THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY, BY JEROME BAYON.

"THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED."

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 3, 1835.

☞ For sheriff's and marshal's advertisements, and several auction notices, see supplement.

We never read any public address with greater or more heartfelt pleasure than a speech delivered recently at Haverhill, (N. H.) by the Hon. Isaac Hill, which we find transferred to the columns of the Washington Globe of the 9th ult. It is impossible to read this document without a thorough conviction that the author, to talents of an uncommon order, joins the most patriotic feelings. In some passages, his language approaches to sublimity, he seems to *feel* the great political truths which he utters, and is apparently carried away by the depth of his own powerful and nervous conceptions.

Our readers are aware, that Mr. Hill has been much ridiculed by his colleagues in the senate chamber, for the practice of reading instead of speaking his speeches. They have attempted to be extremely witty on the score of this infirmity, and to argue therefrom something discreditable to his mental powers. Among those who have made themselves most conspicuous in these pitiful attacks, is the "rejected" Mr. Sprague of Maine. In retorting upon that gentleman, Mr. Hill takes occasion to deny the truth of the insinuation. He says:

"——— There is in a neighboring state a broken down politician whose aspirations for public favor have recently been met by repeated and sore disappointment—the very hue of whose face has not been more prominent than the staleness of his worn-out wit. This man was sent for at a late public dinner in this state, to play the Harlequin—to act as the buffoon of the farce; and he is said to have elicited more applause than any other actor on the occasion, by repeating such miserable vulgarities as he had on the floor of Congress delivered for the hundredth time. His most forcible flash of wit at the dinner, and which received thunders of applause, was the ejaculation, while taking from his pocket a written paper—"Don't be alarmed gentlemen,—I am not a going to *read* a speech!" As it was frequently, by slants like these, that the aforesaid politician attempted often to ridicule such arguments as he did not find it convenient to answer in the senate chamber of the United States, there were but few present at the exhibition who did not understand the intended allusion. Yet the person who now addresses you, represented as he has been as unable to open his mouth in an extemporaneous address and claiming no pretensions as a public speaker, presumes to place himself before those who have long known him, without any *written* preparation."

We regret our limits do not permit us to make numerous extracts from Mr. Hill's speech. But the foregoing, we cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of transcribing in order that our readers may see that we have not awarded undeserved praise.

Speaking of the Bank-warfare, Mr. Hill says:

"This monopoly, although it has existed since the adoption of the constitution, nearly forty years, is without warrant in that constitution. Before he first charter, which extended twenty years, ending in 1811, the illustrious Jefferson protested against it as an institution in "direct violation of, and flying in the face of the spirit of the Federal Constitution; and subsequently he declared the institution to be "one of the most deadly hostility existing against the principles and form of our constitution. George Clinton, in 1811, as President of the Senate, immortalized his name by giving the casting vote against the re-charter of the old Bank. Had this institution existed during the late war with Great Britain, owned and controlled by the same party which now owns and controls it, there is not a doubt in my mind the Bank would have forced an ignominious peace with Great Britain which would have restored us to the vassalage that many men in this country since the revolution have much desired. If Clinton, revolutionary veteran as he was, had performed no other service than vote against the Bank, his name would be remembered with gratitude until the history of passing events should be obliterated.

But at the close of the late war with Great Britain, an unaccountable delusion seems to have seized on the public mind, that the failure of public credit during that memorable contest was owing to the want of a United States Bank! It is well known that the Senator from Massachusetts and other "peace party men in war" were then opposed to the Bank, because they believed that the Bank might be instrumental in restoring public credit, and thus benefit the administration to which they were opposed. Mr. Webster, in 1816, is said to have made use of the following language:

"The establishment of a national bank not being constitutional, and not being in his opinion, *the proper remedy* for the then existing evils, he would proceed to examine what it was."

The gentleman then doubtless considered the *proper remedy* to be the turning out of office the men who had successfully conducted the war, and putting in their place himself and the party which had steadily opposed that war, and he then had no idea of bringing a bank to the aid of that administration which he had bitterly opposed. His patriotism was about as prominent in opposing the bank in 1816, as it is now in his great exertions to force its recharter on the people.

Glancing at the history of this bank since it was rechartered, we find abundant reasons why the people ought to deny this and all similar grants. Early after the present bank went into operation, such was the cupidity of its managers, and the imprudence of its management, that it would inevitably have become bankrupt, had it not been aided by the funds and credit of the government. Its enormous paper issues, and its most enormous discounts to its own directors; by which they were able to carry their speculations in bank stock, to an unwarranted and unprecedented extent, the seriously affected the business of the country. Recovering from the effects of those speculations and that mismanagement, the Bank for a series of years has labored artfully so to entwine itself into the administration of the government, as to make it appear that this or a similar institution was indispensable to the public service. Its friends claimed for it the restoration of public credit, which had been produced not by the bank, but by the industry, prosperity, and enterprise of our citizens.—We had passed through a state of war and privation when there was no bank; and because there was a bank when returning prosperity and business came, it was claimed that the bank had been the cause of accumulated wealth. It was the bank which was indebted to the public industry and enterprise, and not the converse of the proposition.

Approaching the expiration of its charter, President Jackson, early in his administration, signified the sentiment that he was opposed to a re-charter of the Bank.—This opinion of the President, thrown out to induce a discussion of the merits of the question, was artfully met by the bank, for the purpose of forestalling public opinion. By insidious means members of Congress and newspaper presses professing friendship to the President, were enlisted, and induced to take a stand in favor of the bank. Successive reports in either branch of Congress were procured from committees; and these reports were extensively circulated, while all discussions in Congress was avoided, and every opportunity to present more than one side of the question was evaded. Members of Congress were offered accommodations without stint. So strong was the influence of the bank in the democratic state of Pennsylvania, that three years ago, resolutions instructing her Senators to vote for a re-charter, passed both branches of her Legislature by a unanimous vote.

At this time, the bank professed to have nothing to do with politics—by its jobs and largesses it silenced one printing press after another that opposed it, so that it seemed impossible in some sections of the country that the People should ever have the means of understanding more than one side of the question.

The bank was induced openly to enter the field as a political partisan early in the year 1832, its stockholders at its previous annual meeting had instructed its directors to make application to be rechartered at such time as they might deem expedient. And it is understood that the party opposed to the administration soon after gave those directors intimation that the bank must enter the field with its candidate for the Presidency.

The bill for re-chartering the bank precisely on the terms asked for, was easily carried through both branches of Congress. The bank attorneys in either branch did not design to offer REASONS while they could present *votes* for every thing as the President of the bank directed. Steadily did the Senate, did every member from New England, with a single exception, (including the "witness," and him in whose behalf the witness bears 'conscientious testimony')—steadily did these men vote against every proposition not acceded to by Nicholas Biddle himself, which went to give the people of the United States any new advantage or any new power in the management of the great monopoly. The eleven Senators cared neither of them to answer the irrefutable facts and arguments presented by Mr Benton and others against the passage of the bank bill, as though neither reason or argument was necessary to satisfy the people.

It was but too apparent that a principal object in hurrying the passage of the bank bill in the session of 1832, was not less for the benefit of the Bank's candidate for the Presidency than for the benefit of the bank itself. The evil vision of the opposition member of Congress, that by the passage of the bill Andrew Jackson was placed in a dilemma which would be fatal; was felt too strongly not to break forth in vain boasting. The timid friends of the President were alarmed; one of the most conspicuous of these, to my knowledge, went to the President and begged of him not to veto the bank bill: "Even my popularity, said he, and the large majority in my district could not stand against such an act." The man first in the affections of the people answered his friend in substance, that his re-election was a matter of but little consequence to him personally; that he should veto the bank bill, be the consequence what they might; and that he should be satisfied to return to private life, so he discharged what his conscience pointed him to be his duty.

The scene in the Senate on the return of the bill and the veto to that body, will ever remain to me in vivid recollection. It was then that the giant intellect of man soared above any thing mortal that I had ever before witnessed.—It was well known that to prepare for the act of re-charter, the bank had extended its loans to the western states many millions, and the "witness" from Massachusetts, with malignant joy in his face, exulted over the prospect that the great west must consent either to be ruined, or voluntarily to desert the President of his choice. The gentlemen actually made up the issue on this ground, and declared if Andrew Jackson was elected, there would be ruin and no bank, and if not elected the bank would be re-chartered, and prosperity would follow in its train.—The Senator from Kentucky (himself the candidate of the bank for President) also brandished the scimitar, whetted and prepared to let out the blood of Andrew Jackson's political existence. The Senator from Missouri answered the bank attorneys in a style, which, if it did not convince the one present that the democracy would prevail in the contest, convinced all that he had the power to annihilate the bank Senators on the field in which they then contended.

The issue thus made up was tried before the people; the veto and the President were sustained by an immense majority.

Neither the bank or the bank attorneys were satisfied with the trial nor the result. Since that trial, and that triumphant result, scenes have occurred which in some regions have appalled the stoutest hearts. The corruptions of a most corrupting institution have been abroad in our land—the bank has been felt in our elections to the remotest corners of the nation; and the aristocracy of the country, so often defeated in other guises which it has assumed, now comes forward with the aid of a money monopoly whose power is felt in every vein and artery of the body politic.

With any other man as President to resist its insidious power than ANDREW JACKSON, the bank would probably have been successful. Defeated in the hard struggle of the last Presidency, the bank had determined to put forth its whole strength in the next election, and for this purpose was husbanding its means to pounce upon the people in 1835-6. The President, foreseeing what would be its enormous power if aided by the whole government funds, prudently resolved to exercise the discretion left to the Executive by the charter, of withdrawing the Government deposits from the bank, and by so much lessening the power of the monopoly to injure the community. For this act of withdrawal, the bank attorneys and all its minions have not ceased to cry out "Tyrant!" "A violated Constitution!" "Restore the Constitution and Laws!"—when we may fearlessly defy the combined ingenuity of all the bank partisans in the country to point out in what particular the withdrawal of the deposites has violated either the constitution or the law! The wisdom of the man who alone is entitled to the credit of destroying the hydra, is manifest in depriving the beast of its means to injure before its fangs were whetted and prepared to strike the fatal blow. The desperation of the bank and its retainers is increased in proportion to the disappointment they have felt at being compelled to take the field without that ample preparation that the whole means of the government would give them. This desperation is evinced in the recent elections in some of our cities where newspaper editors and men have been "bought like cattle in the market," and where blood has flowed from the stilletto and fire arms used by the bank assassins. It is likewise evinced in that arrogance which assumed to deny to a committee of Congress an investigation, as provided by the charter; that its enormities in attempting to bring distress and ruin in the country, and in corrupting the very sources of liberty might be concealed. The desperation is also evinced in the forcible seizure by the bank of $158,000 of the public money, with no better excuse than I should have to enter on the premises of my neighbors, and, under the plea of claim, but without taking any legal steps to establish it, forcibly seize to my own use whatever property came within my reach.

And of the result of the late elections,

I rejoice—Mr President, in the prospect which is presented in the result of recent elections in several of the States. It is most remarkable that in those places where the monopoly has done and can do most injury, there we find the greatest subservency. If we were a community of cities, under the influence of mercantile cupidity, well might we despair of the republic. The commercial and trading community in our principal towns during the embargo and war, was not on the side of government in those severe contests. So in the mighty death struggle of the bank we find one city after another yielding to its power. Look at Cincinnati owned by the bank—at Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Richmond, Boston, Providence, Salem, Portland, New Bedford, and Bangor, all trammelled by the bank; look at New York struggling almost in vain in a recent election against the hundreds of thousands expended by the bank! Cities may and will be corrupted; nearly every considerable town is bought up by the bank to oppose the administration. But thanks to a beneficent Providence who has provided the means of our political salvation in the hardy, yeomanry of the interior. If our cities have increased in means and in strength—so have the farmers of the interior kept pace with them in increase of knowledge and all the means of moral and mental independence. Twenty years ago the most of our farmers were in debt and dependent; now a large majority are out of debt and independent. The city is more beholden to them than they to the city. Their condition is such that all the money the bank can furnish cannot buy them—all the panics that bank partisans can create cannot terrify them. If a large majority in the cities go wrong, a larger majority of the men of hard hands and honest hearts, on our hills, and mountain sides, plains and valleys, will go *right*.

FOR THE BEE.

"To undertake" as Junius says, "to prove that two and two make four or that a man is not a horse," would seem to be rather unprofitable labor—so, to controvert the assertions of a wild enthusiastic *wig* who has been toiling to *scratch* out a calculation that the late democratic festival in this city was thinly attended, appears to be a work of supererogation, when we remember how the lengthened line of patriots as they marched through the most populous streets of the city in their progress from the steam-boat to the place of celebration overawed the astounded wigs and made them cower in blank and speechless astonishment into their hiding places. But lest his abominable mis-representations should have some weight abroad, for which purpose they were possibly intended, I beg leave to make a few observations.

I do not conceive it necessary to follow out his complicated and laborious calculations, but shall address myself at once to the "*sum total*."

The democratic committee in making their arrangement for a public festival (in honor of their victories over the bank *wigs* throughout the United States,) selected the splendid arcade recently erected as the place of celebration.

It is self-evident that in so doing they were satisfied that the Arcade would contain *all* their guests.

That noble structure, extending from Common to Natchez streets, being in fact the longest room in the United States, with a double row of tables throughout its entire length was so crowded with the mighty mass of democratic citizens that from inability to accommodate them all, notwithstanding these extraordinary and magnificent preparations, a large number of gentlemen were compelled to dine in another apartment adjoining the Arcade.

If then the Arcade was selected by the committee as being adequate to contain all the democratic guests who could or would attend a public festival, and they subsequently discovered that they had not in their modest and moderate calculation done justice to the numerical strength of their party in this city, and that their fondest anticipations as to the number of guests was more than realized, who but an inconsistent idiot can call it "a failure."

When every conception and calculation of the democratic committee on that great and glorious day was perfectly, completely and triumphantly matured and consummated, who but a blinded, bewildered and infatuated bank fanatic, would expose his mental imbecility so much as to pronounce the democratic festival, so perfect in all its undertakings and accomplishments, "an abortion."

The delay of this arithmetical prodigy in presenting his calculations to the public may be easily explained.

The affright, dismay and perturbation into which the whole *piebald* party were thrown by the democratic celebration, caused

"Their knotty and combined locks to part
"And each particular hair of every wig
"To stand erect upon its nether end
"Like quills upon the fretful porcupine."

Like a thunder-bolt bursting at their feet it stunned and silenced them. They are now just beginning to come to themselves and recover their speech, and the first effort to reanimate their gloomy and languishing spirits is the absurd rhapsody of R. O. Z. of the Louisiana Advertiser.

R. O. Z's remarks in relation to that everlasting commentary on pauperism, "The Orphan Boys," are puerile and ridiculous in the extreme—his vain-glorious boastings of the generosity of his party, representing "all the wealth" of the city, when heated by libations from "the cup of joyous mirth," afford an exquisite illustration of the meaning of the text, "Do not your alms before men to be seen of them:" the democratic party require no such inflammatory incentives to stimulate *them* to acts of mercy.

The entire wig celebration, like the party was a deception, its origin was an artifice—it was an imposture in its very nature and essence, and like their victory in July, it was created by an imposition on the public apprehension, and their affectation of generosity by introducing the orphan boys at the wig dinner was merely an artificial display, got up for the purpose of rendering the spectacle more imposing, the humbug more complete.

There was no genuine charity in such an act, it was neither conceived in a spirit of delicacy, nor indeed was it even decorous, and the pretensions to benevolence growing out of the pompous display of alms-giving, are nullified by the gasconading declamation of R. O. Z.

For my own part, I solemnly aver that were I so unfortunate as to leave an unprovided orphan son to buffet the billows of poverty and adversity, sooner than I would have his unhappy condition constantly impressed upon his mind by mortifying exposures at charity sermons—in public assemblages on the stage, and at political dinners, by which he must acquire a feeling of inferiority and degradation, I would prefer having him like our own Jackson, turned adrift on the ocean of life, to take his chance—to sink or swim, and by his own exertions to survive or perish.

Fortunately in our much favored city or country, there is at least no great danger of starvation.

I do not wish to be a prophet of evil, but I very much fear, that unless the Male Orphan Asylum be established upon some other foundation than the perpetual humiliation which their present condition involves, its inmates will never make good American citizens.

A short time since a well meaning and philanthropic individual undertook to secure half the proceeds of the city fines for the benefit of the Male Orphan Asylum. Had he succeeded in the attempt he would have stamped the institution, such as it is, with disgrace, and set a seal of degradation and infamy upon all its inmates.

Fortunately he was unsuccessful through the instrumentality of his honor the Mayor.

A. Z.

The steamboat Van Buren, Capt Wood, on her passage from Columbus, Ga, to Pensacola, was consumed together with her cargo by fire. Loss estimated at $40,000.

FOR THE BEE.

THE DRAMA.

Things are improving.

The fairy opera of Cinderella, although it has been played so often, was repeated on Wednesday evening under the direction of Mr. Reynoldson. It is now quite a different affair, and we were surprised at the visible improvement in the orchestra, choruses, &c. The introduction of a new piece of music by Mr. R. in the character of Dandini, by him composed, entitled the duties of a valet, is nightly encored; we should like to see him in something else.

On Thursday evening, the School for Soldiers, in which Mr. Pearson, Scott, Williamson and Farren appeared, was truly effective, aided as they were by a company of United States Troops. Such a cast, and such acting, will always ensure applause. Mrs. Rowe's Bertha was excellent, and the matronly looks of Mrs. Crook suited well as Mrs. Malfort.

The new farce of "I'll be your Second," was repeated on this evening—each one was perfect in his part and it went off well—Thorne has made Placid a character.

The evening's entertainment concluded with "No Song No Supper," Mr. Williamson in the character of Frederick, introduced a new song, "Hope the sailor's anchor," (I believe it was so called) it was rapturously encored—a third call was made for it by the audience in which I most heartily joined—we were deprived of the pleasure of a third repetition, owing to the exhaustion of Mr. W. which he alleged as an excuse, in a neat and appropriate address.

Mr. Farren deserves here a few words—"related to the celebrated Farren whose name is coupled with" old men, we can only say that it will never die while he has so able a nephew to perpetuate them on this side of the Atlantic.

There is one character in this farce which should be altered, that is Nelly, it is without exception the dirtiest in the whole range of the drama, and Mrs. Higgins did not in no instance deviate from the author. My compeer "A Lover of the Drama, has spoken somewhat harshly of this lady, as well as some others of the company, in one or two instances, and this is one he has been unjust—I am severe enough, but he is beyond the bounds prescribed by the rules and *gallantry* of criticism.

COLLEY CIBBER.

To the Editor of the Bee:

Sir—I perceive in the Louisiana Advertiser of Thursday morning, a most unwarrantable attack upon me. The motives imputed to me by Mr. R. as influencing my strictures on the Drama, are both unjust and untrue, and I defy him to prove his assertion. I have no acquaintance with the managers and claim no sort of title to the indulgence of a *free entrance*; indeed, the idea of such a thing never crossed my mind; moreover, my business prevents me from attending the Theatre, five nights out of the week—as to the observation on Mrs Russell's performance of Jennie Deans, I repeat them, and any one who has read the novel will coincide with me. M R says he does not know what I mean by comparing Mrs R's motions to those of a *dancing doll*. I assure him I am not the only one who has remarked the peculiar movements of this lady. I have no intention of injuring her feelings by these remarks, but I am compelled to do this in *self defence*.

I am as warm an admirer of Mrs Drake as any body, but in the instance in which I spoke against her, my remarks were just. If I recollect aright, it was the death scene in the apostate, and any person who was present, well knows that a laugh pervaded the whole house, from the ungraceful method of Mrs D's execution of that scene.—I say again in conclusion that Mr R. has asserted what is entirely without foundation, and what he is altogether incapable of proving.

A LOVER OF THE DRAMA.

MOBILE, January 1, 1835.

Yesterday we received New York papers of all dates between Wednesday the 10th and Saturday 13th Dec. Philadelphia from the 3rd to the 16th, and Boston from the 9th to the 11th Dec. The quantity received was a complete "avalanche" as our neighbor over the way would say—though in truth it was nothing to what it might have been for there were *four* or *five* made due; more than were received. The packages were drenched through and through with water, so we shall not be uttering a paradox, when we say the mail was not a *dry one*, though in point of news it was excessively dry and uninteresting. Nothing later has been received from Europe. The Cotton market in New York was quite active at the date of our last accounts. Shippers were buying freely at 17 a 18 c Mobile and 17 a 18 1-2c for New Orleans cotton. The markets in Georgia and S Carolina are also quite animated.

The Rail Road.—The bill to unite the Tennessee Valley with the city of Mobile, by means of a Rail Road, has been before the House of Representatives for some days past.—We are afraid that the project will be defeated by local partialities and antipathies.—*Ibid.*

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED

Ship Tiger, Eldridge, Havre, — Perret & Galley
Brig Rivadaira, Muchlen, Havana, — E J Forstall & co
Schr Fancy, Andrews, Mobile, — Tourne & Beckwith
Schr Philadelphia, Sayward, Pensacola, — R Wilson

ARRIVED

Towboat Post Boy, Annible, from the Passes, towed to sea bark Euphrates, brig Shamrock and Prueba; towed up from sea brig Ernetto, 8 days from Sisal, schrs Oceano and St Luis, Buty, from Metamoras; Agate from New Bedford; Maria, Santiago and Plutus;—reports off SW Bar Italian brig Rividada, from Vera Cruz. The Pilot boat Hotspur, which went in search of the French barque Beane Meré, wrecked on 26th in crossing the Bar, had returned before the Post Boy left the Pass, but was unable to find her;—another Pilot boat, with capt Rebeson on board, had gone to sea to make further search for the wreck.

Brig Emilie, Garrido, 8 days from Sisal, with sundries to S Fernandez;—4 passengers.

Brig Rivadaira, Muehlen, from Vera Cruz, to E J Forstall and co;—Cargo $17,000 specie, slats, hides etc.

Schr Plutus, Mayo, from Havana,—Cargo 1805 bxs raisins, 40,000 oranges, 10 bbls limes, 265 bags coffee, to J A Merle & co; Hagan, Niven & co; A D Gove, and order.

Schr Oceano, Mestre, 13 days from Campeachy, in ballast to F Tio.

Schr San Luis, Castinaga, 13 days from Matamoras—Cargo $2000 specie, and 2 pas.

Schr Maria, Homstead, from Tampico Bay, in ballast.

Schr Santiago, Lintner, from Mobile,—Cargo 144 bales cotton to order.

Schr Agate, Sheerwood, from New Bedford,—Cargo 440 bbls oil, 300 bxs candles, potatoes, etc, to sundries.

Steamer Bayou Sara, Laurent, from Bayou Sara,—Cargo, 779 bales cotton, 130 hhds sugar, 30 bbls molasses, 3 cows and calves, etc to A Fisk, Watt & co; W Flower; M White & co; Reynolds, Byrne & co; Lambeth & Thompson; Bullitt, Shipp & co; A Ledoux; Miramond, O'Duhigg & co; Blanc & Brugier; Williams & Lee; J S Walton; N & J Dick and co; J B Plauche & co; B Laudumiey; Allain & Duplessis; Martin, Pleasants & co; T Toby & co; W L Hodge; P S Newton & co; Jonan, Metoyer & co; V David; A D Cain; J Labadie, and owners on board;—45 cabin and 8 deck passengers.

Steamer Lady Washington, Reed, from Bayou Lafourche;—Cargo 63 hhds sugar, 4 trs 4 bbls molasses 31 bales cotton to Lambeth and Thompson; T Segund; Peyroux, Rivarde & co; Henry and Laussat;—7 pas.

Steamer Fox, Dough, from Louisville,—Cargo 212 packs bagging, 279 coils rope, 9 bales twine, 5 casks bacon, 52 bbls beef, 20 tallow, 4 hhds tobacco, 3 horses, 2 boxes sundries, to T Barrett & co; W G Hewes & co; S Bell, Thompson & Grant; J A Merle & co; P Lambert;—33 cabin, 16 way, & 18 deck pass.

Sloop Van Buren, Hoxie, from Bay of Honduras,—Cargo sundries to the master.

Steamer Missourian, Walker, from Point Chicot,—Cargo, 1200 bales cotton to A Fisk, Watt and co; Bullitt, Shipp and co; Bogart and Hoopes; A H Wallace and co; M White and co; Reynolds, Byrne and co;—26 cabin and 14 deck pas.

Steamer Chesapeake, Wright, from Natchitoches,—Cargo 15 packs skins Robeson, Wood and co; 80 bales cotton C Toledano; 64 Lambeth and Thompson; 30 Bogart and Hoopes; J J Wright and co; 172 T Barrett and co; 173 J B Plauche; 205 Miramond, O'Duhigg and co; 120 Peyroux, Rivarde and co; 42 Jandis, Metoyer and co;—20 pass.

LAFAYETTE FIRE ENGINE, No. 3.—The members of this company are informed that the monthly washing will take place on Sunday the 4th instant, at 7 o'clock precisely, in the morning. By order,
jan 3 J PIGEON, secretary

[illegible] CAMP STREET.

MR HILL'S Last Night.—Mrs SHARPE'S Second Night.

On SATURDAY Evening, January 3.
Will be enacted Kotzebue's play of the
STRANGER.
Mrs Haller .... Mrs Sharpe
The Stranger .... Mr H G Pearson

After which, the new Drama of
JONATHAN DOUBIKINS.
Jonathan Doubikins, a travelling yankee, Mr Hill

To conclude with the 5th Act of the
HYPOCRITE.
Mawworm .... Mr Hill
In which he will deliver an
ORIGINAL SERMON on MEN and MANNERS.

Mr HILL'S Benefit and last appearance on Monday.

HILL'S BENEFIT.

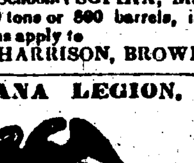
MR. HILL has the honour to announce to his friends and the public in general that his Benefit and *positively his last appearance* will take place on MONDAY Evening, January the 5th, *at the American Theatre*, when will be presented the following entertainments, which he trusts will meet their approval.

The performances will commence with the 2d and 3d acts of
JONATHAN IN ENGLAND.
Solomon Swap, ... Mr Hill.
After which the admired opera of
BROTHER AND SISTER.
The principal characters by Mrs Kenney, Mr Keene, Mr Reynoldson, and Mr Farren.
To which will be added the 2nd act of
THE YANKEE PEDLAR.
Zachariah Dickewell, ... Mr Hill.
The whole to conclude with the 1st and 2d acts of the popular comedy of the
GREEN MOUNTAIN BOY.
Jedediah Homebred, ... Mr Hill.
☞ For further particulars see bills of the day.

WANTED FOR LIVERPOOL, 100 bales Cotton on freight, to complete the cargo of the ship HEROINE, Hudson, master, to sail on the 6th instant. Apply to
jan 3 G VANCE & R GAMBLE

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,
The A 1 copper fastened and coppered new Baltimore built Schooner SOPHIA, Martin, master, burthen 110 tons or 800 barrels, is ready to receive cargo. For terms apply to
jan 3 HARRISON, BROWN & Co

LOUISIANA LEGION.



THE Louisiana Legion will appear on the Public Square, on Thursday the 8th day of January instant, at 10 o'clock A M. precisely, completely armed and equipped, to be reviewed by the Commander in Chief, and to celebrate the Anniversary of the 8th of January, 1815.

A distribution of Cannon and Musket Cartridges will take place on the square. Commanding officers of companies are requested to pay the strictest attention to the state of their muskets and cartridge boxes.

Commanding officers of companies will give on the spot an exact statement of the number of men on the ground, and will send detachments from their respective companies to close the gates and watch them, one hour before that appointed for the review.

The Brigadier General depends altogether on the zeal of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and all other members of the Legion.

The officers commanding the several companies will cause the foregoing orders to be executed.

By order of Gen. J B PLAUCHE, Commanding the Legion.
jan 3 D. AUGUSTIN, Aid-de-Camp

OFFICE of the LOUISIANA INSURANCE COMPANY, New Orleans, January 3, 1835.—At a meeting of the Board, held on the 2d instant:
Thomas Banks,
William McCawly,
J H Field,
Jule Le Blanc,
Michael Maher,
Thomas Toby,
Maunsel White,

Thomas Toby, Esq. was unanimously elected President of the Company, in the place of Mr Peter Laidlaw, resigned.

All persons having claims against the office, will present them for settlement.
jan 3 S H TURNER, sec.

NEW ORLEANS GAS LIGHT COMPANY.
A Meeting of the Stockholders will take place This Evening, 3rd January, at 6 o'clock, at the Merchants Insurance Company, at the corner of Royal and Bienville streets, for the purpose of electing seven Directors to serve during the ensuing year—at the same time, the Bye-laws will be submitted. By order,
A. DUPUY,
jan 3 Secretary of the Commissioners

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF LOUISIANA.
THE Lectures of this Institution will commence on Monday the 5th day of January.

Introductory addresses will be delivered in the Rev Mr Clapp's Church, by the several Professors, at half past seven o'clock, each evening, in the following order:

MONDAY.—Thos. Hunt, M D., Dean of the Faculty.
TUESDAY.—Charles A Luzenberg, M D., and Jas Monro Mackie, M D.
WEDNESDAY.—Thomas R Ingalls, M D.
THURSDAY.—Edward Barton, M D.
FRIDAY.—Dr Cenas will deliver his Introductory Lecture, at 1 o'clock, in the Lecture Room of the State House.

The address on Monday evening, will be preceded by an appropriate prayer, from the Right Rev. Bishop Brownell,

The members of the Medical profession, the Governor and the Members of both branches of the Legislature, the Mayor and City Council, and the public generally are respectfully invited to attend. By order of the Faculty, J. MONRO MACKIE.
Jan 3 Secretary.

FOR SALE, 13 prime Mexican Mules, to be seen at Fleure's stable on the opposite side of the river.—Apply to JOHN CROSBY,
jan 3 No 16 custom house street

85 Logs Mahogany Wood, 218 dry ox hides in good order, received per sloop Van Buren, from Bay of Honduras—for sale by
jan 3 A BAYARD & Co

3 Points FRENCH BLANKETS for sale by
jan 3 T. NICOLET & Co

CARPETING & RUGS, now landing from ship Alabama, and in store—
Brussels carpeting,
Double ingrain ditto,
Single ditto small figures,
Venetian carpeting, rich patterns,
Cotton ditto, very low priced,
Damask Venetian carpeting,
Cotton ingrain patterns,
Cotton and worsted do do,
Tufted Brussels rugs,
Which we invite purchasers to call and examine, as we have a good variety and a handsome selection of patterns for sale at low prices.
jan 3 ANDREWS & BROTHERS, 19 chartres st

WILLIAM G. HEWES & Co, have removed to No 45 Camp street, in one of Richardson's new stores, next to corner of Gravier street. jan 3

BAGGING and BALE ROPE—250 pieces bagging, 100 coils bale rope, landing from steam boat Fox, for sale by
jan 3 WG HEWES & Co, camp st

FOR SALE, PRIVATELY,
A TRACT of LAND situated in the parish of Iberville, on the left bank of the river, having six arpents and some fathoms front, by about forty in depth. It contains 64 arpents of clear land, which have been used until now, but to the cultivation of corn.

Also, a PLANTATION, established as a sugar land, situated at 5 arpents below the former land, having 15 arpents front by about 40 in depth, with a dwelling house, a kitchen, store, negro houses, corn mills, &c, in a good state, sugar and curing houses, built with brick. The mill is made of iron, and works well. For further information and the terms, apply to
jan 3 R P GAILLARD, 31 Chartres st

HOUSE TO LET.—The subscriber offers to let, his property situated in Rampart street, between St Ann and Dumaine, lately occupied by Mr Felix de Armas.

The House is composed of four large rooms, with cabinets and gallery. There is a kitchen, cellar, and several servants rooms, in a three story building separated from the house—the whole in a good state.

Besides the yards, there is also a large lot of ground fit for a garden.

Apply at No 90, St Louis street.
jan 3 L G SASSINOT.

ORLEANS BALL ROOM.
THE first SOCIETY BALL being to take place on Friday 9th January, the subscribers are requested to meet at the Orleans Ball Room, on Saturday next, 3d January, at half-past 5 o'clock P M, for the nomination of managers. dec 30

BALL ROOM
Corner of Orleans and Bourbon streets.
On Saturday, January 3d,
DRESS AND MASQUERADE BALL.
Admittance .... $1.
The gentlemen will find a store to deposit their canes, hats, cloaks, &c. dec 27

WASHINGTON BALL-ROOM.
St. Philip street, between Royal and Bourbon streets.
On Saturday January 3d,
GRAND FULL DRESS & MASQUERADE BALL.
Entrance for Gentlemen $1 00
There is found in the interior of this establishment, which is the most splendid of the kind in the United States, all the commodities one can desire. Eating Rooms, Bar, depot for hats, cloaks and canes, a store of Costumes and Masks, &c. &c. dec 27

Theatre of Mr. Leroux.
PROFESSOR of Experimental Physic, of Paris, informs the public that the opening of his theatre will take place every nights, (Sunday including). The exhibitions will change every time.
The theatre is at the corner of Tchoupitoulas and Natchez streets.
Admittance—first place $1; gallery 50 cents, third places, for colored persons, 50 cents; 4th places for slaves 25 cents. dec 23

LAST WEEK
BUT ONE,
And perhaps the only opportunity of ever seeing a moving Panorama in this city
PANORAMA
In the large hall facing the Theatre, Camp street.—SINCLAIR'S grand peristrephic or moving Panorama of the different scenes in the life of the great NAPOLEON, commencing with the battle of Waterloo, the taking of his carriage, the coast of France, the exterior and interior of St Helena, and his funeral procession on that Island, &c; the whole comprises 12 different views—the movements of which are accompanied by a military band, and a description given of each view as it approaches. The public are most respectfully informed that this Panorama has been brought here and fitted up at a great expense in the above hall, it being the largest one that could possibly be obtained in this city; it has been exhibited two seasons in Niblo's Garden, New York—also in the principal cities in the Union with great success. Doors open each at 6 1-2 o'clock, and the curtain rises precisely at 7—open only in the evenings. A private entrance for ladies and families on Natchez street.
Admittance, 50 cents. For particulars, see handbills.

Roper's Gymnasium
AND SPARRING SCHOOL,
OVER MR. BARNES' CANAL STREET HOUSE.
Open every day and Sunday until 12 A. M.
J. ROPER respectfully informs the public, that the Gymnasium will be open on Monday, December 1st, 1834, at 7 o'clock, A. M.
The benefit of these exercises are too well known to make comments on, as Mr. R. has certificates from all the Physicians of Philadelphia, and likewise this institution was under the patronage of the University of Pennsylvania.
Parents who place their children under Mr. R.'s tuition, may depend upon the greatest care being taken of them.
Hours of exercise from 7 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 P. M. till 9 P. M.
Sparring given at any hour. nov 29—tf

IN THE PARISH COURT—Joseph Abat vs. The Testamentary Heirs of Widow Larche.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, will be sold at the New Exchange, corner of Chartres and St Louis street, in this city, on Monday the 19th of January: inst, at 1 o'clock, P M.
The following described property, to wit:
A Lot of ground situated in Dorsier street, No. 13, measuring 68 feet more or less front, by 120 feet in depth, French measure, together with the buildings, and improvements thereon, seized in the above suit.
This being the second and last auction, the said before described property will be adjudged to the highest and last bidder, for whatever it will bring at 12 months credit, the purchaser, giving bond with sufficient security, bearing ten per cent interest, and mortgage on the property sold until final payment.
Jan 3 G W MORGAN, Sheriff.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish Court for the parish and city of New Orleans—Present the hon. Charles Maurian, judge—No 7560. José Alonzo Fernandez vs. his creditors.—Upon reading and filing the petition and schedule in this case, it is ordered that a meeting of said creditors take place at the office of Octave de Armas, esq, notary public, on the 2nd day of February, 1835, then and there to deliberate on the affairs of said petitioner, and in the meantime all proceedings against his person and property are stayed, and let also F M Guyol, esq, attorney at law, be appointed to represent the absent creditors.
By order of the court,
jan 1 P A GUYOL, deputy clerk

STATE OF LOUISIANA.—Parish Court for the parish and city of New Orleans.—Present the Hon. Charles Maurian, judge, December 29, 1834—No 7952, J B Allard vs his creditors—The cession of property by the petitioner is hereby accepted by the court for the benefit of his creditors, and it is hereby ordered that a meeting of said creditors take place before Louis Feraud, esq, not. pub. on Monday the 12th day of January 1835, there and then to deliberate on the affairs of the petitioner, and in the meantime all proceedings against his person and property are stayed. By order of the court,
jan 1 F BUISSON, clerk

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish Court for the Parish and city of New Orleans—Present the honorable Charles Maurian, Judge, Noah B Outlaw vs His Creditors—The cession of property by the petitioner, is hereby accepted by the Court for the benefit of his creditors, and it is ordered that a meeting of said creditors take place on Monday, the 12th day of January, 1835, before William Boswell, Esq. Notary Public, then and there to deliberate on the affairs of the petitioner, and in the mean time all proceedings against his person and property are stayed.
Clerk's Office, Dec 27th, 1834.
dec 30—3t ARMAND PITOT, Clerk.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.—Parish Court for the Parish and City of New Orleans—Present the Hon. Charles Maurian, Judge, Thursday, December 4, 1834—No. 7882, Edward McHugh vs. his creditors for a respite.—Upon reading and filing the petition and schedule in this case, it is ordered by the court that a meeting of the insolvent's creditors take place on Saturday the 10th day January next, 1835, before W Y Lewis, esq, notary public, then and there to deliberate on the affairs of the petitioner, and in the meantime all proceedings against his person and property are stayed, and let B C Elliot, esq, be appointed to represent the absent creditors.
By order of the Court,
dec 6 ARMAND PITOT, Clerk

STATE OF LOUISIANA.—Parish Court for the Parish and city of New Orleans—Present the hon Charles Maurian Judge, December 13, 1834.—No. 7907, N. N. Wilkinson, vs. his creditors, the creditors of Wilkinson, McNiell & Co. of McNiell, Wilkinson & Co. and of Chewing, McNiell & Co.—The cession of property by the petitioner is hereby accepted for the benefit of his creditors, of the creditors of Wilkinson, McNiell & Co, of McNiell, Wilkinson & Co, and of Chewing, McNiell & Co; and it is ordered that a meeting of said creditors take place at the office of H. B. Cenas, Esq. notary public, on Monday the 26th day of January next, 1835, then and there to deliberate on the affairs of said petitioner, and in the meantime all proceedings against his person and property are stayed—let also C. M. Jones, Esq. attorney at law, be appointed to represent the absent creditors.
By order of the Court,
dec 17 P A GUYOL, clerk

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish Court for the Parish and City of New Orleans—Present the Hon. Charles Maurian, Judge.—No. 7912, Adolphe Brehier vs. his creditors.—Upon reading and filing the petition and schedule in this case, ordered that the creditors of the insolvent do meet before Louis Feraud, esq. notary public, on Thursday the 15th day of February next, then and there to deliberate on the affairs of the petitioner, and in the meantime all proceedings against his person and property are stayed.
dec 16 ARMAND PITOT; clerk

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish Court for the parish and city of New Orleans—Present the honorable Charles Maurian, Judge, Dec. 20, 1834—No 7646, Wm. Saunders vs. his creditors—Let the creditors of the petitioner show cause in open Court, on Monday the 19th day of January 1835, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.
By order of the Court,
dec 22 ARMAND PITOT, Clerk

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY J B BLACHE.
WILL be sold This Day, 3rd instant, at 10 o'clock A. M, at the auction store No 29 Conti street, 20 boxes W. W. Potter's Catholicon, warranted genuine.
January 3

BY HEWLETT & BRIGHT.
WILL be sold on Saturday the 3rd January, 1835, at 10 o'clock a m, the Household Furniture and Stock in Trade of a Coffee House and Tavern, well known by the name of "the Lower Cotton Press Tavern," situated on the levee near the levee steam cotton press.
Terms, cash. jan 3

BY TRICOU & CANONGE.
WILL be sold on Saturday, 3rd January, at 10 o'clock, at the end of the wharf opposite St Joseph street, under the inspection of the port wardens, and for account of whom it may concern,—
430 barrels damaged Flour, saved from the wreck of flat boat Caroline, T. H. Adams, master. jan 3

BY F. DUTILLET.
WILL be sold on Monday the 19th January, at 12 o'clock, at Hewlett's Exchange—
A Lot of Ground situated in the suburb Marigny, Amour street, between Frenchman and Union streets, No 157, having 30 feet front by 120 in depth, bounded by the property of Martin and Aug. Theodore, on which there exist several good wooden buildings, brick between posts.
Terms—one-third cash; one-third at 6, and the balance at 12 months credit, with notes satisfactorily endorsed, and mortgage until final payment. The deeds of sale at the cost of purchasers. jan 1

BY HEWLETT & BRIGHT.
WILL be sold on Thursday, 15th Jan, at the Exchange, at 12 o'clock, a lot of ground situate at the corner of Customhouse and Robertson streets, measuring 60 feet front on the first, by 132 feet 2 inches deep on the last mentioned—being lot No. 6 in square No 26, french measure.
Terms—One and two years credit for notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the vendor, and mortgage. Act of sale before H. Pedesclaux, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. 1 jan

BY P A GUILLOTTE.
WILL be sold on Saturday the 3rd January next, at the corner of Levee & Conti streets, at 12 o'clock, Horses and Carriages. dec 30

BY FERNANDEZ & WHITING.
SCHOONER MENTOR at auction.—On Saturday the 3d of January next, at Hewlett's Exchange Coffee House, at 12 o'clock, will be sold, the fine live oak built schooner MENTOR, about 90 tons burthen, and well found.
Terms—4 months credit, in satisfactory approved endorsed paper. dec 30

BY MOSSY & GARRIDEL.
ON Saturday the 17th of January, 1835, will be sold, at 12 o'clock, at Hewlett's Exchange, by order of the syndics of the creditors of J. B. Ory, and at the risk and cost of A. H. Dejonges.
The negro woman Candis, aged 20 years.
Terms: payable in all March, in note endorsed to the satisfaction of the syndic and mortgage.
Act of sale to be passed by O. de Armas, notary pub. at the purchaser's cost. dec 20

BY J. B BLACHE.
BY virtue of an order from the Honorable the Parish Court in and for the city and parish of New Orleans, bearing date 25th November 1834, and at the request of Mr. L. A. Nadaud, syndic of the creditors of D. O. Nadaud, will be sold on saturday 3d January 1835, at 12 o'clock, at Hewlett's coffee house,
The undivided half of lots A & B, in square No. 1, in suburb Washington; lot A having 30 feet 3 inches front on the river, by 145 feet 5 inches deep; lot B having 30 feet 3 inches front on the river, by 144 feet 2 4-5 inches deep; conformably to a plan drawn by B. Buisson on the 20th of May 1833, and deposited in the office of O. de Armas, notary public.
Terms, cash. The acts of sale to be passed before Jules Mossy, notary public, at the expense of the purchasers. dec 1

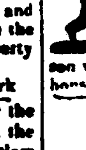
SALE AT AUCTION.
SATURDAY, the 3rd day of January next, 1835, at 10 o'clock A M, I will sell at public sale on the plantation surrendered by Antour Foucher, junr, to his creditors, situated on the right bank of the Mississippi, about three miles above the city of New Orleans, the following moveable property, viz:
The work oxen, and others, the horses, cows, and other live stock attached to said plantation.
Two steam engines, two sugar mills, a set of copper kettles, a set of cast iron ditto.
A quantity of cord wood, cypress planks, square lumber, the timber and cars prepared for a rail road, and many other articles.
Terms—All sums below one hundred dollars, cash; for all sums of one hundred dollars and over, notes at 60 days endorsed to the satisfaction of the commissioners of said creditors.
Parish of Jefferson, 27th December, 1834.
dec 31 F DUGUE, Judge.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his late Patrons and the Public, that he has taken a House, No 124, St Peter street, between Bourbon and Dauphine streets, where he will furnish EATING, to persons who will order it. He also takes Boarders by the week and by the month, and will execute all kind of Suppers for evening societies or balls. Orders must be given two days before, on account of the delivery of the market.
Jan 3 CHERI B[illegible]

SEGARS.—75,000 very superior Havana segars and trabucos, landing per brig Phoenix, and for sale by
jan 3 W G HEWES & Co, 45 camp st

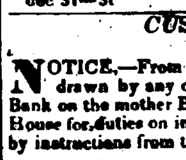
SUSPENDERS.—5 cases cotton and web suspenders, very low priced, landing from ship Alabama, and for sale by
jan 3 ANDREWS & BROTHERS.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.



RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the [illegible] December, the negro wench named NANCY, being formerly the property of Mr A Lacousture, She is in a state of pregnancy about 7 or 8 months, and has a sore toe on the left foot.
Five Dollars reward will be given to the person who will bring said slave to her owner, or at the coffee house corner of Chartres and Jefferson st, No 176. jan 3

10 DOLLARS REWARD



Runaway from the subscriber on Sunday last, the negro WILLIAM, aged about 25 years, ordinary height. She has large lips, and had on a black bonnet. Said slave has been employed as an assistant to brick-layers.
Captains of vessels and steam boats are warned against harbouring said slave, according to law.
RAMON ROSIQUE,
dec 31—3t corner of Levee and Jefferson streets

CUSTOM HOUSE,
NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 31, 1834.
NOTICE.—From and after this date, no check or draft drawn by any of the Branches of the United States Bank on the mother Bank, will be received at the Custom House for duties on imports, or fees accruing in this office by instructions from the Treasury Department.
J W BREEDLOVE, collector

T. CHERI FOREST, lately arrived from France, and professor of infallible means [illegible] smoking, has the honor to offer his services to the public. By the zeal and promptitude with which he will answer to orders given to him, he hopes to satisfy those persons who will send for him. Apply at No [illegible], St Peter street, between Bourbon and Dauphin streets. dec 27—

REMOVAL.—F. DUFOUR & BROTHER, have removed their store to Royal street, between St Peter and Toulouse, in Mr. Cavalier's building. dec 24

TO RENT—in Chartres street, No 43, between Bienville and Custom House, some large and elegant rooms, with steam houses in the yard. Apply on the premises to
dec 31 DR. LEGER.

RIBBONS for the Mexican market—a large assortment of Lustrings and Ribbons, for sale by
J LE BLANC & Co,
dec 31 No 103 royal street

DOCTOR J. PORTER DALY,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHER,
RESIDENCE corner of Chartres and Conti streets, up Stairs, where he will feel happy to attend to all professional calls.
Diseases of the Eye and Ear particularly attended to.
☞ Dental Surgery attended to at the same office by L. Depoorter. dec 19

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership hitherto existing under the firm of J Kohn & Bordier, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JOACHIM KOHN,
J A BORDIER,
by J KOHN.
New Orleans, 31st December, 1834—3t

THE undersigned having taken into partnership Mr Charles Daron and his nephew Charles Kohn.—The business hitherto carried on under the firm of J Kohn & Bordier, will be continued from this date, under that of Kohn, Daron & Co.
JOACHIM KOHN.
New Orleans, 1st January, 1834.

DOCTR McMAHON has removed his office to No. 78 Customhouse street, between Burgundy and Rampart streets. nov 25—3m