THE BEE.

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THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED.
TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 3, 1835.

The installation of Governor White took place yesterday, in the hall of the House of Representatives. The several functionaries of the State, together with those of the United States, and a number of citizens were present to witness the solemnity. The following is the inaugural address.

GOVERNOR WHITE'S INAUGURAL.

FELLOW CITIZENS of the Senate and House of Representatives:

In assuming the responsible duties of the high functions to which I have been called by the suffrages of the people, I must beg leave to address to them, through you their assembled representatives, my profound sense of this signal mark of their confidence. However arduous the duties which it may entail, the manner in which I have been summoned to their performance, has been such as to merge every other emotion, in the single purpose of exerting myself to the utmost, to justify the honorable trust reposed in me by my countrymen.

At this advanced stage of the session, engaged as you already are with a multiplicity of important topics, originating in your own experience, or suggested by previous communications from the executive, I deem it unnecessary to lay before you any special matters of legislative consideration.

The primary interests of the country, its agriculture, commerce, public education, military organisation—have been so fully and satisfactorily developed, as to need no additional disclosures.

I cannot withhold the expression of my congratulations on what has been achieved in the wide field of improvement. Works of eminent usefulness have been executed; others are in progress; some in design. My predecessor, under whose auspices they have mostly been begun, and whose patriotic zeal has been so successfully exerted in the furtherance of those laudable enterprizes, will no doubt carry with him the lasting acknowledgements of his fellow citizens. To employ my feeble efforts in the prosecution of these interesting objects, will be one of my most immediate, as it will be one of my most pleasing duties.

In connection with agriculture, I will take this opportunity to give some explanation of an event which transpired in Congress during my term of service there, and which, it was generally supposed, would have an important bearing on that great branch of the industry of our state.

The period to which I allude was one of peculiar moment. It was familiarly termed a crisis in our national affairs. Of all the questions which grew out of the conjuncture, the most complex and perplexing, by far, was the one involving a modification of the laws imposing duties on the productions of other countries. The rates of import had been fixed under the pressure of a heavy national debt; that debt was approaching the term of its final liquidation; and, while a large portion of the nation's representatives believed the system of protecting duties, as then established, to be any thing but injurious, another and a numerous party, both in and out of Congress, respectable for virtue and intelligence, entertained the opinion, that the restrictions of the tariff were not only detrimental to their immediate interests, but a violation of the spirit of the federal compact. The contest became so acrimonious, that even prudent men began to augur from the conflict, a disturbance of the foundations of the union itself. It was at this critical juncture that a distinguished gentleman, then and now a member of the Senate, brought forward the scheme called "the compromise," importing a general reduction of duties on all taxable articles. After having been rapidly considered in the Senate, it came to the lower house, where, by an overwhelming majority, it was, in the space of a few hours, hurried through all the parliamentary forms, and became a law. Among its proposed reductions was a clause affecting the principal agricultural product of our own State. We believed, that a palpable discrimination existed between this and other articles, and that there were abundant reasons, both in justice and policy, why it should be exempted from the indiscriminate proscription levelled against the tariff generally: our remonstrances were unheeded. A component part of a system it had to abide the fate of the whole. The friends of domestic industry, professed to proceed on the principle of surrendering a part, rather than jeopard the whole. After mutual consultation, your representatives unanimously came to the conclusion, that as they could not avert the wrong, it was best for them to do as your Senators subsequently did, record their votes in favor of the bill; the small minority which opposed it, being chiefly composed of the uncompromising foes to all protection, and who resisted this reduction because it stopped so far short of the point of universal erasure, the consummation to which their wishes tended.

That the measure which was adopted was inexpedient, as regards the nation at large, and unjust in relation to ourselves, I believed then, and am of the same opinion still. On the other hand, I feel an abiding assurance, that under the bounteous dispensations of Providence to our soil, and by the skill and energy inherent in the character of our people, their happiness and prosperity, however it may be temporarily affected by any vacillating policy, which we cannot control, must eventually rise superior to, and stand independent of the precarious issue of a vote in Congress.

Among the multifarious individual claims that have been referred to the national Legislature, there is one which seems to me to be of sufficient importance to warrant me in the mention of it here. I allude to the concessions in favor of the Baron de Bastrop, and the Marquis de Maison Rouge. Embracing an area of several hundred thousand acres of our frontier territory, the heirs and representatives of the original grantees have for many years sought from Congress a recognition of their titles. Claims to such an extent have, from their very nature, many obstacles to encounter. Their magnitude alone, is a motive of suspicion and distruct.

At the last session, a Bill passed the Senate referring them to the ordinary tribunals of law. In the House of Representatives the Bill was laid upon the table. Gentlemen would not give themselves the trouble to examine its merits.

While I believe that, in common justice every individual has a right to a decision on his claims, it is not in that view that I venture to introduce the subject of these titles. I take them solely as connected with the statistics of the state. As long as they are suffered to remain unsettled, improvement and population must be retarded, if not wholly impeded within the circumference of the unadjusted pretensions.

Having witnessed the levity with which the subject is apt to be trated, I have thought proper to submit to your consideration, whether an expression of the views of the Legislature might not tend to invite a more serious attention to the matter, by bringing to the notice of Congress the fact, that the interests of the State unite with the concern of individuals, in calling for a final and speedy on the validity of the grants in question.

The instruction of youth claims to be an object of constant solicitude in every well regulated society, on the axiom, that to be effectually and permanently free, a people must be enlightened. By the laws of Congress, sundry reservations of land have been made in favor of the State, for the benefit of Schools. By the act of 3d March, 1827, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to locate a quantity not exceeding two townships, set apart by former laws, for the use of a seminary of learning, on any of the public lands in the State, in sections corresponding with the legal subdivisions. From a variety of circumstances, and especially from the non-completion of the surveys, the locations have not been effected, and, consequently the lands have not been vested in the State, agreeably to the intentions of the act. I earnestly invite the attention of the Legislature in this behalf. It appears to me that the mode in which the reservation might be made most available, would be, to authorize the employment of an agent practically acquainted with the situation of the vacant lands in the several districts. Through the knowledge and prompt attention of a person well qualified in this respect, the locations might still be made in such a way as to prove of vast importance to the end. The best portions of soil are daily becoming private property, under the laws in favor of actual settlers. If neglected until other sales shall have been ordered by Government, little else will probably remain but refuse lands of small comparative value, and the beneficial object be thus in a great measure defeated. If such an agent were created, it might be expedient to annex to his office an adequate salary, or else a per centum on the amount of sales, when the land should be disposed of: The latter mode of remuneration might be advisable for this reason, that he would have an immediate interest in making the best selections, seeing that his own compensation would be in the ratio of the value of the locations.

In countries like ours, where the maintenance of large standing armies accords neither with the policy nor the feelings of the nation, the public defence must of necessity be committed to citizen soldiers. Hence it is, that in most of the States, militia laws form a large item in their statutes; and, while in none, to my observation, has much success been attained on the score of training and discipline, still is it of important consequence to preserve such an organization as may enable the State, on any emergency, to call its disposable force into activity. But it is on the free spirit of the volunteers we have chiefly to rely for security from internal commotion, or to resist aggression from without. During the last war, when the enemy ventured to make his demonstration on our shores, it was principally by this species of force, issuing from the bosom of our own State, as well as from our neighboring States in the West, that he was met, foiled, and compelled to retrace his steps. The order which shone forth then, would be evinced again, if ever the occasion should call for its display. Patriotic associations are formed in different parts of the country, and here in the city, the Louisiana Legion, now erected into a Brigade, presents an army of civic virtue, whose fine order, conduct and equipment, is unsurpassed in any of the [illegible] of volunteer companies throughout the State, will surely be the case of the Legislature. To foster the spirit which animates the Legion, as it has been heretofore, so no doubt, will it continue to be a permanent feature of its policy.

In the growth and prosperity of this city, every man in Louisiana must feel a deep interest. It has heretofore labored under some disadvantages, incidental to climate and situation. It is a source of very lively gratification to look forward, as we now do, to the speedy removal of those impediments. The water works, the gas lights, the projected draining of the low lands in rear—these are works, which, when accomplished, must place it on a footing of equality with the most favored spots, caused it to advance rapidly to the fulfilment of its high destinies, and become to the Southern region of the United States, what the great empire city of New York is to the North.

In close, Fellow Citizens—to maintain the supremacy of the laws; to ensure a faithful performance by public functionaries of their official duties; to secure to all, as far as they depend on my exertions, the full and free enjoyment of their rights; these I conceive to be among the first objects of the mandates with which I have received from the people; and in the prosecution of which, I count with assurance on the efficient support and corporation of the General Assembly.

The Anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans, and the Payment of the National Debt.—We learn from the Washington *Globe*, that "this triumphant day was most enthusiastically celebrated. The Vice President and the Democratic members of the Senate—the Speaker of the House and the Republicans of that body—and all the members of the President's Cabinet were present. There were, besides, a great number of citizens from various quarters of the Union, who joined in the festivity. We belive such an interesting, impressive, and splendid celebration, was never before witnessed in this city."

By the following sentiment, it will be seen that our fellow citizen Martin Gorden, the old veteran of democracy, participated in the festivities of the day.

By Martin Gordon, Esq. of New Orleans, an invited guest. The extinction of the National Debt, under President Jackson's administration; it is the consummation of a patriot's wishes, and the crowning honor of his glorious life.

Roger B. Taney, it is understood, has been appointed by the President a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the place of Judge Duvall, who has definitively resigned. This is a most excellent selection.

Earthquake in Connecticut.—The shock of an earthquake was felt distinctly at Hartford, Conn. at 6 o'clock on Sunday evening last. It continued but a few moments, and passed off with a rumbling noise like distant thunder.

The National Gazette, says "nominated candidates for the office of President multiply. A number are offered to the Whig party—including one General, one Judge, and four Senators."

All hail Bank-Whigs! Prepare your revel! Your redemption cannot be far distant, when you have such a host of champions!

We were yesterday deluged with old papers, the product of the several delinquent mails. Among them we find New York, dates via Charleston to the 15th, and Washington to the 17th.

The proceedings in Congress possessed little attraction. In the Senate, Mr. Clay's resolution relative to our relations with France, were superceded by one introduced by Mr. King, of Georgia. The proposition of Mr. King as at first submitted, suggested as a motive for postponing immediate legislation in regard to the French affairs, the unexpected calling of the French Chambers at an earlier day than was anticipated when the President's message was delivered. After undergoing a slight modification this resolution was passed unanimously—and Mr. Clay's, which was in effect an invitation to the French Chambers again to refuse a compliance with the treaty, was thus overrued.

In the House, the appropriation bill, formed the chief item of discussion.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BEE:

Sir—I hear it is reported about the city, that the battle between Mr. O'Connell and myself was not decided in favor of either. I therefore wish to inform you that it was, at the 16th round, decided in my favor, and the money given up to me. I have received information that Mr. O'Connell's friends will back him against me, as high as the sum of THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS!—If is true they have over-sized my HILL, but if they will stake $1000 only, I will treat them to a dozen of the best champagne New Orleans can furnish, and we will then give the city another day's sport. Very truly,

Yours &c. SAM'L O'ROURKE.

For the Bee.

THE DRAMA.

Friday evening, January 30.

The Devil's Bridge, Herr Cline, and Is he jealous—Count Beliuo by Mr. Hodges. We have noticed this gentleman but once this season, and our opinion then is confirmed by this evening's performance, he evidently belongs to the Braham school—sings sweetly—voice clear and melodious. There is however an evident want of application, study, or perhaps I may say opportunity to place him first on the vocal list. I do not profess to be a critical judge of music, nor the science to point out what seems to my ear a fault in his singing; what evidently appears so to me may be the very beauties of the school in which he has been taught, a beauty of style which is not appreciated here, viz: the lengthening out the notes to an extension which tires the hearer, and in the end destroying the impression produced at the beginning. "Is there a heart that never loved," is an instance. With the best feelings towards Mr. H. I make these remarks, which I hope will be received as they are meant.

"Is he Jealous," a pleasing little piece, in whi h Mr. Williamson, Mrs. Russell, and Miss Petrie kept the few who remained to witness it, in the very best of humor.

Saturday evening—The Rivals—and the Irish Valet.

The comedy of the Rivals has stood the test of criticism, and defied the prejudices of the few who at its first representation upon the stage, saluted it with marks of disapprobation, whatever cause gave rise to its unmerited reception during the time of Sheridan—has long since paid the same debt of the talented author—death! they are no more. Some of the characters are rather inconsistent, particularly that of Mrs. Maloprop, the idea of a lady of rank in the 18th century, murdering the King's English as she does, may be considered preposterous, yet it is one of the parts of the play upon which much of the interest moves. I for one never take into consideration the overdrawn characters of any piece, in criticism like religion our feelings should be the guide, and if such a one as Mrs. Malaprop pleases the audience, I hold it to be the best evidence of the author's knowledge of mankind. Mrs. Crook sustained the character to the life; and played it in a manner as creditable to herself as it was amusing to the audience, we mention this lady particularly, for the applause she received must now convince her that her line is old women's characters.

One word to Mrs. Hubbard, we have spoken high in this lady's praise, and our reputation is at stake as a prophet which must excuse the freedom I now use—study more—become perfect in your part—this will create confidence, confidence—success, applause, and applause the fulfilment of my prognostications.

I know the actors say 'tis not our fault, we have not sufficient time given us to learn—it is not for the audience to know any thing of the "green room," they see and know that an hour or day is given to learn a part, they hold the actor responsible though innocent of neglect or inattention.

COLLEY CIBBER.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 13.

ONE DAY LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Constitution arrived yesterday from Liverpool, bringing journals a day later than those brought by the *South America*.

Further progress has been made in completing the new Cabinet. The additional names are those of decided conservatives. The Queen has also recalled to her household Earl Howe and the Earl of Dembigh, the former of whom was dismissed at the express instigation of Earl Grey, in consequence of his vote against the reform bill.

LONDON, Dec. 17.

Our Paris correspondent states that hopes are entertained that Talleyrand will resume his embassy, the cause of the Tories seeming desperate.

Nothing had been done in the Chamber in regard to the indemnity to the United States. This is not to be wondered at, that body not being, as yet, so far organized as to have elected its Vice President.

The Monitour congratulates the country on the municipal elections of the West of France, where the Legitimists have been universally set aside. In the South of France the reform party has obtained the nomination of a great number of its candidates.

It was presumed that M. Pasay, would be re-elected Vice President of the Chambers without opposition.

Sir George Clarke and Sir T. Fremantle have been appointed Joint Secretaries of the Treasury.

Right Honorable G. R. Dawson—Secretary to the Admiralty.

Lord Mahon—Under Secretary to Foreign Affairs.

The Colonial Department and the Duchy of Lancaster remain vacant, and no under Secretary has yet been appointed for the Home Department.

Lord Lowther is expected to be the Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests.

The additional Irish appointments are—

Mr. Serjeant Pennefather—Attorney General.

Mr. Devonsher Jackson—Solicitor General.

Sir William Gossett is like to continue Under Secretary.

The following letter was received by the Editor of the New York American, who states it may be relied on in all its statements.

PARIS, Dec. 11.

On receiving your letter, I went to see Mr. ——— on the subject of the subject of the French claims—and communicated what you wrote me. He thereupon told me, that he had yesterday talked with Ministers on the subject of the twenty-five millions necessary to carry the American treaty into effect. The Ministers intend to present the law therefor now in the Chamber, in about four or six weeks, when the majority shall be a little more assured.

LONDON, Dec. 15th—Later from Mina, are dated the 6th inst. and another the 7th. Great Alcoby, have been received in the City. It is said that Mina has found that some of his officers were in correspondence with Mina, shot 15 of them. General Mina adds, "so soon as I return to Pampeluna.—During my pursuit I have not been able to meet with the enemy, notwithstanding we have kept very near him, but I shall find some means of meeting him very soon."

[Postscript of the Journal de Paris of Dec. 13th.]

Gen. Mina, on the 7th inst. proceeded to Lanz, in order to project a contribution of money, expected there.

No new engagement has taken place. Don Carlos was at Escora, on the 7th.

PORTUGAL.

FALMOUTH, Dec 13.—The Lisbon packet is again detained by a gale from London. There is good reason to suppose that she is detained for the purpose of taking out despatches which will state explicitly that the policy of the late government towards Portugal, will be adhered to by the present Ministry and further, as far as Portugal is concerned, the quintuple alliance will be strictly enforced.

It would appear that the Wellington Ministry do not entertain quite such friendly feelings towards the queen of Spain. It is reported and generally believed in naval circles, that orders have been already sent out to our vessels cruising off the coast of Spain, directing them not to interfere with the entry of any vessels into the ports of that country, and consequently, as there are no vessels on the Biscayan coast, the whole of the province within it will be accessible to the partisans of Don Carlos, who are said to have two or three small vessels laden with arms, which they wish to get landed near Bilboa. What can the Queen's Government be about? One or two steamers would effectually defend the coast, and convey abundance of arms and ammunition within the reach of Gen. Mina.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Barque Mary Laing, Shaver, Liverpool, B Booth & co
Brig Atlantic, Hintz, N Y, J W Rachario & co
Brig Virginia, Horton, Richmond, J McMurdo & co
Brig Asunta, Barahona, Cuculiu, Lapeyre & co
Brig Everett, Fitch, Charleston, Martineau, Cruger & co
Brig Edward, Smith, Alexandria, Lambeth & Thompson
Schr Susan, Bradley, Richmond, Harrod & Quarles
Schr Bravo, Smith, Attakapas, Master
Schr W A Turner, Coulton, Sisal, J W Zachario & co
Schr Richard Henry, Sturtevant, Attakapas, Master
Schr Pocohontas, Bailey Norfolk, Master

ARRIVED

Steamer Pilot, Crowell, from S W Pass, having taken her tow to sea, brought up schr Mary & Frances from Tampico; reports nothing new.

Steamer Natchez, O'Harra, from the Passes; having taken her tow to sea, brought up schr Ada, schrs Belina, and Magellan. Left the Bar Saturday, reports schr Eagle ashore in the West Bay; brigs Mary and Champlin off the Bar.

Steamer Shark, Morrison, from the Passes—towed over the Bar ships Yazoo, and Southerner, brigs Mariners and Remittance; brought up schrs Esperanza, Augustine, Water Witch, Tamaulipas, and Eliza Williams. Left the Bar at sunset on Saturday, one ship standing in for the Bar, ship Superior badly aground—ships Vicksburg and Cecilia were reported to have been boarded by the Pilots.

Schr Water Witch, Manson, 5 days from Matagorda; cargo, 61 bales cotton to S Thompson; and others. Sailed in co. with schr Corine, Crocker, for this port.

Schr Tamaulipas, Davis, from Attak pas; cargo, 140 hhds sugar Lambeth & Thompson; Lestrapes & Desmare; and the master.

Schr Eliza Williams, Appleman, from Barracaria; cargo, 100 hhds sugar, 22 do molasses.

Schr Esperanza, Cabanord, from Matamoras, in ballast.

Schr Augustus, Kemp, from Matamoras, to the master; cargo, $30,000 specie to J D Beers & I R St John, W Vance; L Armand.

Schr Ada, Law, from Apilachicola; cargo, 188 bs cotton to Wilcox & Fearn and order.

Schr Ajax, Perce, from Charleston; cargo, tar, rice, vinegar, and 25 slaves to J A Barrell; S Chapman, J Thayer & co; J Gaingher; Haines & Godden.

Schr Bonna, Fisk, from Havana—cargo, sugar, coffee, mdse, sweetmeats, segars, fruit, etc to Cockey & Robbins & co; J M Caballero: M S Cucu lu; Lapeyre & Jos Garcia, Bayo & co; W L Hodge; W W Caldwell; and the master: 3 pass'rs.

Schr Magellan, Alexander, from St Jago de Cuba, to the master; cargo, coffee, segars, etc.

Schr Mary & Frances, Auld, from Tampico, to Harrison, Brown & co; cargo, $10,000.

Steamer Navarino, Smith, from Cincinnati—cargo, 484 bbls pork, 59 hhds hams, 11 do bacon, 474 kegs lard, 7 hhds tobacco, 166 bales cotton, 48 bbls eggs, and 3 flat boats in tow, to J Newton; Robeson, Wood & co; Brander & McKenna; Tiernan, Cuddy & co; Reynolds, Byrne & co; and owners on board.

Steamer Scotland, Beckner, from Cincinnati; cargo, 2 bbls pork, 50 bxs, 13 hhds tobacco; 350 bbls whiskey, 78 bbls, 9 hf bbls beef, 25 hhds hams, 309 sacks corn, 57 bbls pigs feet, 170 kegs lard, 73 bbls flour, 143 bales cotton, 9 bbls eggs, 100 doz poultry, etc to Orain & Aignon; John Hagan & co; Landais & Irwin; A L M Damarin; Hotchkiss & co; Brander & McKenna; W L Robeson & co; Hefford & Sorgenfroy; J H Graham; Robeson, Wood & co; A Fisk, Watt & co; Adams, Stanton & co; Bullitt, Shipp & co; Bogart & Hooper; Reynolds, Byrne & co; Williams & Lee owners on board.

Mail boat Otto, fm Mobile, to T Toby & Brothers; 47 bales cotton, 33 bags cotton seed; 22 cabin and 25 deck passengers.

Steamer Black Hawk, Heffman, from Baton Rouge; cargo 55 bales cotton; 52 bales moss, 14 hhds; 8 bbls sugar; 25 bbls molasses; 12 passengers.

Steamer Revenue, Hardwick, from Lafourche.

We are requested to call the attention of the public, to a Sale of real estate, which is to take place at Hewlett's Exchange on Tuesday the 3rd February, at 12 o'clock, being a syndic's sale, and consequently unreserved;—among which, there are 250 lots of ground of 75 feet by 150 each in the flourishing town of Magnolia in Florida a town established only 9 years ago, and which already exports about 20,000 bales of cotton, and promises in time to rival Mobile.

Further, several tracts of land at that beautiful spot across the Lake Pass Christian, laid out in lots of half an arpent fronting the sea shore. Besides these, there are above 150 lots of ground in various parts of the city—all which will be sold positively to the highest bidder at a credit of 6, 12 and 18 months.

FOR PITTSBURG, and all intermediate landings.—The well known steamboat NAVARINO, Wm Smith, master, having part of her load engaged, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage, having fine accommodations, apply on board, opposite Poydras st. or to
TOURNE and BECKWITH,
feb 3 No 28 and 29 New Levee.

FOR PITTSBURG, WHEELING and all intermediate landings.—The new and substantial upper cabin steamer ROB ROY, James Ryan, master, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will positively depart for the above ports on Thursday next, 5th instant at 4 P. M. For balance of freight or passage, apply on board, or to
feb 2 FORSYTH, GOODWYN & Co.

For Louisville, Cincinnati, and all intermediate Landings.
The new and substantial upper cabin steamer TUSCAROMA, T. Phoebus, master, having the most of her cargo engaged, will positively depart for the above on Tuesday the 3rd February, at 10 A. M. For balance of freight or passage, apply on board, or to FORSYTH, GOODWYN & Co, corner of Gravier & Tchoupitoulas sts
feb 2

FOR APPALACHICOLA, the packet schooner CALLAO, C Pool, master; having part of her cargo engaged and ready to go on board, will have immediate despatch. For balance of freight or passage, apply on board opposite Custom House street, or to TOURNE & BECKWITH,
feb 2 Nos 28 and 29 New Levee

For Fort Gibson, Fort Smith, Little Rock, Arkansas, and all intermediate landings,
The Steam Boat ARKANSAW, Capt Thompson; is ready to receive freight, and will depart on Thursday the 5th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. For freight or passage, apply on board at the foot of Girod street, or to
GRAY, DURRIVE & Co,
feb 2 42 and 43 new levee street

FIRST PACKET FOR MOBILE.—The schr. FANCY, captain Andrews, having part of her cargo engaged and going on board will have immediate dispatch. For freight or passage apply on board, opposite the Mariner's Church, or to
TOURNE and BECKWITH,
feb 2 No 28 and 29 New Levee.

FOR BORDEAUX.—The fine fast sailing brig DIDO, captain Adams, will have immediate dispatch. For some small freight or passage, apply on board, or to
OSMIN & BIGOURDAN,
feb 2 Toulouse street, No 23.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
FOR VERA CRUZ.—The superior coppered and copper fastened schooner FANNY BUTLER, 600 barrels burthen. For freight or passage, apply to
jan 24 J THAYER & Co, 29 magazine st

FOR SALE.
Two center board SCHOONER, nearly new and well found in every respect, had well calculated for the Matamoras or Texas trade. For terms, apply to
jan 30 TOURNE & BECKWITH, 28 & 29 new levee

SALT PETRE—300 bags Crude Salt Petre, now landing and for sale by
TH. NICOLET & CO.
jan 31—1w no. 26 Bienville street.

MECHANICS & TRADERS' BANK,
New Orleans, Feb. 3d, 1835.
AT the annual election for directors of this institution, held on the 5th ult. the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

D. Levy,	Thos. Barrett,
M. Cannon,	Joachim Kohn,
A. Stewart,	J. F. Ostmann,
R. Barnett,	George Morgan,
Geo Hopkins,	Charles Briggs,
J. C. Harrison.	

And at the meeting of the Board this day James Hopkins was elected President.
feb 3—3t F. C. MAGOFFIN, Cashier.

NEW ORLEANS COFFEE HOUSE.
CAFE DU COMMERCE.
THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has opened the above said establishment, situated at the corner of Chartres and St. Louis streets.
The bar will be well supplied with the best Liquors, Coffee, and Chocolate, Beverage and Bishop. The undersigned hope, by unremitting zeal and attention, to deserve a share of public patronage.
feb 3 LOUIS SALMON.

GUNS.
RECEIVED by ship Saratoga, an invoice, consisting of a few cases of English made Guns, which will be sold very low, for the purpose of closing a concern in New York. SAFFEN & BODGER,
feb 3—1 no. 3, Camp st.

FRESH SUPPLY.
THE Subscribers have received by ship Saratoga from New York, 200,000 Hemming & Son's Needles sharps; 20,000 of Duble Dashing Needles; 100,000 of Bailey & Co. sharps and betweens, do; 22 grobs Pearl Buttons, 100 packs Patent Pins; 20 gross of silver Thimbles; 20 gross steel top, do; 20 gross of Bodkins, with a variety of other goods in their line, all of which will be sold low.
SAFFEN & BODGER,
feb 3—1 no. 3 Camp street.

LOST in the lobby of the House of Representatives, during the inauguration of the Governor, a Russet WALLET, containing one $500 bank note on the City Bank of New Orleans, and one of $100, two of $20, and some fives. A liberal reward will be given to any person, to leave the same at this office. feb 3

WAS found in Robertson street, faubourg Tremé, on Sunday evening at 7 1-2 o'clock, p. m. a small black HORSE, with a child's saddle, the owner may claim the same at this office, paying the expenses.
feb 3—tf

NOTICE—The creditors and debtors of the estate of the late JULES BALLOC, Esq. will please apply for settlement of claims to the undersigned, counsel for the testementary executor.
E. A. CANNON,
feb 3 No. 155, Condé st.

TURK'S ISLAND SALT—500 bags in store and for sale by TOURNE and BECKWITH,
feb 3 No 28 and 29 New Levee.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Parish of Jefferson.—Joseph Dussuau, testamentary executor of Balthazar Dussuau having filed in court an account of his administration; and a tableau of liquidation and partition of the succession issued, deceased, and of the community which existed between him and his wife, also deceased, Mary Francoisa Amelie Fascile. All persons therein interested are hereby called upon those to shew cause on or before the 20th of February next, why the said account and tableau should not be homologated as prayed for.
F. DUGUE, Judge.
Parish of Jefferson, 31st January, 1835—feb 3

COURT OF PROBATES—Parish of Jefferson.—Whereas Eulalie Fazende, wife of Lewis Cesaire Lebreton Deschapellis, has petitioned this court for letters of administration on the vacant succession of the late Charlotte Dreux, widow of Bene Fazende, deceased intestate: Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause, if any they have, within ten days, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.
F. DUGUE, Judge.
Parish of Jefferson, 31st January, 1835—feb 3

COURT OF PROBATES—Parish of Jefferson.—By virtue of a decree of the honorable the Court of Probates of the Parish of Jefferson, rendered on the 26th of January, instant, I will offer at sale, at Hewlett's Exchange, in New Orleans, on Wednesday, the 4th March, next, at 12 o'clock, noon, the property hereinafter described, forming part of the succession of Louis D'aquin and of Celinie Adelaide Deynaut, his wife, both deceased, to wit:—
A Plantation or Tract of Land, situated in the parish of Jefferson, about eight miles above the city of New Orleans, on the same bank of the Mississippi, being the same on which the deceased resided, and was by them cultivated as a sugar plantation until the present year, and bounded by Calonge and Delvaille, and Mr M'Queen.
This plantation will be sold in lots of one arpent in width, with all the length or depth extending from the Mississippi river to lake Pontchartrain. It contains 18 arpents front on the river, and the depth which it runs between parallel lines, is estimated by the oldest neighbors at between 120 and 130 arpents.
Besides the part which is cleared and in cultivation, the surplus of this land is well timbered, and the fire wood and other timber on it, will be, when rail roads are extended across it, a source of great revenue to the purchasers. The Metairie bayou runs across it, at a distance of about 40 arpents from the river, and on the opening of the Metairie road, persons living on this land will have a prompt and convenient route to the city. On several of the lots there are improvements of considerable value. On one, the dwelling house and sugar house; on another, all the negro cabins, warehouses, stables, &c.; on a third, the old dwelling house, &c. &c.
The plan of division, made out by the parish surveyor, will be exposed at the Exchange in a few days.
Also, fifty-four Slaves, whose names, ages, and qualities, follow, viz:—
Cesar, driver, 20 years; Moses, driver, 36; Frank, cooper, 36; Ben, engineer; 30; Lemos, sugar maker, 30; James, carpenter, 50; Sampson, carpenter, 35; Jerry, blacksmith, 40; Bill, blacksmith, 20, has runaway once; Adam, sugar maker, 30; Wilson, 30; Black Kit, 20, both understanding a steam engine; Joe, 25; Charles, 25; Tom Gan, 28, and London, 25, ploughmen; Charles Parker, bricklayer, 24; Big Billy, 28; Walker, 35; Cook Moses, 30; Belfort, 40; Little Kit, 16; Little John, 16; John, 30; Tasko, 35; Allen, 25; Rachel, 30, and her child Alick, 3 years; Rachel, 25; Hannah Robin, 30; Little Sue 20; May Sarah, 18; Sylvia, 18; Ritta, 18; Old Kit, 45; Flora, 19; Sophie, 17; Patty, 16; Lessa, 16; Lucy, 17, and her child Lewis, 8 months; Chloe, 20, Dolly, 16; Amelia, 25; Marguerite, 12; Tina, 12; Jenny, 12; Two twins, 8 months old, children of Doll, dead.
The land and those 53 slaves, being mortgaged to the vendors of the plantation for three instalments, payable in February, of the three coming years, will be sold separately, payable in three equal instalments, on the 15th of January, 1836, 1837, and 1838. The notes to be given as stated below, will, for the purpose of securing purchasers, and to facilitate the release of the mortgage, remain deposited in the Court of Probates, aforesaid, and the payments made of them applied under the direction of the Court, to the discharge of the mortgage claims should the executor and administrator not otherwise obtain the release of it.
Also, 46 other Slaves, belonging to the said succession, on which the above mentioned mortgage does not bear, to wit:—
Gabriel, a blacksmith, 36 years, and his three children, Rosalie 8 years, Washington 4, and Sally Lette 2 years; Oreste, 35; Tom White, 36; Yellow Kit, 35; Patrick, 10, William Day, 30; Robin, 30; Ned Rogers, 3. These seven slaves are good kettle hands and sugar makers. Hardy, 30; Houma, 20; Po, 28; May, 36; Ben Ash, 30; Black Peter, 35. Pio, 30, Michop, 20; James Adams, cripple, 30; Old James, 26; James Macarty, 36; Little Gabriel, 16; Sam, 17; Leveille, 40; Celestine, 30; Maria, 18; Helen, 18, and a small child; Henriette, 19; Dorcas, 21; Sally, 26, Little Lucy, 16; Louisa, 20, Anna, 40, Fanny, 15; Fanny Courtijolles, 28; Penie, 30; Maria Penny, 15; Daphne, 30; Artemise, 32; Kitty Corla, 16, and her child Therese; Hetty, 15; Moll, 15; Daphne, 10.
These latter slaves will be sold, payable one year from the day of sale.
CONDITIONS:—To secure the payment of the instalments at the periods above mentioned, the purchasers will have to furnish their notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the testamentary executor and administrator, and mortgage on the property by them purchased. These notes must be deposited in the office of Felix Grima, notary public, of New Orleans, where all the acts of sale will be passed, and that within three days from the day of the public sale. In default of the notes being furnished in that time, the testamentary executor and administrator reserves to himself the right of having the property sold again, at the risk, loss, and expense of the purchaser. None of the slaves will be delivered until the notes, approved of, are deposited with the notary, but the slaves will, in the mean time, be at the risk of the purchasers.
And, on FRIDAY, the 6th March, at 10 o'clock A. M, I will proceed to sell on the plantation above described, the moveable property belonging to the said succession, to wit:—
All the Household Furniture, effects and Silver Ware, now in the dwelling house.
26 American horses, 16 mules, 27 work oxen, 18 cows, 10 calves and heifers, a flock of sheep, about 40 hogs, 14 horse and ox carts, 3 drays, 20 harrows, 24 ploughs, a number of axes, hoes and all other farming utensils.
A set of timber wheels, two four wheeled carriages, an iron capstan; some old kettles, and about 300 cords of fire wood, in lots to purchasers.
A steam engine, sugar mill and saw mill, all complete.
Two sets of sugar kettles and accessories, one set of copper and the other of wrought iron.
Conditions:—All sums of one hundred dollars, or under, cash; for all sums above one hundred dollars and up to two hundred, 60 days; and all sums above, four months credit, except the steam engine and boiler, on which credit will be given till the 1st of January, 1836—all for notes satisfactorily endorsed.
F. DUGUE, Judge.
Parish of Jefferson, Jan 30, 1835—feb 3

AMERICAN THEATRE.
CAMP STREET.
The managers have much pleasure in announcing an engagement for Four nights only, with our distinguished national Comedian
MR. HACKETT.
He will have the honor of making his first appearance This Evening, TUESDAY, Feb. 3.
When will be enacted Hackett's original alteration of Colman's Comedy,
WHO WANTS A GUINEA,
entitled
JONATHAN IN ENGLAND.
After which, the laughable Farce compressed in one Act, called
MONSIEUR TONSON.
To conclude with
MY NEIGHBOUR'S WIFE.
☞ For characters see handbills.
Herr Cline's third night on Wednesday.

ORLEANS BALL ROOM.
MR. E. BERTUS, respectfully inform his friends and the public, that to comply with the request of a few families, he will offer at his benefit, on the 15th of Feb. a GREAT DRESS BALL, AND WITH CHARACTER.
Preceded by a CHILDREN'S BALL.
Also, a DRESS BALL, and with CHARACTER.
Said balls being at the same time Dress Balls and with Character, such persons as will not come disguised, will be admitted likewise.
The entry will be refused to whosoever will present himself under mask;
Admittance $1 00; Children, 50 cents. feb 2—3t

GREAT ATTRACTION!!!
SPARRING EXHIBITION.
MR. O'CONNELL very respectfully informs the gentlemen of New Orleans that he will give an exhibition of self-defence at Mr. Meilleur's ball room, corner of Orleans and Bourbon streets, on Tuesday evening, 3d inst. On this occasion he will be assisted by Messrs. Duffy and Casey, pupils of the celebrated John Langan, together with American and English amateurs: also, by gentlemen amateurs of this city. In the course of the evening there will be a trial of skill between the pupils and pugilists. Sparring to commence at quarter pas 7 o'clock, precisely.
Tickets to be had at the door—admittance $1.
References, Thos. Jenkins, Fountain House, corner Main and Levee, or to J. Topham, Mariners Retreat, between the two markets, where I now reside. feb 3

LAST WEEK BUT ONE
OF THE
MENAGERIE,
Corner of Camp and Poydras Street.
THIS extensive Establishment containing nearly 100 LIVING ANIMALS, will positively close on the 15th instant, on each evening of this week, the Animals will be fed in presence of the audience.
This part of the exhibition has been attended with great interest, as the dispositions of the animals are strongly manifested during the time of feeding.
Admittance 50 cents, children under ten years, and servants, half price.

EXHIBITION
Of a grand gallery of a hundred original paintings by eminent masters.
Among which are the celebrated Titian's Venus, of the Dresden gallery, lately brought from Europe, which has been exhibited all over the United States, with great success. At Bank's Arcade, up stairs, entrance in Natchez street. Admittance 50 cents, children half price.
These paintings are to be sold at private sale. jan 23

Henry C. Gallaway vs. his creditors.
STATE OF LOUISIANA—First Judicial District Court.—Whereas Henry C. Gallaway, an insolvent debtor, in actual custody, has in pursuance of the act for the relief of insolvents debtors in actual custody, and in order to obtain the benefit of said act, filed his petition in the first Judicial District Court of the State of Louisiana: Notice is hereby given to the creditors of said petitioner, and they are hereby cited to be and appear before the said court on Saturday the 28th of February next, at ten o'clock, A. M, to shew cause why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted, and he discharged from imprisonment: Wm. Christy, Esq. is appointed to represent the absent creditors.
By order of the Hon. Charles Watts, Judge of the said Court, this 27th day of January, A. D.