THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY BY
JEROME PEVON.
STEAM PRINTING
OFFICE, [illegible] STREET.
TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 17, 1835.

We are requested to state that a meeting of the stockholders and all who are desirous to be elected of the proposed Exchange Hotel, on St. Charles Street will take place This Evening at 6 o'clock, at the office of the Atlantic Insurance Co.

One half of the Capital Stock has already been subscribed, and we feel assured the balance will be taken up at the meeting this evening, and we hope within the short period of a twelvemonth, New Orleans will be enabled to boast of one of the most splendid and extensive hotels in the union.

The mail arrived late last night, bringing Liverpool dates as late as the 3d January. Since the 22d Dec. there had been upwards of 10,000 bales of cotton sold. On the 31st Dec. there was a favorable reaction that had taken place and prices had improved about 1 4d per lb.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

TWELFTH LEGISLATURE. 1st Session.

MONDAY—February 16th, 1835.

SENATE.

Mr. Hoa presented a petition from the Ponchatrain Railroad Company, stating that they have been at considerable expense in constructing and preserving the railroad, yet have accumulated no profits—and praying that as the road is of advantage to the community, they may have the privilege to augment their capital, increase the amount of tolls exacted, extend their route of operations, and have their charter for these purposes continued for 35 years. He presented also a bill in accordance with the memorial.

Both were referred to a special committee.

The resolution presented on Friday last by Mr. Moore, for a joint committee to inquire into the expediency of repealing all the laws which license gambling houses or authorise gambling; and instructing the committee to report a bill making gambling a criminal offence of the highest penal character, punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary for 20 years, was brought forward.

On its second reading, Mr. Hoa wished to have omitted the specification of any punishment, that the committee might not be shackled, but left to impose such a penalty as might be deemed most advisable.

Mr. Moore said that as the committee was one of inquiry only they were not necessarily bound to report any particular penalty.

Mr. Tenney thought the diction could be amended, for there is an inconsistency in the expression. One clause states that gambling shall be considered a criminal offence of the highest penal character—which by the laws of the state would be punishable with death; while the next clause defines the highest penalty of this criminal offence to be imprisonment. He would therefore move to strike out the words "of the highest penal character."

Mr. Moore would not accede to this amendment for he considers gambling is a crime of the highest penal character, equal in effect to robbery or murder, as it too frequently leads to those crimes. The relations of society find it is so. The laws should define it to be so. It is an outrage on society, to tolerate the practice; it is criminal to permit those fiends of hell—like the devil—to roam abroad at large seeking whom they may destroy.

Many a father and mother—many a family and friend—many a widow and orphan have to imprecate the laws and legislature which countenance those imps of iniquity; and deprive them of their dearest tie on earth. These gamblers are devils incarnate. Their crimes are of the highest penal character. They should be gibbetted and hung; or chained with iron yokes; or branded like Cain, so that all who see them could avoid them. They are pests of the earth equal to pestilence or famine. It is impossible to describe their nocturnal focus style of deceit and imposition. Day after day, and at night they lure the innocent and unwary; and entrap them in their nets. Lately two men from the country parts of the state had put up at Richardson's hotel; and had brought with them the amount they received for their mother's crop on the Pearl River. They were decoyed by these fellows, who are interspersed every where in the shape of boarders, waiters and servants; they went to the gaming table not thinking to play for more than a trifle: but they were soon undeceived, and had not one cent left of the whole sum. These instances are too common with the old as well as the young.

Shall the fine and noble state of Louisiana continue to be reproached by the world for establishing gambling by law because forsooth it brings a revenue? Forbid it heaven! Forbid it, justice! In God's name, let us at once and forever remove from our name this odious stigma. Let us no longer tolerate imposition upon imposition, disgrace upon disgrace and distress upon distress. Are there not other sources of revenue with which the treasury of the state may be filled, without resorting to the detestable mode of countenancing diabolical crimes? They are said to contribute to charitable purposes; but do they not create or cause more objects of misery and charity than they ever relieved? Persons who might else have been ornaments of society; happy in themselves, and useful to all around them. Shall villains of the deepest dye like these be tolerated by the State of Louisiana, for the paltry tax which she can levy on the licenses?

But the state licenses only 7 of these diabolical establishments; yet there are about 40 of them in the city—spreading throughout like branches of a bank or railroad. This was not in the contemplation of the laws. They have therefore been either violated or evaded; therefore even on that account they should be repealed. In God's name let us therefore put a stop to the practice.

Mr. Brownson suggested that if the resolution was altered to stating the offence to be of a high (instead of the highest) penal character; and that the committee were privileged to report a bill inflicting any other punishment thought more eligible, it would answer the purposes of the senators from New Orleans and Concordia.

Mr. Moore having agreed to this amendment, the resolution was passed, sent to the other house, and soon after was finally adopted. Messrs. Moore and Thomas were appointed members of the committee on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. Sparks, Montegut, and Winn, on the part of the house.

Mr. Moore presented a memorial from several citizens of New Orleans, earnestly entreating to have the gambling laws repealed—it was referred to the above committee

On motion of Mr. Bossier, the bill authorizing the governor to furnish with arms the company of cavalry at Alexandria, was read and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Hoa, the bill to incorporate the Ocean Insurance Co. was passed.

On motion of Mr. Tenney, the bill relative to sheriff's fees was passed.

Mr Labauve presented a memorial from a person in the parish of Iberville, praying that the legislature would license him to keep a cabaret, as he could not get a license from the local authorities on account of his having been convicted of selling drink unlawfully to slaves.

Mr Hoa moved that the petition lie indefinitely on the table. This was the first instance wherein a person appealed for relief to the legislature, for having violated the laws.

The bill was laid on the table—sed non contradicente.

Mr Labauve presented a bill to establish the boundaries of the parish of Point Coupee; and to draw the demarcation between it and the parishes of Baton Rouge and Iberville

The bill incorporating the Atchafalaya rail road and banking company was made the special order of the day. It was slightly amended, by allowing subscriptions to be raised in Point Coupee as well as in New Orleans, St Ouegelousas; and by permitting the company to commence the rail road from the Mississippi in any part of the parish of Point Coupee, which may be thought most advisable.

An attempt was made to limit the duration of the charter from 50 to 25 years, but the bill was so ably advocated by Mr Brownson, that the member who seconded that amendment withdrew his support; and it was left not seconded.

Several sections having been adopted, its further reading was postponed till next day by a motion of adjournment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Sitting of the 16th February, 1835.

The journal of the preceding sitting was read.

Mr. Davidson [illegible] a bill to transport the seat of Government to [illegible].

This bill was referred to a special committee composed of Messrs Davidson, [illegible] and Ogden.

Mr. David on offered a bill to lay a tax of one dollar on every citizen who have attained the age of 21 years.

[illegible] has the representation in the city council of New Orleans.

A Resolution was brought by Mr. Davies, secretary of the Senate, with the purpose of appointing a committee of both houses to prepare a bill to the effect of abolishing the laws authorishing gambling; this resolution was adopted.—Messrs Sparks, Montegut and Winn were appointed of said committee.

The bill to incorporate the New Orleans Gas light Company was taken into consideration.

Mr. Lawson moved for the [illegible] of the 3d section of that bill;—adopted, 31 ayes [illegible] nays.

Mr. Brown moved that this bill be [illegible] the table subject to the revision of the house—[illegible].

Mr. Lawson moved that the sum of $4,000,000 be substituted to that of $2,000,000.

Mr. Augustin said he was opposed to this resolution,—he thinks that it is inconsistent with the interests of the State to incorporate colossal institutions of this nature that if one of these banks was to be bankrupt, it is easy to conceive the disasters that the state would suffer from it—he thinks there is egoism in the members from the country thus to endeavor to turn to their own advantage institutions which rise in this city and spring from the exertions of the citizens—that society has only asked for a capital of $1,500,000; he sees no reason for increasing it to $4,000,000.

Mr. Sparks enlarged upon this subject—he explained to the house, that the purpose of the representatives of the parishes was to obtain branches of that Bank in some parishes of the State;—that the representatives of the city are too selfish, that they are disposed to do every thing for themselves and nothing for the others;—the country merchants are tired of seeing themselves obliged to pay 2 1-2 per cent to the wholesale dealers, and then 10 per cent for cash—the country merchants have property, they want nothing but money to represent it—he thinks that if the member from New Orleans wish the members from the country to concur with them, they must not refuse them every thing—as for himself he does not know what to think of it; he has already heard about some that it is a party business between the upper and lower faubourgs.

Mr. Labatut, in reply to the above observation, said he knew well from what quarter came such rumours—he sees among the names of the commissioners of this institution, that of the person who may have spread them—as for himself, he does not entertain such sectionary feelings, and he feels the utmost contempt for all those that may spread such insinuations.

Mr. Davidson, in answer to Mr. Augustin, said that the hon. member had not been so much afraid of Mammouth institutions when he voted for the charter of the City Bank with a capital of 11 millions of dollars—that the members from the city are moved by a sectionary spirit—that the members from the country are in majority, and that if votes are required in favor of the city, the country ought not to be discarded when asking for the least favor.

Mr. Winn moved that this bill be put to the special order of the day for Wednesday next,—adopted.

The house then took into consideration the bill to incorporate the medical society of New Orleans.

On motion of Mr. Winn, the consideration of this bill was postponed to Monday.

On motion the house adjourned until to morrow, 17th inst.

LATE FROM FRANCE.

The fast sailing ship *Bolivar*, arrived yesterday from Havre, bringing Havre papers to the 3d January, containing Paris dates to the 31st December. We give below, all the items which appear to us to possess the most interest.

The President's Message had not been received in Paris, at the moment the Bolivar sailed. We find however, in the Courier Français, some reflections respecting our relations which cannot fail to be read with interest.

Lisbon dates are to the 14th. We notice that that city was tranquil. The frigate Don Pedro had set sail from the Jaques to convey the Duke de Leuchtemberg to Lisbon.

The King of England had signed the proclamation for the dissolution of the British Parliament. The following are the remarks of the London Sun, upon the subject.

Reformers of the United Kingdom to your posts! This is the last combat of the Tories! The device *judge the acts and not the men*, will no longer serve Sir Robert Peel, and we have only to cast our eyes upon the men who compose the present administration, and understand all the rest!

From Spain, little matter of interest is communicated to us The Captain General of Aragon, had received the command of the army of Caporoso, and had been vigorously engaged in pursing the rebel army. The frigate Castor had been ordered to sea by the English minister, on the demand of the Spanish Government, to transport 3000 guns from Coronna to Santander.

From the Courier Francais.

An English Journal upon the faith of certain letters received from the United States, declares, that in announcing to Congress the rejection of the treaty of 1831, the President *will recommend hostile measures* against France. At Paris, in order to present anew the law necessary to the execution of this treaty, the message of the President is awaited for, with a view of carrying the votes upon the impression which it may produce.

We have been made acquainted with the debates which the rejection of this treaty produced in America, and we know full well that those interested in this matter of twenty-five millions have sought to excite the Federal Government against France. We should therefore not at all be surprised, should the message contain something similar in character to what has been stated.

Nevertheless, nothing is now said about the war which was spoken of at first. The letters from Liverpool remark most judiciously, that the President desires hostile measures, but not belligerent ones; and from hence it may be understood, that if the Congress differ, it will be with fiscal hostilities alone, with which that body will operate. In doing this, the question of the tariff, which has shaken the Union to its very centre, will again be discussed. But the Legislatures, will they raise a storm, and provoke another scism? To believe this, would be doing them injustice. The Tariff was reduced for the relief of the American people, and not for the convenience of the nations engaged in commerce with that country. What the exporters of produce sell in France, they can dispose of no where else. What the States purchase in France, they can purchase in no other country, as long as France receives their own products.—Without doubt, the Americans might supply themselves with wines from Portugal, Madeira and the Azores, but then, to whom would they sell their cottons?

The American Congress will be both to destroy a portion of the national industry, and undo all that has been done in regard to the tariff. That body will not provoke new dissentions, by adding to the difficulties, those comprised in the question of the Bank, slavery, the land bill, and others upon which it will shortly have to pronounce. Notwithstanding, we may well anticipate that our government will be menaced with tariff and prohibitions in order to force upon us, an execution of the treaty; in this event, we predict the most unfortunate consequences, if the contributors do not hasten to pay the twenty-five millions with interests and costs.

The Lyons manufactory will no doubt be enhanced, and it will be said that since the rejection of the treaty, the United States will order no more goods. It will be added that the Russians, the Germans, and all others will all act like the Americans, as the city of Lyons has become a fortified camp, a prison; and besides the Americans are in a crisis which affected the silk goods more than any other.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana.

In obedience to the law of April, 1833, relative to public education, the undersigned transmitted, through the judges of the parishes, forms of reports containing copies of the statute, the highly penal tenor of which, it might have been reasonably expected, would have induced, independent of any consideration of public duty, a compliance with its provisions on the part of those to whom it was addressed. The reports are required to be made on or before the 31st day of December of each year, and the undersigned has deferred presenting his communication to the General Assembly to the present late period, under the expectation of being able to give some information, which at least should afford some prospect of an improvement in the state of education in Louisiana. In this expectation he has been disappointed. Out of thirty-three parishes, the whole number in the State, reports have been received from the following only: Plaquemine, Orleans, Assension, Pointe Coupée, East Feliciana, Livingston, Lafayette, St. Landry, St. Mary, Rapides, West Baton Rouge, Catahoula, Carroll and Claiborne; which renders it impossible to present to the legislature any thing like a general view of the condition of the schools throughout the State. A report has been received from the trustees of the College of Louisiana, showing the condition of that institution, and the preparatory school connected with it, which, with the Treasurer's report, is herewith transmitted. In submitting the reports of the administrators of the public schools, the undersigned would particularly invite the attention of the legislature to that received from the parish of St. Landry, which explains in detail the results of our present system, and exhibits with force and ability its [illegible] in a populous and extensive district. The number of children in that parish who are destitute of all means of [illegible], notwithstanding the liberal assistance afforded by the enlightened and humane citizens, the learned author [illegible] cause forbears to mention. The fact would [illegible] discreditable to our institutions. The number of children who receive no instruction in the parish of Point Coupée, is 200, in the parish of Claiborne, from 250 to 300, in the parish of Lafayette, nearly 500. The sum expended by the State during the last year, 1834, for public schools, is [illegible] 97.—That the object of the legislature, which is the extension of the benefits of education to all classes, is not attained, is evident from the [illegible] of the same sum annually on the part of the State, the means of education [illegible] in the State, the undersigned cannot for a moment doubt.—He owing are his convictions on this subject, that he takes the liberty of calling the attention of this legislature to the communication which he had the honor to make to the last.

In his last annual report on public education, he recommended to the legislature the plan of education now in successful operation in the State of New York, where its practicability and usefulness have been tested, and attempted to explain some of the advantages which its adoption would secure to the state. The plan is this. Let the state aid in furnishing the means of education, but let the responsibility of employing or not those means, rest upon the authorities of each parish. Invest the police juries with the power of raising by taxation, such sum as, with that provided by the State, will be sufficient for educating the children of the parish. On the proper proof of the same having been deposited in the parish treasury, subject to the orders of the administrators, let them be authorised to draw an equal sum from the treasury of the state. He still believes, that the best interests of the state require a change of the present system, and it is certainly better to adopt one, the results of which have been of such signal advantage, and the simplicity of which, almost insures the success of the experiment.

The exemption of certain parishes from the operation the law of 1833, by a recent act of the legislature, may be considered as an expression of at least a doubt on their part as to its utility; and under these circumstances, the undersigned trusts that the repetition of his former recommendation on this subject, will not be considered ill-timed or officious. No alteration will be necessary in the details of the laws as they now exist, in relation to the administration and government of the schools. This change will create such a direct interest in the useful disbursement of the funds, as cannot fail to give new life to the system, and secure to the state the advantages which ought to result from so liberal an expenditure of the public treasure.

The trustees of the college of Jefferson, have exhibited to the legislature a statement of its present condition and prospects. The disinterested and liberal exertions of the individuals who founded that institution, cannot be unappreciated, and constitute a strong claim on the support and patronage of the state.

An association of men of science, of acknowledged standing and ability, has been formed in our capital, under the name of the Medical College of Louisiana, which the undersigned thinks is particularly deserving of the encouragement and protection of the Legislature. The spectacle of men devoting their time and talents to the dispensation of science, and undertaking the responsible and laborious task of public instructors, staking in some respects their reputation on their success, in a community, and under circumstances which, to men possessing less sagacity, would render their success apparently doubtful, cannot be looked upon by the people or their representatives with indifference. The undersigned feels himself bound to add the humble benefit of his approbation, to the organization and plan adopted by this association, which is now under the consideration of the legislature. With whom can the power of appointing professors be vested, with more safety, than with those who have every thing at stake in the prosperity and honor of the institution. Who are better able to judge of the qualifications of candidates, or more interested in the selection of those who will contribute to sustain and elevate the character of the school, than those whose reputations are identified in some measure with its success. The appointments under the plan proposed, will be made under the strongest guarantees of responsibility and individual interest. The establishment of this institution will be an era in the history of Louisiana. The enlightened liberality of the members of this association will not permit it to be limited to instruction in those sciences connected with the healing art. With proper assistance on the part of the state, the whole circle of the sciences will be placed within the attainment of our youth. Instruction in the sciences connected with the mechanic arts, can be afforded to all classes of our citizens, who may wish to avail themselves of it.

The question may well be asked, why should not the arts and sciences be taught in Louisiana? We have have made rail roads, canals, and other public works; a large part of our territory is protected from annual inundation by our own labors; we have the steam engine before our eyes in all its possible variety, from the locomotive to the simplest mode of using that agent, and why should our youth be sent abroad for the purpose of learning to make the one or to understand the principles or the other? The legislature has only to will it, and it will no longer be necessary for our youth to leave their country in order to be acquainted with its diseases, or to learn the elements of the arts which are flourishing around them at home. It is a fact which never ought to be lost sight of by those entrusted with the public interests, that upwards of 300 Louisianians are annually educated abroad. They ought to be educated at home. The government which overlooks the arts and sciences, and of letters, on the happiness of the people and the welfare of the state, neglects one of the principle elements of public prosperity.

The undersigned respectfully suggests to the legislature, in the event of their being disposed to organize an institution on the plan proposed, the expediency of granting a lot of land in the square belonging to the State, adjacent to the government house. If a proper location were secured, it is believed, that, with the aid from our public spirited citizens of New Orleans, which in a case like this can always be counted on, the means of erecting a building would be provided in the building for the meeting of literary and other useful associations, and it might be an object for the state to have a convenient apartment for the state library, which has lately become valuable from recent additions.

The undersigned cannot close this communication without respectfully calling the attention of the legislature to the propriety of some permanent provision for the education of the deaf and dumb, and blind of our state, (whom fate has deprived of the means of availing themselves of instruction, as provided with us) in some of those institutions in other states, which enlightened humanity has founded for those children of misfortune.

In performance of his duties as superintendent of public education, the undersigned has not had the occasion to incur any expense on account of the state, consequently nothing has been drawn by him from the Treasury, under the 3d section of the act of April, 1833.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE EUSTIS, Secretary of State.

New Orleans, Jan. 30, 1835.

COMMERCIAL.

HAVAN, Dec. 31, 1834.

Cottons—The demand has been very limited, throughout the last eight days, the sales having only amounted to 1659 bales, consisting of 1105 B. Louisiana at f. 123 to f. 160; 427 bales Upland; Mobile and Tennessee at f. 115 (this price for 13 bales very inferior Tennessee) to f. 141; and 127 bales Pernambuco at f. 172 50 to f. 177; the whole duty paid.

Easterly winds having detained at sea the vessels expected, no supplies have been received since our last report.

Our last prices have been generally supported in the above transactions, but they could not be obtained for parcels of any importance.

The unfavorable accounts from Liverpool are not without some influence on the present state of our market.

Stock 30 December 1834.		21933 B. of which 19653 B. w.-s.	
do	1833.	34628	30459 "
Imports in 1834.		201675	184646 "
do do	1833.	210663	182623 "
Outgoings in	1834.	214330	193452 "
do do	1833.	193392	168541 "

Coffee—has continued languid. The business transacted in St. Domingo only comprises 955 bags as follows:

65 bags ordinary of the Cayes	(duty 52 1 4)	66 1-4
435 do good ord. Port au Prince	(do)	67 1-2
55 do do	(for Transit) (do 57 3-4)	65 —
400 do damaged, sold at public auction	duty paid, 1 f. 05 to 1 15	—

In other descriptions we have had no sales whatever, and our rates remain without alteration.

No arrivals.

$150 PREMIUM.

FIFTY DOLLARS for Louisiana, to be awarded as follows: on the 1st May next, $20 for the best specimen of practical penmanship, written by any gentleman; $20 for the best witten by any lady; and $10 for the best specimen written either by a young lady or gentleman under fifteen years of age. Those written by persons under fifteen years of age, should me marked accordingly. One of the same amount and on the same conditions, will be given for Mississippi, at Natchez, on the 1st of July next; and one for Alabama, at Tuscaloosa, on the 1st of October next. All who wish to write for the above premiums, should forward their specimens to the subscribers, at the time and places above mentioned, with name enclosed and sealed, that it may not be known until after the decision is given, for which purpose ten or more gentlemen will be selected. All editors in the three states, friendly to education, are invited to give publicity to the above notice.

DOLBEAR & BROTHERS,
New Orleans Writing Academy, no. 8 Chartres st.
feb 17

WANTED, a good vessel of the burthen of 120 to 150 hhds sugar to load either in Teche River, or on the coast of the Mississippi River, for an Atlantic port. Apply to
feb 17 WHITE & Co, 20 custom house st

(By Authority.)

RESOLUTIONS.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That our Senators in Congress be instructed and our Representatives be requested to use their best exertions to procure an appropriation of money by Congress, for improving the navigation and removing the obstructions in Red River below the raft, and especially the Rapides or falls in the neighborhood of Alexandria.

And be it further resolved, &c., That our Senators and Representatives in Congress, be forthwith furnished with these resolutions by the Governor of the State.

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

Approved February 4th, 1835.
E. D. WHITE,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

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Approved February 4th, 1835.
E. D. WHITE,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Australia, Hammond, Liverpool, Perret & Galley
Bark Caledonia, Pitchr, Liverpool, E Booth & co
Brig Cicero, Watts, Tampico, Harrison, Brown & co
Brig Aurora, Ross, Port au Prince, W L Hodge
Schr Caleo, Pool, Apalachicola, Tourne & Beckwith
Schr Empire, Brooks, Mobile, Master
Schr Louisa, Weeks, Baltimore, J A Barelli
Schr Amavida, Jaurequeber, Tabasco, F Tio

ARRIVED

Towboat Lion, Hubbell, from the Passes, having taken her tow to sea, brought up ship Bolivar and schr Atlantic.

Towboat Feliciana, L C Wood, from the passes, having taken her tow to sea, brought up brig Ann and Leah, Mestico Fortuna and schr Cora.—Left the bar Sunday at sunset off the bar brig Diamond, from Charleston.

Towboat Post Boy, Annible, from the Passes, having taken her tow to sea, brought up ship Platina, schrs Robert Center and Perfecta Aquila, from Campeachy. On the bar ships Coromandle, Superior and Catharine;—Nothing new in the river; nothing in sight of the bar.

Steamer Grampus, Davies, coming up with ship Talahassee, Glover, from Liverpool, 16th Dec, and bark James Grant, from Liverpool.

Ship Bolivar, Pemberton, from Havre, 4th Jan, to A Quartier & Boutin;—Cargo assorted mdse to Herman & co; Hyde and Goodrich; T Barrett & co; A Quartier & Boutin; J Kohn and Border; J Chalaron; Miramond, O Duhigg & co; L G Sassier; M S Cucullu, Lapeyre & co; A Senecal; J S Lindner; Caseau and Bijotat; Livaudais, Charbonnet and co; J Le Blanc; Martineau, Crugier & co; P Casach; E Barthe; B Dalbonde; E Tastell; J Schmitt,—53 passengers.

Ship Platina, Bachelor, from New York, to the master,—Cargo hay, stone, furniture mdse etc, to order.

Brig Ann and Leah, Goldsmith from Philadelphia;—Cargo assorted mdse to order.

Mestico Fortuna, Alcina, 13 days from Havana, to Garcia Buyo and co, with fruit.

Schr Cora, Hutton, from Mobile, with 232 bales cotton to order.

Schr Robert center, Deane, from New Iberia, with cotton sugar and rum to order.

Schr Perfecta Aquila, from Campeachy.

Schr Atlantic, Sawyer, im Apalachicola, with staves.

Steamer Gladiator, Butler, from Thibodeauxville;—Cargo 6 hhds sugar, 174 bls molasses, 5 bales moss, 30 bales cotton to Bogart & Hooper; T Barrett & co; J Materre; Reynolds, Byrne & co; the master and owners on board;—15 passengers.

Steamer Ouachita, Vawter, from Compte;—Cargo 65 bs moss, 657 bales moss, 657 bales cotton, 37 packs skins 1 pck bear skins, 165 hides to Peyroux, Rivarde & co; Miramond, O Duhigg & co, Robertson, Wood & co; J B Plaucine & co; Bulitt, Shipp & co; Janan, Metoyer & co; T Barrett & co; J H Graham, A Fisk, Watt & co; A Ledoux; D Vawter; and owners on board;—20 pass.

Steamer Rancoue, Hardwick, from Lafourche;—Cargo, 55 hhds, 4 bls molasses, 159 bls 50 tcs molasses, 101 bales cotton etc, to M Flower; Brander and McKenna; Bogart & Hoopes, Lambeth and Thompson; Peyroux, Rivarde & co; J G Banks; Reynolds, Byrne & co;—14 pass.

MEMORANDA.

On the 7th January, the Bolivar discovered the smack Friends Good Will, Goodrich, of and for London, with a cargo of fruit, 32 days from Terceira, dismasted and in a sinking condition, the crew all exhausted by excessive exertion in keeping the vessel afloat; wind blowing so fresh that the Bolivar sustained some damage in lying too for the wreck. Capt Goorich and crew of 3 men arrived in the Bolivar. Spoke Jan 5th ship Olympia, Gray, hence for Havre in lon 9, lat 49 50; same day spoke ship Louis long 56 days hence for Havre. Feb 8th spoke ship Tacitus, Russell, fm Liverpool for this port.

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY,
AND
BOOK-BINDERY,
No 54 ROYAL STREET.

THE subscriber has just received a supply of writing paper of various sizes, and of the very best quality; and is now ready, (having a good RULING MACHINE), to manufacture BLANK BOOKS, to order, on moderate terms. He respectfully solicits a share of the public's patronage.

He also keeps for sale, Check Books, Quills, Ink, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, &c. &c.
feb 17 WM. BLOOMFIELD.

NOTICE.—Persons having claims against the estate of Jean Joseph Mayor alias Almonzor, f. m. c. are requested to apply to the office of Charles F. Dunney, attorney at law, St Ann street, between Conde and Royal streets. Persons indebted to the same are also requested to pay their accounts due to said estate. feb 17—3t

LODGING ROOMS TO LET.

A Few Rooms elegantly furnished at the Commercial Exchange, corner of Camp and Gravier streets.—Entrance on Gravier street. Enquire at the Bar.
feb 16—10t ARMSTRONG & MURPHY.

Succession of Archibald R. Taylor.

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

By order of the court,
feb 17 W F C DUPLESSIS, register

CITY BANK, New Orleans, February 14, 1835.—The Stockholders of this Institution are hereby notified, agreeably to the act of incorporation, an annual election for twelve Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on Monday the 2nd day of March next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A.M, and 2 o'clock P. M.
feb 16 ROBT. J. PALFREY, cashier

SEVERAL capital second hand Piano Fortes for sale remarkably low, to close a concern. If not disposed of before the 20th instant, they will be sold by public auction. Apply to
J. FORSTER,
feb 16 61 Poydras st, between magazine & camp

MR. PERINOR informs the public that the first exhibition which was to take place on Sunday the 15th instant, is postponed on account of the necessary preparations to Thursday the 19th February. feb 16

SEGARS.—485 half boxes and 100 quarter boxes, containing 267,000 very superior Segars and Trabucos, of a great variety of marks, now landing from schooner Elizabeth, and for sale by
feb 16 W G HEWES & Co. 47 camp st

MOLASSES.—30 barrels molasses, landing and for sale by F. H. PETITPAIN,
feb 16 corner of Chartres & Toulouse st

NEW ORLEANS, 13th Feb. 1835.

WAS found last week in Conde street, A SADDLE. The owner may have it by paying expenses. Apply to J. B. GIQUEL, no 230 Royal street.
feb 14—3t

EXCHANGE ON ENGLAND. For sale by
G VANCE & R GAMBLE,
feb 14 51 Custom House st.

NOTICE.—Those having claims against Messrs. J. J. Haydel and Belfort Haydel, as well those who have filed them, as those who have neglected to do it, are requested to make the same known immediately to the subscribers, who are charged with the distribution of the funds arising from the sale of those gentlemen's crops, between those creditors, conformably to the concordat.
feb 14 A. & Z. CAVELIER.

AMERICAN THEATRE
CAMP STREET.

MR. FINN, and MR. HILL'S 3d appearance.

THIS EVENING, FEB. 17.
Will be performed the Prize Comedy of the
YAKEE PEDLAR.
ZEDDEKIAH HOMEBRED, Mr. HILL.
With the story of Old JOSH ADAMS 'S 76 COAT.

After which the Petit Comedy of
THE LEGION OF HONOR,
OR THE
VETERAN OF 1792.
PHILIP GARGOIS, (aged 100,) Mr. FINN.

The evening entertainment, to conclude with the principle scenes, (condensed in one act,) of the
HYPOCRITE.
MAWWORM, Mr FINN.
In which character he will introduce his original *Lecture on Localities.*

Mr FINN, and HILL'S 3d appearance on Monday.
Due notice will be given of Mrs. KNIGHT, and Mr. KEENE'S next appearance. feb 17

RARE SPORT.

DR. J. COULT, will repeat his exhibition of the laughable effects of Nitrous Oxide Gas, on the human system, on Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday, of this week, at the American Ball Room, corner of Camp and Poydras Streets.
For particulars, see bills. feb 16

ORLEANS BALL ROOM.

MR. E. BERTUS, respectfully informs 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; children, 50 cents. feb 14

MR, SAUBERT'S THEATRE.

MR. SAUBERT respectfully informs the public that, intending soon to leave New Orleans, he has, for the accommodation of families, reduced the price of admission, as follows, to wit:
Seats on the first eight benches near the Theatre, $1.
Seats on the other fifteen benches, 50 cents.
Persons of colour are not admitted. feb 13

ON SUNDAY NEXT, AND FOLLOWING DAYS.
A New Spectacle.
Mexican animated Pictures.

MR. PERINOR, occupying the establishment of the Waterloo Panorama, will exhibit the amazing effects of picture and mechanism. Interesting metamorphosis will repeatedly surprise the spectator, and agreeably entertain their minds, anxious to penetrate the mysteries of the exhibited delusions.
feb 12

BALL ROOM

CORNER of Orleans and Bourbon streets. The subscribers to the 3 society dressed balls are respectfully informed, that the first ball will take place on Friday the 13th, second on Friday the 20th, and the third one on Friday the 27th instant. Such as are not subscribers may get tickets on the evening of the ball.
feb 12

WILL CLOSE IN A FEW DAYS!
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—8 FEET 6, BY 10 FEET 6

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

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

ROPER'S GYMNASTIC SCHOOL,
NO. 48, CONDÉ STREET.

IS now open for the season.—Pupils will be received at any time from half after 6 in the morning, till ten in the evening. feb 5

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, upstairs, entrance in Natchez street. Admittance 50 cents, children half price.

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

FOR LOUISVILLE & CINCINNATI.

The steamer MOGUL, John F. Hunt, master; is now at the wharf ready to receive freight for the above and intermediate ports, and will leave on Wednesday, 18th instant, at 4 o'clock, p. m.
Apply on board, or to
feb 17 FORSYTH, GOODWYN & Co.

FOR HAVANA.

The schooner TWO BROTHERS, just coppered and copper fastened, will sail for the above port, on Friday next, and can accommodate a few passengers in her convenient cabin. Apply to
feb 17 M S CUCULLU, LAPEYRE & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

The well known ship BOLIVAR, H. Pemberton, master, having the principal part of her cargo engaged, will meet with immediate despatch. For freight of a few hundred bales cotton, or passage, apply to the captain on board, or to
feb 17 A. QUERTIER & BOUTIN.

FOR MOBILE. (via the river.)

The new and fast sailing schr ELIZABETH & REBECCA, Barrough, master, having part of her cargo ready to go on board, will meet with immediate despatch. For remainder of her freight or passage, apply to TOURNE & BECKWITH,
feb 14 no. 28 and 29 New Levee.

HOUSE TO LET.

A genteel House containing four rooms, situated at the corner of Frenchmen and Greatmen streets, faubourg Marigny. Apply to
F. H. PETITPAIN,
feb 16 corner of Chartres and Toulouse sts

IN THE PARISH COURT—The Testamentary Executors of the late Pierre Romain, vs. Thomas Romain.—By virtue of an order of seizure and sale to me directed, will be sold at the New Exchange, corner of Chartres and St. Louis streets in this city, on Thursday the 5th day of March next, at one o'clock P. M—

The negro woman named MARIE LOUISE, between 50 and 60 years of age; having lost an eye, and being infirm—seized in the above suit.

This being the second and last notice, the said slave will be definitively adjudged to the highest and last bidder for what she will bring at 12 months credit, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, bearing 5 per cent interest, and mortgage on the said slave until final payment.
feb 16 G W MORGAN, sheriff

BY virtue of an order of the Honorable the Parish Court to me directed in the consolidated cases of C. F. Gouy & Co. vs. their Creditors, and Gurlie & Guillot vs C. F. Gouy & Co, will be sold at the New Exchange, corner of Chartres and St Louis streets, in this City, on Saturday the 21st day of March next, at one o'clock P. M. the property mentioned and described in the order of seizure and sale issued in the case of Gurlie & Guillot vs. the widow Charles Victor Gouy, as follows, to wit:

Three lots of Ground situated in suburb Washington below this city, designated by numbers one and two of the third square of islet; and number one of the fourth square having by American measure 52 feet 10 inches and 6 lines front on Lesseps street by 115 feet deep front on Moreau street—the lot number 2 measures 47 feet 8 inches on Moreau street by 155 feet 2 inches 6 lines deep. The lot number one of the 4th square or islet, being a corner lot, measures 52 feet 10 inches 6 lines front on France street, by 115 feet deep front to Moreau street, together with all the buildings and improvements on said three lots. The whole conformably to a plan drawn by Joseph Pilie, city surveyor, on the 26th of February, 1832, and deposited in the office now kept by Gustave Legardeur, not. pub.

Terms of sale—cash to the amount of $2100, and the balance at one years credit in a note satisfactorily endorsed and secured by mortgage on the premises.
feb 16 G W MORGAN, sheriff

SOLE LEATHER & UPPER LEATHER.—300 sides sole leather, 200 pieces upper leather, landing from schooner