THE BEE.

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"TRUTH ALONE IS OUR GUIDE.—IT MUST BE PRESERVED."

TUESDAY, MORNING, APRIL 16, 1833.

FOR GOVERNOR:

J. B. DAWSON.

The Northern mail supplies Boston dates of the 24th; New York of the 27th; Philadelphia and Baltimore of the 28th, Washington of the 29th ultimo, and Charleston of the 3d inst. Such additional items of intelligence, as we glean from the excerpts of news brought by the Rhone, will be found in our columns of this day.

At an election for a Brigadier General of the militia, held yesterday, Capt. Thompson received 37 votes; J. W. Jostamond 37; and G. W. Boyd 20. The parishes of St. Bernard and Plaquemines remain to be heard from.

Bulletin of crimes.—Daring robbery has succeeded daring robbery of late, with the most frightful rapidity; the organized band of thieves, who ransom the whole city, know of no bounds to their lawless acts. The duty of self protection must henceforth devolve upon the citizens of the community; for it must be confessed that the score of the guards is too scant to allow the mastery of a horde of villians, who seem to be sufficiently numerous to be able simultaneously and successively to carry on their depredations, in seven or eight different points of the city!

Several acts of this nature occurred night before last; the robbers, clambering over the balcony, entered Dr. Lacroix's house and carried off all the wearing apparel, lain by his bed side at the time of his retiring, together with his pocket-book, a valuable gold watch, and a set of surgical instruments. Almost at the same moment, and in the same street, within proximity of the most resorted coffee-houses, other acolytes, no doubt, of the aggregate rascals, were attempting an entrance into Mrs. Duverges' dwelling, others actually penetrating Mr. A. Pitot's house, others forcing open Mr. Jean-Bart's doors, and others again timely prevented from invading the residence of C. Roselius, esquire. Many other outrages were committed in the same night, concerning which, we could gather no positive information. Citizens should be on their guard; good "percussion locks, caps and mahogany stocks," are the only protection.

A young gentleman was arrested, Sunday night, while returning from the theatre and "stand and deliver" by way of addressing him, was the charge of the footpad." Being unarmed, he thought it most prudent to make a speedy retreat, but not sufficiently so to escape a thrust of a dagger, which slightly scamed the skin of his left forearm. Take notice.

Captain Parrx, during one of his rounds at three o'clock night before last, observed three individuals of a suspicious appearance, about the neighborhood of Bienville street, two on one side, and another on the opposite side of the street. On his asking them what was their business at that hour, one of them snapped a pistol at him, while the other took to his heels. As one of the guards grappled with him, he struck him with the discharged pistol, drawing his knife, a spring-back one, at the same time; the guard, reeling under the blow, dragged the individual in his fall, and as he fell, his own knife entered his right side, in the regions of the kidneys, severing the great artery. An inquest was held, yesterday morning, on the body, by J. H. Holland, Esq. the corpse examined by doctors Josiah Kerr and Augustus Cenas, who gave it as their opinion, that he had come to his death, by the self-inflicted, though surely, not voluntary wound. This individual, it seems from the disclosures of his companion, Lewis Johns, was named L. Bennet, had already been sent, or sentenced, to the penitentiary in Cincinnati, and made good his way to this city.

An individual, suspected to be the compeer of those worthies, was arrested yesterday on the very spot where the corpse was undergoing examination. Had such daring, we would ask a parallel in any city of the union? It is imperatively necessary that our municipal authorities should achieve the formation of the new guard, created by an ordinance of the council. Until that take place, would it not be advisable that the proper authorities should order out patrolers, in all the wards of the city and faubourgs? If the villians do knife and pistol-work against the guards, what is there to prevent them from doing the same against citizens, who might be inclined to resist any aggression? Are we tamely to submit to the invasion of our property? or are we to peril limb and life in its defence?

A nucleus of eight individuals, came under the hands of the police yesterday afternoon. In the possession of one of them, was found a quantity of bills of the Marble Company, Franklin, New York Consolidated, and other, generally non-paying banks. They have been committed for examination. They were arrested on suspicions, arising from the confessions of a prisoner.

A negro, the slave of Mr. Bienvenu, has been arrested on a charge of attempting to rob the City Bank; we have not been able to obtain any information on his accomplice.

The Irish enforcement bill has gone to the house of commons. The question between the bill and O'Connell's proposition, to organize the domestic government of Ireland on a footing similar to that of our state governments, is fairly at issue. The sanction of either of the measures must kill the other. In the spirit of O'Connell's proposition, the British executive is still to be the paramount authority. Up to the close of the last century, Ireland had a local legislature, which secured the rights and liberties of the island; it was not until the intrigues of the tory party, urged only Castlereagh, had prevailed, that the Irish legislature was taken away and merged into that of the United Kingdom. Well has a great man said that "it will be time for Ireland to weep for the death of Castlereagh, when they shall have ceased to mourn for his birth."

Otho of Bavaria, the Kinglet of Greece, had, at the latest accounts, reached the island of Corfu, on his onward progress to his new dominions. The country is in a distracted state—the palikars are abroad—the hatred fires may soon kindle on the summits of Agrapha and Liacoura—and the throne of Greece be a seat of thorns to this majesty of sweet sixteen.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

We have received intelligence of a very important nature from Birmingham. The Political Union met on Tuesday, and resolved to call on all the constituencies of England to urge their representatives to oppose the Irish coercion bill. Mr. D. Besco Attwood said a new field of agitation was opened to them on which he entered with a heavy heart; a grand public meeting was fixed for Monday next, and much excitement is felt on the subject.

Lord Grey's bill has, as was anticipated excited considerable commotion, not only in Ireland but in England. The political unions are up, not in arms, but in speeches; and meetings are in progress all over the country to petition the legislature against its adoption.

DUBLIN, Feb. 19.

Ever since the announcement of the contemplated coercive measures, this metropolis has been in a state of unusual agitation. Yesterday a meeting of the trade of tailors to petition for a repeal of the Union, took place at the Arena. It was intended as the prelude to petitions from all the other trades in this topic, but now that course has been abandoned, in the uncertainty of hangs over the future fate of this kingdom. Yesterday also a meeting of the volunteers took place, but soon afterwards adjourned, the members declaring that they could not trust themselves to speak or act on such an eventful crisis without further deliberation. They met again to-day. To-morrow a great and general meeting of the citizens is summoned to take into consideration the impending measures, and concert measures to avert the danger. The members of the volunteers will be the principal actors, and it is understood that urgent remonstrances to parliament will be adopted; together with strong recommendations to the various constituencies throughout the country to react on their representatives, and urge them to oppose the measures of Lord Grey to the utermost. All yesterday and to-day a visible increase in the demand for gold at the bank of Ireland is evident, but it amounts to nothing of consequence yet. The majority of the citizens, (it well as the peasantry, wait for O'Connell's advice (or indeed command) in cases of this nature, before they decide on taking such a step. But if he says "to the bank for gold," every one will run there, from the very natural apprehension that his voice will influence the majority, and that those who hesitate may be too late.

LIVERPOOL, March 23.

The Storm.—We were visited by a very severe gale on Wednesday night last, 20th. The Steamers which ply upon the river were prevented from crossing during the whole of the afternoon. In our shipping intelligence will be found a tolerably large list of different vessels either totally wrecked or driven ashore during the gale. It is some consolation that the loss of life is not so great as might have been apprehended, yet we fear that all the disasters which have occurred are not yet known.

A long continuance of westerly gales has detained a great number of vessels in port for some time past, but the wind having come round on Wednesday to the Eastward, about 60 sail of vessels put to sea for foreign ports, leaving an almost innumerable host of coasters.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

The bill of the French ministry to suppress armed insurrection, and to punish the insurgents by military tribunals, partly transcribed from the law "on the state of the siege," which was attempted to be enforced against the disturbers of June last, but which the court of cassation declared to be cancelled, is likely to be lost in the Chamber of Peers, or be withdrawn by the government before it is brought to the test of a vote.

From Galignani's Messenger of Feb. 20.

It is reported that the Minister of War contemplates an immediate reduction of the army, to the extent of nearly 200,000 men; equalling about one squadron or battalion in every regiment. The skeleton of these battalions will be preserved and remain in depots, of which there will be one for every department. It is also said that at little future intended to have but two classes of superior or subaltern officers, despite activity and those in non-activity. A new scale for the pay of officers is also spoken of.

Official Smuggling.—The Echo de la Frontiere of Valenciennes of the 16th inst, has the following:—"On the 13th the important seizure was made at the custom house between this place and the frontier. The smuggler is no less a personage than the Consul General of France in Holland, among whose baggage, notwithstanding his most positive declarations that they contained clothing contraband, was found a multitude of prohibited articles—Amongst them were about 500 yards of cottons and Chinese crapes, several pieces of India silk handkerchiefs, a Cashmere shawl, and a quantity of segars, snuff and other minor things. There was also a large packet, sealed with the seals of the French Ambassador at the Hague, addressed to the Minister of War at Paris, and represented to contain important despatches, but a slight hole made in the cover, evidently shewed that it contained several pieces of English goods, which are also prohibited. The whole were seized, and report drawn up."

HOLLAND.

London, Feb. 22.—Last night we received by one of the General Steam Navigation Company's packets Dutch papers to the 20th. These journals deny the existence of a toll on the Scheldt. According to some, no such measure had been imposed; others say it is revoked.

London, Friday Evening, Feb. 24.—It is mentioned in some of the best private accounts from Holland, by the mail of this morning, that the acknowledgment of the neutrality of Belgium, which was proposed by Lord Palmerston as a condition for the removal of the embargo in the English ports, has been refused by the Dutch Government. This is unaccompanied, in general, with any further explanation on the subject; but one of the letters from a good source, states that the Dutch Government much desired to attach another condition to such acknowledgment beyond the raising of the embargo, which is, that Belgium should immediately commence the payment of one half of the 3,000,000 of guilders, assigned under the treaty as her portion of the public debt of both countries.

The money market has assumed more activity, and prices in almost all descriptions of Government securities have advanced on the prices of yesterday. Consols left off at 87½ to ⅞ for the account, and Exchequer bills at 43s to 50s premium.

Belgian stock has risen nearly 2 per cent.

Such is the abundance of unemployed capital that commercial bills of the first class were discounted to-day at the rate of 1½ per cent. So low a rate has hardly been known on this Exchange within the recollection of the oldest merchants.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

Ship Hellespont.—We are happy to state that circumstances render it certain that the wreck of the vessel fallen in with by the Martha was not the Hellespont. Mr. B. T. Reed, the owner, states that there was no carpenter's bench on board when she sailed from Boston, and no materials of which such a bench could have been constructed, as was described in the Journal of Commerce; and capt. Pratt, who has commanded the Hellespont till the present voyage, and the ship's carpenter, say that the dimensions of the only tri-sail mast on board the Hellespont are materially different from those mentioned. Mr. Reed's correspondent writes him from New York, that the captain of the Martha had no idea that the wreck he saw was that of an American ship; and that the tri sail mast found was apparently large enough for a ship of 6 or 700 tons. Notwithstanding Mr. Reed feels confident that the wreck was not that of the Hellespont, he has requested captain Pratt to go immediately to New York and examine the spars and other materials picked up.

Letters from New York also state that the tri-sail mast picked up by the Martha measure ten inches in diameter.—Captain Pratt says that the Hellespont had but one tri-sail mast, and no mast for her spencer. The tri-sail mast originally made for the ship was but five and a half inches in diameter at the upper end, six and a half inches and one third from the top, and four and a half inches at the lower end, where it rested on an iron trace.

From Surinam.—Captain Bart, arrived at Salem, reports, that in consequence of the disturbance in Holland, and the embargo at Paramaribo, the planters having their store houses full of sugar, and no opportunity for shipping the same by Dutch vessels for Europe, some of them have ceased cutting and grinding their cane, preferring to let them remain in the ground until opportunities offer of shipping by Dutch vessels. The Dutch king has given permission for four American vessels to load with colonial produce for the mother country, and it was understood at Paramaribo that no other permission would be granted; the consequence is, that molasses has become exceedingly scarce and high, other colonial produce also very high and none in the market. Most of the seamen belonging to Dutch merchant ships in port, have volunteered, (in consequence of a request from the governor of Paramaribo) and were in garrison at Fort Amsterdam, and all the citizens were compelled to do military duty at Fort Zelinda, as they were in momentary expectation of a visit from the English or French.

(*By authority.*)

AN ACT

To amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the preservation of the works at the entrance of bayou Plaquemine, and more effectually to secure the free navigation of that channel, and to appropriate a certain sum to improve the navigation thereof."

Sect. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened*, That so much of the sum appropriated by the third section of the act entitled "An act to provide for the preservation of the works at the entrance of the bayou Plaquemine, and more effectually to secure the free navigation of that channel," approved, February 19, 1832, as yet remains in the public treasury shall be, and the same is hereby ordered to be paid to the President of the board of Public Works, or his warrant, to be expended under the orders of the said board and the superintendence of the civil engineer of the state, in the course of the present year, or as soon thereafter as may be, in improving the navigation of bayou Plaquemine in the parish of Iberville, and erecting works to prevent the drift wood entering at the entrance of any channel that may now be opened, or hereafter may be opened, in clearing the stumps and logs out of said bayou, and generally in doing such other work as may be deemed advantageous and proper to improve the said navigation, and to preserve the property of the inhabitants from inundation, so far as the means appropriated by this act will justify.

Sect. 2. *And be it further enacted, &c.* That the sum of ($20,000) twenty thousand dollars shall be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be paid on the warrant or warrants of the President of the board of Public Works in such sums as may be deemed convenient and proper to be expended in the manner directed by the first section of this act.

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

Approved March 25, 1833.

A. BARONAN,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

LIST OF ACTS AND RESOLUTIONS

Passed by the Legislature at its late session.

An act to authorize the governor to subscribe for a certain number of stores in the West Feliciana railroad company. Approved January 9, 1833.

An act supplementary to an act, entitled an act relative to the canals of Barataria and Lafourche. Approved January 9, 1833.

An act in relation to the college of Jefferson. Approved January 18, 1833.

Resolution instructing our senators, and requesting our representatives, to use all their efforts to cause provision to be made by the government of the United States, for the maintenance of such disabled and discharged soldiers from the army of the United States, after being unfit for service. Approved January 18, 1833.

An act relative to the supreme court of this state. Approved January 19, 1833.

[illegible] representatives in congress, to solicit from the general government, that the mail between Madisonville, in the parish of St. Tammany, and New Orleans, be conveyed in steamboats, and that a lighthouse be established at the opening of the Chifonte, in said parish of St. Tammany. Approved February 4, 1833.

An act to amend the charter of the Amite navigation company and for other purposes. Approved February 7, 1833.

An act authorizing chairmen of committees in either branch of the legislature, or of joint committees, to swear witnesses. Approved February 7, 1833.

An act to incorporate the Clinton and Port Hudson railroad company. Approved February 7, 1833.

An act to incorporate the New Orleans and Carrollton railroad company. Approved February 9, 1833.

An act to determine the time of holding the district courts in the different parishes of the second, fifth, sixth, and seventh judicial districts. Approved February 13, 1833.

Resolution requesting our senators and representatives in congress, to use all their influence to have a law passed, authorizing the introduction of the arms purchased by the state of Louisiana, for the use of the militia of said state, free of duty. Approved February 13, 1833.

An act to amend the act, entitled an act to incorporate the Clinton female academy. Approved February 15, 1833.

An act to incorporate the Orleans cotton press company. Approved February 15, 1833.

An act securing to Muhlen Hullen, his heirs and assigns, the privilege of keeping a ferry over the Bogue falaya river, in the parish of St. Tammany, for the term of ten years. Approved February 15, 1833.

An act to authorize commissioners to draw a division line between the parishes of St. Martin and St. Mary. Approved February 15, 1833.

An act to incorporate the first congregational church in the city and parish of New Orleans. Approved February 28, 1833.

Resolution requesting our senators and representatives in congress, to obtain from the general government a cession of such a portion of the public lands in the parish of Point Coupee, as may seem to be a just indemnity to the inhabitants of said parish, for the expences incurred by them in erecting the levee on, and for the protection of the public lands. Approved February 26, 1833.

An act to authorize the removal out of the state of Louisiana, of the property of Alexis W. Houtsell, a minor. Approved February 26, 1833.

An act relative to gas lights. Approved March 1, 1833.

An act to authorize the Lafourche and Terrebonne navigation company, to unite its capital and powers with those of the Barataria and Lafourche canal company. Approved March 1, 1833.

An act to incorporate a board of public works, and to create a fund for internal improvement. Approved March 4, 1833.

An act for furnishing the mounted chasseurs of New Orleans, and carabiniers of the parish of Ascension, with certain arms. Approved March 5, 1833.

Resolution relative to a public library. Approved March 5, 1833.

An act relative to the legion of Louisiana. Approved March 6, 1833.

An act to incorporate the New Orleans Commercial Library. Approved March 6, 1833.

An act to grant to Thomas Brown the privilege of keeping a ferry across the river Mississippi, opposite the town of Plaquemines. Approved March 6, 1833.

Resolution directing our senators and requesting our representatives in congress, to make known to the executive at Washington, that the council of administration of the charity hospital of New Orleans, is disposed to receive the seamen of the United States in their institution, and place them in all respects as to lodging, diet, medical attendance, &c. upon the same footing as other patients of the institution. Approved March 8, 1833.

An act to create a seperate and distinct battalion of militia in and for the parish of Livingston. Approved March 8, 1833.

An act to provide for the sale of the gun house in the town of Natchitoches. Approved March 8, 1833.

An act supplementary to the several acts, relative to runaway slaves in this state. Approved March 9, 1833.

An act supplementary to an act, granting to S. Vanwinkle the exclusive privilege of keeping a ferry across the Mississippi, in the parishes of Point Coupee and West Feliciana. Approved March 9, 1833.

An act to provide for taking a census of the voters in this state. Approved March 9, 1833.

An act for the relief of Joseph Andrews and Elio Landry, and of the securities of Samuel L. Wells and Walter Turnbull. Approved March 11, 1833.

An act to authorize the mayor, aldermen, and inhabitants of the city of New Orleans, to sell certain property therein mentioned. Approved March 12, 1833.

An act relative to jurors serving in the criminal court of the first district. Approved March 13, 1833.

An act to change the terms of the district court in the parish of Carroll, in the fourth judicial district. Approved March 14, 1833.

An act authorizing the removal of records, &c. from the parish of Concordia to the parish of Carroll. Approved March 14, 1833.

An act to provide for the appointment of a notary public in the parishes of Carroll and Livingston. Approved March 14, 1833.

An act to abolish one of the electoral precincts in the parish of West Feleciana and for other purposes. Approved March 14, 1833.

An act to provide for the appointment of notories public in the parish of Lafayette. Approved March 14, 1833.

An act to continue in force an act to incorporate the Roman Catholics in the parish of Lafayette. Approved March 14, 1833.

An act to incorporate two railroad companies in the parish of Rapides. Approved March 16, 1833.

An act relative to the college of Jefferson. Approved March 18, 1830.

An act to authorize the payment of a certain sum of money to a certain person. Approved March 18, 1833.

An act to grant to James McDaniel, the exclusive privilege of keeping a ferry over the bayou Courtableau, at the junction of the bayous Crocodile and Boeuf, in the parish of St. Landry. Approved March 19, 1833.

An act to incorporate the Louisiana sugar refining company of New Orleans. Approved March 18, 1833.

An act to amend the act, entitled an act to establish the college of Franklin, in the parish of St. Landry. Approved March 21, 1833.

An act to determine permanently the roads in the county of Attakapas. Approved March 21, 1833.

An act to create two additional police jury wards in the parish of St. Landry, and an additional election district in the parish of Rapides. Approved March 21, 1833.

An act to amend an act to incorporate the West Feliciana railroad company. Approved March 22, 1833.

An act to incorporate the presbyterian church at Bohler's Plains, in the parish of East Baton Rouge. Approved March 22, 1833.

An act amending the acts now in force, relative to the introduction of slaves. Approved March 26, 1833.

An act supplementary to the act, entitled an act to incorporate the Clinton and Port Hudson railroad company and for other purposes. Approved March 26, 1833.

An act relative to the ferry between bayou Lafourche and Attakapas. Approved March 26, 1833.

An act granting certain powers to the police juries of the parishes of Point Coupee and Jefferson. Approved March 23, 1833.

An act to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the preservation of the works at the entrance of bayou Plaquemine, and more effectually to secure the free navigation of that channel, and to appropriate a certain sum to improve the navigation thereof." Approved, March 26, 1833.

An act to grant certain powers to the police jury of the parish of Orleans. Approved March 26, 1833.

An act to incorporate the Roman Catholic church of St. Patrick. Approved March 26, 1833.

Resolution granting leave of absence to certain public officers of the state. Approved, March 26, 1833.

An act supplementary to the act, entitled an act to appoint weighers of cotton and hay, in and for the city and parish of New Orleans, approved the 24th of March, 1827. Approved March 26, 1833.

An act supplementary to the several acts relative to roads and levees. Approved March 26, 1833.

An act for the relief of the firm of Hyde & Goodrich. Approved March 29, 1833.

An act to repeal an act, entitled an act to organize the supreme court of the state of Louisiana, and to establish courts of inferior jurisdictions, to repeal the act supplementary of the same; to withdraw from clerks of courts the power of issuing injunctions and for other purposes. Approved March 29, 1833.

An act to renew certain pensions. Approved March 29, 1833.

An act to authorize the city council to increase the salary of the mayor of New Orleans. Approved March 26, 1833.

An act to amend the act, entitled an act to abolish the office of clerk in the parishes of St. Bernard and Plaquemines and for other purposes, approved March 1, 1830. Approved March 29, 1833.

An act to incorporate the agricultural society of Louisiana. Approved March 29, 1833.

An act relative to the revenue of the state. Approved March 30, 1833.

Resolution requiring our senators and representatives in congress, to obtain from the general government the sale of two squares situated in the city of New Orleans. Approved March 30, 1833.

An act for the relief of the assessors of the parish of Livingston and for other purposes. Approved March 30, 1833.

An act to incorporate the Louisiana steam tow boat company. Approved March 30, 1833.

[illegible] in the parish of East Feliciana and in the other parishes therein mentioned, and to exempt the parish of Assumption, Ascension, and St. James, of the publication of certain notices required by law and for other purposes. Approved March 30, 1833.

An act to amend an act, authorizing the erection of a penitentiary house and for other purposes, approved 16th March, 1832. Approved March 30, 1833.

An act to incorporate the Montpelier academy, and to make an appropriation for said academy and the college of Alexandria. Approved March 30, 1833.

An act granting to the police jury of the parish of Ascension, the lots and buildings erected by the state at the town of Donaldsonville, commonly called the state house. Approved March 30, 1833.

An act for the relief of P. Barry, Thomas J. Lawler and Thomas Norvell. Approved March 30, 1833.

An act supplementary to the several acts, authorising the erection of a penitentiary house and for other purposes. Approved March 30, 1833.

An act for the relief of captain Hudry and others. Approved March 30, 1833.

An act to incorporate the subscribers to the bayou Rouge and Red river navigation company. Approved March 30, 1833.

An act to incorporate the mechanics and traders bank of New Orleans. Approved April 1, 1833.

An act to incorporate the commercial bank of New Orleans. Approved April 1, 1833.

An act to incorporate the citizens bank of Louisiana. Approved April 1, 1833.

An act to incorporate the city of Lafayette. Approved April 1, 1833.

An act to grant certain privileges to the New Orleans steam ferry company. Approved April 1, 1833.

An act supplementary to the several acts, relative to public education. Approved April 1, 1833.

An act to incorporate the New Orleans lyceum, and for the relief of the New Orleans commercial library. Approved April 1, 1833.

An act for the security of the public arsenal at New Orleans. Approved April 1, 1833.

Resolution relative to state taxes due on a portion of the land in the parishes of East Feleciana, St. Helena, and Washita. Approved April 1, 1833.

An act relative to lotteries. Approved April 1, 1833.

An act to amend the act, entitled an act to incorporate the subscribers to the union bank of Louisiana. Approved April 1, 1833.

An act to amend the penal laws of this state. Approved April 1, 1833.

An act to incorporate the congregation of Roman Catholics in the parish of St. Mary. Approved April 1, 1833.

An act supplementary to the act, to grant certain privileges to the New Orleans steamferry company. Approved April 1, 1833.

☞ We call the attention of the citizens to the sale which is to take place to-day at 12 o'clock, M., at Hewlett's exchange of *SIXTEEN LOTS OF GROUND.*—This sale is undoubtedly very advantageous to buyers and speculators:—for particulars, see the advertisement in this paper.

Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

☞ No clearances yesterday.

ARRIVED.

Towboat Caledonia, Davis, from sea—towed to sea brigs Carvatea, and Peruvian, and from the anchorage to sea ship Berwick, towed up ship Rachel, barque Mary, and schr Isabella. Reports outside, one ship and two brigs at anchor names unknown.

Packet ship Sarah Ralston, Attwood, from N York, to Foster & Hutton—cargo, to Fisk, Watt & co; Foster and Hutton; Stetson & Avery; Thousson & Grant; Dart & co; Vance & Miller; Livaudais, Charbonnet & co; Brander, M'Kenna & Lee; Herrman & co; B Levy; Harrison, Brown and co; J B Adams; Gordon, Forstall & co; Yorke, Macalester & co; Barstow & Adams; Rogers & Slocomb; Byrne, Ryon & co; J B Perrault; Toulme & Beckwith; Whiting, Slark & co; J Mager; Andrews & Brothers; Palmer & Southmayd; M White; J A Chinery. *Memoranda*, Got ashore on the Somburaro Reef, was lightened by the wreckers and taken into Key West—the ship sustained no damage.

Packet ship Huntsville, Stoddard, 14 days from New York, to Foster & Hutton; cargo to B Lacoste; Whitall, Jaudon & co; W Bogart; Brander, M'Kenna & Lee; Morgan & co; Byrne, Ryron & co; Foster & Hutton; N & J & co; Reynolds, Byrne & co; Puech & Bien; Rogers & Slocomb; V David; C H Miller; Bogart & Hawthorn; Stetson and Avery; J H Field & co; Gasquett & co; capt Stoddard: Bullitt, Shipp & co; Wallace, Lambeth & co; Shio and Byrne; Andrews & Brothers; Merle & co; B Levy; Whiting, Slark & co; and others. *Memoranda*, Exchanged sig nals, off the Isnare, with Mobile packet ship Alabamian.

Ship Rachesl, Jellaard, from Liverpool, to S Heath—cargo assorted to Byrne, Ryon & co; Whitall, Jaudon & co, Quartier & Boutin; Bullitt, Shipp & co; Babcock, Gardiner and co; Harrison, Brown & co; L Arnaudy, Hanson & co, Hyde & Goodrich; Rogers & Slocomb, Denniston & co; Vance & Miller; Kirkman, Marfield & co; Chamberlain & co; Whiting, Slark & co; R & J Carroll; V David; Gardon, Forstall & co; V Aicard; G Salkeld;—*Passengers*, W Sinclair, J Thompson.

Barque Mary, Tucker, from Liverpool, to W Alderson; cargo 1736 sacks salt to the consignee.

Schr Splendid, Eldridge, from Mobile—cargo cotton to Andrews & Andrews & Brothers; Salt and lumber to Davis.

Schr Isabella, Hutton, from Mobile, with 500 bags salt to T Toby.

Steamboat Vermilion, from St. Martinsville, Delahoussaye, master—cargo &c to Peyroux, Rivarde & co.; J Linton; C Toledano; and others—17 pass.

Steamboat Beaver, Swain, from Port Gibson—cargo cotton, &c to sundries.

Steamboat Lafourche, Carter, from Lafourche—cargo, sugar &c to sundries—17 pass.

Steamboat Lancaster, Hinkle, from St. Martinsville—cargo sugar &c to sundries—44 pass.

Steamboat Planter, Gilbert, from Bayou Sarah—cargo, cotton &c to sundries—31 pass.

☞ The ship Henry Lee from Havre is discharging, consignees are requested to obtain their permits and receive their goods. ap 16

GUNNY BAGS, Cette Madeira Wine, entitled to drawback, benture, white wax, segars, bale rope, straw paper Madder, cotton sail duck, Crooks' manufacture, superfine beaver hats, Camphor, superfine refined, for sale By
HARRISON, BROWN & CO.
ap 16 117 Royal str.

FOR sale cheap, an assortment of fine liquors, green Swiss absynth, kirchwasser do., white beer, white vinegar, and hops. Apply to A. DELAMOURTIERE,
ap 16 244 Royal street.

SALTPETRE, WINE, &c.—300 bags crude saltpetre; 100 kegs, 100 lbs each, refined do; 400 qr casks and Indian bbls dry and sweet Malaga, the latter entitled to debenture, and for sale by
a 16 LINCOLN & GREEN.

DOMESTIC RUSSIA GOODS, &c.—29 bales 4-4 brown domestic sheetings; 120 pieces 3-4 do do shirtings; 3 cases white robes; 50 bales brown Russian sheetings; and 4 cases Spanish segars, entitled to debenture, and for sale by [a 16] LINCOLN & GREEN.

SALT—1709 bags Liverpool Salt, landing from ship Tacitus, and for sale by
a 16 LINCOLN & GREEN.

WAS found opposite Mr. Carlat's plantation, (about 5 miles from the city, and on the other side of the river,) an uncovered FLATBOAT, having in it 16 or 17 HOGS. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take it away.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, parish of St. John the Baptist. Court of Probates. Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the succession of the late Francois Louis Trosard, to shew cause within ten days, why the third tableau of distribution, filed in this court by Anacharsis Luminais, syndic of said estate, should not be homologated and the creditors paid conformably thereto.
a 16—10d T. LE BLANC, Judge.

COURT OF PROBATES.—State of Louisiana, Parish of John the Baptist.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the estate of the late Louis Frosard, to show cause within ten days, why the third tableau of distribution filed in this court by M. Anacharsis Luminais, syndic of said estate, should not be homologated, and the creditors paid conformably to said tableau.
a 16 OCTAVUS LEBLANC, Judge.

DOMESTIC CAMBRICS AND SHIRTINGS—10 cases Arkwright cambrics, 10 do. 7-8 bleached shirtings, 20 bales 3-4 brown do. Received per brig Remittance, and for sale by
a 16 LINCOLN & GREEN.

PUBLIC ROAD LOTTERY.—The 29th class of this lottery will be drawn to-morrow. The prizes in this lottery have always been paid punctually, and there does not exist a doubt of the same course being pursued to the end of the season. Capital, 12,000 dollars. Tickets 4 dollars. S. W. SYVESTER,
a 16 16 Camp street.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Sale by the Register of Wills. On Saturday the 20th of April, 1833, at 4 o'clock, p. m., will be exposed for sale at the late domicil of John F. Conrad, deceased, in Marigny ville street, suburb Marigny, the moveable effects belonging to the estate of the said late Jean F. Conrad. Terms cash.

By order of the court,
a 16 W. F. C. DUPLESSIS, Reg. of Wills.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—On Tuesday the 5th inst, in the afternoon, an individual by the name of Joseph Dunlevy, came to hire a horse at our establishment, for one hour, for the purpose of going to the rail road; since that time neither he nor the horse has been heard from. From information which we have taken, it seems that this James Dunlevy is known under the alias of Dr Mead, according to circumstances.

Pyramus, the horse, is 9 years old, dark sorrel and fifteen hands high. Ten dollars will be paid to whoever will bring back the horse, and $50 for the arrest of said Joseph Dunlevy alias Dr Mead. It is supposed that he may have gone to Baton Rouge, or across the lake.
a 16-3t L. RABASSA & Co.

AMERICAN THEATRE.

MR. SCOTT'S BENEFIT.

THIS EVENING, APRIL 16,
Will be presented the new and successful drama of
LAMORAH; OR THE WESTERN WILD.
During the evening, songs by
Mesdames Thorne, Schoolcraft, Hermizen, and Coney.
After which, one act of
THE SHOT.
In which a gentleman of this city (who has kindly offered his services) will sing the comic song, "Butter and Cheese and All."
To conclude with a melo drama, never acted here, called
THE SURREPTITIOUS EVIDENCE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
The new ship ST. PAUL, will sail in a few days, and can accommodate several passengers. Apply to Captain Woodbury on board, or to
a 16 LINCOLN & GREEN.

FOR HAVRE.
The superior ship HENRY LEE, capt. Prince, will sail about the 1st proximo. Several passengers can be accommodated in the best manner.—For freight of 300 bales cotton, or passage, apply on board or to [a 16] LINCOLN & GREEN.

Free School Lottery,
11 CLASS—DRAWS ON SATURDAY, 20th
MANAGERS' OFFICE,
No. 71, Common street, opposite Bishop's hotel.
62 NO. LOTTERY—10 DRAWN BALLOTS
SCHEME.

1	of $15,000	is	$15,000
1	5,000		5,000
1	2,000		2,000
1	2,000		2,000
1	1,614		1,614
5	1,000		5,000
10	600		6,000
100	200		20,000
53	80		4,240
53	40		2,120
106	20		2,120
106	20		2,120
2,067	10		20,670
13,780	5		68,900

16,285 Prizes, Amounting to $158,644
PRICE OF TICKETS—Whole tickets $5; halves $2,50 quarters $1,25. Packages of 21 tickets, embracing all the numbers, $105, warranted to draw not less than $50, and may draw the three highest capitals. Packages of halves and quarters in the same proportion.
april 16 LAWTON & MEAD, Managers.

Joseph Rising vs. J. Samond.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, by the honorable G Preval, associate judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose for sale on Saturday, the 29th of April, at the corner of St Louis and Chartres sts, one four wheel carriage, seized in the above suit.
a 16 L. DAUNOY, Marshal.

Estate of McCullen vs. Thomas Flood.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, by the honorable G Preval, associate judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose for sale on Tuesday, 20th of May next, at 12 o'clock, at Hewlett's coffee house, corner of St Louis and Chartres sts, a certain lot of ground situated in Dumain st, between Bourbon and Dauphine sts, measuring 100 feet in depth, and 39 feet in front, seized in the above suit.
a 16 L. DAUNOY, Marshal.

H. L. Tilghman vs. G. Morrison.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed by the honorable G Preval, associate judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose for sale on Tuesday, the 20th of April, at the corner of St Louis and Chartres sts, one roan horse and chay, seized in the above suit.
a 16 L. DAUNOY, Marshal.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, by the honorable J. Bermudez, associate judge of the city court of New Orleans, at the suit of G. Vance vs. E. & C. Colfax; I have seized the property and furniture which are in the store leased and occupied by the said E. & C. Colfax; and I hereby cite all persons interested, to appear within fifteen days, to answer to the demand of the plaintiff.
ap 13 L. DAUNOY, marshal.

CHEAP.—5 case superior calf skin boots, 5 do. do. do. shoes, 10 do. brogans, 10 do. thick brogans, for sale 25 per cent less than the usual market prices, at
a 16 ATKINSON, Old Levee, near Blue stores.

STOCKS FOR SALE.—140 shares in Union Bank (city shares)—79 do. in City Bank, $80 dollars paid—24 do. Merchants Insurance Company—12 do. Louisiana State Bank—10 do. Orleans Navigation Company—25 do. Western Insurance Company; for sale by
J. E. & O. SORBE,
april 15 118 Royal str.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

THE above reward will be paid to whoever will bring back to me, residge in any jail of this state, the negress Sidney, who left my house some days ago. She is 23 years of age, middle size, very black skin, having two of her front teeth missing. She was seen a few days ago in faubourg Marigny.
a 15 J. B. D. CAZENAVE.

LANDING from ship Tallahassee from Liverpool and for sale by the subscribers—4 printed battesta cambrics, and muslin garments; imitation silk brittania hdkfs; fine checked ginghams; book muslins; shawls, silk and cotton hdkfs; white and brown linens; Osnaburgs; bagging, fancy prints, jeans, hoisery, ticking, fancy drills, col'd jamberetts, shirtings, cloth, velveteens, &c.
ap 15 KENNEDY & DUCHAMP.

BAROUCH FOR SALE.—A First rate light Barouch, almost new, with harness.—Likewise a fine carriage horse about 7 years old, and a good coachman, about 35 years old. The whole will be sold low, as the owner is about to quit the state. Apply 118 Royal street.
New Orleans, April 13—6tend

TEN DOLLARS REWARD, will be given to any person who will commit in any jail of this state, or any other, the negro Sam, aged about 25 years, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, having a large scar on the right side of the forehead; he is somewhat of a clockmaker, and very smart; he has been 7 or 8 years in New Orleans, speaks English and French; it is presumed that he has engaged on board some steamboat with forged papers. Captains are warned against harboring said slave.
a 13 DARAM.

NOTICE.—Whereas Baptiste St. Amand and Patric Arroyo, of the parish of St. Charles, have applied to me for the cancelling of a bond of twelve thousand dollars, subscribed by them on the 23d June, 1832, as securities jointly with Anacharsis Luminais as principal, and sheriff of the parishes of St. Charles and St. John the Baptist.

These are to give notice to all persons interested therein, to show cause