THE BEE.

PUBLISHED AND ESTABLISHED JULY 26, 1827.

BY A. DAVIDSON.

PRICE $8 PER ANNUM.

"THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED."

NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 20, 1835.

GENERAL MEETING.

A meeting of the citizens of New-Orleans, disposed to commemorate the extinguishment of the national debt, will be held on Wednesday evening next, at 7 o'clock, at Davis's Hall, Poydras, to adopt measures preparatory to a public celebration.

In our next number we shall publish the discussion upon the bill for diminishing the revenue of the state. The subject is one which cannot but invite attention.

We are in possession of Havana papers to the 15th inst. Their contents are not worthy of attention.

We have received Mexican papers to the 13th inst. The Mexican congress met on the 11th. The message of the president, (Santa Anna) transmitted on that day, contains nothing which can interest the foreign reader.

The several delinquent mails have come to hand, bringing us the customary variety of dates. Our latest Washington papers are to the 7th. We find nothing of interest but the congressional proceedings which we epitomize for the convenience of our readers.

In the senate, Mr. Clay, the chairman of the committee on foreign relations, to whom had been referred that part of the president's message appertaining to our relations with France, made a report, which concluded by a resolution, "That it is expedient at this time to pass any law vesting in the president authority for making reprisals upon French property, in the contingency of provision not being made for paying to the United States the indemnity stipulated by the treaty of 1831, during the present session of the French chambers."

After some discussion as to when the report should be taken up for consideration, and after Mr. Tallmadge, a member of the committee, had stated his dissent to some portions of it, a motion was made to print 21,000 copies and make it the order of the day for the following Tuesday, by a vote of 23 to 18.

The following resolution, which had been previously introduced by Mr. Calhoun, was taken up and adopted.

"Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to inquire into the extent of executive patronage; the circumstances which have contributed to its great increase of late; the expediency and practicability of reducing the same, and the means of such reduction; and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise."

On motion of Mr. Calhoun, it was ordered that the committee consist of six.

Mr. Calhoun wished that the committee might consist of two members from each of the political parties. For it is well known, said Mr. C. that there are different political interests in the senate. That when he considered the extent of executive patronage and influence, and its important effect upon our future prospects, he wished to go into its consideration free from all prejudices, and to give it an impartial consideration. He wished the committee might be immediately appointed.

Mr. Poindexter proposed that the election of the committee would be postponed till to-morrow morning.

Mr. Calhoun objected.

And so the senate proceeded to ballot for the committee, when Messrs. Calhoun, Southard, Bibb, Webster, Benton, and King of Georgia, were elected.

Mr. Kent introduced a joint resolution for amending the constitution of the United States with regard to the election of president and vice-president.

Some other business of an uninteresting character having been gone through with, the senate, upon motion, adjourned.

In the House, no business of importance was transacted.

We notice with regret, that Mr. Benton has declined, in a letter addressed to Gen. Davis of the state of Mississippi, the nomination of the convention of that state for the vice-presidency of the United States. This letter is published in the Washington Globe of the 5th instant, at the request of Messrs. Lytle of Ohio, Hubbard of New-Hampshire, Boon of Indiana, and Muhlenberg of Pennsylvania. While declining the honor of the vice presidential nomination for himself, he takes occasion to press the nomination of Mr. Van Buren to the presidency. He says:

"But, while respectfully declining, for myself, the highly honorable and flattering recommendation of your convention, I take a particular pleasure in expressing the gratification which I feel, at seeing the nomination which you have made in favor of Mr. Van Buren. I have known that gentleman long and intimately. We entered the Senate of the United States together, thirteen years ago, sat six years in seats next to each other, were always personally friendly, generally acted together on leading subjects, and always interchanged communications, and reciprocated confidence; and thus, occupying a position to give me an opportunity of becoming thoroughly acquainted with his principles and character, the result of the whole has been, that I have long since considered him, and so indicated him to my friends, as the most fit, and suitable person to fill the presidential chair after the expiration of president Jackson's 2d term. In political principles, he is thoroughly democratic, and comes as near the Jeffersonian standard as any statesman now on the stage of public life. In abilities, experience and business habits, he is beyond the reach of cavil or dispute. Personally he is impeachable; for the whole volume of his private life contains not a single act which requires explanation, or defence. In constitutional temperament he is peculiarly adapted to the station, and the times; for no human being could be more free from every taint of envy, malignity or revenge; or, could possess, in a more eminent degree, that happy conjunction of firmness of purpose, with suavity of manner, which contributes so much to the successful administration of public affairs, and is so essential, and becoming, in a high public functionary. The State from which he comes, and of which, successive elections for two and twenty years prove him to be the favorite son, is also to be taken into the account in the list of his recommendations; that great State which, in the eventful struggle of 1800, turned the scales of the presidential election in favor of Mr. Jefferson—which has supported every democratic administration from that day to this; a State which now numbers two million of inhabitants—gives forty-two votes in the presidential election—and never saw one of her own sons exalted to the presidential office."

The Globe aptly remarks that "Few public men have been more disinterested in their public course than Mr. Benton. He has heretofore declined some of the most honorable appointments in the nomination of president Jackson—never held an appointment from any president, except a military one during the war from president Madison; and no relation of his has received any office, contract or emolument from the federal government, or under any law of congress, during the fourteen years he has been in the senate."

Governor Eaton's first Message to the Legislature of the Territory of Florida, was transmitted to that body, at present in session in Tallahassie, on the 6th inst. The following abstract of its contents, we copy from the Mobile *Commercial*:

"It is confined chiefly to local matters, recommending a change of policy for the improvement of the physical condition and resources of the country, while in its territorial relations to the general government, and suggesting improvements in its civil code, and police. Anticipating the period when Florida will become a State, he advises that urgent application should be now made, while there can be no constitutional objections to the action of Congress for appropriations to improve the harbors, roads, and rivers, and a general survey of the coasts of the Territory. Arguing from the fact, that so large a proportion of the exports of the United States, seeks a market through the Gulf of Mexico, he infers that the representatives of the states most interested will co-operate zealously in granting now, favors which they may hereafter feel bound to oppose.

"Among the improvements of the law which he considers necessary, is a revision of the law of Congress that relates to the apprehension of fugitives from justice in the states into Florida, prescribing the mode of arrest and transfer. He objects to that provision of the law which entitles the owner of a slave condemned to death, to his full value; thinks it to be impolitic, and advises a reduction to one-third or one half, as the amount of compensation. He thinks that public morals would be improved by bringing the practice of gaming within legal restraints, licensing houses for gaming, and making all contracts, bonds and notes, for which losses at play are the consideration, void;—thus relieving the unfortunate loser of gamesters, who may choose to avail themselves of this provision, to the amount of cash [illegible]

Our readers will remember the outrage committed on an account of which we published in our paper, on the passengers of the *Eurotas*, who were thrown upon the hospitality of the inhabitants of Nassau, by shipwreck. The North Carolina Legislature has stigmatised this shameful violation of the laws of humanity by the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the forcible detention by the authorities of the British Island of New Providence, of the property of American citizens, thrown upon that island by shipwreck, was a breach of the rites of hospitality, and an infraction of the laws of nations.

Resolved, That the General Assembly of North Carolina, will not recognize any distinction in principle between property in persons (as known to the Constitution of the United States) and property in things.

Resolved, That the General Assembly of North Carolina has full confidence in the good faith of the respective members of the Union, in regard to all those rights guaranteed to each by the Federal Compact, and doubt not that the General Government, as the common agent of the States, will take such measures, at the present juncture, as may be wise and expedient.

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor, be requested to transmit a copy of this Report and those Resolutions, and to the President of the United States, to the Executive of each of the States, and to the Senators and Representatives of North Carolina in the Congress of the United States."

Mr. Zavala, an intelligent and highly distinguished Mexican, who has visited our country, has written a new book of Travels, which are daily expected from the Paris press. We find the following notice of the author and the book, in Dwight's N. Y. Advertiser:

"Mr. Zavala has acted a conspicuous part in the public affairs of his country during the progress of the revolutions and subsequent scenes; and apparent, for the several past years at the head of that party, which aims at the most fundamental reformation of the political and ecclesiastical system of Mexico. Under the late enlightened administration of which Gomez Farias was vice-president, he was appointed Minister to France, an office he has resigned since the change under Santa Anna. His work, of which only a few pages have yet reached us, will probably be found to contain many favorable encomiums on our country; but from the known discernment of the author, we cannot expect to find him blind to all our faults; and from the known force and satire of his style, we may, perhaps, see some just pictures of our frailties.

Amidst the various works of foreigners on the condition of our country, we are prepared to find this one of the most interesting, instructive, and if translated, one of the most instructive."

The Philadelphia *Gazette*, in noticing the excitement which prevails among our eastern brethren, in relation to two important subjects, viz: the emigration of English paupers, and the abolition of Slavery, makes a most excellent, although novel suggestion. It says:

"We have reason to believe that neither the advocates of a check on pauper emigration, nor the champions of immediate abolition, have the slightest room to hope for success in their separate plans. We therefore take the liberty of recommending a scheme, which, though bold and novel, will perhaps satisfy all parties and effect the objects desired by all.

Let the energies of our people and our Government be turned to colonization—not at Liberia—nor at Bassa Cove—not at Penn Sylvan, or any such barbarous place—but on the quay at Liverpool. Let all our colored population that can be induced to change their residence and become the fellow citizens of their affectionate brethren the English, be at once shipped for that country. This scheme has, as we will briefly show, advantages for all parties.

To the colored man, it offers a home where he will no longer be forced to endure a civil inequality,

"They touch that country and their shackles fall."

They will at once be placed in the richest land on the face of the earth, amid the philanthropists who have undertaken their cause. They will not only assume their natural rights, but become the caressed favorites of the brave and fair; for Mr. Thompson, the English agent declares that the negro in England is the peculiar favorite and care of the ladies of Bond street, and the lords of Hyde Park and St. James's. Should they seek employment, where are there so many eligible places for servants? None but colored servants would be considered as gentlemen; and those who have to saw wood in this country would amass fortunes in England as coachmen, footmen &c. They could not object to the passage, it is short, safe and agreeable; nor to the climate, for it is such as they are accustomed to; nor to the fear of gaining a subsistance, for if they were indisposed to work, the vacancies left by the exportation of their paupers might be filled by those leave this country to supply their place.

To this country the advantages of such a scheme would be great and manifold. It would enable us to reciprocate the kindness which has induced the English government to empty their almshouses upon our shores. The exchange would be an equitable one—for in return for their halt and blind, we would give them robust and able-bodied men and women; and as for the difference of complexion, we know that they are above all considerations of that kind. It would also afford us an opportunity to escape from the danger and disgrace attending our present relations with the colored man. They would leave our shores with blessings instead of malediction, and part with us as brethren instead of oppressors. That it is practicable, there seems to us little reason to doubt. The line of packets is already established. The steerage is seldom engaged for the outward passage. The voyage is cheap and agreeable, and the number of vessels engaged so great that thousands might annually emigrate without difficulty.

To the advocate of abolition it offers means of effecting a philanthropic design, otherwise, we fear, dangerous and impracticable. To the colonizationist it profiers the means of colonization without any of the numerous and formidable objections which surround the present plan.

The English themselves ought to hail such a scheme with delight. They have no right to complain of emigration from our shores to theirs, when it has so long run the other way; or to wonder that the tide, after flowing its period in one direction, should turn and flow backwards. Besides this scheme will give them an opportunity, which no doubt they devoutly desire, to approve their benevolent and fervent affection for their colored brethren and sisters. Those interesting objects of their love, will no longer be separated from them by the ocean, but will be within the reach of their sympathy and may rejoice at their hospitable boards and be cherished in their affectionate bosoms.

We really think this matter worthy serious consideration, and hope that those of our contemporaries who agree with us will join in recommending the "suggestion" to the public.

MRS. FANNY KEMBLE BUTLER.—The order for the suppression of this Lady's Journal reached London, it seems, too late, and much of it has already been printed. The Boston Transcript has obtained possession of some part of it, and has published extracts, from which it appears that this lady will hereafter dispute the palm with Mrs. Trollope, and the reward that the New Yorkers get for feasting, toasting and puffing her, is, that she considers them a set of "SWINE." At least, in speaking of her own and her father's acting, before a New York audience, she says they were "CASTING PEARLS BEFORE SWINE." This is "going the whole hog" with a VENGEANCE.

(Reported for the Bee.)

MUNICIPAL PROCEEDINGS.

Sitting of the 24th Jan. 1835.

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

The process verbal of the proceedings of the last sitting, together with a letter from the mayor being read, informing the council that he could not approve the resolution accepting certain lots offered by Mr. Floytas and the heirs of Coquet;

Mr. Labatut presented a resolution authorizing the mayor to accept the said offer, if said persons represented Barracks and Ursuline streets as open.

After the reading of some private petitions, and an unsuccessful attempt to proceed to the order of the day, the council upon motion adjourned to Saturday next, the 31st instant.

From the New-York Daily Advertiser.

LATEST FROM COLUMBIA.

By the brig Athenian, Captain Chapman, in 25 days from Carthagena, we are put in possession of Bogota papers to the 16th November, from which we make the following translations:

News by the latest post from Equador has not been very important. The chief command had been confirmed to Gen. Flores, at Guyaquil, and he having accepted, had proceeded with his forces to the centre of Ibba. General Barriga had taken in consequence a position in Sabanetta, and a decisive action was confidently expected.

Gen. Roncfuerte as Commander-in-Chief of Guyas, had published a proclamation full of acrimony against the authorities of Quito.

The province of Mawbi notwithstanding its vicinity to Guyaquil was without forces in consequence of the retreat of the troops by Col. Ozes—and had recognized the provincial government.

A corps de reserve had been organized in the canton of Tacunga, and Ambato under the command of Col. Moalnera, to co-operate in case of necessity with the division of Gen. Barriga.

Col. Wright had come to Quito in the character of an on-grant from Guyaquil as a pronounced liberal, but in a short time, it appeared he was acting in favor of Flores, and in consequence of this he was committed to prison.

Public opinion at Guyaquil was decidedly in favor of Quito.

THE DRAMA.

We have had such a succession of pieces during the two last weeks, that it is a difficult matter to collect materials for a notice. I must, however, make one out of those that offer. In the first place, then, Mr. Power's re-engagement has given general satisfaction—if we are to judge from the good houses he nightly draws—and a more solid one to the managers. In the second place, he has produced two new pieces, written by himself—one, in particular, deserves a passing notice. "*Etiquette run mad*," possesses all the requisites of a sterling comedy—wit—humor—interest—fashion and *Etiquette*. The incidents are well arranged, and effective—the characters well drawn, and, what is better, well played. Mr. Farren was beyond *eulogy* in Sir Peregrine Langley. This gentleman is to me an apt illusion; I sometimes doubt his being the same individual, as "Justice" says, whom we meet in the streets—with ruddy face, youthful looks &c.—Yet he is. I consider his Baron Spoyenbuck one of the most finished pieces of acting I ever witnessed.

Nature and Philosophy—a pretty little farce—has been played several times since the return of Miss Nelson. She is excellent as Collin, and gives an interest to the piece, we scarcely thought it possessed. The fact is, the piece is completely the actors.—It has been made by them; and if the author was to witness it now, he would scarcely recognize it for his own. It was written by a young Virginian, but attributed to a cert in editor in the western part of the country, who never had the liberal feeling to disclaim the honor. Miss Nelson can only claim to originality in many parts and hand down the character, much improved by her acting—among that number may be ranked Cotze. It would be unjust in me, as an impartial critic, to pass over the name of Mrs Hubbard. She is a sweet little actress, and has become quite a favorite. She is natural, and never overdoes a part—seldom deteriorates from it. An artless, innocent look, pleasing countenance, neat figure and good voice, promise fair to make her not only a useful member of the company, but some thing beyond that mediocrity which renders the life of an actress every thing but agreeable; mediocrity in any thing, to say the best of it, is no wise enviable; and actl cannot soar to the clouds and become immortaries, their career on terra firma may be brightened by the sunshine of smiling friends.

We have heard, with much pleasure, that Mrs. Pritchard has been very successful at Mobile—her Brigand scenes to have delighted them—as it did us. Mr. J. J. Adams, who sojourned a short period among us, also made a hit in Hamlet—and the Mobile papers speak high in his praise.

"The spirit cannot always sleep in dust,
Whose essence is ethereal—they may try
To darken and degrade it—it may rust
Dimly awhile, but cannot wholly die;
And when it wakens, it will send its fire
INTENSER forth and HIGHER.

COLLEY CIBBER.

DIED,

Suddenly at his own residence, Mr. THOS. MIGVIHIL, an old and respectable citizen of this city for many years, and highly esteemed by all those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. Mr. M. was not only respected as a pavier, which was his profession, but by many acts of humanity which relieved the wants of the widow and the orphan. ☞ The New-York papers will please copy the above.

MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED

Ship Coromandel, Cameron, Liverpool, Grimshaw & Sloane
Ship Citizen, Merchant, Havre, Bagan, Nixon & co
Ship La Fortune, Le Huly, Havre, T Nicolet & co
Ship Andes, Pattin, Liverpool, J Parker
Barque Deunibes, Williams, Havre, F Perrot & Gully
Brig Diamond, Chase, Liverpool, L H Gale
Brig Remittance, Slocomb, Providence, (R I,) G P Bowers
Brig Mariquero, Mavais, Campeachy, F Tio
Brig Aurora, Mercadel, Matanzas, R Groning & co
Brig Petronillo, Ruiz, Havana, Garcia, Buyo & co
Schr Martha, Low, Baltimore, L H Gale
Schr Bonita, Boteinps, Tampico, F Tio

ARRIVED

Steamer Lion, Hubble, from the wreck of Br barque Carla; brought up 2 crates earthenware, part of a cask China, and part of her standing rigging; reports that several small vessels had been to the wreck, among which the Vermilion revenue cutter, which had taken some goods into Vermilion; the captain had left in a sloop, name not known—the officers and crew had got on board of a schr for this port. The schr Elizabeth, Capt Jacques, was lying behind the island, having a passenger and baggage; towboat Feliciana coming up with 2 schrs, a ship and a brig; the Shark towing in a ship and a hermo. brig, names not known.

Steamer Natch, O'Harra, from the Passes—brought up brig Conde Villaneuva; and Mistico Santiago—reports nothing in sight in the offing; several brigs and 2 schrs in the river, names not known. The Shark coming up with a ship, brig, mexico and a schr.

Towboat Feliciana, L B Wood, having taken her tow to sea, brought up barque Dumariscotta, brig Cicero, schrs William and Colde Russy, reports 2 sail standing in for S W Pass.

Barque Dumariscotta, Stetson, fm New Castle; cargo, hay and spars, to master.

Brig Cicero, Martin, fm Havanna; cargo, 930 bags coffee, segars, &c.

Schr William Cozens, fm Brazoria; cargo, 91 bales, 500 bags cotton, to T Toby & co; 10 passengers—reports schrs Adeline and Brazoria, ashore at the mouth of Brasses. The William lost her anchor and sustained some other damage in getting out of the river.

Brig Conde Villaneuva, Elorza, from Havana; cargo, 63 tcs white wax, 873 bags coffee, fruit, 1000 segars, etc to R Groning & co.

Mistico Santiago, Irvin from Havanna; cargo, 119 tcs white wax, 291 sacks coffee, 95,300 segars, wine, sweatmeats, fruit, etc.

Brig Harriet, Cooper, 28 days from Boston, to the master, cargo, assorted goods and paving stone.

Schr Col de Rosay, Jalvis, fm Attakappas; cargo, 130 hhds sugar, 50 bbls rum to Lestrape and Desmare.

Schr Perez, Johnson, from Pensacola—cargo, lumber.

Brig Panthea, Bradley, from Kingston, (Jamaica,) in ballast.

Schr Andrew Jackson, Collins, from Attakappas; cargo, sugar, molasses, etc.

Schr Bravo, Smith, from Attakapas—cargo, sugar and molasses.

Schr Corco, Hutton, from Mobile—cargo, 207 bales cotton to Martineu, Cruger & co; 4 casks brandy to L G Sussinat.

Schr Fancy, Andrews, from Mobile; cargo, 200 bales cotton to order.

Schr Philadelphia, Layward, from Tampico Bay, in ballast to K Wilson.

Brig Boxing, Perry, from New York; cargo, paving stone etc to J Minturn and the master.

Schr Spartazus, from Boston—cargo.

Schr Creole, Girod, 4 days from Tampico; cargo, hides, hams and $477,000 specie, to Harrison, Brown & Co; F Frey & co; J A Morle & co; A Lewis & co; J W Zachario & co; R J Forstall & co; M S Duralin; Laporte & co; A & J Dennistoun & co; J S Shaw; Grimshaw & Sloane, J Kohn & Bordier; A Blandin; J K West; R & J Carrell; W Vance and others.

Steamer Delta, Carreau, from Braddish & Osgood's; cargo, sugar and sundries.

Steamer Yellow Stone, Watt, from LaRoire's Landing, cargo, 800 bales cotton.

Steamer Wanderer, Longcope, fm Manchester; cargo, 1600 bales cotton, 178 hides and deer skins.

Steamer Rapides, Cubertson, from Monroe—cargo, 676 bales cotton, hides, peltries, etc to A Fisk, Watt & co; Hagmond, O'Dubigg & co; Lambeth & Thompson; J B Plauche & co; Reynolds, Byrne & co; H M Bry; J W Waddon; J M Daughton; A S Robertson.

THE WANDERING PIPER

WILL perform in the Parfait Union Masonic Lodge, Rempart street, on the evenings of Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday next, from 7 to 9 o'clock. Tickets $1 00 each, to be had at the book store of Mr. Mc Kean, Camp street, during the day, and at the Lodge between the hours of 4 and 7 o'clock, P. M. It is particularly requested that intending visitors will make an early purchase of their tickets, as a limited number can only be admitted each night, and money will not be received at the door.

New Orleans, Jan. 20, 1835.—1

SOCIETY OF ARTS & MANUFACTURES.

AT an annual meeting held on the 22d of January 1835, for the purpose of electing officers; the persons herein named were elected, viz:—

President, - - Mr Cowand
Vice President, - - " Lathrop
Secretary, - - " Duval
Treasurer, - - " Pontz

Deputies—Messrs. Roach, Mondelli, Henry & Jenkins.
Committee of Health and Relief—Seaton, Hanson, and Mitchel.
Ditto of Loans and Finances—Seaton, Boyle and Leeds.
Ditto of Inquiries—Messrs. Good, Sieber and Mondelli.

By order of the Directors,
jan 26 J. DUVAL, secretary.

NOTICE.—Persons having claims against the estate of Mme. J. Bayle, are requested to present their accounts, within ten days from this date, to the undersigned, executor of her Will.
jan 26 A. MILTENBERGER.

WE are associated in the Practice of LAW. Office 27, Camp street.
BENNETT & CRAWFORD,
jan 26—2t STUART H LEWIS.

PERSONS wishing to contract for obtaining FIRE WOOD by the year, and of the best quality, may apply to ARMAND MARIGNY,
dec 10—3m at the rail road

(By Authority.)

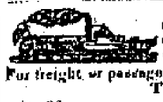
The Legislature of the State of Louisiana, earnestly desirous to diffuse, as widely as possible the blessings of education, thinks the importance of the object will justify what may at first view, seem a departure from the course heretofore pursued by this State in its intercourse with the general government.

Whilst other states have urged their claims on, and received large grants of land from congress for the promotion of this laudable purpose, Louisiana has sought nothing, and received but little. As the largest land owner in the new states, the Legislature do not doubt that the United States may be fairly called on for a liberal contribution to that object, which beyond all others has the strongest claims on the owners of property for support.

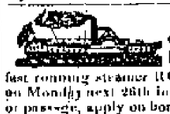
The vast extent of public land, the great and rapidly increasing value it is constantly receiving from the industry and capital of our citizens engaged in the cultivation of our rich products, and especially the great benefit these lands derive from the levees made and kept up entirely at the expense of individual proprietors, seem to place the claims of Louisiana on strong and peculiar grounds. Therefore, resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use their exertions to obtain a grant of land, for the purposes of public education in the State of Louisiana.

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

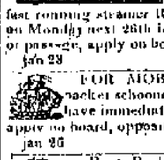
Approved January 21, 1835.
A. B. ROMAN,
Governor of the State of Louisiana



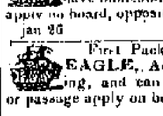
FOR BAYOU LAFOURCHE—the regular packet steam boat GLADIATOR, Butler, master; will leave this morning at 10 o'clock.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
TOURNE & BECKWITH,
jan 26 28 and 29 new levee



For Alexandria, Natchitoches, and all intermediate landings—The substantial and fast running steamer ROMEO, Paron, master, will depart on Monday next 26th inst. at 4 o'clock, P M. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
jan 23 LAMBETH & THOMPSON.

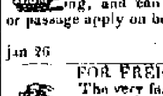


FOR MOBILE—via the River—the regular packet schooner CORA, Hutton, master; will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage apply on board, opposite the blue stores, or to
jan 26 TOURNE & BECKWITH.

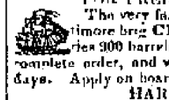


First Packet for MOBILE—the schooner EAGLE, Ashby, master, will leave this evening, and can take 2 or 300 barrels. For freight or passage apply on board opposite Conti street, or to
TOURNE & BECKWITH,
jan 26 28 and 29 new levee

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



The very fast sailing copper fastened new Baltimore brig CICERO, W J Watts, master, carries 300 barrels, on an easy draft of water; is in complete order, and will be ready to receive cargo in two days. Apply on board, or to
HARRISON, BROWNE & Co,
jan 26 117 royal street



FOR VERA CRUZ.—The superior coppered and copper fastened schooner FANNY BUTLER, 600 barrels burthen. For freight or passage, apply to
jan 24 J THAYER & Co, 29 magazine st.

IRISH SHIRTING LINENS.—10 cases superior warranted Goods, just received and for sale by
jan 26 HARRISON, BROWNE & Co.

SHEETINGS.—70 bales 36 inch brown cotton sheetings, received per brig Pandora, from Boston, and for sale by
jan 26 HARRISON, BROWN & Co, 117 royal st

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL Brick Buildings in Camp street, yielding 10 per cent interest.

Several small houses in Rampart street, and in the faubourg Marigny.

A house in Royal street.

A number of vacant lots in all parts of the city and faubourgs.

3 small houses in faubourg Delord and Religieuses.

2 large building lots on the Champs Elysees near the river.

A large building lot in Canal street.
jan 26 E GOTTSCHALK, broker

FOR SALE, Navigation Stock, Upper Press Stock Lower Press Stock, Architect Stock of 1825.
jan 26 E GOTTSCHALK, broker

WANTED—Commercial Bank Stock, Louisiana State Bank Stock, Pontchartrain Rail Road Stock.
jan 26 E GOTTSCHALK, broker

IN the Parish Court—no. 7591 of the Docket—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, will be sold at the new Exchange, corner of Chartres and St Louis sts. in this city, on Saturday the 28th day of February next, at one o'clock P. M., the following described property, to wit:

Five lots of ground in the suburb St. Mary of this city, designated on a particular plan by C. F. Zimpel, dated 21st March, 1833, as numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, all fronting on Foucher street, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon. Seized in the suit of Samuel Herman & Son. Terms, cash.
jan 26 G. W. MORGAN, Sheriff.

IN the District Court—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias and by consent of parties, will be sold at the New Exchange corner of Chartres and St Louis sts, in this city, on Thursday the 26th inst. at one o'clock P. M. The Lease of the House no. 60 New Levee street, until the first day of October next. Terms, cash.
jan 16 G. W. MORGAN

SHERIFF'S SALE—First Judicial District Court. —John Hall & Co. vs. J. W. Junkin.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable the First Judicial District Court of the State of Louisiana, I will expose at public sale at the parish court in and for the parish of Jefferson, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 16th of February 1835, the undivided half of the following property to wit:

TWO LOTS OF GROUND, situate in the Nouvelle faubourg in the parish of Jefferson, adjoining each other and designated by numbers one and two on a plan drawn by F. Zimpel, deputy city surveyor on the 13th April 1833. Said lots measure each 31 feet one inch front on St. Amand street, 28 feet 10 inches two and a half lines in width in the rear.

Lot No. one, measures 100 feet 2 inches 6 lines on the side line towards St Andrew street, 128 feet 7 inches 6 lines on the line dividing it from lot No. 2.

Lot number 2 measures 181 feet 7 lines on the line dividing it from lot number 3, as per plan, the whole American measure. Seized in the above suit to pay and satisfy the demand of the plaintiff. Terms, cash.
J. CHARBONNET, sheriff.
Parish of Jefferson, January 16—j26

Widow Baptiste St. Amand, vs. Her creditors, for a respite.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.—First Judicial District Court—Tuesday, 20th day of January, 1835. Present the Hon. Charles Watts, Judge. On motion of M. V. Labarre, Esq. on behalf of C. Derbigny, Esq. of counsel for the petitioner, it is ordered, by the Court, that the creditors of the insolvent show cause, within ten days after public notice of this rule, why the proceedings, had before the notary public, should not be confirmed and homologated.
jan 26—3t J. L. LEWIS, Clerk.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—First Judicial District Court—Tuesday, 20th day of January, 1835. Present the Hon. Charles Watts, Judge—Martin Belfort Haydel vs. his creditors, for a respite. On motion of M. V. Labarre, Esq. on behalf of C. Derbigny, Esq. of counsel for the petitioner, it is ordered by the Court that the creditors of the insolvent show cause within ten days after public notice of this rule, why the proceedings had before the notary public, should not be confirmed and homologated.
jan 20—3t J. L. LEWIS, Clerk.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—First Judicial District Court—Tuesday, 20th day of January, 1835—Present the Hon. Charles Maurian, Judge—Jean Jaques Haydel vs. his creditors, for a respite. On motion of M. V. Labarre, Esq. in behalf of C. Derbigny, Esq. of counsel for the petitioner, it is ordered by the Court, that the creditors of the insolvent show cause, within ten days after public notice of this rule, why the proceedings, had before the notary public, shall not be confirmed and homologated. J. L. LEWIS, Clerk.
jan 26—3t

STATE OF LOUISIANA—First Judicial District Court—Tuesday, 20th day of January, 1835—Present the Hon. Charles Watts, Judge—Baptiste St. Amand vs his creditors, for a respite. On motion of M. V. Labarre, Esq. on behalf of C. Derbigny, Esq. of counsel for the petitioner, it is ordered by the Court, that the creditors of the insolvent show cause, within ten days after public notice of this rule, why the proceedings had before the notary public, should not be confirmed and homologated. J. L. LEWIS, Clerk.
jan 26—3t

FOR SALE,

HORSES AND MULE, &c.

WILL be sold by the subscriber at private sale, but if not disposed of previously to the 7th of February next, will be exposed for sale, by M. Guyot, at public auction—

4 Horses and 1 Mule, 3 carts and harness, 1 dray fixed for hauling water, on a credit of six months, in an approved endorsed note.

Also, at private sale, old iron, river sand, and plastering hair lime, apply at No 85, Julia street, between Magazine and Tchoupitoulas streets, to
jan 23 L A LEMOYNE.

AMERICAN THEATRE

CAMP STREET.

HERR CLINE'S BENEFIT,

AND LAST APPEARANCE.

On MONDAY Evening, 26th January,
The entertainments will be commenced by
HERR CLINE
Who will, for the first time, in this Theatre, make a
GRAND ASCENSION
On a single Rope from the back of the stage to the back of the gallery, propelling before him a
WHEEL BARROW.

At the conclusion of the above, will be presented Coleman's sterling Comedy of the
POOR GENTLEMAN,

Lieut. Washington	Mr Scott
Sir Robert Bramble	— Farren
Ollapod	— Russell
FrederickRamble	— Williamson
Stephen Harrowby	— Thorne
Emily Worthington	Mrs Hilson
Miss Lucretia McTab	— Crooke

After which, Herr Cline will appear and go through his astonishing exercise on the
ELASTIC CORD,
Which have, in every instance, been received with the most distinguished applause.
The whole to conclude with the Farce of the
WEATHERCOCK.

Tristam Tickle	Mr Williamson
Variella	Miss Nelson

TUESDAY—Mr Power's 4th night.

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 Benefit 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

WASHINGTON BALL ROOM.

St. Philip street, between Royal and Bourbon streets.
On Monday January 26th,
GRAND FULL DRESS & MASQUERADE
BALL.
Entrance for Gentlemen $1 00

EXHIBITION

Of a grand gallery of a hundred original paintings by eminent masters.

Among which are the celebrated Titian's Venus, of the Dresden gallery, lately brought from Europe, which has been exhibited all over the United States, with great success. At Bank's Arcade, up stairs, entrance in Natchez street. Admittance 50 cents, children half price.

These paintings are to be sold at private sale. Jan 23

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish of Orleans—Court of Probates—Sale by the Register of wills. On Saturday, 7th March, 1835, at noon, at Hewlett's Exchange, corner of St. Louis and Chartres street, I will expose for sale, for account of the succession of the late Samuel Hart, deceased, the following landed property, to wit:

Nine lots of ground situated in the suburb St. Mary, above this city, in the square bounded by New Levee, Louisa, Pearl, and Delor streets, designated by the numbers from 1 to 9, on a plan made by Charles F Zimpel, dep. surveyor general, on the 11th December 1834, and deposited in the office of Felix Grunt, Esq. not. public.

Lot no. 1, measuring 39 feet 2 inches front on Delor street, by 132 feet 6 inches in depth, and 40 feet in width in the rear, bounded on the side next to Pearl street, by property of N Goodale, and on the other side, partly by lot No. 2, and partly by property of the said N. Goodale, and in the rear by the same property of the said N. Goodale, together with the three story brick building and other improvements thereon.

Lot no. 2, adjoining lot no. 1, on the side and lot no. 3 on the other side, measures 41 feet front on said Delor street, 40 feet 10 inches in the rear, and 102 feet 10 inches in depth, bounded in the rear by property of the said N Goodale. Said lot no 2, measures 41 feet front on said Delor street, including a passage of 5 feet 3 inches, appropriated to the common use of lots no. 2 and 3, together with the brick buildings and improvements thereon.

Lot no. 3 measures 20 feet 1 inch front on Delor street, by 102 feet 10 inches in depth, and 25 feet 4 inches in width in the rear, being bounded on one side by lot no 4, and on the other side partly by lot 2, and partly by an alley appropriated to the common use of said lots no. 2 and 3, together with the brick buildings and all other improvements the reon.

Lot no. 4, measures 23 feet 8 inches front on Delor street, 23 feet 8 inches in width in the rear and 102 feet in depth, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon. Said lot no. 4, measuring 23 feet 8 inches front on Delor street, including a passage of 4 feet 6 inches, appropriated to the common use of lots no. 4, 5 and 6, and being bounded on one side by lot no, 3, and on the other side by lots no. 7, 8, and 9.

Lot no. 5, being at and forming the corner of New Levee and Delor streets, measuring 22 feet 4 inches and 4 lines front on New Levee st. 51 feet front on Delor street, 57 feet in depth on the line dividing it from the aforesaid passage, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon.

Lot no 6, measuring 21 feet 4 inches and 4 lines front on New Levee street, by 57 feet in depth, on the line dividing it from lot no. 5, 63 feet on the line by which it is separted from lot no 7, and 21 feet 1 inch on the rear line which divides it from the said passage, together with all the improvements and buildings thereon.

Lot no. 7, measures 21 feet 4 inches and 4 lines front on New Levee street, 63 feet in depth on the line dividing it from lot no 6, 68 feet 7 inches and 4 lines on the opposite side, on the line dividing it from no. 8, and 19 feet 11 inches and 2 lines in width in the rear together with all the buildings and improvements thereon.

Lot no. 8, measures 20 feet 11 inches and 4 lines front on New Levee street, 68 feet 7 inches and 4 lines in depth, on the line dividing it from lot no. 7, 74 feet and 3 inches on the opposite side, on the line dividing it from lot. no. 9, and 19 feet 11 inches and 2 lines in the rear, together with the buildings and improvements thereon.

Lot no. 9, measures 20 feet 11 inches front on New Levee street, 74 feet 9 inches in depth, on the line dividing it from no. 8, 79 feet 10 inches and 4 lines on the opposite side, on the line dividing it from the property of said N. Goodale, and 19 feet 11 inches and 2 l