[illegible] LATEST [illegible]

New York ... [illegible] | Baltimore ... [illegible]
Philadelphia ... 9 | Washington ... [illegible]
Charleston ... [illegible] | Liverpool ... [illegible]
Paris ... [illegible] | London ... [illegible]
Havre ... 21 |

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

STOCKS.
No sales today at the Brokers Board.

COTTON.
A few trifling sales were effected today, but too small to notice.

SAINT CHARLES THEATRE.

CELESTE'S BENEFIT, AND LAST APPEARANCE, BUT FIVE.

Mademoiselle CELESTE respectfully calls the public attention to her benefit, and last appearance but five, which is fixed for

MONDAY, DECEMBER 21st, 1835.

On which occasion she will have the honor of introducing, for the first time in New Orleans, her celebrated nautical melo-dramatic romance, In three grand acts and twelve tableaux; (*Founded on a popular superstition in the Greek Isles,*) entitled the

WIZARD SKIFF!!

or the

Tongueless Pirate Boy.

With entire new scenery, dresses, decorations, marches, music, dances, combats, etc.

Alexa (*a Greek girl*) . . Mlle. Celeste!
Alexis (*the pirate boy*) . . Mlle. Celeste!!
Awata (*a wandering Zingaree*) . . Mlle. Celeste!!!

Written expressly for and performed by her in Paris and London, and in most of the provincial theatres of France, England, Ireland and Scotland, upwards of five hundred nights.

In the course of the grand spectacle the national dance of the

GREEK ISLES, by Mlle. CELESTE.

For scenery, characters, etc., see small bills of the day.

After "The Wizard Skiff," for the first time in New Orleans, the grand and fashionable

DANSE DES FOLLIES, by Mlle. CELESTE,

Originally performed by her at the theatre royal, Covent Garden, London, 100 successive nights!!!

Mademoiselle CELESTE had the honor of performing this beautiful ballet dance at the theatre royal, Drury lane, London, on the 27th February, 1834, by special command of her majesty, the queen of England.

For other entertainments see bills of the day.

AMERICAN THEATRE,

CAMP STREET.

First Night of Mr BANNISTER'S new Comedy called the **MARRIAGE CONTRACT,** Or the **RESTORED SON.**

Which was offered for the premium at the St Charles Theatre.

This evening, December 19th, 1835, will be presented the New Comedy of THE MARRIAGE CONTRACT, or the RESTORED SON.

Markly	Mr Scott.
Woodbury	Hill.
Sir Peter Petulent	Farren.
Bouton	Bannister
Hon A Tasty	Williamson
Edmond	Meynard.
Gibbs	Thorne.
Spendthrift	Bristow.
Miss Osmond	Mrs Russell.
Eliza	Miss C Crampton
Amelia	Miss Rae.
Dorothea	Mrs Home.

Mr and Mrs Bennie will appear and dance a favorite Pas de Deux.

To conclude with the interesting Drama of **PAUL JONES.**

Long Tom Coffin Junr — Mr Scott.
Catherine — Miss C Crampton.

Monday the Opera of Cinderella—Cinderella Miss Russell.

ST CHARLES THEATRE.

Last Night of Celeste.

In the French Spy and Labayadere.

Mrs Gibbs, Mr Hunt, Mr Finn and Mr Murdock will appear.

Saturday Evening December 19th, the popular Comedy of **Charles the Second.**

Charles II	Mr Hunt.
Capt Copp	Finn.
Earl of Rochester	Murdock.

THE FRENCH SPY.

The Wild Arab of the Desert, Mathilde de Meir, will assume the characters of a French lancer and Wild Arab: in which she will dance, fight, etc.

With entire new scenery, dresses, dances and combats.

After which Mr Norton will play a concerto on the Trumpet.

After which the overture to La Bayadere.

La Bayadere.

By Celeste, as performed by her for 50 nights successively at the theatre royal of London.

ORLEANS BALL ROOM.

SATURDAY next, 19th instant.

Grand dress & masquerade ball.

ENTRANCE PRICE, $1.50.

Under no circumstances gentlemen will be admitted with arms. An office is kept to deposite them. Some commissaries have the whole control over the assembly to preserve order and decency.

The entrance is by the large door; every masked person shall make himself known previous to his entering the ball room.

The masquerade balls will take place every Tuesdays and Saturdays of the week. dec 16—

GREAT FENCING—Corner of Orleans and St Bourbon streets. Mr Daughie has the honor to inform his friends and the public, that he will give on Sunday next, 20th inst. a great fencing, which will be opened between himself and Mr Lalonette, fencing master of this city. To commence at 12 o'clock precisely.

Admittance through the door on Bourbon street.

Admission, $1 dec 17

FOR PRINCETON, VICKSBURGH and all intermediate landings, the well known steamer, ABEONA, Smith, master, will leave as above with dispatch. For freight or passage apply on board, or to TOURNE & [illegible]SMITH, 23 and 24 [illegible] Levee. dec 19

FOR MOBILE. The steamer SOUTH ALABAMA, Capt. [illegible], will leave on Sunday the [illegible] inst. & the steamer ALERT, Capt [illegible], will leave on Monday, 21st inst. For freight or passage apply on board, or to [illegible] & BECKWITH, 45 [illegible] New Levee. dec [illegible]

FOR LOUISVILLE & CINCINNATI.—The new and fast running steamer SIAM, M. Littleton, master, will depart for the above and intermediate ports on Tuesday next, the 22d inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to FORSYTH, GOODWYN & FORDS, No. 42, Poydras street. dec 19

FOR TAMPICO. The fast sailing schooner HALCYON, copper fastened and coppered, Williams, master, having part of her cargo engaged, will sail shortly.—For balance of freight or passage, apply to the captain on board, or to JOSE MARIA CABALLERO, 90, St Louis street. dec 19

The fine [illegible] AMBASSADOR, captain [illegible] and can take 300 bales cotton. Apply [illegible] LINCOLN & GREEN. dec 17

Received on consignment from New York and for sale by the subscribers, at low prices for cash or good negotiable paper, the following fancy goods:
Embroidered swiss muslin camesous,
[illegible]
Muslin edging.
Mousseline single 5-4 6-4
Cashmere do 6-4
Silk and woollen do
Thibet do 4-4 6-4 7-4 8-4
[illegible] gloves assorted.
Superfine [illegible] and lace black silk stockings.
do do cotton do
do [illegible] stockings.
Rich silk [illegible].
[illegible]
Assorted [illegible] silk.
[illegible] A. AUBERT.

[illegible]
The undersigned have the honor to inform the public that their partnership is dissolved [illegible] Mr. Reynier is alone charged with the liquidation of their affairs.
REYNIER & BARRERE.
Reynier will continue to transact business as a merchant tailor, at 166, Royal street. dec 16

THE BEE.

Commercial and City Paper, [illegible] BY J. BAYON.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 19, 1835.

A letter has been received in this city via Mobile from Liverpool of the 9th Oct, announcing that the reduction in the price of cotton amounts now from one halfpenny to three farthings per lb. The eastern mail of today must bring full accounts of the European markets probably for the list; and we trust also that it will bring favorable accounts from France.

We are necessarily and reluctantly obliged to publish but a brief report of the city council last evening, in consequence of the late hour of adjournment, and not getting a copy of the mayor's message. We are sincerely desirous of doing justice to the corporation and council in all respects; but every obstacle possible is thrown in our way, and the most vigorous and unjust oppression exercised towards the city printer. Members of the council should be just and generous; and not put the printer to an expence of 3 or 4000 dollars, for executing work for which he is paid only 2000. Was the editor of this side of the Bee placed in the same position as the proprietor, who is the printer of the corporation, he would immediately in chagrin and indignation resign the contract now construed ad libitum to gratify hostile propensities—because forsooth we have occasionally sported with the follies of the aldermen in their occasional waste of their own time, the dereliction or ignorance of their official duties, and their neglect of the true interests of the corporation. Such a resentment of public sport kindly meant is as ungenerous as unjust. For the members individually of the council, we entertain the highest respect; and we have cheerfully given them the meed of praise for their official conduct, whenever deserved.

We earnestly trust therefore that the aldermen will pause in their career, or their printer will feel obliged to resign his contract—however solicitous he may have proved himself to be of patronage and honorable support by the corporation. He has repeatedly asked the council for an explanation of the stipulations of the contract, and has been refused it—how then can he act but on his own interpretation? He is anxiously desirous of doing all in his power and fulfil the letter and spirit of his contract; yet in this condition, he is opposed in all his desires, and oppressed with the performance of duties for which he never contracted. Is he not as capable of understanding the nature and obligations of his contract as any or all of the aldermen—particularly when he himself drafted the ordinance whereon his contract was founded? But that a few of the aldermen are disposed to act as petty tyrants—
'tis true 'tis pity, and pity 'tis 'tis true.

Not long since we suggested the idea that our local banks should ask an augmentation of their capital should necessity require an increase of banking facilities in the state and city. That this necessity exists, is not admitted by all our citizens, altho many allow the expediency—particularly those who consider that the commercial wants of the community require the increase; or those who believe that a substitute is necessary for the branch of the United States bank; or those who think that increasing the banking facilities would lessen the rate of interest, and gradually prevent the evils of usury.

We may ourselves admit that the wants of our merchants and planters demand a greater increase of actual capital than had been employed in banking operations, before the present year; yet doubt whether that extension should be greater than would be supplied by the capitals of the Gaslight, Carrolton, Citizens' and Atchafalaya banks already chartered—amounting to 32 millions, not yet efficiently in the money market; and which would raise the banking capital of the state to 60 millions. This amount would probably suffice for a short period for all the necessary wants, and be an adequate substitute for the U S branch bank in this city.

Whether increasing the banking capital and operations of a state or nation increases the permanent facilities of trade and commercial credit of a community is another subject—pregnant with difficulties in its consideration; and only to be tested by time and experience. So probably is the topic whether such an extension will not only lessen the rate of usance but prevent usury.

Louisiana is the only state in the union, where the interest on money is not fixed by statute. Conventional interest is stated to be 10 per cent; and different banks according to the time when they were chartered are allowed to charge variously from 6 to 9 per cent on loans or discounts. But as this rate has been gradually decreased during successive periods, we may reasonably believe that this diminution arises from the extension of banking capital, and the greater facilities necessarily afforded to the money market; and believing that like causes produce similar effects, we might conclude that a further increase of capital would produce a further decrease in the rates of interest and discount—yet would it also perhaps effect a like decrease in the percentage value of the bonds emitted by the state and banks already established. Still this particular disadvantage would not be sufficient to counterbalance the almost certain advantages likely to result from increasing the monetary facilities for the benefit of the public at large; and is therefore of minor consideration.

We are not ignorant that the credit of a community abroad or at home can be advanced only by an extension of *bona fide* capital; yet we may believe that as money is the legitimate sign of capital, and that as real estate and other immoveable property may be converted by mortgage or other means into such capital, the representative of such property is as much bona fide capital as money itself; for money being but one sign of wealth, any other negociable sign is similarly valuable in proportion as it is the veritable representative of wealth in real estate or personal property.—The currency of a state dependent on its property and produce is therefore part of its wealth or bona fide capital; and is a legitimate token of its credit and resources—and on the broad principles of political economy should be made available in the money market, precisely as an individual may or can use his own credit and capital. The value of money and property becomes therefore more assimilated, or a juster proportion made between agriculture, manufactories & commerce. Hence banks founded on the value mortgaged of real estate, may be as solvent and useful, as those founded on cash. This has been clearly substantiated by the experiment made on such a basis, by the bank of the Consolidated association of planters—the specie of which in its vaults, and the amount of individual deposits may be perceived in the statements recently published in the Bee) are much greater in proportion to the capital of that bank, than they are in any other banks of the state. For this reason among others have we advocated the amendment of the charter of the Citizens' bank, whose capital is of a similar nature; and because we verily believe that such banks will equate the value of landed and other property, and better assimilate the rates of conventional and other interest on loans and discounts.

How to determine the amount of currency absolutely necessary for the wants of a community has never been conclusively ascertained. That it should be proportionate to the amount of capital embarked in its agricultural, manufacturing and commerce is admitted; and that it should be some percentage value of that capital may be equally conceded. In such states as Louisiana, the amount of that capital is annually increased, as is palpably evidenced by the increase in import and exports—which by the bye is not a bad criterion for adjusting the true amount of currency required in banking operations.

Doubtless there are many objections to increasing the currency of a place, when not based on cash or real estate; but when so based there can be but few; and when real estate can be converted by mortgage into cash however or whenever procured, currency founded on this conversion is equally safe and available as on specie: such conversion can be best procured by banks, whatever objections may be urged against them. It is certainly true that banking corporations have very great privileges, and can absolutely reap a double percentage on their operations: for they are permitted to charge interest on loaning their capital; and also on loaning their own notes or credit. Thus the bank of Louisiana for instance is permitted to loan its capital of two millions at 6 per cent, and also to discount [illegible] its own notes to the same amount and at the same rate—being thus privileged virtually to charge 12 per cent on the amount of its banking operations. The monetary privileges of incorporated individuals are therefore doubly as great as of individuals not so privileged: for it is evident that no single individual would be licensed by law to charge interest on loaning his cash, and afterwards on loaning his notes payable—yet this is virtually done in the case of banking companies: what is denied to an individual is granted to a few combined. This would be an evil of great magnitude, if the number of banks were restricted; but it is diminished in an inverse ratio to their increase. It may be true that increasing the currency will depreciate what is already in circulation; yet there seems to be no better method for preventing money accumulating in the hands of a few, who [illegible] could control the course of trade or destinies of a state. A proper competition [illegible] restrained is the only resource to equalize monetary transactions and facilities: for the fundamental principle in currency as well as commerce may be safely stated—the transactions of

[illegible] but this is [illegible] privileges [illegible] and [illegible] with a proper [illegible] as far as [illegible]. The [illegible] essential must [illegible] relations of trade: for without some system of credit like that obtained by the currency of banks, commerce would be nonplust. It may be true that shipments who export cotton and other articles of produce, do not import commodities for the consumption of those who raise such produce; but others do; and therefore a system of commercial credit or debt, without which the exporting merchant would be obliged to bring back specie; and the importing to return it. To avoid this transfer and its concomitant evils and expense, merchants are obliged to resort to notes of hand, bills of exchange and bank bills—each of which has its appropriate part to perform. The practical part of a paper currency is to avoid the inconvenience of removing specie or other property; and its use is consequently to represent such specie or property, but that only.

The amount of specie in Louisiana bears but a trifling proportion to the actual wants of the community, or the resources of her citizens. These resources must be brought into action in order to compass the wants; and this object is well attained by borrowing specie on mortgaged property—no matter from whom; as the means and end not the agents are the proper subjects for consideration.

The amount in value of the exports from New Orleans during the past year, has been stated at 70 millions. This may afford a very good standard for ascertaining the amount of banking capital required in the city or state: for that indicates the amount of commercial transactions for which a paper currency is indispensable. If this position be correct, then would it be well and safe to augment the banking capital of Louisiana—particularly as planters require monetary facilities; as the usual rates of interest and discount are enormous; and as competition in privileges as well as trade should be generally and generously encouraged.

One of the most egregious follies of advertisers in this city, is the practice of having their advertisements printed in English and French in a journal, published in the Anglo-American language. There are no readers of such journals, except those who understand the language of its reading and other matter, and they certainly do not require a translation into French of any article or advertisement in order to understand it; while those who cannot read English never look to journals published in that language, solely for such advertisements as may egregiously and blunderingly be printed in French. Such an equivocating mode of obeying the law on this subject, is therefore a very shallow and narrow minded policy—akin to that of cutting off the nose to vex the face.

The Bee and Courier are the only journals published in both languages. Many of their subscribers do not read the English side; and many never read the French. A prudent policy would therefore point out these journals as the only legitimate medium of publishing such advertisements as are required or deemed necessary in both languages; and to which the attention of all classes of our population may be directed. But fools will have their fancies; and knaves must scheme, were it even for their own disadvantage or disgrace.

TRAITS OF AMERICAN LIFE, By Mrs Sarah Jane Hale, Philadelphia, Carey & Hart; New Orleans, C H Bancroft.

There are 14 sketches contained in this little volume, most of which appeared in the American Ladies Magazine, edited by Mrs Hale. They not only indicate a patriotic feeling in portraying the character of natives and in suggesting many improvements of society; but display a knowledge of human nature and much shrewdness and tact. Two maxims which she inculcates as those of one of her heroes are of a laudable tendency: 1st we should educate our sons to consider the title of republican, a prouder boast than the highest order of nobility that implies subjection and requires homage to a mortal; and 2d, we must train our daughters to respect talent in a man more than money, and a character for usefulness more than a showy exterior—to consider their countrymen superior to the men of every other nation in the world, and mental and moral worth as a pasport to the best society.

The work is well suited for the centre table of families; and may be read with pleasure and benefit.

THURLSTON TALES, by the author of 'of a voyager.' 2 vols. Cary & Hart, Philadelphia, C H Bancroft, New Orleans.

Altho we have not had time to read the tales contained in these volumes, we have glanced over them; and have often had our attention arrested by some interesting sketches ably drawn. There are two possessing powerful interest, 'Julian Grey' and the 'Bachelor and his Bride.' The incidents and sentiments in 'Damville' are also of a superior character: so that we may safely recommend these volumes to the purchase and perusal of those partial to light literature.

They can be got from Mr Bancroft, in Camp street—where the latest publications are regularly received.

PARISH OF JEFFERSON, Dec 18, 1835.
Mr Jerome Bayon, Editor of the Bee:
Sir—Having put into execution the method which I thought the best for setting up the old mode of sugar kettles and furnaces generally used in this country, I think it my duty to invite the sugar planters generally, and the admirers of improvements in particular, to visit my residence, 3 miles above New Orleans, right bank of the river, on the 24th or 25th of this month, on which days I expect to be grinding again, and I have not the least doubt but they will be amply gratified for their trouble; and be convinced of the immense advantage that this method offers over those of the same kind that have been used up to this day in this country.
DESTREHAN.

MR. EDITOR: You will please insert in your paper, in French and English, the following letter, directed to us by Mr L. U. Gaiennié.
In the sitting of Monday last, in the heat of the discussions, the member of the 5th district let slip the expression of *solidité*, which he has since formally disavowed, as tending in any manner, to injure the character of Mr. L. B. Macarty.
We remain, sir,
Your ob't serv'ts,
L. BRUGUIERE.
PAULIN BLANQUE.

Messrs. L. Bruguiere & P. Blanque:
Gentlemen: In answer to the queries you addressed me yesterday, I think myself bound to say, that none of my remarks on the sitting of the City Council last Monday, when I used the word *solidité*, bore any way on the character of Mr. L. B. Macarty. But I will observe, this explanation is given, merely on account of the esteem I feel for you,—for I do not recognize in any citizen the right of enquiry into my deeds and words as a public man, when I have made no attack on his character.
I am, respectfully,
Gentlemen,
Your ob't serv't,
L. U. GAIENNIE.
New Orleans, Dec. 17th, 1835.

Steam vessels.—The number of registered steam vessels in Great Britain, according to a late official return, is 397, with an aggregate tonnage of 35,849 tons. Average tonnage 93 tons and a fraction. One hundred and fifty three are under 50 tons, and 118 more under 100 tons. The number above 100 tons is only 126. The largest is the Monarch of London, which measures 287 tons. No other 300. Besides these, steamers registered, there are 89 not registered in G Britain—tonnage unknown—and 46 building. Including these the whole number is 526. The account from which we derive these particulars adds, 'The registered tonnage is only about one third of the tonnage by admeasurement; we may therefore estimate the aggregate tonnage of steamvessels in Great Britain at above 100,000 tons.'

We do not well see how this amount of tonnage is made—but admitting it to be correct, still the 'daughter' can show as good an account as the 'mother,'—the aggregate of steamboat tonnage in the United States being, according to the last official return, 101,305 tons. Of this amount, 40,677 tons are owned in New Orleans, 14,699 in New York, 11,122 in Pittsburg, [illegible] Cincinnati, 5,535 in Baltimore, 3,397 in Nashville, 2,066 in Philadelphia and the remainder in other places. As a general remark the American steamboats are much larger, handsomer, and of course more expensive, than those of the old country—[Journal of Com.

The Celestial Phenomena.—Under the head of 'news to early risers,' the New-Haven Herald of Saturday, thus attempts to describe the indescribable beauties of the orient of that day:

This morning from 5 o'clock to sunrise, the eastern sky presented a succession of hues of singular beauty. After a dark and rainy evening, the sky had become cloudless, the air was perfectly still and clear, and the stars shone out with unwonted brilliancy. Just before daybreak a bank of auroral light extended along the horizon from east to north, which here and there, at short intervals, swelled out into a tuft of soft white light. Soon after twilight appeared, a charming blush of unusual softness and intensity composed of crimson and white mingled in fine proportions, overspread the eastern sky, and was reflected from the opposite houses, trees and all objects westward of the spectator, tinging them with a delicate rose colored light. The ensuing succession of colors in the east, through the several shades of green, yellow and red, was such as usually attends the first exhibitions of the morning twilight.

It is not improbable that the auroral vapor, seen immediately before the dawn, occasioned this peculiar modification of the solar light.

SLAVE TRADE.—At the late term of the circuit court of the United States, held in this city, present Mr Justice Story and district judge Davis—John Bech[illegible], a resident in New Bedford, mariner, was indicted under the act of congress of 1800, for voluntarily serving on board an American vessel which had been made use of to transport sundry negro slaves from San Felipe de Benguela to London, in Africa. The penalty by this act is a fine not exceeding $2,000 and imprisonment not exceeding two years at the discretion of the court. The prisoner had been tried at a former day of the term, upon a capital indictment, charging him with transporting said negroes, with intent to sell or dispose of them as slaves [illegible] this count [illegible] the [illegible] indictment and submitted himself to the mercy of the court. Evidence in mitigation of punishment was received by the court, shewing that the prisoner has been for sixteen years in the employment of the respectable house of Messrs Hathaway, of New Bedford, one of whom attended for that purpose, and had uniformly borne a good character and conducted himself as a good citizen—that he was not the master of the vessel—that the said slaves were taken as passengers—that his savings during the aforesaid period did not exceed a few hundred dollars, and that he had already sustained an imprisonment of two months and upwards in the jail in Boston, before being released on bail. The sentence of the court was pronounced by Mr Justice Story, after conferring with judge Davis, who stated that the extent of the punishment to be imposed on the prisoner had been much diminished by the consideration of the circumstances which had been offered in mitigation, but the court wished it to be understood, that the sentence they were about to pronounce, was not to be cited as a precedent in any other case which might be brought before them, but which they hoped would not occur. There could be no doubt that the acts committed by the prisoner were within the prohibitions of the statute—that it was clearly against the law to carry slave passengers from one [illegible] place to another—and that the prisoner and crew would have been justified in quitting the vessel when they discovered that such passengers were to be carried in her.—As this was the first offence of this nature brought to the knowledge of the court, as committed by any person, and as the former character of the prisoner was shown to be good, the court would impose on him the lightest punishment they conscientiously could. The prisoner was then sentenced to pay a fine of $100 to the United States, and to be imprisoned 30 days in the jail in New Bedford, and to stand committed until this sentence be performed—[Boston Daily Adv.

The following ingenious speculations on certain points of female character are from Sarah Stickney's Poetry of Life—a work of great beauty and much interest.

The same causes which operate against the intellectual attainments of woman, unfit her for arbitrary rule. Queen Elizabeth, one of the most distinguished of female sovereigns was womanly in nothing but her vanity and artifice. She was ready at any time to sacrifice her lover to her love of power, and those affairs said to be of the heart, which rendered her despicable in old age, were nothing better than flirtations founded upon personal adulation, selfishness and caprice. But deficient in the nobler characteristics of generous feeling, in enthusiasm and devotedness, she was the better qualified to maintain her regal dignity, and pursue those deep laid schemes of policy and ambition which raised her to a level with the greatest potentates of Europe: while her illstarred rival Mary of Scotland, a 'very, very woman!' who with the richest endowments of head and heart, might as a wife, have proved a blessing to any man who had the good fortune to appreciate her worth, raised to the throne, became the bane of her empire; and as a queen, was eventually the most unfortunate that ever let in misrule and rebellion upon her state, or brought down disgrace and destruction upon herself.

The Boston Courier wittily winds up a critique on diet and regimen in the following manner:

We advise all persons to abstain from all sorts of meat, for it is too fat; from all sorts of liquid, for it produces uneasiness in the stomach; from all sorts of fruits, because they are acid; from butter, for it is an arch demon; from cheese, because it is hot cheese; from all spices and dried fruits, because they irritate the lining of the bowels: and from bread, because eating nothing else they may eat too much of it, and gluttony will certainly produce death. Men will never enjoy health till they learn to live without eating and drinking.

Rail Roads in Virginia.—The 'Ancient Dominion' seems to be all alive with rail road projects, and appears resolved to keep pace in respect with N York, Pennsylvania and Maryland, or at least with New England. Among other projected rail roads now:—

1. One from Fredricksburg to Charlottesville, and thence to connect with the James River and Staunton road.
2. From Winchester to Staunton, through the rich valley of Virginia, and thence to connect with the James and Kanawha river rail road and canal, and thence southwesterly to Nashville, Tennessee.
3. In Central Virginia. A road from James river and Kanawha, improvement at Buchanan, through Abington to the Tennessee line, and onward to Nashville.

The Winchester and Potomac rail road is fast progressing to a finish. It will probably be in use by the first of January. The whole distance from Winchester to Baltimore, one hundred and fourteen miles, will then be traversed in a day.

Various accounts confirm the previous report, as to the closing of the New York and Erie canal by ice. This is quite an early interruption of business on that great work, and it will scarcely be resumed before the first of April. When it is recollected that this interruption will last full third of a year, it is not at all surprising that a people so enterprising as the New Yorkers should become partial to rail roads and substitute them for a species of improvement liable not only to casual interruptions but to total suspension for long periods.

Judge Hall, in his Sketches of the West remarks:
'Kenton, so celebrated for his adventures among the Indians, is still living, a venerable relict of the past age. He resides in the State of Ohio, a remarkable monument of the rapid advancement of the country. In the very region over which he roamed a hunter and a warrior, when not a single white man had erected his cabin within its limits, he now finds himself the citizen of a State containing more than a million of inhabitants, and surrounded by other States but little less populous.'

There is something similar in the fact which the Hon. Edward Everett notes in his recent address at Bloody Brook, thus—' It was not until the year 1759, till Quebec fell, that the settlements on the Connecticut river were safe from the incursions of the savage foe. There are men, I presume, living in Deerfield, who remember the time when it was not safe from their incursions.'

Sir James Mackintosh gives the following opinion of Hogarth, as styled by his son in his life, just published:
"I perform my promise of giving you some account of what I have been reading in Hogarth. I do not think that it is quite justice to say that he was a great comic genius. It is more true that he was a great master of tragedy and comedy of low life. His pictures have terrific and pathetic circumstances, and even scenes. He was a Lillo as well as a Fielding. His sphere, which was English low life, was contemptible indeed, compared to that of Shakspeare, who ranged through human nature in all tastes, ranks and forms; but he resembled Shakspeare in the versatility of his talent, which could be either tragick or comic, and in a propensity, natural to such a talent, to blend tragic with comic circumstances."—*Life of Sir James Mackintosh.*

Extraordinary Character.—Sir John Edmund Browne, Bart. who lately died at his residence in Dublin, was a man of most singular eccentric habits. He lived to the advanced age of 88, and for the last thirty years drank nothing but water, the virtue and medical qualities of which he extolled in many a long preparation. He seldom went to bed before eight, nine or ten o'clock in the morning, and rose about the same hour in the evening, thus turning night into day. His health was excellent until a few days previous to his decease, when he gradually sunk, neither suffering pain nor [illegible] may be worthy of remark, that the coldest night never obliged him to use a fire, but as a substitute wrapped his legs and feet in flannel.

The Parisians have introduced an entirely new mode of polishing, which is called plaquey, and is to wood precisely what plating is to metal. Water may be spilled on it without staining, and it resists scratching in the same degree with marble. The receipt for making it is as follow:

To one pint of spirits of wine, add half an ounce of gum shellack, half an ounce of gum lac, half an ounce gum sandrick; placing it over a gentle heat, frequently agitating it until the gums are dissolved, when it is fit for use.

Make a roller of list, put a little of the polish upon it, and cover that with a soft linen rag, which must be slightly touched with cold drawn linseed oil. Rub them in the wood in a circular direction, not covering too large a space at a time till the pores of the wood are sufficiently filled up. After this rub in the same manner spirits of wine with a small portion of the polish added to it, and a most brilliant polish will be produced. If the outside has been previously polished with wax it will be necessary to clean it off with glass paper.

Extraordinary Catastrophe.—Maria Loisier and a young man named Lezy, had formed an attachment for each other, but their union being opposed by her father, they could only meet privately at the apartment of a mutual friend at Charonne. At the end of last week, the lover conducted his mistress to the rendezvous and there left her, carrying the key of her apartment to his friend, who, as soon as he found the coast clear, went home and made disgraceful overtures to the too confiding Maria. She received them with indignation, and insisted upon leaving the room, but not being able to induce her assailant to open the door, she went to the window and threw herself out, but the villain was in time to catch her by the hands, and thus holding her suspended. A person who lived on the floor immediately underneath, hearing her cries, opened his window, and caught the unhappy girl by the feet. The other, however, continued to grasp her hands till she bit them violently, and thus forced him to relax his hold. Her weight, however, was too much for the individual below who wished to save her, and she fell to the pavement and fractured her skull. She was immediately taken up and carried to the hospital of St Antoine, but died in ten minutes. Both Lezy and his friend were taken into custody.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

LONDON AND PARISIAN FASHIONS,

For the third week in October.

Shawls and furs are already beginning to warn us of the approach of winter. Dresses of satin and figured silk now supersede those of lighter textures. The favoured colours for walking dress are green and puce. Cashmeres and merino are occasionally seen; but excepting the varieties of pattern and colour, there is no novelty in any of those materials which have French rank in the list of étoffes de laine. We have observed some cashmarienne embroidered in silk, figured poult de soie, and foulard satins in new and elegant patterns, consisting of sprigs and richly shaded checks and stripes.

Caps, which were lately worn high in the crowns, are now quite low. The trimming is rather wide around the face, with bows of coloured ribands intermingled with it. These caps are worn very back[illegible] on the head.

Open dresses or pelisses of silk, fastened up on one side with bows of silk or ribbons, are now more worn than any other form of dress. To the bows may be added buttons and various ornaments in passementerie. Pelerines are not unfrequently cut out in *dents de loupe*, and from the point of each is suspended a small tassel. Waist buckles, which were for a time laid aside, have reappeared. Sashes with long ends are not admissible in walking costume.

The aprons worn in morning dress are no longer composed of foulard, moire, or silk, which has the appearance of having been cut from the piece.—The most fashionable aprons are of black, lilac, or green [illegible] narrow [illegible] binding [illegible] patterns.

We subjoin a description of a few of the most admired materials for dresses which have just appeared in Paris.

Reps Trianon.—A beautiful article adapted to full dress. It consists of white satin foliage on a ground of dark reps.

Velours Medicis.—A more rich material than the above, the white pattern being on a ground of *Velours esprite*, and producing an effect which calls up recollections of the splendour of the Court of Versailles.

Feuille des Indes.—Somewhat resembling the Velours Medicis. The pattern consists of an elegant leaf, in bright relieve on a dark ground. It may be had in every variety of color, and is peculiarly appropriate to full dress.

Satin Gabrielle.—A superb material, figured in various colors; the pattern being flowers on a rich dark ground.

Satin Rachel.—A magnificent texture, falling in broad and massive folds, similar to the draperies worn by the fair daughters of Israel in the pictures of the old masters.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Tallahassee, Mean, Liverpool,	H C Cammack
Ship Franklin, Robinson, Havre,	L H Gale
Brig Crawford, Franklin, Havana,	R Fink
Brig Chapman, Thompson, Charleston,	J A Barrelli
Schr Wilmington, Robinson, Mobile,	D Marston

ARRIVED.

Tow Boat Pilot, Crowell—Left the S W Pass 17th, at 4 o'clock P M.—Took ship Perdonet—brought up ship Mogul and ship Acsope. Reports two barques and one schr off the Bar—Congress yet aground; 2 brigs and 3 schrs at the Fort.

Tow Boat Post Boy, Martin, fm S W Pass. Left at 6 A M, on the 17th—having towed to sea ship Jeune France and schr Iris, brought up ship Eulion, from Boston, and brig Messenger; reports nothing new.

Ship Eulion, Swift, [illegible] fm Boston—to the master.

Ship Alciope, Humber, 28 days fm Boston—to the master.

Ship Mogul, Blake, Nov. 26, fm New York—to A S Page.

Ship New England, Lowanton, 25 days fm Bath Me. in ballast, to the master.

Ship Majestic, Pearlington, 26 days fm Bath, Me,—in ballast—to the master.

Schr Lavanna, Burdick, 10 days fm Havana—to the master.

Brig Messenger, Higgins, 66 days from Rio de Janeiro.

Brig Demon, Sherwood, 10 days fm Charleston—to J A Barrelli.

Schr Caledonia, Hoxsie, fm Newport.

Schr Orient Morgan, fm Apalachicola, in ballast—to the master.

Steamer Abeona, Smith, fm Columbia, Arkansas.
Steamer Gladiator, Artus, fm Thibodeauxville.
Steamer South Alabama, Marks, fm Mobile.
Steamer Ouachita, Reed, fm Natchitoches.
Steamer Orleans, Wright, fm Princeton.
Steamer Shakespeare, Longcope, fm Vicksburg.
Steamer Leonidas, Reed, fm Pittsburg—bound to Mobile.

IMPORTS.

Pittsburg—1 box A Hubert, 2 kegs mdze, E Worseley; 100 bbls flour, 60 do whiskey, 41 kgs butter, Orain & Megann; 125 ploughs, 200 molasses bbls Captain Beckwith; 30 bbls cider, 2 bbls butter, 4 kgs do M Averell; 50 boxes candles to Cockayne & Kohn.

Natchitoches.—Per steamer Ouachita: 68 bales cotton N & J Dick & co; 33 do Bullitt, Shipp & co; 127 do Miramond, O'Duhig & co; 94 J B Plauche & co; 30 do Peyroux, Arcual & co; 18 do L Carpentier, 124 do T Barrett & co; 118 Lambeth & Thompson, 27 A Ledoux, 25 M White; 35 Martin, Pleasants & co; 10 bales Burke, Watt & co; 10 do M Landinger; [illegible] Allain & Duplisses.

Princeton.—Per steamer Orleans: 210 bales to [illegible] Bullitt, Shipp & co; 361 do Byrne, Herman & co; 100 Buckner, Stanton & co; 31 M White & co; [illegible] Hardy; 91 T Barrett & co; 66 Bogart & Hooper; 39 Forsythe, Goodwin & Ford; 30 Lambeth & Thompson; 12 J Amor; 6 W L Hodge & co; 5 Carke, Walt & co; 63 J Davenport; 24 O'Duhig & Chatiquier; 11 R P Gaillard; 100 molasses barrels to Damaris & co; 16 hundred hides Brown & Ewing, and sundries.

Columbia, (Ark.)—Per steamer Abeona: 120 bales cotton Bogart & Hooper; 54 do and 232 sacks cotton seed Buckner, Stanton & co; 67 bales cotton Burke, Watt & co; 401 do Bullitt, Shipp & co; 23 do, and horses owners on board; 6 bbls mdze Jas Ross, bales cotton, 1 coil rope and 37 bbls molasses Miramond, O'Duhig & co; 30 bbls molasses, 3 bales cotton to N Denoist; 6 bales cotton L Carpentier; 6 sack cotton seeds J Campbell.

Mobile.—Per steamer South Alabama: 60 bales cotton Forsyth, Goodwin & Ford; 37 do to order; 6 Hagan, Nivin & co; 300 Andrews & Brothers; 3 bbls goods Kirkman and Romer.

Thibodauxville—10 hhds sugar Bogart & Hooper; 13 do do, 1 bbl do, 5 do molasses G W Beaseley; bales cotton Chatiquier & O'Duhig: 5 bbls molasses and sundries Mrs Stanbury; 1 bale blankets Mrs Du[illegible]

Charleston.—Per brig Demon: Rice and mdze, to J A Barrelli and others.

Vicksburg.—Per steamer Shakespeare: 49 bales cotton M White & co; 19 Buckner, Stanton & co; 17 sacks cotton seeds, 124 bales cotton Burke, Watt & co; 18 do Tiernan, Cuddy & co; 2 bbls and 1 basket J Graves; 26 bales cotton Brander, McKenna & co; 10 N & J Dick & co; 111 do, 11 sacks cotton seed Bellitt, Shipp & co; 137 bales cotton Byrne, Herman & co; 37 Martin, Pleasants & co; 205 sacks cotton seed, 43 bales cotton, Burke, Watt & co; 21 do cotton Bogart & Hooper; 427 cotton sacks cotton seed E V Gregory; 93 bales cotton Buckner, Stanton & co; 1 bbls sweet potatoes, 32 do beans, owner on board; 33 sacks Mobile.

EXPORTS.

Liverpool—Ship Tallahassee, 1500 bales cotton.
Havre—Ship Franklin, 1642 bales cotton,
Havana—Brig Crawford, 150 hhds shooks, 160 empty do, and 1200 Spanish dolls.
Charleston—Brig Chapman, 10 bales bagging, 2 bbls pork, 1067 sacks cotton seeds, 9 hhds sugar, 85 kegs lard, 1 pipe brandy, and sundry dry goods.
Mobile—Schr Wilmington, 279 bags cotton seeds, 83 hhds sugar, 60 bbls beef, 10 hhds do, and 25 boxes.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer [illegible]: Messrs Barns, Emmott, Collen, D Bark, Sperry, Alemand, Gill, Truscott, Dudley, Yanner, Bass, Lewis, Knowles.

Per steamer Orleans: Doct Evans and family, Miss Jane Branch, Mr Glover.

Per steamer Leonidas: Messrs Stoddard, Mille Huldcar, Barker, Oliver, Clark, Ferguson, Limpkin Roach, Cork, Cable, Ray, Edmoundson, Campbell Irwin, Bell, Vinton, Hough, Brajaugh, [illegible], Mr Ku[illegible] and svt.

Per steamer Shakespeare: Messrs Aicklin, Griffin, [illegible] Harrington, Eichelbert, Alexander, Payan, [illegible] Indy, White, Song, Watten, and Captain [illegible]

Per [illegible] Demon: Messrs D[illegible]on, Riley, Wes[illegible], Post[illegible], Somers—9 in the steerage.

Per steamer Abeona: Messrs Logan, Dobling, M[illegible] Doyal, Eratt, Crawford, Conner, Hogan, Payne, Lardry, Treacy and lady, Roberts, Hamilton, [illegible], Harborough, [illegible]ly, Morrison, Garland, Powell, Brune, Holiday, [illegible], Springer, Johnson and lady, Morson, Laguire, [illegible]er, King, Morris, Huntington, Dixon, Severin, Aukels, Johnson, Bishop, Goodwin, Bullen, Marks, Buckner and Wells.

Per steamer South Alabama: Messrs Walton, Gritt, Hunter Howard, King, Brander and lady, Rogers, Wright and Leggett.

Per steamer Gladiator: Mrs Stanbury and son, Mrs and Miss Rouselle, E Beasely, Quirthan, Tarcot, Boisseau, Dayot, Girod, Mire, O'Duhig Touche, Clement, and one other.

MEMORANDA.

Steamer Leonidas left Louisville on the 11th instant—reports the Ohio river so full with ice, as to render it impassable.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS.
By the rules and regulations of this institution, the bank will be closed on Friday, the 25th inst. Notes falling due on that day must be paid before the closing of the bank on Thursday, 24th inst.
JOSEPH SAUL, Cashier.
December 18, 1835. dec 19

Exchange on London, for sale by HARRISON, BROWN & Co. 47, Bienville st. dec 19

Exchange on the North, for sale by HARRISON, BROWN & Co. 47, Bienville st. dec 19

Bacon.—40 hhds Cincinnati bacon sides, for sale by G. DORSEY, 38, New Levee. dec 19

Buckwheat Flour—50 ½ bbls for sale by [illegible]ERKS & HALL, No 3 Front Levee. dec 19

Boots, Shoes and Brogans.—50 cases men's, women's and childrens, received per bark Norfolk and for sale by R. S. HOBBS, 12, Custom House st. dec 19

Flour.—300 bbls. (Page's brand) landing from steamer Far West; and for sale by G. DORSEY, 38, New Levee street. dec 19

Dry Goods.—6 cases jet black bombasins; 19 do. merinos of all colors; 3 do. 7-8 and 6-4 figured merinos; 5 do. black bombazets. Just received from ship Louisville, and for sale by ANDREWS & BROTHERS, 12, Chartres street. dec 19

Strayed or stolen from the advertiser a small white Spanish lap dog. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at 47 Beinville st. dec 19

A MEETING of the New Orleans Lyceum will be held this evening at 7 o'clock at the Hall No 41 Wiggaman's Row, Royal st between Custom House and Beinville st.—Punctual attendance is requested. dec 19

MR ALFRED RENARD, has the honor to inform the public, that he is the sole holder in Louisiana of the genuine Dr Leroy's Remedy. His dwelling is No 115, Dumain st between Bourbon and Dauphin streets. dec 19 3t

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.
RUNAWAY from his master, about three months ago, the negro man, (a creole) named JACQUES, belonging formerly to Madam Durerges, aged 15 years, of an ordinary height, large face, heavy lips, strong constitution. It is known that he crossed the river, where lives his brother. The above reward will be given to whoever will bring him back to his master, or lodge him in jail. Captains of vessels and others, are warned against harboring said slave. Apply at No 114, Levee street, in front of both market houses. dec 18-3t

[illegible] Dollars Reward—Will be given to any person who lodges in any jail of this state, a negress named Laty, aged about 30 years, slightly red, and 5 feet high. She has a flat nose and snuffs greatly—has few teeth, and speaks bad French. It is supposed that she is concealed in faubourg Marigny. Captains of boats and ships are warned not to receive her, under penalty of being prosecuted to the full extent of the rigor of the law. R. SALAUN, baker, 11 Hospital st. dec 18—3

Sales at Auction.

BY J LEVY.
THIS DAY, Saturday, the 19th inst, at the store in Canal street, near the Levee, under the Mariners church, at 10 o'clock, Dry goods, boots, shoes, brogans, hats and groceries, &c &c. dec 19.

BY DUTILLET & DELERY.
On Wednesday next, at 1 o'clock p.m., there will be sold on the premises, the contents of the Coffee House, situated at No. 16, Madison street together with two handsome Billiard Tables and their appurtenances.
Terms, at the time of sale. dec 19

BY J. B. BLACHE.
Will be sold on Tuesday, 22d inst., at 11 o'cl'k, a. m. at the corner of St Philippe and Royal streets, a general assortment of Household and Kitchen Furniture. dec 19

BY JOS. LE CARPENTIER.
Will be sold today, Saturday December 19, at 11 o'clock a. m, at his auction store, to close an account,
3 pipes Holland Gin. dec 19

BY JOSEPH LECARPENTIER.
Will be sold on this day saturday 19th dec at 12 o'clock precisely, at Hewlet's Exchange, (this sale is positive on account of departure) the Negro girl Rose, Washer and Ironer, fully guaranteed against vices and maladies prescribed by law.
The terms will be made known at the time of sale. The act of sale will be passed before Wm Boswell, not. pub. at the cost of publisher. dec 19

BY T. MOSSY & GARIDEL.
On Saturday, the 26th inst. at 12 o'clock, at Hewlett's Exchange Coffee House, will be sold,
That handsome property, situated on the Bayou road between Marais, Villere and Ursuline streets. The dwelling house is built of bricks, having 4 apartments of 16 square feet each, 2 cabinets of 12 feet square; an enclosed gallery, which serves as a dining room, measuring 12 by 19 feet; a vestibule measuring 9 feet in width, by 32 in length, divided into 4 apartments. The whole newly papered. In the garret there are 4 fine rooms, on the sides of which there are cabinets; and above the aforementioned garret there is a loft, which serves as a store room. Also two cellars, one of which has shelves, a wood house and a gallery, measuring 10 feet in width by 44 in depth, and fronting the parterre. A two story brick kitchen, measuring 40 feet by 16, having three apartments on the upper story, and 3 on the lower, all with glass pannel windows, a brick privy, a wooden stable, measuring 24 feet in length, by 18 in depth. Also another wooden building used for a washing room and fowl house, a pigeon house, and other improvements. In the front part of the house, fronting the Bayou road, there is a handsome flower garden, with brick alleys, and on the back part of the house which fronts on Ursuline street, a vegetable garden, with a quantity of fruit trees, and a fine arbor—the whole on a lot of ground, measuring 63 feet 11 inches front, and closing on the front of Ursuline street 30 feet, where there is a gate that communicates with said street—the whole in conformity with a plan drawn by L. J. Pilié, on the 12th December 1835, and deposited at the Exchange.
Also will be sold with this property 90 shares Union bank stock.
Terms—The purchaser to take the responsibility of paying to the Union bank, in seventeen years, and in equal instalments, each year, the sum of $3,925, bearing interest at the rate of 7 per cent; the first payment to be made on the 1st November, 1836, and the balance of the whole purchase money, one third cash, and the residue at a credit of 6, 12 and 18 months, for approved endorsed paper, secured by mortgage until final payment—in default of paying any of the notes, they are then to bear an interest of ten per cent per annum, until paid.
N. B.—The property may be visited at any hour of the day.
Also a creole negress, named Venus, aged 44 years, an excellent washer, ironer, pleater, seamstress, house servant and a good sick nurse, fully guaranteed against the vices and diseases prescribed by law, with the exception of having a pain in the knee of which she complains.
Terms—One third cash, and the balance at a credit of 6 months, for approved endorsed paper and mortgage.
Acts of sale before O. de Armas, esq. not. pub. at the expense of the purchasers. dec 19

BY T. MOSSY & J. GARIDEL.
Sale of the property of Baptiste St. Amand, and of Widow St. Amand.
On Wednesday, 20th January, 1836, at half after eleven o'clock precisely and the following days, there will be sold at Hewlett's Exchange, corner of Chartres and St Louis streets, the following properties, to wit:
1. A large estate, situated in parish St Charles, at a distance of about 7 leagues from New Orleans, on the right bank of the river, bound on one side by the plantation of Mr Belsom, and on the other by that of Mr. Reine, measuring 10 arpents front, by 74 arpents in depth, with an opening of five arpents: together with the buildings thereon—a steam engine, and as many canes "cannatas" as are necessary to plant one hundred and fifty arpents.
2. 80 Slaves, viz: Leandre aged 40 years; Joseph, aged 50 years; Allain, aged 35 years, Davis, 30, Augustin, 26 Frank, 30, John 35, Vincent 40, Sylvestre, 40, Bonaventure 59, Grand Jacques 30, Alexandre Martinus 55, Alexandre Cadet, 35, Thomas 30, Bourguignon 60, Gabriel 40, James 40, Washington 30, William 40, Sam 34, Jacques Laville, 53, Grand Pompé, 56, Pierre, 40, Sunday, 50, Petit Pompé, 55, Capitaine, 45, Edward 22, Narcisse 23, Antoine 14, Etienne 12, Voltaire, 10, Janvier 8, Agathe 7, Tonny alias Thomas 19, Francois 40, Ursule 40, Julie 45, Dolor 45, Sarah 49, Lady 15, Catherine 13, Joe Monday 30, Beel 36, Caffy 23, Alcindor 40, Cedio 30, Gros Philippe 45, Figaro 40, Mathurin 36, Eugene 65, Michel 60, Antoine 30, Jacques, creole, 35, Daniel 46, Narcisse Prevost 50, Lubin 50, Auguste 45, Thomas 50, Jacques Congo, 45, Alexandre 55, Noel 50, Augustin 33, Lafortune 60, Laxembourg 65, Joseph Balon 30, Charles 30, Theodore 30, Yago Achille 55, Ceasar 40, Andre 25, Mars 23, Valentine 50, Paul Moirillon 50, Jean 45, Zelia 35, Rosette Morio 35, Victoire Manega 65, Anette 59, Francoise 30, with her child; Nabelle 65, Victoire 40, and her two children; Francois 12, Jacquet 8, Claire 55, Babet 50, Hiacinthe 50, Constance 17, Laurent 23 years.
3. 251 shares of the Consolidated Association.
TERMS: The plantation at 1, 2 and 3 years credit, for notes endorsed to the satisfaction of said bank, with mortgage until final payment.
The Slaves: one-fifth cash, the balance at 6 and 12 months credit, for notes endorsed to the satisfaction of said bank, with mortgage.
The Shares, cash.
Acts of sale to be passed before Jules Mossy, esq. not. pub. at the expense of the purchaser. dec 19

BY TRICOU, DOMINGON & CANONGE.
Continuation sale of the properties of Bte. St. Amand and widow Bte. St. Amand.
On Thursday, January 21st, at noon, there will be sold at Hewlett's Exchange, the properties hereafter described, to wit:—
1o. A sugar estate situated in parish St. Charles, at about six leagues distance from New Orleans, on the right bank of the river, bound on one side by the plantation Rixner, and on the other by that formerly known as Boisblanc's, measuring 14 arpents front on the river, by 50 depth, and closing by one arpent, with all the buildings thereon, and a quantity of canes "en matelas" sufficient to plant one hundred arpents.
2o. Twenty-five slaves, whose names are—Sam, 40 years old; Henry, 35; Diego, 28; Jules, 22; Sylvain, 25; Daphné, 30; Leddy, 16; Catherine, 15; Rosalie, 13; Sawyer, 30; James, 30; Claiborne, 30; Henry, 30; Lewis, 30; Ben, 30; Andrew, 30; Humphrey, 28; William, 22; Dolly, 45; Mathilde, 20, with her daughter Jenny, 4 years old; Lory, 20, Maria, 30; Arthémise, 4; Jean, 55.
Terms—The plantation at 1, 2 and 3 years credit. The slaves at one year; the whole for notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the Consolidated Association, with mortgage until final payment.
Acts of sale to be passed before Felix Gryma, esq. not. pub. dec 19

State of Louisiana—Parish of St. Charles—The President, Directors and Co., of the Consolidated Association of the Planters of Louisiana vs. Onésiphore St. Amand & Dame Fortier his wife.
On Saturday second day of January 1836, at 10 o'clock A. M. by virtue of an order of seizure and sale to me directed by the honorable the District Court, in and for the First Judicial District of this State, I will expose to public sale and on the spot, the following objects, to-wit:
1o. A Plantation situated in this Parish of St. Charles, on the right bank of Mississippi river, measuring twenty five arpents front on the river Mississippi, nine arpents of which have depth of eighty arpents and the other sixteen a depth of forty arpents. Said plantation opening eight degrees, bounded on the upper side by that of Mr. A. Masicot, and on the lower side by that of Mr. N. Fortier, together with the buildings and improvements, and the steam engine on the same, and also thirty horses and thirty pair of oxen and seventy one slaves named, to-wit:
Lubin, Jn Pierre, Bonhomme, André, César, Grandhomme, James, Pierre, Lindor, Theodore, Valain, Alsie, Alexander, François, Barnabé, Henry, Apollon, Richard, Paul, Albert, Julien, Noël, Congo, Lorribotte, Molière, Osia, Leo, Tom, Jn Baptiste, Jean, Harry, Honoré, Jacquot, Colas, Antoine, Remy, Menevil, Virgile, John, Raphaël, Noël, creole, Jean Louis, Ebram, Azor, Milee and her child of 15 days; Louisa and her child Louise of 3 months; Charlotte and two children Zéphirin and Palmire, Caterine, Melanie, Henny and her child Babé, Jenny and her three children, Cecilia, Cecile and Bazil, Grande Louisa and her child Baptist, Rose and her child Maturin, Marie Cecotte, Lagu, Sophie, Sophie, Henriette, Ketty, Alsire, Mery, seized in the above suit. Conditions: cash.
Parish of St John the Baptist, the 1st Dec. 1835.
dec 1 A. LUMINAIS, sheriff

To the Planters of Louisiana.—The undersigned offers and promises to get to boil whatever set of boilers that may be in less than the usual time required, and with half less of fuel. The expense to fit whatever set of boilers will not exceed $150.
dec 9 J.B. WILTZ.

Window Glasses.—A handsome lot of the 1st quality, from one of the best manufactures of France, from 44 x 33, to ordinary measures. For sale by CARRIERE, DARAN & Co. dec 13

Havana Coffee & Sugar.—
1057 bags prime green Hav. coffee.
[illegible] boxes white Hav. sugar.
47 do. brown do. do.
dec 18 For sale by R. GRONING & Co.

Wines, Brandy, &c.—
200 baskets champaign.
200 boxes claret wine.
10 half pipes } Bordeaux brandy.
20 qr. pipes }
9 pipes sup. old Madeira wine.
10 pipes port wine.
3 pipes gin. For sale by
dec 18 R. GRONING & Co

TRANSLATOR AND BOOK-KEEPER.
The subscriber, assisted by a competent French and English scholar, offers his services to the public for regulating Books and Accounts—Also, for translating documents in and from foreign languages, with accuracy and despatch. Application made to him, at Hewlett's Exchange, Chartres street, will meet with prompt attention,
dec 18 R. A. COHEN.

Sales at auction.

BY T. MOSSY & GARIDEL.
On Thursday, the 24th inst. will be sold, at Hewlett's Exchange Coffee House, at 12 o'clock,
A lot of ground situate in Burgundy street, between St Louis and Conti streets, measuring 30 French feet front on Burgundy street, and 60 feet in depth, having thereon a wooden house and kitchen.
Terms—One third cash, and the balance at 6, 12 and 24 months' credit, for approved endorsed paper, secured by mortgage. dec 18

BY T. MOSSY & GARIDEL.
On Thursday, 31st inst, at 12 o'clock, there will be sold at Hewlett's Exchange,
Forty-four valuable and acclimated creole SLAVES, accustomed to the work of a sugar plantation, having been employed on the estate of Mrs. Boisblanc, in the parish of St. Charles.
Terms—One year's credit, for approved endorsed paper and mortgage. dec 18

BY J. B. BLACHE.
Will be sold on Saturday, the 19th inst, at 4 o'clock, p m, at no. 18, Custom House street,
dec 18 49 grinding stones

BY FERNANDEZ & WHITING.
On Saturday, the 19th inst, will be sold at Hewlett's Exchange coffee house, at 12 o'clock—
Slave Emily, since a child in this city, and belonged to the same owner, aged 18 years, and the child William aged about 1 year. Emily is a smart, active and intelligent girl, a child nurse, and good house servant. Fully guaranteed against all the vices and diseases as prescribed by law.
Terms: 6 months credit for a note satisfactorily endorsed, and mortgage until final payment.
Acts of sale to be passed before W. Y. Lewis, Esq., notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. dec 18

BY J B BLACHE.
On Saturday, December 19, at 10 a m precisely, there will be sold at his auction store, a large assortment of
White and brown damask, napkins and table cloths, from 6-4 to 20-4. dec 18

BY MOSSY & GARIDELL.
Will be sold on Wednesday 30th ins. at 12 o'clock at Hewlett's Exchange,
A fine lot in Conti street, N E side, between Levee and Chartres, adjoining the property at the corner Levee street, belonging to Mr Gary; and measuring 41 feet 9½ inch's front on Conti street, by 61 feet 4 inches depth, american admeasurement, bounded on the depth by the property of Mr Stass. The improvements on this lot are two brick houses, bearing Nos 6 and 8; and other dependencies.
Terms—One fourth in 60 days, and the balance in [illegible] years, in notes drawn and endorsed to the satisfaction of the vendors, and hypothecated till final payment. dec 18

BY TRICOU, DOMINGON & CANONGE.
Will be sold on Monday, December 28th, at noon, at Hewlett's exchange, to the highest bidder and at the risk of Mr Gyrot Gertes, who has not acted conformably to an adjudication,
A lot of land in faubourg Montreuil, marked as no 1 of its square no 17 in a special plan left at the office of Mr J. Cuvillier. It is 31 feet in front on St Louis st, and 120 ft 7 in deep, toward Urquhart street.
Conditions—6, 12 and 18 months credit for notes endorsed to satisfaction; and dated 21st November last. The act of sale must be passed before J. Cuvillier, not. pub. at expense of the purchaser. dec 18

BY DUTILLET & DELERY.
On Thursday, 24th inst, at noon, at Hewlett's Exchange, will be sold,
A lot of land rearward of the city, bounded by St [illegible], Robertson, Conti and Villeré streets, marked [illegible] forming a corner, and measuring (american) 24 feet front of St. Louis street, and 165 feet front [illegible] according to a plan designed by Joseph [illegible] surveyor; and with all the dependences and appendages, rights and privileges without exception or reserve.
Terms—half in cash, and the rest in notes endorsed to satisfaction, and specially hypothecated till final payment. dec 18—6t

BY M. BARNETT.
Will be sold on Saturday, 19th inst at 12 o'clock at Hewlett's exchange,
The negress Nelly, a creole about 26 years old, with her three children:
Estelle, a mulatress, about 9 years old,
Jules, a negro, [illegible] do
Rosette, a negro child, [illegible] do
Nelly is a good washer, ironer and cook, and guaranteed against all vices and diseases as prescribed by law. She is a good character.
Terms—one fourth cash, the balance at 6 and 12 months for approved endorsed notes with mortgage until final payment.
Act of sale to be passed before C. Pollock esq. not. pub. at the purchaser's expense. dec 17

BY JOS. LECARPENTIER.
Will be sold on Saturday 19th inst, at 10 o'clock a m, at his auction store, to close an account,
2 boxes muskets. dec 17

BY JOSEPH LECARPENTIER.
Will be sold on Saturday the 19th inst, precisely at 10 o'clock a m, at his auction store, by order of whom it may concern,
A quantity of damaged goods, moved from the late fire. dec 17

BY ISAAC L. M'COY.
Sale of Valuable Lots.
Will be sold at Hewlet's Exchange coffee house, on Thursday, 24th December, at 12 PM
190 Valuable Lots:
situated in faubourg Bouligny, and now the residence of Mr John M Bach. This property is the most valuable that has been for some time offered for sale, and is not only worthy the attention of those who wish to live retired with their families, but of those who wish to invest money and to be certain of a great profit, and is only sold as the proprietor's business compels him to reside in town.
These lots are all under fence, very elevated, and in high culture, and surrounded by a great many fine pecan, live oak, peach and orange trees. They are close to the river, and also to the railroad, and desirable for persons of any business or trade, as the upper country boats land there in great numbers: besides for a dairy or garden, the pasture being superior.
The buildings are all new and of the best cypress, having been sawed by the proprietor on his mill, and arranged so as to be comfortable for any person.
Also, 14 batture lots, from 300 to 400 feet in depth, and still increasing. Adjoining these lots there is a brick yard erected to go by steam, and also a steam saw mill. Some of these batture lots front Carrollton railroad on Napoleon st.
The terms will be very advantageous: one-sixth cash and the balance at 12, 18, 24 and 36 months, for notes to be drawn and endorsed to the satisfaction of the vendor, with mortgage until final payment.
Persons desirous of visiting the premises will find the vendor's agent there, who will show them said premises.
The plan will be exhibited at the Exchange Coffee house one week previous to the sale.
Acts of sale to be passed at the expense of the purchasers, before Theodore Seghers, notary pub. dec 11

Parish of St. James—Probate Sale.—On Monday the 28th day of December next, at ten o'clock A M, I will expose at public sale and auction, on the premises, the following property belonging to the estate of the late Joseph Landry, to wit:
1st. A sugar plantation situated in this parish, at twenty leagues above the city of New Orleans, on the left bank of the river, measuring seven arpents front, by forty in depth, bounded above by the land of widow Jean Keler, and below by that of Joseph Landry.
2d. 18 slaves of either sex, and of different ages.
3d. Sundry heads of cattle and other moveable effects.
Conditions of the sale—The moveables payable in March next.
The plantation and slaves payable one third in March next 1836, one third in March 1837, and the last third in March 1838.
The purchasers giving notes satisfactorily endorsed, payable at the office of the Judge of this parish, and secured especially by mortgage upon the land and slaves until final payment. L M TANEY,
dec 9-3wcod Judge.

To Milliners and Dry Goods Merchants.—Band box manufactory.—The subscriber having received from New York a large supply of band box boards of the best quality, will keep always on hand or make to order band boxes of any pattern or size at the shortest notice, at No. 34 Conde st, up stairs, between St Ann and Dumaine sts J. [illegible].
dec 18—3

Notice.—J. B. Kern, tobacconist, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a store where he will manufacture snuff by the french method, which will be sold by the wholesale or retail. The store is situated in St Philippe street, no 24, between Conde and Levee sts. dec 16—10

[illegible] Dollars Reward—Will be paid for the apprehension of the negro SANON, who ran away on Monday, 7th inst, from the plantation of Messrs Eugene Fortier & Co, to whom he belongs. He is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high. He is not very dark, high and broad shoulders, and a short neck, and speaks French and English. Said negro is a creole and well acquainted with the city. The public is hereby cautioned not to harbor him under the penalties of the law. dec 15—[illegible]

St. Charles Coffee House.
THE above establishment has been lately opened near the theatre, under the management of Augustus Jacobi, who has now added to the same an eating house, where at all hours of the day and night breakfasts, dinners or suppers can be had, as also oysters. A. Jacoby invites the public to come and judge for themselves. dec 16—1m

FLOUR.—500 bbls Flour, Bakers brand, landing from steamboat Farmer, and for sale by
nov 7-[illegible] M. MAHER.

FLOUR.—400 bbls flour landing from flat boat, for sale by nov 29 M. MAHER.

Some bales Spanish Tobacco (Yguanny & Mayaric) choosen for American market, for sale by GOULE & LAMBERT,
dec 4 11 Levee street, near the rail road

Received per late arrivals, and for sale,
20 bales white shirting,
12 do. brown shirting,
4 do prints,
20 cases do
3 bales [illegible],
3 do printed flannels,
3 do sup lady cloth,
[illegible] cases assorted velveteens,
[illegible] bales printed shawls,
1 bale white cambric,
2 cases [illegible],
2 bales merinoes,
[illegible] cases 4-4 Irish linens,
10 bales brown linen,
3 bales plain and checked linen [illegible],
2 trunks mourning hdkfs,
4 cases cotton blue stripes,
10 half pipes London particular madeira,
50 casks do do do
20 cases chateau margeaux.
dec 19 KENNEDY, BURL & Co, 26 Toulouse st