotism. What evil consequences can be reasonably apprehended from an alteration of the law? By a wise and cautious legislation, the security of the creditor can be preserved, without oppression to the debtor. Let us hazard the experiment. The test of one years experience will satisfy us of the expediency, or necessity of the change. Disinterestedly and dispassionately viewing the subject, we cannot resist the conviction that a reformation of the law will be productive of results both favourable to the stability of private credit, and the permanency of public liberty. In advocating a modification of the existing statute, we are impressed with the belief that we do not lead, but follow, in the wake of public sentiment, prompted by the dictates of the most sensitive humanity. Public virtue and public happiness are intimately connected, and closely blended. Imprisonment engenders moral depravation, chills all the finer feelings, which make us cling to our civil and social institutions, and weakens, or destroys the great props of society. That profound and subtle intellect whose study it was to consider mankind, to lay down first principles, and to apply those principles to particular cases, speaking of the cruelty of laws in respect to debtors in a Republic, and of the power which a creditor has over the debtor, by the more obligation incurred, asks, what must be the consequence if the laws of a Republic make a further addition to this servitude and subjection. He appeals to the history of the ancient Governments. At Athens and Rome, it was at first permitted to sell such debtors as were insolvent. Solon redressed this abuse at Athens, by ordaining that no man's body should answer for civil debts. But the Decemvirs did not reform the same custom at Rome, and though they had Solon's regulation before their eyes, they did not choose to follow it. This, says our author, is not the only passage of the Twelve Tables, in which the Decemvirs show their design of checking the spirit of democracy. Often did their cruel laws against debtors, throw the Roman Republic in danger. Although the internal causes which effect, and frequently control the destinies of States, are infinitely various and uncertain; and although a combination of apparently the same causes, may at different times, by the operation of salutary checks, be productive of different results, yet the parallel of history is somewhat instructive, and the similitude not without force.

"But we need not go into antiquity, to draw arguments in favour of a reform in the law. To silence the clamours of those who are opposed to such reform, we have only to cross the water, and hold up to their distorted vision the cumbrous system of English jurisprudence, which has oppressed the people of that country for centuries. Our limits forbid us at this time, to expose the grievances and defects of that system, and we defer it for future consideration.,

COMMERCIAL.

Extract of a letter dated Havre 26th Dec:—"The Cotton Market has been rather animated during the week. The spinners who had generally been hanging back; have exhausted their stocks, and are now purchasing freely for their immediate use.—The old stock was becoming rather scarce, and a slight improvement had been effected in price. There had not as yet any sales taken place in the new crop."

Extract of a letter from Havre, Dec. 24th, 1834.

The Ships Equator and Casimir Périer always obtained by contrary winds will bring us those lines again.

Cotton—This article is still on demand, but without variation in the prices.

The sale of new Louisiana Cotton is not open yet, there are but few offers, and not above 130 f.

From 15 to 16 Brigs loaded with cotton are daily expected. When in market they will cause a sensation.

HAVRE, December 26.

Yesterday there was a very brisk demand of Cotton; and to-day, a rise of 3 1-2 to 5 centimes on the Kel. has taken place.

Cottons have continued to experience a steady demand, since our last report. The old descriptions of United States short staple, which have been most in request, have advanced 2 to 3 centimes per 1-2 kel. New-Uplands of good fair to good quality command from f. 110 to f. 115.

The sales from the 15th to the 23d instant comprise 7436 B. consisting of 2020 B. Louisiana at f. 110 to f. 122 50; 1881 B. new Uplands, at f. 110 to f. 115; 2435 B. old Uplands Mobile, Alabama and Tennessee at f. 86 (this price for a lot of Tennessee of very low quality) to f. 110; 1045 B. Pernambuco at f. 125 to f. 135 37 B. Bahia at f. 123 and B. Para at f. 101; all these prices duty paid.

The arrivals, within the same period, consist of 2346 B. Louisiana.

Stock 30 November....	42391	b. of which 37473	b. U. S.
Arr. up to 23 Dec.....	13174	—— 11855	"
	55565	—— 49328	"
Sales up to 23 do....	18032	—— 16703	"
Remaining 23 do....	37533	—— 32625	"

LIFE OF DANIEL BOONE.

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIR of DANIEL BOONE, the first settler of Kentucky, interspersed with incidents in the early settlement of the country. By Timothy Flint; just received and for sale by W. MORGAN, feb 26 corner of Camp and Gravier streets.

LEGISLATURE OF LOUISIANA.

JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.

TUESDAY, 14th February, 1834.

The Senate met agreeably to adjournment.

Members present: Messrs. Charles Derbigny, president, Beauvais, Barthe, Lobranche, Leblanc, Monroe, Nicholas, Prudhomme, Saunders, Sloan, Tenney and Thomas.

Mr. Barthe, Chairman of the Committee of Enrolment, reported as duly enrolled, the bills from the House entitled,

"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 several parishes of the State, and for other purposes."

"An Act to amend an Act entitled An Act to incorporate the city of Lafayette."

The President thereupon signed the bills, and the Secretary was directed to take them back to the House.

Mr. Barthe also reported that he had delivered to the Governor, for his approval, a "resolution (from the Senate) directing the Civil Engineer to make certain surveys."

Mr. Thomas presented the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, &c. That the Joint Committee, on the Union Bank, and on the Commercial Bank, be instructed to enquire into the nature of the contract made by those Banks with the Secretary of the Treasury for the receipt of the deposites of the U. States." Read for the first time, rules dispensed with, read for the second time, and on motion reconsidered and postponed until Monday next.

Mr. Sloan, Chairman of the Committee to whom had been referred the bill entitled "An Act to incorporate the Louisiana and Northern Rail Road Company," reported said bill with amendments.

On motion, the bill was laid on the table, subject to the call of the House.

On motion of Mr. Saunders, the bill entitled "An Act to amend an Act to incorporate the Clinton and Port Hudson Rail Road Company; approved Feb. 4th 1833," was read for the first time.

The Senate sat, with closed doors, on Executive business.

On motion of Mr. Sloan, the Senate took up the "resolution relative to adjournment." Read for the second time, rules dispensed with and passed.

READING OF MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE.

"Resolution directing the Attorney General to institute a certain suit."

"An Act allowing compensation to the Jurors serving in the District Courts in and for the parishes of Point Coupee, Lafayette, St. Mary, St. Martin and Lafourche Interior."

"An Act to create an additional election precinct in and for the parish of Point Coupee."

Mr. Beauvais obtained leave to introduce a petition relative to this bill, from the inhabitants of the parish of Point Coupee, which, together with the bill, after dispensation of the rules, was referred to a Committee of three.

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

"An Act relative to appeals from the Associate Judges of the City Court of New Orleans." Rules dispensed with, read three times and passed.

"An Act relative to Steam Boats." Read for the first time and made the special order of the day for Monday next.

"An Act authorising the Treasurer of the State to subscribe for a certain sum in the Tesrebonne and Lafourche Navigation Company, and for other purposes." Read for the first time.

"An Act to authorize the Governor of the State to cede to the United States the jurisdiction over Gordon's Island and adjoining sand bar, near the South Pass, at the mouth of the Mississippi river, on which is now erected a light house." Read for the first time.

"An Act relative to family meetings." Read for the first time.

"An Act to authorize the Governor of this State to cede to the United States the jurisdiction over Wagner's Island, near the South West Pass of the river Mississippi, on which is now erected a light house." Read for the first time.

"An Act to incorporate the congregation of the Roman Catholic church of St. Joseph, in the parish of Avoyelles." Read for the first time.

The same message informed the Senate that the House had concurred in the amendments of the Senate to the bill entitled "An Act for the relief of the parish of East Baton Rouge."

The Senate concurred in the amendments of the House to the bill entitled,

"An Act relative to the publication of notices to be given of the nomination of curators to vacant estates, homologation of accounts &c."

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

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Gardiner, Jackson, Liverpool, L H Gale
Ship Merrimack, Eldridge, Boston, W W Caldwell
Ship New Jersey, Wibray, New York, Adams & Andrews
Ship Dublin Packet, Butler, Marseilles, A Quartier & Boutin
Schr Oxford, Chandler, Baltimore, master

ARRIVED.

Steamer Pilot, Crowel, fm S W Pass, having towed to the Pass French ships La Loir and Ville de Marseilles—brought up packet Orleans, from New York, and ship Henry, from Marseilles. Left the Pass on Sunday 23d inst at noon; none of the outward bound vessels had got to sea on account of the fog. Steamer Porpoise coming up with ships Equator and Henry Thompson. The General Williams, captain Holdridge still outside the Bar.

Steamer Porpoise, Marshall, fm the Passes, towed to sea ship Constitution and barque Falmouth—brought up ship Henry Thompson and schr Exert. Left the Pass Sunday evening. Reports 18 square rigged vessels inside the Bar, unable to get to sea in consequence of the fog. Met the Post Boy at the Turn, and the Whale at McCall's at 4 p m.

Ship Henry, Nowell, fm Marseilles—cargo assorted merchandize to A Quartier & Boutin; W L Hodge; B Cadillan; M Plauche; J Mager; F Frey & co; J Chatam; J H Field & co; S Thompson; E L Bernard; J E Morse; Bannabel & Brothers, and order.

Schr J S Stewart, Calif, fm Norfolk, with staves.

Packet ship Orleans, Woods, fm New York—to White & co—cargo assorted to M Baron; J Minturn; Crune & Marshi; H H Jones & co; Robert & Call; J Labadie; S G Blanchard; Stenson & Avery; W L Hodge; Lieut A Drane; Vito Viti; Caruthers, Harris & co; B Caser Bell & Buchanan; Brander & McKenna; Thompson & Grant; Mark Walton; M & B Mullen; J A Merle & co; H R Lee & co; J P Freeman & co; J H Field & co; J Gallagher; J Underhill; Bier & Stever; E Haralde & co; H M Hart & co; S B Slocomb; J Vairin & co; W Brand; W L Robeson & co; A Risk, Watt & co; Gordon, Forstall & co; White & co; Hall & Runyon; Andrews & Brothers; W Topham; L Lincoln; Gordon, Forstall & co; Sloo & Byrne; Harris, Wright & co; A G Washington; J K Baron; E L Tracy; W Scott; W Greenfield; W F & E B Hyde & co; G Wilber; Morgan & co; Harris, Wright & co; Wilcox & Farm; Smith, Hubbard & co; M Stanton & co; L S Chittendon; H R Lee & co; J Hall & co; J G Washington; J Linton; J; Lovell; Hotchkiss & co; Turner & Woodruff; G P & W C Bowers; N & J Dick & co; H Tulane & co; W C Norris; Edgar & Smith; P Docherty; Hall & Opedyke; W Aaron; Hyde & Goodrich; Kennedy, Durel & co; S Locke; Law & Austin; Gasquet, Parrish & co; F Gillet & co; J A Merle & co; Henderson, Walton & co; Reynolds, Byrne & co; Tulane & Coleman; Puech & Bdin; W W Lyon & co; Wheeler & Newell; C Huntington; Blackwell, McGarth & Thorn; Whiting, Shark & co; Gray, Durrive & co; J Lost & co; J Wilcox; J W Meeks & co; Weills & Thomas; R Evans & co; J & L Brewster; Bullitt, Shipp & co; Stinson & Campbell; J S Timmings; York, Macalester & co; A Rasch; Henry Harland; Newton & co; Southwarth & Giles; J A Chenery; Martin, Pleasants & co; Parmele & Baker; J Harlow; C Squier & co; Forstall & co; Malcolm & Wood, DeBevoise & Garretson; Barriere & Bordauzat; J Dicks; Wallace, Lambet & Pope; J C Garthwait & co; J S Timmins; Bullitt, Shipp & co; J W Brengin & co; Lally & Brachen; J Meiks; L Ducland; J G Stevenson; D S Woodruff S & B Roder; Adams & Buckner; F Pascal; E L Tracy; Palmer & Southmayd; O Atkin; the master and order.

Ship Henry Thompson, Williams—cargo $70,000 specie to Lizardi Brothers—14 passengers—sailed on the 22th inst.

Sloop New Albana, Bauvais, fm Plaquemine—cargo 75 hhds sugar to T Segond; 50 J Linton; 25 R P Gaillard & co.

Ship Equator, Melliet, fm Havre, sailed 26th Dec.—to L H Gale—in ballast.

Steamer Chesapeake, Griffin, fm Natchez—with 855 bales cotton, viz. 4 boxes tobacco, 101 bales cotton J A Jones; 62 do Brander & McKenna; 35 do Bullitt, Shipp & co; 322 Meramond, O'Dougig & co; 39 do Peyroux, Rivarde & co; 20 do J B Plauche & co; 3 Jonas, Metoyer & co; 120 J Hagan & co; 10 R P Gaillard & co; 127 do, 2 boxes J Linton 130 bags cotton seed, J Cable; 11 packs deer deer skins, 1 do otter skins, 1 bbl wax J Giles; 39 hides, 14 packs skins, etc 16 bales cotton J H Baker; 15 packs skins W L Robeson & co; 1 do do, 20 hides M Harris. *Passengers*: Messrs Bullitt and son, J F Henderson, J H Baker, J Giles, P Lynch, Mrs Walker and servant, Miss Walker, Mrs Carrol, J Lott, W P Slaton, G W Compton, R Spurlock, F Archenard, W J Calvit, P Lynch; J Daniel, J Wright, J Keller, J Samuel, J B Humphrey, H Bomboy, E P Bry.

Steamer Friend, Brand, fm Lafourche Interior—cargo 63 hhds sugar Allain & Duplessis; Meramond & O'Dubigg, 80 hhds molasses R P Gaillard & co; 24 bales cotton Peyroux, Rivarde & co; 4 washing machines H W Palfrey. *Passengers*: Mrs Wilson, Messrs Kelly, Nichols, R Simonds, Comings, Hebert, Anderson, Mr Marrie, Rost, Boyce, Sile, Porter, Landry, Mrs Barry, Miss Barry, and 5 on deck.

Steamer Criterion, Carter, fm Fort Adams—cargo 772 bales cotton to Bullitt, Shipp & co; M White; A Fisk, Watt & co; J Hagan & co; Reynolds, Byrne & co; Williams & Lee; Harris, Wright & co. *Memorandum*: The Criterion struck a log in the night, which caused her to leak, so that she sank while endeavoring to make a landing opposite Notre Dame street. The cargo will all be saved, the water is about 18 inches over the decks.

THEATRE.

Last night, but four, of the engagement of Mr SINCLAIR, Mrs AUSTIN AND Miss CLARA FISHER.
And last night of the Opera of
MASANIELLO!

THIS EVENING Feb. 26th,
Will be presented, the splendid Opera of
MASANIELLO!
With new Scenery, Dresses, Decorations, Machinery &c., and all the original music.
Masaniello,.....Mr Sinclair
Princess,.....Mrs Austin,
Fenella, The Dumb girl,....Miss Clara Fisher

After which, the laughable farce, called
MY NEIGHBOUR'S WIFE.

ON THURSDAY EVENING,
MISS PLACIDE'S BENEFIT,
And last appearance, on which occasion,
Mr. CALDWELL AND Miss CLARA FISHER
Will appear.

In rehearsal a new Melo Drama, entitled
THE WRECK ASHORE.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.—Parish Court of the Parish and City of New Orleans.—I do hereby certify that on the 17th February 1834, judgment was rendered in the case of Mariana Dragon, the wife of Dimitry vs her Husband, in the following words and figures, to wit: Mariana Dragon, wife of Andria Dimitry, vs her Husband. There being no answer in this case, and the plaintiff after having taken a judgment by default, having applied to this court for a confirmation of said judgement by default, introduced the evidence in support of her action, which evidence is all on file—the court after carefully examining the evidence thus produced by the plaintiff, considering—

1. That it is proved to the satisfaction of the court, that the affairs of the defendent are in such a state of derangement that the plaintiffs interest must suffer from a continuation of community between them—

2. That it is also proved that the defendant has received at different times sums of money belonging to the plaintiff his wife, proving a much larger amount than that claimed by her; that among those sums, that of seven thousand dollars is shewn by authentic act to have been received by the defendant from plaintiff's father and for plaintiff's account; that a further sum of twenty thousand dollars is shown to have been received by defendant from the Bank of Louisiana on a mortgage given by plaintiff on her own paraphernal property.

3. That it is also in proof, that the Household Furniture which exists in the house occupied by the parties, is the property of the plaintiff, and was purchased with the proceeds of her own property.

It is ordered, adjudged and decreed, that the community of aquests and gains hitherto existing between the parties, plaintiff and defendant, be dissolved, and that a separation of property take place between them, that plaintiff recover from defendant the sum of twenty-seven thousand dollars and interest, from the date of the judicial demand, with the advantage secured to her by the 2367 articles of the Civil Code; that the plaintiff be also declared to be the owner of the Furniture in the common dwelling, and that the defendant pay the costs.

New Orleans, February 22, 1834.
[Signed] CHARLES MAURIAN, judge.
Judgment recorded in Judgement Docket: C. p. 79—Amount of Judgement $27000; interest from January 17, 1834,—; costs of court $23 12½; sheriff's fees —.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and hand and affixed the seal of the said court at the city of N Orleans, on the 23th day of February, in the year of our Lord, 1834, and in the 58th year of the independence of the United States.

feb 25 FRED. BUISSON, D Clerk.

FOR SALE, the hereafter named choice creole negroes:
Genevie, a negress, about 36 years old, very good washer, ironer and cook.
Idonise, daughter of the above, a mulatress, 20 years old house servant and washer, together with her two children, Rose, a quarteroon, 4 years old and Cora, a mulatress, three years old.
Arsine, daughter to Genevieve, a negress 14 years old, house servant and good nurse.
Annette, a griff of about 25 years old, good seamstress and washer of line linen.
Eulalie, a mulatress, 15 years old, house servant and good nurse.
Agenor, a mulatto boy, brother to Eulalie, 14 years old, and intellig