THE BEE.

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JEROME BAYON.
CRAGE PRINTER.

THE UNION—IT MUSTBE PRESERVED.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 4, 1835.

For Legislative proceedings, see first page.

APPOINTMENTS

By the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Martin Blache Secretary of State.

Joachim Bermudez, Presiding Judge of the City Court of New Orleans.

Edward Racole, Associate Judge of the City Court.

Lafayette Saunders, Parish Judge for the Parish of East Feliciana.

Lucien Hermann, Director of the Union Bank of Louisiana.

Samuel Kibourne, guager for the city of New-Orleans.

M. Piton, Justice of the Peace for the Parish of St. Landry.

We are very shortly to be brought before the bar of the house of representatives to answer to the charge of disrespect to one of the body. We abstain from any reflections, relying upon the wisdom and impartiality of the representatives, and the justice of our cause.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 13th, 1835.

The Senate for the last two days have been engaged in the discussion of the claims of American citizens, on the government, growing out of the spoliations committed on our commerce by the French, during what is commonly termed the *quasi*-war, prior to the year 1800. The question is one of a considerably complex nature, and seems to afford equally valid arguments for and against the rights of the claimants. One must feel very loth to sit in judgment, after a period of forty years, on the solemn acts of the government, especially with such a man, as Washington then was, at its head. Still reluctant as I may be to hazard an opinion, I cannot but confess that it does appear that the measures of the government, on that particular head, did in some measure justify the acts of France, out of which the present contestation has arisen.

Subsequent to the treaty of the year seventy eight, another treaty was ratified between this country and France, in the year '88, by which an alliance was contracted between the two nations. Whether this alliance was both offensive and defensive, in its object; or whether offensive only, seems to have been a subject of doubt in the mind of the then chief magistrate of the union. For in the memorable year '93, the French Government, whatever *that* might have been, called on ours for assistance, in accordance with the stipulations of that treaty. Washington propounded several questions to his cabinet, among which were the following:—Whether the existing government was actually the government of France—whether the war in which France was then engaged was an offensive and defensive one—whether either of the two—or whether it was a just, mixed or equivocal one. Knox and Hamilton, members of his cabinet, with that partiality which ever marked their conduct towards England, whenever her interests were brought in contact with those of other nations, gave it as their opinions that the government was not the legal government of France—that the war *was* one of an equivocal nature, and that we were not obliged to abide the stipulations of the treaty of alliance.

On the other hand, Jefferson and Randolph maintained that the articles of alliance between the two countries were clear and unequivocal, and consequently binding on the American people, whatever the existing form of government might be. How an American statesman—how Hamilton could have emitted such an opinion—an opinion directly in contradiction with principles which called our nation into existence and republicanism, passes my comprehension.—A majority of the government having thus subtly reasoned away the obligations of the treaty of alliance; the United States withheld the stipulated assistance, and France, by way of retaliation, committed spoliations on our commerce which brought about the tacit hostilities—the *quasi*-war, without any positive declaration of war between the two nations. By the treaty of eighteen hundred, France released this country from the obligations of the treaty of alliance; and we, in our turn liberated her from the amount of the spoliations, by an arbitrary assumption of the same.

The question now arises—will those sums—five millions I believe—be paid? And if paid, to whom? As to the expediency of paying the moneys, there seems to be a material difference in the judgment of the Senators, if I may be allowed to direct mine by the conflicting views entertained by the most eminent members of the Senate. In relation to those who would be most likely to come in for a partition of the funds;—it is generally thought that much the largest sums would go into the hands of different insurance companies, now holders of the claims. The pretensions of these corporations do not appear to be placed on a sufficiently broad and unequivocal basis of equity to warrant the enormous disbursement of five millions out of the treasury. They cannot avail themselves of a plea *de casu repentino* in behalf of those claims. They know the state of affairs between the two countries;—that state of things lasted for a considerable period. Ignorance cannot be adduced;—French privateers and letters of marque were arming and fitting in our very ports. And more conclusive than all, they received high, in many instances, exorbitant premiums for underwriting the captured property—and that, too, with a full knowledge of the risks of insurance.

This question seems to have momentarily roused the members from their apathy, and thrown a livelier spirit over the deliberations of the Senate—its galleries and lobbies for the last two days have been literally thronged. The debate was closed to-day, with a motion from Mr. Webster that the further consideration of the subject be deferred till Monday, with a view of the taking a final vote on the question. Whatever be the nature of that vote in the Senate; you may set it down as an event already happened, that the representation will put the bill to the death; or so cripple it as to alter its features.

At the close of the debate, this day, Mr. Clay gave *pointed* notice that he would tomorrow bring the subject of his report on our relations with France, under the consideration of the Senate. You may expect great oratory;—for be Mr. Clay's errors what they may—he has not his superior in the land as a statesman or an orator. Indeed it will be an agreeable relief from the dull, back-sawing, little eloquence of the great majority of our representatives.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14th, 1834.

The galleries and lobbies of the Senate presented, this morning, a most stirring and animated spectacle. The intention of Mr. Clay, as intimated the day before, of bringing up the report of the committee, of which he is chairman, on our relations with France, he called together a great number of anxious listeners in the Senate chamber. Again the spectator acknowledged the gravity, which characterised the Areopagus of Athens, and Senate of Rome; and which, in our younger days, taught us too look with awe and reveration, for the synod of our Senators. Again we assented in the justness of the denomination of "glorious Senate," so often and so servilely prostituted during the last year's interested and partizan warfare. This day, the gallings of wounded pride the soreness of baffled hopes—the schemes of aspiring ambition—the conflict of contending opinions—every thing seemed to have been soothed, lulled, and harmonized by the sense of patriotism and the majesty of reason: Again the old dome, long disused to the sound, echoed to the voice of true American feelings, speaking through the lips of the orators of America.

Indeed the debate was interesting, not only from the eloquence displayed by the orators, but also for the spirit of courtesy, conciliation, and harmony, which seemed to actuate the speakers. The discussion, opened by Mr. Clay, and based mainly on the conclusion of his report, turned upon the inexpediency of legislating for the present on the recommendation of the President's Message, inasmuch as the relations with France are concerned. In the course of his remarks, which lasted for about twenty minutes, and drew forth contradictory opinions from some of the members, he stated that his report was but a plain "argumentative document" which he submitted to the dispassionate judgment of the Senate; and that whatever might be his confidence in the patriotism of the President, he was compelled to differ from him on the expediency of passing any enactment previous to the reception of information of a conciliatory nature, as to the action of the French Chambers on the liquidation of our claims. He concluded his strictures by the offering of a resolution, which gave rise to a rather desultory, yet withal, a spirited debate, in which senators Webster, Calhoun, Buchanan, King, of Alabama, Holmes, King and Cuthbert, of Georgia, took an active part, and gave promise of a high intellectual treat, should the question ever come up before the Senate for definite action. The last of those gentlemen, whom I have mentioned, did himself especial honor both in the nature of his opinions, and the manner in which they were embodied. It is his first attempt, I believe, since his return as a member of the Senate of the United States, from the State of Georgia; yet the [illegible] reputation, though its effects might be [illegible] contrary embarrassment, the slight quivering of the voice could not for all destroy the energy of a short, but fervid, eloquent and patriotic appeal with which he ushered an amendment to the resolution proposed by Mr. Clay. A further amendment, which Senator King, of Georgia, accompanied with a few very clever observations, was submitted to the Senate and finally adopted. The resolution, in its amended state, sets forth substantially the inexpediency of any legislative enactment on our part, under existing circumstances, until we will have heard the result of the early convocation of the French Chamber. The yeas and nays were called for on the adoption of the resolution, and the result showed a unanimous vote of the Senate in the affirmative.

So, you perceive, we are for the present on the qui vive; insomuch at least as the opinion of the Senate is concerned What the House may do is wholly out of my power or opportunities to surmise. There seems to be very little speculation on the subject, among the representatives; who, with the exception of a few occasional skirmishes, on the tedious and interminable bill, equalizing the pay of the officers of the army and navy, are, to all appearances, lapped in gentle, comfortable dulness. In the event, however, of the course pursued by the Senate being followed by the House; one question must naturally suggest itself to the mind. What will be done by the United States, should the chambers refuse the appropriations to carry the treaty into execution, before this Congress can be notified of the fact? Mark that a probability of the event may exist; for some of the sinister croakers of the opposition have already hinted that the language of the message will have a tendency to dissuade the chamber from voting the appropriation. Rely, then, in such an occurrence, it seems to me that we will have but two alternatives; either to call forth an extraordinary session of Congress, or patiently to sit down, with George Brown, and sing:

"Attendons et puis voyons, en si bémol."

Indeed we are very delicately circumstanced. We are placed between the full conviction that the dignity of the nation has been sported with; and the very natural reluctance to come in collision with an old ally and faithful friend. The attitude of France towards us reminds me of the parent, who told her son: "if you be good and a quiet boy, you shall have a cake; but if not, you shall have none, and a flogging, perhaps." Da averteut omen! The nation, I believe, is as averse as any can be to a headlong and inconsiderate appeal to the law of arms; but should the worst come to the worst, I hope that there is too much of the old spirit of resistance, yet breathing in the land, to allow the people tamely to submit to the infliction of wrong, come from what quarter it may.—"Whatever be the diseases, which may have affected the body politic," said an orator in the Senate this morning, "the aggressions of the foreigner must prove a cure against their infection."

A CAUSTIC CONFESSION.—The editor of the Georgia Journal says:

"The earth was, this morning, covered with snow, and the editor's ideas are as stiff as the printer's fingers. How shall they be set free from the icy bondage? The printer says a rousing fire will do for him; but what shall enliven a stupid fellow's noddle? Knock as you will, there's nobody at home.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

A little village situated of the east side of the Hudson river, eighteen or twenty miles below Albany, and containing about 200 inhabitants, is celebrated as the birth place of Mr. Van Buren, the second officer in the present, and designed for the first in the next national administration.

Mr. Van Buren's parents were poor, so much so, that when a thirst after knowledge, prompted him to employ his long winter evenings in reading books loaned him by his friends, they could not furnish him with oil or candles, and he was forced to search the forests for pine knots, which he split up and used for that purpose. After acquiring enough of the rudiments of science to appreciate its value and being prevented by pecuniary circumstances from obtaining a public education, he commenced the study of the law in his own native village, and was admitted to the bar at the age of 22.

He subsequently practised at Sandy Hill and at Albany, and has rapidly risen through the various grades of office to the distinguished station he now occupies. He is emphatically what has been said of Franklin, Rittenhouse and Roger Sherman—a self made man.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Sitting of Tuesday, 3d Feb. 1835.

Mr. Lavergne in the chair.

Mr. Penn offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas the inviolable right of being heard in self defence, and of demanding the nature and cause of an accusation, is justly recognized and appreciated as one of the fundamental principles incorporated in the laws of the land; and whereas, the trial, condemnation and punishment of an individual for either the commission of an offence or the omission of a public duty, without being first heard would be in direct opposition to the true spirit and meaning of our republican institutions, and highly derogatory to the dignity and enlightened character of the legislature of Louisiana; therefore, be it Resolved, That Jerome Bayon, be served with a copy of the resolution introduced into this house on the [illegible] ultimo, touching his conduct as state printer, and that he be admitted to a place within the bar of this house in order to make such defence, as he may think proper either in person or by counsel—adopted.

Mr. Lawson offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of five members be appointed to inquire into the affray which occurred in the hall of the house of representatives this morning, and to report to the house what in their opinion, if any thing ought to be done, and that the said committee be requested to report tomorrow morning—adopted.

Messrs. Lawson, Roussel, Ducros, Penn and Augustin were appointed members of said committee.

Mr. Ducros moved the adjournment of the house, as a testimony of respect to the speaker, who has been wounded in an unfortunate affray that took place in the morning—adopted.

For the Bee.

PUGILISM.

A few days since, Mr. Samuel O'Rourke, the celebrated Irish champion, who is now in this city, received a challenge from O'Connell, a professor of self-defence, from Boston.—In consequence of which a meeting took place at the Bayou Road, on Saturday, the 31st January.

The contest was witnessed by thousands of persons.—Carriages, gigs, and even drays, were in requisition for the occasion.

The time appointed for the meeting was 10 o'clock, at which hour Mr. O'Connell not appearing, a general dissatisfaction was apparent among the spectators: however, it was agreed to wait until half past 10, at which time Mr. O'Connell appeared and prepared to support his character as a pugilist. Accordingly when matters were adjusted, the ring was formed, and the pugilists took their places. Mr. Beverly Prior acting as Mr. O'Rourke's second, and Mr. Prior, sen'r, as Judge. The bets, we are informed, amounted to nearly $3,000 dollars. Mr. O'Rourke displayed a fine figure when stripped, and took his attitude in a handsome and scientific manner. O'Connell appeared as heavy built when stripped, though not so tall.

THE FIGHT.

On the first meeting O'Rourke showed the coolness and steadiness of superior science, while on the contrary, O'Connell rushed with the utmost impetuosity upon his antagonist, but received a smack which brought him to the ground. The second round O'Connell made some well aimed blows, rushed upon O'Rourke like a hero, succeeded and flooring him at the feet of the crowd, and received great applause from the spectators, their sympathies being excited in his favor by his meeting so renowned a champion.

From this to the end of the fight the odds were in favor of O'Rourke, who appeared to gain strength at every meeting, and continued to floor his man successively until the 16th round, when the contest was decided in favor of O'Rourke. Through the whole of the fight, O'Rourke appeared to act with the utmost coolness and deliberation; and at the close of the fight appeared to be just getting his blood up, as in fighting order, he was cheered to the carriage on his friend's shoulders—the contest lasted about 40 minutes.

N. B. Mr. O'Rourke proposed fighting Mr. Adams, O'Connell's second, on the same day for five hundred dollars. Mr. Adams, however, backed out.

New-Orleans, Feb. 2, 1835.

EIGHTH OF JANUARY PRESENTS.

The distinguished Artist Penanco, whose fine statues adorn the Capitol, presented an admirable Bust of the President to him on the 8th. It was executed in Italy, of the finest marble, from a model made by the artist before leaving this country some six years ago. The likeness is good and the sculpture excellent. It is the best Bust of the President ever executed.

On the same day a portion of the people of Philadelphia transmitted to the President, by Col. A. L. Roumfort, a splendid Sword. The golden hilt is in the form of the neck and head of a fine charger—the sheath and blade covered with devices emblematic of the battle with which the gift is associated. On presenting the sword, Col. Roumfort said—

"SIR—I am deputed by a portion of the Democratic citizens of the City and County of Philadelphia, to present you this Sword, in testimony of the high respect and veneration they entertain for your private and public virtues. Their sentiments are so appropriately expressed in this letter, that I will not venture to be the interpreter of their feelings on this interesting occasion. Permit me, however, on this, the anniversary of the defeat of a foreign foe, to congratulate you on the signal victory you have achieved over a domestic enemy by far more dangerous to American liberty than British bayonets—to congratulate you on the overthrow of the United States Bank, and to hail the Hero of New Orleans as the saviour of his country."

In reply, the President assured the Colonel that he accepted the present with the most grateful feelings—that coming from a portion of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania—a State which had supported him in all his labors in the public service—from *first* to *last*—through *good* and through *evil report*—he acknowledged he felt greater pleasure in its reception, than he had ever before experienced on any similar occasion. He observed to Col. Roumfort, in conclusion, that he would make his acknowledgements to his friends in a letter.

COMMERCIAL

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 17.

COTTON.—The sales on Thursday last week 1900 bags, Friday 1000, Saturday 2500, 500 of which were taken on speculation, Monday 2000 to 3000, Tuesday 1200, and today 1000. The business done this week is but limited, the market is dull and depressed, and prices of all descptions are 1-8d. to 1-4d. per lb. lower since last week. Late accounts from America (U. S.) are more favorable to the cotton crop, fine weather had succeeded the storms and rains, and the crop is now expected to be much greater than last year. The week's import amounts to 6000 bags.

LONDON, Dec. 16.

There is more business doing in the colonial markets than is usual at this season of the year, yet it is still inconsiderable, and the market wears a heavy appearance.

SUGAR—The demand for West India Sugars continues limited, the puchases inconsiderable, yet the prices are well sustained.

FOREIGN SUGAR—The Foreign Sugars are again held for a further advance, and it is reported some parcels have changed hands at a further at a further advance of 1 to 1s 8d per cwt.

COFFEE—Foreign and East India Coffees continue advancing; Ceylon sold at 54s.; St. Domingo, at 51s.

The British plantation descriptions are steady except for the ordinary qualities which are 2 to 3s per cwt. higher.

COTTON is very heavy, on account of a decline of 1-4d. to 1-2d. per lb. At Liverpool the sales are very limited.

PEPPER—Pepper is in great demand at an advance of 1-2d per lb.

HOPS—Hops are in good request at higher prices.

INDIGO—Some speculative inquiry has appeared for Indigo; the market is more firm.

In other articles there is no alteration worth reporting.

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Three per cents, red, 99 3 4 a 91; 3 1-2 per cts. red 99 1-2. Consols shut.

PARIS, Dec. 15.

Three per cts, 76f 50; four per cts 92f 60; five per cents 106f. 20.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 16.—Cotton—We have not much to remark respecting our market. Very little has been done in our staple since our last review, and we have no later accounts from Liverpool, the market of which seems to be like the sun, and all the other markets mere satellites, following the motions of that great planet. Buyers and holders awaiting with anxiety for further intelligence from Europe; this accounts for the limit of the transactions in our market, for since our last statement only 355 bales were sold at the warehouses, and at the following prices; 21 bales at 14 3 4, 43 at 15, 92 at 15 1 4, 35 at 15 1 2, 7 at 15 3 4, 16 at 15 3 4, 108 at 16, 9 at 16 5 8, and 24 at 17 cents. So that the principal sales are at from 15 1 4 to 16. Holders are generally firm in their prices, with an anticipation of an advance, and buyers, though a little more inclined to believe that prices may advance, are not willing to comply with the demand of the holders, because they would like to have all the profits of an advance should it take place. So matters stand now with us; and they remain so until further accounts from the other side of the water. Under present circumstances, quotations cannot be easily given; we, however, quote from 15 to 16 1 2 cents; fair to very good parcels would bring 15 1 2 a 16, and choice 17, of which there is very little for sale. The receipts continue very light; and may continue so the remainder of the season for aught we know.

MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Orleans, Sears, N Y,	Bogart & Hawthorn
Brig Pulaskie, Webb, Boston,	Master
Brig Massachusetts, Fletcher, Boston,	A S Page
Schr Whale, Mobile,	Tourne & Beckwith
Schr Baltic, Smith, Richmond,	G Bedford
Schr Col. De Russy, Jarvis,	Master

ARRIVED

Steam towboat Lion, Hubble, from the S W Pass—brought up brigs Olive and Manlius; schrs Hudson and Abigail.

Brig Olive, Chamberlain, Duncan, fm Boston; cargo, mackerel, &c.

Brig Malory, Foster, from St Jago de Cuba; cargo, coffee, etc.

Schr Abigail, from Port au Prince.

Schr Hudson, White, fm Tuspian, to the master.

Steam ship Connecticut, Porter, fm Mobile, cargo, 62 bs cotton, etc.

Steamer Black Hawk, from Baton Rouge.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Members of the Agricultural Society of Louisiana, that an election of ten Directors of this Institution will take place on the first Monday of March next, at the Government House, at 12 o'clock, noon.

feb 4—1m E. ROUSSEAU, secretary

EXCHANGE on Frane, for sale by
feb 4 P. O. SORBE, 118 royal street

SEGARS.—$50,000 Havana segars, and trabuary, superior quality, for sale by
feb 4 W G HEWES & Co, 47 camp st

WINE, &c.—24 quarter casks Tenerifle wine, 16 do cognac brandy, 21 pipes and half pipes American gin, rum and brandy, for sale by
feb 4 W G HEWES & Co. 47 camp st

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish Court for the Parish and City of New Orleans—Present the Hon. Charles Maurian, Judge, February 3rd, 1835—No 8043. Charles H. Cook and Calvin T. Maynard, vs. their creditors and the creditors of C. H. Cook & Co.—The cession of property by the petitioner is hereby accepted by the Court for the benefit of their creditors of C. H. Cook & Co, and it is ordered that a meeting of said creditors take place before N Y Lewis, Esq, notary public, on Monday the 9th day of March, next, then and there to deliberate on the affairs of the insolvents, and in the meantime all proceedings against their persons and property are stayed. It is further ordered that P. F. Smith, Esq, attorney at law, be appointed to represent the absent creditors.

By order of the Court,
feb 4 P A GUYOL, clerk

Succession of Miguel del Aceho.

IN the Court of Probates in and for the Parish and city of New Orleans.—It is ordered that a meeting of the creditors of this succession take place before Felix Grima, Esq, notary public, on Monday the 9th day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M. then and there to deliberate upon the affairs of the succession generally: ordered further, that Alonzo Morphy, Esq, attorney and counsellor at law, be, and he is hereby appointed to represent the absent creditors of this succession.

New Orleans, 30th January, 1835.

(Signed) CHARLES MAURIAN, Judge

A true copy from the original,

W F C DUPLESSIS, register

PARISH OF ORLEANS—COURT OF PROBATES.

SUCCESSION of Wm. Meneke. Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested, to shew cause within ten days from the present notification, (if any they have or can,) why the account presented by the curators of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith, and the said curators discharged from all further trust and liability in the premises. By order of the court.

jan 15 W F C DUPLESSIS, reg.

PARISH OF ORLEANS—COURT OF PROBATES.

WHEREAS Adele Dias Stroud has petitioned the court for letters of curatorship on the vacant estate of the late Thomas Stroud, deceased intestate: Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to shew cause, within ten days, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the court.

jan 17 W F C DUPLESSIS, reg.

Succession of B. Martin.

PARISH OF ORLEANS—Court of Probates.—Notice is hereby to the creditors of this estate and to all persons herein interested, to shew cause within ten days from the notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the curators of this estate should not be homologated and approved, the funds distributed in accordance therewith and the said curator discharged from all further trust and liability in the premises.

By order of the court,
feb 4 W F C DUPLESSIS, register

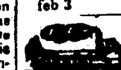
RUNAWAY on the 31st ultimo, a black Mare belonging to the subscriber—she has the letters A B on her right shoulder, two hind white feet—star on the forehead. Any person returning the above to the owner, who lives on the rail road, one mile from the city depot, shall be liberally rewarded.

feb 4—1t HENRY LENTLER

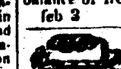
For Alexandria, Natchitoches, and Intermediate Landings.

The substantial and fast running steamer OUACHITA, D Vawter, master, will depart Thursday, 5th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight, apply on board, or to
LAMBETH & THOMPSON

FOR PITTSBURG, and all intermediate landings.—The well known steamboat NAVARINO, Wm Smith, master, having part of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage, having fine accommodations, apply on board, opposite Poydras st. or to
TOURNE and BECKWITH,
feb 3 No 28 and 29 New Levee.

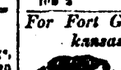


FOR PITTSBURG, WHEELING and all intermediate landings.—The new and substantial upper cabin steamer ROB ROY, James Ryan, master, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will positively depart for the above ports on Thursday next, 5th instant at 4 P. M. For balance of freight or passage, apply on board, or to
feb 3 FORSYTH, GOODWYN & Co.



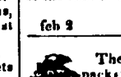
FOR APPALACHICOLA, the packet schooner CALLAO, C Peel, master; having part of her cargo engaged and ready to go on board, will have immediate despatch. For balance of freight or passage, apply on board opposite Custom House street, or to
TOURNE & BECKWITH,
feb 3 Nos 28 and 29 New Levee

For Fort Gibson, Fort Smith, Little Rock, Arkansas, and all intermediate landings,



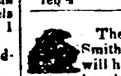
The Steam Boat ARKANSAW, Capt Thompson; is ready to receive freight, and will depart on Thursday the 5th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. For freight or passage, apply on board at the foot of Girod street, or to
GRAY, DURRIVE & Co,
feb 3 42 and 43 new levee street

FOR TAMPICO.



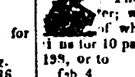
The very fast sailing, well known, and regular packet schooner MARY & FRANCIS, E Auld, master; has part of her cargo engaged, and will meet with prompt despatch. For balance of freight and passage, having the best accommodations, apply to the captain on board opposite Bienville street, or to
feb 4 E J FORSTALL & Co, 163 royal st

FOR MOBILE.



The packet schooner MONTGOMERY, A Smith, master; is now ready to receive cargo, and will have despatch. For freight or passage, apply on board at the rail road, or to
TOURNE & BECKWITH,
feb 4 No. 28 and 29 New Levee.

FOR LIVERPOOL.



The fine A 1 ship CONGRESS, Adams, master; wants 500 bales cotton to fill up. For freight of which or passage, having good accommodations for 10 passengers, apply on board opposite post No 198, or to
WHITE & Co,
feb 4 20 custom house st

FOR HAVANA.

The Spanish schooner SANTIAGO, Captain Jern, having part of her cargo engaged, will sail shortly. For freight of 200 barrels, or passage, apply to the captain on board, or to
feb 4 J PRATS & SON, 52 St Anne st

FIRST PACKET FOR MOBILE.—The schr. FANCY, captain Andrews, having part of her cargo engaged and going on board will have immediate dispatch. For freight or passage apply on board, opposite the Mariner's Church, or to
TOURNE and BECKWITH,
feb 2 No 28 and 29 New Levee.

FOR BORDEAUX.—The fine fast sailing brig DIDO, captain Adams, will have immediate dispatch. For some small freight or passage, apply on board, or to
OSMIN & BIGOURDAN,
feb 3 Toulouse street, No 23.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

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

FOR SALE.

Two center board SCHOONER, nearly new and well found in every respect, and well calculated for the Matamores or Texas trade. For terms, apply to
jan 30 TOURNE & BECKWITH, 28 & 29 new levee

MECHANICS' & TRADERS' BANK,
New Orleans, Feb. 2d, 1835.

AT the annual election for directors of this institution, held on the 5th ult. the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

B. Levy,	Thos. Barrett,
M. Cannon,	Joachim Kohn,
S. Stewart,	J. F. Oetzman,
N. Simonti,	George Morgan,
Jas Hopkins,	Charles Briggs,
J. C. Harrison.	

And at the meeting of the Board this day, James Hopkins was elected President.

feb 3—3t T. C. MAGOFFIN, Cashier.

COMMERCIAL COFFEE HOUSE.

CAFE DU COMMERCE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has opened the above said establishment, situated at the corner of Chartres and St. Louis streets.

The bar will be well supplied with the best Liquors, Coffee, and Chocolate, Beverage and Bishop. The undersigned hope, by unremitting zeal and attention, to deserve a share of public patronage.

feb 3 LOUIS SALMON.

LOST in the lobby of the House of Representatives, during the inauguration of the Governor, a Russet WALLET, containing one $500 bank note on the City Bank of New Orleans, and one of $100, two of $20, and some fives. A liberal reward will be given to any person, to leave the same at this office feb 3

NOTICE—The creditors and debtors of the estate of the late JULES BALLOC, Esq. will please apply for settlement of claims to the undersigned, counsel for the testementary executor.

E. A. CANNON,
feb 3 No. 155, Condé st.

TURK'S ISLAND SALT—500 bags in store and for sale by TOURNE and BECKWITH,
feb 3 No 28 and 29 New Levee.

THE undersigned have this day taken into co-partnership, A ZIMMERMANN, of the late firm of Zimmermann, Buckup & Co. Tampico. The business in this city will be conducted as heretofore, under the firm of A. Lewis & Co. and in Tampico, under that of Zimmermann, Lewis & Jochmas.

A. LEWIS,
T. JOCHMAS.
New Orleans, 2d Feb. 1835—6t. By A. LEWIS.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing in this city between the undersigned, under the firm of LILLIE, PATERSON & Co, was dissolved on the 31st January last, by mutual consent.

GEORGE LILLIE,
by JOHN PATERSON,
JOHN PATERSON,
DAVID LILLIE, Junr.
by JOHN PATERSON.

The affairs of said partnership will be liquidated by said John Paterson, John Low, and James D. Denegre, who will continue the business under the firm of Low, Denegre & Co.

JOHN PATERSON,
JOHN LOW,
feb 2—1w JAMES D. DENEGRE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public and their friends, that one of them being about to go to France, they will have made to the best and latest fashion, all kinds of Clothes, and generally every thing in their line. They will also fill any order given to them.

They hope, by their endeavours and unremitting attention, to deserve the continuation of that share of public patronage they received heretofore.

N.B.—All persons wishing to have clothes made in France, are desired to come to their store, so as to write their names on a list open from this day for that purpose, and which will be closed at the departure of one of them.

feb 2 BARBARIN & HILL.

FOR SALE.—The stock of the well known Coffee House, situate at the corner of Dauphin and Orleans streets, no. 96. Apply at the premises.

Feb 2—4t.

NOTICE.—The undersigned publicly declares that he will not pay any debt contracted by his WIFE, from the 30th of January, who on said day eloped from his house.

F GAUDET,
Feb 2—2t St Philip street, between Treme & Marais.

A PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale, on the most advantageous terms, a SUGAR PLANTATION, situated in the parish of Ascension, on the right bank of the Mississippi river, about 8 miles above Donaldsonville measuring 16 arpents more or less front, the side lines parallel, and 60 arpents in depth. There is on the premises a good dwelling house, a large brick sugar house with a large horizontal iron sugar mill, and besides cattoons, sufficient plant cases to plant 100 arpents. Said plantation was formerly owned by Louis Landry.

For the terms and conditions, apply to the undersigned at Donaldsonville.

an 16—2t, fw NARCISSE LANDRY.

SALT—90 cases Pembroke refined table Salt, just received and for sale by

TH. NICOLET & CO.
jan 31—1w no. 26 Bienville street.

AMERICAN THEATRE.

CAMP STREET.

HERR CLINE'S THIRD NIGHT.

On WEDNESDAY Evening, Feb. 4,
Will be enacted J. H. Payne's Melo Drama of
THERESE,
OR THE
ORPHAN OF GENEVA.

After which,

HERR CLINE will appear on the Elastic Cord, and go through a complete Masquerade, making several changes without quitting the cord. The first character assumed will be that of Mr PUNCH—emerging from this he will appear as a LADY of FASHION.

The above concluding with a variety of elegant dances and Aerial Feats.

The whole to conclude with the petit Comedy of
THE CITIZEN.

To-morrow Evening, Mr HACKETT will appear in his celebrated character of
COL. NIMROD WILDFIRE.

ORLEANS BALL ROOM.

Corner of Orleans and Bourbon streets.

THE subscribers to the Society Dress Ball on Thursday evening, February 5, are requested to call at Mr Garner's coffee house, under the Ball Room, and receive their tickets. feb 4

WASHINGTON BALL ROOM.

THE subscribers to the Society Ball are hereby informed that the Fifth will take place on Friday next, 6th instant.

Strangers can procure tickets on the night of said Ball. feb 4

WASHINGTON BALL ROOM.

THE Administration of said Ball Room respectfully inform their friends and the public, that there will be given on Monday evening next, 9th instant, a Grand Full Dress and Masquerade BALL, and that during the remainder of the season there will be three Balls per week, Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. feb 4

WASHINGTON BALL-ROOM.

St Philip street, between Royal and Bourbon streets.

On Wednesday February 4th,

GRAND FULL DRESS & MASQUERADE
BALL.

Entrance for Gentlemen.....$1 00

Corner of Orleans and Bourbon streets.

DRESS AND MASQUERADE BALL.

On Wednesday, February 4th,
Admittance.....$1.

The gentlemen will find a store to deposit their canes hats, cloaks, &c. feb 4

POSITIVELY THE

LAST WEEK,

Will finally close on SATURDAY Evening, 14th instant, owing to other engagements in Philadephia.

PANORAMA

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

Admittance, 50 cents. For particulars, see handbills.

ORLEANS BALL ROOM.

MR. E. BERTUS, respectfully inform his friends and the public, that to comply with the request of a few families, he will offer at his benefit, on the 18th of Feb. a GREAT DRESS BALL, AND WITH CHARACTER.

Preceded by a CHILDREN'S BALL.

Also, a DRESS BALL, and with CHARACTER.

Said balls being at the same time Dress Balls and with Character, such persons as will not come disguised, will be admitted likewise.

The entry will be refused to whosoever will present himself under mask;

Admittance $1 00; Children, 50 cents feb 3—3t

LAST WEEK BUT ONE
OF THE

MENAGERIE,

Corner of Camp and Poydras Street.

THIS extensive Establishment containing nearly 100 LIVING ANIMALS, will positively close on the 15th instant, on each evening of this week, the Animals will be fed in presence of the audience.

This part of the exhibition has been attended with great interest, as the dispositions of the animals are strongly manifested during the time of feeding.

Admittance 50 cents, children under ten years, and servants, half price.

NOW EXHIBITING

AT MR. STEVENSON'S LARGE ROOM, CAMP STREET.

(OPPOSITE THE AMERICAN THEATRE)

THE TWO GRAND MORAL PICTURES, THE TEMPTATION OF

ADAM & EVE

AND THE

EXPULSION FROM PARADISE.

PAINTED BY DUBUFE.

SIZE OF EACH PICTURE—10 FEET 6, BY 8 FEET 6.

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

Admittance, 50 Cents.—Open every day, Sunday excepted, from 9 o'clock A M until 9 o'clock P M, and brilliantly illuminated at night. feb 4—2m

EXHIBITION

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

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

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

Henry C. Gallaway vs. his creditors.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—First Judicial District Court.—Whereas Henry C. Gallaway, an insolvent debtor, in actual custody, has in pursuance of the act for the relief of insolvents debtors in actual custody, and in order to obtain the benefit of said act, filed his petition in the first Judicial District Court of the State of Louisiana: Notice is hereby given to the creditors of said petitioner, and they are hereby cited to be and appear before the said court on Saturday the 28th of February next, at ten o'clock, A. M. to shew cause why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted, and he discharged from imprisonment: Wm. Christy, Esq. is appointed to represent the absent creditors.

By order of the Hon. Charles Watts, Judge of the the said Court, this 27th day of January, A. D. 1835.

feb 3 P. LEBLANC, dep. cl'k.

SAVE YOUR RAGS!

LAFLIN & BROWN inform the inhabitants of New Orleans, that they will pay cash for all kinds of RAGS (except woollens) delivered in large or small quantities, at store No 90 Chartres street. jan 14—3m

FRESH SUPPLY.

THE Subscribers have received by ship Saratoga from New York, 200,000 Hemming & Son's Needles sharps; 50,000 of Dubie Darning Needles; 100,000 of Bailey & Co. sharps and betweens, do; 20 gross Pearl Buttons, 100 packs Patent Pins; 25 gross of silver Thimbles; 30 gross steel top