THE BEE.

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"THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED."

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1833.

FOR GOVERNOR:

J. B. DAWSON.

We had no mail yesterday; at least, none had been received at a late hour yesterday evening.

State News and the Mexican presidency.—Notwithstanding the return of tranquility, which the Mexican states now enjoy; the information, received from that country, is of a painful nature: the friends of freedom, in both Americas, will have viewed with regret the wavverings of Santa Anna at the very time when the work of regeneration, began under sinister auspices, it is true, seemed on the point of being achieved. We have ever entertained a deep conviction of the purity of Santa Anna's motives, aware that no public character was less tainted with that spirit of godless ambition, which sacrifices every human consideration to personal advancement. The whole tenor of his life has proved him to be a *justum et tenacem propositi virum*; and his present conduct belies the foul calumnies, of party-men, who assiduously asserted that he had moved a civil war for the exclusive purpose of reaching the presidency. His conduct, we say, belies their calumnies; for when the vote of three fourths of his fellow citizens calls him to the assumption of the reins of government, that call is met with an unconstitutional refusal: such bearings which might easily be imputed to him as a source of legitimate reproach, in regard to a nation whose rights he has championed at the peril of his life, is the most luculent proof of disinterested patriotism.

The Mexican government requires, more then ever it did, a honest and disinterested magistrate—an officer of tried patriotism and firm principles, one who should understand the relative strength of parties, and the sense of national wants; one who should never quail before obstacles; one who should take the unshaken determination never to go beyond the constitution, or remain behind it, long as it shall exist in its present form, however imperfect that may be. Such a man Santa Anna is, such a magistrate he might prove. No individual in Mexico possesses in an equal degree the rare and eminent qualities, which mark the character of the hero of Tamaulipas, who has just redeemed the Mexican people from the grasp of a bloody and ignoble tyranny, and has been honored with the glorious title of LIBERATOR. It is to be hoped that will have the full measure of the important situation, in which he has been placed by the award of the people, and that he will no longer hesitate to assume the post, where he may, *perhaps* expect few struggles for the welfare of his country, but where fresh triumphs and fresh glory will *certainly* redound to his name. Guerrero, the hero of the south, has been inhumanely butchered by a faction; the proud appellation of "the father of the people," which he would have earned, had he been allowed to fill out his useful career, will doubtless settle on the citizen-soldier, who shall have compassed Elysian philanthropic schemes.

But this dread of calling down on him a no and popularity, the cankers and tarnish of slanderous opponents, is in our estimation, carried to an unjustifiable extent. What influence could the assertions of Bustamente's friends have on the judgment of posterity? What the aspersions of the supporters of an astute and intriguing tyrant, stained with the blood of Guerrero? How could such create a responsible feeling of hesitation in the bosom of the virtuous addict, whose biography bears no one damning spot? He who never drew his sword but to beat back the invaders of a foreign soldiery, or how down the insolence of an aristocracy which checked the course of law, and substituted their will to the constitutions of the land? It would be more than puerile in Santa Anna to waver before such considerations as may arise from a dread of being misrepresented. Let him but look around, and he must readily come to the conclusion that the happiness of the people, to whom he has bartered even his life—the necessity of perpetrating the benefits, which he has conferred on his native land, impose the obligation, upon him, of immediately accepting the honorable mandate, which the gratitude of the people has awarded to his services in the field. Hollow dreamers may wreak on against the propriety of calling military men to civil office: the objection might obtain when applied to the period of half a dozen centuries previous to our era—or the iron days, which preceded the iron tyranny of the middle ages; but in the nineteenth century—the century of civilization and light—the advent of freedom and intellect, when men exercise the attributes of reason, and masses understand the nature of their rights, the objection, stamped with unqualified fatility, becomes more so, when the subject is a man of Santa Anna's character.

The next Presidency.—The editor of the Beaver Argus, a bi-*devant* National Republican, gives the following list of candidates for the next presidency, viz: Daniel Webster, John McLean, Lewis Cass, John Quincy Adams, Richard M. Johnson and Martin Van Buren; and adds: "Although the time has not yet arrived for the announcement of our candidate, yet we must be permitted to say, that of the above names DANIEL WEBSTER, the great statesman of the East, is the man of our choice." Judging from this, it would appear, that Mr. CLAY is not again to be a candidate.—*American Sentinel.*

The New York and Erie rail road.—We observe that the senate had under consideration on Thursday, certain amendments to the bill of the last session, incorporating a company for the construction of a rail road from this city to Lake Erie. It is to be hoped that this magnificent undertaking will receive every suitable encouragement from the legislature—as, if carried into effect, it will open new sources of wealth to the state, and particularly to the southern portion of it, which, with the exception of the towns on the river, is in a great measure excluded from the benefits of the Erie canal. We are told that the bill of the last session was encumbered with provisions which deterred the company from proceeding. It is the object of the present amendments, we presume, to remove those objectionable features, and render the bill acceptable to the company.

N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.

British Army.—A return has been made and issued by the House of Commons, on the subject of public income and expenditure, which discloses the numerical force of the army and navy, and of the annual expense of maintaining them. From this it appears, that the army consists of 79,938 effective, and 94,624 non-effective; and that the annual charge of the former is, £4,903,362, and of the latter £2,924,604. That the ordnance consists of 12,796 effective, and of 13,052 non-effective men; and that the annual expense of the former is £1,082,815, and of the latter; £355,904. That the navy consists of 33,791 effective, and 33,031 non-effective men; and that the annual charge for the former is, £4,343,846, and of the latter, £2,626,704.

This statement exhibits the fact that the number of non effective men exceeds the effective by 14,869 in number, and is supported by very nearly one half of the expense of the former. It also shows that the two establishments occasion to the British government an annual expenditure of £15,022,333, or nearly seventy-five millions of dollars.

The Charleston Mercury of the 20th ult. contains the speech which Gen. Hamilton delivered in the Columbian Convention, on the compromise bill. The following are extracts:

"I have said, in the acceptance of the compromise our delegation acted on an irresistible political and moral necessity. I say this emphatically, for if they had declined the compromise in the face of the united and earnest solicitation of the whole of our friends in congress from the other southern states, we should have cut ourselves off even from the sympathy of these states, and have been left to have prosecuted the struggle thus hopeless, with the whole force of the combined public opinion of the south against us."

"You sir, (addressing Gov. Hayne,) recollect, both in 1824 and 1828, when we breasted the storm side by side, in the great conflicts that took place at those ill-starred cycles of legislative profligacy and abandonment, that we then as humble suppliants for justice, would have closed with Mr. Cambreleng's proposition, after providing for a list of free articles, that the revenue should settle down on an ad valorem basis of 25 per cent. May we not now, when no longer suppliants, but with arms in our hands, not begging justice, but demanding it, accept a far more adjustment?"

"The boon has been won by our sturdy resistance, and now at this very instant South Carolina accepts it, not as a suppliant on a bended knee, but with her brows couched, and not a feather quivering in her plume."

Connecticut election.—A hand bill from the office of the Hartford Times, dated 3d instant, states that out of 34 state senators known to be elected, fourteen are Jacksonians. In Hartford county, according to the same authority, out of 34 representatives elected, twenty-six are Jacksonians. It is supposed there is no choice for governor and lieut. governor. Messrs. Ellsworth, Huntington, Barber and Young, are supposed to congress. The hand bill expresses a hope that Pickens and Holabird (Jacksonians) are elected; the former in opposition to Mr. Foot.

Shocking murder and attempted suicide.—We learn by a gentleman from Charlestown, that a tragical affair took place in that town yesterday afternoon. Soon after dinner, Mr. Aaron Locke, a good merchant, entered his house armed with a horse pistol. His wife, apprehensive from his appearance that he intended to do injury to some one, begged of him not to shoot his children. At that moment he discharged the pistol at her. The ball struck her arm, fractured the bone, and passed directly through her body, killing her instantly on the spot. He then seized a razor and cut his own throat in a shocking manner. When our informant left, however, he was still alive, and it was thought he might recover. We understand he has recently exhibited symptoms of occasional mental alienation, and to this cause is probably to be attributed the commission of these unnatural deeds.—*Boston Gazette.*

Gov. Hutchinson's *Old Mansion in* Garden Court and Hanover street, in Boston, is now about being taken down. It was built upwards of a century since. A correspondent of the Boston Centinel says:

Antiquarians, as well as others, would do well to make a visit to the immense pile, which constitutes the mansion house alluded to, before its thick massy walls, with its Italic pilasters, shall be levelled with the ground, which, before many weeks will probably be the case.

It will be borne in mind, that this house bears important mention in the history of events prior to our revolutionary struggle. Its owner and occupant, gov. Hutchinson, was supposed to be concerned in the events of that day connected with the famous stamp act, and intelligence, while he was at supper with his family, reached him, that a mob was coming upon him. The house was soon vacated, and one of the most indescribable furious scenes took place which ever marked those days. Every thing moveable was destroyed, except about $1000 in specie, besides a great quantity of family plate, &c. which the mob carried off.

But the loss, says the historian, most to be lamented, was that there was in one room kept for that purpose, a large collection of MSS. and original papers, which Hutchinson had been gathering all his life time, and to which all persons, who had been in the possession of valuable papers of a public kind, had been contributing, as to a public museum. As these related to the history and policy of the country, from the time of its settlement to that period, and was the only collection of its kind, the loss to the public was great and irretrievable as it was to himself, the loss of the papers to a family which had made a figure in this province for 130 years. The next day, the streets were found scattered with money, plate, gold rings, &c. which had been dropped in the hurry of carrying off. The whole loss in this house was reckoned at £3,168. It is now sixty-eight years since these events took place.

The adjoining house south is that which was formerly Lady Frankland's. It is now vacant, and appears to be awaiting its impending fate. It is another of those huge piles of bricks and stone, of which a number such are to be found at that section of the city, and some of which are over a century and a half old. One of them, (the iron figure are still over the front door,) "built 1685."

From the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette.

THE LION'S VISIT TO THE MARKET.

We published yesterday an account of a Panther, who amused himself by "keeping shop" a little while in New York, and we were pleased to observe that no evil resulted to any one from his change of business. The love of freedom and the search for ease is not confined to the Panther, other animals long caged seek an outlet, and enjoy "the common air and common use of their own limbs."

Two women, some fifteen or sixteen years since, were sitting about two o'clock of a market day, at the head of the Sixth street market, then the highest of last in Market street, and while they were lamenting the heat of the day, and counting and comparing their profits at the close of their sales, one of them lifting up her eyes, sighing, said,

"We shall have no more customers to-day."

"No," sighed the other, "the clerk will be along soon to clear us out—though, by the way, what is that coming down the street?"

"Good heavens!" exclaimed the first woman, "that's a customer indeed—is it a dog, or a calf."

"It's neither," shouted the other, "it's a Lion, as I am a sinner."

The two belldames seized their moveables, and shot across the street into a cellar, pulling the door close after them.

Meantime, the tawny king of the forest, who had, while his keeper was taking his *siesta*, walked out of the cage into the street, pursued his way towards the market, attracted probably by the savory smells that succeeded from the *boel and mutton which a dog day's heat had acted on.*

The Lion, unlike the New York Panther, on good shop keeping; he ambled along at a round rate, his tail lifted right into the air, and his head jogging up and down, as if his whole mind was bent upon a good dinner.

"What ails the women?" said a butcher, as he deliberately took down the last piece of his unsold meat "what are they scampering after?"

"May be," said his neighbor, "a equall is coming up: perhaps the clerk of the market is coming with his broom."

"What is that?"

"That?—that is a Lion," shouted the other, and away he scampered, and his neighbor after him. The panic became general.

Slam went the doors. "Look out for the Lion," screamed a goodly lady from an upper window; "where he," said a dray horse, as he turned up Sixth street with instinctive dread.

The coast was clear. The market was before the Lion where to choose, and a good appetite his guide; he paused and nibbled at a fore quarter of lamb, he licked up a piece of beef, and smelled at a few radishes. Meantime his going abroad became known—and a goodly company were assembled in the windows above, and here and there some bold ones was discovered peeping around the corners of the streets, and springing back as the gyrations of the Lion's tufted tail gave notice of its owner moving.

Market street has not since exhibited such an absence of passengers

The clerk of the market arrived with his squad of men, armed with *besoms;* but no sooner were they apprised of the state of the case, than they threw down their implements and ran.

The Lion, meantime, danced along down the market examining the varied contents of the stalls and shambles, until, to his surprise, he was saluted by the well known voice of his keeper, who had waylaid him with the cage. Eating and exercise had satisfied the wanderer, with his adventure; he stepped into his cage, and in ten minutes was fast asleep.

We had not the good fortune to witness the gambols to which we have referred, but it was told to us with so much satisfaction by one who said he saw it, that we have often exclaimed,

"When next the Lion goes abroad,
May we be there to see."

Ancient Villa between Vesuvius and the Sea.—When Vesuvius first showed signs of the coming storm the owner of the house fled, abandoning to their fate a numerous family, and a young and beautiful daughter, and bent his way, with his most precious moveables, accompanied only by a single slave, to the sea, which he never reached alive. His daughter, two children, and other members of his family and household, sought protection in the subterranean vaults, which, by the help of the wine jars already stored there, and the provisions which they brought down with them, they probably considered as a sufficient refuge against an evil of which they could not guess the whole extent.—It was a vain hope; the same fate awaited them all by different ways. The strong vaults and narrow openings to the day protected them, indeed from the falling cinders: but the heat, sufficient to char wood, and volatize the more subtle part of the ashes, could not be kept out by such means. The vital air was changed into a sulphurous vapour, charged with burning dust. In their despair, longing for the breath of Heaven, they rushed to the door, already choked with scorial and ruins, and perished in agonies on which the imagination does not willingly dwell. Beside the garden gate two skeletons were found; one presumed to be the master, had in his hand the key of that gate, and near him were about a hundred gold and silver coins; the other, stretched beside some silver vases, was, probably a slave, charged with transport of them. When the vaults beneath the rooms were discovered at the foot of the stair case, the skeletons of seventeen persons were found huddled up together, unmoved, during seventeen centuries since they sunk in death. They were covered by several feet of ashes of extreme fineness, evidently borne in through the vent holes, and afterwards consolidated by damp. The substance thus formed resembles the sand used by metal founders for castings, but it is yet more delicate, and took perfect impressions of every thing on which it lay. Unfortunately this property was not observed until almost too late, and little was preserved except the neck and breast of a girl, which are said to display extraordinary beauty of form.—So exact is the impression that the very texture of the dress in which she was clothed is apparent, which, by its extraordinary fineness, evidently shows that she had not been a slave, and may be taken for the fine guaze which Seneca calls woven wind. On other fragments the impression of jewels worn on the neck and arms is distinct, and marks that several members of the family here perished. The jewels themselves were found beside them; comprising, in gold, two necklaces, one set with blue stones, and four rings, containing engraved gems. Two of the skeletons belonged to children and some of their blond hair was still existent; most of them are said to have been recognized as females. Each sex probably acted in conformity to its character, the men trusting to their own strength to escape, the women waiting with patience the issue of a danger from which their own exertions could not save them. In the same vault bronze candelabra and other articles, jewels, and coins were found. Amphoræ were also found ranged against the wall, in some of which the contents dried and hardened by time, were still preserved. Archæologists, it is said, pretend to recognise in this substance the flavor of the rich strong wine for which the neighbourhood of Vesuvius is celebrated.—*Library of Entertaining Knowledge.*

At a meeting of the Council of the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday evening, a memorial from William Beach, and David B. Lee, was presented; in which these gentlemen propose to light the city much better than it now is, and at one-half the present cost; by the "erection of a tower for burning tar and anthracite coal." They say—"A tar when burnt over a strong heat, will give a greater light in proportion to its cost than any other substance which can be conveniently placed in a situation where it would give light to the city—but if oil or gas should be preferred, a tower of similar construction to that represented in the drawing might be arranged so as to use oil or gas, instead of tar and coal, and still light the city more effectually, and at less expense than on the plan now in use. Your memorialists believe, that with tar and coal, burnt at a proper elevation, aided by suitable reflectors, a light might be obtained which would equal the light occasioned several years since by the burning of the Masonic Hall, which (your memorialists are informed, shone through the windows of Col. Powel's country seat on the west side of the river Schuylkill at such degree that a person read a newspaper in the darkest part of the room; and (as your memorialists have also been informed) made it sufficiently light at the Rising Sun and at Frankford, to enable people to read in the open streets." The memorial was referred to the Committee on Gas.

GAS.

We learn from the Delaware State Journal, that a proposition has been made the City Council of Wilmington, by Mr. Simeon Broadmeadow, to light that place with gas. The Journal states, that Mr. Broadmeadow's method has recently been patented by the government, and says:—"A principal feature in his mode, is that there is no impure residuum. The machinery, which is now in operation in this place, consists of a Gasholder and Retort only—no purifier, washing water, or any thing of the kind being used. The Gasholder is counterpoised by extra weights, and acts as a pump or exhauster, by which means the gas is drawn away from the Retort and, relieves it from all pressure.—The method of purification is simply by admitting into the gasometer a certain quantity of atmospheric air, the oxigen of which unites with the sulphur of the sulphuretted hydrogen, and precipitates it into the form of sulphuric acid.—Having witnessed it, we can say, that the light is pure, brilliant, and without any appearance of sulphur or smoke

NEW-YORK.

The American of Saturday says: The city is alive with business. The rich and valuable and richly freighted foreign arrivals, the opening of the neighboring rivers; and not least, the confidence in the future which the decisive settlement of the political difficulties with South Carolina imparts to all classes of citizens—have given an impulse to affairs greater than has been witnessed for a many a long season. The counting houses of our merchants, the shops of fashion and of fancy—the hotels and boarding houses—the wharves and shipping—all are animated with living throngs, and all at the same time, so full is the city of strangers.

PHILADELPHIA.

It appears that Philadelphia is also participating largely in the Spring business. A paper of that city says our mercantile friends assure us that sales have not been so brisk for years; nor money so plenty with purchasers as at present. Foreign, coasting, and inland trade, are alike improving, and the value of city property advances rapidly.

From the Boston Transcript.

AN ADVENTURE.

A young man residing near Bangor, in Maine, was returning lately from a visit to his lady love. His path lay through woodland, from which, except a few straggling pines, the trees had been cut down and were lying on the ground. He skipped over the logs and stumps with a light foot and lighter heart. His fair mistress had received him kindly. Suddenly, on leaping over a fallen tree, he found himself within a few feet of a ravenous bear. He sprang to the nearest pine and climbed up, the bear clambering after him. Making good use of his feet he dashed his antagonist to the ground. The bear returned and was again repulsed, carrying with him one of our hero's boots. Erin ascended a third time but with more caution. The young man hoping to escape, ascended the tree about fifty feet, and as the bear approached him, attempted to shake him off, but in vain, as his foot was held by the paws of the infuriate animal, who had to this hold of the tree and hung suspended by the poor lover's leg. The young man's coming exhausted, he let go his hold on the tree and down they went with a tremendous concussion to the ground. Our hero struck on the bear and redoubled eight or ten feet distant. Scarcely knowing whether he was dead or alive, he raised himself on his arm and discovered Bruin gazing wildly at him, and evidently bewildered by such lofty tumbling.

The affrighted pair sat eyeing each other for some time, when the bear, who was more severely bruised of the two, showing no signs of fight, the young man rose and fled, leaving his hat and boot behind him, his friend of the savage coat casting at him an expressive look, accompanied by a growl, and a shake of the head, which convinced our hero, that had it been possible it would have been a share of the paw. The young lover soon recovered from his bruises, and the fair damsel who had been the indirect cause of the adventure which placed his life in such immediate peril, poured balsam on the wound, and made his heart whole, by naming an "early day."

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

NORTH WESTERN INDIANS.

An Association has been formed at Detroit, "for encouraging missionary labor in evangelizing the North Western Tribes, and promoting education, agriculture, industry, peace and temperance among them." It is called the "Algic Society." HENRY R. SCHOOLCRAFT, Esq. author of several valuable works relating more or less to the Indians, is President of the Association; Charles Chaland, Esq. Domestic Secretary; Rev. Dr. Cox, of this city Corresponding Secretary; Major B. F. Larned, U. S. Army, Recording Secretary; Edward Bingham, Esq. Treasurer. Seven gentlemen in different parts of the country are elected as Corresponding members. The number of members of the Society is about 60, residing, with a single exception, either in Michigan or Ohio. There are besides, a large number of honorary members. At one of the preliminary meetings, an interesting address was delivered by Mr. Schoolcraft, of which the following are extracts:

"Three centuries have fully elapsed since our acquaintance with the Indian tribes commenced. And every century, and every half century, has been filled up with events most deeply interesting to them and to us. The history of war, settlements, negotiations, presents a rich field of historical and moral research. It is enough for our present purpose to allude to them. It is enough to observe that through every mutation of fortune—in every vicissitude of their relation to us, and to the civilized world, they have exhibited traits of character which evince the possession of mind.—Of fortitude, which challenges admiration. Of endurance, which is almost unparalleled. Of personal bravery which is without the adventurous side of civilized excitement.—Of natural powers of perception and eloquence, which are most remarkable. Of hospitality of the broadest cast.—Of faithfulness in pledged friendship, which is without reproach. No uncivilized races have ever sustained in a more successful manner, their abstract worthiness of the care and attention, the labors and expenditures of benevolence and christianity. Many circumstances have intervened to retard their improvement, and to discourage missionary effort. Some of these are the result of times which have passed away. Others of ill-directed zeal, or misguided passion and prejudice, on the part of the natives. But no circumstances have happened which should discourage renewed efforts, or which have relieved us from the duty of imparting to them as much of every art—of every science—of every moral and physical good, comfort and blessing, as we ourselves possess, and are, at the same time capable of communicating.

(*By authority.*)

AN ACT

To incorporate the New Orleans Lyceum, and for the relief of the New Orleans Commercial Library.

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened,* That George T. Heasen, Gustave Schmidt, H. U. Linn, Lucius C. Duncan, John Nixon, J. Kennicott, L. Janin, John H. Walton, A. Parlee, A. L. Keagey, J. A. Maybin, and all others who shall pay the sum of five dollars annually, and their successors, be, and are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate, in deed and law under the name of the "New Orleans Lyceum," and by that name shall have the right of electing officers for the administration of its affairs, to receive and possess by donation, purchase, or bequest, any moveable or immoveable property, to sell, use, and dispose of the same, to sue and be sued, and generally to enter into contracts with other corporations and with individuals fully qualified; *provided*, however, all monies or property of any kind whatsoever it may possess, shall be exclusively applied for the benefit of the society and in no manner contrary to the purposes for which the institution was established, namely, the promotion of literature, science and the arts.

SECT. 2. *Be it further enacted, &c.* That said corporation shall have power from time to time, to make and establish such a constitution, bye-laws and regulations, and to alter or repeal the same, as they may judge expedient, for the number of their officers, their characters, functions, elections, and duration of office, for supplying vacancies among the same, for regulating the time and places of meeting of the said Lyceum, or of its officers, for the alienating, leasing, purchasing, directing, managing, or otherwise disposing of the property of said Lyceum; for the government and management of all its affairs, and generally for the transacting and directing all the concerns of said Lyceum of every kind; *provided*, that such constitution, bye-laws and regulations, are not contrary to the constitution of the United States, or to the constitution and laws of this state.

SECT. 3. *Be it further enacted, &c.* That this charter shall expire at the end of fifteen years.

SECT. 4. *And be it further enacted, &c.* That the Treasurer of the State, be, and he is hereby authorized to pay to the president of the New Orleans commercial library society, the sum of one thousand dollars, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

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

Approved, April 1, 1833.
(Signed) A. B. ROMAN,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

ARRIVED.

Schr Octavius, from the coast, with 117 hhds, sugar, &c.
Steamboat Kentucky, Shaw, from Louisville; cargo to Bell & Buchanan; Sloo & Byrne; Mecamond, O'Dulingg and co; Brandar, M'Kenna & Lee; Gray, Burrye & co; Wilcox & Fearn; J Hagan & co; Bullitt, Shipp & co; J Linton; and others.
Steamboat Wyoming, Grant, from Cantonment Gibson, with lumber to owners on board.
Steamboat Columbia, Davis, from Louisville; cargo assorted to Yorke, Macalester & co; Tourne & Beckwith; Lockhart & Arrott; J Lallande; Wallace, Lambeth & Pope; and owners on board.
Steamboat Philadelphia, Greene, 4 days, 15 hours and 20 minutes running time, from Louisville—cargo pork, lard, flour, bagging, &c to Gordon, Forstall & co; Reynolds, Byrne & co; Yorke, Macalester & co; White & co; Estevanell & Courvall; T Cuddy & co; Brander, M'Kenna and Lee; and others—65 pass.
Steamboat Columbia, Laurant, from Bayou Sarah—cargo cotton, sugar, &c Fisk, Watt & co; A Ledoux; J Hagan & co; and others—81 pass.
Left boats with 1731 bales cotton and 56 hhds tobacco.

EXCHANGE on Charleston, for one to sixty days sight, for sale by T. NICOLET & CO.
april 26

LOGWOOD—70 tons of choice quality now landing opposite St. Louis street, for sale by HARRISON, BROWN & CO.
april 26 117 Royal street.

NOTICE.—All those who have any claims against the succession of the late Francis Lafrance, are requested to present them within ten days to the office of the parish judge of this parish, and those who are indebted to said estate are also requested to pay within the same time.
G. LEONARD, judge.
Parish of Plaquemines, april 26—10t

NOTICE.—All those who may have any claims against the succession of Mrs. Celeste Dobad, deceased, widow of Joseph Guillar, junr., are requested to present them within ten days to the office of the judge of this parish, and those who may be indebted to the same, are also requested to pay within the same time.
G. LEONARD, judge.
Parish of Plaquemines, april 26—10t.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.—Ranaway from the subscriber, on or about the 1st of April, a yellow slave girl named Mary. The said slave is about 5 feet high, with small features, and about 35 years old; she is supposed to be lurking about in the upper faubourg. All persons, captains of steamboats and vessels, are forewarned against harbouring said slave, under the severest penalty of the law. la 261 L. A. CALDWELL.

THE undersigned having been appointed notary, to succeed Mr Charles Jasin who has resigned, has the honor of informing the public, that he keeps his office in the same room with Octave de Armas, esq St Louis st, opposite the New Exchange.
a 26 GUSTAVE LE GARDEUR.

NOTICE.—The depot of WINES of Mr J H Peyronan of Bordeaux, is still kept at the subscriber's store, who has on hand a few hhds of Cognac Brandy; Champagne wine of a superior quality.
a 26 L. M. FORTIER.

JUST received from Natchitoches by the subscribers, 22 cases Tobacco in cakes of the first choice—each case contains 6 cakes of 10 lbs. or 12 cakes of 5 lbs. This parcel of tobacco will be sold to con sumers by wholesale or retail. [ap 26] DUBELT AND & LEGENDRE.

AT CHS. MONROSE'S, NO 86, CHARTRES STREET.—Just received and for sale a large assortment of bobinet embroidered cravatzous, pelerin, peck handkerchiefs; printed batistes dresses, of the latest fashion, &c. &c. ap 26

ON SATURDAY!!
FREE SCHOOL LOTTERY, CLASS 12, will be drawn at Bishop's Exchange, on Saturday, 27th april.

1 prize of	$15,000
1 do	5,000
1 do	2,000
20 do	1,000
20 do	500
100 do	200

Tickets only $5; halves $2.50; quarters $1.25, packages whole, cost $100; warranted to draw not less than $50, and may draw the three capitals. For sale in every variety at Avery's Office, No. 50, Old Levee, near Bienville st. [ap 26]

H. S. KENNEDY,
vs.
WM LAW.
MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, by the Hon. G. Feraud, assistant judge of the city court of N. Orleans, I shall expose for sale on Saturday, the 11th May, at 5 o'clock, on the premises, levee street between St. Peter and Jefferson streets, a quantity of glassware and household furniture; seized in the above suit.
april 26 L. DAUNOY, Marshal.

H. L. Fishburne vs. G. Morrison.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable G. Feraud, associate judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose for sale on Tuesday, the 30th of April, at the corner of St Louis and Chartres sts, one roan horse and dray, seized in the above suit.
a 16 L. DAUNOY, Marshal.

COURT OF PROBATE.—Sale by the Register of Wills.—On Saturday the 27th of April, 1833, at 4 o'clock, p. m. will be exposed for sale at the late domicil of John F. Conrad, deceased, in Mandeville street, suburb Marigny, the moveable effects belonging to the estate of the said late John F. Conrad. Terms—cash.
By order of the court,
a 26 W. F. C. DUPLESSIS, Reg. of Wills.

RACES.

THE NEW OMNIBUS, "SUGAR PLANT," will start from Canal street, head of Chartres street, today (Thursday,) Friday and Saturday, at 11 o'clock, and at half past 12 o'clock, and run to the race course—will leave the race course ten minutes after the race is ended, come as far as the cotton press, and return to the race course—the passengers landed at the cotton press will have the right of going to Canal street, in the omnibuses Tobacco Plant and Cotton Plant—the latter carriages plying as usual. The fare to the race course 75 cents and the same to return—to be paid on entering the carriage. Those going down can engage the return passage by paying the fare to the driver, who will give them a ticket—14 persons will be allowed to ride and no more.

Tickets for any of the above mentioned days can be had by applying to the driver, in advance. ap 25

TO THE PUBLIC.—The subscriber having been regularly appointed an agent for the disposal of the celebrated Queen's Washing Machine, would inform the public generally, (particularly captains of steamboats and ships,) house keepers, &c, that he is now prepared to receive orders at his office No 28 Main street. The machine may be seen in operation at No 122 Chartres street. Rights for the different parishes may be had on application to
a 25 EVERITT, 28 Main st.

SLATE FOR SALE.—2390 duchess, 9600 small do. 1800 small countess, landing from the Wm Shand, and for sale by
a 25 THEODORE NICOLET & CO.

FOR SALE;—200 yards flag stones first quality; apply, 86 St. Ann street, to
JOSEPH M FERNANDEZ.
Also, 30,000 northern bricks for paving. a 25

AT a meeting of the subscribers to the stock of the New-Orleans and Carrollton rail road company, held yesterday, the following named gentlemen were elected directors.

L. MILLAUDON,
M. LIZARDI,
J. KOHN,
P. LAIDLAW,
D. F. BURTHE,
THOS. DIXON,
H. G. SCHMIDT.

And at a meeting of the directors, D. F. Burthe was unanimously elected president. april 24

THE president and directors of the New Orleans and Carrollton rail road company, hereby give notice, that in conformity to the 9th section of their act of incorporation, the subscription books will be re-opened on Wednesday the 24th instant, at the New Orleans Canal and Banking Company, (until further notice) and remain open from 12 to 2 o'clock, p. m., for the space of sixty days. a 24

A SECRETARY will be appointed by the president and directors of the New Orleans and Carrollton rail road company, on Monday 29th instant. Applications may be made in writing, addressed to the president and left at the office of the Louisiana Insurance Company, corner of Camp and Common streets. a 24

TO DAY!!.—Public Road Lottery drawn this day at 6 o'clock, 1 prize of $10,000—1 do. of 4,000—1 do. of 2,000—1 do. of 1,500—10 do. of 1,000—20 do. of 500, &c. Tickets only $4, halves 2, quarters 1. Packages, wholes, cost $40, halves 20, quarters 10. Half guaranteed on all packages purchased at AYER'S truly lucky office No. 40 Old Levee, near blue stores. april 24

ESTATE of Madame Avart, widow of the late Theemas Bonsignseur—All persons having claims against the said estate are requested to file them, supported by proper voucher, to
april 20 MARTIN BONSEIGNEUR.

AMERICAN THEATRE.

Fourth and last night of the FLYING DUTCHMAN

In order to afford an opportunity to the juvenile branches of families, to witness a representation of this beautiful drama, it will be played this evening, as the first piece.

ON FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 26,
Will be presented the nautical drama of the

FLYING DUTCHMAN,
Or, the Phantom Ship.

With entire new scenery, dresses, magical changes, &c.

After which the admired farce of
THE OLD MAID.

In rehearsal and will speedily be produced, a new play acted, called the BANISHED PROVINCIAL, written by Captain S. E. GLOVER. Also, the national play of METAMORA.

☞ MR. THORNE'S Benefit on Saturday.

A CARD.

MR. THORNE begs leave to announce, that his Benefit will take place on Saturday next, April 27, when will be presented the opera of

Cinderella;
Or, the Little Glass Slipper.

Mr. Thorne takes this opportunity of observing that this opera had been laid aside, and it was intended not to represent it again this season, but at the request of several French families, and many of his friends, he was induced to solicit Mr. Caldwell's permission, who has most kindly given his consent to this, its last representation.

Mr. Thorne has likewise the pleasure to announce that Mr. DAVIS, manager of the French Theatre, has allowed on this occasion only, the gentlemen of the French Orchestra, who have kindly proffered to give their valuable assistance in co operation with those of the American Theatre, and numerous gentlemen amateurs, which will enable him to present a

GRAND CONCERT
OF
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

☞ For particulars, &c; see small bills. a 26

COSMORAMA.

Royal street, near Dr. Forestier, druggist.

TEMPLE OF ILLUSIONS OR TRAVELLING COSMORAMA EXHIBITION.—The different views are worth seeing.

The Cosmorama is open every day from 10 o'clock in the morning, till 10 o'clock in the evening, the days when the sun shines. Admittance 50 cents. a 25

FOR TAMPICO.

The schooner ANNETTE, captain Haima, having part of her cargo engaged, will have immediate dispatch. For freight or passage apply to A. Dacon, or to J. DUFART,
april 25 Royal Street, No. 100.

FOR CHARLESTON.

The fine fast sailing schooner HURKARU, having a considerable portion of her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch; for freight or passage, apply to HARRISON, BROWN & CO.
april 25 117 Royal str.

TO LET—Possession given on the 1st May—the store No 21, Gravier street; apply to WILLIAM H. MORGAN,
april 24 No 37 Camp street.

TO LET—The upper part of the house No. 10 St. Louis street; for terms apply to EVERITT,
ap 24 at the house.

TO LET—Two buildings, situated on the rail road; one of them suitable for a large family and a large family, and the other for a coffee house—rent moderate. Apply at the corner of St Louis and Levee streets, No. 45, at Widow KOKERNOT & SON.
april 23

COURT OF PROBATES.—Whereas William J. McLean has petitioned the court for letters of curatorship on the vacant succession of William McMean, deceased intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to shew cause, within ten days, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.
By order of the court.
ap 24 W. F. C. DUPLESSIS, Reg. of Wills.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Sale by the Register of Wills.—On Tuesday, the 29th day of May 1833, at noon, I will expose for sale at the New Exchange Coffee House, for account of the succession of Marie Anstives, fw. c. deceased. A negro man named Julien aged about 40 years, field hand, warranted as to the fall and diseases, but not against the vices prescribed by law.

Terms of sale—One-half cash, and the balance at a credit of six months, in an approved endorsed note, secured by special mortgage. By order of the court.
ap 24 W. F. C. DUPLESSIS, Reg. of Wills.

N. B. The act of sale to be passed before H. Pedesclaux, Esq. N. P. at the expense of the purchaser.

NEW YORK LYCEUM,
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
MR. CHARLES COUDERT,
At Greenwich, Bell Avenue, near the Green River, and forty miles from the City of New York.

IN this establishment founded in 1826, by CH. COUDERT, have combined the two other French Schools now respectively conducted by Messrs. PRUGNET, the other by GERARD LATTEYANDE; it is conducted on the principles which have heretofore been approved in those institutions.

The English, French and Spanish languages will be taught as parts of a general education, by professors given instruction in their native tongue, and the pupils will be practised constantly in speaking and writing the languages.

The Greek and Latin languages will be taught by competent professors, to those who may desire such instruction and those pupils will be made to aid themselves in the acquisition of the modern languages, by a comparison with the ancient, so rich in their literature, and so closely connected with the modern, of which they are the sources.

The course of study to be pursued in the Lyceum, will be more or less extensive, according to the time the pupils may intend to devote to it, and the abilities they may display. The Principal does not profess or expect that every scholar will leave the institution with a complete and accomplished education; but, at least, he hopes in all cases to cultivate and improve the mind, and lay a sure and solid foundation for further acquirements. Neither care nor expense will be spared to accomplish these objects. The principles of Grammar, Logic, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, History, the pure Mathematics, Astronomy, Botany, Geology, Mineralogy, Chemistry, Political Economy, Book-keeping and commercial operations in general, will form a part of the usual elementary course; while those who wish to pursue any particular branch more fully and carefully, will have every facility for so doing. Lastly, the attention of the pupils will be particularly directed to the literature of the nations whose language they may study, and the Principal hopes in time to be enabled to form a class competent to follow with pleasure and profit a course of polite literature or Belles Lettres.

Reasoning will be the principle of the discipline as well as of the instructions of the institution, and no corporal punishment will be inflicted.

TERMS.

Boarding, Washing; Reading, Writing; English, French and Spanish Languages; a complete course of Mathematics and Linear Drawing, Geography, History, General Grammar, Natural History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Physiology and Book-keeping. For the above mentioned courses, the price will be per annum, payable quarterly in advance.		$300 00
Greek and Latin,	per quarter	10 00
Greek or Latin alone,	do	7 50
Use