THE BEE.

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THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 18, 1834.

We are indebted to the politeness of Mr. James Foster, for a file of New-York papers to the 4th inst. received by the fast sailing packet ship, New Jersey. The election had begun on the 3d, and with great spirit, but without any of those acts of violence or outrage which had been apprehended.

We learn from the *Mississippian*, that elections have just taken place in Hinds, Madison and Holmes counties, for representatives to fill the vacancies occasioned by the resignation of Col. Williamson and Mr. Bole, and the death of Gen Allen. In all these counties, which the Whig and Nullification presses have claimed as belonging to their party, friends of the administration have triumphed. The *rebels* knew there was no hope for them in Holmes, and did not start a candidate. Of the candidates in that county, Dr George and Mr. Dulany, we have not heard which is elected. In Hinds, Thomas B. Williams, although not known as candidate for more than ten days previous to the election, beat his opponent, Mr. R. Collins, the candidate of the Nullifying and Whig party, between two and three hundred votes. In Madison, Mr. Fulton has been elected by a majority of about eighty votes over Dr. T. J. Catching, the Nullifier and the Whig. Mr. Fulton would have been elected by a much larger majority—say two hundred votes—had it not been for a misunderstanding which existed for some time before the election between him and Mr. Gooch, who was also a candidate on the same side—and the party, it having become known only a few days prior to the day of election that Mr. Gooch had withdrawn from the canvass. These counties have been claimed by the whigs of thirty four. It was to these counties, principally, where elections were pending, that Mr. Poindexter confined his operations. It was here that it was proclaimed by the advocates of whiggery that his (Mr. P's) reception was a continued triumph, and to these counties the Whigs and Nullies throughout the State looked for success with deep anxiety. So much for modern Whigism and Nullification in Mississippi. So much for the veracity of the statements of the presses of the golden collar with regard to public sentiment in that State. We can now say, without fear of contradiction from neutral men, that there are not five counties in the State where modern whigism predominates; and still it is said that Poindexter, Black and Cage have represented the wishes of their constituents!

(REPORTED FOR THE BEE.)

MUNICIPAL PROCEEDINGS.

Sitting of the 13th Nov. 1834.

Present: the Recorder, Messrs. Hyde, McFarlane, Dixon, McCready, Caldwell, Labatut, Mercier, Pedesclaux, Bermudez and Montegut.

The Secretary read the *proces verbal* of the preceding sitting, together with the following letter from the mayor:

Mayoralty of New Orleans,
14th November, 1834.

To the President and Members of the City Council of New Orleans.

Gentlemen, I have had transmitted to you the ballot box of the election which took place on the 13th instant, in the 6th ward to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr J. Forest.

In giving my approbation to the 1st resolution passed on the 8th of this month, by which the articles 7 and 8 of the ordinance concerning slaves employed by the day, approved the 10th of November 1817, are repealed, I think it my duty at the same time to return to you the resolution expressed in the 2nd paragraph, which repeals likewise the articles 1 and 2 of the said ordinance. I take the liberty to observe to you that the repealing of these two articles annul entirely that ordinance, of which you yourselves felt so much the necessity and importance, that you by a special invitation invited me to see it strictly executed. I add to this consideration, so important and major, that it is the means the most efficient of discovering and arresting a great number of runaway slaves, with which our city is infested, and of which it has become the receptacle; that in the view of putting it in execution, it is necessary to go to expenses which merit attention. I cite in the first place the publication of this ordinance, which is out of the contract with the printer for the corporation, which is an expense perhaps sufficiently great to merit the attention of the economist. Again, I estimate the buying of medals which have already been furnished, and if to this be added, the registry, the value of the time lost in preparing it in ruling it by columns, to fulfil the intention of the ordinance, there is no doubt but that you will conclude that a measure which looks so salutary at first, has been changed to an onerous result. A rapid glance at that ordinance such as it remains dismembered at present, must convince the Council as a consequence, that it is reduced to a palpable nullity.

I have no other reflections to make as regards the resolution, by which the inspector of the two markets is charged with the surveillance of that part of the levee comprehended between and in face of the two markets, than may perhaps be requisite in releasing the Commissary of that district from those duties and imposing them upon the inspector, to give to the latter the augmentation of the salary withdrawn from that of the other.

4th. Relative to the emission of bonds that the Mayor is authorised to furnish to Messrs. Laurent, father and son, in the manner prescribed by the ordinance passed in the same day as the one which I have just spoken of, I propose in place of those words "the which interest shall be paid annually upon the presentation of said bonds at the office of the City Treasurer, to insert these, "the which interest shall be paid at the office of the City Treasurer upon the coupons of bonds (dividend warrants)" and those coupons of interest of bonds shall be printed upon each of those bonds either on the margin or below. This is the reason, if those bonds are negotiated out of the city, out of the state, abroad, for example, it would not seem to me to be easy or safe on the holder to come here yearly to touch the interest, when it would suffice to transmit the coupons of interest without risking the bond.

5. With regard to the resolution relative to Mr. L. Montreuil, he offers in place of the notes of the half of the sum he owes, that is to say, in place of his note for $725 19 1 2 cents, payable at six months conformable to the aforesaid resolution. He proposes, I say, to give one which he has in his possession which will be due on the 20th instant, and which is worded in the following terms: "At six months after this date, I promise to the order of Mr. Antonio Ducros, and at his domicil the sum of eight hundred dollars—value received. New-Orleans, 20th May, 1834. Signed, Casimir Lacoste, and endorsed by the *said Antonia Ducros*. In case you accept of this proposition, the balance will remain payable conformable to the dispositions of your ordinance.

6. Relative to the nomination of a wharfinger, as it is said in your ordinance of the 8th instant upon the subject, I take the liberty to observe to you that in withdrawing from Mr. Nye the care which devolves upon him as such, upon that part of the levee designated in article 1, it will be requisite in discharging him from the greatest part of his duties (attributions) not to do it entirely at the cost of the corporation; but to diminish it likewise in whatever proportion it may be upon the commission he receives for the collection of duties upon vessels, which commission amounts to two thousand dollars per annum.

7. I give my approbation to the ordinance relative to the ordinance relative to the assessors to be named for the city of New Orleans, I shall allow myself upon it, and for the moment, this reflection only, that I think it susceptible of some amendements, which in explaining to a greater extent, and defining in a more precise manner the duties of these assessors will ameliorate the effect in rendering its execution more easy. I have this intention at another time of presenting you more simply with my views upon this subject.

3. I received more your last sitting, the resolution relative to a sum of $50 allowed to Mr. Bigot for teaching drawing to the pupils received gratuitously in the central and primary schools. I think that this resolution will be followed with a good effect for the pupils who are destined for the arts and professions, provided they be instructed in that branch of drawing to which a union is made, but then it would be prudent to appoint a commission of visitors, who at certain periods would visit and enquire into the progress and degrees of advancement of those pupils: it might also be wise to make this appropriation but for a certain period, for one year for example, without prejudicing the right of the Council to continue the same, should they be pleased with the report of their commissions.

9. I have the honor to submit to you the nomination of Mr. C. Lange to fill the place of wharfinger, conformably to the ordinance of the 8th November instant.

10. I submit likewise to the approbation of the Council, the nomination of Mr. Pierre Guérin, as superintendent of drays and carts, &c. for the upper district, and that of Mr. Charles Lalande Beaumarais for the lower districts.

11. I have the honor to transmit to the Council a petition from the Orphans Asylum, praying that the sum allowed to this institution be augmented.

12. I have the honor to transmit also to you, a letter from Dnez. Antommarchi, dated the 12th of this month, by which he offers to the corporation a bust of Napoleon in bronze, as well as the pedestal also in bronze. The bust was modelled from nature by himself. I have written to the Antommarchi him, and ask him to inform me when it will be convenient for me to send for these objects.

I have the honor, respectfully, to salute you.

(Signed) D. PRIEUR, Mayor.

Upon the first part of the Mayor's letter, Mr. Bermudez moved that the committee named at the former sitting, to verify the election of Messrs. McFarlane and Hyde, be also appointed to verify that of Mr. Caldwell. adopted.

Messrs. Labatut, Montegut and Mercier, members of the above committee, after having sat for a quarter of an hour, reported that Mr. Caldwell was duly elected, and legally qualified to take his seat.

A majority of the same committee presented a report declaring the election of Dr. McFarlane null. Their opinion was based upon certain information set forth in the report, which the committee had obtained from Martin Gordon, Jr. who stated that the doctor received a salary from the United States, that he was appointed by the officers of the United States, and besides, as every alderman was a justice of the peace, the situation that Dr. McFarlane held rendered him incapable of filling this place.

Mr. Mercier, the minority of the committee, presented a counter report, stating in substance that he would not sign that of the majority, for four reasons:—1st, because Dr McFarlane had received the majority of votes. 2d. because Mr. Gordon had not been called before the committee. 3d. because Dr. McFarlane was not an officer of the general government. 4th. because it was optional with Dr. McFarlane to accept or refuse the place of justice of the peace.

Mr. Bermudez said, that although opposed to the first report, he demanded a dispensation of the rules—adopted.

Mr. Bermudez then moved that the report of the minority be substituted in the place of that of the majority. I have never found, (said this gentleman,) any law which creates Dr. McFarlane's employment in the Hospital. The only law which exists upon this subject, is that which creates a director to make the different contracts for this establishment. Dr. McFarlane has merited the confidence of the Collector of the Customs, who has appointed him to the situation he holds, and allows him a sum of 75 cents per day for each patient that may be in the hospital; but finding that amount not sufficient to compensate the trouble of Dr McFarlane, he has accorded to him an additional sum of $1000 per annum. Will any one say, that this renders him incapable of sitting here? No, Dr. McFarlane is not a commissioned officer of the general government, he is nothing more than one of the physicians to a charity hospital Dr. McFarlane has taken no *oath of office*; in consequence he does in no wise depend upon the government of the United States; his employment is a simple contract made with the Collector of the Customs. I think, further, that the Doctor is the proprietor of the hospital, and may receive therein whoever he pleases. No, I am persuaded that this objection is the only one against Dr. McFarlane. I move that the report of the Alderman of the 3d ward, be substituted in the place of that of the majority of the committee.

The Recorder said, that it was more in accordance with parliamentary rule, to move that the report be rejected.

Mr. Bermudez moved that the report be rejected.

Mr. Labatut said, having been appointed chairman of this committee, I thought it my duty to obtain from Mr. Gordon certain information respecting the subject. I learned from him, that Dr. McFarlane received a sum of one thousand dollars per annum for his services, and for her that, although he was appointed by Mr. Gordon, his nomination had to be approved of by the president of the United States. Mr. President "*the object of the Constitution in passing the law, which is at present under consideration*, is to hinder the officers of the general government from coming into contact with the officers of the state. *It was wisdom that dictated this law.* Suppose there should arise a contestation between the general government and the State of Louisiana, can any one say how the members of the council who are officers of the United States, would act? I pray you, Mr. President, to observe this, I desire not to make any allusion to Dr. McFarlane, my only object is to explain that part of the constitution which, I think, applies to the present case. If we do not enforce it, the general government may succeed in sending here its officers, who, being in want of that government to support them, will be always ready, perhaps, to decide against the interests of the corporation. There have been some months since the same question was discussed upon the election of Mr. Culbertson to the Recorder's chair. Mr. Culbertson was not commissioned by the government of the United States, but he received a salary, and I see with surprise, Mr. President, that the same person who voted against the Recorder, will vote for Mr. McFarlane, who, although he is not commissioned, receives the same salary that Mr. Culbertson did before. I present the report, having in view the interests of my fellow citizens, and I beg the council to consider that the general government might remove one of its officers for having voted upon this or that measure, while the constituents of a member would never rise in a mass to remove him. I therefore demand that the report of the majority of the committee be adopted

Mr. Mercier said, that as he had presented a report adverse to that of the majority of the committee, he thought it is duty to deduce the reasons which had induced him to make it. The hon. member, says that he obtained information from Mr. Gordon, I desire much to believe this, for I have the greatest confidence in the veracity of the chairman of the committee. But, I should observe to the hon. gentleman that there is a manner of doing the work of the council; it is evident therefrom that Mr. Gordon should have been called before the committee. This never was done, Mr. Gordon has never come before us, and said that Dr. McFarlane was commissioned and received a salary from the United States government, and supposing he had, I should have asked him if according to law he was commissioned. I pray you Mr. President to remark, that there is a great difference between an officer of the United States, and one employed by that government. An officer of the government, is him who is appointed by the executive power and the senate to fill an office of trust and profit. We see nothing of this in the question before us: the Dr. is simply a physician as I am a lawyer, and in that capacity, he is employed by an officer of the U States. There is a great deal of difference between the question now before us, and that agitated at the election of Mr. Culbertson, for when judge Harper was appointed, the necessity of creating an interpreter was felt, and the offices was created by the general goverment, which attached certain emoluments. The post was made for Mr. Culbertson, it was under the control of the general government, for the judge who appointed the interpreter had not the right to remove him. The government alone could take from him the situation, whereas in Dr. McFarlane's case he was liable to be removed whenever Mr. Gordon pleased.—This is the only question that can be raised against Dr. McFarlane, he received a majority of the votes, he is a citizen of the United States, and has produced his certificate of taxes signed by Mr Gardare. I think I have established clearly that he is not an officer of the United States, and I shall therefore vote for the rejection of the report.

Mr. Dixon, said that he felt under the necessity of contradicting the assertion of the member from the 2d ward Mr. McFarlane did not receive a salary from government; the $1000 which were paid him were from a fund produced by the contribution of 20 cents per month from every sailor together with one dollar for every voyage to support the hospital.

Mr. Labatut said that it was from Mr. Gordon, that he derived his information respecting Mr. McFarlane's receiving a salary from the general government. As for himself, he have always reaped the good faith of Mr. Mercier and in consequence he thought it unnecessary to examine Mr. Gordon before the committee.

Mr. McCready said, that he accorded perfectly in opinion with the hon gentleman who had just spoken. He thought that an officer of the U. States could not sit in this body; but how, he would ask, could it be said, that Dr. McFarlane was an officer of the United States? How can it be proved? Was is it merely by saying so? No; Mr. President, something more positive is wanting, and the greatest argument that Dr. McFarlane is not an officer of the United States, is, that Mr. Gordon can remove him whenever he pleases. If the hon. gentleman had substantiated what he had alleged in his report, I should have voted with him. But what proof does he give us? None whatever! Dr. McFarlane is no more an officer of the United States, than him who carries the mail, or any other person who enters into a contract with the government. Until I have better evidence than that which has been given, I shall vote against the report of the committee. I think, however, that if leave be given to Dr. McFarlane to explain, he will satisfy the council upon the point.

Doctor McFarlane having obtained the permission of the council addressed that body, in an able argument, of which the following is but a very imperfect sketch:

Mr. President,

I did not come here to waste the precious time of the council which should be occupied in devising measures of public utility; but since it has been seriously urged that I am officer of the general government and accordingly ineligible, I owe it to myself, and to my constituents whose confidence have called me to this seat, to suspend the consideration of the public business in order to establish my claims which have been disputed by the majority of the committee to whom was committed the duty of verifying my election. As the gentleman who preceded me observed, it is from a fund derived from a subscription made among seamen, that I receive my salary. The government believing it necessary to provide an asylum for this improvident class, required and obliged them to give a trifle per month to provide for the expenses of an establishment, which was in sickness and distress to give them relief—I have been employed as the super intending physician thereof, and it is from that fund that I am renumerated for my services. My situation is altogether tempory, I take no oath, and upon the simple will of the director of the fund in this city, I am liable to be removed. In regard to what the gentleman of the 2nd wards says about Mr. Culbertson's case, I have only to beg him to call to mind, that Mr. Culbertson sat as an alderman in this body for two years, that it was not until he had been called to the chair which he now fills, that any opposition was ever made to him, and that the source from whence that opposition came presupposed a personal act of hostility on the part of a competitor, whom he had defeated for the station before the people, I contend, (continued Dr. McFarlane) that if Mr. Culbertson was ineligible during the time he officiated as alderman all the acts which he may have participated in, in that capacity are null and void, among which are those proceedings which have brought me here, and of which my fellow citizens have pronounced me guiltless.

Mr. Hyde said, that he hoped if there was any ambiguity in the law, it would be interpreted in a manner the most favorable to the member, who had been elected his colleague.

The report of the majority was then put to vote and rejected.

The ayes and nays having been called by Mr. Labatut, it appeared that Messrs. Mercier, Penesclaux, Dixon, Hyde, Bermudez, Caldwell and McCready, had voted for the rejection, and that Messrs. Labatut had voted for the adoption.

Dr. McFarlane in consequence was declared duly eligible to his seat.

Upon the second part of the Mayor's letter, Mr. Montegut *presented the following resolution:*

Resolved, that the resolution relative to Messrs. Laurent and son, be, and is hereby amended, so that the interest paid upon the production of dividend warrants, instead of *bons*, as is done in the preceding resolution. Adopted.

Upon the third part of the Mayor's letter, Mr. Montegut moved, "that the Mayor be authorised to accept of the offer of Mr. Montreuil." Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Montegut, the resolution reducing the salary of the Collector of the upper district upon the impost of the Levee to four per cent. was made the order of the day for the next sitting.

Mr. Montegut moved that his resolution "that Mr. Bigot be appointed Professor of Painting for the primary and central schools for one year; be made the order of the day for the next sitting.

Upon the 8th part of the Mayor's letter, Mr. Montegut moved that the council proceed to the election of a wharfinger. Adopted.

Mr. Lange was thereupon elected: the vote standing 9 for, and 3 against him.

Messrs. Guerin and Beaumarais were, likewise, unanimously elected.

Upon the 11th part of the Mayor's letter, Mr. Bermudez presented the following resolution:

Resolved, that a sum of $1000 per annum, in place of $500, be hereby accorded from the funds of the city, to the Orphan's Asylum, on condition that the Mayor may place ten orphans in the said institution at its charge, as is proposed in the petition of the directors.

Mr. Hyde said, that he thought that all should not be given to this institution: it had demanded but for $500, let that be granted. If it is in want of other relief, we can accord it; but I do not, (added that gentleman,) see the necessity of granting all at once so considerable a revenue.

Mr. Mercier replied briefly, supporting the additional section in a very able manner.

Mr. Montegut proposed an amendment: that in place of 50 per cent. 25 per cent. be substituted, Rejected.

The principal resolution, together with the additional section, was then put and adopted.

Mr. Bermudez presented the following resolution, to gether with article 12 of the Mayor's letter.

Whereas Napoleon the 1st, surnamed by the just title of the Great, was one of those extraordinary geniuses admired by the entire world. And whereas, Dr. Antommarchi, his faithful friend, has tendered to the city a bust of this truly great man, as a mark of his remembrance for the flattering reception he has met with:

Resolved, that the city council will assemble on Thursday next, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, in the council room, to receive from Dr. Antommarchi his precious gift.

Resolved, that a committee of three members, with whom shall be associated the Mayor and Recorder, be appointed to make the necessary arrangements for this purpose.

The Recorder named Messrs. Bermudez, Caldwell and Mercier to form said committee:

Several private petitions were then read and disposed of.

The order of the day upon the petition of Mr. Carlos de Armas, was then taken into consideration. The resolution offered by the committee offering to purchase Mr. de Armas' lot, situated upon the continuation of Ursuline street was adopted

The report of the committee to whom was referred the petition of the Carrollton Rail Road Company, was then taken into consideration, and the following resolution of Mr. Dixon adopted

Resolved, That the resolution of 23d August, granting certain privileges to the New Orleans and Carrollton Rail Road Company, for constructing a rail road through Magazine street to Lacourse st., be so amended that the said company shall have the privilege of extending their rail road from Race street through Annunciation street, to Market street, thence through Market street as far as the river and from thence descending the present road to Lacourse street, to join the road now being constructed there; whose privilege is accorded to said company on the same *conditions and instructions as stipulated in the aforementioned resolution.*

Mr. Bermudez demanded the dispensation of the report concerning the duties of the City Surveyor, made the order of the day for this sitting.

Mr. Montegut moved that the same be postponed to the approaching session, on account of the absence of the chairman of the committee.

After some discussion the same was submitted and rejected.

The report of the committee was then read in French.

Mr. Labatut demanded the translation.

Dr. McFarlane rose and said, perhaps Mr. President under ordinary circumstances the peculiar modesty which might be supposed to influence a member on his first appearance among you would deter me from speaking on this subject, but as a great deal has been said in relation to new members, as to their knowledge or ignorance of the French language, and many doubts have been expressed as to whether they comprehended the subject at present under discussion, I for one beg leave to say that I have made myself perfectly familiar with all the important points at issue in the proposed measure, having not only heard it read this evening in French, but having during the past week read it in English from the paper which I believe is considered the official organ of this body, viz "*The Whig*," I must therefore say that I think the translation of the resolution which has just been read in French into English a perfectly unnecessary and useless expenditure of time.

As to the apprehensions which the gentleman who has preceded me has so earnestly expressed, viz: that the perpetuity of his maternal language will be endangered, if the article which has just been read in French should not be translated into English, I must say that although his remarks have been elaborate and profound, and that he has displayed a great deal of ingenuity and legal learning, yet his argument is preposterous and groundless.

When the invasion of William the Conqueror had subjected the Saxons to the Norman yoke, and the Norman or French tongue became the language of courts and camps, would it not have been absurd in the extreme, when a law had been indited in the Norman language, had a Norman gentleman risen and decreed that it should be translated into the Saxon language, and on its being objected to by a Saxon, had he expressed apprehensions from this circumstance, for the duration of the Norman language in that country.

Just so is it in this instance, an enactment has been written in the French language, and an American objects to its being translated into the Anglo-American language, and a gentleman who boasts that the French language is his maternal tongue, fears from this circumstance that the French language is about to be annihilated in Louisiana. There would appear to be much more cause of apprehension that the Anglo-American language was about to be abandoned.

Under these views of the subject, Mr. President, I cannot but consider the translation into English unnecessary, and I therefore move "the question."

Mr Bermudez demanded the dispensation of the rules without translating the report.

Mr. Mercier opposed the same, laying much stress upon the ignorance of the new members of the French language.

The discussion still continued, in which Messrs. Hyde, Dixon, Labatut and Caldwell, took part, the Recorder prayed leave of absence on account of the necessity of absenting himself, and prayed that a President pro tem might be appointed.

Mr. Dixon thereupon moved the adjournment, which was carried.

From the Mississippian.

THE NEW COUNTIES.

His Excellency, Governor Runnels, has issued writs of election, for the sixteen New Counties; and it may now be taken for granted, that an extra session of the Legislature will take place during the present winter. He has ever entertained the opinion that by the *Constitution*, they were entitled *always* to a voice in the councils of the State, and was determined they should not be deprived of it, from the moment the conclusion was arrived at, that the best interests of the State demanded a convocation of the Legislature. Independent of his own opinions and convictions on these subjects, it was known to be the wish of a large majority of the people of Mississippi, that the Legislature should be called together, before the biennal session, and that the new counties should be represented.

Theatrical Anecdote.—An English paper relates an amusing anecdote of Macready. It is well known that he is one of the most particular persons on the stage and that he always goes through the business of the rehearsal as carefully as if performing before an audience; occasionally in the country it has been his fate to meet with some extraordinary idiots, whose ignorance has sometimes led to mistakes of a very ridiculous character. One morning he was rehearsing Virginius, in many passages of which his colloquial style threw the provincials off their guard, and he was addressing them in familiar conversation, instead of hearring his part in the tragedy. Among other passages which he delivers in a very natural and colloquial style, is that ending the first act:

"Do you wait for me to lead Virginia in;
Or will you do so?"

The actor who played Icilius, thinking Macready merely wished to know his pleasure on the matter, coolly responded with an air of importance, "Why really, my dear Sir, I don't care, just as you do it in London"

Another anecdote of the same kind is related respecting that part of William Tell wherein Macready asks the question:

"Do you shoot?"

"A little," was the reply, "but strange to say I never had a go with one of them cross bows."

City Council of New-Orleans.

The Committee of Arrangement, charged by the City Council to make the necessary preparation, to receive, on Thursday next, at 5 o'clock, P. M., the Bust, in bronze, of the NAPOLEON, offered to the city of New-Orleans by Dr. *Antommarchi*, has decreed in its sitting of the 17th instant, what follows:

That the following persons will be invited to meet on Thursday next, at 4 o'clock, P. M. at the City Hall, to attend the reception of the Bust of Napoleon:

1st. The Brigadier General and the Officers of the Legion.
2d. The Governor, Secretary, Treasurer and Attorney General of the State.
3d. The Judges of the Supreme Court and the Judges of the Courts of the United States and of the State.
4th. The Officers of the Army and Navy of the United States, and the citizens in general.

That the Procession with the officers of the Legion at their head, will start from the City Hall at 4 o'clock, P. M. *and repair to the residence of Dr. Antommarchi*, to receive from him the Bust of Napoleon, which will be taken to the hall of the city council, by eight soldiers of the Legion.

That the Secretary of the City Council will be charged to make the necessary preparation in the interior of the City Council Hall.

J. BERMUDEZ, chairman.

DIED,

Yesterday, at half past 4 o'clock, P. M. Emile, aged 2 years, youngest son of Wm. Grivot, one of the associate judges of the city of New-Orleans. The funeral will take place this afternoon at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his father, Camp street, No. 391. The friends and acquaintances of the family are requested to attend without further invitation. Nov. 18, 1834.

EAGLE COTTON GINS.

THE subscribers have just received per ship Mattakeset, from Boston, a further supply of those superior Gins, which they offer for sale on reasonable terms.

WILLIAM G. HEWES, & CO.
nov 17 No. 66, Camp street

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED

Ship Olympia, Cray, Havre, Perret & Gally
Ship Marengo, Larkin, Havre, Perret & Gally
Barque Tiberius, Howes, Trieste, A & J Denniston & co
Schr Hudson, White, Tuspan, J Kohn & Bordier
Schr Iris, Espinola, Rio Grande, J Pratz & Son

ARRIVED.

Steamer, Shark, Morrison, towed up to Town schrs Augustine and St. Juan, towed up packet ship New Jersey, Nyhray, 11 days from New York, to Wilkinson flats where it was necessary to run her on shore to prevent her from sinking, having at the time 6 1-2 water in the hould. The Shark brought up all the passengers and returned to the wreck.

The New Jersey, drawing less than 13 feet stood in for the Bar of Sunday, at 10 1-2 A M and was taken charge of by Joseph Dunham, one of the Pilots of S W Pass and with a fresh breeze and fine weather, attempted to bring her out of the regular channel thereby getting her hard and fast aground. on the East Brakers in 10 feet water, where she lay stricking under the influence of a strong S S E gale and a heavy sea heaving in, until about 6 o'clock P M, when she worked off; the sea was too rough to admit the towboats rendering any other assistance than to send men on board —The ship was sounded when free from the Bar and found no water. Early on Monday, 4 feet water was reported to be in her hold.

At sunset on Sunday, a Mexican schr and a brig in the offing—Sail at the Fort among which Pack ship Natchez —At the Turn ship Morris and Horace and a brig.

Schr Augustine, Kemp, 4 days from Metamoras—cargo $10,926 E J Forestall & co, 6926 Hermann & co, 16,000 W Vance, 4746 J W Zacharie & co, 9904 J K West, 11,001 F Tooey & co, 946 Hyde & Goodrich, 404 H H Jones & co, 6751 J Chalaron; 1650 G Vance, 2000 P S Newton & co, 3200 B & A Soule, 13,000 J Kahn & Bardier, 12,760 F F Miel and—7 passengers.

Schr St. Juan, Curiaco Padron, 10 days from Campeachy, in ballast.

Steamer Huntsville, Selleck, from Bayou Sarah—Cargo, 766 bales cotton viz: 132 A Fisk, Watt & co; 108 Williams and Lee; Reynolds, Byrne & co; 62 M White & co; 37 T Barrett & co; 54 Bullitt, Shipp & co; 54 A Ledoux; 21 Adam and Duplessis; N & J Dick & co; 28 B Laudumiey; 24 J Devanport; 35 Blanc & Brugier; 5 Harris, Wright and co; 12 Forstall and High, 6 Martin, Pleasants & co; 2 J B Plauche & co; 20 hhds sugar Miramond, O'Duhigg & co; 1 bdle J Maggs and co; sundries to owners on board—Passengers Mad Keys. Miss Marie Louise & sevt, C Stewart, A Westall, J W Merrit, M Arrinburg, M Landry and sevt, W G Johnson, M Goodman, Dagot.

Steamer Chief Justice Marshall, Clarke, from Louisville—Cargo 40 bbls flodr W C Allings; 100 pc bagging 25 coils rope T Barrett and co; 109 pc bagging J A Merle & co; 1 trk A Michel; 4 pc casting A L Dumarin; 49 bales cotton Brander and McKenna; 62 N and J Dick & co; 57 Martin, Pleasants and co; 11 Wilcox and Fearn; 16 Robeson, Wood and co; 23 M White & co; 27 Adams, Buckner. 353 bbls apples, 6 barrels owners on board.—Passengers Col Duke and sevt, Lt Johnson, Lt Cotline, Messrs Martin, Hill, Fisher, Flint, McMoran, Tunbs, Stewart, Foster, Dancey, Van Ardale, Seaman, Williams, O'Doud, Morland, E Williams, Adams, Hulsay, Morris, Jones, Stewart, Estevenal, Gabbemine, Ramos, Mitchel, Jacks and others.

Steamer Chesapeak, Wright, from Alexandria—Cargo 7 bales cotton Peyroux, Rivarde & co; 182 T Barrett and co; 111 J Linton; 29 A Fisk, Wet & co; 20 Bullitt, Shipp and co; 36 Allain and Duplessis; 40 A Ledoux; 18 do 9 bbls mo asses N & J Dick and co; 5 bags cotton seed; 93 bales cotton Reynolds, Byrne and co.

Steamer Ellen Douglass, Riley, from Natchez, with 1629 bales cotton.

MEMORANDA.

Cleared at Boston for this port, 1st inst, ship Roman, Foster.

Up at New York for this port, 4th inst brig Vernon, to sail on the 5th, ship St. Paul, to sail on the 9th; ship Annowan, Capt. Greene 10th, ship Montpellier, Allen, same day ship Orient, Lombard to sail on the 4th.

A CARD.

The passengers per ship New Jersey, assembled on board the steamer *Shark* beg leave to present to Capt. Jas Wybray their sincere thanks, for his courtesy and untiring exertions and also to express their admiration of his firm and seaman like conduct, during the perilous situation of the ship on the East Breakers of S W Pass—where she had been placed by the mismanagement of the Pilot.

J Foster Jr, A S Jefferies, C Adams, Jr. S W Southmayd; C M Deforest, T M Burgess, G Southworth, S V Sickles M F Paraza, B Hart, J Hagan, A Wright, W Buckley, G Marsh.

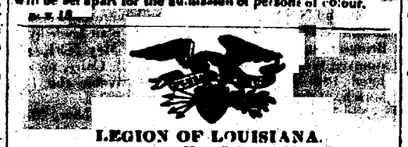
ORLEANS THEATRE.

On THURSDAY, Nov. 20, 1834.
(For the opening of the Theatre,) will be given
THE WHITE LADY,
An opera in three acts.
☞ The afterpiece will be made known on the handbills.

PANORAMA

WILL open on Saturday evening 22d instant, in the large hall facing the Theatre, Camp street.—SINCLAIR'S grand perestrophic or moving Panorama of the different scenes in the life of the great NAPOLEON, commencing with the battle of Waterloo; the taking of his carriage, the coast of France, the exterior and interior of St Helena, and his funeral procession on that Island, &c; the whole comprises 12 different views—the movements of which are accompanied by a military band, and a description given of each view as it approaches. The public are most respectfully informed that this Panorama has been brought here and fitted up at a great expense in the above hall, it being the largest one that could possibly be obtained in this city; it has been exhibited two seasons in Niblo's Garden, New York—also in the principal cities in the Union with great success. Doors open each at 6 1-2 o'clock, and the curtain rises precisely at 7—open only in the evenings. A private entrance for ladies and families on Natchez street.

Admittance, 50 cents. For particulars, see handbills. The public will please to take notice that Sunday evenings will be set apart for the admission of persons of colour.



LEGION OF LOUISIANA.

New Orleans, Nov. 17, 1834.

AGREEABLY to an invitation of the committee of Arrangement of the City Council, charged with the preparations for the reception of the bust of Napoleon, offered to the city by Dr. Antommarchi, the officers of the Leg on will assemble, in uniform, on Thursday next at 4 o'clock p m, at the City Hall, for the purpose of attending that ceremony.

By order of the brigadier-general, J. B. Plauché, commander of the Legion.

nov 18 D. AUGUSTIN, Aid-de-Camp.

FRENCH GOODS.

THE subscriber has just arrived from France, by the Salem, and offers for sale the following Goods, viz:

An assortment of FRENCH FURNITURE, consisting of Armoirs, elastic and mechanical arm-chairs, spring canopies, dressing tables *à la Duchesse*, secretaries, bureaus, card tables, night do, a great assortment of ready made clothing for children, French muslins for musquito bars, flourished cambrics, a complete assortment of gloves for ladies and gentlemen, 1 box chinaware, 31 dozen assorted slippers for winter, ladies shoes, do brogans, gentlemen night gowns, silver coffee pots, gentlemen and ladies hats, &c. &c. SIMON MITAUD,

nov 18 St Peter, between Royal and Bourbon sts.

THE creditors of Mr. Louis Hardy de Boisblanc are requested to make known the amount of their claims at the office of Mr. Cha. Derbigny, No 57 Toulouse street.

nov 18—3 CHARLES FORTIER, Syndic.

LANDING from ship Timoleon and brig Grand Turk, 130 boxes Tallow Candles, Jackson's brand, of 6, 5 and 4, for sale by HENRY, LATAPIE & CO,

nov 18 63 old Levee st.

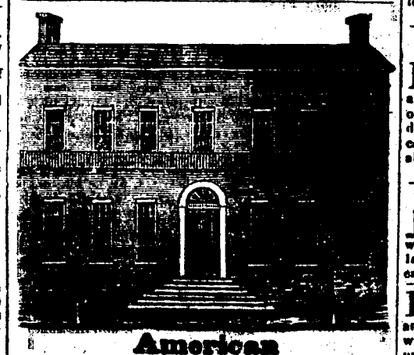
REMOVAL.

DOYLE & MAY have removed their Paint Shop to No. 17 Carondelet street, two doors from Canal street. nov 18

AT a meeting of the directors of the Firemen's Charitable Association, held on the 17th November, at the hall of the Mississippi Fire Company, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year.

Charles F. Hozey, President.
R. H. Brunet, Vice President.
A. C. Labat, Secretary.
Ralph Hubbard, Treasurer.

nov 18



American
COMMERCIAL BOARDING-HOUSE.

THE subscriber takes the pleasure to inform the gentlemen of this city, that he has fitted up at No. 30 Toulouse street, near Chartres street, a neat establishment for their reception as Boarders. He offers also several handsomely furnished rooms to let.

nov 18—141 F. LEBLEUX.

Package Sale,

BY T. MOSSY & GARIDEL.

ON FRIDAY next the twenty-first November instant, at half past ten o'clock precisely, will be sold at their auction store, No. 50 Toulouse street,

250 Packages

BRITISH DRY-GOODS.

Adapted to this and the Mexican Markets, mostly all entitled to debenture.

TERMS:

All sums under 300 dollars, cash; from 300 to 1,200 dollars, four months; and over 1,200 dollars, six months credit, in notes satisfactorily endorsed.

☞ Catalogues may be had at the Auction Store, and the Goods will be ready for inspection on Tuesday morning the 18th instant, at ten o'clock.

The above sale will be positive.

New-Orleans Chamber of Commerce.

COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION FOR NOV.,

Messrs. A Rivarde, H G Schmidt,
G G Steever, P L Sloane,
J H Shepherd, Thomas Toby,
Samuel Thompson.

COMMITTEE OF APPEALS:

Thos. Urquhart, Esq. *President.*
Mess. J. S. Peters, and J. B. Byrne, *Vice-Presidents.*
Messrs. James Dick, A Quartier,
W L Hodge, A Fisk,
H C Cammack, W Bogart,

By order of the Chamber. CHARLES BRIGGS, Secretary.

nov 10

MESS & CLEAR PORK—114 bbls mess and clear Pork, landing from a flatboat and for sale by

nov 17 ORAIN & MIGNON, 7 New Levee st.

LARD, FLOUR & WHISKEY.—1058 kegs Leaf Lard; 500 bbls Flour, Baker's brand; 350 rectified Whiskey; landing from flatboats and for sale by

nov 17. ORAIN & MIGNON, 7 New Levee st.

DOCT. PECQUET respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has fixed his residence in Dr. Lacroix's buildings, Royal street. nov 17—6

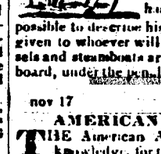
NOTICE.—The BOARDING HOUSE of Madame Schreiner is open for the reception of Boarders, at the corner of Magazine and Common streets.

nov. 17—2w

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby cautioned against trading for a note drawn by the undersigned in favor of James Williamson, bearing date some time in January or February last, for the sum of $1075, the consideration therefore having failed, payment will be resisted.

nov 17—3 RICHARD COCHRANE.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.



RUNAWAY from the subscribers, on the 15th inst., an American mulatto man, named WILLIAM, speaks English and French well. He is 5 feet 4 inches high, stout and fine looking, has a web on one of his eyes. It is impossible to describe his dress. The above reward will be given to whoever will lodge him in jail. Captains of vessels and steamboats are warned not to receive said slave on board, under the penalties prescribed by law.

L. T. BEAUREGARD.

nov 17

AMERICAN ALMANAC FOR 1835.

THE American Almanac, and Repository of useful knowledge, for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-five. Just received and for sale by

nov 14 BENJ. LEVY.

MRS. FRYER has the honor to inform the public that she is just arrived from France, with a fine choice of Fashionable Goods and Ladies' Dresses. nov 14

LEMONS—100 boxes Lemons just received and for sale by B DE COURVAL,

nov 14 17 Gravier st

EXCHANGE on Lyons and New York, for sale by

nov 10 T NICOLET & CO.
26 Bienville street

THE price of fresh flour being this day $4 25 per bbl, according to the tariff, the bakers must give, during the ensuing week 31 ounces of bread for a bit. The loaves which are sold at one bit for three loaves are required to weigh 47 per cent more. nov 15

TO RENT on a l