THE BEE.

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SEBORN RAYON.
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"THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED."

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1844.

FOR GOVERNOR:

J. B. DAWSON.

The mail yesterday brought a variety of papers, from the different northern cities, in the perusal of which we have made out to escort New York dates of the 13th and 18th of March and 8th of April, Philadelphia of almost every date in the month of March and of the 3d of April; Baltimore of the 8th; Washington of the 3d, and Charleston of the 13th. We shall not attempt in this instance, to add a single word on this often and mainly vexed subject, after the itinerary published in the Bulletin of yesterday. When the "satisfactory letter" was published, some three months ago we then stated that the community was merely promised ist to security; the increased failures and vexatious irregularities of the mails have proved the assertion to be well grounded. The blame lies not at the door of the general office, but loud and repeated with "damnable iteration," have the complaints been heretofore; and they were certainly of a nature to make the enquiry of the officer, who presides over the mail department. If it be true, that the far away are ever in the wrong; then have the people of New Orleans reason to quarrel with their geographical "whereabouts."

The Races—The yearly races on the Jackson course, begins this day. The enterprise of the proprietor, P. Pandelt, Esq. has left nothing undone that could satisfy the amateurs of the turf. The track is in excellent order; and the hoppes entered give promise of fine sport, as they are of good blood and equally matched. Among those, that will contend for the purses, we notice *Pauline*, Lisbon Maid, Fairfield, Confidriver, Belle Tracey and Jackson.

This morning at one o'clock, captain Hannah, of the schooner *Annette*, which sailed from Tampico on the 9th of this month, came at our office and gave us the following information:

The political state of Mexico is now tranquil. General Santa-Anna is elected President of the United Mexican States, and Gomez-Farias Vice-President; but it is generally thought that Santa-Anna will decline the presidential chair, as the party of Bustamente had openly charged him to have commenced the civil war of last year, solely to obtain this office. Bustamente first retired, though not out of the military service, in La Moneda, in the city of Mexico, refusing, it is said, to have intercourse with any one. There is also a report that the *Guachupines* or Spaniards have all been expelled by a law recently given by the general congress, yet they have by this time nearly all returned. It is however generally hoped by the people that not one will be allowed to remain after Congress convenes. All the States seem to be in perfect concordance with each other.

The conducta was expected in Tampico on or about the 1st of May. All purchases were made by the merchants payable after the arrival of it.

It is said that the president has ordered an examination to be held in the causes of the fire, which destroyed the treasury building at Washington. Although the papers at first stated that the damage done to the documents was not as serious as might have been anticipated; we learn, subsequently, that the public archives have sustained a heavy, and in some cases, irreparable loss, in the destruction or obliteration of many valuable commercial papers, which can never be restored—of many documents bearing on the deposites of public moneys, and claims of the government debtors and agents.

Pennsylvania Senator.—The legislature of Pennsylvania made another and fruitless attempt, on the 2d of April, to elect an United States senator. This proving unsuccessful, the convention was on that day closed. The four parties seem religiously to adhere to their candidates. Henry A. Muhlenberg, of the house of representatives being out of the question, the contest centres on Messrs. McKee, Rush, Sergeant, and Dallas, the late incumbent. Thus ends the struggle for the present. Three ballotings took place, as we learn from the Sentinel, with the following results.

	1st	2d	3d
Samuel McKean,	46	44	46
Richard Rush	42	44	43
John Sergeant,	16	15	13
George M. Dallas	13	21	22
Henry A. Muhlenburg	9	3	3

CAPTAIN ROSS.

We have already noticed the arrival, at this port, of capt. Back, of the royal navy, with his party, on their way to the Arctic Sea, in search of capt. Ross. The Albion of Saturday contains the following interesting account of the proposed route. We regret our inability, to insert the diagram referred to.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

We have inserted above a highly interesting paper drawn up by captian Back, before the royal geographical society, together with a diagram explanatory of the route and object of the expedition—an enterprise which has for its object not only the pursuit and advancement of science, but, still more noble one of humanity.

From these authorities it will be seen that the party will proceed at once to the great Slave Lake, and instead of penetrating to the Arctic Sea by either of the former routes of the Coppermine or Mackenzie river, capt. B. will pursue a new and more easterly tract. The country beyond the Lake just named is unknown to European travellers, but the Indians describe a large stream called the Thlon-ee-choh or great fish river which flows due north, or nearly so, and discharges itself into the sea about the 100th meridian. By this river it is capt. B's intention to proceed, and from its mouth will sail in search of the lost navigators. From the mouth of this river to Prince Regent's Inlet, capt. B. computes the distance at 300 miles, but he will first shape his course to Point Turnagain, the seat of his former exertions, when with Sir John Franklin, (unless he should find a point of land described by the Indians running a long distance to the north, in which case he will proceed at once to Regent's Inlet.) Having reached Point Turnagain, he will diligently search for any traces that may exist of Captain Ross having been there, and should none be found, he will then launch his adventurous barks into the bosom of the Arctic Sea, and stand across to Regent's Inlet, to the spot where the Fury was lost in capt. Parry's last expedition.—It is not generally recollected, we believe, that capt. P. directed all the provisions and stores saved from the Fury to be landed and carefully covered up with sails and tarpaulins, in the event of another voyage being made. This fact, however, was well known to capt. Ross, and it was his intention to proceed to this spot, and there re-supply himself with those articles necessaries for the prosecution of his voyage. To this point, then, it is obvious capt. R. would exert every effort to arrive, and it is here that capt. Back ardently hopes to gain the wished-for tidings of his long lost friend. May Providence in its infinite wisdom crown his labors with success.

Should it appear, and the fact can be easily ascertained that Captain Ross has been there, and not at Point Turnagain, the conclusion will be irresistible that he has been carried down by the ice into the bight formed by Melville Peninsula and the northerly edge of the continent. This bight is probably studded with islands, shoals, &c. and there perhaps Ross may be found frozen up, or his vessel wrecked—and he with his companions living with the Esquimaux. Should such be the fact, and should Capt. Black there find him, the imagination may easily conceive the tumultuous joy of such a meeting. We will not attempt to describe such a scene in such a place, and under such circumstances; nor to depict the gratitude of one, and the happiness of the other as they rush into each other's embraces. They are feelings which monarchs might envy, and will be enjoyed in their full luxury, not only by the two gallant and intrepid chiefs, but by every individual who are partners in their fate. But turning from this exciting and glowing picture, and supposing that Ross has not penetrated the Inlet and arrived at the wreck of the Fury, Captain Back still, after a feeling of the deepest disappointment, abandon the main design of his voyage, and turn to the objects of science connected therewith. In pursuance of this part of his plan, he will pass down and survey the coast of Melville Peninsula as well as that part of the northern edge of the continent between the Peninsula and the mouth of the great Fish river, which he descended, and thus make out the whole coast from Regent's Inlet, to Point Turnagain, which, together with the discoveries of Sir John Franklin, will make known the entire shore from the 90th to 150th degree of longitude. This will be something gained for science, at any rate. Another object of Captain Back will be to discover the magnetic pole, which is known to exist on the west coast of Melville Peninsula, as laid down in our diagram. Having completed these observations, Captain Back will retrace his steps, and we hope arrive at New-York, about three years hence.

Captain Back is accompanied by Mr. King, of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, in the capacity of Surgeon and naturalist to the expedition, and also by three of his former companions. At Great Slave Lake he will be joined by a party of Hudson's Bay people, in addition to the three he will take with him from Canada. It is expected that the Hudson's Bay Company will afford every facility to the enterprise, and have given a commission, investing him with full command, through their extensive territories, and unlimited authority over all their servants, the Governor alone excepted.

At a *dejeune a la fourchette* given by his Majesty's Consul yesterday, at his residence in Washington Square, Captain Back took occasion to take an opportunity of explaining the plan of investigation to Sir Charles Vaughan, his honor the Mayor, the Hon. Daniel Webster, and a number of other distinguished individuals assembled on the occasion.

Commerce direct from Rouen to the United States.—It is stated that a vessel called the Marseppa, has been launched at the city of Rouen in France, which is to be employed in a direct trade with this country. The Mercantile Advertiser mentions, that she is of 300 tons, and will not draw more than nine or ten feet of water; so that only the dryest seasons will prevent her from navigating the Seine with facility. It is added also that several other vessels are building at Rouen for the same object, which will not touch at Havre.

Copy of a letter to the editor of the Arkansas Gazette, from col. R. C. Stoughton, secretary to the board of U. S. commissioners for settling differences, &c. among the western tribes of Indians.

"*Dear sir*.—An express arrived at this place, yesterday, from Fort Towson, bringing the intelligence, from the commandant of that post, that a very serious outrage has been committed by a party of Osage Indians, in Miller county, Arkansas Territory. Mr. Simkins, who is represented as a very respectable citizen, has sustained damages in the loss of property, to the amount of nearly two thousand dollars; and several other houses have been plundered. Parties of Osage Indians have been discovered within a few miles of this place, within the last ten days approaching this country from the direction of Red river, loaded with articles of clothing, bed quilts, knives, spoons, and a variety of merchandise, answering to the property stolen.

"As the depredating Indians used violence, in driving families from their homes, and killed and drove off a number of cattle, it is supposed a military force will be sent in the direction of Fort Towson, from this place, as it is supposed there are still a band lurking in that vicinity. The commissioners can do nothing more in the matter than direct the intercourse law, which is plain on this subject, to be carried into effect—that is to demand the stolen goods of the Indians, and if they refuse to surrender them, to report the matter to the war department, that the proper steps may be taken, to secure indemnity to the party injured. I am sorry to say, that the Osages have been very troublesome lately—very little behind the Pawnees and Kimanchees.

"The commissioners are now in the midst of the Cherokee and Creek treaty, for the purpose of establishing their boundaries. I trust we shall get through in two or three days, and that the dispute about their lines, existing between these tribes, will be adjusted in such a manner, as not only to gratify those who have already emigrated, but also to induce the removal of the whole of the nations still remaining east of the Mississippi. You are aware that this is a matter of deep and absorbing interest to the government, and the adjustment which we hope to make, will be received with much satisfaction by the government and the states interested."

France and the United States.—An investigation is at present progressing in the Chamber of Deputies of France, in relation to the treaty of indemnity for spoliations on our commerce, concluded by Mr. Rives with that government. It is stated that the result of this investigation will prove, in a positive manner, the total absence of talent, or even common discretion in General Sebastiani, who assented to the treaty as negociator on the part of the French Government. This gentleman, it is added, when in office, was pleased to make and sign a treaty with the United States, in virtue of which, France will have to pay 25,000,000 francs for the liquidation of at least very doubtful claims upon the country. That in 1793, the *Comite de Salut Public* having illegally seized and captured several American ships the Government of the United States put in a claim for indemnification. Napoleon refused to acknowledge the debt contracted by the Republic, and soon afterwards the Milan and Berlin became the source of new confiscations, and consequently of new claims on the part of the United States. Buonapaite, without attaching much importance to them, sent them to a commission, which declared all the ships duly seized and condemned, and that the claims were the more unfounded, as many of the ships had false papers. In 1816, Mr. Gallatin, then American Minister in Paris, opened a negociation on these claims, which lasted till the revolution of July.

Two commissions were appointed, one during the Ministry of the Duke de Richelieu, the other under M. de Villèle's administration. Both were of opinion, that out of 25,000,000f. claimed by this country, 15,000,000f. were not due, and that the remaining millions should not be paid until the United States had admitted claims, founded upon the 5th article of the treaty relating to Louisiana. In consequence, M. de Villèle proposed to open one and the same negociation; our minister rejected this proposal, and such was the real value of these claims, that they were openly quoted at New York and Philadelphia at 95 per cent discount. The French might easily, therefore have bought them up. But M. Sebastiani appointed a new commission which decided precisely as the two former ones had done—namely, that out of 25,000,000, 15,000,000 were inadmissible—and yet, in the face of such accumulated evidence, M. Sebastiani signed a treaty by which he uselessly gave up to us all we claim.

We have no objection to this version of the matter, now definitively settled: at any rate, it conveys a high compliment to the address of the American negociator.—*N. Y. Cour. and Enq.*

The editor of the Providence R. I. Microcosm retires from his editorial chair to the management of the plough;—he leaves sticking types, to sticking peas. His scissors and paste-pot now give place to the pruning knife and the tar pot. Long may he enjoy his rural retreat. But let us listen to his valedictory:—

"This is the last number of the Microcosm which will have Daniel Mowry 2d for its proprietor. To day I shall sell all my right, title and interest in this paper, and then turn my feet towards the old homestead with as much speed will as I should fly from the plague. If there be any thing desirable in conducting a public press, I have had a good opportunity to know it, and I do not wish to be convinced by any further experience. Whatever may be the enjoyments which others derive from a situation like mine, I feel no reluctance to exchange them for the plough and scythe. Give me a snug little farm and I care not how soon I see the back side of a printing office."

The Washington Globe furnishes the following notice of a venerable soldier:

A VETERAN PENSIONER.—Among the applicants for pensions there is at present in the city a venerable soldier from Chester county, Pennsylvania; who is in the 104th year of his age. His name is ANDREW WALLACE, he was born at Inverness, Scotland, on the 14th of March, 1730, and arrived in America in 1752. He retains a fine intelligent countenance, and the full possession of his faculties, although his body shakes continually with paralysis. It seems that this individual followed the profession of arms through life from predilection, but without the slightest ambition. Although always steady, temperate and regular in the discharge of his duties, he never in the course of 29 years service, rose above the grade of Orderly Sergeant. Before he left Scotland, he was in the battle of Culloden on the side of the Stuarts. Shortly after his arrival in America, he volunteered at Chester, and was appointed an Orderly Sergeant in Captain Hannan's company. This was at the commencement of the French war. The company afterwards became a part of the regular force under Colonel Dark, of Virginia, which belonged to the division of Braddock's army commanded by General Forbes. Mr. Wallace was not at the defeat of Braddock, as the command of Forbes was not in that action.

At the commencement of the revolutionary war, Mr Wallace immediately enlisted at Turk's Head, (now West Chester,) in Church's company, 4th Pennsylvania Regiment, commanded by Colonel Anthony Wayne—was appointed sergeant, and served in that station to the end of the war. He was engaged in the bloody affair at the Three Rivers, when the attempt was made to burn the British vessels. He was engaged in the battle of the Iron Hills under Col. Wayne, and in the battle of Brandywine, where he aided in carrying General Lafayette off the field when wounded. On the night of the 20th of September, 1777, a detachment of British troops, under General Gray, perpetrated a massacree on a small body of American troops—Wallace was in the conflict, and escaped destruction by taking refuge among a cluster of chestnut oak sprouts. He was at the battle of Germantown—the battle of Monmouth—and at last taken prisoner with Capt. Seeley and 19 others in New Jersey. After his exchange he acted as sergeant in the forlorn hope of storming Stony Point. He afterwards marched to South Carolina, and was in the battles of the Cowpens; Eutaw and Camboden; and was at the closing scene of the war, at Yorktown.

In 1785, he again enlisted at New Brunswick, New Jersey, under Capt. Lane, and joined the regiment under Col. Harmar, destined to chastise the Mohawks. These troops were discharged without seeing any service, and in 1785, Wallace again enlisted and continued in the army for three years, lying at the forts on the western waters.

In 1791, Mr. Wallace again enlisted at Philadelphia in the company under captain Doyle, which afterwards formed part of the force commanded by gen. St. Clair against the Indians in the west. He was in a terrible slaughter, called St. Clair's defeat, in which he was wounded in the right arm by a ball. His arm was so injured, that it has never since been straight. He, never the less, remained in the army, and was in the battle fought by Wayne with the Indians in 1794.

He afterwards served five years in the 3d U. S. sub. legion, under capt. Pike, the father of the late gen. Pike.—When the legion was dissolved, he fell into the 3d regiment in captain Schuyler's company, and was at last attached to New Orleans in 1812 in the regiment commanded by col. Thomas Cushing, and was finally discharged in 1815 at the age of eighty, by gen. Wade Hampton, on account of disability.

This respectable veteran has, we understand, vouchers from gentlemen of high character in Pennsylvania. He has been personally known, for many years, to col. Isaac Wayne, the son of gen. Wayne, under whom he served in the revolution and subsequently in the Indian war of the west. He is poor—has a wife and two children—the youngest about 15 years of age, and the pension hitherto received by him from government amounts only to twenty-six cents per day. If the law should deny him more, we trust the generous feelings of our city will not permit him to return to his home, oppressed by the expense of his journey, as well as a sense of the disappointment, to which it shall have conducted him.

Commercial.

BALTIMORE MARKET, April 6.

COTTON.—Sales of 85 bales Mobile at 12½ a 13 cents per lb and of 120 bales Georgia Upland at 12 a 12½ cents. Holders are firm at these rates.

SUGARS.—At auction yesterday, 122 hhds good to prime Porto Ricos were sold at $6 50 to $9 55. There are now on Muscovado sugars in first hands, of any description, and the trade are far from being overstocked. Common to prime N Orleans we quote at cents from $6 to $9 50.

TOBACCO.—The receipts continue light, and are not at all equal to the demand, which is very brisk. Nearly all inspected this week has been sold. The transactions which have come to our knowledge, comprise 50 hhds. Mary at $3 60 to $ 50; and 16 hhds Ohio at 10 a 12 50. The inspections of the week comprise 221 hhds Maryland; 54 hhds Ohio; and 16 hhds Virginia—total 291 hhds.

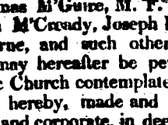
NEW YORK MARKET, April 3.

A fair business continues in cotton. Coffee sell moderately at the prices established last week; St. Domingo 11c. with a discount for cash. Mackerel and Codfish have arrived in considerable quantities and remain afloat, the sales having become heavy. Flour droops a little; we should quote N York and all the common sorts at $4 a 4; Albany in handsome western bbls has sold at 4.

STOCKS OF PRODUCE AT NEW YORK.

April 4th—370 shares United States bank, 110½; 200 do. 110½; 100 do. on time, 104; 200 do. 110½; 100 Canal and Banking Company, 116.

April 5th—50 shares United States bank, 110½; 50 New Orleans City Bank, 114.



(*By authority.*)

AN ACT

To incorporate the Roman Catholic Church of St. Patrick.

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened*, That Thomas Fitzwilliam, Charles Dimond, J. W. Byrne, Thomas M'Guire, M. T. Maher, John Byrne, John M'Cready, Joseph Lallande and Charles Byrne, and such other free white persons as may hereafter be pew-holders in the Catholic Church contemplated by this act, be and are hereby, made and constituted a body politic and corporate, in deed and in law, by the name, style and title of the "Congregation of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Patrick;" said church to be situated in the suburb St. Mary of the city of New-Orleans; and by virtue of this act, they and their successors shall have perpetual succession, and are hereby made able and capable in law to contract and bargain for, to purchase, hold, receive, use and possess, real and personal property of any kind whatsoever; to receive gifts and donations, accept any legacies or succession, the same to be used and appropriated in the manner following, to wit: for the purpose of building, establishing and continuing the afore said church of St. Patrick; the necessary houses and appurtenances for clergyman to reside in, and use, with a school, and its necessary offices and buildings; also an asylum, with all the buildings and improvements necessary for the reception, relief and comfort of such poor and destitute persons, as the congregation or its representatives, may think well and proper to place or establish therein; likewise to establish a burial ground—said burial ground to be under the direction of the City Council, if within its jurisdiction, and if out of the jurisdiction of the City Council, to be subject to the control of the police jury of the parish in which it may be situated. That the said congregation can sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, in all affairs and actions whatever, in any and all the courts of law in this State or elsewhere.

SECT. 2. *Be it further enacted, &c.* That the temporal affairs of said congregation be administered and managed by three trustees, two of whom are to be elected annually (by ballot) by the Roman Catholic Pew-holders of said Church, out of their own body, the Roman Catholic holder of each pew in said Church having one vote; and the other trustee to be Roman Catholic Bishop, in due succession, of this Diocese: and if said Bishop should be absent, or could not attend, then the principal officiating Priest of said Church, shall represent him and act in his place, as a trustee during said absence or incapacity to act. And in case of the absence, death, resignation or refusal to serve, of either or both of the other two trustees, that it shall be the duty of the Bishop, or the Priest representing him as heretofore stated, to call a meeting of the Pew-holders without delay, to fill up the vacancy by a new election; and the person or persons so elected are to hold their office till the next annual election, which shall be and take place in said Church on, Easter Monday of each year; but in case that no election should have taken place on Easter Monday as already provided, then the said Bishop or Priest representing him, is to notify the congregation without delay, to assemble and hold said election for trustees at, or in said Church, as stated above.

SECT. 3. *Be it further enacted, &c.* That any money arising from pew-rent or other sources, that ought by right to go into the hands of the trustees, is to be deposited in one of the banks of the city of New-Orleans, which money is to be drawn out for the maintenance of the priests or clergy attached to said church and its appendages, as already contemplated by this act, or for any other purpose or purposes, likewise contemplated therein, by checks signed by each and every one of the aforesaid three trustees; and an account of all receipts and expenditures of money, shall be kept, and exhibited to the pew-holders on Easter Monday of each year, or at the time of election of trustees.

SECT. 4. *Be it further enacted, &c.* That should it so happen that after the erection and completion of the church, school and asylum, and establishment of said burial ground, with all and every thing appertaining thereto, as heretofore provided, and they are entirely paid for, and the whole cost thereof liquidated; then, and from that period forward, if any funds or money remain, over and above the sum or sums necessary to maintain and support the said establishment in a proper manner, that said funds or monies shall be distributed for the relief of the poor and distressed, and other charitable purposes. Said distribution to be made after the exhibit of the accounts of the trustees takes place, in each year.

SECT. 5. *And be it further enacted, &c.* That this act will be and continue in force for the term of twenty years from the time of its passage.

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

APPROVED, March 28, 1833.
(Signed) A. B. ROMAN,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

AT a meeting of the subscribers to the stock of the New Orleans and Carrollton rail road company, held yesterday, the following named gentlemen were elected directors.

L. MILLAUDON,
M. LIZARDI,
A. KOHN,
F. LEDRAW,
D. F. BURTHE,
THOS. JEXON,
H. H. SCHMIDT.

And at a meeting of the directors, D. F. Burthe was unanimously elected president. april 24

Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Amelia, Hutchinson, Philadelphia, S Thompson
Brig Letitia, Bogle, Philadelphia, S Thompson
Brig Anna Lash, Goldsmith, Philadelphia, S Thompson
Schr Lafayette, Williams, Tampico, A Bacon
Schr Antelope, Lopez, Tabasco, Master
Schr Mexicana, Escoth, Campeachy, J W Zacharie

ARRIVED.

Transport Whale, Wood, from sea with barque W Shand, brigs Messenger and New Hampshire, and schr Louisiana. Repartship Florence aground at the bar, and a Spanish schr aground below the fort.

Barque Wm Shand, M'Kenzie, from Liverpool, to S T Wetmore & co—cargo salt, steam and limes to Taylour, Wetmore & co—cargo salt, steam and limes to Taylour, Grimshaw & Sloane; Lapeyrie brothers; Hobson & co; F Frey & co; R & J Carroll; Hunter & co—Passengers, Mr and Mrs Jackson, 6 children and 2 servants, Messrs Given and Eva.

Brig New Hampshire, Chase, 44 days from Dunkirk,—vessel and cargo of potatoes to the master.

Brig Messenger, Morton, from Boston; cargo.

Schr Louisiana, Rowland, from Brazoria, to Tessens and Bostwick—cargo cotton.

Schr Annette, Hanna, 10 days from Tampico, with specie to A Barron, Harrison, Brown and Co, A Morle and Co, P Frey and Co, Hyde and Goodrich, J E Jolly, Fos. Verdet. Left for this port next day, brig Milton and schr Wetzel.

Steamboat Lancaster, Hinckle, from Attakapas, with sugar &c to H W Palfrey; Meramond, O'Dubigg & co; N Morse; Edgar & Smith; T Segond; Tucker & Craig; B Elliot; W H Stevenson; and others—30 pass.

Steamboat Caspian, Kimbell, from Natchitoches—cargo cotton, hides, horns, mds &c to Plancha & co; Martin, Pleasants & co; P P Gaillard & co; Bullitt, Shipp & co; J Hagan & co; Clapier & Michaud; C Pomroy; Debertand and Delsandre; and others—81 pass.

Steamboat Hibernia, Shallcross, from Cincinnati; cargo lard, pork, lard, flour, whiskey, &c. &c &c to sundry consignees—24 passengers.

MEMORANDA.

Hence at New York, April 8th, ship Oceanai and ship Nashville.

Up at Kingston (J.) for this port, brig Baptista, Merrick, to sail on the 25th March.

Hence at Kingston, (J) 10th March, brig Lottery.

Cleared at Baltimore for this port, 6th, brig Beaver.

DIED,

On Monday, 22d, inst. in Faubourg Bourg, opposite to the city of New-Orleans, PETER A. DEJARNATT, late of Franklin, Attakapas.

THE president and directors of the New Orleans and Carrollton rail road company, hereby give notice, that in conformity to the 9th section of their act of incorporation, the subscription books will be re-opened on Wednesday the 24th instant, at the New Orleans Canal and Banking Company, (until further notice) and remain open from 12 to 2 o'clock, p. m., for the space of sixty days. a24

A SECRETARY will be appointed by the president and directors of the New Orleans and Carrollton rail road company, on Monday 29th instant. Applications may be made in writing, addressed to the president and left at the office of the Louisiana Insurance Company, corner of Camp and Common streets. a 24

TO DAY!!—Public Road Lottery draws this day at 6 o'clock, 1 prize of $10,000—1 do. of 4,000—1 do. of 2,000—1 do. of 1,500—10 do. of 1,000—20 do. of 500, &c. Tickets only $4, halves 2, quarters 1. Packages, whole, cost $40, halves 20, quarters 10. Half guarentied on all packages purchased at AYER'S truly lucky office No. 40 Old Levee, near blue stores. april 24

TO LET—Possession given on the 1st May—the store No 24, Gravier street; apply to
WILLIAM H. MORGAN,
ap 24 No 37 Camp street.

TO LET—The upper part of the house No. 10 St. Louis street; for terms apply to EVERITT, at the house. ap 24

W. FADEUILHE, UPHOLSTER & PAPER HANGER, 37 CHARTRES STREET, and 13 Custom house street—Has the honor to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of New-Orleans, that he has received direct from Paris, his spring stock of paper hangings and borders, some of which are beautiful: also, there will be found in both stores, gilt cornishes for windows; silk fringes and galloons; mattrasses of every description, best teas, &c; hair cloth of different colors; 50 next band boxes for milliners, &c. &c. ap 24

THE *undersigned offer for sale* the whole of the plantation Dousson, situated in faubourg Declouet, destined by its situation to serve as a connection with Montegut and Montreuil faubourgs, and to insure the communication with other faubourgs projected in the inferior part. This plantation contains about one thousand lots of large dimensions. Its depth is considerable, and its situation such that it is destined to profit by the new establishments already created by the industry of the community, and of those now projected. Offers will be received until the 30th April instant, and if at that time the whole has not been exposed of, the plantation will be divided into squares and lots, and sold at auction within the first 20 days of May next.

Apply on the premises to L. Dousson, and in the city to
JOSEPH SAUVINET and
J. B. LAPORTE,
a 24 124 Hospital street.

Free School Lottery,

CLASS NO. 12; DRAWS ON SATURDAY, APRIL 27.

CAPITAL PRIZE, 15,000!!!

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		3,000	3,000
1		2,000	2,000
1		1,614	1,614
5		1,000	5,000
10		600	6,000
100		200	20,000
52		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 $159,844

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 24 LAWTON & MEAD, Managers.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.—*Parish court for the* parish and city of New Orleans. April 23d, 1833. No. 6859. Jean Toye vs. his creditors. Present the hon. Charles Maurian, judge. The cession of property of the petitioner having been accepted for the benefit of his creditors, by this court. It is ordered that a meeting of the insolvent's creditors take place before Hugh Pedesclaux, esq., notary public, on Monday the 6th day of May next, then and there to deliberate on the affairs of the petitioner, and in the mean time all proceedings against his person and property are stayed.

By order of the court,
a 24-3t FRED. BUISSON, dep. clerk.

Jones Spears vs. C. W. Merritt.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed by the honorable Charles Savarié, presiding judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose for sale, on Wednesday the 8th of May, at 12 o'clock, noon, at Hewlett's coffee house, corner of Chartres and St. Louis streets, the lean of the upper part of a certain house situated in Camp street, between Gravier and Poydras streets, occupied now by Mr. J. G. Stevenson, the lean comprising the third fourth story and garret, as well as the kitchen, the right of possession of the said lodging up to the 8th of September next. Seized to satisfy a judgment in the above suit.
a 24 L. DAUNOY, marshal.

John N. Chenery vs. Ignaci Barras. Joseph Webber vs. The Same.

BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias to me directed, by the honorable P. Smith, associate judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose for sale on Thursday the 9th of May, at 5 o'clock, at the Principal, sundry articles of groceries, consisting, viz:—Tobacco, Vermicelli, 7 pipes containing liquors, 3 do. empty, 1 box of snuff, 4 bundles of rapping paper, pork, mackerel, molasses, 6 demijohns of red wine, 1 do. of aniseed, 7 do. empty, about 600 bottles, decanters, tumblers, 1 stove, 2 pipes containing red wine, 1 brass lamp, 1 lot of ropes, brooms, jugs, 1 pair of scales and weights; at the premises, at the Blue House, 1 counter and fixtures. Seized in the above suit.
a 24 L. DAUNOY, marshal.

Louis Coirard vs. J. Titus.

BY Virtue of a writ of alias fieri facias to me directed by the honorable C. Gayarre, presiding judge of the city court, of New Orleans, I shall expose for sale on Friday the 24th of May next, at 12 o'clock, at noon, at Hewlett's coffee house, corner of St Louis and Chartres streets, a negress named Milly, seized in the above suit.
april 24 L. DAUNOY, Marshal.

COURT OF PROBATES—Sale by the Register of Wills.—On Saturday, the 4th day of May, 1833, at 10 o'clock, a m, will be sold at the late domicil of Pierre Francois Xavier Canet, deceased, Rampart street, No 83, between Conti and Bienville streets, the furniture and other moveable effects, belonging to the succession of said deceased. Also, a house bricked between posts, fronting on Basin street having twenty-four feet in length, composed of two apartments, one gallery and two closets, also belonging to the said succession. Terms of sale—Cash. The house to be removed impedibly from the lot of ground on which it is built. By order of the court.
a 24 W. F. C. DUPLESSIS, Reg. of Wills.

SALT.—1200 bags Liverpool Salt, landing from ship Trenton, and for sale by
a 16 LINCOLN & GREEN.

AMERICAN THEATRE.

2ND NIGHT OF THE FLYING DUTCHMAN.

WHICH has been in preparation ever since Cinderella was produced. On Wednesday evening, April 24th, will be presented the nautical drama of the

FLYING DUTCHMAN,

Or, the Phantom Ship.

With entire new scenery, dresses, magical changes, &c.

Previous to which the admired farce of

MISCHIEF MAKING.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Whereas William J. McLean has petitioned the court for letters of curatorship on the vacant succession of William M'Minn, deceased intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause, within ten days, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the court.
ap 24 W. F. C. DUPLESSIS, Reg. of Wills.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Sale by the Register of Wills.—On Tuesday, the 28th day of May, 1833, at noon, I will expose for sale at the New Exchange Coffee House, for account of the succession of Maria Antoine, f. w. a. deceased. A negro man named Julien, aged about 40 years, field hand, warranted as to the title and diseases, but not against the vices prescribed by law.

Terms of sale—One-half cash, and the balance at a credit of six months, in an approved endorsed note, secured by special mortgage. By order of the court.
ap 24 W. F. C. DUPLESSIS, Reg. of Wills.

N. B. The act of sale to be passed before H. Pedesclaux, Esq. N. P. at the expense of the purchaser.

NEW YORK LYCEUM,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
MR. CHARLES COUDERT,

St Greenwich, 8th Avenue, near the North River, and two miles from the City of New York.

IN this establishment founded in 1826, by CH. COUDERT, are combined the two other French Schools, one recently conducted by Messrs. PEUGNET, the other by GENERAL LALLEMAND; it is conducted on the principles which have heretofore been approved in those institutions.

The English, French and Spanish languages will be taught as parts of a general education, by professors giving instruction in their native tongue, and the pupils will be practised constantly in speaking and writing the language.

The Greek and Latin languages will be taught by competent professors, to those who may desire such instruction; and those pupils will be made to aid themselves in the acquisition of the modern languages, by a comparison with the ancient, so rich in their literature, and so closely connected with the modern, of which they are the sources.

The course of study to be pursued in the Lyceum, will be more or less extensive, according to the time the pupils may intend to devote to it, and the abilities they may display. The Principal does not profess or expect that every scholar will leave the institution with a complete and accomplished education; but, at least, he hopes in all cases to cultivate and improve the mind, and lay a solid and proper foundation for further acquirements. Neither care nor expense will be spared to accomplish these objects; the principles of Grammar, Logic, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, History, the pure Mathematics, Astronomy, Botany, Geology, Mineralogy, Chemistry, Political Economy, Book-keeping and commercial operations in general, will form a part of the usual elementary course; while those who wish to pursue any particular branch more fully and carefully, will have every facility for so doing. Lastly, the attention of the pupils will be particularly directed to the literature of the nations whose language they may study, and the Principal hopes in time to be enabled to form a class competent to follow with pleasure and profit a course of polite literature or Belles Lettres.

Reasoning will be the principle of the discipline as well as of the instructions of the institution, and no corporal punishment will be inflicted.

TERMS.

Boarding, Washing; Reading, Writing; English, French and Spanish Languages; a complete course of Mathematics and Linear Drawing, Geography, History, General Grammar, Natural History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Physiology and Book-keeping. For the above mentioned courses, the price will be per annum, payable quarterly in advance.		$300 00
Greek and Latin,	per quarter	10 00
Greek or Latin alone,	do	7 50
Use of bed,	do	1 50
Stationary,	do	1 50
Music,	do	25 00
Drawing,	do	12 00
Dancing and Fencing, each (no entrance money)		12 00
Riding from 1st of May to 1st of October,		40 00

Those persons who wish to include all the additional charges and have the right, for a specified sum, to all the branches of education taught in the establishment, the use of books and necessary instruments, including the repairs of shoes and the supply of brushes, combs, &c. will be treated with.

For further particulars, apply in this city to Mr. *Jacques Toutant*, near the lower steam cotton press. a 19

TO LET—Two buildings, situated on the rail road; one of them suitable for a large family and a large family, and the other for a coffee house—rent moderate. Apply at the corner of St Louis and Levee streets, No. 45, at Widow KOKERNOT & SON.
april 23

HAS been lodged in the Jail of the Parish of Jefferson, a negro woman named Serrebonne, who says she belongs to M. T. Wilson. The owner is requested to take her back and conform to the law.
VICTOR PICAUD, Jailor,
april 23 appointed by the Sheriff.

FOR SALE.—A few very superior dripping stones for the use of families; apply to EVERITT,
april 23 10 St Louis str.

WINDOW GLASS.—500 boxes Baltimore Window Glass, assorted sizes, now landing from brig Hope, and for sale by
a 23 A. QUERTIER & BOUTIN.

PORK.—Mess and prime Pork, full brarded; also, a few barrels of Flanks, Shoulders and Heads; for sale by FOSTER & HUTTON,
a 23 77 Canal street.

ESTATE of Madame AUBRY, widow of the late Thomas Bonseigneur—All persons having claims against the said estate are requested to file them, supported by proper voucher, to
april 20 MARTIN BONSEIGNEUR.

FASHIONABLE SUMMER CLOTHING.

W. C. NORRIS, NO. 39, CHARTRES STREET, has just received per John Sergeant, a further supply of Spring and Summer clothing: as black, blue, brown and green summer cloth frock-coats, coatees and pantaloons; bombazin do; Morin's dress coats and pantaloons, new style; fancy Marseilles vests; white do; fine linen do; fine cambric drill pantaloons; nankeen, satteen, doe-skin and Marseilles do; also fine fashionable shirts, stocks, suspenders, &c. &c. to which the attention of purchasers is respectfully invited. ap 20—3w

TEN DOLLARS REWARD to whoms