NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

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MONEY PAPER, PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY, " " $10

"Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice certain."

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
HENRY CLAY
(Subject to the decision of the American People.)

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WINFIELD SCOTT.

FOR GOVERNOR
HENRY JOHNSON.

FOR MAYOR,
WM. FRERET.

NEW-ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING MARCH 25, 1842.

☞ To day being good Friday, no paper will be issued from this office to-morrow.

THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Webster's instructions to Mr. Everett.—The matter of the Creole.

The news brought by the Acadia has excited high interest. Before commenting on the action of the British governor, in regard to the affair of the Creole, we build call the attention of the public to one fr ko circumstances that give to the decision of the English cabinet a more serious and threatening aspect. For a series of years the English demagogues like the American fanatic, has been busy in getting up excitement in relation to the slave question. The British parliament was first forced by popular clamor to emancipate the slaves in the English West India possessions. Subsequent to that event, the opposite parties in Great Britain, have made their stump speeches at with abolition zeal, and in a spasm of philanthropy have sought this domestic institutions of the United States for a theme for godly denunciation. In many instances the politicians resorted to this device to amuse the people into a forgetfulness of their own oppressed and degraded condition; whilst the government, to keep pace with the deluded populace, assumed a more haughty and supercilious demeanor when infractions of the laws of nations, in respect thereto, were brought to its knowledge by the ministers of other powers. In regard to the right of search, (a principle always rejected by the government of the United States,) as well as in respect to the rules of national comity bearing upon property driven into the ports of a friendly power, the English cabinet warped the international code to meet the progress of popular phrensy in British dominions. The principle avowed in the negotiations in the cases of the Enterprise, Comet and Entomium, assumes for the parliament of Great Britain the unqualified right to amend the international law, and make the vessels of other powers amenable to this local code of England, when sailing the high seas.

We have upon repeated occasions drawn the public attention to the facts and points of law involved in these three cases. Suffice it to say at this time, that these were vessels belonging to the citizens of the United States, freighted in one port of the Union and bound to another port of the Union, on which were slaves held in bondage under the laws and constitution of the Union. These vessels thus lawfully freighted and pursuing legal voyages, were driven within the jurisdiction of the British West-India authorities, by stress of weather, and the slaves on board were wrongfully taken out of the possession of their captains, and set at large by said authorities. The English Government has thus far refused to indemnify the owners of these slaves for this wrong, and alleges as a reason for so refusing, that the British Parliament had abolished slavery in the West-India dependencies upon the English Crown—thereby contending that a law of Parliament can qualify the rights and property of American citizens.

Upon this assumption of supremacy over the laws of nations, the British Government has continued to act in defiance of all comity, good neighborhood and international usages. Nor has the English cabinet been backward in making preparation to enforce so arrogant an assumption of power. For years past the British Crown has been strengthening its interests in the Gulf of Mexico; by the transportation of large levies to the Islands which acknowledge its authority; by disciplining the native troops, and recently by whitening the waters of our Southern coast with the canvass of her battle ships, and clouding the skies with the smoke of her war steamers. Our readers may not be aware that every vessel of the Royal West India Mail line of steamers is built expressly for war purposes, and that *the ballast of all of them is principically composed of Paixhan guns of large calibre, shot, powder and other implements for offensive operations.* They are likewise under the command of officers of the British Navy, and are so constructed that within an incredible short space of time, without even going into a harbour, they can mount their guns and get ready for hostilities. Taking all these things into consideration, the debate in Parliament upon the matter of the Creole has an awful squinting towards a bruising war.

The point immediately at issue between the two governments may be perceived by reading Mr. Webster's letter to Mr. Everett. When the negroes on board the Creole actually rose in mutiny and took forcible possession of the vessel and after murdering one of the officers, wounding others and putting the rest under durance, took her into Nassau, where those slaves that were not concerned in the mutiny were liberated by the authorities, the government of the United States had reason to suppose that the circumstances of crime and atrocity which characterized and colored the whole proceeding would awaken in the British Cabinet a sense of justice which even the clamor of fanaticism could not stifle. Mr. Webster immediately addressed our minister at London the letter from which the extracts are taken.

After reciting the circumstance under which the *Creole* was taken into Nassau, Mr. Webster remarks:

"The British Government cannot but see that this case, as presented in these papers, is one calling loudly for redress. The 'Creole' was passing from one port of the United States to another, in a voyage perfectly lawful, with merchandise on board, and also with slaves, or persons bound to service, natives of America, and belonging to American citizens, and which are recognised as property by the constitution of the United States in those States in which slavery exists. In the course of the voyage some of the slaves rose upon the master and crew, subdued them, murdered one man, and caused the vessel to be carried into Nassau. This vessel was thus taken into a British port, not voluntarily, by those who had the lawful authority over her, but forcibly and violently, against the master's will, and with the consent of nobody but the mutineers and murderers; for there is no evidence that these outrages were committed with the concurrence of any of the slaves, except those actually engaged in them. Under these circumstances it would seem to have been the plain and obvious duty of the authorities at Nassau, the port of a friendly Power, to assist the American Consul in putting an end to the captivity of the master and crew, restoring to them the control of the vessel, and enabling them to resume their voyage, and to take the mutineers and murderers to their own country to answer for their crimes before the proper tribunal. One cannot conceive how any other course could justly be adopted, or how the duties imposed by that part of the code regulating the intercourse of friendly States, which is generally called the comity of nations, could otherwise be fulfilled.—Here was no violation of British law attempted or intended to be enforced; the master of the 'Creole,' not any infringement of the principles of the law of nations. The vessel was lawfully engaged in passing from port to port, in the United States. By violence and crime she was carried, against the master's will, out of one British port, into the port of a friendly Power.—All was the result of force. Certainly, ordinary comity and hospitality entitled him to such assistance from the authorities of the place as should enable him to resume and prosecute his voyage, and bring the offenders to justice. But, instead of this, if the facts be as represented in these papers, not only did the authorities give no aid for any such purpose, but they did actually interfere to set free the slaves, and to enable them to disperse themselves beyond the reach of the master of the vessel or their owners. A proceeding like this cannot but cause a deep feeling in the United States. It has been my purpose to write you at length upon this subject, in order that you might lay before the Government of Her Majesty, fully and without reserve, the views entertained upon it by that of the United States, and the grounds on which those which are taken. But the early return of the packet precludes the opportunity of going thus into the case in this despatch; and as Lord Ashburton may shortly be expected here, it may be better to enter fully into it with him, if his powers shall be broad enough to embrace it. Some knowledge of the case will have reached England before his departure, and very probably his Government may have given him instructions. But I request, nevertheless, that you lose no time in calling Lord Aberdeen's attention to it in a general manner, and giving him a narrative of the transaction. Such as may be framed from the papers now transmitted, with a distinct declaration that if the facts turn out as stated, this Government thinks it a clear case for indemnification."

This cannot be refuted; and if Mr. Webster was so distinguished for "action" as he is celebrated for logical acumen, the "redress" which is so "loudly called for" at the beginning of the extract, would not be lost sight of in a long winded negotiation for the "indemnification" with which it winds up.

After a brief allusion to the state of the negotiation in relation to the case of the "Enterprise" "Comet" and "Encomium" Mr. Webster says:

"We know no ground on which it is just to say that these colored people have been taken out of the hands of their owners, or that they have been set free violently, but on the soil of England, affecting and regulating the conditions of persons could properly not upon them. As has been already said, they were not there voluntarily; no human being belonging to the vessel was within the British territory of his own accord except the mutineers. There being no importation, nor intent of importation, what right had the British authorities to inquire into the cargo of the vessel, or the condition of persons on board? These persons might be slaves for life; they might be slaves for a term of years; under a system of apprenticeship; they might be bound to service by their own voluntary act; they might be in confinement for crime committed; they might be prisoners of war; or they might be free. How could the British authorities look into and decide any of those questions? Or, indeed, what duty or power, according to the principles of national intercourse, had they to inquire at all?"

This is precisely the ground that the United States should occupy. When an American vessel engaged in a lawful voyage from one port of the Union to another, for instance from New Orleans to Mobile, shall be driven by stress of weather within the jurisdiction of the British authorities of the West India Islands, the United States should insist upon the return of the vessel and cargo to the same condition or as nearly so as may be, as when she fell within such jurisdiction. And surely the British government ought to be responsible for any diversion, confiscation or damage the vessel or property done by authority of her officers, contrary to the usages of nations in such case; and in violation of the rights guaranteed to the people of a friendly power, when overtaken by disaster upon the high seas.

In treating of a letter of Lord Palmerston, in which the British Cabinet set up the claim of Parliament to repeal the laws of nations, Mr. Webster use the following language:

"In the note of Lord Palmerston to Mr. Stevenson, above referred to, his lordship said that, slavery being now abolished throughout the British empire, it could be no well-founded claim for compensation in respect of slaves who, under any circumstances, may come into the British colonies, any more than that it could be with respect to slave who might be wrecked upon the British coast. I have only to remark upon this, that the Government of the United States sees no ground for any distinction founded on an alteration of British law in the colonies. We do not consider that the question depends at all on the state of British law. It is not that in such case the sojourn of British law is invoked and relied on; it is that unfriendly interference is deprecated, and those good offices and friendly assistance expected, which a Government usually affords to citizens of a friendly Power in whatever country they may be and distress. All that the United States require is, that such as they would expect in the ports of England, as well as those of her colonies. Surely, the influence of local law cannot affect the relations of nations in any such matter as this. Suppose an African vessel, with slaves lawfully on board, to be captured by a British cruiser, as belonging to a foreign belligerent, while the United States were at peace; suppose such prize carried into England, and the neutrality of the vessel fully made out in the proceedings in Admiralty, and a restoration consequently decreed—in such case, must not the slaves be restored exactly in the condition in which they were when the capture was made? Would any one contend that the fact of their being here carried into England by force, should then free?"

The argument on this point is impregnable. In our feeble way we have time and again combatted the monstrous doctrine of the British Court. We must make another extract, in which the British doctrine is completely upset; and inasmuch as this is the pinch of the controversy—the pivot on which the whole argument turns, we bespeak for it the grave consideration of every American citizen.

"No a teration of her own local laws can either increase, diminish, or in any way affect, the duty of the English Government in this case, if such duty exists according to the law, the comity, and the usages of nations. The persons on board the "Creole" could only have been regarded as Americans passing from one part of the United States to another, within the jurisdiction of the country only for transitory purposes, and this only by force and violence. To seek to give either to persons or property thus brought within reach an English character, or to impart to either English privileges, or to subject either to English burdens or liabilities, cannot, in the opinion of the Government of the United States be justified. Suppose that by the law of England all blacks were slaves, and incapable of any other condition; if persons of that color, free in the United States, should, in attempting to pass from one port to another in their own country, be thrown by stress of weather within the British jurisdiction, and there detained for an hour or a day, would it be reasonable that British authority should be made to act upon their condition, and to make them slaves? Or suppose that an article of merchandise, which is prohibited or declared to be the laws of the United States to be a poison, a thing in which no property could lawfully exist or be asserted; and suppose that an English ship with such a cargo on board, bound from one English port to another, should be driven by stress of weather, or misfortune of the crew, into the ports of the United States, would it be held just and reasonable that such cargo should receive no character from American law, and be thrown overboard and destroyed by the American authorities? I put these cases, in order to make more clear to your lordship the grounds on which I rest the claim made in behalf of the United States, that the British authorities, in refusing to yield individuals guilty of high offences against the persons of American citizens, perpetrated on the high seas under the flag of the Union. If the United States allow this matter to degenerate into a case of chronic diplomacy, they will provoke a repetition of outrage, and ensure the contempt of other nations. The people will bound to the trumpets' call with eager step and panting hearts. They are ever ready to assert the dignity and independence of the nation. The long endurance of insult, the patient submission to repeated wrong by their government has not yet dissipated their courage nor abated their enthusiasm in the cause of their country. Not upon them can be charged either timidity or pusilanimity. Too long have we exhibited the anomaly of a willing constituency with reluctant representatives. "Give us no more deplomacy" is the cry every where. The government should either go to war in earnest or back out without offense. The people are tired of long winded despatches. Talk to the British throne through the cannon's mouth, or forever hold your peace, is the language of the country.

Heavy Mails.—The mail brought by the steamship Unicorn, from the Acadia at Halifax, was the largest ever received in the United States. The number of letters was about 40,000 and there were 60 bags of newspapers.

The law requiring immediate resumption by the Banks in Pennsylvania has been signed by the Governor.

TEXAS.—LATER INTELLIGENCE.

Confirmation of the invasion of Texas.

By the arrival of the steamboat *Col. Woods*, from Galveston, whence she was despatched on the 22d, we bring the confirmation of the invasion of Texas by an overwhelming Mexican force. It appears that the retreat of the Mexicans from San Antonio, was a device to allure the Texian troops, assembled in haste to go in pursuit, before they were fully drilled and disciplined.

Shortly after the steamship Neptune left Galveston, (which vessel reported the retreat of the Mexicans from San Antonio) an express arrived bringing intelligence of the advance of 9,000 men on the Matamoras road towards Victoria, and reporting 12,000 additional troops on the upper road, marching upon San Antonio. The forces which recently captured San Antonio, constituted the van guard of the 12,000, under the command of Vasquez. The impression is that the Texian army of 1,500 men, under Burleson will follow the retreat of the van guard, until brought within the power of the main army.

Upon the receipt of this news, which was brought to Matagorda from different directions, rendering its truth indisputable, the Committee of Vigilance in Galveston despatched a pilot boat to this city, and a few hours afterwards the steamer *Col. Woods*. The pilot boat has not yet reached New Orleans. The *Col. Woods* met with favorable weather, and came to our Levee in about 50 hours.

From the Galveston Advertiser of the 22d inst.

The following reached us this morning by Mr. S. Mussite, who left Matagorda at noon, on Saturday. It will be observed that the facts stated are from two distinct sources.

To the citizens of the Eastern Counties:

We, the Committee of Safety of the county of Matagorda, present to your consideration the following facts just received. From letters dated the 16th inst, from men in whom we have the utmost confidence, we extract the following—from Mr. Pleasant to his sister, Mrs Fisher, dated Victoria, 16th inst: "From Mexican information received on the 15th, there would be 1500 men at San Patricio, the advance guard of 9,000."

From Dr. A. M. Levy, same date: "Some friendly Mexicans just to me that there were 9,000 Mexicans coming on the lower country, by the Matamoros road, and 12,000 on the road to San Antonio."

The above, from the Camp, has been confirmed by the arrival of one of our spies in Camp, Mr. Blair.

From G. R. Jaques, a citizen of this town: "From the news brought in last evening, I think we shall have to fall back, and if the force of the enemy is not overrated, we will not be able to fight them short of the Colorado, or perhaps as far East as the Brazos.—The reports are, that the upper division of Mexicans is about 12,0 0, and the lower division about 9,000.

There is no doubt they have a large force, and we may expect some rough fighting. Times are more serious than some imagine. Urge the people eastward to push on and help up."

Since the above was received Mr. Ludington has just arrived from Linnville which place he left on the 17th, at 10 o'clock, a. m. Mr. West, the Deputy Collector had just come in from Camp and reports "a spy company had just come in, who had seen a large body of Mexicans, supposed to be 9,000, fifteen miles west of the Colorado, on the 20th of the march. There were two wagons at Linnville pressing every article in the way of provisions for our army.

From the above facts, if there is not a prompt turn out by the Middle and Eastern counties, the enemy will ravage and overrun our country.

M TALBOTT, Ch Jos Chm.
HARVEY KENDRICK,
CHARLES DALE,
THOMAS M. DUKE,
D. E. BRAMEN,
O. C. BLUNT,
R. T. VANSLIKE,
J. T. HOFFORD,
ISAAC VANDORN.

Matagorda, March 19, 1842.

We annex the following address from the Advertiser of the 22d inst.

To the friends of Texas in the U. S.—Our country is now invaded by a hostile for, and we look with confidence to you for prompt assistance in repelling the invaders. We have been taught to expect this and have seriously promised it, we expect it because in a former struggle for the same object for which we are again called upon to attend, you spontaneously flocked to our shores to rally under our banner. We expect it because we are contending for the same noble principles of civil and religious liberty which your forefathers as well as our's, left their comfortable homes in the old world, and fled to the uncultivated wilds of America that they might, among the aborigines of that country, erect an altar to Liberty, and offer upon it the sacrifice of a pure heart.

We can assure you that our countrymen are actuated by no mercenary or ambitious motives in the present struggle. Our object is merely to protect the temple of liberty which has been erected in our land from pollution of unpaid hands and to transmit it unsullied to our posterity.

We covet not the fertile soil—the rich gold and silver mines—nor yet the cattle upon the thousand prairies of Mexico. We are willing that the Mexicans should enjoy to the fullest extent, and improve to the highest degree of their skill, all the advantages with which the Great Father of all has so bountifully blessed them. We only seek to retain peaceable possession of the country which we were invited to settle, and to retain the Republic which we have established. But now that the spirit of revolution has been roused we predict not where they will be willing to stop. Crossing the Rio Grande they will bend their footsteps towards the Capitol of Mexico, and we shall be greatly surprised if before their onward march is fully checked, it shall not have planted the Tree of Liberty and Religious Liberty in the midst of the City of Palaces, and a branch of this noble tree shall and will yet extend its fostering shade over the present residence of the supreme Dictator.

We therefore cordially invite to our aid all who desire to see this instrumental in the hands of Divine Providence in extending the blessings of civil and religious liberty over one of the fairest portions of the globe.

We invite all who are desirous to aid in breaking the chains of papal superstition and bigotry, and opening the door for the introduction of Protestant christianity into a long benighted portion of the earth, to rally around our standard; for we wish the Lone Star of Texas and the Star of Bethlehem to rise in unity and shine forward together in the march, wherever the one shall be stationed, we trust the other will be found close by its side.

☞ Mrs. Peters, an elderly lady and mother of Saml. J. Peters of this city, was recently burned to death in the city of New York. She had retired to bed about 9 o'clock. Shortly afterwards the house was discovered to be on fire and quite dead. It is supposed that the fire communicated to the bed clothes from a candle, as she had for a long time been accustomed to read after retiring to bed.

Later from China.—The ship Venice arrived at New York on the 12th inst. with advices from Canton to the 18th November.

The following extract of a letter gives the best information of the present aspect of affairs:

Macao, Nov. 18th, 1841.

Since my last of the 17th Oct., our commercial affairs have not undergone any change for the better. The last news from the north, confirm the anticipations which were entertained of the movements of the English in that quarter; at the latest dates no principles governing such intercourse. And the perfecting of this system of communication among nations requires the strictest application of the doctrine of non-intervention of any with the domestic concerns of others

"The other is, that the United States and England, now by far the two greatest commercial nations in the world, touch each other both by sea and land at almost innumerable points, and with systems of general jurisprudence essentially the same, yet differing in the forms of their Government and in their laws governing personal servitude, and that so widely does this last mentioned difference extend its influence, that without the exercise to the fullest extent of the doctrine of non-interference and mutual abstinence from any thing affecting each other's domestic regulations, the peace of the two countries, and therefore the peace of the world, always will be in danger."

Let the government hold fast to the position here taken, be the consequences what they may—they cannot be so disastrous as the preservation of peace at the sacrifice of national honor. To this course Great Britain to modify the laws of nations at her pleasure and subject the property of the citizens of the United States to her local legislation, would be more than a sacrifice of honor, it would be a loss of independence, and to that extent we might as well relapse into a state of colonial vassalage.

Before Mr. Webster's letter reaches England, the determination of the British government to release the mutineers will have been made known. The question then will be upon the indemnification demanded for the loss of the slaves—as well the criminals as others, together with the proper course to be pursued to redress the wrong done by the British authorities, in refusing to yield individuals guilty of high offences against the persons of American citizens, perpetrated on the high seas under the flag of the Union. If the United States allow this matter to degenerate into a case of chronic diplomacy, they will provoke a repetition of outrage, and ensure the contempt of other nations. The people will bound to the trumpets' call with eager step and panting hearts. They are ever ready to assert the dignity and independence of the nation. The long endurance of insult, the patient submission to repeated wrong by their government has not yet dissipated their courage nor abated their enthusiasm in the cause of their country. Not upon them can be charged either timidity or pusilanimity. Too long have we exhibited the anomaly of a willing constituency with reluctant representatives. "Give us no more deplomacy" is the cry every where. The government should either go to war in earnest or back out without offense. The people are tired of long winded despatches. Talk to the British throne through the cannon's mouth, or forever hold your peace, is the language of the country.

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[REPORTED FOR THE BEE.]

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, March 24, 1842.

Mr. Morse, by leave, introduced an act to incorporate the New England Society of Louisiana, which was read three times and adopted.

Mr. Winchester stated to the House that an Associate Judge of the City Court of New Orleans had taken upon himself to declare all the acts of the legislature passed at the last session unconstitutional, and had given judgments in a large number of cases in suits of five dollar bills, together with interests and cost; and introduced a bill granting the right of appeal to banks in certain cases, which was read three times and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Thomas, the House took up the bill from the Senate, amendatory to the Retrenchment Bill, and concurred therein with an amendment, after a protracted debate.

Mr. Voorhies reported several bills as being duly enrolled.

On motion of Mr. Boulonguie the House took up the bill to create an additional precinct of election in the Parish of St. John the Baptist, which was read three times and adopted.

On motion the House took up the bill providing for the removal of the property of the minor M. L. Reynolds, which was read for the second and third times and adopted.

Mr. Hunt, by leave, introduced a memorial from the Female Orphan Asylum, which was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Hunt, Canon and Carter.

Mr. Phillips moved to take up the bill to abolish capital punishment, which motion was adopted.

Mr. Canon moved to lay the bill on the table, the ayes and nays being called for stood ayes 13, nays 14, a tie.

The ayes and nays was called for on the adoption of the first section abolishing the punishment of death in all cases stood ayes 10, nays 18. The action was rejected, and the bill laid on the table.

The engrossed bill for the house a communication from the governor relative to the commissions of Major and Brigadier Generals.

Mr. Carter, by leave introduced a resolution, for a joint ballot on to-morrow, 12 o'clock, for electing Major Generals of the militia of the State of Louisiana, which was read twice and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Winchester, the house took up the amendment of the Senate to the retrenchment bill, which was concurred in, and an additional section offered by Mr. Winchester, adopted with some slight amendments.

The Speaker laid before the house, a message from the Governor, returning with his objections a bill, granting a divorce which was laid on the table subject to the call of the house.

Mr. Hunt, on behalf of the select committee on the petition of the Female Orphan Asylum, reported a bill for the relief of the same, which was read for the 1st time, the rules being dispensed with, the house went into a committee of the whole, on the section relating to the appropriation, $2,500 to the relief the Asylum. After a lengthened debate, in which Messrs. Hunt, Thomas, and Conrad, in favor, and Mr. Morse in opposition, Mr. Phillips moved to amend the section, by inserting the sum of $5,000, which amendment was lost by a majority of 1. Mr. Winchester moved as an additional amendment, that the appropriation be payable quarterly, which was adopted.

Mr. Bedford opposed the increase of appropriation, and the motion to increase was lost.

Mr. Phillips proposed the sum of $3000, which was adopted.

The committee rose, and the bill was read for the second time and adopted. Yeas 16, nays 9, the rules were again dispensed with, and the bill read for a third time, and passed.

The house adjourned for want of a quorum.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

CONSULS.

JOHN F. MULLOWNY, of Pennsylvania, for the Empire of Morocco.

SAMUEL HAIGHT, of New York, for the port of Antwerp, in the place of Thomas H. Barker, resigned.

F. M. DUMONT, of Rhode Island, for the port of Vera Cruz, in the place of Thomas Poiney, resigned.

JOHN F. WOOD, of North Carolina, for the Island of Martinique.

THOMAS CARLISLE, of New York, for the port of San Francisco, in California.

WILLIAM R. HAYES, of Vermont, for the Island of Barbadoes.

JOHN B. WILLIAMS, of Massachusetts, for the Bay of Islands in New Zealand, in the place of James R. Clenden, resigned.

A BUMPER.

To night a novel production, of which we have before spoken, entitled the "*Lady of Irons, or Love and Whiskers*," is to be produced at the American for the benefit of Mr. Saunders, a deserving actor. This play, which is in part a travestie of the celebrated "Lady of Lyons, or Love and Pride," is a light and off-hand performance of a member of the Boston literati; but unelaborate though it be, it will, if we mistake not, cause a hearty laugh.

"The Fall of Algier," and other spicy entertainments are offered in the bill of fare, and would in themselves attract a crowd. We are told that the dress circle will present a fair array of Boston beauty, and that that good old city will be handsomely represented. A jam is anticipated.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday last, by the Honorable O. P. Jackson, and afterwards by Aaron Soria, Esq., Samuel Harby, of this city, to Frances, daughter of the late Abraham Levy, of New York.

GENERAL COUNCIL.
THIRD MUNICIPALITY.
Candidates.
A. DELASSUS, ADOLPHE CUVILLIER,
O. DEFERIET, LOUIS DUVIGNAUD.

☞ A number of voters of the 6th ward of the First Municipality, will support Mr. ZEPHIRIN LATOUR as a candidate for Alderman of that ward.
SUBURB TREME. m18

Messrs Editors—Please announce in your paper that I will support Mr. GEORGE Y. BRIGHT for Recorder of the office of Recorder of the second Municipality, and that he will be sustained by a large number of voters of both parties.
m8

Messrs. Editors—Please state that a large number of voters of the different wards of the Third Municipality, being convinced that Mr. GEORGE Y. BRIGHT has fulfilled the duties entrusted to him with zeal, firmness and impartiality, have determined to support him at the ensuing election for Recorder, persuaded as they are that Mr. Bright will not reject the nomination of his fellow-citizens, and will continue, as heretofore, to meet the approbation of all who desire the public good.
MANY VOTERS.

Messrs. Editors,—Please announce ALFRED J. LEW, 18, Esq. as a candidate for the office of Recorder of the 3d Municipality—Mr. George Y. Bright having declined.
MAJORITY.

Gentlemen—Please publish in your journal that at the request of his numerous friends, Mr. WILLIAM FRERET, has consented to become a candidate for re-election, for the office of Mayor of the city of New Orleans, at the ensuing election. j19

☞ We are authorised by his numerous friends to announce DENIS PRIEUR as a candidate for the office of Mayor of New Orleans, at the ensuing election, and to say that he will be supported by the three Municipalities.

☞ Exchange on New York; ships bills; for sale by
E m20 FERGUSON & REID, 56 Camp st

☞ Exchange—On Cincinnati at short sight, for sale by
E m20 C C SACKETT & Co, 53 Magazine st

☞ Exchange—On Boston, 60 days sight, for sale by
E m20 C C SACKETT & Co, 53 Magazine st

☞ Linseed—3 bales in store, for sale by
L m20 FERGUSON & REID, 56 Poydras st

☞ Baling twine—3 bales in store, for sale by
B m20 FERGUSON & REID, 56 Poydras st

☞ Lard—50 kegs prime, for sale by
L m20 S & J P WHITNEY, 75 Camp st

☞ Coal—80 tons canal coal, for sale by
C m20 C C SACKETT & Co, 53 Magazine st

☞ Flour—3 barrels superfine, for sale by
F m20 FERGUSON & REID, 56 Poydras st

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN THEATER.
POYDRAS STREET.
MANAGERS—LUDLOW & SMITH.
BENEFIT OF MR. G. SAUNDERS.
For which occasion a new piece has been written.
First time here of
THE FALL OF ALGIERS.
Friday evening, March 25th, 1842,
Will be performed a very interesting drama entitled
THE FALL OF ALGIERS.
Harry Halm.....Mr. De Bar.
Peter Pounce.....Mr. Saunders.
Emilie.....Mrs. Farren.
Jabotte.....Miss Petrie.
After which,
A FIREMAN'S ADDRESS,
Written expressly for his occasion, will be spoken by
Mr. Saunders.
To conclude with a new piece
(being a burlesque on Bulwer's Lady of Lyons)
called the
LADY OF IRONS;
OR, LOVE AND WHISKERS.
Clowey Fitz Henry Wilkins.....Mr. Saunders.
Polly Ann.....Mrs. Farren.

ST. LOUIS BALL ROOM.
GRAND FANCY AND DRESS BALL,
(by subscription)
BENEFIT OF MR. DEVOTI.

Mr. Devoti has the honor of informing the ladies and gentlemen that the Grand Ball will commence at half past 9 o'clock, precisely, on Thursday, 31st instant.

In order to render the evening more agreeable, Mr. Devoti will give

CHILDREN'S BALL,

which will commence at 6 o'clock and terminate at half past 9. Several young ladies will dance La Cachucha and Spanish Bolero.

☞ Subscription lists are deposited at the St. Louis Ball Room and at Messrs. Norman, Steel & Co, 14 Camp street.

Price of admission—Gentlemen.....$1 00
Children.....0 50

Ladies tickets will be given out by the Committee at the office of the Ball Room.

Subscribers are requested to take their tickets before the 25th instant. m25

WASHINGTON BALL ROOM
Ant. DUBORD, Manager.

Balls take place on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS, at each week, through the season. d29

The State of Louisiana vs. Antoine Jackson Calhoun.
CRIMINAL COURT OF THE FIRST DISTRICT.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable the Criminal Court of the First District, will be sold at the City Exchange, St. Louis street, between Chartres and Royal streets, in this city, on Tuesday, the 29th March, 1842, at 12 o'clock noon,

A certificate of deposite of the Planters and Merchants' Bank of Mobile, dated 26th February, last, in favor of said Andrew J Calhoun, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars; seized in the above suit.

Terms, cash.
Sheriff of the Criminal Court of New Orleans.
m19—24, 29

LIBERTY HOSE COMPANY.

The regular quarterly meeting of this company will be held on Saturday evening the 26th inst at 7 o'clock. This meeting is of importance to every member; none will be absent.

By order ISAAC HART, Secretary.
Also hitched monthly washing, Sunday morning following at 9 o'clock. m24

THE purchasers of squares of the old Delaronde Plantation, now known under the name of Versailles, are requested to call at the office of Theodore Seghers, notary, and sign the acts.

New Orleans, March 24th, 1842.—m24 3t

NOTICE TO AMATEURS.—The undersigned, member of the Horticultural Society in Paris, has the honor of informing amateurs that he has received from Paris this day a splendid collection of flower and fruit trees, viz: camelias, valencias, azalia, magnolia, peonia, arborderia, lilacs, fuchsias, fruit trees, bulbous, every variety of seeds & grass; the whole forming a complete assortment. For sale at moderate prices in Chartres street, corner Toulouse.
JOSEPH CODDUCE.

Richard E. Foster vs. Edwin F. Ross.
PARISH COURT—No. 14,719—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable the Parish Court, I will sell on the Levee, Tchoupitoulas and City of New Orleans, and by consent of parties, will be sold on the St. Anthony Square, behind the Cathedral, on Wednesday the 30th March, 1842, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The horses and one mule, seized in the above suit.

Terms—cash.
V ALLAIN,
Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

A. Desbondes, Testamentary Executor, &c. vs. Esther Jacobs.
PARISH COURT—No. 14,720—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable the Parish Court, in and for the Parish and City of New Orleans, and by consent of parties, will be sold on the premises, Levee street, near Elysian fields street, 3d municipality, on Wednesday the 6th April, 1842, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

A lot of ground, with the appurtenances in a house, occupied by the defendant, seized in the above suit.

Terms—cash.
V ALLAIN,
Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.
m19 2t

HORNE'S INTRODUCTION

An Introduction to the Critical Study and knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, by Thomas Hartwell Horne, B. D. of Saint John's College, Cambridge &c. new edition, from the eighth London edition, corrected and enlarged, illustrated with numerous maps and fac similes of biblical manuscripts, in 2 vols.

Just received and for sale at the New Orleans Stationers, Wholesale and Emporium for Standard Literature.
NORMAN, STEEL & Co. 14 Camp st

NEW BOOKS

Cecil, a Peer—A sequel to Cecil, or the Adventures of a Coxcomb, by the same Author, in 2 vols.

Family Secrets, or Hints to those who would make home happy; by Mrs Ellis, (late Miss Sarah Stickney,) Author of the "Women of England," &c. &c.

The Confessions of Harry Lorrequer, complete in 1 vol. Just received and for sale at the New Orleans Stationers, Wholesale and Emporium for Standard Literature.
NORMAN, STEEL & Co, 14 Camp st

CECIL, A PEER, &c. &c.

Cecil, a Peer—A sequel to Cecil, or the Advantages of a Coxcomb, by the same Author, in 2 vols.

Family Secrets, or Hints to those who would make home happy; by Mrs Ellis, (late Miss Stickney,) author of "The Women of England," &c. &c.

First Principles of Medicine, by Archibald Billing, M. D. A. M. first American from the 4th London edition, revised and corrected by the author.

New Editions of Dungleson's Medical Dictionary, greatly modified and enlarged, 1842.

Just received and for sale by
SENG LEVY
corner of Camp and Gravier streets

BANKRUPT LAW.

An Act to establish a Uniform System of Bankruptcy throughout the United States, with a copious Digest of Judgments relating to the Law by Clauses.

Just received and for sale by
NORMAN, STEEL & Co, 14 Camp st

WINES—The subscribers have just received fifty cases of large and small bottles of very superior Sauterne wine, the genuine "Chateau D'Yquem." Also 100 cases of common Sauterne.
E & F PRESCOTT,
18 Canal street Row.

ALCOHOL AND BOMBETIC LIQUORS—Brandy, 1st and 4th proofs; in plain barrels and imitation casks; rum, imitation Jamaica, in puncheons; and Monteron, in barrels; old Monongahela whiskey, &c. for sale by
N D CHAMBERLIN, 75 Magazine

OLEAND CANDLES—30 cases sperm, bleached and white winter sperm; 500 boxes sperm and tallow, various brands, for sale by
N D CHAMBERLIN, 75 Magazine.

PORK—All descriptions of pork, for sale from store and Levee.
CHAS C SACKETT & Co,
53 Magazine st

FOGS AND BUTTER—25 bris eggs, a small lot western butter, for sale from Levee, by
C C SACKETT & Co, 53 Magazine st

PRIME LEAF LARD—500 kegs prime real lard, 100 kgs 20 quality, for sale by
C C SACKETT & Co,
53 Magazine st

CORN—500 bush. first corn, in good shipping order, for sale by
CHAS C SACKETT & Co,
53 Magazine st.

SPICES—Pepper, ground and cr de, allspice, race and ground; pimento, mustard, &c. for sale by
N D CHAMBERLIN, 75 Magazine st

SOAP—200 boxes Robbin's extra No 1; 200 do fancy toilet and shaving; 50 do white, perfumed; for sale by
N D CHAMBERLIN, 75 Magazine st

DOMESTICS—3-4, 7-8 and 4-4 Lowell cottons; 4-4 Appleton and Lawrence shirtings and fancy cottonades, for sale by
STETSON & AVERY, 88 Camp st m25

DAMAGED TIN PLATE—In store, which will be sold very low. Apply to
LYALL & DAVIDSON,
161 Camp street

COFFEE—Java, Rio and Havana—2250 bags; will Government, for sale
STETSON & AVERY,
88 Gravier street

TIN PLATE—Just received and in store, an assortment of first quality tin plate, for sale cheap by
LYALL & DAVIDSON, 161 Camp st

TOBACCO—30 boxes Missouri manufactured tobacco, for sale by
HAWTHORN & WOODS,
Gravier street

COPAL VARNISH—7 bbls Copal varnish, suitable for cabinet makers, for sale by
HAWTHORN & WOODS, 63 st

COFFEE—1000 bags prime green Rio coffee, in double bags, landing this day from barque Seven, for sale by
HAWTHORN & WOODS, 63 Gravier st

MOBELLE WINES—One hundred cases of this delicious summer wine just received and for sale by
E & F PRESCOTT, 18 Canal street Row

LIME—1000 casks fresh Thomaston lime, cargo of the L John Craven, for sale by
S & J P WHITNEY, 75 Camp st

SALT—900 sacs a coarse salt; 700 do fine salt; landing from ship Loochoo, for sale by
S & J P WHITNEY, 75 Camp st

COFFEE AND COCOA—400 bags St Domingo coffee; 100 do cocoa; for sale by
S & J P WHITNEY, 75 Camp st

BUTTER—Superior Goshen, for sale by
STETSON & AVERY, 88 Gravier st

PEPPER—250 bags Sumatra, for sale by
STETSON & AVERY, 88 Gravier st

FIRE BRICKS—First quality English fire bricks, for sale by
LYALL & DAVIDSON, 161 Camp st

LAMP OIL—41 pipes and 1 bbl for sale by
HAWTHORN & WOODS, 63 Gravier st

SOAP—100 boxes and half boxes No. 1 soap, for sale by
HAWTHORN & WOODS, 63 Gravier st

BOSTON REFINED SUGAR—200 boxes leaves; 100 bbls powdered and crushed, in store and for sale by
NORCROS & FORDICK,
40 Gravier st

MACKEREL—900 bris Nos. 1, 2, and 3; 900 packages; for sale by
NORCROS & FORDICK,
40 Gravier st

RIO COFFEE—1000 sacks Rio coffee, balance of Nimrod cargo, in store and for sale by
J A MERRITT, 58 Camp st