NEW-ORLEANS BEE

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"Truth, Independent, and Public Justice certain."

FOR GOVERNOR

HENRY JOHNSON,

NEW-ORLEANS:

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 1, 1841.

☞ If the *Bulletin* yesterday meant to lord upon that our reporter obtained English papers from the ship *Sea Lion* by representing himself as the ships-mess collector of that paper, he has the authority of that gentleman to contradict the assertion as utterly untrue.

☞ A communication in the *Courier* calls the later accounts from Europe published in the papers of yesterday, *old news*." Mr. Zachariah be dreamy, when he declares that the information respecting the proceedings of Parliament in the M'Leod case on the 9th and 10th February, is precisely the same as that brought by the *President*, by which arrival London papers to the 9th only were received.

REFLECTIONS ON THE STATE OF OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

The point at issue between Great Britain and the United States, in the McLEOD affair, is the most difficult of peaceful solution that could have arisen between the two nations. It touches them both in the most sensitive part—the pride of Great Britain in respect to the immunity from judicial arrest, which she has ever asserted for a subject acting under the orders of an officer of the crown, and the jealousy of the United States, which nothing can so thoroughly awaken as the interference of a foreign power, under any pretence, to obstruct the progress of justice in the dealings with offenders. It was this view of the question that led us to entertain apprehensions of trouble from the first ebullition of popular feeling upon the arrest of McLEOD, which nothing has transpired since to remove; and hence we have been prompt in laying before our readers every particle of intelligence bearing upon the subject, with such comments as would enable them to comprehend the real state of the controversy, and prepare their minds for any consequences that might grow out of it.

A war between Great Britain and the United States would be so palpably disastrous to both countries, that weighing the probabilities of a collision in the scales of self-interest, one might confidently predict the pacific settlement of this knotty dispute; but nations have their individualities, or we know not why we, as well as persons, which often produce effects as opposite to the suggestions of calm reason as the caprices of a monomaniac are to the dictates of sanity.—The trial of a man for an alleged murder, would seem to be inadequate to involve two powerful and affiliated nations in a bloody war; but if, as in the present instance, it involve the pride of one and the jealousy of the other, in opposite directions, it would be unsafe to predict a harmonious termination of the case. The British are a proud and overbearing people—fond of the immense possessions, the gigantic power and vast resources of their government, and demand for these attributes the same reverence and awe from others which they themselves feel. Their intercourse with other nations is always exacting and often domineering. It is a settled policy with their government to make their power felt everywhere; and as is natural with *subjects*, who derive national importance from the prowess of their sovereign, they confound *might* with *right*; holding to be their due whatever they are able to coerce, and that *just* for doing which they cannot be punished. Hence the avowal of the *Caroline* attack.

But circumstances have changed the relations of the two governments, which the avowal ordinarily would have created. The voluntary entering the State of New York by McLEOD, and his subsequent arrest, have made it necessary for Great Britain to do something else than acknowledge the burning of the *Caroline* and putting herself on the defensive. She must now act upon the offensive; and the first step taken brings her full front upon a people as stubborn as she is. The Americans are likewise a proud people—proud of their liberties and of their republican institutions, of the rapid growth of their country in all the elements of greatness, of the impartiality of its laws, the fairness of its foreign intercourse, its magnanimity to the weak, its deference of the powerful, the dignity of its constitution, and the perfect freedom and political equality of its citizens. With them *right* is might, and in the defence of a right some cases they dread neither the power nor the diplomacy of foreign potentates, singly or combined. They are a jealous people—jealous of their own rights and the dignity and independence of the government of which they are a part;—and above all, jealous of the interference of other nations in their concerns, either in respect to their social relations or the functions of the tribunals which they have created and invested with authority. And hence the detention of McLEOD.

It is the conflict of these peculiarities of the people of Great Britain and the United States that may produce war—national characteristics, which are the result of the political and social organization of the two governments, and which each is as watchful of as an Ottoman of the keys of the Harem.

As if to puzzle the understanding, upon a subject so its nature sufficiently complex, the statements of the British minister for foreign affairs and the letters of Mr. FORSYTH involve a contradiction. The latter denied the receipt of authentic intelligence of the acknowledgment by Great Britain of the assault at Schlosser, whilst Lord PALMERSTON asserted that our minister at the Court of St. James had been duly notified of the government's assuming the responsibility of the act. It is probable that this notification occurred subsequently to the date of Mr. FORSYTH's letter. If such be the case, is it admissible for Great Britain to acknowledge an act which she had previously refused to assume, four years after its commission, for the purpose of shielding McLEOD from legal process? admitting, for the sake of argument, the command of his government to be a justification of his conduct on that occasion? If the burning of the *Caroline* was a government act, it required no time for the ministry to make known the fact. But does not the refusal, for nearly four years, to assume it, prove that it was not an act of the government? and that the acknowledgment of it now is an experiment upon the temper of the United States, to see how far the pretensions of Great Britain will be tolerated in this country? It would be making a convenience of a wrong done us, to assume an act for a specific object which she refused to assume upon general grounds. When called upon to make reparation for the destruction of American property, she refuses to admit her responsibility; but when the life of a subject is in jeopardy she takes a different position—blowing hot and cold in the same breath. Aught this to be permitted? We think not: at least not for the purpose of arresting the trial of McLEOD, which will, we hope, progress regularly to a verdict. If Mr. Fox has been instructed to leave the country in that event, let him go. We know of no man in America who could be better spared.

FROM TAMPICO.

The schooner *Reindeer* arrived yesterday morning, in 9 days from Tampico. We learned by conversation with the passengers, that the authorities in Tampico were in daily expectation of an outbreak of the Federalists in that city. Several arrests of individuals had been made for speaking freely against the conduct of the government. The arrests were protected by cannon, and general anxiety existed in Tampico.

The *Reindeer* brought $68,634, in specie, consigned to the following individuals:

Schmidt & Co.,	$26,794
J. M. Caballero,	8,954
F. de Lizardi & Co.,	7,975
Kohn, Daron & Co.,	6,104
J. Robert & Co.,	3,544
Stoneman & Co.,	3,543
Chas. Clegg,	2,379
A. Verde,	2,900
Cleson & Vlos,	2,669
J. W. Zachasie & Co.,	1,735
M. Blanco,	1,097
J. Albert & Co.,	909
Curell, Cruzat & Co.,	885
Hagedorn & Cramer,	593
R. Haines,	500
Total,	$68,634

A negro fellow in Mobile was killed on Saturday night by one of his associates. The cause was jealousy on the part of the assassin, who challenged his rival to fight, and then stabbed him. The murderer has been committed.

Mr. HOLT, a respectable merchant in Mobile, while riding on the Spring-Hill road, a few miles from the city, was fired at by a concealed assassin and wounded in the bridle arm. He fled to the nearest house, and the marauder escaped.

Mr. BROWSON, the whig candidate for the Kennebec district in Maine, has been elected to fill the vacancy in Congress occasioned by the transfersion of Mr. EVANS to the Senate of the United States.

After a long and impartial trial, the police officer Cassimir was on Tuesday found guilty of collusion and [illegible] in his official capacity.

The Spiritualists of members of the legislature by the loco-focos in Illinois and Missouri have excited great dissatisfaction among the whigs of those States. The apportionment has been contrived exclusively with a view to secure loco-foco majorities in the respective legislatures.

The Globe calls the "Inaugural" Webstarian throughout. Some of the federal loco-focos on the contrary complain that it is too democratic—too Jeffersonian. "Who shall decide when doctors disagree."

The Washington correspondent of The New York Commercial Advertiser writes, under the date of 15th inst:

"Mr. Crittenden, the Attorney General, leaves this afternoon for Lockport, New York. He takes with him an authenticated copy of despatches from the British Government, containing the distinct and unequivocal avowal of the burning of the Caroline. And upon this ground our government will request the release of McLeod—and for this purpose has Mr. Cogswell gone. If he is not delivered up, it is understood Mr. Crittenden expects to be present at the trial, though he will take no part."

The NORTH CAROLINA Banks have again suspended specie payments.

The printing office of the "*Eastern Shore Whig*" in Maryland was destroyed by fire a few days ago.

The extensive clothes of Mr. FITZPATRICK in Baltimore, were consumed by fire on the 19th March.—This is the second time that this gentleman has been ruined by the destructive element. The fire is supposed to have been the work of design.

FIRE IN COLUMBIA, S. C.—A fire broke out a few days ago in the town of Columbia, by which a large brick store, occupied by Mr. B. Mordecai, was greatly injured. The loss is $10,000, mostly covered by insurance.

THE LATE FIRE AT PORTO RICO.—The Norfolk Beacon learns by an arrival there from Mayaguez, Porto Rico, that from 6000 to 7000 persons were rendered houseless and homeless, and exposed to suffering and privation, by the late destructive fire at that place. A church, a prison, and one or two houses were standing as beacons to point where the city of Mayaguez once stood. The total loss was estimated at about $4,000,000.

SAVANNAH, March 31.

The Melancholy Accident we yesterday noticed, is more serious than we were at first informed.

There were Sergeant Falconer and his wife, with another female, and Private Daly, accompanied by two negroes in the canoe. When the boat capsized Sergeant F. clung to the boat and had hold of his wife by the apron, but they were separated and she sunk. Private Daly seized Sergeant F. and caused the latter to sink once or twice. He finally relaxed his hold, and the Sergeant regained the boat and floated some distance down the stream before he was picked up. Mrs. F. had $210 about her person, $150 in gold, the rest in silver. This unfortunately must have added to the weight of her body.

The bodies have not yet been received.—*Georgian.*

A boat was swamped at New York on the 18th March, while going to the packet ship *Francois Premier*, and two passengers, the second mate of the ship and one sailor were drowned. The names of the passengers were Frederic Hans, of Cincinnati, and Valentine Ziegler, of Louisville, Ky.

SCHOONER THREE FRIENDS.—This vessel left St. Joseph's on the 20th February, via Pensacola, for Mobile, and has not since been heard of. The following persons are said in a letter from St. Joseph's to have been passengers:—

Mr. Geo. Johnson, United States Navy Agent of Pensacola, and lady.
Miss Atterway Lyles, of Baltimore, Md., sister to Mrs. Johnson.
Mr. Geo. R. Mosher, of Baltimore, Md.
Mr. R. Hicks, of Virginia.
Mr. Thos. P. Noblitt, of Columbus, Ga.
Mr. N. Veil, of Pensacola.
Mr. Wm H. Brace, of New-York.
Mr. T. Hook, of New-Orleans.
Francis J. Lavallet, of Pensacola.
Capt. Geo. Johnson (Pilot), Robt. Donaldson (seaman), Geo. Austin and Geo. Livingston (boys belonging to the pilot-boat), all of this place. It has been reported here that Mr. Mosher has been picked up about 8 or 10 miles from Pensacola; but this report is not generally credited, as it seems but little doubt but that they are all lost, as Capt. Johnson intended to return in about eight or ten days, and we have not heard anything of him or the boat since he left here, and we have had several arrivals from New-Orleans, Mobile and Pensacola.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.]

Baltimore, March 20, 1841.

The Hon. HENRY CLAY has been in this city several days. The day after his arrival he had a very severe attack of illness, but by prompt attention, and the aid of skilful physicians, he is again nearly restored to health. He is still confined to his chamber.

The prevalence of wet and cloudy weather up to yesterday, has interfered with out door transactions—and has limited our remarks on the market for the week:—

THE MARKETS.

Flour—Total receipts of the week, 6000 barrels—Howard street closed at $4 31—early in the week, owing to light receipts and some demand for shipment; good brands advanced to $4 37½; City Mills, $4 50.

Honey—A lot of ten tierces (at auction) of Cuba, at 4¾ cents.

Lead—Several hundred pigs Virginia sold at 5½ cents, 6 months.

Molasses—100 hhds. New Orleans were sold at 26 a 26½ cents, and 200 brls. at $7 a 7½ cents, and in very small lots at 28 cents.

Provisions—There has been a great accumulation of barrelled meats—indeed an universal dullness pervades the whole provision market—the being no demand to relieve the glut. The quotations are merely nominal, and consequently not worth giving.

Sugars—At auction, yesterday, 139 hhds. Porto Rico was offered, and 116 sold $7,70 at $8,75; 32 tierces do. at $7,30 a $7,35; 100 hhds. Porto Rico, remnants of former cargoes, sold at $6,06 a $7,55; 200 hhds. N. Orleans was offered, but only 15 hhds. sold at $6,50 a $7,40.

Tobacco—There is a fair demand for Maryland, of inferior to middling qualities, at a range of from $1,50 to $6,00. Ohio, 1 now quotes at $5 for inferior and common, $4 00 a $4 50; good, $5,50 a $6,50; fine red, and wrappers, $8 a $9; prime yellow, $7,50 a $10; extra wrappers, $15 a $17.

Whiskey—I quote hhds. at 21 cents, and bbls. at 23 cents. The receipts 111 hhds and 1169 bbls.

[COMMUNICATED.]

SPECULATIONS ON WAR.

BEE—Well sir, what think you of our scrape with England? they say we are going to have a war.

Phil.—Why, sir, I think as every sensible man should do; and that is, that we are not going to be troubled by John Bull further than blustering and bravado may go.

BEE—But it appears to be generally believed, that we cannot escape a war, unless that national honor be sacrificed by one of the parties.

Phil.—Sacrificed! national honor! why my dear sir, you must be dreaming; National honor is a good thing to talk and write of; but the now-a-day system of politics does not admit of beads being broken about it. The actors behind the curtains at Washington and the court of St. James have many ways of giving wounded national honor without fighting; and after a smart show of diplomacy, paper, pen and ink will do away with the necessity for powder and lead.

BEE—But why does England continue her armaments, and bark so loudly?

Phil.—There are many reasons to be given for these manifestations, connected with war. John Bull is not such a fool as people would make him appear to be. He is a regular built hard headed speculator who has learned by experience, and counts the chances of profit and loss before he acts. He is also a cute hand at arithmetic, having studied it for a considerable time under the Yankees and paid pretty dearly for his lessons.

BEE—I cannot see what speculations and arithmetic have to do with the question of peace or war.

Phil.—Every thing, my dear sir! In these days nations do not fight for the mere shadows of honor and glory—they must have some substantial, tangible benefits are they let slip the dogs of war.—John being a good arithmetician has studied his intended speculation on Jonathan—he knows full well that he cannot obtain a permanent footing in our country; that an outbreak with us would be extremely injurious to his manufacturing and capitalist; and that at such a speculation on us most eventually result in considerable loss to him. These are powerful antidotes against a war; and if matters be not made worse by some imprudent act, will prove effectual.

BEE—Then you think that national interest is predominant.

Phil.—Undoubtedly I do! You do not suppose that it was merely national honor and glory that led Louis Philippe to Algiers—no, my dear sir, it was National interest—he had, no doubt, the glory of whipping the Algerines, but he had what to him was better, the gain in taking possession of and holding a fine country and a very convenient situation for his fleet. Think you that John Bull has undertaken the trouble of teaching lessons to the tea growers for the love of honor and glory? not a bit of it! John is too accomplished a speculator for that. He has a certain high priced article to dispose of; and if the colonists will not give him tea, he may possibly make it for himself, being naturally fond of horticulture and the indulgence of his appetite.

BEE—But still all this does not account for the extensive warlike preparations of England; and which we are told are being carried on with activity.

Phil.—As I have already said, there are many reasons for this unconnected with Jonathan. John Bull has some troublesome neighbours; particularly Nicholas of Russia, who requires constant attention and watching. Russia ambitious appetite knows no bounds; he is unbridled and cautious; exhibits a great propensity for travelling eastward, and devours as he goes—he is a perfect cuttlefish in his way; while other dogs quarrel begins the bone, and so manages matters that no prize is ever contested for on the stage of Europe but he gets the largest share. Nick has already swallowed a good portion of Europe, and a tolerable slice of Persia—this latter was, however, too small for his inclinations, so that in all probability he will take what is left, and which will bring him closer to the Hindoos for whom he seems mighty fond of. Nick is too great a man to be restricted to a tea-cup, and his conceptions have already wandered to the extent of the Chinese empire—it is no doubt a long stride, but through the assistance of his relative and [illegible] he may possibly undertake a peep at Japan. Nick is fond of seeing in that quarter.

BEE—But how does England feel about Russian pretensions to have ambitious views on her oriental power and possessions.

Phil.—Why John does not feel altogether comfortable—Nick and he are to outward appearances the best friends possible; yet secretly they are like two tigers, one trying to outwit the other. John is well acquainted with Nicks ambitious designs, and knows does all he can to counteract them. On the other hand, Nick keeps at work to undermine John in the East, and in this waywiyes John's mind abundant occupation. Nick only awaits a favorable opportunity to show his cloven foot; and which he will do whenever he finds John seriously embroiled at a distance.

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BEE—I am but a short sighted politician but yet can perceive that the political horizon is overshadowed. We appear to remain quiet at our ease, and the preservation of the country to be left to chance.

Phil.—You are right there—we remain in a culpable torpor, and from which we are not likely to awake till sound knocks make us do so. But enough for the present. I feel a certain indescribable sensation which admonishes me that it must be nearly three o clock, and I must be off; however, should you wish to hear any more of my political speculations, they shall be at your service for another time.

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To the Editors of the New-Orleans Bee:—

Gentlemen,—I noticed in the Bulletin of Monday, a communication relative to the pernicious effects of an existing arrangement among the banks, requiring interest on balances due from one bank to another at the commencement of each month. Having watched the operation of that arrangement for several months, I am well convinced that the view taken by the correspondent of the Bulletin is correct. The effect of that arrangement has been to cause constant fluctuations in the proceedings of the different banks. If, for instance, a bank had purchased exchange largely, and thus *temporarily* increased its circulation, it would immediately curtail its discounts, lest it might fall in debt to the other banks, and be taxed with thirty days interest on the amount of its indebtedness. Let the practice of charging interest on balances be abolished and the banks can take exchange largely, without at all encroaching on their discount line, or having occasion to resort to the troublesome expedient of making *short loans*. Any excess of circulation, caused by investments in exchange, will remedy itself at the close of the season for drawing bills, because the sales of checks on the north will bring back the notes thus put into circulation. The elasticity of business in this city during the last three months must necessarily have circumscribed the amount of mercantile paper afloat, and I *therefore* shall not be at all surprised if the amount of money *asked* from the banks through the summer months, falls considerably short of their collections.

If this view of the subject is correct, it would seem to be their true policy to "make hay while the sun shines,"—or, to take good paper freely *while they can get it*. I am, however, satisfied that no such policy will be pursued so long as they continue the practice of charging interest on balances. The suggestion in the communication above referred to—that the different boards of directors *instruct* their respective presidents to vote for rescinding the obnoxious arrangement, I approve of, and hope it will receive the attention it merits.

A MERCHANT.

THE QUADROONE.

BULWER, the novelist, is accused of always writing in *extremis*. INGRAHAM not only writes in *extremis*, but in *pessimus*. His last romance, the Quadroone, is a melancholy exemplification of the charge. His characters are either "faultless monsters," or incarnations of evil. His incidents are all of the most exaggerated and improbable kind. His poetry is fustian, his prose, poetry on stilts. The entire thread of his narrative is an almost inextricable mesh work of parti-colored strips, in which black, white and yellow mingle in perplexed and puzzling labyrinth. His Quadroone prove a Moore, and his whites turn out to be Quadroons.

We are sorry to be compelled to condemn this work in so extreme a manner, because it is the production of an American, and had elicited our national prepossessions before perusing a single page. We learn, too, that the book found high favor in England, where it was brought out. The truth, however, cannot be disguised. Except in the solitary requisite of invention, the Quadroone scarcely possesses one of the qualities essential to the construction of even a popular, much less a sterling novel. Its story is deficient in symmetry and system—it is a mass of singular incidents tagged together in the most clumsy, unworkman-like manner. The personages of the tale lack individuality, and several of them are very poor counterfeits of the productions of WALTER SCOTT. The fool GOBIN is a miserable caricature of Wamba. His humor is dull, and his wit pointless. He is grotesque without being original, and his conceptions, where intended to be full of shrewdness and spirit, are as flat and insipid as draught ale after a thunder storm.

The author has sought to exhibit his proficiency in the classics, as well ancient and modern, and has been about equally successful in both attempts. His bad Latin we are charitably disposed to ascribe to the unerudite foreman who superintended the correction of the proof, but a creole negress would not tolerate his French, and a Mexican *ranchero* would find his Spanish incomprehensible. The orientalizes interlarding of the Anglo-Saxon tongue with the fashionable dialects of Continental Europe, is at best but a specimen of silly vanity—but when this philological patch-work has not even the merit of correctness, but is glaringly faulty, it becomes utterly contemptible.

The "Quadroone" has, however, passed the ordeal of trans-Atlantic criticism, and we suppose will be extensively read in this country, maugre the censure which the taste and judgment of every intelligent mind must unavoidably bestow upon it.

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A MERCHANT.

THE QUADROONE.

BULWER, the novelist, is accused of always writing in *extremis*. INGRAHAM not only writes in *extremis*, but in *pessimus*. His last romance, the Quadroone, is a melancholy exemplification of the charge. His characters are either "faultless monsters," or incarnations of evil. His incidents are all of the most exaggerated and improbable kind. His poetry is fustian, his prose, poetry on stilts. The entire thread of his narrative is an almost inextricable mesh work of parti-colored strips, in which black, white and yellow mingle in perplexed and puzzling labyrinth. His Quadroone prove a Moore, and his whites turn out to be Quadroons.

We are sorry to be compelled to condemn this work in so extreme a manner, because it is the production of an American, and had elicited our national prepossessions before perusing a single page. We learn, too, that the book found high favor in England, where it was brought out. The truth, however, cannot be disguised. Except in the solitary requisite of invention, the Quadroone scarcely possesses one of the qualities essential to the construction of even a popular, much less a sterling novel. Its story is deficient in symmetry and system—it is a mass of singular incidents tagged together in the most clumsy, unworkman-like manner. The personages of the tale lack individuality, and several of them are very poor counterfeits of the productions of WALTER SCOTT. The fool GOBIN is a miserable caricature of Wamba. His humor is dull, and his wit pointless. He is grotesque without being original, and his conceptions, where intended to be full of shrewdness and spirit, are as flat and insipid as draught ale after a thunder storm.

The author has sought to exhibit his proficiency in the classics, as well ancient and modern, and has been about equally successful in both attempts. His bad Latin we are charitably disposed to ascribe to the unerudite foreman who superintended the correction of the proof, but a creole negress would not tolerate his French, and a Mexican *ranchero* would find his Spanish incomprehensible. The orientalizes interlarding of the Anglo-Saxon tongue with the fashionable dialects of Continental Europe, is at best but a specimen of silly vanity—but when this philological patch-work has not even the merit of correctness, but is glaringly faulty, it becomes utterly contemptible.

The "Quadroone" has, however, passed the ordeal of trans-Atlantic criticism, and we suppose will be extensively read in this country, maugre the censure which the taste and judgment of every intelligent mind must unavoidably bestow upon it.

FOURTH WARD, FIRST MUNICIPALITY.

The editor of the Bee will please announce the following gentlemen as candidates to represent, as Aldermen, the Fourth District of the First Municipality.

C. D. DUPIER.
CHAS. FORSTALL.

m27

Messrs. Editors.

In view of the questions of vast importance to this municipality, which are now in agitation, and the successful solution of which requires the exercise of great unanimity of action and such talent, zeal and judgment on the part of the members of the council. We beg leave to offer to the consideration of our fellow voters of the FIRST WARD, the names of the following gentlemen, as candidates at the approaching election for aldermen:

G. Masson, S. D. McNeil,
J. B. Sanegre. J. F. Bendelari.
MANY WELL WISHERS.

Messrs. Bullitt, Hagne & Co.

Please announce in your paper, that Messrs. N. Gurlie and J. C. Ramos are candidates for the office of aldermen of the 5th ward, first municipality. They will be installed at the ensuing election by a majority of votes. m30

FIRST MUNICIPALITY—FIFTH WARD.

To the Editors of the Bee:

Gentlemen,—Please publish the following ticket for aldermen; it has been suggested by numerous voters as likely to receive at the ensuing election the united support of the

FIFTH WARD.

Julio Scott, N. Gurlie.
SECOND MUNICIPALITY.

☞ The following named citizens will be supported for the council, by the friends of the policy which has so signally contributed to the prosperity of the second municipality:

FIRST WARD.

Wm. McKean, Jas. H. Caldwell,
F. Jordy, George Morgan.

☞ The voters of the second ward with undiminished confidence in the zeal and ability of their present aldermen will support for re-election:

Saml J. Peters, Edward Yorke,
Henry Lockett, Allen Hill.
MANY VOTERS.

☞ The following ticket for aldermen of the third ward, will be supported by citizens who approve of those liberal measures of the council which have conferred so much on the people of the municipality generally; and the continuance of which is so essential to their interest prosperity.

Benjamin Whitney, John Hall,
R. M. Davis Peter Laidlaw.

FIRST MUNICIPALITY.
OLD FIRST WARD.

Messrs. Bullitt, Hagne & Co.

Please publish the following ticket for aldermen. It has been suggested by numerous voters as likely to receive at the ensuing election the united support of the

FIRST WARD.

G. Masson, A. D. Crossman,
John Davis, S. D. McNeil, m17-tf

Messrs. Editors:

Please publish the following ticket for Aldermen. It has been suggested by numerous voters as likely to receive, at the ensuing election, the united support of the

FIRST WARD.

First Ward—Second Municipality.

James F. Freret, A. N. Vienne,
Grandy Burke, John Prechac.

Second Ward—Second Municipality.

Samuel J. Peters, Wm. Vorse,
Allen Hill, Chas. A. Jacobs,
Gentlemen—We recommend the above ticket to the consideration of the voters of the Second Ward, for their support at the April election.

MANY VOTERS.

Third Ward—Second Municipality.

Benj. Whitney, John Hall,
Chas. A. Jacobs, Charles Byrne.

The editors of the "Bee" will please publish the above ticket, which will be supported by the residents of the Third Ward, at the next election.

m19

LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD COFFEE HOUSE AND RESTAURANT.

The undersigned has the honor of informing his friends and the public that he will open the above named establishment on Sunday next, the 4th April. He has fitted up the rooms with the very best furniture, and the restaurant with the choicest wines, liquors, and delicacies of the season, at the most moderate prices. He will have also spread the Wednesday and Saturday evening of each week, where he will supply to furnish repasts for military corps and societies. In conclusion, he begs to recommend himself to the patronage of those who have shown favored him.

AUGUSTE BRUANT

☞ FOR SALE, from one to twenty acres of ground fronting the Mississippi, by 40 arpents in depth. This land is situated eight or nine miles below New Orleans, and on the same side; the entire front on the river is plain for forty arpents more or less in depth, good land, and which may be considered new, and the surplus, to the extent of sixty-five arpents, is just equally cultivable, thickly wooded with fine trees.

If to this advantage be added the distance from the city, the facilities of the transportation of the produce to St. Mary's Gateway, and the entrance of Terre aux Fœufs, it will be acknowledged that this is a valuable spot, both for pleasure and profitable employment.

Price and conditions apply to C. Chiapella, on the premises, or to A. & Z. Cavelier, in New Orleans.

Will be sold also, the sugar plantation adjoining, conducted by steam. It measures 20 arpents fronting the river, twelve of which descend to the depth of sixty five arpents, and upon which stands a very good house, in good order, with every thing necessary. The new Carrom plantation measures about 130 arpents. In this sale will be included the whole of the stock of the sugar plantation, the cane plantation; together with the twenty arpents above described, if an opportunity presents itself in time for purchasing the whole in block.

Apply as above. m1

PARISH COURT for the Parish and city of New Orleans—Present the honorable Charles Maunsan, judge. No. 12,486—The Sheriff vs. his executors and the executors of Thos Barret & co—It is ordered that all persons herein interested show cause within ten days from the publication of this order, why the proceeds of the distribution filed in this case should not be homologated and the funds distributed accordingly.

By order of court, sheriff's office, New Orleans, March 30th, 1841.

ARMAND PITOT, Clerk.

Duperier vs. D. C. Dubourg.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable C. F. Jackson, associate judge of the City Court of New Orleans I shall expose at public sale on the 1st of April, 1841, at noon, in front of the City Exchange, St. Louis street:

A horse and dray; seized in the above case.

Terms, cash. CHAS. CLAIBORNE,
a1 Marshal.

W. H. Brise vs. Berlin & McNamara.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable Wm. Grover, associate judge of the City Court of New Orleans, I shall expose at public sale on the 1st of April, 1841, at noon, in front of the City Exchange, St. Louis st.

A new dray, seized in the above case.

Terms, cash. CHAS. CLAIBORNE,
a1 Marshal.

W. B. Kinney vs. Thos Crawford.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable Wm. Grover, associate judge of the City Court of New Orleans, I shall expose at public sale on the 1st of April, 1841, at noon, in front of the City Exchange, St. Louis street:

A horse and dray, seized in the above case.

Terms, cash. CHAS. CLAIBORNE,
a1 Marshal.

Mrs. J. M. Bermudez (Maria Emma Fromont) vs. her husband—No. 12644.

PARISH COURT.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable Charles Maunsan, Judge of the Parish and City of New Orleans, will be sold at the City Exchange, St. Louis street, between Chartres and Royal streets, in the city, on Tuesday, the 1st of April, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property and slaves, seized in the above suit:

1st. A tract of land situated on the right bank of bayou St John, at about 2 miles from the city of New Orleans, having the form of a trapezium included in the lines designated by the letters A B and D, on a plan drawn by B. Latour, surveyor of the territory of Orleans, and annexed to an act of October 1st, 1810, passed before Michel Indemare, on the same day, and land bounded on one side by the property of James Hopkins, and on the other by the property of A. Milne, deceased.

2d. A tract of land situated on the Gentilly road, having 8 arpents front by 40 arp ents in depth, between parties of land bounded on one side by James Pitot, and on the other by the heirs of Angélique, and in the rear by the land above described, together with all the improvements thereon. This last tract is entitled to a right of way.

3d. Slave—Pierre, aged 63 years; Joe, 60 years; Harry, 56 years; Jean, 30 years; Brad ach, 62 years; Dorothée, 38 years; Elizabeth, 36, daughter of Dorothée, aged 15 years, and her two children Arthur, 9 years, and Valeria, 4 years; Mary, 18 years; Rose, 22 years; Jane, her daughter, 10 years; Valérie, 36 years. Fanny, daughter of Dorothée, 2 years; Polly, 30 years and her two children, Louis 8 years, and Antoinette, 7 years.

4th. About 100 head of cattle, including about 40 milk cows, 40 horses, 16 mules, 17 head of sheep, 5 hog