THE BEE.

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THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1834.

FOR GOVERNOR:

J. B. DAWSON.

SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT:

B. MARIGNY.

For Congress:—1st District, CHS. GAYARRE,
" 2d " JAMES BRADFORD,
" 3d " L. MOORE.

FIRE!—A fire broke out last night, about 12 o'clock, in the back part of the Marine Hotel, at the corner of Levee and St Louis streets. By the speedy exertions of the engines, the adjoining building were saved.

We call the attention of speculators to the sale that takes place to-day at the exchange coffee-house of two lots of ground, situated in Chartres street between St. Louis and Conti streets. These lots being in the heart of the city, afford to capitalists a rare chance for the investment of their funds.

The intelligence from Washington continues to be of an uninteresting character.

On the 3d in the senate, Mr. Benton presented the resolutions adopted by the great meeting convened in Faneuil Hall, Boston. He said, in the course of his remarks, which were quite apposite, that in the great multitudes of petitions, memorials and resolutions which had been presented to the senate, few, if any, ever came forward with more impessing claims to the consideration of the senate. They come from a city great in itself, and greater still in the commerce which enriches it—the arts and literature which adorn it—and the historic recollections which illustrate it. They come from a large portion of the population of that eminent city—(20,000) being computed to be within the walls, and 2000 without—making a mass of 7000 citizens, whose voices were united and embodied in these resolutions. They were adopted on a spot sacred to American history, and memorable for scenes of patriotic impulsion—in that Faneuil Hall, whose name alone imparts an interest to every thing which emenates from it.

We have Richmond papers to the 5th inst. We find no returns in them of the Virginia elections.

The joint committee appointed by the New-York legislature to take into consideration the message of Gov. Marcy, upon the existing pressure, have made a report adopting and carrying out the measures of relief proposed by him.

The following is the conclusion of a very sensible article which we find in the last number of the Covington Chronicle, detailing the reasons for the preference which that journal gives to Judge Dawson for the gubernatorial chair. The remark in relation to Mr. Prieur are deserved, and although we have been inimical to that gentleman, we must give him credit for the disinterested part he has taken. As the friends of Judge Dawson do not entertain the selfish, proscribing spirit that mark the adherents of his competitor, it is quite possible that a CAROLE candidate will be supported by the body of them at the next succeeding election for governor, and if Mr. Prieur should then be brought forward, it cannot for a moment be doubted, but that his present high-minded course will plead most powerfully in his favor. For ourselves, we must confess that our political feelings have undergone a great change as regards him: we thought we saw in his candidature for the gubernatorial chair, a disposition to divide the democratic ranks and hazard the success of our cause, without the same being of the least benefit to himself. In fact, at one time, we believed he had deserted those principles to which he had professed so ardent a devotion, and that he was secretly conspiring to place an avowed enemy of them in the executive chair. This will account for the asperity with which we canvassed his claims, and will explain away many of the harsh and bitter reflections we passed upon him. The handsome manner in which he has withdrawn himself from the contest and yielded his pretensions to those of Judge Dawson, shows that our suspicions were ill-grounded, and that his candidature did not proceed from the motives we surmised, however much the [illegible] itself may have countenanced such an impression, or produced the results apprehended:

"But, in addition to all these, Gen. Dawson from the urbanity of his disposition, and the courteousness of his deportment in which he nearly resembles the French, who have given a tone to the manners of Europe, is, above all others, best calculated to coalesce contending parties, and unite jarring factions, of which, owing to the mongrel material of our organization, we have had enough, and more than enough. Let then, members of all parties, for once, unite upon him; let us, for once, endeavor to forget our personal prejudices, our party spirit, and our political differences, in our zeal for the public good. Let us, when next we approach the altar of our country's liberties, come, as members of one party, united by the common ties of fraternal love, and deep devotion to our country's cause: Let us, as fellow-citizens of one community, and fellow laborers in the one sacred vineyard of freedom, offer up the incense of our suffrages to him who will best advance our country's interest, and best promote our country's welfare. And here we cannot help congratulating ourselves upon the present prospect of affairs; and take this early opportunity, of expressing our sincere admiration of the course which the Hon. Denis Prieur has pursued in relation to this subject. We are informed by a gentleman lately from New-Orleans, that Mr. Prieur has not only withdrawn personally from the contest, but has also declared his intention of exerting all his influence in favor of Gen. Dawson; if this be the case, that gentleman may rest assured that the course he pursues at the ensuing election will not be forgotten in time to come; but that he will, by so doing, gain many friends to whom he now unknown, and establish a claim in the hearts of the friends of Dawson throughout the state, which will cause his name to be deeply cherished in their grateful remembrances; and should the opportunity ever offer, he may find that he has adopted the surest means of promoting his own political interest."

Rothschild, the great banker, it is said, has expressed himself adverse to the measures of Gen. Jackson against the U. S. bank. Rothschild, by means of his banking operations, controls the policy of Europe, and is more potent than all the crowned heads together, with all their paraphernalia of power. That he should wish to see the U. S. bank under a monied control like his own, is not at all astonishing, and may be explained on the same principle that the legitimists of Europe would desire to see a monarchial government in the United States—a kind of feellow feeling.

Mr. MILLS, a self-taught aeronaut, made his first ascension in a balloon on the 2d inst., from the Federal Hall in Baltimore. He succeeded to admiration, having, it is said, reached a higher elevation than Mr. Durant did in either of his ascensions from the same place.

[For the Bee.]

Mr Editor—Allow me, through the medium of your paper, to make a few remarks in answer to an article in the Louisiana Advertiser of yesterday, over the signature of "Another Looker On," in relation to the controversy between the fire engines Noe 2 and 4, as to which first arrived at the fire on the morning of the 10th inst. I do not wish to be understood as desirous to detract any thing from the general and well earned merit of No 2; for an attempt of that kind would merit general contempt—since it is known, that for a long time, that Company has had to wrestle single handed with the devouring element, and has been very instrumental in preserving the property of our citizens. But, because this has so long been the case, and because No 2 has so long received the whole praise for extinguishing fires, it is certainly no reason that another Company may not be formed, which if it does not excel, may at least be as efficient. And I consider the experiment in a fair way to be tried, by a number of young gentlemen, who, seeing the necessity of another company to cooperate with No. 2, have formed themselves into a company, and obtained engine No 4 for that laudable purpose; and it is certainly not criminal in that company to wish to excel; for this, to a certain extent, would be laudable in both; but the competition should not be carried so far as to create any animosities between the members of the two companies.

But I digress. I set out with the intention of answering "Another Looker On," who, although he styles himself a looker on, begins by saying that he will "state what he has learned on the subject." Now, I will state what I really know—I will give my reasons for thinking that No. 4 was the first to play on the fire.

1st, Because I followed at a short distance behind No 4, down Royal street; I recollect looking particularly as the vacant yard, into which No 2 afterwards went—and I am certain that she was not there at that time.

2nd, Because whilst I was looking into this yard, No 4 had turned the corner into Hospital street; and by the time I got round to the gate into which she had gone, she was prepared to play, and did play on the fire, before I think it was possible for No. 2 to get prepared, and begin playing in the back yard.

But according to "Another Looker On," No 2, knowing that No. 4 was likely to play first, hurried into the back yard and began playing with a hose 30 or 40 feet too short, and played on the back of the building about five minutes, which certainly was not playing on the fire, even if she had begun before No 2, which I do not believe.

He says that No. 2 played in this way until the assistant foreman of No 4 was heard to say, "play away No 4," when No 2 discontinued playing, to put on another length of hose, and it was not till then that she was enabled "to get her pipe into the house where the fire originated."—Now I hope he does not mean to say that he was informed that No 2 did get her pipe into the house, or that she played on the fire at all. For, if he does, I can inform him more correctly, and so can every other ACTUAL looker on, that No 2 at best only played on the slated roof, which answered no other purpose than to wet the men of No 4.

Besides, may not this order to No 4 to play away, have been given after they had been playing and had stopped? For, it is well known that there are frequent occasions for a opping.

"Another Looker On" says he thinks if any praise was due, it is to No 2; because, although she had nine squares further to go, which is not the case, she was the e first. Now, he has before said that she had a horse and dray, and that No 4 had none; and I can inform him that the coupling pin of No 4 broke on the way, which delayed her long enough for No 2 with her horse to go two or three squares.

He also says something about trickery. Now I should have been silent on this point; for if there was any trickery in the matter it was certainly on the part of No 2; for No 4 only claimed the honor, thinking she was entitled to it; but by his own admission, No. 2 resorted to rather strange means for obtaining it—that of hastening into the back yard and playing for some time on the back of the building, where it could do no good whatever, while No 4 was in front, playing on the fire, which she, together with No 3, succeeded in extinguishing.

AN ACTUAL LOOKER-ON.

CHARLESTON, April 8.

LATER FROM FRANCE—DIRECT.

The ship Dalmatia, Capt. Windsor, arrived yesterday from Havre, having sailed from that port on the 25th February. We have received by this arrival, our regular files of Galigani's (Paris) Messenger, to the 22d February, inclusive, and have also been favored with the loan of Havre papers to the 24th.

We refer our readers to our preceding columns for such articles of political intelligence as appear to be of interest.—Commercial accounts from Havre, Liverpool and London, will be found below.

Under the Paris date of 21st February, it will be seen that on the question of the consideration of the Pension List, in the British House of Commons, the Ministry succeeded by a majority of eight only; but this cannot be looked upon as a vote in which the strength of parties was tested, as Lord Althrop himself opposed the consideration only on the ground of its being a breach of faith.

The Madrid Gazette of the 13th February contains a decree, convoking the Cortes for the 15th March.

Some disturbances took place at Lyons, on the 17th, among the operatives—seditious cries were uttered, and a riot was commenced, which rendered the interference of the military necessary. On the 18th, it is stated that the malcontents had consented to resume their labor.

Galigani's Messenger of the 17th February says:—We are happy to learn that the health of Gen. Lafayette is daily improving, and that hopes are entertained of his being shortly able to resume his ordinary occupations."

The Budget Committee of the French Chamber of Deputies, have determined to reduce the effective force of the army for 1835, to 200,000 men. The War Minister required 371,000.

The financial statement of the British Chancellor of Exchequer, presents a surplus of the income above the expenditure of $2,600,000.

Lord Teignmouth died at the advanced age of 83, at London, on the 18th Feb.

Mr. Shiel has been fully acquitted by a Committee of the House of Commons, of the charges made against him, by Mr. Hill and Lord Althrop.

It is said that Lord W. Bentnick has expressed a wish to retire from the government of India, on account of ill health. The Duke of Richmond is spoken of as his successor; and Sir Henry George Grey will succeed his lordship as Commander-in-Chief of the army.

It is stated in a letter from Constantinople, that Ibrahim Pacha's Government in Syria is exceedingly oppressive.—New taxes were imposed upon Damascus and other cities, which have been exempted from them from time immemorial. This so much enraged the inhabitants, that they rose and expelled the Egyptian garrison. It is feared that Ibrahim will wreak cruel vengeance on the revolted city. On the other hand, the Sultan is said to be acting under good advice. Monopolies have been almost entirely abolished; and every encouragement is given by the formation of Lancasterian schools to educate and civilize the lower orders. Christians have also permission to build churches.

The London Courier says: "We have some reason to believe that his Majesty's Government means to make concessions on the question of Church patronage in Scotland. We hope they may be such as will give general satisfaction.

The Mr. Rose, who acquired distinction, a short time ago, by posting himself at Mr. Rothschild's pillar in the Exchange had again made his appearance at the same place, to the annoyance of Mr. Rothschild, who left the Exchange for some time, and was only persuaded to return, after Mr. Rose had vacated his position, by the earnest request of his friends.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—Extract of a letter from Alexandria, dated January 4th—"It is universally believed here that an understanding has been come to between the English and the Viceroy, and it is regretted that the French have suffered this opportunity of regaining their ancient preponderance, and putting their commerce upon an advantageous footing, to escape them. The English have been wise enough to perceive that they cannot prevent the progress of events, and that it was a good policy to be reconciled to them, and participate with Egypt in the commerce of the Red Sea, rather than be altogether excluded from it. The English ships bound to India, may, in part, take that course, and, if there are any advantages to be gained, they will be the first to avail themselves of the opportunities offered. You must not therefore be surprised if you see the English assisting the Pacha in his progress in the Hedjaz, and sending their steam vessels from Bombay to support his army, and keep up communications from the Straits as far as Suez, and along the whole of our coast."

The Frankfort Gazette states, after accounts from Petersburg, of the 1st inst. that a caravan of 328 camels had set out from Orenburgh, and another of 1212 camels from Troitzi, with goods to the amount of 716,421 rubles, both destined for Bucharia.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—The Antwerp Journal states that Capt. Wood, of the American brig William Thatcher, lately arrived in that port, fell in with the hull of a ship, in longitude 40 1-2 latitude 47 20, on 18th January, and immediately sent his boat, and brought away from her two men, who were nearly exhausted. From them he learnt that she was the Lucy, of Padstow, in Cornwall, homeward bound from Canada, with a crew of 11 men. She was upset in a gale of wind on 31st December, and the captain and one of the men were washed overboard and drowned.

The remaining nine clung to the sides till the foremast and mizzenmast gave way, and the ship righted. After remaining 24 hours in that perilous condition, the sufferers got upon the deck again, but they were totally deprived of provisions. The interior of the vessel, up to the planks they stood upon, being completely filled with water. Their only nourishment for eleven days was a single dead rat and six candles. The unfortunate men very frequently ascended the main-mast, in the hope of descrying some sail which might providentially come to their relief. On the 9th, at the close of the day, they saw in the distance a three mast ship, but she bore away without noticing them. On the 11th, the cook was carried away by a wave, having no strength to hold on any longer; and by the 15th, the rest were all dead from starvation, when the pangs of hunger overcame all other feeling, and the two miserable wretches left, made a horrible repast upon the carcase of the last who expired. This resource even was snatched from them by the sea, and they were on the point of partaking of the fate of their companions, when they were rescued from it by the arrival of the boat of the William Thatcher.

Letters from Madrid announce the death of the Duke de San Fernando, and also state that the lives of Generals Morillo and Sarsfield are despaired of.

The Lyons Journals of the 8th inst. have reached us, but their contents are rendered without interest by the telegraphic despatch, announcing the consent of the operatives to resume their work. From the following details given by the 'Courrier de Lyon,' it would appear that, on the 17th, some attempts were made to create disturbance: "At 7 o'clock last evening, assemblages were formed on the Place des Terreaux, seditious cries were uttered, and the sentinels were insulted, and some few stones were thrown at them. The rioters, however, were kept in check by about 100 of the infantry and 25 dragoons, but the commissary of police was obliged to read the usual summons to disperse and to cause 10 or 12 men to be arrested; but among these there were only two silk weavers. About 10 o'clock the crowd again collected, and thirty or forty persons reappeared on the Place des Terreaux, singing the 'Marseillaise,' the 'Chant du Depart' and the 'Carmagnole,' and, in the intervals, shouting 'Vive la Republique!' They afterwards proceeded to the square before the Hotel de Ville, but, after hesitating as to what direction they should take, returned by the way they came. On reaching the Rue St Pierre, they heard the trampling of a patrol of dragoons in the distance, and this so alarmed them, that they vanished as if by magic."

The 'Sentinel' des Pyrenees of Bayonne, of the 15th inst, gives the following. from Madrid, dated the 8th:—The Carlists are playing their last stake. Yesterday the Police discovered a new conspiracy. Part of the plan was to gain possession of the quarters of a regiment of provincial militia, some of the sergeants and soldiers of which had been seduced. This accomplished, they were to march upon the prison, release the Carlist Volunteers condemned to death, and with shouts of 'Charles V. forever!' endeavor to raise the Faubourgs in favor of absolutism. This project having been discovered, the Police took its measures, and yesterday all the avenues to the quarters inhabited by the lower orders of the people were guarded by picked gendarmes, who have been newly organized. Some few groups were dispersed, several persons were arrested, and the peace of the town preserved."

Extract of a letter from Alexandria, dated Jan 10:—"There are no longer any French or English ships in the Levant; but on the other hand, it appears that fresh Russian ships are daily arriving without reckoning the corvettes, brigs and other Greek merchantmen, sailing under the Russian flag. Since Adm. Hugon left, the English squadron has dispersed in every direction, and we receive no accounts of it. In the ports of Malta, there are not more than six or seven ships of war. A great number of Russian ships have left the Dardanelles, and we have seen some of them here, where the officers have wished to continue against the Poles the prosecutions of their masters, the Emperor Nicholas.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—We subjoin extracts from the London papers of Thursday. The House of Lords did not meet on Wednesday evening, and the Commons set for a very short time. The business of the morning of the Commons on Thursday was principally confined to a discussion on Church Pluralities. At the evening sitting, Mr. Littleton brought forward the plan of Government for the total Abolition of Tithes in Ireland. The measure proposed is, that the payment of tithes, whether by commutation or otherwise, shall cease from the 1st Nov. next; and that from that date a land tax should be levied by Government, who undertake to pay all dues of this nature to the clergy, the lay impropriators and tithe-holders. The Hon. Gentleman explained the details of the measure at great length, and Mr O'Connell was left addressing the House in opposition to the motion at the hour of past.

The report is current amongst the electors Marylebone, that Sir W Horne has, on second thoughts, declined the offer made him of the vacant seat on the bench in the Exchequer, and that there will be for the present no election for that borough. We believe, however, that this will make no difference in the other arrangements, which are understood to be definitely settled, and that Sir J. Campbell has received his appointment as attorney, and Mr. Perys as Solicitor-General. Sir J. Campbell we believe has announced his promotion to his constituents at Dudley. Therefore, if Sir W Horne is not the new Baron of the Exchequer, he will retire to his practice at the bar or to private life.—Chronicle.

Paris, Feb. 20.—The Vapor of Barcelona of the 11th instant has the following:—The Minister of Justice having signified to the Cardinal Archbishop of Toledo that he was called upon to take the oath of allegiance to Queen Donna Isabella II., and prescribed the form and a fixed day for its being taken, the prelate has, it is said, sent a positive refusal. Several persons, who were not comprised in the general amnesty, have received special permission to return to Spain by a royal decree. Don Carlos is still at Villa Real endeavoring to gain adherents, for which purpose he distributes large sums of money; but we, at the present time, heard that Don Miguel had quarrelled with the Pretender, and caused the few soldiers he had collected to be disarmed. Gen. Gonzales Morino is with the Infante at Villa Réal, and several cannon and monks; but the steps of the Prince and his partisans are closely watched by Gen. Rodil who has with him a sufficient force for the purpose.

Paris, Feb. 21.—The London journals of Wednesday are principally occupied with a debate which took place the preceding evening in the House of Commons on the Pension List, Mr D W Harvey having moved for a committee to take into consideration each grant of that list. Lord Althorp opposed the motion on the grounds that the amount had been fixed by Parliament, on his Majesty resigning his hereditary revenues, and that it would be a breach of faith to deprive the holders of the pensions which had been conferred on them, though he was ready to admit that many of them were not entitled by their services to such a reward. An animated discussion followed, in which Sir R Peel, Mr Stanley, Lord Ebington, Sir R Inglis, Mr O'Connell, Mr Hume and other members participated. On a division, the Ministers only carried their motion by a majority of eight!—the numbers being, for Mr Harvey's motion for inquiry, 153; against 190. The announcement was received by the opposition with three distinct cheers.

Previous to the introduction of Mr Harvey's motion, Mr O'Connell obtained leave to bring in a bill for the amendment of the law of libel.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM PORTUGAL.

The brig Maria Theresa arrived at Boston on Sunday from St Ubes, which place she left on the 20th February. An express had arrived from Lisbon the day before he sailed, with an account of a battle between the two contending forces; in which Don Miguel was defeated with great loss. This caused a great rejoicing, and a general illumination of the town took place the same night.

The distance of St Ubes from Lisbon is only a few miles and it would seem therefore that little doubt can exist of the correctness of the account.

COMMERCIAL.

[Extracts of Letters].

Havre, Feb. 18.—Since our last advices our market has been more quiet, but without a reduction in prices. This day, after being apprised by the way of England, of the fact, that the shipments from your different ports, were but limited,—whether owing to our bad accounts, or the difficulty of negociating,—our purchasers have again began to move, and already the sales amount to 1200 bales, at the continuation of former prices of 110 to 120 for Georgia, & 105f. to 115 for Louisiana

RICE.—562 tcs. sold at from 20 to 23 75—46 only at the latter price.

Havre, Feb. 19.—The demand for cotton, after being languid for more than a week, revived yesterday, when upwards of 2,000 bales were sold at very firm prices, about 700 bales of which are good new Virginia at 115, and some lots of very good new Uplands at 115. The amelioration in our markets, is attributed to pretty satisfactory accounts from our manufacturing districts, and no doubt likewise to the apprehension, that our return from our side of the water, may experience a delay in consequence of the state of money matters in America. Our present stock can be reckoned at about 27,000 bales, of which 25,000 American sorts. The demand for rice has been active since some days; the best new Carolina fetching 26f. 50 in large lots; good ordinary to good, 16 50 a 23.

Havre, Feb. 22.—Cottons continue to be in good demand, and the sales of the last 3 days amount of about 500 bales, at an advance of near 1 cent on prices of the commencing of the week. The news received from your side is the cause.

Havre, Feb. 23.—The following Report embraces the transactions from the 14th to the 22nd inst. inclusive.

Our market, which had continued quiet since our last report up to the 17th inst. assumed a different aspect on the 18th, and there has been since then a lively demand, which has occasioned an advance of 1 to 2 centimes per half kilo. on the extraordinary and multiplying qualities of U. States short staple. The sales from the 14th to the 22d instant, have amounted to 7,567 bales as follows: 2,579 B. Louisiana at 108f. to a 32f; 477 B. Upland Mobile, Alabama & Tennessee at 103f. to 120f.; 843 B. Pernambuco at 131f. to 145f; 18 B. Para at 135f. 50; and 10 B. Porto Rico at 150, all these prices duty paid. The arrivals within the same period have only been 848 B. United States.

Stock 31 Jan. 1834,	31680 b.	of which 33313 b. U. S	
Arr. up to 22 Feb. do	8724		8701 "
	40404		37014
Sales up to 22 do	18741		17221
Remaining 22 do	21663		18793

Havre, Feb. 25.—Our market has experienced a limited demand during the last week; the sales from the 17th to 24th inst. amount to 10,032 bales, at a slight advance. Our actual prices are very firm; but our holders sell freely under the impression of soon receiving cottons bought at our prices. The arrivals have only been 200 bales.

Sales at Havre, Feb. 21.—856 bales cotton, Louisiana and Georgia; the former at 113f. a 132f; Georgia 115 a 120.

Feb. 22.—9282 bales Louisiana at 112 1-2 a 132; Georgia 105 a 115.

Feb. 24.—No sales.

Sales at the N. Y. Stock Exchange, April 1.

55	shares U. S. Bank,		104
50	do. N. O. Canal Bank,		100
50	do. do. do.		100 1-4
50	do. City Bank of N. O.	(this week)	101 1-4
25	do. do. do.	(this week)	101 3-4
50	do. do. do.		102
20	do. do. do.	(on time)	102 1-2
50	do. do. do.	(on time)	103
120	do. Planters' Bank, Miss.		95 1-2

(By authority.)

AN ACT

To amend the act entitled "An Act to incorporate the town of Jackson, approved April 2d, eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

Sec. 1st. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisania in General Assembly convened, That whenever the revenue raised by the authority vested in the Mayor and Trustees of said town of Jackson, by the first article of the fourth section of the act to incorporate said town, be deemed by them insufficient for the purposes of said corporation, the said mayor and trustees shall have power to call a public meeting of the inhabitants of said town and at such place therein, and on such notice as may by them be deemed expedient, and a majority of the voters of said town shall have power to direct by a vote to be taken for that purpose, that the amount of taxes hereinafter named be levied on the following persons, for the use of said town, to wit: Land-holders, Free holders, House holders, Practising Physicians, Lawyers, Apothecaries, Retailers of Merchandize, Tavern Keepers and Retailers of Spirituous Liquors, House Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet makers, Shoe and boot makers, Wheel and Chair-makers, Blacksmiths and Silver-smiths, Keepers of billiard tables, Saddlers and Taylors, owners of Carriages, Waggons or Carts, Artificers and Manufacturers of all kind: The taxes to be levied as aforesaid shall not exceed on every hundred dollars worth of landed property, twenty-five cents; on every house holder, not exceeding two dollars; on every free holder for every slave, he, she, or they, may have in their possession, not exceeding fifty cents; on every physician and attorney-at-law, not exceeding five dollars; on every retailer of merchandize, retailer of spirituous liquors and tavern keeper not exceeding ten dollars each; on every house carpenter, Joiner, cabinet maker, wheel and chair maker, boot and shoe maker, not exceeding two dollars; on every blacksmith and silver-smith, not exceeding five dollars; on every saddler, taylor, artificer and manufacturer not exceeding two dollars each; on every keeper of a billiard table, not exceeding twenty-five dollars; on every person exercising a profession or trade of any kind, not exceeding one dollar for every person, he, she, or they, may have in their employ; on every owner of a wheel carriage kept for profit or pleasure, not exceeding one dollar per wheel.

Sec. 2d. Be it further enacted, &c., That the sums taxed by vote of a town meeting as provided for in the preceeding section be assessed by the assessor and collected by the collector of said town and paid into the Treasury thereof.

Sec. 3d. Be it further enacted, &c., That the said Mayor and Trustees shall have power to compel all persons not exempt by law to work on the roads and streets of said town, after four days notice, under such penalty as may be fixed by them.

(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.

TITLES OF ACTS,

Passed at the 2d session of the 12th Legislature of the State of Louisiana.

1 An act to amend an act entitled 'an act to provide arms for the volunteer companies of the State,' approved November the nineteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-one—approved December 19th, 1833.

2 An act to legalize certain proceedings of the police jury of the Parish of Nachitoches—approved Dec. 24, 1833.

3 An act to repeal the several acts relative to the introduction of slaves into this State, and for other purposes—approved January 2, 1834.

4 An act to create an additional Flour Inspector for the City of New Orleans—approved January 3, 1834.

5 An act to authorize District Judges and Justices of the Peace to grant Marriage Licences in certain cases—approved January 9, 1834.

6. An act supplementary to the act incorporating the Montpelier Academy, and making appropriation for said Academy, and for the college of Alexandria, approved March 30th, 1833"—approved January 9, 1834.

7 An act to repeal the several acts relative to vaccine matter—approved January 10, 1834.

8 An act to amend an act entitled 'an act to incorporate the Orleans Cotton Press Company—approved January 25, 1834.

9 An act to incorporate the Methodist Episcopal Church in the town of Baton Rouge, Parish of East Baton Rouge.—approved January 25, 1834.

10 An act to revive the act vesting certain power in the freeholders o the town of Monroe, approved March the fourteenth, eighteen hundred and twenty, and an act supplementary to the act entitled 'an act to vest certain powers in the freeholders of the town of Monroe, approved March the seventeenth, eighteen hundred and twenty-six—Approved January 25, 1834.

11 An act to organize and define the authority, duties and functions of the police jury of the Parish of Jefferson, and for other purposes—approved January 30, 1834.

12 An act supplementary to the act entitled "an act to incorporate the Agricultural Society of Louisiana—approved January 30, 1834.

13 an act to amend an act entitled 'an act to incorporate a Board of Public Works and to create a fund for Internal Improvements, approved March fourth, eighteen hundred and thirty-three—approved Feb. 9, 1834.

14 An act in relation to the compensation of assessors in certain parishes—approved Feb. 9, 1834.

15 An act to incorporate the Company of Architects of the eighth district of the city of New Orleans.—approved February 10, 1834.

16 An act to amend the laws relative to the publication of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana.—approved Feb 13, 1834.

17 An act creating additional Election Precints, in the Parish of St Landry.—approved Feb 14, 1834.

18. An act defining the qualifications of police jurors in the parish of Livingston, and for other purposes—approved February 17th, 1834.

19. An act for the relief of Joseph Vincent, of the parish of Lafayette—approved February 17th, 1834.

20. An act to amend an act entitled "an act to incorporate the City of Lafayette, approved April 1st, 1833"—approved February, 17th, 1834.

21. An act relative to the administration of oaths in the Courts of Probates in and for the different parishes of the state and for other purposes—approved February 17th, 1834.

22. An act to incorporate the Lake Ponchartrain Steamboat Navigation Company—approved February 17th, 1834.

23. An act supplementary to an act entitled "an act to divide the parish of St. Tammany into election districts—approved February 17th, 1834.

24. An act granting certain powers to the police jury of the parish of Avoyelles—approved February 17th, 1834.

25. An act supplementary to an act incorporating the Natchitoches Causeway Company—approved February 17, 1834.

26. An act supplementary to the several acts to incorporate the town of Opelousas—approved February 17th, 1834.

27. An act to incorporate the New-Orleans Improvement Company—approved February 26, 1834.

28. An act relative to appeals from the Associate Judges of the city courts of New-Orleans—approved February 21, 1834.

29. An act relative to the publication of notices to be given of the nomination of curators to vacant successions, homologation of accounts, &c.—approved February 21, 1834.

30. An act to authorize the inhabitants of the parish of Iberville on the eastern side of said parish to clean and deepen a bayou known under the name of the bayou Breaux—approved February 21, 1834.

31. An act to create a body corporate and politic, by the name of the New-Orleans Chamber of Commerce—approved February 26, 1834.

32. An act to amend the act to incorporate the Carrollton Rail Road Company—approved February 26, 1834.

33. An act to incorporate the society for the relief of destitute widows and indigent females—approved March 1, 1834.

34. An act to repeal, as far as relates to the parishes of Plaquemines, St Bernard and Jefferson, the act entitled "An act to establish the first judicial district, except the parish of Orleans, and for other purposes," approved April 2d, 1832—Approved, March 1, 1834.

35. An act to incorporate the Presbyterian church and congregation for the city and parish of New Orleans—Approved, March 1, 1834.

36. An act relative to steamboats—approved March 6, 1834.

37. An act for the relief of John Mitchell, J. Talbert and others—approved March 6, 1834.

38. An act relative to the grand levee of Point Coupee—Approved, March 6, 1834.

39. An act providing for the payment of the State Bond—Approved, March 6, 1834.

40. An act to authorize the Governor of the State to purchase the work of John James Audebon—Approved, March 6, 1834.

41. An act to amend the second section of the act supplementary to the several acts relative to roads and levees—Approved, March 6, 1834.

42. An act granting a pension to John B. Chatard—Approved, March 6, 1834.

43. An act for the relief John Campo, of the parish of Assumption—Approved, March 6, 1834.

44. An act for the relief of the sheriff of the parish of St Helena—Approved, March 6, 1834.

45. An act supplementary to the several acts relative to the testamentary dispositions of late Julien Poydras in favor of the parishes of Point Coupee and West Baton Rouge—Approved, March 6, 1834.

46. An act to extend the limits of the port of Orleans—Approved, March 6, 1834.

47. An act to cede to the United States the jurisdiction over the territory therein named—Approved, March 6, 1834.

48. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to establish a State Bank, to be known by the name of the Louisiana State Bank—approved March 14th, 1818"—Approved, March 6, 1834.

49. An act to incorporate the Commercial Insurance Company—Approved, March 6, 1834.

50. An act extending certain privileges to the colleges of Rapides and Jefferson—Approved, March 7, 1834.

51. An act allowing a compensation to Henry Jones, sheriff of the parish of Natchitoches, for services rendered—Approved March 7, 1834.

52. An act granting certain powers, in the State of Louisiana, to the Bank of the State of Mississippi—Approved, March 7, 1834.

53. An act to amend the act entitled "an act to incorporate the town of Jackson, approved April the second, eighteen hundred and thirty-two."—Approved March 6, 1834.

54. An act to incorporate the Atlantic Marine and Fire Insurance Company—approved March 10, 1834.

55. An act relative to suits in which the State is a party—Approved March 7, 1834.

56. An act for the relief of the Mayor of the city of New-Orleans, and for other persons therein mentioned—Approved March 7, 1834.

57. An act to alter the method of holding the elections in the second judicial district, and for other purposes—Approved, March 10, 1834.

58. An act further to amend the charter of the West Feliciana Rail Road Company.—Approved, March 10, 1834.

59. An act relative to advertisements—Approved, March 10, 1834.

60. An act relative to family meetings—Approved, March 10, 1834.

61. An act to authorize the Governor to furnish the Opelousas Guards with arms—Approved, March 10, 1834.

62. An act to authorize and require the police jury of the parish of Concordia, to lay off additional police jury wards in said parish—Approved, March 10, 1834.

63. An act for the relief of the persons therein mentioned—Approved, March 10, 1834.

64. An act to change the time of holding the sittings of the courts of the fourth judicial district in the parish of Iberville, and for other purposes—Approved, March 10, 1834.

65. An act to continue in force the act which incorporates the Roman Catholic Congregation of the parish of Point Coupee, known by the name of "The Church of St Francis—Approved, March 10, 1834.

66. An act relative to navigable water courses in this State, and to punish persons obstructing the navigation thereof—Approved, March 10, 1834.

67. An act to change the division line between the parishes of Ouachita and Catahoula—Approved, March 10, 1834.

68. An act to authorize the Governor of this State to cede to the United States, the jurisdiction over that parcel of the Grand-terre Island, which was purchased by the United States, for the purpose of erecting a fort thereon—Approved, March 10, 1834.

69. An act supplementary to the several acts authorizing the erection of a Penitentiary House in the town of Baton Rouge—Approved, March 10, 1834.

70. An act granting further powers to the board of public works, and for other purposes—Approved, March 10, 1834.

71. An act concerning roads and levees in the parishes of St Mary and St Landry—Approved, March 10, 1834.

72. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to incorporate the Clinton and Port Hudson Rail Road Company, approved, the 7th day of February, 1832"—Approved, March 10, 1834.

73. An act for the relief of the persons therein mentioned approved March 10, 1834.

74. An act authorizing the governor and treasurer of the state to issue certain bonds in payment of the stock subscribed for on behalf of the state in the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank of New-Orleans, and for other purposes—approved March 10, 1834.

75. An act to authorize the state treasurer to pay to Peyroux, Rivarde & co. and to Ant. Bel, the sums therein mentioned—approved March 10, 1834.

76. An act to incorporate the Planters' Sugar Refining Company of Louisiana—approved March 6, 1834.

77. An act for the further assurance of titles, to purchasers at judicial sales—approved March 10th, 1834.

78. An act to explain the extent of the powers vested by law in the mayor and city council of the city of New-Orleans, and for other purposes—approved March 10th, 1834.

79. An act to incorporate the St. Bernard Rail Road Company—approved March 10, 1834.

80. An act for the organization and discipline of the militia of the State of Louisiana—approved March 10, 1834.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. Resolution requesting the Representatives and Senators of the State in Congress to take measures to terminate the disputes existing between the occupants of land in the county of Feliciana—Approved December 19, 1833.

2. Resolution requesting the Attorney-General of the State to institute a suit or suits against the commissioners appointed under the act approved the 4th March, 1830, relative to the navigation of the Amite river—Approved December 24, 1833.

3. Resolution requesting the Representatives and Senators of the State in Congress to use their best exertions to procure an appropriation of money by Congress for the prosecution and completion of the opening of the raft and removing other obstructions in the Red river—Approved January 2, 1834.

4. Resolution making the duty of the Civil Engineer to make an examination of Lake Bestineau and Bayou Dorcheat, and report to the Legislature—Approved January 9, 1834.

5. Resolution authorising the Governor to assign to the Agricultural Society, one of the apartments at the State House—Approved January 25, 1834.

6. Resolution authorising the President and Directors of the Board of Public Works, to direct the civil engineer of the State to visit and examine the Bayou Lafourche, and make a report—Approved January 31, 1834.

7. Resolution allowing to the Joint committee named by the Legislature, to examine the Penitentiary at Baton Rouge, the same mileage paid to the members of Legislature—Approved February 3, 1834.

8. Resolution requesting the Representatives and Senators of the State in Congress to use their exertions to obtain the passage of an act allowing James H Caldwell to import into New Orleans, free of all imposts and duties, all the Gass-apparatus and pipes necessary to light the city with gas—Approved February 10, 1834.

9. Resolution allowing a leave of absence to Wm. Boswell, Louis T. Caire, and B. W. Miller—Approved February 17, 1834.

10. Resolution directing the Civil-Engineer to make surveys of the rivers Amite, West Pearl, Tanchipao, Bocachito, and Tiefaw—Approved February 17, 1834.

11. Resolution requesting the Civil-Engineer to visit the banks of Lake Pontchartrain, in the vicinities of New-Orleans, and to make a report—Approved February 18, 1834.

12. Resolution granting leave of absence to F. X. Martin, one of the judges of the Supreme Court—Approved March 6, 1834.

13. Resolution requiring the President and Directors of the Board of Public Works to direct the Civil Engineer to examine and report on the practicability of improving the navigation of the river Tichfaw and the river Natalbany—Approved March 6, 1834.

14. Resolution authorizing the State Treasurer to receive from the hands of L. B. Mucarty, a certain sum—Approved March 6, 1834.

15. Resolution granting a leave of absence to Samuel Lightner, Isaac L. McCoy, and Nathaniel Chamberlain—Approved March 10, 1834.

16. Resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to obtain the renewal of the law allowing time to examine the titles to ancient concessions of land—Approved March 10, 1834.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

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