THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY, BY JEROME BAYON.

STATE PRINTER.

"THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED."

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 11, 1834.

FOR GOVERNOR:

J. B. DAWSON.

FOR MAYOR:

JOHN H. HOLLAND.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.
1st District—CHARLES GAYARRE.
2d " " JAMES BRADFORD.
" " ALEXANDER PENN.
3d " A. MOUTON.

We learn that those who visited the property of Mr. B. Marigny, have returned quite satisfied with their journey.—They speak highly of the situation of the land, and we are inclined to believe that on the day of sale, the 24th inst. there will be much competition in purchasing.

Mr. Marigny's bill guaranteeing the faith of the state in the charter of the Citizens' Bank has passed the house of representatives, and it is to be hoped that the senate will concur in the same. Messrs. Marigny and Allard, supported the measure by several eloquent addresses, in a manner creditable to their talents.

An overflowing house visited the Camp street Theatre last evening, to reward the exertions of Mr. Sinclair, and to witness the fascinating opera of Masaniello. Miss Fisher was inimitable in Fenella, the dumb girl, and the beneficiary and Mrs. Austin acquitted themselves with the eclat usually attendant upon their exertions. On the whole, the piece was creditably performed throughout; the music was very fine and afforded evidence that the long desired desideratum had been attained. The piece is to be repeated again this evening.

The friends of Mr. White are loud and frequent in their eulogiums upon the many claims which they pretend he has upon the popular support. We have questioned his deserts, and have called upon his advocates to fix upon something determinate to show that their inordinate praises are deserved. They invariably evade doing any thing of the kind; but continue to stun our ears with the oft-repeated stories of his worth. It is strange, say it is passing strange, that a man should have merit, without doing some service, or rendering himself conspicuous for talents and abilities. People do not usually hide and conceal what redounds to their credit, and we should suppose Mr. White to be the last to be guilty of such unwise conduct. And yet his friends require us to believe, all that they choose to advance in his favor, although it involves an anomaly or an absurdity!

That the adherents of Mr. White should make themselves merry at the prospects of his rival, *General Judge Dawson*, as they are pleased to term him, strikes us as nothing more nor less than a well devised artifice to conceal the chagrin and disappointment which they feel. It would be indeed worthy of especial remark, were they "candidly to confess the *honest* convictions of their heart," as the editor of the Louisiana once had occasion to do, when speaking of the hopelessness of the very same candidate who has, since his regeneration, become so extremely popular. From every indication we should judge that our opponents have got "*the uneasiness*" rather than ourselves. Not a syllable has escaped them through their mouth-piece before this bravado for a considerable time, although they have been attacked at every point. In fact, such was the peaceful aspect in their camp, that we were about to bury the hatchet, anticipating no further use for it. If, however, idle boasting and invidious calculations are to be the weapons they intend in future to use, we shall prepare ourselves for this new mode of attack, although we must confess, from the samples in the Louisiana of yesterday, they have pitted against us a very Jack Falstaff.

The feverish excitement that our opponents pretend to feel for the defeat of our candidate, is quite unnatural and out of place. We "*opine*" that they stand in need of all their sympathies for themselves. "If what we hear be true," a dubious expression in the mouth of our neighbor, we should be disposed to believe that "the considerable sedative" spoken of, will be 'the *dose* for Mr. *White* rather than the *General Judge Dawson!* The joke will be the other way!

"EDWARD D. WHITE.—We have within the last few days conversed with many gentlemen from different parts of the state, who all concur in opinion that Edward D. White will most assuredly be elected in July next, the Governor of the State of Louisiana."

This is so much in the style of a partizan, and what one in the situation of the editor of the Louisiana might be expected to say, that it scarcely deserves comment. It is but an interested mode, to say the best of it, of supporting a candidate by calculating solely upon his probability of success. For our part, if Judge Dawson's prospects were not as flattering as they are, we should advocate his claims with the same zeal and earnestness, believing in so doing, we should be consulting the best interests of the state.

In selecting Judge Dawson as our candidate, we were not so much influenced by his popularity, and the concentration of the public voice upon him, as by the talents and fitness which so peculiarly qualified him for the station. This explanation becomes necessary, as some persons whose opinions of the honesty of the public press is quite dubious, might attribute to us the same motives which are so shamefully avowed by the Advertiser.

The Louisiana [illegible] error at a communication in the Morning News [illegible] Gardere, and concludes therefrom "that [illegible] independent men will be turned out of office [illegible] Dawson should be made accountable for what an anonymous writer may say, and not only accountable for what he actually says; but for the forced constructions and amplifications that may be placed or drawn from the same is so repugnant to good faith and every principle of justice, that we are amazed that the editor of that print should resort to so pitiful and unmanly an artifice.

The Louisiana will find it difficult—impracticable we almost would say, to convince [illegible] of sense that Judge Dawson, if elected to the gubernatorial chair, would act upon any but his own will. His friends support him because they believe him independent, untrammeled and free from any control whatever. It is folly, [illegible] idle; for the Louisiana to couple Judge Dawson with any man or set of men. He is not the candidate [illegible] but of the many. Unlike his competitor he is [illegible] by the voice of the people, and not by that of a [illegible] would elevate their candidate merely to rule through him.

"That Judge White would obtain overwhelming majorities on the coast from the Balize to Baton Rouge, no one, even those the most blindly opposed to him, was ever simple enough to doubt. That in Lafourche, Opelousas, St. Mary's and Natchitoches, he would receive almost an unanimous vote, and that in most of the western parishes he would receive majorities, we always believed—but until lately we had no idea that he was so popular, as we have from the best sources lately learned he is."—*La. Adv.*

Ah! how probable! Pray what dazzling light has lately cast its refulgence upon the hitherto benighted vision of our contemporary, that assures him, to come to so happy a conclusion? Is it matter of fact or imagination? If the latter, let him beware of the poet's admonition—

"That every braggart shall be found an ass."

Seriously speaking, we can't for the soul of us conceive how Mr. White's prospects can be advanced by what every man of common sagacity will perceive at the first blush is a most feeble and idle attempt to gull. Such balderdash, whatever Mr. White's committees may think of it, will have no influence with the matter-of-fact people of Louisiana.

It would seem that the U. S. Bank is drawing the cords of oppression over the necks of the people with greater vigor, lest the question between it and them as to who shall have the mastery is approaching a fatal crisis. Will it succeed in its nefarious and [illegible] attempts at coercion? The point at issue [illegible] patriotism and a regard for our rights from [illegible] and miserable [illegible] the necessity of [illegible] Washington [illegible] all, we are to become the victim of a [illegible] created to [illegible] our wants, real or [illegible] imaginary and destroy our political rights [illegible]

Franklin Banner & Patriot.

THE PRESS [illegible]

We are apprehensive, that the Bank of the United States [illegible] the screws again upon the Public.—The [illegible] Washington which leads us look out for [illegible] The Bank is expected to curtail its accommodations, and reduce its promises upon the community. The "blow" of Tuesday [illegible] following paragraph on the subject:

"Another issue of the Bank.—We understand that [illegible] of the Bank of the United States, after issuing a few weeks, has [illegible] of upwards of [illegible] letters in the city from [illegible] threatening terrible vengeance on the [illegible] the public deposites [illegible] restored. We [illegible] whether they have the power to force Congress [illegible] people into submission."

The "Pennsylvanian" of Monday last, adds confirmation to this statement, by the following observations:

"*United States Bank.*—Last week we remarked that the money market had become easier, that stocks had improved, and that every thing wore a better aspect.—The Opposition pressed down it, and the Bank, always willing to support their chosen *pointers*, in every way, have been making (since their statement of the 1st January) more heavy and rapid curtailments than ever. The pressure upon the community has therefore increased—the State Banks, whose officers and directors have some feeling for the community, are willing but unable to give any relief.

"It must be obvious to all, that the warfare now going on, is between the President of the Bank and the Government of the country. The former insists that that the letter upon his accession to the Presidency, made an unjustifiable attack upon the Bank. This we deny. It is true the President did, with his characteristic firmness, express doubts of the constitutionality and expediency of the Bank, for which the present stockholders have certainly no reason to complain—for they were thus early admonished what they might expect, and might have disposed of their stock without much loss," &c. &c. &c.

The U. S. Gazett states that the pressure of the times "has reached Patterson, New Jersey; and, with immense amount of property in their hand, one or two large manufacturers have been compelled to yield to the exigencies; and that in this city, (Philadelphia,) still further difficulties are encountered."

Amid these embarrassing scenes, it is some relief to witness the spirit which is rising in Pennsylvania. In the Pennsylvanian of Tuesdy, we have an account of the proceedings of one of the largest meetings w ich ever took place in Northumberland. It was held at Sunbury on the 13th. About five hunred persons were present, stimulated to action by the misrepresentations which had gone fo th.—Their proceedings are full of the strength and manliness which belons to the Democracy of Pennsylvania. The Chairman of the meeting, the Hon. Jacob Gearhart, is a patriot of the revolution, fit to aid in the resolution which Mr. Clay has truly said is now going on." It supports in the strongest terms the President's measures in relation to the Bank.—We have also the following account of the great meeting at Southark, in the same paper:

"*First Congressional District.*—The Anti-Bank Meeting last night was attended by upwards of two thousand persons. Resolutions of the strongest character were unanimously passed, dictated by Messrs Thompson and Doran. The greatest spirit against the Bank monopoly was evinced by all presen. The resolutions were numerous; we shall probably be enabled to lay them before our readers to-morrow. The Philadelphia Enquirer will see that the affair was neither "slim nor discreditable;" but, as we predicted, one of the fires on the hill tops."

The thing is indeed *coming to issue*—and the question is, who shall rule, the Bank, or the People? The Constitution of the land, or a proud, powerful monied oligarchy? We re-echo with great pleasure the following sentiments of the "Orange Court House Democrat:

"Our admonition is again, and with sincerity to our fellow laborers throughout the country; and especially to our friends in Congress to be firm, untiring and unflinching in their prostrating this powerful and deadly foe to our institutions and liberty. To our friends in Congress, we say, "Be ye firm in the faith;" the people will not forsake you; the virtuous poor, the honest yeomanry, the majority of the American people will honestly and and effectually sustain you."

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

JOURNAL OF THE SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, 5th February, 1834.

The Senate met agreeably to adjournment.

Members present: Messrs. Chas. Derbigny, President, Beauvais, Burthe, Dupré, Labranche, Leblanc, Moore, Prudhomme, Sloan, Saunders, Tenney and Thomas.

The President called Mr. Labranche to the Chair.

On motion of Mr. Moore, leave of absence, for a day or two, was granted to Mr. Lacoste.

On motion of Mr. Sloan, leave of absence, for a few days, was granted to Mr. Nicholas.

Mr. Burthe, Chairman of the Committee to whom had been referred the bill entitled, "An Act to amend an Act entitled, "An Act to incorporate the city of Lafayette; approved April 1st, 1832," with the petitions from the inhabitants of that city, returned the same, accompanied by the following report:

The Committee to whom the Senate referred the bill from the House, to amend the Charter of the city of Lafayette, and the two petitions relating to it, have weighed with attention, the motives which are expressed in the said two petitions, and conferred with several inhabitants of the city of Lafayette, and now have the honor to submit the result of their investigation:

The petition praying for an amendment of the Charter, and which has already been granted by the House is signed by 80 persons, of whom 52 are resident proprietors and voters, five of the remaining 28 have signed both petitions.

The other petition, praying for the repeal of the Charter, is signed by 67 persons, of whom 19 only are residents and proprietors, 57 do not reside within the limits of the city, 8 of them signed, last year, the petition praying for an act of incorporation, and it is truly surprising, that before the officers of the corporation have had the time to put into execution the law which, as it was passed, is incompatible, that the same inhabitants who prayed for the act of incorporation, should pray for its repeal.

Your Committee is of opinion, that a collection of individuals in the vicinity of New Orleans, should be under an im[illegible] municipal administration, and a severe police, which cannot be enforced by the officers of a police jury; and it is for this reason that the Charter, granted to this city, should be maintained; and as it would be impossible for the corporation to occupy itself with indispensable ameliorations, unless the right is granted to it to lay a tax upon property. Your Committee recommend the adoption of the bill which has been referred to it. All of which is respectfully submitted. Signed, BURTHE, Ch'mn.

READING OF MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE.

The sub-amendments of the House, to the amendments of the Senate to the bill entitled "An Act for the organization and discipline of the militia of the State of Louisiana," were taken up; and

On motion of Mr. Beauvais to reject the 1st amendment of the House, in the 14th section, fixing the salary of the Adjutant and Inspector General at $2000, the ayes and nays were called for, and produced the following result:

For the rejection: Messrs. Beauvais, Dupré, Moore, Saunders, Sloan and Tenney—6 ayes.

Against it: Messrs. Burthe, Leblanc, and Thomas—3 nays.

The other amendment was concurred in. Ordered that the Secretary inform the House that the Senate insist on their amendment to the 14th section.

"An Act allowing compensation to Henry Jones, sheriff of the parish of Natchitoches, for services rendered."

"An Act for the relief of Theodore S. Davis, and other legatees of J. E. Fletcher, deceased."

"An Act to create a body corporate and politic, by the name of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce."

"An Act to amend an Act to establish a State Bank to be known by the name of the Louisiana State Bank;" approved 14th March, 1833."

On motion of Mr. Burthe, the bill entitled "An Act to incorporate the New Orleans Improvement Company," was fixed for the special order of the day for to morrow.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

THIRD READINGS.

"An Act defining the qualifications of the Police jurors in the parish of Livingston, and for other purposes."

"Resolution relative to the New Orleans Navigation Company." Passed.

SECOND READINGS.

"An Act to incorporate the Lafourche and Northern Rail Road Company." Read to the 6th section.

On motion, the Senate adjourned until to morrow at 10 o'clock, A. M.

COMMERCIAL.

[*By the Georgia Washington, at New-York.*]

HAVRE, Nov. 20.

The business of Havre on the 18th was not extensive, and in no other way important than as marking the value of Cotton of the new crop in the opening sales. Independent of some small transactions in sugar, coffee, oil and Campeachy wood, which went at about the previous quotations, there was sold in the morning of the 18th the following cottons:—5 bales Georgia short staple, new crop 122f. 50c.; 19 do. old crop 100c.; 38 do. Louisiana 117f. 50c.; and a later hour of the day, 199 bales Georgia short staple, new crop, 115f.

As we have above observed, these transactions are no other way important than as deciding the estimation in which the new crop was held at the period of sale.

The sales of the 5th instant, in Bordeaux, were altogether unimportant, being limited to small parcels of raw and refined sugar, coffee, and dried fruits, at prices corresponding with with previous transactions.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LOUISIANA.—Wanted by the board of Directors of this institution, a competent person to superintend the works and administration of a model Farm, and sufficiently acquainted with Agriculture and the sciences relative thereto, to conduct the experiments, report on the same, and generally attend to all that may promote the object of the society.

Persons desirous of said situation will please make known their names, abilities and references in a letter addressed, post paid, to the undersigned, No. 63, Royal st.

By the order.

F. ROUSSEAU, Secy.

feb 10

COFFEE.—100 bags of prime [illegible] for sale by

F. & E. TAIN,

Chartres and Toulouse st.

MARITIME JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

Ship Harold, Hall, Liverpool, I Ogden & co
Ship Florida, Tracy, New York, P Laidlaw
Brig Dove, Paine, Boston, Cockayne, Watts & co
Schr Emperor, Boylan, Kingston, Ja. Nartigue & Desbois

ARRIVED.

Steamer Amulet, Bashman, fm Point La Hatch—cargo 25 hhds sugar F. Blanc; sugar 10 to others—30 cabin and 4 deck passengers.—Reports passed above Poverty Point, brigs Show, Adamant, Maria, Florida and 6 others, names not known. Ashore at the English Turn, Ship Kutusoff, of, and from Newburyport; 12 [illegible] below the city, coming up under sail, brig Hope from [illegible]

Brig Arria, Thorndyke, 30 days fm Thomastown, to the master—cargo 600 casks lime.

Brig Hebe, fm Boston, at the Battle Ground Point

Schr Fangeance, fm the Coast,—cargo 50 hhds sugar to E Blanc.

Steamer Niagara, Doughty, fm Opelousas—cargo cotton, sugar, etc.

Steamer Caroline, Nelson, fm Little Rock—cargo cotton and tobacco.

MEMORANDA.

At Holmes' Hole, 20th ultimo, brig Alpine, hence for Boston.

Cleared at Portsmouth, 19th ult. for this port, new ship Pactolus, Wise.

Cleared at Marblehead, Jan. 15, brig Hope, Parsons, for this port.

Cleared at Baltimore, 23d ult. for this port, brig Zapporah, Meriner.

Cleared at Philadelphia, 23d ult. for this port, brig John Burgin, Veazie.

AMERICAN THEATRE

Second night of

MASSANIELLO!

On which occasion, Mr. Sinclair, Mrs Austin and Miss Clara Fisher will appear.

THIS EVENING FEB. 11;

Will be presented, the splendid Opera of

MASSANIELLO!

Which has been two months in preparation. Some transcendantly beautiful scenery has been painted for this Opera by Mr. Reinagle

Massaniello Mr Sinclair
Princess Mrs Austin
Fenella Miss Clara Fisher.

Previous to which, the laughable Farce of the MY AUNT.

Dick Dashall ..... Mr Field

ORLEANS BALL ROOM.

SHROVE TUESDAY—Tuesday next, 11th February.

GRAND DRESS & MASQUERADE BALL.

Admittance ..... $2 00.

Ladies will be admitted with only tendering their personal tickets delivered by the administration; none are to be admitted without presenting either a ticket or check to the first door keeper, standing at the front door.

Arms, canes, hats, &c. are [illegible] deposited in a room devoted to said purpose. The ball is to commence at 8 o'clock P M and will last till day time. feb 6

WASHINGTON BALL ROOM.

St Philip street, between Royal and Bourbon streets.

THIS DAY, SHROVE-TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11.

Dress & Masquerade Ball.

Admittance $2——Ladies 50 cents.

Gentlemen will find a place to deposite canes, cloaks, &c feb 11

BALL-ROOM,

Corner of Orleans and Bourbon Streets

THIS DAY, SHROVE-TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11.

Dress & Masquerade Ball.

Admittance $1 50. Gentlemen will find a place to deposite canes, cloaks, &c: f b 11

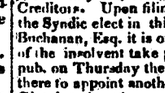
FOR THIBODEAUXVILLE,

Lafouche, Interior, Donaldsonville and intermediate Landings.

The Steam Boat LAFOURCHE, F C Gillet master, will depart on Wednesday at 4 o'clock, P M. For freight or passage, apply on board feb 11

FOR ST. MARTINSVILLE,

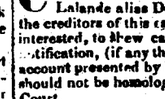
And intermediate landings.



The Steamer COMPANION, Howel master, will start on THIS DAY, 11th Feb. at 11 A M. For freight or passage, apply to the capt. on board, or to

feb 11 DOUMBING & FUZELIER.

FOR SALE,



THE Steamer WALTER SCOTT, having recently undergone complete repairs, is offered for sale. For terms, apply to Captain [illegible] on board, or to

HARRISON, BROWN & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

The fast sailing coppered and copper fastened ship MARATHON, R Eldridge master, For freight of 400 bales cotton, apply to

feb 11—10 I. OGDEN & Co., 72 Canal st.

CITY BANK, New Orleans, Feb. 10, 1834.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Institution, that an election for twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on Monday the 3d of March next, between the hours of 10 o'clock a m. and 2 p m.

feb 11 H. LAVERGNE, Cashier.

EXCHANGE on London, for sale by

feb 11 I. OGDEN & Co., 72 Canal st.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—T. CHASTANT having taken Mr. J. Bartlett in partnership, the signature of the firm will hereafter be

feb 21—3 t T. CHASTANT & Co.

THE Co-partnership now existing under the firm of C. Guesnard & Alpuente, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; both parties are authorised to settle business of the firm. Persons owing to the said firm are requested to pay their bill on the shortest notice, and those to whom the firm may be indebted, will please call at any of the subscribers to get it paid. The customers of the firm will favour the subscriber by continuing their patronage to Chs. Guesnard, who will continue the same line of business.

H. H. ALPUENTE,
feb 11—4t C. GUESNARD,

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

PARISH Court for the Parish and City of New Orleans.—Present the Hon. Charles Maurian, judge.—February 8th, 1834. No 9160.—John S Baron vs his Creditors. Upon filing the resignation of Spencer Gloyd, the Syndic elect in this matter, and upon motion of A M Buchanan, Esq. it is ordered that a meeting of the creditors of the insolvent take place before H. Pedesclaux Esq. notary pub. on Thursday the 20th day of February inst. then and there to appoint another Syndic in the room of Spencer Gloyd, resigned. FRED. BUISSON, clerk.

Clerk's Office, Feb. 10,—3t

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

COURT OF PROBATES—Succession of Frederick Lalande alias Delallande—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, (if any they have or can,) why the provisional account presented by Pierre Auvray, curator of this estate should not be homologated and approved. By order of the Court.

W F C DUPLESSIS, reg of wills.

feb 11

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

COURT OF PROBATES—Sale by the Register of wills—On Saturday the 22d day of February, 1834, at 4 o'clock, p m, will be exposed to sale in front of my office, the moveable effects belonging to the succession of the late Lange Castagnolle, deceased. Terms of sale: cash. By order of the court.

feb 11 W F C DUPLESSIS, reg of wills.

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Succession of Widow Victor Dufour—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested to show cause within ten days from the present notification (if any they have or can) why the account presented by A Toussant curator of this estate should not be homologated and approved, the funds distributed in accordance therewith, the said Curator discharged from all further trust and liability in the premises. By order of the court.

feb 11 W F C DUPLESSIS, reg of wills.

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

COURT OF PROBATES.

WHEREAS Francis Fernandez has petitioned the Court for letters of curatorship on the vacant estate of the late John Charles Tillinghast, deceased intestate, Notice is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.

feb 11 W F C DUPLESSIS, reg. of wills.

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

COURT OF PROBATES—Succession of James Duff—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested to show cause within ten days from the present notification (if any they have or can) why the account presented by Aaron G. Wilson, Curator of this estate should not be homologated and approved, the funds distributed in accordance therewith and the said curator discharged from all further trust and liability in the premises on paying the balance due the succession.

By order of the court.

feb 11 W F C DUPLESSIS, reg of wills.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, not cohabiting with his wife any longer, informs the public not to trust her on his account, being determined not to pay any of her debts contracted for, from this day.

feb 10—3t F. LEONARD.

TO BE SOLD.

A SPLENDID Time Piece, representing the superb front of the Church Cathedral of Reims, in France, where all the former Kings of France were crowned. There will be 7b chances, at the rate of $10 each. The subscription list is now open, at Mr. Bishop's where the magnificent piece of work is to be seen. Persons wishing to subscribe, will find there the description of that ancient work, which is at this day admired as a sublime piece of Architecture. The Church which this time piece represents, is now standing in France such as the model is before us, is of the best workmanship and keeps good time.

The subscription list will be kept open at Mr. Bishop's Hotel only, and the amount of the subscription paid at the bar.

As soon as the list will be filled, the Raffle will take place; particular notice will be given.

A SPLENDID

BRONZE TIME PIECE,

REPRESENTING

THE MAGNIFICENT GATE

OF THE

CATHEDRAL OF REIMS.

Historical and Summary Description of the Cathedral of Reims, and principally of the exterior of front,

COPIED IN THE MEMOIRS OF

MM. D'JOLIMONT AND MR. PAVILLON PIERARD.

ACCORDING to tradition it appears, that it was towards the year 57, after Jesus Christ, that Sextus I. Bishop of Reims, caused this Church to be built. We will not attempt to penetrate into the folds of the obscurity that envelopes the cradle of this Church: its origin is given with much uncertainty, by the great number of historians who transmitted to us the result of their researches. The Cathedral of Reams is not one of the least ancient and celebrated in France; it always was the metropolis of the Belgick Gaul; according to several writers, it was finished about the 3d century, and as elsewhere, it was whilst the most sanguinary persecutions were raging, when the new Proselytes commenced building a temple, vastly different from the immense actual basilicks. We will speak of this monument, supposed to have been built by St. Wicaise, about the year 400, on the ruins of a temple dedicated to Venus, a monument whose existence would not fail to be contesting, should it be certain, as some writers presented, that Clovis was sacred and baptised in it, by St Remy, in the year 469.

This temple, towards the end of the 8th century, became very much decayed, and was rebuilt on a more magnificent plan, by Archbishop Elon, raised to the pontificate in 812, during the reign of Louis the first, called the Debonaire. Romulus, Architect of that Prince, directed that great work, and finished it about the year 816.

It was then one of the most beautiful monuments in France, but in the year 1210 it was reduced to ashes. It was in that age, that more than at any other period of time, people were consumed with the zeal of the Lord's House; then, in each Province, prevailed the greatest rivality to build on a new model, the most splendid church, the most magnificent cathedral. Thus the unfortunate disaster of the Church of Reims, could not remain a long time unrestored; they soon set to work, and the treasury, promptly exhausted, was almost as soon replenished, as by magic, from the immense products of the alms, and liberality of Princes, Lords, Clergymen, and the people, at such a rate, that the following year, the Archbishop Albrick of Humbert, was enabled to lay the corner stone of the new edifice. Said edifice is the very same now existing, and of which we will only describe the principal particulars of its handsomely finished great gate.

The works carried on with such activity almost unparalleled, was completed in the short space of 30 years, under the direction of a single Architect, Robert Coary, a native of Reims, and whose name, by this great work, the most perfect of the kind, became deservedly celebrated. Since, the Cathedral of Reims, through the consequences of age, has lost much of its splendour, and, as every thing else of the kind, of long duration, its walls are blackened, its stones calcinated and the purity of its profiles altered, not only those natural circumstances, but events inspired by human passions, have conspired with the neglect or the will of men, to deprive this magnificent work of some of its primitive ornaments.

The great gate is justly considered as the finest thing of the kind, and, according to public opinion, is one of the [illegible] parts in the composition of a cathedral. We admire in common with all who saw said gate, that it is the masterpiece of work now existing.

The lower part is divided, as usual, in three great openings or doors; those vast porticos, raised on five steps, are resting on the right and left on a solid mass, or advanced counterforts, adorned with sculpture, and elegantly surmounted, as well as said counterforts, with acute angled gable ends, pyramidically set and enriched with carved canopies and groups of figures.

The lateral walls of those three entries, are decorated with a line of colossal statues, 25 in number, set on a sidebat; those statues represent Patriarchs, Prophets, Kings, Bishops and Martyrs; on the upper piece, which divides in two the middle entry, is the image of the St Dirgen, one of the 35 figures above mentioned; the statue of the Dirgen, to whom this temple is consecrated, is crowned with a canopy, pyramid like, finely sculped.

Let us begin, according the historical order of the [illegible] monuments of religion, by the left hand arcade; the vault on both sides, the figures of which are [illegible] most part decayed, by the succession of ages, represents different religious personages, and among which are the prophets of the old testament, who predicted Christ's passion. The front of said arcade offers the images of the crucifixion of Christ, with seven figures: on the right and left of the Redeemer on the cross, are the St Dirgen and the two Marys; in the unhollow arcade, by the side of the one just mentioned, the sculptor has represented on three embossed works, one of the most memorable and interesting histories, respecting our religious festival-days, and completing the picture of Christ dying on the cross; it is the imitation of the holy cross at Jerusalem by St. Helena, the wife of the Emperor Constance, and mother to the great Constantin; the upper part of the unhollowed arcade, ends in a pyramid, on its ogee arch, is a woman on her knees, clapping her hands; in that suppliant posture, her eyes are fixed on the dying Christ; in the lower part of that picture are seen two demons and a man's face, the devil on the right, turns his back, making a hedious face to that man, representing a minister of religion, whilst the demon on the left seems to be arguing with the minister, who seems to endeavor to convert him.

The entire vault of the right arcade is full of figures, representing apostles, angels, prophets and kings; on the upper part of that vault, and on the front of the arcade, in a pyramidal form, is represented the last judgement; the supreme judge is sitting on his throne; at his sides several personages with instruments of Christ's passion.

The unhollowed arcade near the vault just mentioned, is adorned with separated groups, and three embossed pieces placed under an ogee arch. As to the separated groups seen below the sculptures, they represent three angels armed with a sword raised on little figures on their knees, and praying for mercy to divine justice, whose faithful executors they are; on the upper part of the ogee arch, and on the pyramid terminating the front, is a Queen on her knees amidst a group of clouds, she holds her hands together, and seems to pray, looking at the Lord, sitting on his throne, on the next pyramid.

The third arcade is that in the middle of that majestic mass; on that arcade are likewise represented Kings, Queens, Apostles, Martyrs, Virgins, and very ingenious emblems of the power and triumph of Religion.

That magnificent fore-gate is terminated by the great front on a pyramidical form, whereon is represented the general resurrection; and then the apothesis and crowning of the St. Dergen, in the midst of all the angels and cherubims, crowned that composition, as being the patron of the Edifice.

We will now describe the other parts comprising the whole of the three arcades, on their pedestals, and between each of them, there are three separated figures, to wit: one standing on each cornice, and two underneath. There are six cornices in all for the width of the gate; they are projecting and like [illegible] and chimeras, and are surmounted by musicians [illegible]; each cornice is borne by a figure that seems sinking under the weight.

Between the pyramidical fronts, and higher than the musicians and chanters, are six small steeples of different forms and sizes, and on which are sculpted figures and angels.

It is observed as a very remarkable thing, that the back wall over those entries, was never consecrated, as it is seen elsewhere, to the principal execution of those pictures and sculptures; on the contrary, here, those parts are bored through and exibit very fine rose, and coloured glasses, beautiful to be seen, especially in the interior at a few feet, and the wall lessening from the first part just now described, commences the second story of the gate, divided also in its height in three distinct bodies, [illegible] great counterforts of an elegant style, adorned with statues of holy personages in large cells formed by [illegible] columns, raised on a pedestal, and surmounted with octangular small steeples; in the centre, the great rose cut, and with all the care and richness that the artists bestowed on that master piece, occupies the whole extent of an ogee arcade, in the vaults of which, as seen figures, that are as well finished as those sculptured in the upper part of the wall, relating to the history of David, on the right, and on the left is a very high double window, which being without glasses, permits the eye of the beholder to see the interior of the tower, through the [illegible] divisions of its carving.

The 3d story called the Kings gallery, consists of a charming colonnade on the front of the gate, following the projecting parts of the counterforts, and is composed of many small aged arcades, embellished with a cutting work like trefoil, crowned with sharp gable-ends, and resting on delicate bundles of small columns of an extreme delicacy; there are represented 42 Kings of France, since Clovis to Charles VI; those are the most ancient figures and consequently not so well executed; those kings are on a resting posture, holding their gowns with one hand and having the other on their breast, some holds a sceptre, but all have a crown on their heads.

As to the 7 figures in the middle, they represent the baptisms of Clovis; the king is seen naked, in a great tub, half of his body deep at the foot of said statues is a small gallery wherein every year, at Salm-Sunday, were sung the Gloria laus, and for this reason called the gallery of the Gloria.—It is immediately above this 3d story, that are isolated the two [illegible] and complete [illegible] of Reims, [illegible] of light and the great conditions [illegible] of inspection, like windows, [illegible] the [illegible] bells, and are flanked with four small octangular steeples likewise cut upon the top, and formed by a quantity of columns, set at a regular distance and admirably delicate.

Happy, if we succeed, by the production of that bronze, to contribute to perpetuate the memory of the metropolitan church of Reims, which is still, now a-days, the most celebrated, majestic, superb and interesting basilick in France; of this monument which is the glory and ornament of that country, but which will at last fall under the destructive hand of time, and the signs of which will perhaps nowhere exist.

The edifice is about 260 feet high and 191 in breadth: this time piece is at the reduction of about the 150th part of the monument; it is 21 inches high under the top, and 15 feet wide from a counterfort to the other. We have with the greatest exactness observed the proportions of all the particulars composing this magnificent gate, as well as the depth of the vaults, recesses, thickness of the counterforts, and all the different plans of architecture; the difference existing between the ancient and new measure, was always left some doubt respecting the true height of said edifice.

St Nicaise, who is supposed to have been born at Rheims was its Archbishop and suffered martyrdom in that place under the Vandals about the year 407.

In 1481 a fire imprudently kindled by the plumber working men, burnt to ashes in a few minutes, the whole roof, the interior timber work of the gate of the towers, melted all the lead, and also 11 bells, and destroyed the 5 spires or pyramids adorning the center and extremities of the windows; the penury of finances and the affairs in that period of time, permitted but slowly to repair that accident, which in fact was never entirely repaired. In 1793, that same edifice could escape the destructive speculations of the Black Band, which urged the demolishing of it, but an inhabitant of Rheims, who moved to let it stand, so as to establish in it a patriotick club, it escaped by that means the excess of the revolutions of that time, which excess have proved fatal to many other monument in the same year; two embossed works on the lintel of the principal door were destroyed, in order to make room for the famous inscription engraved then on the front of all the churches in France:—Temple of reason, the French people believe in a Supreme Being, and the immortality of the Soul.

It is commonly said, that to have a perfect Cathedral, it should be necessary to unite together the (Portail) gate of Rheims, the steeples of Chartres the Nave of Amiens, and the choir of Beauvais; but we are of opinion that it is meant rather to express the exclusive merit of each one of those parts taken separately, than to express the real idea that their union could produce a perfect whole. f b 11

STATE OF LOUISIANA:

PARISH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.

THURSDAY, 5th March 1834, at 10 o'clock, A. M., (and if necessary, on the following days) will be sold at auction, by the undersigned, judge ex-officio auctioneer on the first of the plantations described below, by virtue of a judgement of the honorable the District Court in and for the first judicial district of this State, dated the 31st of December last past, all the moveables and immoveables belonging to the partnership heretofore existing in this parish under the firm of NORBERT BECNEL & CO.

And by virtue of four decrees of the Court of Probates of this Parish, dated the 22d of January last past, there will also be sold, at auction, by the aforesaid judge and auctioneer, on the same day and place, the moveables and slaves, composed of undivided fourths, belonging to the estates of the late widow Benjamin Becnel, of the late Norbert Becnel and his community with Maragline Treclair his widow, of the late Adelard and his community, with Eulalie Webre, and of Prudent Becnel and his community, with Clarisse Webre, his deceased wife, the property belonging to the partnership heretofore existing in this parish under the firm of Norbert Becnel & Co. consisting of

1° TWO SUGAR PLANTATIONS,

both situated in this parish. The one on which the auction will take place, has six arpents more or less, in front on the right bank of the Mississippi river by 40 in depth, with a double [illegible] bounded above by the property of Valsin B. Marmillion and below by that of Francis Webre and Brothers. On and belonging to this plantation, are two dwellings, two kitchens, one magazine a rice mill, eight negro cabins, two sheds, one stable, a sugar house with a set of four kettles, a horse mill, about 100 arpents of rattoons and matressed canes sufficient to plant about 100 arpents. The other plantation is situated on the bank of the German Lake at the place called the Willow Meadow. It has 7,340 arpents in superficies, consisting of a stable, pasture, cypress and marshy lands, and is bounded North and East, by the German Lake; south by the Beef and Cabahanosse bags, and west by the Tiger, Deer, Haha, and Heron bays and the public lands. On and belonging to said plantation, are three houses, one pigeon house, a sugar house, one horse mill, a shed, one stable, some negro cabins, forty arpents of rattoons & matressed canes sufficient to plant about 40 arpents.

2° 37 SLAVES, men, women and children, mostly creoles, or for a long time in the country and among whom are some apt and handy subjects.

3° Some aratory instruments and plantation utensils, 38 draught horses, 20 pair of working oxen and some bullocks and heifers.

The property belonging in undivided fourths, to the estates and communities aforesaid, consists of:

1° 38 Slaves, men, women and children, partly creoles, or for a long time acclimated and some of whom are very apt and skillful.

2° Some blacksmiths tools &c. and some beasts.

Conditions of sale of the above mentioned property—The plantation situated on the bank of the Mississippi payable $3000 cash and the balance in three equal instalments in all (March) in the years 1835, '36 and 1837.

The plantation situated on the bank of the German Lake payable $1500 dollars cash and the balance in three equal instalments in all, (March) of the years 1835, '36 and '37.

The slaves payable one fourth cash and the balance in two equal instalments in all March of the years 1835 and 1836. The moveables payable cash.

The purchasers of the plantations and slaves will be held to furnish their notes by outs satisfactorily endorsed and payable at the Louisiana State Bank at New Orleans, with special mortgage on said plantations and slaves till final payment.

☞ The acts of sale, mortgage, acceptance and radiation as the expense of the purchasers.

Parish St John the Baptist, 3d of February 1834.

feb 11 T. LE BLANC, Judge.

OFFICE BANK UNITED STATES,
New Orleans, Feb. 8, 1834.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bank of the United States, held 17th ult. the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Office for the ensuing year, viz:

Wm. W. Montgomery,	A. Quessier,
Stephen Henderson,	J. Hopkins,
Jno. A. Merle,	Joseph E. Whitall,
Wm. C. B