THE BEE.

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"THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED."

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 8, 1834.

FOR GOVERNOR:

J. B. DAWSON.

SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT:

B. MARIGNY.

The Municipal election yesterday was characterized by none of those bursts of feeling common upon similar occasions. The Board of Aldermen with but three changes remain the same as before. The new members elected to the Council are Messrs Agnise, McCready and Pritchard. The following table present the results in the several wards.

1st Ward.—	*Mayor*—	D. Prieur	192
	Recorder—	J. Culbertson	203
	Alderman	Schmidt	173
		Pritchard	121
		Carter	113
2d Ward.—	*Mayor*—	Prieur	46
	Recorder—	Culbertson	13
	Alderman	F. Labatut	45
3d Ward.—	*Mayor*—	Prieur	53
	Recorder—	Culbertson	57
	Alderman	Pedesclaux	54
4th Ward.—	*Mayor*—	Prieur	64
	Recorder—	Culbertson	67
	Alderman	Agnisse	44
		Bermudez	27
5th Ward.—	*Mayor*—	Prieur	92
	Recorder—	Culbertson	90
	Alderman	E. Montegut	87
6th Ward.—	*Mayor*—	Prieur	105
	Recorder—	Culbertson	130
	Alderman	Freret	167
		Macready	130
7th Ward.—	*Mayor*—	Prieur	84
	Recorder—	Culbertson	86
	Alderman	Dixon	56
		J. Baldwin	21
8th Ward.—	*Mayor*—	Prieur	46
	Recorder—	Culbertson	45
	Alderman	Buisson	46

The ship Woodbury, which sailed from Havre on the 10th Feb. arrived last night, and brought papers to the 8th; but we were unable to procure a sight of them, as they were taken to the post office at the time it was about to close. The Natchez and Olympia were to sail for this port the next day, (11th February.

☞ We have received, with the request to publish, a furious bank article extracted from the Philadelphia Herald, one of the most violent bank papers in the country. Our motto is, as conductors of a public press, to hear both sides, and if our liberality and independence had been appealed to, we should not have hesitated one moment in giving the piece a place in our columns; but as he who desires to have it published attempts to do so surreptitiously, alleging as an inducement for compliance on our part, the dishonest pretence that it will be beneficial to *our* cause, we must decline the intended favor, assuring him at the same time that we feel perfectly competent to judge of what will be most conducive to that end ourselves, and that we can well dispense with the gratuitous assistance of one whose craft directs the employment of artifice to subserve his designs.

Au reste, has not the bank its own subsidized presses wherewith to propogate its slanders, and to disseminate its dangerous doctrines? Besides, the extract in question, would scarcely better for our neighbors of the Bulletin and the Argus, and the only way we can account for so strangely diverting it from its proper destination, is the consciousness that those papers have lost all claim to the public confidence.—For we can't help that, and if we were to give publicity to similar articles without a disacknowledgement on our part, we would soon share the same fate. Not No!! honesty in politics as in morals is the best policy.

A very foolish attempt was made yesterday by a morning contemporary, to induce suspicions as to bad faith on the part of those who had declared that they should make no opposition to Mr. Prieur's election. We were happy to see that the story was universally discredited, and looked upon as an artifice to affect another contest. These things are pitiful and despicable in the extreme, and show how perverted some editors judgments must be to resort to them.

It is a remarkable fact that the city of Charleston has not experienced the pressure in the money-market that has been felt in other cities. Pecuniary facilities, it is said, are obtained without difficulty, business is engaged in with activity and vigor, and commercial enterprises thrive in a degree beyond all comparison for a series of years past. The merchants are making great preparations for a spring trade, extensive beyond former example, and anticipations are formed in the papers of that city, of making it ere long the New-York of the southern country. Such an unusual state of prosperity is worthy of especial attention. The local excitement, that prevails on the subject of the Military Bill and the Test Oath throughout the State of South Carolina, may account for the singular circumstance, as precluding the people from taking the least interest in the United States bank question, and preventing the panic-makers from spreading their incendiary alarms. To this fact, in connection with the prostration of business elsewhere, it is not unreasonable to attribute, the present "high and palmy state" of Charleston. One thing is certain, confidence has not been blighted there by the sinister methods practised in N. Orleans, with [alas!] but too much success. And here it may not be out of place to observe, that the prosperity of our merchants, the trade and bustle of our city, has been sacrificed to subserve the mad designs and purposes of a few individuals among us, who have labored with a zeal worthy of a better cause, to produce that cruel state of affairs, which they have the hypocriay to pretend to commiserate!

It will be seen by reference to our columns, that the bank of Baltimore has stopped payment; and that the directors have placed the assets in the hands of a trustee for the benefit of the creditors.

It is deemed necessary to state, in order to prevent misrepresentations, that this institution is not the one selected by the secretary of the treasury for the depository of the public monies.

"BEWARE.—Certain federal officers nominated a candidate for mayor; but he was too worthy and too intelligent to be their dupe. The same fate awaits their nomination of a governor for the state. This will teach them to keep within their own limits, and mind their official duties, without fanning the embers of party strife."—*Argus.*

This is totally untrue. Mr. Holland was *not* nominated by any set of men: but by a large number of the intelligence and respectability of our city. The same observations will apply with equal truth to Judge Dawson. His fellow-citizens *en masse* called upon him to fill the executive chair of the state, and two THOUSAND FREEMEN IN FLORIDA echoed the call. It is useless to multiply words, and we shall merely observe, that if our contemporary desires to have a character for veracity, he should be more cautious in making assertions which he cannot substantiate by facts, or show to be even plausible by reasoning. We trust that his sense of propriety, may suggest to him the necessity of doing justice.

FROM CADIZ.

The Ganges, arrived at Boston, has furnished intelligence from Cadiz to the 11th February. One week later than before received at that port, and two days later from Madrid. Nothing of interest has occurred in the intermediate period. The Ministers were daily occupied with the question of the convocation of the Cortes. The Queen Regent has appointed D. Evaristo Perezo Castro, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Rome.

"Is there a reasonable man in the country, who doubts that Andrew Jackson could, if he were so disposed, put an end to the money pressure in one week. A restoration of the Government deposites to the Bank of the United States, with an assurance of signing a bill for its re-charter, would at once restore confidence to the community. Gen. Jackson refuses to do this, and therefore is justly chargeable with all the affliction now felt. He ought to be held responsible for the loss of every dollar that is sunk while the distress continues."—[Phil. Gaz. (bank paper.)

Citizens!—Ponder well upon the facts disclosed! You are told that if Gen. Jackson would yield to the bank's dominion, the pressure would cease!!! What would ye have more? Peace is offered by your enemy on condition that you surrender your liberties at his discretion!!!!

The opposition despair of success in Virginia. The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says, on this subject, "The rumors to-day are of a very discouraging character. The accounts from Virginia render it probable that, at the coming April election for members of the assembly, a majority of Jackson anti-bank men will be chosen.—Many circumstances combine to favor this end. Mr. Rives has the sympathy of the public, especially in the western counties where Mr. Leigh is very unpopular."

Sales at the N. Y. Stock Exchange, March 24.

70	shares	U. S. Bank,	123 1-2
61	do.	Louisiana Bank,	114
100	do.	N. O. Canal Bank,	99
100	do.	N. O. City Bank,	99 3-4 99 1-2

FOR THE BEE.

What single act of General Jackson's life of an important political character is there, to which an impartial man can point, and honestly say that he was not stimulated to its performance by a pure and ardent patriotism?

When and when has self interest ever mingled with his calculations, when the welfare of his country required his exertions? Has he ever, when duty called, paused to estimate its probable personal cost or risk? No! fearlessly, devotedly and uninterruptedly, has he pressed forward to accomplish the great object and aim of his life—the welfare, happiness and glory of his country.

Can the same be said of either of the reckless spirits, who are now striving to destroy his well earned reputation, and whose pernicious opinions and misrepresentations in Congress, echoed and reverberated by Bank stipendiaries throughout the United States, have convulsed the whole land, and shaken our Republic to its very centre?

When Henry Clay, influenced by 'longer headed' and further sighted politicians than himself, stood forward as the great projector and advocate of the Tariff, was not ambition the moving principle which urged him on? and did he not confidently believe and expect that the Tariff would become to him the stepping-stone of the presidential chair.

It may not be altogether irrelative to say in illustration of this remark, that from the day that John Quincy Adams *parcelled to barter with Great-Britain the Navigation of the Mississippi for the Cod-fishery*, up to the present period, one great object of Eastern Statesmen, has been to retard the growth of the West, and to retain the balance of population within their own local boundaries. Hence Foote's resolution in Congress "*to abolish the office of Land-Surveyor, and stop the sales of Public Lands.*" This was to prevent emigration to the West, to retard its consequent political growth, and retain in the Eastern States a throng of helpless and miserable paupers, who would be dependant upon overgrown and blood manufactures, for their daily bread,—wretched vassals whose 'poll-tax' now only enables them to swell the majority of some ambitious demagogue, without affording them any of the benefit and suffrage—who but for Henry Clay's short-sighted policy, instead of dragging out an abject existence, in enervating manufactories, would have taken their axes in their hands, and emigrated to the 'far West,' there to convert frowning forests into blooming fields, to cause the wilderness to 'blossom as the rose,' and to rear a race of hardy and independant yeomanry, the bone and sinew of the Commonwealth. When John C. Calhoun, goaded on by political disappointment, assumed the paternity of nullification, was he not stimulated by a morbid and criminal thirst for distinction, for he deems it,

"Better to reign in Hell than serve in Heaven."

Had John C. Calhoun succeeded in trampling the laws under foot—had he burst asunder the holy bonds which make us a united people—had he shivered into fragments the glorious arch of our confederacy—had he lighted the flames of anarchy and confusion, and plunged his country into civil war, until the blood of her citizens fertilized his field, he would have obtained the inglorious and baleful distinction for which he panted, and been "damned to eternal fame," for

"The adventurous youth who fired the Ephesian dome,
Ill fame outlives the pious fool who reared it."

Webster, as the prominent champion of the U. S. Bank, has already in part accomplished the aspiration of his ambition, in a manner more congenial to his wishes as a genuine son of New England, having undeniable received a "*quid pro quo*", for his exertions for that institution.

It is therefore fairly to be inferred, that were General Jackson this very hour to offer to John C. Calhoun an office of honor and trust, or to tempt Webster with a place of adequate pecuniary profit, that either of them would at once become his devoted partizans, and approve in toto of his executive course. As to Mr Clay his vegiveration, when he accepted office under John Quincy Adams, places his corruptibility beyond a doubt, and even fixes the price at which he could be purchased—*viz. power.*

And these are the men who stand arrayed against Gen Jackson, and who have set themselves up to judge and decide on the correctness of his conduct—men who if they were ever politically honest, (which however is somewhat problematical) have within their own bosoms no standard of integrity sufficiently pure and holy, by which to test the purity and disinterestedness of Andrew Jackson's actions. But the insinuatory harangues by which they hope to array the people of the United States against Andrew Jackson, will fail.

"For he is armed so strong in honesty,
"That they pass by him as the idle wind,
"Which he regards not."

CIVIS.

NEW-YORK, March 24.

FIRE.

About ten o'clock on Saturday morning, a fire was discovered in the four story brick building, No. 2 Thames-st., in the rear of the City Hotel, occupied by Thomas F. Rogers, Cabinet-maker; Timothy Hoggett, Carpenter, besides several colored families among whom was a Clothes Dresser, whose establishment was totally destroyed. The second floor was occupied by an infant-school room, which fortunately happened to be closed, it being vacation day: otherwise, the children would inevitably have perished.—The persons occupying the third story, very narrowly escaped with the aid of ladders. The fire broke out in the cellar of the house, in a carpenter's shop, and the wind blew a strong gale from the North West, but owing to the extraordinary exertions of the firemen, no damage accrued to the City Hotel, or any of the neighboring buildings.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.

On the final fall of the curtain, at the benefit of Mr. Kemble, at the Chesnut street theatre, on Wednesday last, that gentleman led Miss K. forward, and in the course of a neat address, expressive of their feelings of gratitude for their success in this country, said that in May *their* engagement here would positively terminate, "previous," said Mr. K. emphatically, "to *my* return to Europe." We are not then to lose the presence of Miss K. which will be some comfort for our *dramatic* deprivation.

From the Washington Globe.

The passage of Petriken's resolutions, in the Pennsylvania Senate, has thrown every thing aback in the United States Senate. Mr. Webster's motion, to introduce a bill to recharter the Bank, is laid on the table till the first of May!! They now wait for the Virginia elections, before they proceed any further. Hence the first Monday of May is fixed for calling up the bill again; by which time they will know whether the Nullies and Feds have carried the elections in Virginia; on which elections, all depends.

Letters from Harrisburg, dated the 21st instant, state that business was pretty brisk on the Canal. Upwards of ONE HUNDRED LOADED BOATS had passed through the locks there, since the opening of the navigation; and the season begins to wear its usual pleasing and busy aspect.—[Phil. Chron.

Accounts pour in from all directions of the flattering prospects of an abundant season, should they not be marred by the re-visitation of cold weather. In this State, the early trees and shrubs obey the bidding of Nature; Creation is glad in the returning buds and blossoms; the country augurs well for the remuneration of the husbandman's toil; our promenades are joyous in the presence of the youth and beauty and gaiety of our city; and bright eyes and joyous smiles already speak of equestrian visits into the retirement of the country, or of aquatic excursions to inhale the luxury of the water breeze.—[Phil. Chron.

From the Globe.

"Men who have to labor from ten to twelve hours in the day, know little and care little about the Bank question—provided they get their wages."

The above is from the National Intelligencer of the 19th instant, the organ of the opposition, published in this city. It speaks unquestionably the ruling conviction of the federal party, now struggling against the National Administration. In is in accordance with the principle which has constituted the corner stone of the creed of the federal party, ever since the days of John Adams, when it was proclaimed by that great patriarch of federalism, that mankind are by nature divided into two classes—"gentlemen" and simple men—the one only qualified to govern in public affairs, the other destined only for manual employments and servile labor! It is also in accordance entirely, with the well known principles of a leading opposition Senator, Mr. Leigh, of Virginia, who holds that the "day laborers" in this country are but "SLAVES," subject to the power of property, in the true spirit of the above extract from the Intelligencer, representing the day laborer as totally regardless of all influences, save the hope of getting from property a daily stipend! Hear Mr Leigh:

"Slaves in the eastern part of this State, (Virginia) fill the place of the peasantry of Europe—of the PEASANTRY, or 'day laborers,' of the non-slaveholding States of this Union."

Under the impulse of the same aristocratic spirit which dictated the position of the Intelligencer above quoted, Mr Leigh followed out his creed to the same result precisely, and nearly in the same language. Thus, he has said, "I ask gentlemen to say, whether they believe that those who are old get to depend on their daily labor for daily subsistence, can, or do ever, enter into political affairs?—They never do—never will, never can."

With such arbitrary views of our countrymen, with such oppressive and degrading opinions of the American people, to act from, to act upon, and to be governed by, how is it surprising that the federal party, made up principally of the monied aristocracy of the country, have met, and do meet, with defeat and disappointment at every turn? Is it surprising that they first contrive, and then cling to measures, and political corporations, which are wholly inconsistent with the spirit of our age and with the genius of our Government, and with the ruling and inherent feelings of our people. Nay, is it surprising that they are so mistaken and deluded, as to believe that our people's whole salvation depends upon a great monied corporation. That without it we cannot live, cannot move, cannot have a being as a nation!

They have yet to learn the first principles of American independence—the great ingredients of popular freedom, before they can instruct the people of this country as, for what is for their best interests. These gentlemen can imagine what will best advance their own and their associates' individual wealth. It is, to subject the "day laborer" to the absolute power of wealth. But they have much to learn before they will contrive a plan which will effect this great preliminary to their supremacy—before they will effect the subjugation of American citizens, to the absolute power of wealth, though they be but 'day laborers' and on a foot with the 'slaves of Eastern Virginia.' The people are awake to their just rights, and Jackson is in the lead!

A FREEMAN.

THEATRICAL MEMORANDA.—Among the many artists who have reflected credit upon American genius abroad was Mr. G. S. Newton. He had attained a high rank in London and was fast approaching the zenith of professional eminence as a painter. It is with deep concern we learn his death, of which the following account is given in the London Literary Gazette:—

"It is with regret that we have this morning received intelligence of the death of Mr. G. S. Newton, the Royal Academician, which took place on this day week, after a short but melancholy illness. Mr. Newton could not have reached his fiftieth year; and we lament to add has left a widow and an infant child only a few months old. The grace, beauty and feeling of his compositions are too well known to need our praise (which indeed they have often received in the highest terms) and we can only express our deep sorrow for his premature loss.

Mr. Newton visited his native country a little less than eighteen months ago—was married in Boston—and returned to England with his bride. Some disorder of the brain which bereft the distinguished artist of his reason, we understand was the immediate cause of his death.

THE NEW-ORLEANS MAIL.—It is ever pleasant duty to award praise, where praise is due. Such a pleasure we feel in stating that the Contractor, Col. Porter, on the mail route between this city and New-Orleans, since entering upon the duties of his station, has been assiduous in his efforts to prevent all irregularity in the transportation of the mail on this line. The failure we mentioned yesterday was occasioned, we understand, by some accident which prevented the boat from coming in until after the hour for the departure of the stage had elapsed. It arrived, however, soon after, was brought on by an extra conveyance, and reached this city about half past 9 o'clock in the evening.—[Ib.

We find the following notice in the Baltimore papers:

TO THE PUBLIC.

BANK OF MARYLAND, 24th March, 1834.

The Board of Directors of this Institution have ascertained with surprise and deep regret, equal to any that the community will feel, that this institution is unable to proceed with its business, and they have resolved to transfer all its effects to a Trustee, for the equal benefit of the creditors of the Bank.

The Board of Directors hope and trust that the assets will be sufficient to discharge the debts of the institution, and their determination to stop its business at once is from a conviction that to continue it longer would only be attended with loss to the community. Their advice to the creditors, founded upon the best judgment they are now able to form, is not to sacrifice their claims. The debtors of the institution will have the privilege of paying their debts with the notes and certificates of deposits and the open accounts due by the Bank, and these alone they hope will enable the note holders and depositors speedily to realize nearly all, if not the entire amount of their credits.

By order R. WILSON, Cashier.

[Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.]

BOSTON, March 22, 1834.

I am rejoiced to say that money is considerably more abundant among us here than it has been for at least three months past, and that there is decidedly more prospect than there has been of a permanent relief, and a corresponding restoration (if not of the Deposites) of the spirits of the people. The evil, however artificial and unnecessary in some important particulars, has been, in some others, of such a character as ultimately to work out in a good degree its own cure; and the time for that result to show itself has arrived.

If the mercantile community have over-traded heretofore, their recent *fast* has been quite in proportion to the former *repletion* which made it necessary. Trade has been stagnant to an extent scarcely believable. Your New York packets, for example, have sailed to and fro with a tenth part or less, repeatedly, of the freight which they carry in ordinary times; and most other departments of business have suffered penance or abeyance in like proportion. Appearances are now comparatively encouraging, and this new feeling gives an addition even to the interest with which the news from Washington has been awaited heretofore.

NEW-YORK, March 22d.

An affecting case.—A person of respectable appearance applied at the police office a few days since for the release of his wife from the Penitentiary, where she had been sent by a magistrate about two months before, from representations made to him of her being an habitual drunkard. Her husband had formerly been a respectable manufacturer of mathematical instruments; but about eight years ago he had the misfortune to become totally blind, and was compelled to relinquish his business. He was obliged to close his concerns at a very great sacrifice, and finally the part with every article of value in his possession. His wife, becoming melancholy at the near prospect of actual want, gradually became addicted to drink; neglected her husband and children, who had no other means of support than her industry, and subsisted upon the alms of a few charitable individuals, who had known the husband when in prosperity. In February last, she was seen in a state of brutal intoxication, and was conveyed on a cart to the Police Office.

He had made frequent application for medical assistance, and every effort was made by his friends for the restoration of his sight, but without producing the desired effect. After the commitment of his wife, he was induced to undergo an operation, by which the cataracts were removed from his eyes in eleven seconds, and in less than a fortnight his eye sight was perfectly restored. His wife promised reformation so heartily, that he resolved to petition for her release which the presiding magistrate readily granted.—[Standard.

The Russian Journal, Severnaya Pichela, gives a collection of instances of extraordinary fecundity in the human species, of which the following are the most remarkable: In 1755 Jacob Kirilo, a Russian, was the father of fifty-seven children by one wife, all of whom were living. The wife had four children at a birth four times, three children at a birth seven times, and twins ten times. He married a second wife, who had once three children at a birte, and six times was delivered of twins. Fenot Wassillewitz, of Selija, had a first wife who lay in twenty seven times: four times she had four children, seven times three, and sixteen times twins. It is verified by official documents, that on the 27th February, 1782, this Wassillewitz had had eight-seven children, of whom eighty-three were then living.

POLITICAL SCRAPS.

Has the United States a senate? No. That branch of the Government is so completely under the influence of Nicholas Biddle that it may be said to be emphatically his. They do no business—make no speeches—know no principles but what emanates from, or are meant to advocate the interests of, the Bank.—[Trenton Emporium.

ELECTION.—The annual election in New Hampshire took place on Tuesday last, which has, so far as can be judged from the returns received and the accounts we have seen from various parts of the State, resulted in the choice of the democratic candidate for Governor: the five democratic candidates for councillors; eleven of the twelve regularly nominated candidates for Senators, and an increased majority from last year of the firm, unwavering supporters of the measures of President Jackson as members of the House of Representatives.—[Dover Gaz.

"Let us never adjourn," say the Bank senators, "until our pay-master is re-chartered." So—so. They think to billet themselves on the people at nearly three thousand dollars a year, do they? Gentlemen, you calculate without your host. The people will stop your grog, if you undertake to swill at that rate, depend on't.—[Trenton Emporium.

MORE EXTENSIVE FAILURES.—There have been 1150 bankruptcies, recently, in ——

Gracious heavens! where? in Philadelphia? in New York?

No, no, my friend, in England and Wales.

Ah—hum—what can be the matter there: President Jackson had no deposites there to remove, had he?

No. But they have a fac simile of our U. S Bank there, called the Bank of England, and it sometimes has a great itching for power.

Oh yes! I dare say you democrats will try to stuff that story down us. Why, I have no more doubt that the removal of the deposites produced the failures in England and Wales, than that it has caused similar events in this country.

Nor I either.—[Trenton Emporium.

The bank men are making a great ado about Mr Gallatin's support of the Bank. Is this the same gentleman whom Mr Clay has called a heartless foreigner, without a spark of American feeling?

FROM CANTON.—We are happy to find, by the receipt of our files of the Canton Register to 5th December, that that excellent paper is not discontinued. In the numbers before us, however, we find but little news. The Pekin Gazette of Sept. 5th, contains a manifesto of the Emperor, relative to the Formosa insurrection, stating that it was completely extinguished, &c.

Report says that Choo, the late Foo-yuen of Canton, has shaved his head and become a Budhist priest. Before his departure, in bewailing the state of the province and the vicious habits of the government officers, he prophesied that it could not last long, and named ten years as the extent within which some commotions would occur.—[Journal of Commerce.

Every one is familiar with the story of the three black crows. A parallel to it may be found in the accounts by the Philadelphia opposition papers of the great bank meeting recently held in that city. It is alleged that fifty thousand persons were present on that occasion. Truly a moderate and modest estimate, particularly when it is considered that the greatest number of votes ever polled in the city and county of Philadelphia, is twenty three thousand, and that at the last census the whole number of males above twenty years of age, in the same city and county, was about forty thousand. The population of Philadelphia is increasing at a frightful rate. We do not wonder that so many of her citizens are thrown out of employ.—[N. Y. Stand.

UNHAPPY OCCURRENCE.—An altercation took place yesterday morning between Samuel B. Stockton and C. A. Stewart, printers in the Register Office, which terminated in the death of the former. Stockton during the contest received two thrusts from a dirk held by Stewart.—One of the wounds reached the heart, and he survived the injury only about thirty-five minutes. Mr. Stockton was a stranger in this place, but for the few weeks he has been here, has won upon the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. He has a brother, we understand, living at Port Gibson, Miss. who is well known as the publisher and editor of the Port Gibson Correspondent of that place. It is believed he has friends and acquaintances also in Nashville, and some other towns in Tennessee, where he resided previous to his coming to this State. New Jersey is his native State, where doubtless most of his relatives are still living. Mr Stewart promptly surrendered himself to the proper authorities, and his case will probably undergo a speedy investigation, as the Circuit Court is now in session in this city.—[Mobile Adv.

It is asked by a correspondent, whether W. J. Duane has yet received through his *Pope*, four years salary, amounting to twenty thousand dollars, from Nicholas Biddle's breeches pocket? Also, who negociated and passed three several times between Philadelphia and Baltimore, during the correspondence between the milk and water ex-Secretary and the President?—[N. Y. Paper.

A drover the other day, in Philadelphia, presented at the U. S. Bank, notes of the Pittsburg U. S. Branch Bank, to the amount of three hundred dollars, but was refused payment in cash, unless he consented to a reduction of three and a half per cent. discount.—And this, says the Pennsylvanian, they call *equalizing the currency.*

The Branch Bank of this city as has been said, discounted $300,000 one day about a week since. We were surprised to hear of this liberality but on enquiry, we were told that two houses, agents for large manufacturing establishments, pillars of the Bank, and movers in getting up the distress memorials, receive six hundred thousand dollars each, of this sum, and that two other similar concerns received fifty thousand dollars each, of this sum. It is evident that the screws of the Bank are now piercing its own friends, and if they choose to become martyrs to their political opinions, and die under the Bank pressure we will say Amen—to console the n [illegible] [Boston Post.

(By authority.)

AN ACT

Relative to the grand Levee of Point Coupée.

Whereas the inhabitants of Point Coupée, a great number of years since, constructed at great expense, above their Parish, a Levee named the "Grand Levee," and as by the frequent falling in of said Levee, labour is augmented, and it becomes necessary to make a new one across the point known by the name of the "Cut-Off," in order to prevent inundation which might take place in case of a crevasse in said Grand Levee, which inundations would infallably injure the Parishes of Lafayette, St. Martin, St. Mary, West Baton Rouge, Iberville, Assumption, Lafourche Interior, and Terrebonne.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That it shall be the duty of the President of the Police Juries of the above mentioned Parishes, to lay before the Police Jury of their respective Parishes the necessity of contributing to the expense of constructing the said Levee and to make a report of the result of their deliberations to the General Assembly on the first Monday in January next.

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

Approved, March 6, 1834.
(Signed) A. B. ROMAN,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

AN ACT

To amend the second section of the act supplementary to the several acts relative to Roads and Levees.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the Police Jury of the Parish of Iberville, shall no longer be presided by the Parish Judge, and that the said Police Jury shall be authorised to appoint their President every year notwithstanding any law to the contrary.

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

Approved March 6th, 1834.
A. B. ROMAN,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Brunetta, Falls, Havre,	Master
Barque Madeline, McManus, New York,	T Toby & co
Brig Natchez, Tyler, New York,	P Laidlaw
Brig Mary, Bacon, Baltimore,	L H Gale
Brig Paton, Varrel, Baltimore,	Master
Brig Gracchus, Ouver, Baltimore,	Brander & McCenna

ARRIVED.

Steamer Porpoise, Martin, from Poverty Point, towed up ship Woodbury, and barque Albury; also schr Isabella returned in distress, having carried away her bowsprit; passed 2 schrs at McCalls.

Steamer Natchez, Morrison, having taken her tow to sea, lightened and brought up ship Atlantic, brig Roxbank and schr ——

Steamer Chieftain, from Lafouche Interior—cargo cotton rum, sugar molasses, etc.

Ship Woodbury, Nelden, from Havre in ballast: sailed 10th Feb.

Ship Atlantic, Bailey, from Liverpool—cargo assorted to sundries.

Barque Albury, Rogers from Liverpool, 9th Feb. to Mallard & co—cargo crates, etc. to sundries.

Brig Rose Bank, Boyed, from Belfast—cargo.

Steamer Caspian, Kimball, from Natchitoches—cargo, 87 bales cotton, Peyroux, Rivarde & co; 7 do W L Robeson & co; and sundries to J Hagan & co, A Fisk, Wa t & co, Allain & Duplessis; Wilcox & Fearn; W L Robeson & co; J W Ferguson; J Lallande; Tourne & Beckwith; Turner and Woodruff.—Passengers per steamer Caspian state that on the night of the 30th ult. a fire broke out in a house occupied by Mr. Reniues as a bakery, and that before the flames could be subdued, the stores of the following gentlemen, together with several other buildings were consumed: Messrs M. Walch, Dabney, A Joseph, M Despalier—loss 25 to $30,000.

Steamer Aniniet, Basham, from Point La Asche—cargo, sundries to M White.

Steamer Warren, Bradish, from Vicksburg—cargo cotton to sundries.

Steamer Lancaster, Hinkle from St Martinsville—cargo cotton etc.

MEMORANDA.

The Philadelphia left Cincinnati March 27th; in port steamers Uncle Sam and Sampson; left Shipping on the 29th; in port, steamers Belfast and Mediterranean, the latter to leave on the 3d April; steamboat Jefferson in the Canal just arrived—met Hudson opposite New Albany; Chancellor 15 miles below Louisville. 30th Powhattan below Livenwarth; Tuscarora in Troy Reach. 31st a boat supposed to be the Memphis below Shawneetown; Claiborne 5 miles above Paducah; Cincinnatian at Fort Massac; Baltic half mile astern.—April 1st met a boat unknown in the Mississippi; Farmer at Randolph. 2d President and Henry Clay at President's Island; Red Rover astern; Kentuckian at Cow Island. 3d Pacific at Cypress Bend; Bonnets O'Blue at Isld 84. 4th Tobacco Plant at No. 98; Champion at Palmyra Island; 5th Wa k in the Water at Natchez; Ouchita at Rodhes.

NOTICE.—The stockholders of the Louisiana State Bank are hereby notified to attend a general meeting to be held at the banking house, on Wednesday the 23d inst. at 1 o'clock, P M, when there will be submitted for their acceptance an amendment to the act of incorporation passed at the last session of the Legislature.

By order of the Board,
april 8 RICHARD RELF, Cashier.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

PARISH court for the parish and city of New Orleans. Present, the Hon. Charles Maurian, Judge.—Saturday, April 3, 1834.—No. 7901, H Chettle, vs his Creditors.—The cession of property by the petitioner having been accepted by the Court for the benefit of his creditors, it is ordered that a meeting of the creditors take place at the office of Jules Mossy, Esq. notary public, on Wednesday the 16th inst. then and there to deliberate on the affairs of the petitioners; and in the mean time all proceedings against his person and property are stayed.

By order of the Court.
Clerk's Office, April 7, 1834.
Signed, CHARLES MAURIAN, Judge.
april 8 FR'D BUISSON, Clerk.

SALE BY THE SHERIFF.

Matthew Morgan & others, for the use of Reynolds & Co. vs the minor children of George Burbank, deceased.

BY virtue of an order of seizure and sale to me directed by the Honorable Court of the First Judicial District, I will expose to sale on the 5th of May next, at Lafayette's Coffee House; corner of Jackson and Levee streets, at the city of Lafayette, the following lot of ground:

A lot No 8, in the square No 12, suburb Livaudais, measuring 50 feet front on Rousseau street, between second and 3d streets, on a depth of 125 feet, English measure, seized in the above suit.

april 8 J CHARBONNET, Sheriff.

IN the parish Court.—Abraham Green; vs. his Creditors.—By virtue of an order of Court to me directed, will be sold at the insolvent's store, situated in Levee st. below Jefferson and Toulouse streets, on Thursday the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock, A M, a quantity of dry goods &c, surrendered by the said Abraham Green.

april 8 G W MORGAN, Sheriff.

THE subscriber having sent his servant to conduct his cart with a red horse to the Levee, and not having heard of the same, desires any persons who may be possessed of intelligence of either the slave or the cart to give information. The negro is named Henry, about 16 or 17 years old, and had on his legs a pair of irons, which probably has been removed. He was dressed in a pair of summer pantaloons, paper colored. A reward of $5 will be paid for the recovery of the cart and horse, or for any information leading thereto, or ten will be given for the apprehension of the negro. JOSEPH MICHEL,
april 8 Corner Royal and St. Philip.

PARISH of Orleans:—Court of Probates.—Sale by the Register of Wills.—On Tuesday the 22d day of April current, at ten o'clock, A M, I will expose for sale, at auction, in Basin street, No. 53, the moveables and other moveable effects belonging to the succession of the late Feliciane Catharine Bugnet, f w e, deceased. Terms of sale, cash.

By order of the Court.
april 8 W F C DUPLESSIS, Register.

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Sale by the Register of wills.—On Tuesday, the 22d day of April, at noon, I will expose for sale, at auction, at the New Exchange Coffee House, for account of the succession of Francis B Phelps deceased, the following described stocks, to wit:

1½ Shares of the Merchant's Insurance Stock, on which $30 per share have been paid. Terms of sale, cash. By order of the court.
apr 8 W F C DUPLESSIS, reg of wills.

AMERICAN THEATRE:

(CAMP-STREET.)

Mrs. G. BARRETT'S BENEFIT.

This Evening, April 8th, will be presented James Sheridan Knowles' popular Play of

VIRGINIUS:

VIRGINIUS, - - - - Mr. FORREST.
VIRGINIA, - - - - Mrs. G. BARRETT.

After which, (positively for the last time this season,) the deservedly popular Musical Play of

ENGLISHMEN IN INDIA.

CAPT. TANCRED, - - - - MR. SINCLAIR.
TOM TAPE, - - - - BARRET.
GULNARE, - - - - Mrs. G. BARRET.

THE COOPER BENEFIT.—A meeting of the General Committee will be held at Mr. Bishop's, up stairs, on Tuesday evening, at half past 7 o'clock, to receive the report of the sub committees. A punctual attendance is requested

JAMES FOSTER, Jr. chairman.
apr 8 G E CHASE, Secretary.

FOR HAVANA, (passage only)

The Spanish schooner INTREPIDA, Mora, master, will sail on the 10th inst. For passage, apply to the captain on board, or to

GARCIA, BUYO & Co.
apr 8 34, St Ann street.

FOR BARCELONA.—The fast sailing ship ADELAIDE, Recoma, master, having her whole cargo engaged, will leave on Tuesday next. For passage only, apply to

april 4 J PRATT & SON.

FOR BORDEAUX.—The fast sailing French barque BALLOCHAN, Capt. Dufour. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to april 4 HAGAN, NIVEN & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

The ship SARAH PARKER, West, master, can receive 400 bales Cotton or Freight, if immediately applied for to

april 2 J MAGER.

FOR HAVRE.—The Packet ship CREOLE Capt Page, will positively sail on the 20th inst. and can handsomely accommodate a few more cabin passengers. Apply to

april 2—4t HAGAN, NIVEN & Co.

FOR BALTIMORE.—The fast sailing coppered and copper fastened brig BOURNE, Benthal, master, is now discharging, and having most of her cargo engaged, will be despatched for the above port without delay. For freight or passage, apply to

TIERNAN, CUDDY & Co,
april 2 corner of Gravier and Tchoupitoulas sts.

FOR HAVRE.—The fast sailing A 1 ship CONSTELLATION, capt T B Sampson, will have immediate despatch. For Freight of 200 bales or passage for 3 persons, apply to NICOLET & Co.
april 2 No 30 Toulouse street.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE new copperfastened and fast sailing schooner CALLIS, C D Pool, master, stows 1000 barrels, and is ready to take in freight immediately. For terms apply on board opposite Conti street, or to

TOURNE & BECKWITH,
m 31 No 28 & 29, New Levee

FOR HAVRE.

THE fast sailing A 1 ship Marengo, Capt B Wood, will sail for said port on the 1st of May next. For Freight or passage, apply on board or to

F PERRET & GALLY,
m 31 59 Toulouse st.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF

TAM O'SHANTER.

This Exhibition will finally close on Sunday evening, April 20th.

The POEM will be recited every evening at half past 8 o'clock

53, Camp street.—Admittance, - - - 50 cts.
apr 8—11t

AT a meeting of the subscribers to the Society for the Relief of destitute Orphan Boys, held yesterday, agreeably to public notice, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Bev. Chew	John Nicholson,
A Perles,	L C Duncan,
P Laidlaw,	James Foster, jr.
L M Reynaud,	Thomas Barrett.
John B Byrne,	P LAIDLAW,
	L C DUNCAN,

apr 8 Insp