THE BEE.

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THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED.

THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 22, 1835.

WHAT ARE THE WHIGS TO DO? asks the New-York Star, since their complete overthrow in New-York. The New Journal of Commerce another federal paper says, *they must grow lonesome*. This is the best advice we have heard given the poor rogues.

OHIO.—The Senate of Ohio have voted 17 to 16 for the execution of *criminals in private*.

Specie imported into New-York, between the 22d and 27th December, 1834:

Gold,	$85 864
Silver,	3,070
Total,	$89,234

For the Bee.—No 4.

Mr. Editor,

If you have not grown tired of the "cant of criticism," and the expression of our opinions upon theatrical manners, publish this number, and we will promise not to trouble you with a *thousand* more.

Mr. BANNISTER, is a novice in the drama, and, as such, acquits himself in a very creditable manner. But he does not bestow adequate care upon the parts he has to perform: he is not sufficiently correct in the delineation of character, and the expression of passion. All his parts convey the same acting to your mind, with the exception of two or three, upon which we expect he bestowed more than the *usual memorising of the words. His positions and his carriage want a little more grace.* Thus far we have been cruel in our remarks. But we—

* * must be cruel, only to be kind."

We may judge erroneously, but we think this gentleman has *too much to do*—a fairer chance should be given to so young an actor. We have reason to believe that *time* and *study*, (without which nothing can be accomplished,) will enable him to succeed in his profession, for he has a good countenance and a clear and distinct voice. To be a *good* actor is an arduous profession, and study and perseverance must be the conduct of him who expects to succeed.

Mr. DUMON.—He performs sometimes very well indeed, and at others indifferent bad. To judge from some parts that he has personated, we would say that attention and time may make an actor of him. He appears easy upon the stage, *and is correct in his roll; but he is extraordinarily* careless in his apparel and appearance. Now nothing adds better to the acting of a part than the looking of it. We know him to be a young man of good sense, and hope a word to the wise will be sufficient.

Mr. BARROW.—There is a great deal of originality and dryness in his acting—he frequently wins your applause and you cannot tell particularly why—he is quaint and droll, and has an irresistible "funny way" with him. He had a great fault, which he is every day mending, of drawling out some of his words. We know not how long this gentleman has been upon the stage, *but we think he will make an excellent low comedian*, such we believe is the term for those who personate such characters as he generally appears in.

Mr. HERBERT.—This gentleman has performed but minor characters, and, therefore, it is impossible to make any just remarks concerning him. He has a prepossessing figure and a fine face, but we are afraid he lacks energy.

Messrs. Corri, Manly, Carr, and Brace, do very well, when kept in their place.

We have thus scanned the merits and demerits of each actor and actress, and we sincerely believe that Messrs. Russell & Rowe's stock company is as good as any other in the United States; and, when joined with the frequent 'stars' that have illumined our stage, present us with as complete an histronic treat as an epicure can desire.

JUSTICE.

From the New-York Courier and Enquirer.

New British and French Ministries.—The late sudden ministerial changes in England and France, are principally interesting to the people of the United States, as they may affect the foreign policy of the two former powers. Whatever may be their operation on their domestic policy, it can only be a consequence to us in proportion as we take an interest in the enlargement of the general rights of mankind. But in these days, when commerce makes neighbors of the most distant nations, and involves their interests in one common system, the foreign policy of *every power* becomes an object of interest to all the others. Changes of ministry which may involve a change in this policy, are, therefore, deserving of the attention of our people, as well as our rulers.

The new cabinet of England is what is called a Tory *ministry*. Its two principal members are the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel. It is generally understood that its formation was committed to the Duke. He is known to be opposed to the great system of reform in England, and Sir Robert Peel belongs to the same conservative party. The probability, therefore, is, that the new ministry will be unpopular, and if the House of Commons really represents the people of England, they will scarcely be able to sustain themselves long in power. But this would be of little consequence to us, as the policy of both the Whig and Tory Ministers has not materially varied towards this country. There is, however, *another view* in which the late changes may materially affect the United States.

It is known that the former cabinet of England, when the Duke of Wellington presided, was opposed to the policy of the Whigs in relation to France and Portugal, if not to Spain. The question of most interest to the United States, is, whether it will persevere in the Whig policy or revive its own. In the former case, the late changes will not materially affect this country; in the latter, they probably will.

Should England withdraw from her intimate friendly relations with France, and incline to co-operate, as she probably will, with the *great northern confederacy*, the present king of the French will be placed in a most critical position. It is quite evident that the people of France have little, if any, affection either for his person or government. They are disappointed in the benefits they expected to derive from a change of dynasty, and nothing but a feeling of national *honor will*, we think, rouse them to the defence of a monarch who ever since his accession to the throne, has been declining in their estimation. It is not improbable that the nation would refuse a voluntary submission to all the perils and sufferings of war and invasion, in behalf of a King who has promised every thing, and given nothing. *Experience* has shown, then, that the difference between an Orleans and a Bourbon, is not more than that of two branches from the same old rotten tree.

If this view of probabilities be at all well founded, a question arises—how will it affect the present critical relations *between the United States and France?* Will Louis Philippe, or the French Chambers, or whoever may be at the bottom of the refusal to execute the treaty of indemnity, incur the chances, perhaps the certainty of a war with the United States, surrounded as France is with powerful enemies, and abandoned as she probably will be, should the Wellington ministry resume its former policy? We think not, unless a war with the United States is decidedly popular with the French nation. Our means of deciding this material point, are not such as will lead to any certain conclusion. That the Conservative party and the Carlists, if they are *not in reality one and the same*, would advocate, if they did not afterwards support, such a war appears probable from the antipathy as well as the fears they cherish towards all governments founded on liberal principles. The Bonapartists, it seems not unlikely, would join the same way, being mostly military men, and of course wishing for employment. But, on the other hand, the Republicans, who, we firmly believe, constitute a very considerable portion of the French people, will naturally be disposed to a war with a nation with which they hold such close political affinities, unless they saw in such an event the prospect of another *revolution in Paris, favorable to their principles*. It is not to be concealed, however, that among the warmest opposers of the appropriation for indemnifying the citizens of the United States, in the French Chambers, were some of the most liberal members.

The character of the new ministry, which succeeded what in Paris is called the ministry of the "the three days," may be gathered from the fact, that the departments of foreign affairs, commerce, public instruction, interior, and finance, are again in the hands of the same persons who held them at the time the appropriation for indemnity was rejected in the Chambers. The present minister of finance is M. Humann, who presented the bill and supported, or rather explained its principles, in a speech eminently calculated to freeze his hearers into a complete insensibility to the claims of justice. The Duke de Broglio, the only minister that appeared in earnest in support of the measure, is not a member of the present French cabinet.

We are therefore strongly inclined to believe that little of justice can be expected from the French ministry, on the score of zeal to fulfill the obligations of national faith, or good will to the United States. The speeches in the chambers, to which we shall probably again refer in a future article, on all hands, from all parties, are totally divested of every lineament of kindred affinity, or good will towards this country. A few cold admissions of the justice of our cause, and a few still colder compliments to the policy of our government in persevering in asserting these claims of its citizens, are coupled with the most offensive sarcasm and charges of unjustifiable duplicity in exaggerating them. The United States appeared not to have a single friend in the whole body of French legislators, or French ministry, except the Duke de Broglie. The rejection of the appropriation was undoubtedly a voluntary act of the chambers; but whether it might not have been prevented by a proper exertion of the influence of the ministry, is very doubtful. This, however, is a point of little consequence to the question. In a mixed government, the act of one branch by arresting the action of the whole, is as much the act of the whole as is the act of a single partner in a firm. The firm must be held responsible.

We perceive a question has been mooted, as to the constitutional power of the chambers to refuse an appropriation necessary to the fulfilment of a treaty. It is denied by some and asserted by others. Each party appeals to the constitution and constitutional practice of this country. It is sufficient to say, that during the whole course of the debate on this subject in the French Chamber, neither the advocates or opposers of the appropriation, ever suggested a doubt of the power of that body to grant or withhold money for this, as well as every other purpose. It is not for us to define the powers of any other government than our own. The question of the right of the House of Representatives to withhold appropriations for carrying treaties into effect, has never been settled in this country; but it will be decided whenever money is required for the fulfilment of an unpopular treaty, by an unequivocal refusal.

On the whole, we are strongly inclined to the opinion, that the late changes in England, if not those in France, will diminish the chances of war. Nothing can more distinctly indicate the almost equal balance of the different parties in the latter, and the weakness of the King's authority, than the difficulty he finds in forming his cabinet, and the almost perpetual changes which occur. Such a state of things must necessarily paralyze the action of government, and weaken, if not destroy, all confidence in its friendship, as well as fear of its enmity. If all parties in this country can be brought to unite in defence of the national honor, let them differ if they please on every other subject. In the present state of European affairs, we do not think the French government will risk a war with the United States for the paltry consideration of five millions of dollars. The position of the two nations is diametrically opposed. With the United States, it is a point of honor to insist; with France it is a point of honor to comply, not to refuse.

IMPORTANT ADMISSION.

The Bank presses have been publishing the remarks of Mr. Tyler, in answer to Mr. Benton, on the report of the Senate's committee for investigating the affairs of the U. S. Bank. This, they have asserted again and again, to be a complete refutation of every thing said by Mr. Benton; and have represented the Western Senator as cowering under the rebuke he had received from the southern champion of the bank. Now we have read these remarks of Mr. Tyler, as reported by the National Intelligencer, with considerable care, and so far from being a refutation of Mr. Benton's statements, they actually contain admissions of some of the most important positions taken by him. If the speech of Mr. Tyler is a triumph for the Bank, it must be understood as a *wig victory*, such as was achieved in North Carolina, Missouri, Illinois, Alabama, &c.—Wilmington (Del.) Watchman.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 6.

THE WEATHER.—Our City continued, yesterday, to exhibit quite a Northern aspect. Thick showers of sleet continued to fall on Sunday night and during the greater portion of yesterday morning, and the roofs of our houses are completely overlaid with ice, while pendant icicles of uncommon length and thickness decorates their eaves. The trees in our streets and gardens are enclosed in icy cases; and our pavements have been so thickly encrusted with ice, as *to admit of skating, an amusement* not only novel but rarely practicable in our climate. The sun made its appearance by glimpses several times during the morning, but soon wholly withdrew its cheering beams; and the heavens resumed their cloudy face, and continued unpropitious for the residue of the day. About 7 P. M. however, it became perfectly clear—the Moon and Stars shone forth without a cloud to obstruct them, and there was every indication of a continuance of fair weather, but without any abatement of its freezing temperature. At sunrise, yesterday, the Thermometer stood at 22 degrees.

LIGHT HOUSES IN THE GULF OF FLORIDA.—Captain Kitson of the Royal Engineers, has been authorised by the British Government, to make contracts for building a Light House near the "Hole in the Wall," on the island of Abaco; and another on Gun Cay, on the western edge of the Grand Bahama Bank, nearly opposite to Cape Florida. Small dwellings are likewise to be erected at each of the above named places.—*Ib.*

Commodore Porter, our Charge d'affaires at Constantinople, has caused to be purchased *on his own account* by our consular agent at Salonica, and has transmitted as a present to the U S Naval Lyceum, New York, a very ancient and valuable specimens of Grecian sculpture, which is on board the frigate United States in charge of Captain Ballard.—*Ib*

LIKENESS OF FORREST IN THE CHARACTER OF SPARTACUS.—Perhaps no single person, of the many thousands who have witnessed with delight Mr. Forrest's noble personation of the Thracian Gladiator, will ever forget the exceedingly striking and *impressive manner in* which he performs the scene in the amphitheatre, and in particular, the thrilling effect which he gives to those few words—"*Let them come in, we are armed!*" We have never heard these words issue from his lips that the audience did not attest the wonderful power of the actor by repeated bursts of applause. The tones of his voice, the expression of his countenance, his attitude, every thing contributes to the effect; and an artist who should take them at the moment, and accurately transfer his manly and expressive lineaments and noble figure to the canvass, would make a picture more interesting than the Hamlet of Sir Thomas Lawrence, or Hogarth's representation of Garrick in King Richard. This difficult but admirable subject has lately been attempted by William Page, an artist of our city, of the productions of whose pencil and burin we have heretofore had occasion to speak. The engraving is of a very large size, and is executed with *a great deal of boldness* and effect. The figure of Mr. Forrest, bears so strong a general resemblance to the original in the character of the Gladiator, that the spectator at the very first glance recognizes the likeness. There are some faults in the features and expression, which the artist would probably have corrected if he had *enjoyed the advantage* which a sitting would have afforded him; but, as we understand, his picture was completed without the benefit of any better study than a hasty sketch, taken while Mr. Forrest was on the stage. The engraved likeness of an individual who, both as an actor and a man, enjoys a most enviable *reputation, and has carried* with him to foreign lands the esteem and best wishes of many thousands of his count ymen in this, will no doubt find many purchasers among those who admire the original, as well as among those who would be attracted to it as a mere work of art. It is published by Mr. L. P. Clover, of this city, who, with great propriety, has dedicated the print to Robert Montgomery Bird, the author of the stirring and interesting tragedy whose hero, as fitly represented by Mr. Forrest, has furnished the subject for Mr. Page's pencil.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

REVOLUTIONARY ANECDOTE.

On the morning of the day that the memorable battle of Brandywine occurred, Parson Hurt, who was commonly called the 'High Priest' by the army, he being nearly seven feet in height, had scarcely commenced delivering a prayer to his regiment, when the *firing began on one wing of the* encampment, which rendered it necessary that he should not dwell long on his subject. He therefore soon concluded with these words:

"Remember, brethren, that those who *die* in battle, sup with the Lord," and then wheeled about and *was marching* off, when Col James Ennis, of Virginia, called to him, and said: "Parson, are you not going to the battle?"

"No, Colonel, I am not," he replied, "for the Lord knows I never eat supper."

MAMMOTH REMAINS.—A party of Sac Indians have lately discovered, imbedded in a small river which empties into the Mississippi, on the west side, and near the lower rapids, the bones of an animal, which, from the description given, must have been much larger than the mammoth. The Indians who gave an account of these bones, say that they have often observed them as they passed in their canoes up and down the river, but mistook them to be what are usually called in the west snags—so much have they the appearance of trunks of trees. They would *never* have been known otherwise, had it not been for the accidental stroke of a tomahawk, which induced them from the resistance to examine more closely; when it was discovered to their surprise, that what appeared to be wood, was bone in a state of petrification. In a cave, not far *from the spot* where these bones were found, a number of smaller bones have been discovered, some of which were taken out by an Indian, who shortly after died. This circumstance induced the others to believe that the Great Spirit had caused his death for having disturbed the bones, *and consequently* they were replaced in the cave, all except about one-third of a tooth, which has been brought to Fort Armstrong, on Rock Island. This part of a tooth is in a perfect state of petrification, and weighs between six and seven pounds; the wavy surface, common to all animals that *feed on grass or herbs*, is perfectly distinct.

As the distance across the country from Fort Armstrong is not more than thirty or forty miles, it is contemplated by some of the officers of that post, to make up a party for the purpose of further investigation, and to collect the bones provided *they can prevail on the* Indians to conduct them to the spot. This will be impracticable at present, as the Sacs and Foxes have made an attack on the Menominees and Winnebagoes, and killed four or five of the first, and ten or twelve of the latter. The commanding officers at Fort Crawford and *Fort Armstrong have* adopted prompt measures to secure the aggressors, several of whom have already been taken, and are placed in confinement. It will probably be some time before tranquility is restored.—*U S Military Magazine.*

The present Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, (Lord Lyndhurst) is a native of Boston, Massachusetts. He left Boston with his father (the late Sir John Copeley) the day preceding the battle of Lexington, which circumstance *saved* their family property from confiscation. The land below the Hancock estate on Beacon street now occupied by some of the most splendid private residences in the Union, belonged to the Copeley family. The widow of the late Gardiner Green, of Boston, is sister to Lord Lyndhurst.

To * * * * * * *.

I loved thee once—perchance still love—
Though time impair the dream,
For still thy smile my heart could move,
Thy name is still my theme.
But now thy name I seldom hear,
Thy smile I never see,
And thus in each succeeding year
I think the less of thee.
* * * * * * *
* * * * * * *

Perchance thy heart is beating yet
And sorrows haunt thy sleep.
And thou, a prey to vain regret,
May'st only live to weep:
Or, oh! in cold oblivion's aisle
That head may darkly rest,
And sculptur'd marble mock the smile
Thy living lip possessed.

If still surviving all that's past
'Mid pleasure's festive throng,
These words should meet thine eye at last,
Thine ear should hear this song—
Then true to him whose faithful love
With life alone can die,
Oh, breathe while floats the strain
Remembrance's fondest sigh!

*******.

TO BUILDERS.

SEALED Proposals will be received until Monday the 26th instant, for all the materials and workmanship (to the exception of the two *fronts weich are already* contracted for) to complete the EXCHANGE, to be built on a lot of ground fronting on Royal street and Exchange Place, adjoining the Union Bank.

The plans and specifications can be seen by applying at the office of

GERMAIN MUSSON, 20 Royal street

N.B.—Separate estimates will be required for the carpenters and mason work—also, of the quantity of brick which will be necessary. jan 10—2w

FIRST SESSION—TWELFTH LEGISLATURE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

WEDNESDAY, January 14th, 1835.

The House met agreeably to adjournment.

The speaker has appointed Messrs. Lawson, Dixon, Sparks, Patin, Lewis, Winn, Davidson, Bry and Delachaise, members of the committee appointed by the resolutions adopted yesterday, to inquire into the cause of the exhorbitancy of the taxes in this state, and of the expenses of the government.

Mr. Patin presented the petition of Jean Maillan of West Baton-Rouge, praying for the privilege of keeping a ferry in the parishes of East and West Baton-Rouge.

On motion ordered that said petition, together with the accompanying documents be referred to the committee on propositions and grievances.

On motion of Mr Breed ordered that leave of absence be granted to Mr. Davidson.

Mr. Patin presented a petition signed by sundry citizens of the parish of West Baton-Rouge, praying for the incorporation of an academy in said parish.

On motion ordered that said petition be referred to the committee on public education.

Mr. Roussel presented the petition of Félix Garcia, a citizen of the United-States and of this State praying for a privilege by right of invention.

On motion ordered that the same be referred to the committee of commerce, agriculture and manufacture.

Mr. Augustin presented the petition of the Medical Society of New-Orleans praying for a renewal of the charter incorporating said society.

On motion ordered that the same be referred to a special committee, composed of three members.

The speaker has appointed Messrs. Augustin, Labatut and Brashear members of said committee.

A message was received from the Senate by Mr. Davis their secretary, informing the House of the concurrence of the Senate, with amendments, in the resolution relative to the election of a major-general of the 1st division Louisiana Militia, which amendment consists in substituting the words 12 o'clock instead of the words half past one o'clock.

By the same message the concurrence of the House is requested in said amendment.

The House took up the same.

On motion ordered that said amendment be adopted.

The clerk was directed to inform the Senate thereof.

By the same message the concurrence of the House is requested in the following bills, to wit:

'An act to amend the act to incorporate the New-Orleans and Carrollton Rail Road Company.'

'An act to repeal the act appointing weighers of cotton, approved March 24th. 1827.'

And in the following resolution;

'Resolved that at the commencement of each session of the Legislature, a joint standing committee shall be appointed to consist of two members of the Senate and members of the House of Representatives, whose duty it shall be to adopt all such measures rules and regulations as may be deemed necessary for the preservation of the public library.'

Mr. Lewis presented the petition of a large number of the citizens of the county of Opelousas praying for a division of the parish of St. Landry.

On motion ordered that said petition be referred to the committee on propositions and grievances.

Mr. Patin offered the following resolution:

'Resolved that Mr. Ch. Adheimar, be appointed stenographer in this House for the present session, and that he be entitled to the same salary as the enrolling clerks.'

Mr. Brashear moved that the further consideration of said resolution be postponed until to-morrow.

On the question for the adoption of said motion.

Mr. Brown called for the yeas and nays when it appeared that Messrs. Brashear, Braux, Briggs, Bry, Couvillon, Dixon, Dosson, Lavergne, Lawson, Lewis, Milligan, Richardson, Sibley, Sparks, H. C. Thibodeaux, Wilson and Winn had voted in the affirmative:—16 yeas.

And that Messrs. Augustin, Armand, Bickam, Bienvenu, Brazeale, Brown, Daniels, Davenport, Ant. Ducros, P. A. Ducros, Guillet, Haile, Labatut Lambremont, Landry, Lawson, McAllister, Montégut, Néraut, Patin, Penn, Roussel, Sheldon, A. B. Thibodeaux, had voted in the negative.—24 nays. Consequently said motion was rejected.

Mr. Haile moved as an amendment to strike out the words: 'and that he be entitled to the same salary as the enrolling clerks.'

On the question for the adoption of said amendment.

Mr. Winn called for the yeas and nays when it appeared that Messrs, Armand, Augustin, Bickam, Brashear, Braux, Brozeale, Breed, Briggs, Brown, Daniels, Delachaise, Davenport, Dixon, P. A. Ducros, Guillet, Haile, Labatut, Lambremont, Lavergne, Lawson, Lewis, McAllister, Milligan, Montégut, Néraut, Patin, Penn, Richardson, Sheldon, Sibley, Wilson and Winn had voted in the affirmative.—32 yeas.

And that Messrs. Bienvenu, Bry, Couvillion, Dosson, Ant. Ducros, Landry, Roussel, A. B. Thibodeaux and H. C Thibedeaux had voted in the negative.—9 nays.

Consequently said amendment was adopted.

On motion ordered that said resolution be adopted as amended.

On motion of Mr. Roussel ordered that a recess do take place.

The House having met again.

On motion of Mr. Bienvenu ordered that the clerk do inform the Senate that the House is now ready to receive them in their hall to proceed to the election of a major general of the 1st division Louisiana Militia.

The Senate entered the Hall of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. Lavergne ordered that two tellers be appointed.

Mr. Bossier was appointed on behalf of the Senate and Mr. Milligan on behalf of the House.

The ballot box having been carried around and each member present having deposited his vote, on opening the same, it appeared that out of sixty two members present:

Mr. Marigny had obtained	17 votes,
Lacoste	22
Sparks	18
Canonge	2
Scattering	3
	62

No candidate having obtained the requisite majority there was no election. The ballot box having been carried around a second time and each member present having deposited his vote, on opening the same it appeared that out of sixty two members present: Mr. Marigny had obt. 15 v.

Mr. Lacoste	23
Mr. Sparks	22
Scattering	2
	62

No candidate having obtained the requisite majority there was no election. The ballot box having been carried around for a third time and each member present having deposited his vote, on opening the same it appeared that out of sixty-two members present: Mr. Marigny had obt. 16 votes

Mr. Lacoste	18
Mr. Sparks	22
Mr, Canonge	5
Blank	1
	62

No candidate having obtained the requisite majority there was no election. The ballot box having been carried around a fourth time, on opening the same it appeared that out of sixty two members present, Mr. Marigny had obtained 17 v.

Mr. Lacoste	12
Mr. Sparks	24
Mr. Canonge	8
Blank	1
	62

No candidate having obtained the requisite majority there was no election.

On motion the Senate withdrew to the hall of their sittings.

On motion the House adjourned until tomorrow at 10 o'clock A. M.

MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED

Ship La Grange, Patten, Havre	E H Gale
Brig Treaty, Dunton, Philadelphia	D Hanson
Schr Eclipse, Leidesdorff, Honduras	Master
Schr Phœnix, Spicer, Key West*	Master
Schr Montgomery, Smith, Mobile,	Tourne & Beckwith
Schr Elizabeth and Rebecca, Pow, Richmond,	G Bedford

ARRIVED

Steamer Transport, Pattison, from Plaquemine—Cargo, 116 hhds sugar, 203 bales cotton, 33 tcs, 88 bbls molasses 1 bbl sugar to Lambeth & Thompson; R P Guillard; Peyroux, Rivarde & co; S T Hobson & co; E Durand; Lestrapes & Desmare; Padras freres; Miramond, O'Duhigg & co; C Toledano; J F Smith & co; J B Plauche & co; N & J Dick & co; owners on board and order.

Steamer Boonslik, Simmons, from Louisville—Cargo, 24 bbls pork, 1 bbl, 1 keg tallow, 40 kegs lard, 12 hhds tobacco; 9 hhds hams, 161 sacks corn, 530 bales cotton, etc, to T M Gormie; J H Graham; Robeson, Wood & co; Tiernan, Cuddy & co; Martin, Pleasants & co; M White & co; Brander & McKenna; N & J Dick & co; Wilcox & Fearn; Reynolds, Byrne & co; and Adams, Stanton & co.

Steamer Bunker Hill, from Vicksburg; Cargo—1425 bales cotton, 1024 bags cotton seed, 32 bbls whiskey &c. to Bullitt, Shipp & co; J B Plauche & co; T Barrett & co; A Fisk, Watt & co; Meddux & Wood; Buckner, Stanton & co; Wilcox & Fearn; and others.

Steamer Vermilion, Hogan, from Lafourch. Cargo—10 hhds sugar to Turner & Woodruff; 15 do do, 2 bbls do, 19 casks molasses N & J Dick & co; 22 bales cotton J G Banks 20 *hhds sugar A Fisk, Watt & co; 300 cbls, 4 casks* molasses Bogart & Hooper; 1 hhd, 4 bbls, sugar, 2 bbls molasses, 6 cows to owners on board.

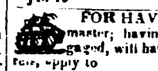
Steamer Freedom, Walker, from Bayou Sara. Cargo—233 bales cotton, &c to A Ledoux, Miramond, O Duhigg & co; W Flower; Reynolds, Byrne & co; M White & co; Alfain & Duplessis; Jonas, Metoyer & co; Peyroux, Rivarde & co; J B Plauche & co; N Merritt—41 passengers.

☞ The steamer REVENUE, (having been detained) will leave for the Bayou Lafourche this day at 10 o'clock, A. M. *precisely*, and will take *passengers and freight for any* part of the coast below Donaldsonville. jan 22

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

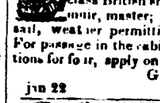
FORSYTH, GOODWYN & CO.
jan 19 corner of Gravier & Tchoupitoulas sts

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 despatch. For balance of freight or passage, apply on board, or to TOURNE & BECKWITH,
jan 19 28 and 29 New Levee.



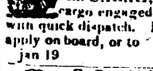
FOR HAVRE—the ship AUGUSTA, Trott, master; having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will have despatch. For freight or 200 barrels, apply to

P J TRICOU, or
jan 22 L H GALE.

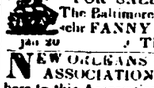


FOR LIVERPOOL, (Passage only).—The 1st class British ship CATHARINE, Hugh Longmuir, master; having all her cargo engaged, will sail, weather permitting, on or about the 1st February. For passage in the cabin, having comfortable accommodations for four, apply on board at post No 70, or to

G VANCE & R GAMBLE,
jan 22 51 custom house street



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



FOR SALE, FREIGHT or CHARTER—The Baltimore built fast sailing copper fastened schr FANNY BUTLER. Apply to
jan 20 J THAYER & CO. 22 Magazine st

NEW ORLEANS & NASHVILLE RAIL ROAD ASSOCIATION, January 21, 1835—The subscribers to this Association, are requested to pay the amount of their respective subscriptions to the subscriber at the City Bank of New Orleans, on, or before Monday the 2nd day of February next.

By order of the Executive Committee,
jan 22 R J PALFREY, secretary

SELF-DEFENCE!

WILLIAM O'CONNELL very respectfully informs the citizens of New Orleans, that he has arrived in this city, for the purpose of giving instruction in the important Science of Self-defence. His residence is limited, but if he gets sufficient encouragement, he will open a School for the instruction of pupils.

He can be found at the Planters Hotel, or at McDaller's in Camp street. jan 22—1t

Succession of John T. McNeil.

PARISH OF ORLEANS—Court of Probates.—Notice is hereby given to the *creditors of this estate*, and to all other persons herein interested, to shew cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the bond given by Roswell Behre, administrator of this estate should not be cancelled and annulled, and the said administrator discharged from all further trust and liability in the premises.

By order of the court,
jan 22 W F C DUPLESSIS, register

STATE OF LOUISIANA.—Parish Court for the *Parish and City of New Orleans*—Present the Hon. Charles Maurian, Judge—No 8920, Hyppolite de Courval and Jose Antonio Rabatta vs. their creditors and the creditors of Courval Acebo & Co.—The cession of property by the petitioners is hereby accepted by the Court for the benefit of their *creditors, and it is ordered* that said creditors do meet before Octave de Armas, Esq, notary public, on Wednesday the 25th day of February next, then and there to deliberate on the affairs of the petitioners, and in the meantime all proceedings against their persons and property are stayed. It is *further ordered* that A W Pichot, Esq, be appointed to represent the absent creditors. By order of the court,
jan 22 P A GUYOL, clerk

OHIO FLOUR—500 bbls, now landing, for sale by
TOURNE & BECKWITH,
jan 20 Nos 28 and 29 New Levee.

HAVANA COFFEE—140 bags prime green Havana Coffee, just received per schr Guadaloupe, and for sale by WM G HEWES & CO. 45 Camp st.

PACKING YARN—50 reels packing Yarn, landing and for sale by J THAYER & CO.
jan 20 29 Magazine st

THE undersigned have entered into partnership, and established a house *in this city for the purpose* of transacting a general agency and Commission business, under the style of Forsyth, Goodwyn & Co.

FORSYTH & CO. Louisville, Ky.
P H GOODWYN, } resident
CHAS. M STRANDER, } partners.
Office corner of Gravier and Tchoupitoulas streets.
jan 20

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

WILL be given to whoever will commit to any jail *in this State, or bring back to the undersigned*, the creole negress LIZE or LOUISE, about 33 years old, 5 feet high, and well known in this city.

Captains of ships, steamboats and other crafts, are forbidden from admitting on board, or harbouring said negress, *under the penalty of the law.*

JOSEPH SOULE,
Café de l'Annunciation, Tchoupitoulas and St.
jan 20 Jacques street

SAVE YOUR RAGS!

LAFLIN & BROWN inform the inhabitants of New Orleans, that they will pay cash for all kinds of RAGS (except woollens) delivered in large or small quantities, at store No 90 Chartres street. jan 14

OLD PENNSYLVANIA PORTER HOUSE

No 12, Main street, between Conde and Levee.

NBAGNAL, has constantly on hand, at the above establishment, Philadelphia Porter, Ale, and New-ark Cider, of the best quality, which he offers for sale on the most accommodating terms.

☞ Porter bottles and a large quantity of velvet corks for sale as above. june 23

QUADRILLE AND COTILLION BAND.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of New Orleans, that he has made arrangements with several professional gentlemen of acknowledged musical talent, for the purpose of forming a band to perform at private parties, and select public halls, and begs to state that he possesses a most valuable selection of quadrilles, waltzes, galopades, &c. &c, arranged expressly for the ball room, from all the new and popular operas now performing in Paris and London.

J FORSTER,
Manufacturer and repairer of musical instruments,
No. 91, Peydras street, between Magazine and Camp streets.

N.B.—This band will attend parties at any distance within 20 miles of the city.

☞ Several second hand Piano Fortes for sale very cheap. jan 13

AMERICAN THEATRE
CAMP STREET.

Second night of Mr POWER'S engagement.
Many applications have been made for Mr Power to repeat his favourite character of
SIR PATRICK O'PLENIPO.
The public are respectfully informed it will be presented this evening.

On THURSDAY Evening, will be acted the popular Comedy of the
IRISH AMBASSADOR.
Sir Patrick O'Plenipo, A. D. C..... Mr Power

After which, the Farce of the
REVIEW;
OR,
THE WAG OF WINDSOR.
Loony Mactwolter..... Mr Power
With the Song of
"*Oh, Whack! Judy O'Flinigin.*"
John Lump..... Mr Russell

The whole to conclude with
NATURE AND PHILOSOPHY.
Collin..... Miss Nelson

FRIDAY—Herr Cline's last night.

On *SATURDAY*, will be produced a new Comedy written by Mr Power, and acted at Covent Garden Theatre with great success, entitled,
"ETIQUETTE RUN MAD."
Capt O'More, R. I. M..... Mr Power
With the original song of the "Irish Hussar."

NOW EXHIBITING
AT MR. STEVENSON'S LARGE ROOM,
CAMP STREET.
(OPPOSITE THE AMERICAN THEATRE)
THE TWO GRAND MORAL PICTURES,
THE TEMPTATION OF

AND THE
EXPULSION FROM PARADISE.
PAINTED BY DUBUFE.
SIZE OF EACH PICTURE—10 FEET 6, BY 12 FEET 6.

THESE splendid works of Art, painted for Charles X. and exhibited at Somerset House, London, and in the United States, to the universal admiration of 120,000 visiters.—Perfectly chaste and pure in feeling, they unite the sublime and poetic beauty of Milton to the charm and power of truth—such as cannot fail to make a lasting impression on the mind of every beholder.

Admittance, 50 Cents.—Open every day, Sunday excepted, from 9 o'clock A M until 9 o'clock P M, and brilliantly illuminated at night. jan 6—9m

ORLEANS BALL ROOM.
ON SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 24, 1835.
DRESS AND MASQUERADE BALL.
Admittance,..... $1 50
The gentlemen will find a store to deposit their canes, hats, cloaks, &c. jan 20

ORLEANS BALL ROOM.

THE List of subscription for Society Masquerade Balls being closed, the subscribers are requested to take their Tickets at Mr. J. Davis, for the first Ball, that is to take place on Monday next, the 26th instant.
jan 20—3t

ORLEANS BALL ROOM.
For the Benfit of Mr E. BERTUS—Wednesday, 28th inst
GRAND DRESS BALL;
Preceded by a Children's Ball, which will commence at half past 5, until the opening of the Grand Ball, which will commence at 9 o'clock. jan 20

OFFICE of the LOUISIANA INSURANCE COMPANY, New Orleans, January 3, 1835.—At a meeting of the Board, held on the 2d instant:
Thomas Banks,
William McCawly,
J H Field,
Jule Le Blanc,
Michael Maher,
Thomas Toby,
Manuel White,
Thomas Toby, Esq. was unanimously elected President of the Company, in the place of Mr Peter Laidlaw, resigned.

All persons having claims against the office, will present them for settlement.
jan 3 S H TURNER, sec.

Erasme Legouvier vs H de Courval.

IN THE PARISH 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 Monday the 23d 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:

One lot of ground situated on the bayou road, measuring about 1 arpent and 45 feet front on the bayou road, by 3 arpents in depth, with all the buildings thereon, bounded on one side by the property of Francois Perault, and on the other side by the property of Marianne Waltz, seized in the above suit.

Terms of sale: $3500 cash with interest, costs of protest and costs of suit; $3500 at 1 years credit, in a good endorsed note, from the 1st December, 1834, with special mortgage. G W MORGAN,
jan 20 sheriff.

IN THE PARISH COURT.—J. Viosca vs. widow Raymon Mon, wife of S. Calderon.—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, on Saturday the 21st of February next, at one o'clock P. M, the slave SOPHIA, seized in the above suit.—Terms, cash.
jan 20 G W MORGAN, sheriff

IN THE PARISH COURT.—Pierre Joseph Tricou vs. Jean Cabanné.—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 Saturday the 21st of February next one o'clock P. M, the mulatto girl slave named CLARISSE, seized in the above suit.

Terms of sale:—The purchaser to give his note for $400 satisfactorily endorsed, payable on the 23d of May 1835—said note to bear mortgage on said slave, and the balance in cash.
jan 20 G W MORGAN, sheriff

PRIVATE SALE

THE whole furni