THE DELTA.

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THE DELTA—IN POLITICS INDEPENDENT.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 3, 1834.

MEETING.

The general committee of arrangements composed of the following gentlemen, met expected to meet this morning at Davis's Saloon in Bell lane Calaboose:

J. H. Wilson, Myford Rodriguez, Chas. Diamond, P. Sommers, De St. Romen, John Wiley, G. Benoit, G. Montamont, Wm. Pollard, Paul Tulane, R. B. Conner, Louis Louis, H. Indry, Jules Dufour, P. A. Lefebvre, R. Charlemagne, P. Doherty, G. P. Monsanglier, J. Lagan, L. Bertelin, sr., Paul Burton, J. W. Dubreuil, H. Mosson, P. D. Henry, P. Kennedy, Merillat, Auguste Dupin, Dr. McFarland, W. C. Gwin, J. B. Lamothe, H. B. Cenac, Jacob W. Kennedy, J. Pintard Davidson, Philip Rusty, James Sterrett, J. B. Chaise, P. R. Lawrence, John Wilson, Philip Pulsch, A. Mich, Wm. Brothers, Joseph Mitchell, A. A. Sanson, F. Dutton, W. G. Mower, W. F. G. Duplantier, N. Rosy, R. J. Lee, Don't Murphy, J. B. Gienna, Dr. Labatut, J. J. Mercier, C. Cannon, Octave de Armas, F. Tissot, C. Dainery, J. Bayon, M. Elam, J. Walsh, Col. Cavellier, O'Rourke, Tobin, W. Crawford, A. C. Pelengale, C. Gainery, J. Clarke, W. C. Goodrich, John J. Ker, Jules Lehlanc, Wm. Christy, Commagere, B. Morigny, Bourgeois, L. E. Brown, Gregory Byrnes.

☞ The sub-committee met last evening, and agreed upon a report which will be presented this evening to the general committee for adoption.

An account is given in the New York Courier and Enquirer, of a project for establishing a steam boat communication, from New York to Tampico and Vera Cruz—touching at Charleston, Havanna, New Orleans and Matanzas. The steam boat Connecticut was to start on the 19th, to try the experiment. It is confidently stated that the passage to Vera Cruz can be regularly made in thirteen days. The attempt to establish such a communication with New Orleans, some dozen years ago, failed. The result in this instance, with the increased communication and an extended route, may be more fortunate.

The Hon. Wm. R. King, of Alabama, has been re-elected by an overwhelming majority to the U. S. senate from that state. He is a decided friend to the present administration.

The reported majorities for Governor, in all the counties in the state of New York, give Marcy a majority of 13,617. The official canvass will not materially change the result. This is about the majority for the Jackson electors in 1832, and four thousand more than Marcy's majority for Governor at the same time.

The Question Settled.—The Charleston Mercury of the 5th ult. has an article in these words: "The New York elections, which will probably decide who shall be our next president, commenced on Monday last."

The several delinquent mails came to hand yesterday. Our latest New York dates are to the evening of the 18th, and contain later advices from Europe, which our readers will find copied into our columns.

"The Last Days of Pompeii," which the London critics pronounce to be Bulwer's best work has been received by the Harper's of New-York; and the American edition has probably already issued from their press.

A Statue of the Goddess of Liberty is about to be placed on a column on the site of the Bastile. No fitter emblem and locality could have been chosen to represent the mockery of government—liberty in her mouth, and cruelty in her footsteps—which now disturbs unhappy France.

Mr. Elliott, the aeronaut, arrived here yesterday from Charleston, and will, no doubt, give the citizens of New Orleans an opportunity of witnessing his aerial flights. He is very highly spoken of in the Charleston papers.—(Cour.

We learn from a gentleman, upon whom the most implicit reliance may be placed, that he saw Mr. Stroud on Friday last, in Natchez, who informed him that he had gone there to make collections. This information, therefore explains every thing.—*Courier*

We have been politely furnished by a friend with the following extract of a letter from New York, from a gentleman who is conspicuous in the politics of that city. It is dated,

"*New York, Nov.* 14, 1834.

"*Glory, glory*, we have met the wigs, and all the scratches are ours we have met them from the city of New-York to the city of the lakes, and routed them "horse, foot and dragoons." Our majority here is nearly three thousand, and in the state it will not vary much from 14 to 15,000. The wigs, poor devils, have been raked of all their United States Bank's cash. B——— has met a tartar I think. Such a jubilification you have never witnessed, as the democrats have had in our city. Your old friend F———, I should not wonder if he died of apoplexy at the defeat, for we have elected a whole hog ticket in the city and state, with the exception of 7 congressmen in the anti-masonic district. We have done most nobly. I am hopes that it will be an example for your goodly city, and that she will like the prodigal son, return to a sense of her duty to democracy, and cease again opposing our sacred cause.

"Yours, &c.

FOR THE DEL.

The Drama.

THEATRE.

On Saturday evening Evadne was performed, in which Mrs. Drake played the principal character, and played it well, her conception of the part and reading were excellent, we were delighted with her, as well as the fine and spirited acting of Pearson and Scott. Mr. Bannister is but an apprentice, and as this theatre is a well known manufactory of actors, he may in time become a journeyman. We observe several aspirants for histrionic fame among the present company, and who no doubt after serving out their time, and becoming good actors, will like our old friends, Gilbert, Field, &c. &c. &c., depart from amongst us for the company of such managers as will better appreciate the value of their services by a higher salary.

The managers may boast of having the best company in the United States, were we to judge from their *four feet* list of names, we would say they *should* have, but where are they?—alas! echo answers—Where?

The public may easily perceive an evident deterioration in the talent of the company, in despite of puffs direct to the contrary. Mrs. Higgins, to play old women's characters, Mrs. Crook, once a charming actress, and even now excellent in her line, plays the young, the beautiful, and charming heroine of high-wrought tragedy, (vide Fazio, the other night.) We do not say this in disparagement of Mrs. C.; she is the best actress on the stage—but too old to play the part of a lovely young girl, whom the author describes as perfection itself! We say it is a very injudicious act on the part of the managers, and no doubt equally disagreeable to the feelings and better judgment of Mrs. C.

Miss Emmell is a favorite of mine, but the managers certainly evince a want of judgment by thrusting her so frequently before the public, who are pleased with change, particularly when its product is improvement. During the summer we were admirably delighted with the admirable performance of a YOUNG and rising actress, named Miss Voss, in Mr. Holland's "Rose Street" corps. We predict that this young lady will at no distant day, shine among the brightest stars which "diffuse their radiance from the stage." Would but the managers consult their own interest, by engaging her for the season. We believe she can be obtained cheaper, until her fame and name are sufficiently established, when like others she will doubtless depart for a more congenial atmosphere.

COLLEY GIBBER.

The Station Case has been disposed of in the Georgia Legislature, by the adoption of the series of resolutions which will be found below. The message of Governor Lumpkin, and the accompanying documents, were referred to a committee "on the state of the republic," who made a report, and the majority recommended the course which was subsequently adopted. The minority, composed of Messrs. [illegible], made a separate report, and offered the long string of doctrinal resolutions, chiefly taken verbatim from the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions and Madison's report, with a few unimportant exceptions, identifying them with the system of nullification which the Nullifiers hold. To this was appended a set of resolutions, in which the same views as those of the majority, as to the course of the State, were advanced, and the adoption of the resolutions proposed, under the 25th section of the judiciary act, "unconstitutional, inoperative, null and void."

Both propositions were debated. It seems that the majority of the Union party saw in the moves of the minority only an effort to produce a party effect, and voted the resolutions down, in both houses, by very large majorities; in the Senate 34 to 26, and in the House, by carrying the previous question, and passing the original resolutions, 136 to 22. The article quoted from the Federal Union—in another place—describes the designs of the Nullifiers in fomenting disturbances, and labouring to conflict the State authorities with those of the United States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia in General Assembly met, That they view with feelings of deep regret, another attempt to interfere with the administration of the criminal laws of this State by the use of the process of the supreme court of the United States.

Resolved, That the right to punish the perpetrators of crimes committed within the jurisdiction and chartered limits of a state, is one of those attributes of state, the exercise of which is of vital importance to the domestic peace and internal economy of such State, and the practical operation of which can in no wise conflict with the essential rights or interests of her constituents.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be and he is hereby requested to communicate by express to the sheriff of Murray county, the determination of this State to enforce her criminal laws; and that such orders be issued by him to that officer, as will ensure the execution of the laws in the case of James Grey is convicted of murder.

Resolved, That the sheriff of said county be, and he is hereby authorised and empowered to employ a guard of armed men, if he shall deem the same necessary, to carry into execution the said sentence.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor, and all other officers of this State be, and they are hereby required to avoid any step by which the State of Georgia, may be made a party to the case sought to be made before the supreme court of the U. States by the said process of citation.—(*Mobile Courier*)

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

(From the New York Gazette, Nov. 18.)

The arrival last night of the packet ship Caledonia, Capt. Graham, brings our English Journals down to the 22d ult. They contain no important political news.

The state of the cotton market is highly gratifying, and will be observed with great interest by the grower and the merchant.

We find nothing so interesting as the destruction of both Houses of Parliament, Library, &c.

Previously to the destruction of there ancient edifices, Parliament had been further prorogued to the 25th of November.

At Fareham, England, on the 3d and 6th of October, the mercury rose to 123 degrees.

Munich accounts state that the negotiations for the marriage of Queen Donna Maria, of Portugal, with Augustus, Duke of Luchtenburg, are finally concluded.

The receipts at the Custom House, Liverpool, for the quarter just ended, amount to the extraordinary sum of L 149,000, being an increase of L.87 000 compared with the corresponding quarter of last year.

The Senate of Bremen having been informed of the fact, that certain emigrants, who embarked from that city to the United States, had been left in England in great distress, has issued an order directing those who are disposed to emigrate how they are to proceed, prescribing a sufficient provision of funds for the whole voyage before embarkation.

Mr. Livingston, American Ambassador, arrived in Paris on the 13th. He is said to be the bearer of new propositions from his Government relative to the claim of 25 millions rejected by the chamber of Deputies last session. It is stated that, in order to put an end to this question, and to counteract the possibility of new obstacles on the part of the Chamber, the Cabinet of Washington will reduce its claims by one third.

The Paris Constitutional of Oct. 14th states, that it has been authorised by Mr. Livingston, the American Minister, to declare that he has received no instructions from the Government of the United States to agree to any compromise whatever, relative to the 25,000,000 claimed of France, and further that Mr. Livingston is sure no such instruction will ever be transmitted to him.

Destruction of both Houses of Parliament by Fire.

(From the Times of Friday.)

Shortly before seven o'clock last night, the inhabitants of Westminster were thrown into the utmost confusion and alarm, by the sudden breaking out of the most terrific conflagration that has been witnessed for many years. The Houses of Lords and Commons and the adjacent buildings were on fire; the alarm spread rapidly, and the flames increasing, and mounting higher and higher with fearful rapidity, attracted the attention of the vast majority of the inhabitants of the metropolis. Within less than half an hour after the fire broke out, it became impossible to approach nearer to the scene of the disaster than the foot of Westminster bridge, on the Surry side of the river, or the end of Parliament street on the other. The spectacle was one of surprising, though terrific splendor.

How and where the fire originated, are still matters of doubt. The general belief, however appears to be, that it broke out in some parts of the buildings attached to the House of Lords, from whence it spread to the House itself with such vast celerity, that before eight o'clock the whole range of structure, from the portico, by which the peers enter, to the corner where a communication with the committee room of the House of Commons was in flames.

As rapidly did the devouring element extend its ravages to the ancient chapel of St. Stephen, where the work of destruction was sooner over than in the other house of Parliament. The greatest quantity of timber which the fabric of the House of Commons contained, will readily account for this; and from the situation of the building, and the tide being usually low, a very scanty supply of water, and the applications of only one or two engines were all that the most strenuous exertions could bring to bear in the attempt to save the edifice.

The conflagration, viewed from the river, was peculiarly grand and impressive. From the new pile of buildings, in which are the Parliament offices, down to the end of the Speaker's house, the flames were shooting fast and furious through every window. The roof of Mr. Lay's house had already fallen in, and as far as they were concerned, it was quite evident that the conflagration had done its worst. The tower, between those buildings and the Jerusalem Chamber was a light on every floor. The roof had partially fallen in but had not yet broken clean through the floors. The rafters, however, were all blazing, and from the volume of flame which they vomited forth through the broken casements, great fears were entertained for the safety of the other tenements in Cotton garden. The fire soon devoured all the interior of this tower, which contained, we believe, the library of the House of Commons. By 11 o'clock it was reduced to a mere shell. It was evidently the main support of the upper part of the building, and as the beam was certain to be reduced in a short time to ashes, apprehensions were entertained of the speedy fall of the whole edifice.

Simultaneously were heard in other parts of the frontage to the river, the smashing of windows, the battering down of wooden partitions and the heavy clatter of falling bricks, all evidently displaced for the purpose of stopping the advance of the flames. The engines ceased to play upon the premises whose destruction was inevitable, and poured their discharges upon the neighboring houses which were yet unscathed. A little after 12 o'clock the library tower fell in with a tremendous crash, and shortly afterwards the flame as if it had received fresh aliment, darted up in one startling blaze, which was almost immediately quenched in a dense column of the blackest smoke. As soon as this smoke cleared away, the destructive ravages of the fire became more evident. Through a vista of flaming walls you beheld the Abbey frowning in melancholy pride over its defaced and shattered neighbors.

The appearance of the fire from the corner of Abingdon street, was also striking. For a length of time the exertions of the firemen appeared to be principally directed to save that part of the house of Lords which consisted of the tower that rose above the portico. All the rest of the line of building was enveloped in flames, which had extended themselves along the whole (except the wing) of that part of the adjacent building to the left that fronts Abingdon st, and the upper stories of which were committee rooms while at the basement were the stone steps leading to the House Commons. The wing of this building, however, which rose high above the rest, the upper part being a portion of Bellamy's, and the lower being used as a receptable to the great coats, &c of members of the House of Commons, was for some time, like the tower above the portico at the entrance to the House of Lords, but slightly injured by the firemen, and these two objects seeming to bound the ravages of the fire and to offer successful resistance to its further progress, while all between them was in one uninterrupted blaze, attracted universal attention.

The flames did not in fact extend beyond these two points, but seemed to exhaust themselves in the destruction of them. They took fire nearly at the same moment, and burning furiously for half an hour, the whole structure from the entrance of the House of Commons to the entrance of the House of Lords, presented one bright sheet flame. At length the smoke and sparks that followed the crash of the heavy burning mass that fell had cleared away, nothing met the eye but an unsightly ruin, tinted with jet black, red glare reflected from the smouldering embers at its feets.

Half past 2 o'clock.

Westminster-hall is, we think, quite safe. The fire still burns furiously among the ruins it has made, but its power to do further mischief appears to have ceased; it is confined within the limits of the walls of the two houses already destroyed. Fresh engines and fresh supplies of men are coming to the scene of devastation, and a continual roll of water is showered upon the ruins; but our ordinary engines are incapable of contending with such a conflagration, and our engine system wants the great element of efficiency—a general superintendent. Each fire office acts according to its own view; there is no obedience to one chief, and consequently, where the complete co-operation is necessary, all is confusion or contradiction. Up to the last we observed no disturbance and indeed, before 3 o'clock there was scarcely a person to be seen except the soldiers and firemen. The myriads had all quietly dispersed, and the only sound heard, was the crackling of timbers or the heaving of the fire pumps.

The painted chamber, and the whole of the House of Lords and Commons, including the library and Mr. Lay's House, are entirely destroyed; and the south wall of the library has fallen in; part of the Speaker's house is also destroyed. The magnificent office, at the west end of the [illegible] by the gateway at the Star and Garter public house, are saved, together with all the books and papers they contained, and all the books from the library. The books and furniture of these two buildings were removed early by the police, and placed in the yard adjoining, and in the terraced garden, covered over with carpets and tarpaulins.

A marble mantelpiece in the speaker's house, valued at 300l, was taken down and removed to a place of safety, with other property, in the rooms that were consumed.

The king's entrance from Abingdon street, and the grand staircase are also preserved, the communication with the rest of the building having been cut off.

Westminster-hall, for which the greatest anxiety was evinced by every one, is safe. Engines were conducted into the roof of Westminster-hall, and their supply directed through the large windows at the south west and over the entrance to the new House of Lords and Commons; all beyond that entrance and window appeared to be a complete ruin. The glass of the windows of course broken; but the small damage remains.

The courts of law remain uninjured or it is believed have only sustained some very trifling damage.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 18th.

SOUTH OF SPAIN.—The brig Emigrant, Captain Smith brings advices via Malaga somewhat later from the South of Spain, than our accounts yesterday by the Caledonia, although not so late from Madrid.

The four provinces of Andalusia, enjoyed tranquillity; the people in general feeling well disposed to assist the government of the Queen, in its exertions to subdue the *Biscayan rebels*, as they are called in that section of the country. The cholera had nearly disappeared from the ports of Andalusia, and the prize crop was very promising. The communications from Cadiz to Madrid, had suffered an interruption. The Friars had tried to raise the people against the government of the Queen, but having failed in their attempts, they were victims of the fury of the ultra liberals, who certainly appear to be stronger in the southern than in the northern provinces.

QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.—Captain Muso, of brig Concord a, arrived yesterday from St. Ubes, which place he left on the 15th of October, states that intelligence had been received there from Lisbon, dated the 13th, that Donna Maria, the young Queen, lies dangerously ill. This intelligence is by no means to be wondered at—her father is no longer living—and if she escapes with their life, the intrigues of her Court, it will be more matter of wonder than if she falls an early victim.

SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.

It sometimes happens that man is placed in such a situation, that it is easier to go on than to return—when he is pressed onward by the uncontrollable nature of things—when he dare not relax his exertions, but with the immi nent danger of being crushed by the incumbent pressure of circumstances which he himself has created. So of parties; they sometimes find that they are controlled by an imperious and unrelenting necessity, which has its being in their own creation, which springs from their own determination, and for the consequences of which they are justly answerable, both in a moral and political point of view. In this situation, inexorable as it is at the present moment, the opposition to the Federal administration seem to be placed. It commenced in a deep rooted prejudice against the popular action of the country, and a fixed and unalterable determination on the part of the leaders of the opposition to control that popular action by means of a powerful and domineering monied institution in which they fancied they could find a lodgment of aristocratic power that would be able to accomplish their darling purpose. Finding that the President was immovable in his hostility to the Bank, that he was determined that it should not grasp within its clutches all power, and raised itself above the constituted authorities of the country, and that he had adopted the means of prevention, their unhallowed and disappointed ambition became infuriate and outrageous at the idea that their hopes were blasted, their prospects were gone, and their darling institution accounted "a thing of to-day that expires to-morrow." Disappointed and maddened to phrenzy, they commenced those acts of hostility against the government, which so recently sent a tremor to the heart of the nation, and made all good patriots tremble for the durability of our institutions. It would be a work of supererogation to recount the many acts of outrage which have grown out of the course of the opposition. Suffice it to say that outrage has followed outrage—violence, lawless violence, has been substituted for fraud, and the quiet and repose of the country has been disturbed by deeds of death. Social order is every where overwhelmed in the march of the opposition, traced as it is in blood, rapine and murder, and unless Heaven in its mercies interpose to arrest the hand of violence and anarchy, will ere long overwhelm this devoted land in irremediable ruin. Such is the consummation of unless ambition, such are the bitter fruits of a lawless lust of power.

We were led to make these observations by reading the letter of Mr Poindexter, in which he in the most wanton manner, abuses the President. What the next act in the drama will be, we are at a loss to determine, unless assassination be submitted for abuse.—*Clinton Democrat.*

COMMERCIAL.

Sales at the N. Y. Stock Exchange, Nov. 18.

387 shares U. S. Bank,	113 1-2 a	109 1-4
100 do N O Canal		109 1-4
300 do N O City Bank,	109 a	109 1-4
75 do N O Commercial Bank,	107 7-8 a	108
100 do N O Mech. & Tra.		108
260 do Planters' Bank, Miss.	113 1-2 a	114
500 do Planters' Bank, Tenn.		105 3-4

AMERICAN STOCKS, LONDON, OCT. 16.

N. Y. 5 per cent, 1845, 105 do 6 per cent 1845, 114a115, dividends from 1st July. Pennsylvania 5 per cent 1860, 100; do 1858, 102 1-4; do 1860, 103 1-2 a 104; do 1867, 104; dividend from 1st Aug. Ohio 6 per cent 1860, 113a114, Louisiana Barings, 1814, '47, '50, '52, 102. Louisiana Wilsons, 1834, '39, '43, '49, 98 a 99. Mississippi 6 per cent 1841, '46, '51, '55; do new, 1861, '65, '71, 108. U. S. Bank shares 231. Ex. a 231. 10s.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS, OCT. 19.

RICE—30 tierces of Carolina have been taken for export at 17s. 6d, and 35,000 bags East India for home use at 13s a 14s per cwt.

COTTON—There has been a brisk demand from the trade and speculators, and the market closed with great firmness at an advance of 1-8d. to 1-4d. per lb. on American, and 1-8d per lb. on nearly all other descriptions. Speculators have taken 10,000 American, 3500 Surat, 200 Bahia, 100 Pernambuco, and 300 Egyptian, and exporters 100 American, 500 Maranham, 100 Pernambuco, 50 Surat, and 50 Carthegena. *Sales of the week*—240 *Sea Island*, 17d a 28d; 40 Stained, 9 a 15; 10,250 Bowed Georgia, 7 3-4 a 10 1-4; 6670 Mboile, Alabama and Tennessee, 7 5-8 a 10; 10,980 New Orleans, 7 3-4 a 11 1-8; 870 Pernambuco, Paraiba, Arracati and Ceara, 12 1-4 a 14; 1150 Bahia and Maccio, 10 3-8a 12 1-4; 1410 Maraham do 10 3-4 a 12 3-4; 500 Egyptian, 15 1-4 a 16 1-2; 180 Barbadoes, 10 a 10 1-2; 80 Common West India, &c. 9 3-4 a 11; 540 Carthegena, 7 5-8 a 7 7-8; 3980 Madras and Surat, 6 3-8 a 7 3-4. Sales for the week, 36760 bales. Impoits, 3438.

From our correspondent.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 21.

Saturday evening—After the returns were made yesterday, 200 bags Cotton were sold, of which 1500 Americans were on speculation. This day the sales are 8000 bags, of which 5000 are Americans, including about 3000 on speculation prices 1-2d higher.

October 21.—The sales yesterday were conducted 8000 bags, one half on speculation, prices full 1-4d per lbpn Friday's rates. This day there is a very steady business going on.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED

Ship Ohio, Garvin, Philadelphia, T Toby & co
Ship Matakessett, Drew, Liverpool, Hagan, Nivan & co
Brig Parogas, Healey, Providence, G Bucklin
Schr Orleans, Hodge, Texas, A B Herner

ARRIVED.

Towboat Crowell, from the Passes; brought up barque Clementi, from Boston, and brig Constance, from Havana.—Reports off the bar barque Janne France; and several others names not known. The Whale coming up with a full tow.

Towboat Whale, from the Passes; towed to sea schrs Oceana and Augustine; brought up from sea ship Lucy Ann, from Marseilles, Keth Sirene, brig Dortea, and schr Sabine. Passed several sails in the river—Left the Bar at 5 P M Moadays; nothing new in the offing.

Towboat Post Boy, Annible, from the Passes, having towed to sea his brig; brought up ship Morgan, from Philadelphia, ship Jane France, and barque David Cannon;—reports nothing new.

Ship Lucy Ann, Pratt, 60 days from Marseilles to Lincoln & Green;—Cargo wine, fruit, bottles, mdse and sundries to W L Hodge; Lincoln & Green and order;—Passengers, Messrs Andre and Adolphe Cuttin, J Richard, and Immanuel.

Ship Jeune France, Fabre, 55 days from Bordeaux, to P O Sorbec;—Cargo, wine, liquors, mdse etc, to P Perez; L B & H Labatut; P O Sorbec; J M Forrier; L Destaudt; J A Mer e & co; A Molier; V Routhe J Rayern; Mrs Lefebvre; Mrs Leydet; O Besse; P Lafaye; O Bergoulin; T Nicholet & co; A St George; P Goyneau, Dudeyt; T Tourie; 8 cabin and 14 steerage passengers.

Ship Ben Morgan, Snow, 17 days from Philadelphia, to S Thompson;—Cargo assorted mdse to J Labadie; Hotchkiss & co; S & S Brower; Brander & McKenna; A L M Demarin, S Thompson; Reese & Delanger; N & J Dick & co, H Millard & co, Collins & Hilton; Wilcox & Perry; Martin, Pleasants & co; V David; J Lamphell & Striker; Tourne & Rockwith; Begent & Hoopes; Whitemore & Bier; Hall, Walker & Walton; P L & S Yorke; Adams, Buckner & co; Gray, Durrive & co; J H Field & co; and order 8 cabin and 52 steerage passengers.

Bark David Cannon, Cain, 54 days from Liverpool to G Vance,—Cargo, slates, flags, mdse etc to Harrison, Brown & co; Clarke & Party; Morgan & co and order.—Passengers Mr. W Parker.

Bark Clementa, Martin, 26 days from Boston, to the master, cargo, ice to J Tewes.

Brig Constance, Fabriquer, from Havana, cargo 1055 bags coffee, 30,900 segars, fruit & [illegible]

Brig Sirene, Arenda, 82 days from Hamburg to J A [illegible] & co; Hermann & co; H C Gildemeister; J S Lindner; J W Escharis & co; C W A Voigt; A & J Dennistoun, and co; 4 passengers.

Polacre Dorian, Millet, from Havana, to Garcia, Buyo & co;—Cargo, coffee, fruit etc.

Brig Salem, Harvey, from Malaga,—Cargo preserved fruit etc. to order.

Schr Sallina, Hall, from Sisal, to H Spearns;—Cargo, gum, hemp, etc.

Steamer Walter Scott, Knight, from White River, with 1009 bales cotton to order.

Steamer Banker Hill, Tufts, from Natchez; cargo 1738 bs cotton to Lambeth and Thompson; Reynolds, Byrne & co; Sellier, Shipp & co. Harris & Wright; made to land Franklin—12 passengers.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Jeune Francepassed in com. with the Bellochan.

Bark David Cannon, spoke 17 g Amanda, 8 days from N York for Marseilles.

Nancy at New York, 17th Nov. ship Alabama, Handy.

Sailed at Liverpool Oct 16th, ship Prairie Gov.

Sailed from Liverpool for this port, 15th Oct. the Tiger, Eldridge.

Hence at Gibralter, Sept 21, the Charlotte, Dennison.

Hence at Bordeaux, 6th Oct, the Comet, Mores.

Hence at Clyde, 11th Oct, the Rushill.

Cleared at Boston, Nov 15, for this port, ship Jacob Perkins, Short.

Hence at Portland, Nov. 14 the Frances, Merryman.

Cleared at Portland for this port, Nov 15, brig Architect, Gray.

Cleared at Bath for this port, Nov 10, brig Euphrates, Theobold; ship New England, Swanton.

Up at Philadelphia for this port, ship John Sergeant, Van Dyke; brig Treaty, Dannton; brig Aloyane, Julius.

Cleared at New York for this port, 18th ult, ship Louisville Palmer.

AMERICAN THEATRE.

Mrs. DRAKE'L Fifth Night.

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 3rd, 1834,

Will be enacted Shiel's popular tragedy of the

APOSTATE.

Pescara, ... Mr H C Pearson
Malco, ... — Scott
Hemegs, ... — Bannister
Hamet, ... — Williamson
Alvarez, ... — Farren
Florinda, ... Mrs. A. Drake.

After which, the laughable Farce of the

ILLUSTRIOUS STRANGER.

Benjamin Bowbell, ... Mr Bristow.

Mrs KNIGHT's 5th, and Mr A F KEENE'S 2nd night on Thursday.

ORLEANS BALL-ROOM.

(For the opening.)

ON SATURDAY, 5th DEC. 1834,

GRAND

Dress & Masquerade Ball.

Admittance for gentlemen, ... $1 50

Ladies will not be admitted without an invitation ticket, delivered by the administration.

All persons will be compelled to unmask themselves, and none will be admitted with arms. dec 1

BALL ROOM

Corner of Orleans and Bourbon streets.

On Wednesday, December 3d,

DRESS AND MASQUERADE BALL.

Admittance ..... $1.

The gentlemen will find a store to deposit their canes, hats, cloaks, &c. nov 29

WASHINGTON BALL-ROOM.

St. Philip street, between Royal and Bourbon streets.

On Wednesday Evening, Dec. 3, 1834,

GRAND FULL DRESS & MASQUERADE

BALL.

Entrance for Gentlemen $1 00

There is found in the interior of this establishment, a 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 2

STATE TREASURY,

New Orleans, December 2, 1834.

THE taxable persons of the parish of Orleans who owes State taxes for the year 1833, are requested to pay them at the State Treasurer's Office, between this and the 15th December, instant, on which day the accounts will be delivered to the sheriff to obtain their collection agreeably to law.

dec 3—3t F GARDERE, State Treasurer

FOR Sale, 3 DRAYS with their harness. Apply to the Livery Stables, No. 120, Toulouse street. dec 3—3t

REMOVAL.—Jonas Metoyer & Co have removed their counting room to No. 119, Canal street. dec 3—3t

SPRINGFIELD CHARCOAL.—500 barrels of Springfield Charcoal, just received and for sale by dec 3 W E & R MURPHY, 132 Basin

TAR & PITCH.—750 kegs of tar and 200 of pitch in new kegs and perfect good order, just received and for sale wholesale or retail by dec 3 W E & R MURPHY, 132 Basin

RIO COFFEE.—900 bags Rio Coffee of prime quality, for sale by dec 3 W G HEWES & Co, 66 camp st

LEGE'S ASSEMBLY ROOM,

Corner of Camp and Poydras streets, near the American Theatre.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has taken the upper story of that location, to which is annexed a spacious and splendid ball room, supper room, ladies' and gentlemen's dressing rooms, a convenient place for the deposit of hats, cloaks, etc., and also a superb restaurant and bar room.

His purpose in mentioning this, is, that it may be known to the public, that he is about to engage a select orchestra and devote at least one night in the week to public balls.

Gentlemen desirous of forming private dancing societies, are requested to call upon the subscriber at the above ball room, where all necessary arrangements can be made.

His prices will be as moderate as in any other similar institution in the city, and he hopes by his indefatigable exertions to please, that he will merit and receive a share of public patronage.

His school for the instruction of young ladies and gentlemen, in this graceful and elegant accomplishment, will be held at the same place. In addition to the dances of this city, will be taught the Galopades, Mazourka, and all the latest fashionable Parisian and Italian figures.

It would be needless for the subscriber to expatiate on the immense advantage to be derived by youth, from this charming and beautiful acquirement, to those who entertain a knowledge of the Therpsicorian art, it imports at once, freedom, health, agility, and grace to the humane frame, and is capable of reclaiming the most awkward and graceless action, to the refined and polished air of beaux.

Notice will be given of the first public assembly.

Letters of invitation to ladies will be sent in due time, and no others but those invited by the subscriber will be admitted.

Gentlemen desirous of procuring letters of invitation for ladies, will please call on the subscriber.

dec 3—6t JOHN C. LEGE.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership existing under the firm of

DIDIOU & BENOIT,

is dissolved by mutual consent, since the 31st October last. Mr T. E. Benoit is sole charged with the liquidation of said firm; and requests those to whom they are indebted to render their accounts for payment, and at the same time earnestly entreats all persons who are indebted to said firm, to make a settlement without delay.

Mr T. E. Benoit informs the public that he has just received from France, a large assortment of musical instruments, such as organs of a large dimension, for the use of churches, with cylinders and claviers; amusing organs of all kinds playing the newest pieces of music; small organs for birds; painted guitars of all kinds; violins, half used and new; flutes; clarinets; flageolets; bassoons; serpent-bassoons; ophycleides; basses; French horns; trombones, trumpets with keys; harmonical trumpets; music and instrumental strings.

He sells by wholesale and retail, and at moderate prices, at No. 216 Royal street, between Orleans and St Ann streets. dec 3—6m

THE subscribers respectfully informs their friends and the public that they have increased their store with a fresh assortment of GROCERIES, and offer for sale the following articles received by the late arrivals, to wit:

40 baskets Champaign, 1st quality and as first,
90 half boxes Sardines in butter
100 boxes ditto in oil,
56 boxes assorted Preserves,
25 ditto cherries in brandy,
} from Colin, of Nantz.

By the ship Syrien:

2 jars Sausages of Arles; assorted superfine Cordials; Absynth; salted provisions; Gruyere cheese, of Holland, &c.

IN STORE—An assortment of wines in boxes, Guignolet of Angers, Kyrsch, Absynth of Dubeid, &c.

The subscribers also keep the *Citizens' Coffee House*, at the corner of Toulouse and Chartres streets, where the public will be attended to with promptitude and cleanliness.

Always to be found during the season, coffee with and without milk, chocolate, tea, hot punch, &c.

dec 3 FARGALET & MICHON.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, A DIRECT.

THE fast running Steamboat MICHIGAN, Jesse Hart, master, having one half of her cargo ready to go on board, will have immediate despatch, for the remainder. For freight or passage, having superior kind of accommodations both for cabin or deck passengers, apply on board or to

TOURNE & BECKWITH,

dec 2 28 & 29 New Levee.

FOR HAVANA.—The well known polacre VIZCAINA, Casal, master, having the whole of her cargo ready, will sail shortly. For passage only, having good accommodations, apply to the captain on board, or to M. DEL ACEBO,

dec 3 86 St Louis st

FOR TAMPICO—on the 4th inst.

THE A 1 copper fastened & coppered Packet Schooner Creole, R. S. Gird master, will sail on Thursday next the 4th instant—for freight or passage, apply on board, opposite Conti street, or to

HARRISON, BROWN & Co.

dec 2 117 Royal street.

For St. Jago de Cuba, Porto Rico, Trinidad, or Nuevitas.

The fine Spanish brig VENUS, Capt. Hernandez, is ready to receive cargo and passengers for any of the above parts. Passengers will have good accommodations. Apply to

GARCIA, BUYO & Co.

dec 2 No. 34 St Ann street

FOR ST. JAGO DE CUBA.

The fast sailing coppered brig ST. ROMAN, captain Salva, 95 tons burthen, having 2-3 of her cargo engaged will sail positively towards the end of next week. For balance of freight or passage, apply to

GARCIA, BUYO & CO,

nov 29 34 St Anne street

FOR HAVRE.—The coppered and copper fastened brig NOBLE, captain Mustard, is now loading for the above port and will meet with quick despatch. For freight of about 100 bales cotton, apply to

THEODORE NICOLET & CO,

nov 28 26 Bienville street

FOR TAMPICO.

The well known Mexican brig, General Santa Anna, capt Vanstavoren, is loading for the above port. She can take about 200 barrels on freight. For balance of freight, or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to

nov 28 M S CUCULLU, LAPEYRE & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

The fine schooner EXPRESS, having been thoroughly repaired, and advantageously known, will be freighted for one of the ports of Mexico or West India Island. For terms, which will be moderate, apply on board to captain Dupeire, or to

nov 27 P LAFAYE, 147 Royal street

FOR HAVANA.—The fast sailing Spanish brig PAZ, capt Pons, having one half of her cargo engaged, will sail shortly. For balance of freight or passage, apply to the captain on board, or to

nov 25 J PRATS & SON.

TO RENT.—The spacious Store No. 24 Old Levee, formerly occupied by Messrs. R & A B Bein as a Grocery Store. Apply to

FERGUSON & HALL,

dec 3 22 Old Levee st

TO RENT.—The spacious store No. 26 Old Levee, formerly occupied by Messrs G W Pritchard & Co. Apply to

FERGUSON & HALL,

dec 3 22 Old Levee st

NOTICE.—The firm of Davidson & Galiegos was dissolved on the 11th of July last; the subscribers will continue the wholesale and retail DRUG BUSINESS, under the firm of Davidson & Co, at No 41 Royal street between Custom House and Bienville, where they offer a general assortment of fresh Medicines, Drugs and Chemicals. All orders, prescriptions, &c, put up with the greatest care and promptitude.

J. P. DAVIDSON,

dec 3—1m L. M. DAVIDSON.

NOTICE.—On Sunday last, 30th November, a horse rode by two negroes, who were running a race with other negroes also on horseback, ran against a tilbury which was going quietly to the saw mill of M. John Miller, which caused the horse to fall and break one of the shafts of the tilbury. The persons who had charge of the tilbury went immediately in pursuit of the two negroes, but were unable to arrest them. The horse which the negroes rode, and abandoned, was found in the shoulder, and fell down. He has been sent to stable No. 180, Toulouse street, from whence the owner is requested to take him, on paying damages, and the cost of this advertisement. Said horse is about 17 hands high, of an iron grey colour, with white marks on the body, and is shod—it is thought he has been worked as a dray house in the city. dec 3

25 DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber last week, the American negro wench named Rachel, about 5 feet few inches high, from 19 to 20 years old; she is rather stout, round face and she generally uses a coloured handkerchief on her head; the owner does not recollect the dress she had on when she decamped; she had an iron collar round her neck, that had put to her three days previous to her departure.

The above reward will be given to any person who will bring her back to the subscriber, at No 86 St Louis street. dec