THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY, BY
JEROME BAYOL.
STATE PRINTER.
THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED.
TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 23, 1834.

☞ A meeting of the General Committee, including the Marshals, is respectfully solicited to meet this morning at the Marine Hotel, at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance is solicited.

By a resolution of the Marshals we are requested to meet at the Public square this morning, at 9 o'clock. By order of the chief marshal.

HENRY McCAULEY, sec'y.

☞ At a meeting of the general committee of the democratic party, held on the 21st instant, J. H. Holland was called to the chair as president and J. Wilcox as vice-president.

Mr. Canonge presented a report from one of the special committees and on his motion the thanks of the meeting were tendered to Col. Shaler for having made the necessary arrangements for the discharge of cannon on the 23d; a report was also presented by Mr. Holland, showing the amount of subscriptions for the celebration to be $3700.

On motion, certain appropriations were made from the general fund.

A report was offered by the committee of toasts, through their chairman, Mr. Carter, which on motion, was accepted.

Messrs. McFarlane, Plauché, Carter, Grymes and Caldwell, were on motion, appointed a committee to superintend the publication of the proceedings to take place on the 23d instant.

On motion, various arrangements were made for the proceedings on the morrow, and reports were received from various committees.

On motion, a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Compagnee for the arrangements made by him on the battle-ground.

J. H. HOLLAND,
J. S. M'FARLANE,
THOS. SLIDELL, } sec'ies.

Correspondence of the Bee.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 8, 1834.

LETTER II.

Both branches of congress met this day, pursuant to adjournment on Wednesday last. In the senate nothing has been done so far—no indications of what is to be done are as yet held out by the conscript fathers. Not so in the popular branch of the national legislature. The different committees on the various relations and exigences of the Union were this day appointed; and of these, one appointment indirectly gave rise to a debate, which though very partial and desultory indeed, was nevertheless characterized by some degree of warmth and vehemence—the latter, at least, on the part of the member from North Carolina.

You are, no doubt, aware that a feeling, hostile to the continuation of the Military Academy at West Point, has, of late, obtained in some sections of the western and southern country. Whether this feeling be a reflex of the real opinions entertained by such portions of the American confederacy—or whether it springs merely from the desire of some of our congressmen to have something new; I am perfectly at a loss to determine. A motion was made and carried to transfer the investigation of the condition of West Point's Academy, from the committee of the house on military affairs to a special committee composed of twenty-four members, to be chosen singly from each state. Another motion tending to the abolition of the military school, *quand même* was lost by a considerable majority. A member from the state of New-York, in his excessive zeal in behalf of the people—poor people!—introduced a resolution having for its object the *abolishment* of the office of commander-in-chief of the army of the United States; as well as the reduction of the pay of the general officers. Now it happens, by constitutional provision, that the president is the commander-in-chief of our army; and had the resolution been sustained the office of president would have been, if not actually done away with, at least virtually impaired. So, thanks to the wisdom of the house, the presidency is not a mere word without a material representative—and the resolution, in spite of its tardy amendment, was voted to death. This narrow, penurious policy, which if admitted, would essentially hamper, if not absolutely destroy, the energies of a most useful institution—our polytechnic school—the hope of the country in time of peace, and its bulwark in time of war—has its origin rather in the interested speculations of demagogues, than in the generous spirit of the patriot. One of the debaters advanced as a conclusive argument that it required some five or six thousand dollars of the public moneys "to make" an officer at West Point; and that such sums and "ridiculous excuse" should be discountenanced.—Without questioning the correctness of the approximate cost of money, it might be stated that it requires four years "to make" an officer. Now, if we transfer the case from the cadet at West Point, to the representative in congress, and carry out his term of service to four years; we find that the member receives fully the six thousand dollars of the public moneys complained of, both in the emoluments and privileges attached to his office. The cases are all but similar—with this difference, however, that the services of the officer are almost always an equivalent for what his training may have cost the state; while the salary of many a member is the reward of the very little good, and, not unfrequently, the vast deal of mischief he may have done.

The rotunda of the capitol, this morning, was thronged by a crowd of visiters, attracted by the exposition of the statues, which have lately been brought from Italy to this country, by the frigate Constellation. And noble specimens of sculpture, they are sure enough—a noble specimen, I should have said, for only one did I see, the other being as yet unstripped. They are the creations of Persico's chisel; an artist, whose talent has already been devoted to the ornament of the capitol, and only required the patronage of our government to appear in its proper light. The statues are intended as ornaments of the house; and are emblems of war and peace;—they are both of colossal size: the latter, represented by a woman, the admitted and traditionary prosecuppes of peace, and the figure of a warrior, standing full seven feet from from the socle. The figure of war is beyond all question a Mars Gradivus—the thundering Mars of mythology—and carved with most delicate accuracy of taste and execution. He is armed at all points—mailed in the complete panoply of ancient days—with helm and crest—thorax and shield—greaves and greaves. The weight of his body, as he stands, is borne on his right leg, which, in point of anatomical correctness, is all but instinct with life. The right arm is slightly, without any apparent pressure, resting on his shield, while the left grasps his sheathed glaive, depending from an embossed baldrick of exquisite workmanship. We can really say now that we have some specimens of the fine arts in our country; for it must be confessed, that the heavy, uncouth and tasteless relievos which filled the four square niches in the rotunda of the capitol, are no more to be compared to the statue of Mars, than is the idol of Juggernaut to the Jupiter Tonans.

VIGIL.

REPORTS TO DEPARTMENT.

The report of the various departments of the government are of the most satisfactory nature. That of the Secretary of the Treasury is peculiarly so, as showing a further retrenchment in the public expenditures. From the report of the Post Master General it will be seen that the gross amount of postages during the first 6 month of 1834 was $1,448,253,69, and the gross expenses of the Department $4,400,382 45. Nett income after deducting expenses $47,507 24; which upon deducted from the debt of the Department on the 1st of January last beyond the amount of its available funds ($315,599 98) reduces it to $268,092 74. Since the 1st of July it has been still further reduced, and it is calculated that before the close of 1835, it will be wholly extinguished. This consideration of the finances of the Department is effected by "retrenchments in the transportation of the mail;" i. e. by discontinuing sundry routes, and diminishing the frequency of transportation on others. The number of Post Offices in the United States on the 1st *July last*, was 10,683; being an increase of 266 over the number reported last year. The mail is now carried in stages and steamboats about 16,900,000 miles a year, and on horseback and in sulkies, about 8,600,000; making a total of about 25,500,000 miles a year. On the 1st July 1833, the number of miles was stated at 25,854,495; showing a diminution of 1,354,495 miles.

The return of the memorable 23rd of December, calls to mind a best of exciting reminiscences. It was on that day that Andrew Jackson, with a band of raw militia, scarcely disciplined, and suffering in many instances from numerous [illegible] able foe, and repulsed them. It was on that day, that the patriot band under his command realized the celebrated saying of Patrick Henry, that five thousand men served in the cause of liberty were more than equal to ten thousand mercenaries, fighting at the nod of a tyrant. We have thought that it may not be uninstructive upon this day to recur to the soul-stirring incidents of that eventful period, and have unrolled parcelves of a graphic description written a few days after the battle, by a gentleman at present highly distinguished in this community.

The democratic party of this city have very properly selected THIS DAY, for a celebration of the triumph of their principles. The same patriot, who, 20 years ago, braved the "battle and the breeze," in defence of those rights which free men hold most dear, has subsequently in various situations, but more particularly as Chief Magistrate, given additional proofs of his devotion to the sacred cause of liberty. A civil contest of more than unexampled severity has been waged for the last twelve month, and in fact, we may say, from the very day on which his administration began, by a party who have sought to disfranchise the great body of the people, and to center in themselves through an insidious monied corporation all the power and patronage of the government. Virtue and patriotism have triumphed after a hard fought battle, the popular cause has been sustained peacefully through the ballot boxes. This is a contest which yields in regard to consequences not even to that of the anniversary of the day which has been chosen to commemorate it. True, the one preserved our fire-sides and our household gods from desecration, but has not the other preserved us from the scourge of an irresponsible moneyed power—has it not saved us from a nobility, not of hereditary rank, but of no less pretensions—a nobility of dollars and cents? Let us then celebrate the two memorable events together; let us while commemorating our civil emancipation from domestic tyranny, not forget our rescue from foreign thraldom—let us remember that under the lead of the same invincible patriot, both were accomplished.

From the Louisiana Courier of January 1815.

On the 23d Dec, at two o'clock in the afternoon, general Jackson was informed by an express that a detachment of British troops had entered Bayou *Bienvenue*, and landed on Gen. Vitrée's plantation. He must surely have been astonished at receiving that information for he had established on that Bayou, at the place called *Cabanage Catalan* a guard composed of inhabitants of the neighborhood, who were to apprize him of the attempts which the enemy might make upon that point; but it appears that guard, we do not know in what manner, and being surprised so that the British reached the Bank of the Mississippi, even before it was known that they had effected a landing. On receiving that information our brave general mounted his horse, and repaired to the spot in order to reconnoitre the enemy.—He at the mean time gave orders to assemble at New Orleans the several bodies of troops stationed in that city and its neighborhood. These forces consisted of a part of the 7th regt. U S infantry who were in the barracks, a part of the 44th U S infantry stationed at the powder magazine on the other bank of the river, a detachment of general Coffee's Tennessee mounted riflemen who were encamped on Mr. Avart's plantation, two leagues above the city, capt Beale's company of city riflemen, the uniformed batalion of the St. Domingo people of colour, and finally a detachment of the U S artillery with two field pieces. It was with that handful of men, all resolved to repulse the audacious foe, who had in a manner reached the gates of our city, that the general in chief started. He at the same time directed the U S schooner Carolina, Captain Henley, to drift down the river in order to support the movements of the troops. Our army left New Orleans at about 6 o'clock P M and its march was so rapid, that before 7 o'clock, it had reached the field of battle. The schooner perceiving the enemy established on Mr. Laronde's plantation began a brisk cannonading. Our artillery and the regulars who followed the road along the levee were soon in presence of the enemy who were amazed at seeing themselves so suddenly attacked. General Coffee's riflemen penetrated into the orange bushes which surrounded Mr Laronde's plantation, in order to get in the enemy's rear. Meanwhile the 7th and 44th, the first under major Peyre, and the latter under captain Baker found themselves in front of the British. Their fire was brisk and well directed. They were within pistol shot of the enemy who kept throwing rockets at them. The enemy seemed to try to turn the left of these two regiments, but at the same instant the uniformed battalion of New Orleans under major Plauché, and that of the St. Domingo coloured people under major Dubuin, were ordered to close to the left of the 44th.—Notwithstanding all the difficulties of an uneven ground full of ditches and fences, these corps ran to the enemy with all the impetuosity of brave men resolved to conquer or die:—When they came within pistol-shot of the enemy, they fired twice or three times and requested to be allowed to charge.—The enemy surprised at seeing these corps displaying on their flank, made a few discharges, and a few minutes afterwards their fire ceased and they retired towards the wood: In that glorious affair in which perhaps the fate of Louisiana was decided, our loss was but trifling when compared to that of the enemy—the corps which suffered the most severely, was Capt Beale's company of city riflemen, who having moved to the rear of the enemy found themselves enveloped by a British column—The brave men who composed that company made a most desperate resistance, killed a number of the British and made several prisoners, but they lost one half of their comrades who were surrounded by the British. It was with a great satisfaction we heard that only 2 men were killed, and that the others had been taken: They will, we hope, be soon restored to their families and friends. We would be at a loss to name those who distinguished themselves on that memorable night when our army composed of seperate detachments assembled in the greatest haste, and who for the greatest part had travelled 5 or 6 leagues to reach the field of battle, beat an enemy three times their number and forced them to retire: We believe we may say without fear of being contradicted, that every one did his duty, and deserved the approbation of his country:—Our brave general was always to be found at the most perilous places; several persons of his suite were wounded, but it pleased Providence who no doubt watched over him, and destined him to save Louisiana, to preserve his life.

The enemy having retreated we remained masters of the field of battle: Our general then ordered a retrograde movement in order to establish us on a better ground than that on which the battle had taken place, and we formed our line on the road which leads from the Levee to Mr Laronde's plantation, our right leaning on the river, and our left on the said plantation: Towards 12 o'clock, we were joined by part of major general Carroll's division of Tennessee militia, and we spent the night in that position: However in the night the enemy received a reinforcement of 2000 men, and at day break, our general ordered the army to march and we came to establish ourselves along the mill canal which forms the boundary between Mr Chalmette's and Mr Rodriguez's plantations: We immediately applied ourselves to throwing up breastworks along that canal, and there we waited for the enemy and the reinforcements that were expected down the river.

On the morning of the 25th, the Carolina which was at anchor on the other bank of the river, opposite the camp of the British, began a very brisk cannonade with them:—They threw at her a great quantity of rockets, and battle:—The commander of that schooner after having made a most tremendous fire upon the enemy, perceiving that he was unable to hold any longer, landed all his men, and set fire to his vessel.

From the 25th to the 28th nothing new happened: we employed all that interval in strengthening our entrenchments, and fixing strong caliber upon them.

On the morning of the 28th, the enemy unmasked their batteries which the had established in front of ours. They threw at us a great quantity of rockets, shells and balls, which fortunately did but little effect. Our cannon silenced their fire, and killed them a number of men. Their troops who had shewn an intention to come to attack us, retired back to their lines.

On the 1st January the enemy opened some new batteries, which he had erected on Mr. Chalmette's plantation, the buildings of which had sheltered his wounded. The fire was tremendous on both sides, but our experienced gunners succeeded in dismounting the enemy's guns, killing them a number of men, and forcing them to abandon the posit on.

In these two affairs we had to deplore the loss of a few of our fellow-citizens, among whom were Mr. Lawson clerk of the U. S. District Court, belonging to captain Ogden's company of Orleans Dragoons, who had one of his a ms shot away, and who died a short time after, and Mr. Laburde one of the Carabiniers who was killed by a shell, Major Carmick of the marines whom the general had entrusted with the command of the uniformed batalion of New Orleans, and the two batallons of coloured men, was wounded in the hand on the 28th, a circumstance which deprived those corps of a commander who was justly entitled to their entire confidence.

From the 1st to the 8th of January we continued to reinforce our lines and the incessant fire of our batteries, and of the o erected by commodore Patterson, on the other bank of the river, greatly annoyed the enemy. By that time our breastworks were in a good state of defence, and the only thing remaining to be done at that, was to complete a bastion which had been begun on the right of the line.

On the 8th of January, a day forever memorable in the annals of America, the British came to attack us in a more resolute manner than they had dared to do before. Reveille had just been beating. The fog and the obscurity of the night prevented us from seeing what was passing at fifty steps from our breastworks. A signal rocket fired from the British camp and directed towards the river, announced a movement in their army.—Our men got ready and at day-break we saw their columns advancing. Their attack seemed to be particularly directed along the woods towards the left of our line defended by the Tennessee militia. The Kentucky militia who were stationed in their rear, were ordered to reinforce them. The enemy was exposed to the fire of our cannon, and more particulary of a 12 pounder established on that part of the line, which pouring grape shot at them, threw their ranks into confusion; they however formed again, and then began on our part a most tremendous and well directed fire of musketry. In vain did the British officers try to reach our breastworks. As their masses advanced they fell under a shower of bullets, and after having three times rallied, they were obliged to retire, under the fire of our artillery, and leaving the field in front of our works strewed with their dead and wounded. One of their columns who had tried to advance through the wood, found there general Coffee's riflemen, who forced them to retire after having made them suffer a severe loss. Meanwhile, on the right of our line, the enemy's column who were advancing in silence along the levee, favored by the darkness, met our picquets and followed them in their retreat to the bastion which had not yet been entirely finished. They succeeded in rendering themselves masters of it, but they were immediately repulsed by the 7th regiment and a few other detachments who were stationed at the head of our entrechments. The officers who headed that column were killed in the ditch, and their troops in retiring from the bastion were swept in their retreat on the road by our artillery, which by that time was enabled to play upon them. From that moment the whole British army was in a full retreat, and our artillery continued to beat them until they were out of their range. Three thousand men killed, wounded or taken, the commander in chief and two other generals and a great number of distinguished officers of the British army killed; many others wounded or made prisoners; such are the results of that most fortunate and brilliant affair in which we had only 6 men killed and 7 wounded.

That fine army which a fortnight before had landed at only two leagues from New Orleans well persuaded that ere the next day they would be in our city, now thought of nothing but of leaving Louisiana. Covering their preparations of departure under the appearance of a new attack, they sent off their baggages and *materiel* and on the 21st in the morning we were informed that they had left the country, abandonning their heavy artillery, and leaving about eighty of their wounds, who their commander recommended to the generosity of general Jackson.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Tuesday, December 9, 1834.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

On motion of Mr. Conner, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union—Mr. Speight in the chair—on the *Message of the President of the United States.*

Mr. Conner then submitted a series of resolutions, of of which the following is the first, referring the prominent parts of the president's message to the several standing committees.

Resolved, That so much of the President's Message as relates to the political relations of the United States with other nations, be referred to the committee on Foreign Affairs.

The resolutions having been read, Mr. Clayton proposed an amendment in the following terms:

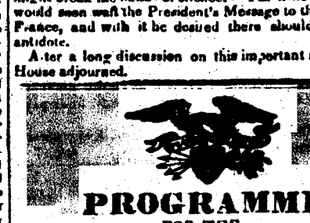
"That so much of the President's Message as relates to the Treaty with France, concluded at Paris on the 4th day of July, 1831, be referred to the Committee of Foreign Affairs, with instructions to report that it is expedient to await the further action of the French chambers on the question submitted to them, of granting the appropriations necessary to carry the Treaty into effect; inasmuch as the delay of consummating its terms seems to have proceeded more from the delicate and important character of the claims resting in voluminous documentary evidence, their long standing, and the peculiar complexity of the principles involved in their adjustment, than from any design, on their part, to impair the friendly relations which have so long and happily subsisted between the French and American Governments, or any desire to evade the performance of ample justice when the whole matter shall have been fully and fairly considered."

Mr. Clayton considered the subject contained in his amendment, one of the most important that would come before congress at its present session. He desired to be distinctly understood, that in the remarks he should make, he should divest himself of all party feeling. He would be the last to raise an objection to the course recommended by the Executive upon mere party grounds. He had no doubt that this officer had done as he thought right, & he had nothing to censure on that account. But the President, in regard to our relations with France, had imposed upon the legislature, a high responsibility, and to this body, the whole people must look for the consequences which must flow from our deliberations upon the subject. It was not to be disguised, that the course suggested by the President was tantamount to a declaration of war. The time might come, and circumstances might arise, when a war might become necessary, but that time had certainly not yet arrived.

Mr C. read several passages from the President's Mes age on the subject before the House, and appealed to the candor of gentlemen to say whether, if the suggestions should be approved and acted on by Congress, it would not eventuate in war, and that too with one of the proudest and most formidable nations in the world. It had been said that delay was necessary—that the question in controversy might be already settled by the action of the French Chambers. If so, the course which he proposed, would show the friendly feelings of this nation towards their ancient ally. By the debates in the French Chamber, it seemed that the subject of our claims was ably contested and opposed on the ground of right. Was it then to be expected, that what this haughty and high minded people would not concede, upon argument, would be yielded, when they should be put in possession of the menaces contained in the President's Message?

Mr Claiborne considered this a most important question. Although not inclined to trouble the house, yet were he dumb, the feelings which then animated him, might break the bands of silence. The winds of Heaven would soon waft the President's Message to the shores of France, and with it he desired there should be sent an antidote.

After a long discussion on this important subject, the House adjourned.



PROGRAMME
FOR THE
Democratic Celebration,
TO TAKE PLACE
THIS DAY, (TUESDAY,) 23d DEC.

1st.. Celebration of the Day on the Battle Ground.

A day-light, a salute of fifty guns under the charge of Capt. Brasle, and the raising the flags of the United States and France.

2. At 12 o'clock a salute of *one hundred* guns.

3. At sunset a salute of fifty guns, under the charge of the same gentleman.

The steam-boat Walter Scott, will leave the wharf at the head of the beef market, having a band of music on board, at 9 o'clock. A proper salute will announce the hour of departure.

She will leave again at 11 o'clock, and will continue running to the ground, at intervals of three-quarters of an hour, until the orations are begun. The firing on board the steamboat will be particularly under the care of Col. A. A. Suarez.

At half-past 1 the orations to be delivered.

On the ground a proper and sufficient platform and barriers shall be erected—two tents shall be established one at each extremity of the field, furnished with proper refreshments, to be opened for the benefit, gratuitously, of those admitted on the ground. No person shall be admitted to the field, except furnished with a ticket, which can be obtained, gratuitously, by application to any of the general committee. The following gentlemen, twenty-nine in number, are nominated as marshals of the field, to preserve order therein, and see that the exercises proceed according to the programme, with which each will be furnished. The reception, &c. of the ladies and providing for them appropriate seats, are left to the care of the marshals. No horses or vehicles of any kind to be permitted to enter the circle. At 3 o'clock the discharge of 5 guns in rapid succession will announce the termination of the exercises on the ground. The boat will resume her trips for the city at half-past 3.

MARSHALS.

James Ross,	Dr. John J. Ker,
William H. Koe,	John Mitchell,
J. C. de St. Romes,	J. L. Ribeste,
Manuel White,	J. H. Holland,
J. R. Sterrett,	P. K. Wagner,
H. D. Peire,	John Stringer,
B. Z. Canonge,	R. Johns,
J. M. Fernandez,	Charles Patterson,
A. Lefebvre,	G. H. Dominguez,
John Nicholson,	Wilmar Shields,
J. J. Mercier,	Surry Eaton,
W. D. Loomis,	H. McCaleb,
Thos. Slidell,	Wm. Brand,
John R. Grymes,	A. Dennis,

P. Fernandez.

No person will be admitted to seats on the platform but those who are hereafter named.

1st. Invited guests.

2d. The officers of the meeting for which the resolutions for a celebration eminated.

3d. The officers and members of the sub-committee.

4th. The orators.

Dinner in the City at the Arcade of Mr. Thomas Banks.

The dinner to commence at quarter past 4—the commencement of which to be announced by the discharge of forty-two guns in honor of the State of New York.

DEMOCRATIC FESTIVAL.

Tickets for the Democratic celebration on the 23d inst. at three dollars each, may be had of any one of the following gentlemen:

John Wilcox,	J S McFarlane,
M Cannon,	S Hugh,
B McDougall,	P Summers,

Or at the bookstores of Gaston Brusle, Wm. McKean, and E. Johns & co; or at the houses of Philip Fowee, and Charles Dimond, the Planter's Hotel in Canal street, or Richardson's hotel, in Conti street.

New-Orleans Chamber of Commerce.

COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION FOR DEC.

Messrs. Samuel Toby,	Jacob Wallace,
J. E. Whitall,	Chandler White,
J. O. Williams,	George Wilcox,

A. H. Wallace.

COMMITTEE OF APPEALS.

Thos. Urquhart, Esq. *President.*

Messrs. J. S. Peters, and J. B. Byrne, *Vice-Presidents.*

Messrs. James Dick,	A Quartier,
W L Hodge,	A Fish,
H C Cammack,	W Bogart,

By order of the Chamber. CHARLES BRIGGS, Secretary.
dec 6

AMERICAN THEATRE.
CAMP STREET.
THE EVER GLORIOUS 23d DEC. 1814.
In honor of the day, and with a view to add to the joy and festivity of the evening, the following selection has been made.
ON TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 23d, will be enacted H. M. Rook's popular national play of
SHE WOULD BE A SOLDIER.
Aided by a company of United States Troops,
Obligingly furnished for the occasion by Lt. Col. Twiggs.
The Indian Chief, Mr H G Pearson,
Hon Capt Pendragon, " Williamson,
Jerry, " Thorne,
Le Rob, " Farren,
Christine, Mrs Rowe,
Adela, " Russell.
At the end of the play,
THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER,
Will be sung by the company
Mr. A F KEENE,
Will sing the national song of
FREEDOM'S JUBILEE,
Words by *Woodworth*, music by *A F Keene*.
Mr WILLIAMSON,
Will sing the popular song
"HUZZA! FOR COLOMBIA,"
To conclude with a new farce, entitled
MY DAUGHTER, SIR!
Sam, Mr Thorne,
Mary, (with songs,) Mrs Knight.
Mr HILL'S Second night Wednesday.

ORLEANS BALL-ROOM.
ON SATURDAY, 27th DEC. 1834,
GRAND
Dress & Masquerade Ball
Admittance for gentlemen.....$1 50
Ladies will not be admitted without an invitation ticket, delivered by the administration. No person allowed to enter with arms. dec 23

ORLEANS BALL ROOM.
Subscriptions for Society Ball.
THE subscription list for eight Balls is now opened.—Persons wishing to subscribe, are requested to apply to Mr E Bertus, or at Mr John Davis's, where said list is deposited. dec 9

LEGE'S ASSEMBLY ROOM,
23rd December, 1834.
MR. LEGE respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen that his Weekly Public Assembly will take place on the above day; and in honor of such a glorious and important epoch in our History, his room will be brilliantly illuminated, and every arrangement made that will conduce in the highest degree to the comforts and gratification of visitors.
N.B.—Mr Lege has engaged for the above evening, a band of celebrated white musicians. dec 22
THE weather being unfavorable for the Ladies to attend any assemblies, I have provided carriages which will be in readiness in front of my Ball Room at 6 o'clock p m. Gentlemen are particularly desired to call for them. JOHN LEGE.
dec 23

The atre of Mr. Leroux.
PROFESSOR of Experimental Physics, of Paris, informs the public that the opening of his theatre will take place every night, (Sundays excluding). 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

BALL ROOM
Corner of Orleans and Bourbon streets.
On Wednesday Evening, Dec. 24th, 1834,
DRESS AND MASQUERADE BALL.
Admittance.....$1.
The gentlemen will find a store to deposit their canes, hats, cloaks, &c. dec 22

WASHINGTON BALL-ROOM.
St. Philip street, between Royal and Bourbon streets.
On Wednesday, December 24th,
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 22

BROWN'S CIRCUS
AND GYMNASTIC AREVA COMPANY,
Have arrived and will open every night, on Natchez, street, near the American Theatre.
The manager in offering this exhibition for public inspection, feels a degree of confidence in stating that he has procured the best Corps of Equestrians in point of talent, and the most perfect brokented of horses in the United States. The corps of Equestrians, consist of Messrs. *North, Rockwell, Stevens, Burst, Minich, De ies, Master Wilmot*, Riding Master, *Phillips*, and the immortable clown, *Mr. Blackburn*. The utmost exertions of the manager will be used in making the performances both agreable and amusing.
For particulars of performances, see bills of the day.
☞ Doors open at 6 and performances commence at 7 o'clock.
☞ Admittance—Box $1, Gallery 50 cts. dec 16

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

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE, OWING TO OTHER ENGAGEMENTS.
PANORAMA
Now open every Evening.
In the large hall facing the Theatre, Camp street.—SINCLAIR'S grand perestrophic 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. nov 18

COURT OF PROBATES.—Sale by the Register of Wills.—On Saturday, the 24th day of January next 1835, at noon, I will expose for sale, at auction, at the New Exchange Coffee House, for account of the succession of the late Jean Claudius Michel, deceased, the following described slave, to wit:

TOM, a mulatto man aged about 25 years, baker' cook and servant. Terms, cash.

By order of the Court,
W F C DUPLESSIS, Register

N.B.—The act of sale to be passed before Hugues Pedesclaux, Esq, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. dec 23

COURT OF PROBATES.—Parish of Orleans—Sale by the Register of Wills.—On Monday the 26th day of January 1835, I will expose for sale at auction, at the New Exchange Coffee house, for account of the succession of Francisca Morena, deceased, the following described property, to wit:

A Lot of Ground, situated in faubourg Clouet, in Louisa street, between Levee and Grands hommes streets, having 30 feet front on Louisa street by 140 feet in depth, together with an old wooden house.

Terms of the sale:—6, 12 and 18 months credit for approved endorsed notes secured by special mortgage.

By order of the Court,
W F C DUPLESSIS, register

N.B.—The acts of sale to be passed before Hugues Pedesclaux, Esq, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. dec 23

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 shew cause in open Court, on Monday the 12th day of January 1835, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court,
ARMAND PITOT, Clerk
dec 22

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED

Ship Ambassador, Upton, N York, Lincoln and Green
Ship Lotus, Watts, New York, P Ludlow
Brig Rising States, Catey, Norfolk, Roy, Swathmey & co
Steamer Eclipse, Musconib, Pensacola, Master
Steamer Charleston Packet, Bernard, Pensacola, Master

ARRIVED

Towboat Porpoise, Martin, from the Passes, having towed down ship Baltoford; and bark Bombe Merry—brought up ship Huntsville; brig Tinsdale; schrs J J Timpson; Sexton, and Express. Left the bar Saturday evening. Off the bar towboat Shark, towing up ship Corinnada, from Liverpool; lft the fort schr Hyte Tom, of Apalachicola; brig Paul Jones, and a bark name not known; ship Julia Ann above the town.

Ship Huntsville, Palmer, from New York, to Foster and Hutton—Cargo 407 entrances of assorted goods to J Fairin & co; Sickles & co; J Linton; E L Tracy; Gosquet, Parish and co; Mar & Stevens; Perrott & Gally; Andrews & Brothers; G P & W C Bowers; B R L, co; L A Drake; P F Decouge, F Pascal—20 cabin 42 steerage pass.

Ship Ellen Brooks, from Boston, to J E Shepherd, in ballast.

Ship Mars, McAuley, from Greenock, to A and F Bennistion & co.

Brig Wasaw, Averil, from Mobile, with 200 bales cotton to order.

Brig Leonidas, Gleddin, from Providence, R I, to Armington, with sundries.

Ship Julia Ann, at Slaughter House Point.

Brig Pacific, Richardson, from Mount Desert, (Me), with spars, hay mackerel, etc to the master.

Schr Hyte Tom, Chase, from Apalachicola, in ballast to the master.

Schr Telan, Caceres, 20 days from Tampico, with $1600 specie—5 passengers.

Schr J J Timpson, Willie, from Matamoras, with $36,000 specie.

Schr Antario, from Thomaston, with lime.

Steamer North Alabamp, Kelly, from Vicksburg, with 262 bales cotton to order.

FOR NATCHITOCHES, ALEXANDRIA AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.
THE NATCHITOCHES
line boat Ouachita, Vawter master, will leave for the above ports on Wednesday, 24th instant, at 10 o'clock a m, for freight or passage (having superior accommodations) apply to the captain on board, or to
LAMBETH & THOMPSON.
dec 23 No. 18, St Charles street.

FOR MOBILE (via the river), Packet, 24th instant, schooner EMMELINE, Sawyer, master, will sail as above. For freight or passage, apply on board opposite the blue stores, or to
TOURNE & BECKWITH,
dec 23 No 28 & 29 new levee

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS.
AS this Institution will be closed on Thursday next, Christmas Day, all notes payable on the 25th, must be taken up on Wednesday the 24th, on which day the directors will meet for making discounts, in anticipation of Thursday the 25th; consequently, notes offered for discount, must be delivered at the Bank on Tuesday, prior to the closing of the Bank.
By order of the Board,
dec 23 JOSEPH SAUL, cashier

CONSOLIDATED ASSOCIATION OF THE PLANTERS OF LOUISIANA.
THIS Bank being closed on Thursday the 25th instant, and on the 1st and 8th of January next, notes becoming due on those days must be taken up on the preceding day.
A. MILTENBERGER, cashier
New Orleans, December 23.

CITY BANK, New Orleans, December 23.—This Institution will be closed on Thursday next, the 25th instant, and on the 1st and 8th January next. Persons who may have notes falling due on those days, are requested to take them up on the days preceding.
R. J. PALFREY, cashier.
dec 23

Commercial Bank of New Orleans.
THE Institution to accommodate its customers, will at all times purchase bills of exchange drawn on the northern and western cities, and will check on those places, at the current rate.
dec 23 JOS. SAUL, Cashr.

Mechanics and Traders Bank.
December, 22nd 1834.
ALL notes falling due at this bank on christmas day and on the 1st and 8th of January next, must be paid on the day previous, and notes offered for discount must be presented on the 23d and 30th of December, and 6th of January respectively. By order of the board,
dec 23 CHS. BRIGGS, cashier.

Office Bank United States.
New Orleans 23d Dec. 1834.
THIS Bank will be closed on christmas day 25 b current. Bills and notes falling due on that day will be payable, and notes intended for discount on Friday the 26th should be offered, *to-morrow the 24th current.*
dec 23—2t JAMES SAUL, cashier.

THE office of Octave de Armas, notary, has been removed to Royal street, opposite the Consolidated bank. dec 23

WHISKEY. — 315 barrels Whiskey, a part of which is two years old), landing from steamer Mohican, for sale by
FORSYTH, GOODWYN & Co,
dec 23 corner of Tchoupitoulas & Gravier street

THE subscriber being about to depart for France, offers for sale at the most moderate prices, the following articles, lately received:

2000	baskets superfine aniseed,
2	cases raspberry catafia,
3	cases Polish cordials,
12	cases assorted superfin cordials,
40	do fine do
15	superfine cream of noyeau,
5	real holland cordials,
10	superfine sou ac,
10	superfine elexir of gauna,
10	superfine cream of peppermint,
3	double cream of vanilla,
6	superfine angelic cream,
1	double rectified aniseed, in white bottles,
4	superfine cream of citrish,
10	barrels half pipes 3d proof brandy,
12	barrels white wine of Barsac and Clairet, 27 gall.
8	do white Bordeaux vinegar, 30 gall.
50	pounds mushrooms dry,
40	gallons spi it of wine, having raspberry tast.
1	barel raspberry vinegar,

BESSON, Fils & Frère.
dec 23 No. 49, Main, between new Levee & Condé

FOR sale by the subscribers, as lately imported by them, and entitled to drawback:—
125 half pipes 4th proof cognac brandy; 20 half do old cognac; 10 do superior champaign cognac; 50 casks St Julien red wine; 30 do St Estephe do; 60 do medoc; 10 do old chateau latour; 200 do montferrand; 50 half casks Bordeaux claret; 300 bbls white wine, branded Haut Sauterne, Graves and Barsac; 50 bbls of white wine vinegar; 300 casks Marseilles red wine; 50 half casks do do; 200 hampers of Marseilles and Bordeaux bottles; 200 bbls imitation Madeira wine; 500 baskets sweet oil; 25 bales sweet soft shell almonds; 10 jars of sweet shelled do; 100 boxes triple orange flower water; 200 boxes assorted superfine cordials, comprising noyeau, curaçon, absynthe, &c; 200 boxes muscatel wine; 100 do do lunel do; 50 baskets champaign do; 1600 do of aniseed cordial; 300 boxes red wine of all qualities; 100 do white do; 200 dozen guignolet, 50 boxes kerschwasser; 10 do maraschino de luxe, 50 boxes French castile soap; 1000 boxes sardines preserved in oil; 20 do currant syrup; 25 do stuffed olives; 30 do preserved fruits; 100 boxes nouyet; 10 pipes olive oil; 100 boxes grapes.
Also, 20 barrels prime green St Jago coffee, and a general assortment of groceries, too numerous to mention.
CARRIERE & BORDUEAT,
dec 23 11 St Louis street

YOUNG MAN'S B