THE BEE.

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THE UNION—IT MUSTER PRESERVED.

MONDAY MORNING, JAN. 19, 1835.

We give place to the communication signed "One of the Executive Committee," complaining of our remarks relative to the amendment adopted by the legislature to the charter of the New Orleans and Nashville rail road. We stated that the granting of the privilege desired, might prove of ultimate detriment to the state, and for this we are put down as *pr. fessed* friends to the undertaking. It is immaterial to us in what light we may be considered by those whose zeal outstrips their better judgment. We live at heart the interests of the whole state, and never will be found advocating the claims of any body of men, to an exclusive monopoly. We feel assured that our professions of friendship are sincere, but we are not on that account to lose sight of every thing else. We view the matter dispassionately, we have no sordid motives to gratify, we expect to take no stock, nor desire any particular favors, farther than that of having aided upon proper principles, the completion of this great work. Our correspondent charges us with inconsistency, and bases his accusation upon our having supported last year Mr Burthe's bill. We never did support that bill, and the best evidence of the fact we can offer, is found in the following paragraph from our paper of the 7th February last, which covers our present ground of opposition to the claim advanced by the new company. Speaking of the amendment proposed by Mr Saunders, we said:

"The amendment offered by Mr Saunders restricting the exclusive privilege asked for by the Louisiana and Northern Rail Road Company, has prevailed, and the bill upon the motion of Mr Burthe, been laid upon the table, which is almost tantamount to an abandonment of the undertaking. We are gratified that the unjust and unreasonable exclusion which formed an insurmountable objection to the measure, has thus been disapproved of. The design of precluding the construction of any other or more direct communication between this city and Mobile, is so manifestly fraught with injustice and partiality, and is in fact so preposterous, that we are surprised that it should have been incorporated in the bill, or that it should be received as an indispensable condition on the part of its framers."

We leave the gent'eman with this extract before him, to do us justice, merely remarking that it would be as well for him the next time he accuses us of inconsistency, to do it on better grounds than he has on the present occasion.—Since we have had the conducting of this paper, we have maintained but one course, and that one has been in accordance with our conviction, not hastily formed, but upon mature and serious consideration.

Mrs Sharpe presents her claims (and they are no ordinary ones) to our citizens this evening for a benefit.—We hope the appeal will not be made in vain. Mrs. S. since her appearance upon our boards, has given evidence that the high reputation which preceded her arrival, was not undeserved. She is a native actress, and therefore should be appreciated.

Robbery.—We understand that the house of our fellow citizen James H Caldwell, Esq. was entered on Saturday evening last by some villain or villains, and property to the amount of $500 abstracted therefrom. The robbery was committed with singular audacity and boldness.

$7000 we are informed, is missing from a steamboat which arrived yesterday morning, supposed to have been stolen.

[Reported for the Bee.]

MUNICIPAL PROCEEDINGS.

Sitting of Saturday, 17th instant.

Present, the Recorder, Aldermen Hyde, McFarlane, Dixon, Caldwell, Mercier, Labatut, Bermudez and Montegut.

The process verbal of the last sitting having been read, together with the following letter from the Mayor.

To the Recorder and Aldermen of the City of New Orleans,

Gentlemen,

It is with great pain that I find myself so often necessitated to object to the measures which you judge apropos to the wants of the population you represent. But the interest you take actuates us both; and in the interpretation which we give sometimes to it we cannot see but the one or the other, a difference of opinion which time will efface by throwing new lights upon facts and questions, which perhaps at present it is not permitted to us to see with a rigorous exactitude.

Among these questions stands prominent the creation of a Recorder's Court. At the adoption of your first resolution to that purpose, I thought I had grounded my refusal to sanction the same upon reasons based upon the principles of our institutions, and sufficiently apparent to be appreciated by you. You have decided differently. I respect your motives, but in considering attentively your views, I cannot but dissent entirely from them; and feel myself obligated again to reject as useless, the new resolution adopted by you in your last sitting, upon this subject. I found my determination upon a law of the State, approved the 19th of February, 1825, and of which the 19th section, which has not been abrogated by any subsequent law, says:

"The Governor is authorised to nominate with the advice and consent of the Senate, the Mayor, the Recorder and Aldermen of New Orleans, while they remain in office, as justices of the peace; and in that capacity, they shall hold and exercise all the jurisdiction, and do all the acts in criminal cases only which the justices of the peace now have the right to exercise or to do, but shall not receive for the same any compensation whatever."

Accordingly, when the legislative disposition which your resolution has for object to solicitate, already exists, full and entire, it becomes superfluous to demand a renewal. There is, moreover, to your resolution, an all powerful objection; the people, in giving their suffrages to a fit candidate, do not always chose the most capable to direct, interpret, and to execute the laws; and if you succeed to obtain in a special and permanent manner, the establishment of the court in question, it may so happen that you may place one day in a most embarrassing situation, a recorder who is incapable of judicial business, and little acquainted with our laws. The melancholy consequences which may result from such a state of things is palpable.

The second section of your resolution, which has for object to adjoin one of the aldermen to the judicial functions with which you invest the recorder, seems to me more useless than the former, in this that I feel persuaded that the aid of one single person would suffice to enable me to expedite a great portion of the work of which you wish to disembarrass me. Besides, have you considered that the alderman spoken of will sit constantly as a judge? In this case, where would be the superior authority that would procure unanimity of action when they would be of different opinions?

If you persist in your plan to invest the recorder with the powers of a justice of the peace, permit me to direct your attention to the necessity of having an understanding with him in regard to the augmentation of his salary, occasioned by his new functions. In fixing this augmentation at $3000, I find nothing to object to; and this measure once decided upon, the recorder, if he has not already done so, may demand from the governor the commission of a judge, which he cannot refuse, according to the terms of the law.

2d. Your resolution concerning the cabaret keepers, does not seem to me to be less liable to objections. The first section contains dispositions which it is almost impossible to execute, because there is but little probability that the property holders in the different wards in which the cabaret-keepers are located will take the charge of signing certificates of good morals for persons whom they scarcely know, and of whose conduct they will hardly be disposed to be guarantees for. The third and last section is not less inadmissable, for the obstacles thrown in the way of a trade which, after all, may be exercised legally and honestly. Measures of precaution of so severe a nature are less necessary than ever, since you have just named officers charged with overlooking the execution of the police regulations relative to cabarets. For those reasons, and in order to fulfill the urgent necessity of avoiding any thing which might decrease the public revenue at a time when it is so much needed, I think it my duty to return you this resolution.

3d. The opening of Gallatin street, through Jackson Square, seems to me to establish a fatal precedent, inasmuch as it may induce some of the inhabitants of other sections to ask for the same thing; thereby de-troying the symetry of most of our squares, by cutting them up without taste and without use. Moreover, this project seems to me to be the forerunner of the sale and division of this square in lots, which will contravene directly the intention of the general government, by whom the square was given to our city, upon the condition that it should always remain a public square. In the apprehension I have just stated, I cannot approve the resolution relative to that purpose.

4th. The acquisition of the lots belonging to Mr. Felix de Armas, which you have authorised me in the name of the city to make, to facilitate the prolongation of Treme Street, seems to me to be too onerous and of too minor importance for me to decide upon contracting. According to the information I have obtained, exclusive of the price for the purchase, which is much too high, the city would have to expend a considerable sum in order to fill the marsh which covers the principal portion of this ground. The cession of property of Mr. Beranger would not be a whit more advantageous, in this that the construction of the banquets and the enclosing of the same would cost more than the value of the property he abandons.

In regard to the prolongation of Esplanade, Treme and Barracks Street, which you charge me to have done according to the disposition of the law of the 3d of April, 1832, I have to object to you, that according to the terms of the law itself which you cite, we are unable to undertake this work, at least if it be your intention to have it done entirely at the expense of the corporation; this I cannot think is your design. The law in question authorises the council to effect the opening, or enlarge the streets and public places in the city, whenever they shall deem those works useful and necessary; but solely in cases where it may be demanded by a petition from the inhabitants where the same is to be done; and no decision can thereon be made until ten days notice is given of said demand in two of the city papers. There is, besides, a section of that law which leaves so much latitude to the opposition of individuals who may apprehend a loss by the opening or enlargement of any of the projected streets, that it would really be dangerous to commence a similar enterprise against their humor. Moreover, the corporation in the sixty days after the confirmation of the account of the assessors, was obliged to furnish the necessary funds to indemnify those persons whose property was deteriorated, and to have recourse by gentle and less certain means upon such as refused to reimburse the difference in value given to their property by the ameliorations which were thus effected. This is what I have found in the law of the 3d of April 1832, and which has induced me a so to send you back this resolution.

5th. I have made vain efforts to comprehend the necessity of according a present of $100 to Mr. Adheimar, and the same sum to Mr. Biron. I explained my objections in regard to this donation, in my views relative to a preceeding resolution having the same object, and I feel regret that I am obliged to inform you that no circumstance has occurred to induce me to change my opinion.

5th. At length, this long duty of opposition is about to end. There remains nothing more for me but to speak of the subscription of 500 shares to the capital stock of the Gas Light Company. Gentlemen, experience has convinced me that it is not in the interests of the corporation that it should enter into an association with similar institutions, because the most it can hope for is not to lose. It is needless for me to call your minds to recent facts which go to prove what I have here advanced. I do not know what is the actual state or what are the prospects of the Gas Light Company, but I do know this; when Mr. Caldwell had alone the privilege, he offered to furnish light to the city for $25 per postern light; and now the company demand a much higher price. I think this company should content themselves with the expectation of having one day the illumination of the whole city, if they can really undertake it at the rate proposed by Mr. Caldwell, which was, I think, 25 per cent below the cost of light by oil. And, finally, the strongest reason which prevents me from sanctioning this project, is, that in the situation which we find our finances, it would be impossible for us, without temerity, to contract for so considerable a debt. When all the revenue of the city is far from meeting its wants, shall we add a burden which will crush that revenue. This will be no proof of wisdom. With a view to convince you of the urgency of preserving all our resources, and the necessity of diminishing instead of increasing our expenditures, I submit herewith an approximate statement of the expenditures which we have to meet this year. You will not only find the cause of the rejection of this last resolution, but of several others, which I have spoken of above.

Situation of the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1835.

In cash,		$10,237 92
Notes on hand,	$55,793 09	
Notes upon long terms,	22,000	23,723 09
Product of the farms		80,000
Probable products of the duties upon cavarets, levee, drays, steamboats, and pedlars,		160,000
Taxes and assessments,		60,000
Other receipts in the Treasury,		30,000
		$453,961 01
Bills to pay,	$166,881 96	
Ordinary expenses,	310,000	
Interest on loans	$70,000	546,881 96
Appropriations ordered.		
Wharves,	$20,000	
New Prisons,	60,000	
Carondelet road,	15,000	
Girod road,	10,000	
New Cemetery,	5,000	
Upper faubourg levees,	20,000	$130,000
Paving exceeding the reimbursements,		50,000
		$726,881 96
Amount of receipts,		453,961 01
Deficit to meet,		$272,920 95

I have the honor to be, respectfully, gentlemen, your very humble servant,

D. PRIEUR, Mayor.

P. S. Annexed I send you a letter from Mr. Blanc.

D. P.

Mr Bermudez moved that the council do persist.

Mr Mercier opposed the motion in an animated argument. He thought that the Mayor was correct in the views he had taken, and would therefore vote against its adoption.

Mr Bermudez replied to the argument of Mr Mercier, reviewing the position he had taken. He concluded by hoping that the council would sanction his motion.

The Recorder having submitted the question it was decided in the affirmative.

Upon the second part of the Mayor's letter, Mr Bermudez moved that the council do persist.

In making this motion, he alluded to the necessity of some resolution of this kind, and assured the council that he now felt convinced of this necessity, more than when he had originally proposed the measure. He had received from one of the commissaries of his ward, a list containing the names of 107 persons who kept cabarets, among which were those of many vagrants who sold *toffia* to the negroes, and became the receivers of stolen property.—He was disposed to put an end to this demoralizing system, the melancholy effects of which we had a striking example in the assassination of Mr Balloco. He trusted, in conclusion, that the council would persist, notwithstanding the Mayor's objections.

Mr Mercier said that although he felt persuaded that speaking at present, would be like the preaching of St John in the desert, he thought it was a duty which he owed to his conscience, and to the responsibility incumbent upon his station, to controvert the argument of the member from the 4th ward. He then went into an examination of the measure, and concluded by urging upon the council to reject the motion.

The Recorder having submitted the motion to persist, was rejected.

Upon the third part of the Mayor's letter, Mr Bermudes moved that the council persist in their resolution.

Mr Mercier opposed the adoption of this motion. He thought that the resolution would ultimately, if passed, be the means of dividing the square into lots, preparatory to their sale, which the corporation had no right to do.—This square had been given to us as a public square, and its destination could not be changed. This question had already been decided by the late Moreau Lislet when city attorney. If the Council persisted in this measure, it would involve the city in a suit.

Mr Labatut observed in reply, that the square was very irregular, but that in extending Gallatin street through the middle of it, it would be divided in two squares which would then be regular.

The Recorder having submitted the question, the council resolved to persist.

Upon the refusal of the Mayor to sanction the resolution according to Mr. Adheimar, and to the reporter of the Whig. $100, the council unanimously persisted.

Upon the part of the Mayor's letter, relative to the gas light stock, the council persisted.

The Recorder presented the resignation of Mr Pedesclaux.

Mr Labatut presented the following resolution which was adopted.

Resolved, That the council do accept with regret, the resignation of Mr Pedesclaux; and that the Mayor be authorised to publish the necessary advertisements, in order to have the vacancy thus occasioned filled.

The council set with closed doors upon that part of the Mayor's letter inclosing a letter from Mr Blanc.

The secretary read a letter from Judge Bry, informing the council that nothing had recently been done in certain suits of the corporation.

Upon motion, said letter was referred to the committee on Finances.

The secretary said a letter from the heirs of Fleytas, offering to the city certain property for the purpose of opening a street.

Upon motion of Mr Mercier, said offer was accepted.

Upon motion, the council adjourned to Saturday next.

Sales of Stocks at the Stock Exchange Board of Brokers, New-Orleans, January 1835—50 shares Merchants' Insurance stock 835,50 for 835.

To the Editor of the Bee:

Sir—You have lent the sanction of your name to contradict the assertion of a morning paper in relation to the New Orleans and Nashville Rail Road. You have gone farther and asserted that "The Legislature have done nothing more than what duty required, by adopting the amendment which is the subject of complaint. You have thus joined issue with those who have been appointed by their fellow-citizens to obtain such a charter as will induce monied men to take the stock. That an editor of this city should be found willing to join and advocate the opposition now made to the passage of the act of incorporation, submitted by the committee appointed by the citizens of New-Orleans, will be to them a matter of surprise. But, Sir, you have gone further, for you have used language which can have no other effect than to mislead the public on an important point. You state that you cannot approve of "their possessing privileges which may ultimately prove of public detriment." This language in its very terms imports that certain persons are asking an act of incorporation for themselves. Now what is the fact. The charter as laid before the legislature gives no rights or privileges to the applicants. All the world may subscribe on an equal footing. Even those who have advanced their $100 to make the surveys, have no preference over others. And yet this attempt is made to lead the public to a different conclusion, and that too by one who professes to be the friend of the work.—Again, Sir, last year you were found among the advocates of the charter submitted by Mr. Burthe, granting the very same privilege for 60 years, which in this charter is asked for only 30 years. It is well known that the only objection made to the bill of Mr. Burthe was, that it designated the route. But the public have such an interest in the subject under discussion as to justify an examination into the question whether the amendment complained of will prove fatal to the undertaking. The committee selected by the citizens to prepare a charter were unanimously of opinion that the stock would not be taken unless an exclusive privilege was given for a certain period—forty years was the time agreed on. The opponents of the bill were given to understand that some reduction in the time would not be fatal but that the privilege must be so distinctly defined so as to protect the Company against all litigation. It was so worded as to exclude all competition from any Road having the same object in view, but did not touch the right to make any road not extending beyond the limits of this state. A further clause was added by the friends of the bill authorizing any competition provided such road should unite with the one in question at a distance of not less than 35 miles from New-Orleans. This left open the right to any company to run a road in any direction, even to Nashville, provided it formed a junction with the first so as to give it the benefit of their freight and passengers for a distance of 35 miles the older Company being bound to convey the same at their established rates. With what truth then can it be it said that "further enterprize would have been cut off?" Now let us see whether the amendment complained of did not destroy the exclusive privilege. By this amendment this privilege was restricted to the East or West side of the Avoyelle River at the opinion of the Company. If then the Company selected the East side of the River, the rival Company would take the West and when the state line was crossed the rival Company could return on the same side if their interest so required. The difference between the designation of the River and an imaginary line is a bridge and nothing more. The only difference between the amendment and a refusal of the exclusive privilege, is that the former might lead the unwary to subscribe under the belief that it would exclude competition, but it is the duty of the committee to protect the citizens against any such mistake. Having shewed that the exclusive privilege is entirely destroyed by the amendment, it follows that in the opinion of all the committee the project is blasted. But if any doubt remains as to the feelings of certain leading members towards the projected improvement, they will be put at rest by their proceedings of Friday the 16th instant. The charter submitted, provided an exemption from taxation. All Rail Roads are so exempted in the Atlantic States. If they exempt them from taxes to take from us our commerce, ought Louisiana to refuse a similar aid to retain her commerce. So far from it the professed friends of the bill moved an amendment making both the property and the capital stock liable to be taxed. Now as the Road is the capital stock and the capital stock is the Road, the tax would be double. But this is not all. Only one-tenth of the capital would be invested in this state, yet they insist on the right to tax the whole capital.—Mississippi, Alabama and Tennessee would be entitled to the same right, and the Company would pay a double taxation to each of four states. I know it will be said that all this was not intended, and certainly it was not by a large majority of the House. The members of that body, with but few exceptions are disposed to do every thing that in reason could be asked. The opponents of the bill, aware of this, attempted no direct attack. The amendments they offer are plausible and they have been adopted because there is not time for reflection.

Should they succeed in defeating this undertaking fostered as it is by our citizens, recommended by the governor, and advocated by the Board of Public Works, they may enjoy the consolation of having lost for their state the only opportunity she ever will have of obtaining the assent of her sister states. When the inhabitants of the interior shall have made investments in aid of the Roads now chartered to Natchez, Vicksburgh, and Grand Gulf: Louisiana is doomed to enjoy no other channels of communication than nature has given her. The present occasion is worth millions to her citizens—but where are her Clintons?

One of the Executive Committee.

GENERAL EDUCATION.

A strange idea is entertained by many that education unfits persons for labor, and renders them dissatisfied with their condition in life. But what would be said were any of the powers of the body to be in a certain case disused?—Suppose a man were to place a bandage over his right eye—to tie up one of his hands—or to attach a ponderous weight to his leg; and, when asked the cause, were to reply that the glance of that eye might make him covetous—that his hand might pick his neighbor's pocket—or that his foot might carry him into evil company—might it not be fairly replied, that his members were given to use and not to abuse, that their abuse is no argument against their use, that this suspension of their action was just as contrary to the wise and benevolent purpose of their creator as their wrong and guilty application! And does this reasoning fail when applied to the mind?

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED

Ship Alabama, Handy, N Y, — Bogart & Hawthorn
Ship Mars, McAuley, Trieste, — A J Dennistoun & co
Ship Madison, Wood, Liverpool, — Ray, Gwathmey & co
Ship New-England, Swanton, Liverpool, — L H Gale
Brig George, Wise, Boston, — L H Gale
Brig Apalachicola, Spicer, Apilachicola, — Bogart & Hawthorn
Brig Pensacola, Butler, Boston, — L H Gale
Brig New Castle, N Y, — Master
Brig Alcyon, Julius, Philadelphia, — S Thompson
Ketch San Jose, Gepi, Matanzas, — Garcia, Boyd & co
Schr Eliza, Ivan, Tuspan, — Stinson & Campbell
Schr Ivanhoe, Burnham, Apilachicola, — A Cove
Schr Pelecano, Eemingues, Campeachy, — J W Zacharie & co
Sloop Van Buren, Hoxey, Charleston, — G Bucklin

ARRIVED

Towboat Whale, Thomas, having taken her tow to sea—brought up packet ships Georgian and Mississippi. Passed 3 brigs below the Port. Left S W Bar at 3 P M on the 16th, a Br barque off the Bar, name unknown.

Towboat Hudson, Beese, from the Passes, having towed to sea ship Orozimbo, brigs Charles Joseph, Oawego, Colombo, Tinsaw and Drumb; towed off East Bay and brought brig Corsair, from Kingston, (Ja.) The C. was run on shore by a plot who afterwards jumped overboard and was drowned.

Towboat Post Boy, Anable, fm the Passes, towed to sea ships Caspian and Mohawk, schrs Louisiana and Columbus; brought up brig Huron, fm N Y, and schr Splendid fm Attakappas.

Steamer Lion, Hubble, from the Passes, having towed to sea ship Caravad, barque Agness & Ann; and brig Choctaw, brought up ship Hermitage, from Philadelphia—Left the Bar at 4 P M; Saturday; reports the weather foggy. No vessel in sight in the offing. Steamer Grampus coming up with a ship and a brig. Steamer Shark at McCall's flats with ship Cumberland, 2 brigs and a schr.

Ship Hermitage, Sturges, 20 days from Philadelphia, to B Booth & co; cargo, 70 bbls liquors to Thomson & Grant; J Gallagher.

Line ship Mississippi, Robinson, 14 days from New-York, to Foster & Hutton—Barge to H R Lee & co; J P Freeman; A C & W Squier & co; E H Jewett; Frost & Johnson; Law & Austin; A Fisk, Watt & co; J H Field & co; T Nicolet & co; Godfrey & Blossman; Caruthers & co; J Le Carpentier; J B Selocomb & co; J C Garthwaite & co; Whiting & Slark; R Pitkin & co; H M Hart & co; Turner & Woodruff; S Packwood; J & J Darramon; A Olivier; N & J Dick & co; Yeateman, Woods & co; A B Rogers & co; Hall, Walker & Walton; L Armand; T G Chamberlain & co; Sickles & co; J Gallagher; Landis & Irvin; E L Tracy; Bogart & Hawthorn; J Crosby; Stinson & Campbell; L Pearson; Thomson & Grant; Beers & St John; J A Turnell; N Dick; P Tulane & co; Brander & McKenna; R Groning & co; T R Ingliss; W Little; J Harland; Morgan & co; W Patterson; Tulane & Coleman; P Hall; D C Hotchkiss & co; Foster & Hutton; J Vairin & co; M & B Mullen; A G Cochran; Adams & Brothers; J A Merle & co, White & co; S W Oakey & co; B Levy; J G Washington; Smith, Hubbard & co; Stetson & Avery; D T Hall; Hyde & Goodwin; Tourne & Beckwith, etc.

Ship George, Eldridge, fm Philadelphia, to T Toby & co, with full cargo—5 passengers.

Brig Corsair, Byron, from Kingston, (Ja.) in ballast—5 passengers.

Brig Huron, Delano, 24 days from N Y; cargo, granite, furniture, naval stores, liquors, and mdse to sundries.

Steamer Delta, Carreau, from Braddish & Osgood's plantation, cargo, 41 hhds sugar; 6 bbls molasses—30 passengers.

Steamer Cavalier, Thompson, from Cincinnati; Cargo 10 bbls. Oil, 2127 kegs lard, 490 hams, 1946 shoulders, 70 bxs sides, 142 bxs hams, 39 bxs shoulders, 21 bxs bacon, 50 reels yarn, 300 turkies, 100 doz fowls.

Steamer Huntsville, Silleck, from Bayou Sarah, cargo 760 bales cotton, 49 hhds sugar.

Steamer Ohio, Young, from Cincinnati, cargo 150 kegs lard, 2 hhds hams, 2 hhds beef, 7 bbls venison tongues, 26 hhds hams, 24 do shoulders, 1 do sides, 70 bxs 17 hhds bacon, Layat and Amburry, 1 box Bridge and Vose; 71 tres flax seed, Bogart and Hawthorn; 30 bbls 23 tres hams, Sloo and Byrne; 34 kegs 1 box tobacco, 200 sheep and sundries to owners on board; 15 bales cotton, M. White & Co. 10 do Caruthers and Harris; 56 T. Barrett and Co. 5 Martin, Pleasants, & Co. 11 Bullitt, Shipp, and Co.; 102 N. & J. Dick and Co; 30 Brander and McKenna; 12 Robeson, Wood, and Co.; 1 keg A. Gordon.

Steamer Chesapeake, Wright, from Natchitoches, cargo 935 bales cotton, cotton seed, etc. to L. Le Carpentier, J. B. Plauche, and Co.; V. David and others.

Steamer John Nelson, Moore, from Cincinnati, cargo, 632 kegs lard, 837 bbls pork, 25 packs skins, 2 bales beeswax, 3 bbls ginseng, and sundries.

Steamer Ellen Douglass, Riley, from Rodney, cargo 1150 bales cotton, 1313 bags cotton seed, to sundry persons.

Steamer Chieftain, Bostwick, from Thibodeauxville, cargo 35 bales cotton, J. B. Plauche and Co.

Steamer Iberia, Irwin, from Baton Rouge, cargo, cotton, etc. to sundry consignees.

Steamer Philadelphia, Green, from Cincinnati, cargo, flour, pork, lard, bacon, whiskey, etc. to sundry consignees.

NOTICE.—New Orleans Chamber of Commerce, Jan. 19, 1835.—An extra meeting of the Chamber will be held this evening at 6 o'clock.

A general attendance of the members is requested.

jan 19 GEO W WHITE, Secretary.

New-Orleans Chamber of Commerce.

COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION FOR JAN.

Messrs. G. W. White, J. A. Amelung, Edw. Yorke, G. P. Bowers, J. W. Zacharie, R Ferriday, J. N. Hawthorn.

COMMITTEE OF APPEALS:

Thos. Urquhart, Esq. *President.*

Messrs. J. S. Peters, and A Quartier, *Vice-Presidents.*

Messrs. James Dick, H C Cammack, A Fisk, H F McKenna, W L Hodge, W Bogart,

By order of the Chamber,

GEO. W. WHITE,

jan 16 Secretary.

THOMAS FELLOWS,
EXCHANGE BROKER,
No. 51, St. Louis street.

Purchases and sells Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Bank and other Stocks, Uncurrent Bank Notes, Doubloons, Sovereigns, and other Gold Coins, on the most reasonable terms. jan 17

J. D. BEERS, I. R. ST. JOHN & CO.
EXCHANGE OFFICE.
No 60, Chartres street.

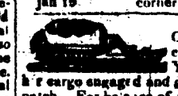
CHECKS at sight, short sight, and on time, on

New York,	Augusta, Ga
Philadelphia,	Savannah do
Fayetteville, N C	Macon, do
Charleston, S C.	Mobile

Mississippi, Alabama, and all uncurrent Bank Notes Gold and Silver Bullion, Gold and Silver coins purchased—Doubloons, Sovereigns, and other Gold coins for sale.

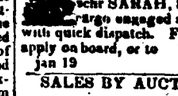
FOR LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI, and intermediate landings—The substantial steamer BALTIC, R Baldwin, Jr, master, will be ready to receive freight on Tuesday, the 20th, and having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will positively depart on Saturday next, the 24th inst. For balance of freight or passage, apply on board, or to

FORSYTH, GOODWYN & CO.
jan 19 corner of Gravier & Tchoupitoulas sts



FOR LOUISVILLE & CINCINNATI—The well known upper cabin steamer OHIO, Capt. James Young, having the greater part of her cargo engaged and going on board, will meet with dispatch. For balance of freight or passage, apply on board, or to

TOURNE & BECKWITH,
jan 19 28 and 29 New Levee.



FOR MOBILE, via the River—The packet schr SARAH, Stark, master, having half of her cargo engaged and ready to go on board, will meet with quick dispatch. For balance of freight or passage, apply on board, or to TOURNE & BECKWITH,
jan 19 28 and 29 New Levee

SALES BY AUCTION—REAL ESTATE AT MOBILE.

M. DURAND will sell on Monday the 9th day of February next, at 12 o'clock M, in front of the Mansion House in Mobile, the following very valuable improved and vacant real estate:

No 1 A tract of land near Choctaw Point, having a front on the Mobile river of about 5 arpents, with a depth of about 40 arpents, of which some 17 acres have been sold, leaving about 151 acres yet undisposed of and within the limits of the city.

No 2 Three lots of ground situated on the north side of Government street, between Royal and Water streets, opposite the public market, each about 23 1-2 feet front and a depth of about 110 feet; on two of the above lots a wooden building now stands, which is at present rented for $30 per month.

No 3 A lot of ground situated on the west side of Royal street between Conti and Dauphin, immediately south of Mr. Hunt's buildings, having a front of about 97 feet on Royal st, with a depth of about 229 feet and about 85 feet on the west line.

No 4 A lot of ground situated on the east side of Royal st, between Dauphin and St Francis sts, adjoining the Alabama Hotel, having a front on Royal st of about 79 feet by a depth of about 156 feet, on a part of which there is a one story brick house on lease, which expires on the ——. The deed of confirmation calls for 90 French feet by the depth above named.

No 5 Two thirds of an undivided lot situated corner of Royal and St Francis sts, having about 53 feet on Royal & about 140 feet on St Francis st, adjoining the property of John B Tulmin, Esq.

No 6 One sixth part of an undivided lot, corner of Royal and St Lewis sts, having a front on Royal st of 97 feet, running to the channel of Mobile river.

No 7 The stores and warehouse now occupied by McLokey, Hagan & co, on the north side of Conti st, having a front on said street of about 40 ft with a depth of about 130 ft, and a back lot extending west 60 feet by 30 feet, on which there is a shed warehouse. This property is sold subject to possession being given on the first of November, 1835.

No 8 One wharf situated between Government and Conti sts, with a dock of 88 ft front, running to the channel of the Mobile river; the wharf is about 50 feet wide and known as the press wharf.

No 9 The docks and wharves commencing at the north line of Conti street running 160 feet north to the solin part of Hallett's wharf, thence to the channel of Mobile river, gradually widening as it progresses; eastward to the same 187 ft, and embracing the wharves known as McLoskey's, and a part of Hallett's wharf.

No 10 The wharf and dock commencing at a point 53 feet north of the preceeding, and fronting on Commerce street 107 feet with the same width to the channel of Mobile river.

Terms—One fourth cash; balance one and two years credit, at 7 per cent interest with mortgage and endorsed notes. jan 19

The Executors of Thomas Compton vs. Jonathan Chase.

IN the District Court—By virtue of an order of seizure and sale to me directed, will be sold at the New Exchange, corner of Chartres and St Louis streets, in this city, on Wednesday the 4th day of February next, at 1 o'clock P M, the property mentioned and described in said order of seizure and sale, as follows to wit:

That lot of ground situate lying and being in the suburb St Mary, of this city, having 31 feet 10 inches front on Camp street by 170 feet 6 inches deep, and designated on the plan made by J Pilie, city surveyor, and deposited in the office of G K Stringer, notary public, on the 25th of May, 1830, as No 11, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, seized in the above suit.

This being the second and last auction, the said before described property will be definitively adjudicated to the highest and last bidder, for what it will bring, at twelve months credit; the purchaser giving bond with sufficient security, bearing interest at the rate of —— per cent per annum, and mortgage on the property sold until final payment.

jan 19 G W MORGAN, Sheriff.

Robert Ferriday & co. vs. Robert A. Wright.

IN the District Court—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, will be sold on the premises, at the corner of Common and Carondelet streets, on Tuesday the 31st Jan. instant, at 11 o'clock A M, Four Cotton Screws and fixtures, seized in the above suit. Terms, cash.

jan 19 G W MORGAN, Sheriff.

Heirs of Yves Lemonier vs. P. A. Flacieux.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—In the Parish Court—By virtue of an order of Court to me directed, will be sold at the corner of St Peter and Royal streets, in this city, on Wednesday 28th instant, at 11 o'clock, A M, a quantity of Drugs, &c, seized in the above suit.

Terms of sale—Cash

jan 19 G W MORGAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Hon. A Lanauville, associate judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose at public sale on Saturday the 21st January 1835, at 4 o'clock P M, on the rail road, close to Moreau street, one lot of timber, and about one hundred planks. Seized at the suit of F. Bonoite. Terms, cash. B. BEAUREGARD,

jan 19 marshal.

Rochar vs. Bell.

BY virtue of a writ of fiera facias to me directed by the Honorable C W. Shamburgh, associate Judge of the City Court of New Orleans, I shall expose at public sale on Monday the 2d Feb. 1835, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, No. 49 Circus st., one Still set up and complete, one Kiln, one lot of lumber, and sundry other articles, seized at the above suit. Terms, cash.

jan 19 B. BEAUREGARD.

C. M. Gormley vs. Corbet.

BY virtue of a writ of fi. fa. to me directed by the Hon. C W Shamburgh, associate Judge of the City Court of New Orleans, I shall expose at public sale on Saturday the 31st Jan. 1835, at 4 oclock P. M., at my office in St. Anne st., No. 30, one old cart, 2 looking glasses, 3 tables, and sundry other articles, seized in the above case. Terms, cash.

jan 19 B. BEAUREGARD, Marshal.

BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias to me directed, by the Hon M Blache, presiding Judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose for sale on Monday, the 19th of January, 1835, at the Mariner's Retreat, opposite the beef market, at 4 o'clock, p m. 1 counter and bar, room furniture, 2 looking glasses, 2 large lamps, 4 small ones, some groceries and furnitures, &c. Seized at the suit of Wm. & J. Topham. Terms, cash.

jan 19 B BEAUREGARD, Marshal.

J A Meerle vs. Ths. Romain.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, by the Hon. Judge Preval, associate Judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose at public sale, at my office in St Ann street, No 30, on Friday, the 30th January, 1835, at 4 o'clock, p m. one toilet table, 3 tables, and sundry articles belonging to a barber shop. Terms, cash.

jan 19 B BEAUREGARD, Marshal.

G. Eustis vs Echevaria.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Hon. M Blache, presiding Judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose at public sale, on Monday, 2d February, 1835, at 4 o'clock p m. at my office in St Ann street, No 30, the contents of a bar room, some furniture, &c. seized in the above case, Terms cash. B BEAUREGARD,

jan 19 Marshal.

EXCHANGE on New York and Baltimore, for sale by HARRISON, BROWN & CO.

jan 19 117 Royal street.

SCHOONER SOPHIA, FOR VERA CRUZ.

PASSENGERS by this vessel will please take notice that she will positively leave the levee, on Tuesday evening next at 4 o'clock, for the above port.

HARRISON, BROWN & CO.

jan 19 117 Royal street.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY, the negress named FELIZE, about 28 years old; she is tall, somewhat reddish, and has a cut on the left side of the upper lip, a scar on the throat on the left side, a deformity on the left wrist. Captains of ships, steamboats and other crafts, are forbidden from harboring said slave, under the penalty of the law.

The above reward will be given to whomsoever will take back said slave to her mistress,

TOTOTE DESTRES,

jan 19 corner of Ursulines and Royal sts.

A VENDRE, 30 sections de la Presse 4 coton d'occasion. 10janv ED. GOTTSCHALK, courtier.

AMERICAN THEATRE
CAMP STREET.

Mrs SHARPE'S BENEFIT, and last appearance.

ON MONDAY EVEN'G, JAN 19th.
Will be presented Kotzebues play of the
STRANGER.

The Stranger, Mr H G Pearson,
Mrs Haller, Mrs Sharpe.

After which the first act of the magnificent opera of
CINDERELLA.

The Prince, Mr Hodges,
Baron, " Thorne,
Dandini, " Reynoldson,
Cinderella, Mrs Sharpe,
Fairy Queen, Miss Nelson.

The managers have much pleasure in announcing a re-engagement with

MR. POWER,

For six night—he will have the honor of appearing to-morrow evening in

THE NERVOUS MAN; and
MONS. TONSON.

Due notice will be given of Herr Cline's next appearance.

ORLEANS BALL ROOM.

ON Wednesday next, 21 inst, a Grand Vocal and Instrumental CONCERT will be given,
To be followed by a grand DRESS BALL.
The whole being for the benefit of Mr. Valliere.
jan 19

PRICE REDUCED TO 25 CENTS!
And splendid additions, which has arrived from New York, of a Representation of New Longwood House, which was erected on St. Helena, for Napoleon's residence
FOR A FEW EVENINGS LONGER.

PANORAMA

In the large hall facing the Theatre, Camp street.—SINCLAIR'S grand perestrophic or moving Panorama of the different scenes in the life of the great NAPOLEON, commencing with the battle of Waterloo, the taking of his carriage, the coast of France, the exterior and interior of St Helena, and his funeral procession on that Island, &c; the whole comprises 12 different views—the movements of which are accompanied by a military band, and a description given of each view as it approaches. The public are most respectfully informed that this Panorama has been brought here and fitted up at a great expense in the above hall, it being the largest one that could possibly be obtained in this city; it has been exhibited two seasons in Niblo's Garden, New York—also in the principal cities in the Union with great success. Doors open each at 6 1-2 o'clock, and the curtain rises precisely at 7—open only in the evenings. A private entrance for ladies and families on Natchez street.

Admittance, 50 cents. For particulars, see handbills.

Theatre of Mr Soubert.

*Spectac