# THE BEE.

*PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY, BY*
**JEROME BAYON.**
**STATE PRINTER.**

"THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED."

**FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1833.**


FOR GOVERNOR:
# J. B. DAWSON.

We are requested to announce M. W. Hoffman, J. F. Canonge, and Louis Allard, as candidates for the legislature at the ensuing election.

We call the attention of speculators to the balance of Mr Mossy's property on the other side of the river. The sale will be continued this day, at 12 o'clock.

APPOINTMENTS made by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the senate:

Paul Bertus, Jules Mossy, Charles de Armas, Notaries Public for the parish and city of New Orleans.

C. E. Greneaux, Parish Judge, in and for the parish of Natchitoches.

Wm. F. C. Duplessis, Registor of Wills, of New Orleans.

Branch W. Miller, Reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court.

## STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the fast sailing ship SAARAH & CAROLINE, which arrived last evening from Havre, whence she sailed on the 15th ult, we have been (by the politeness of the editor of the Bulletin,) put in possession of a Havre paper of the 14th. The political affairs of Europe, are of a more pacific nature. The French army has evacuated the Belgian territory.

PARIS, Jan. 15.

The French cabinet, the same day on which the returning soldiers from the siege of Antwerp, re-crossed the frontiers, that is to say, yesterday, notified the other cabinets of the evacuation of Belgium. The note addressed to the Prussian cabinet, claimed, in virtue of previous agreements, the immediate dislodgment of the army of observation assembled on the Rhine and the Meuse.

The opening of the British Parliament announced for the 22th January, is postponed to the 4th February.

LONDON, January 6.

The base, the haughty, and the malignant, were all cock-a-whoop at the news from America, and chuckled at the prospect of a division between the provinces of the largest and most thriving commonwealth on earth. A ready phrases, sentences and discourses on the stability of republican institutions, were on the anvil in great forwardness and preparation. The President's speech may possibly, like the fall of Antwerp, change the tenor and check the pride of these masterly performers in the chorus of adulation and servility. The temperate and judicious language of Gen. Jackson seems the forerunner of conciliation and concession. The tariff will, in all probability be relinquished, or softened down sufficiently to reconcile the interests of the Southern States. It is perhaps early in the day to anticipate the result, but the prospect is very different from that which the disturbed vision of the enemies of freedom contemplated. We shall see—and perhaps the world, including our good friends the Dutch, will be able to judge—whether free and popular governments do not possess, in the very form and essence of their institutions, a spirit of self-preservation, or, if they like the word better, a conservative principle, which the oppressors and dislocators of Europe were not able to infuse into any of the members which composed their celebrated but perishable patchwork of 1814 and 1815. We may at least pretty confident, that whether this dispute between the Eastern and Southern provinces of the United States terminate in a final separation or renewed union and connection, it will not involve either party in such useless expenditure and warfare as that to which the dignity (for so in courtesy it is called) of the first monarch whom the Netherlands admitted, has exposed the disjointed members of his short-lived kingdom.—*Globe.*

JANUARY 1.—A trading vessel which sailed from Oporto on the 25th December, has arrived at Dartsmouth. She brings the news that on the 17th, the troops of Don Pedro made a vigorous sortie, and took possession of a part of Villa-flora, a position which they still occupied on the 27th. In other respects, the army of the liberator is in a perfect moral state, and largely provided with provisions and ammunition.—*Globe.*

There is comfort when we are ailing, however selfish the feelings may be in the sufferings of our fellow beings. The repeated failures of the northern mail, at Charleston, have become a source of complaint to the editors of that city; they somewhat mitigate the vexation, which we feel in announcing, as we do to-day, for the hundredth time, the mail failed beyond Charleston.

An affray arose lately at Barnwell, South Carolina, between some of the union and nullification party, in which dirks and sword canes were used, and one or two of the union men dangerously wounded. It was apprehended that the excitement would have produced a fight between the hostile parties; but the interposition of influential gentlemen, prevented the deplorable consequences of a general fray.

The governor of Virginia has received letters from Mr. Leigh, communicating the intelligence, that the intervention of Virginia would be submitted to the convention. This justifies our previsions, and accounts for tribune Hamilton's proclamation.

*What!—Shivering in the wind?* We invite the attention of our readers to this article from the herald of nullification. There is a lamely dissembled backsliding in the spirit of the language. We are glad that the "imposing attitude" of Virginia, has given the nullifiers a decent opportunity of fencing themselves behind her interference:

"The events of a few days will determine whether consistently with self-respect and her interest and liberties, our state can pause in accordance with the solicitation of a sister sovereignty; but if she does, it will be no triumph to the federalists and monarchists, who have conspired against her. It will be in deference to Virginia—it will be bowing to an equal, not to the inferior agents of the confederacy—it will be rendering homage to her own sovereignty—in recognizing that of Virginia; and will shew that the mere signifying of a wish, done in a friendly spirit, on the part of one of the sovereign parties to the compact—has potency with the soul of Carolina—though no federal threatenings could sway her one jot from her firm resolve—though the president armed to the teeth by a subservient congress, assuming the God, and affecting to nod her into submission, would be an object to freemen not of awe, but of scorn and defiance."

From the Charleston Courier.

"Who wants to buy chivalry!" sung out a chap, at the top of his voice, as he merrily rolled through the street a few nights since. "Chivalry," roared he, "Carolina is overrun with chivalry!" Stick but a cockade in a hog-catcher's hat, and he is instantly transformed into a most chivalrous knight. Hurrah for chivalry! and the d—l take old Hickory, quoth he, until the echoes of his chivalrous clarion were hushed in the distance. This chivalry, thought I to myself, must be a grand thing—it pervades our very atmosphere—imparting to the murky folds of night such a bewitching melody, as prevents our guardians from snoozing at their posts.

Happy, happy people we must be, possessing more chivalry than all the rest of the world. Even a chap who never pays his debts, keeps his word, or earns his dinner, is now pulsant in chivalry. He is magnificent in chivalry, as he strokes his knightly whiskers, and with an ineffable air of sovereign contempt, looks askance at the vulgar, hardworking man, who pays his debts and his taxes. Hurrah for chivalry, thought I, as I fell into a comfortable snooze, which this roaring sprig of sovereignty had disturbed me from. Visions of chivalry, tournaments, &c. flitted across my brain all night. I imagined our very turkey buzzards had become transcendantly chivalrous, and were parading the streets with their squires, bannérs, bannerets, and men-at-arms; and that every nation of the earth had sent forth their heralds, and their pursuivants, announcing that there was more chivalry in Wassamasaw alone, than in all the rest of the universe. I continued to dream, until such a transition came over the spirit of my visions, that I awoke with the dreadful and most mortifying conviction, that the whole world now believes that too many of our good people have more cry than wool, and but little more genuine chivalry, than they have at CAPE COD.

*The Merchant.*—While the character and standing of a successful merchant are what almost every one admires and many envy, there are few stations for which the qualifications are more frequently mistaken, because so few understand what those qualifications are. We frequently hear parents in conversing on the education to be given to their sons, remark of one that certain studies may be omitted with reference to him "because he is to be a merchant."—"Let him write a fair hand," say they, "and be taught book keeping, and we will put him into a store or counting room as soon as we can." The book-keeping and the penmanship are undoubtedly good, but they constitute only a small art of a merchant's education. A merchant should be liberally educated. We do not mean that he should write theses upon Greek particles, or Hebrew or Chaldean points; but that he should have his mind refined and his views enlarged by education; and his manners formed by intercourse with persons of refined manners. We do not allow great weight to the [illegible] produ- [illegible] can- [illegible] of a [illegible]ent that [illegible] are [illegible] not [illegible]

[illegible] country are have been different in many particulars from those of other countries, and less competition has been felt than European merchants have stood against, or than American merchants will hereafter find. But we may add, that of merchants who have received a collegiate education, fewer have been unsuccessful, and more have been eminently successful in proportion to their numbers, than will be found among those who have not been so educated. We are aware of the many instances of merchants withdrawing from the counting house to some literary pursuits, either in disgust at the business, or from a want of success. But we must distinguish in this matter. There probably are persons who had in youth either mistaken the bent of their minds, or lacked the means of acquiring an education to prepare for one of the learned professions. They passed through their apprenticeship and their preparatory clerkship with credit, because the eye of a superior was on them, or because they felt conscientiously bound to perform the task they had assumed for another; but when left to themselves they feel a deficiency in forming plans, their inclinations lead them another way, and they occupy for a short time the position of a merchant with the relish of a man of literature. Success in business can scarcely be expected by such a person. The causes of injury from hasty speculation may frequently be traced to a want of that acquaintance with the relative foreign powers, which can scarcely be expected from one not brought up to mental exercise.—The surmise of a war between two foreign powers will often lead to sudden rise in particular articles, and hundreds who scarcely know the geographical position of the countries, will rush into the speculation, when perhaps a more intimate knowledge of foreign affairs would present some points that would give almost positive assurance that such nations could not, at least for many years, be at war. Thus we shall be told, is politics—and on what are mercantile speculations founded, but on the fluctuations of foreign and domestic politics? Does not at this moment, the position of Holland and Belgium effect insurance? And is not the value of a Charleston (S. C.) debt touched by the doctrine of nullification? What would the European speculator in United States Bank be without a knowledge of American politics? Would he not find, perhaps to his ruin, that the success or defeat of a particular candidate touched his bank stock as nearly as would a great fire or a severe storm his investment in insurance stock.

We shall be told, probably, that a study of the classics would scarcely lead to an understanding of these matters. We reply that the clergyman does not preach, the lawyer does not plead, and the physician does not prescribe, in Greek and Hebrew; but gentlemen of those professions find their habits of study and observation marvellously strengthened by the mental description which early studies impart.

But the legislature of our country is in so many respects commercial in its relations, that it is found necessary or politic to place in both branches commercial men. Massachusetts rarely loses sight of the advantages arising from such a representation, and we presume that the mercantile interest any where would desire that their representative should in most particulars, hold rank with those of any other class; and this would be most likely, if his commercial knowledge had been increased by the facilities of primary education.

The acquisition of wealth in commercial enterprises, we contend, is facilitated by liberal education, and surely its use is greatly enhanced thereby. Luckily it does not require any great skill to spend a fortune, though some is certainly required to use it; and the merchant who retires with a competence, finds his age is much blessed by literature and liberal attainments, as is that of the counsellor or divine. This is more a subject for a lecture, or rather a course of lectures, than for an editorial article; but it may cause some one to enquire whether the premises are correct—and whatever tends to elevate the character or enlarge the pleasures of so a respectable and important a class of citizens as the merchants, must be considered as eminently deserving particular attention.—*U. S. Gaz.*

*Glory.*—The high handed measures determined upon by South Carolina, will have the effect of distressing, if not altogether of ruining her commerce as well as the prospects of some of her most valuable citizens. If she persists in her mad designs, she must inevitably become completely prostrated, and all her boasted Sovereignty will perish with her martyred ambition. Those foremost in the State, and in artfully seducing the citizens from their allegiance to the Government, thereby subjecting them to all the miseries which traitors are doomed to suffer, have much, very much to answer for. It will be in vain for them to repent, even in sackcloth and in ashes, when their deluded and despairing followers shall cry aloud for vengeance on the heads of those who have caused their destruction. If the leaders can prove a negative, or by any means show that it is not mortified pride in the political degradation of one upon their fondest expectations had been built, instead of the Tariff, that urges them on to desperation, then are they justly entitled to acknowledgments for not only having been greatly misapprehended, but grossly misrepresented. If it be a peaceful remedy they are seeking, what means the flourish of Ordinances, of Proclamation, of General Orders for Volunteers, Legislative enactments appropriating hundreds of thousands of dollars for the purchase of arms and defraying the contingent expenses?

If they are tired of living on an equality with their brethren, where is the sense in mincing the matter? Why not say, we are determined, at the peril of our lives, to signalize ourselves and immortalize our fame—we are in pursuit of Glory.

Their peaceful remedy is like the man's, who, having a number of years been the inmate of a house, refuses to pay his hire; and, on being called upon by a legal officer, asserts his sovereignty and keeps him at bay, refusing to act honorably until overpowered, crippled and disgraced.

It is well known that South Carolina abounds with great men—she is surcharged with talent, and it is impatient to be call'd into action. She feels that she has been slighted—perhaps contemptuously treated, in not being called upon to preside over the destinies of the nation, or invited to participate in its counsels. By a mis-step in her most promising Son, in an evil day, he blighted his fairest prospects of attaining to the highest honor in the country.—When he fell, then fell the pride of his native State; and all her hope of greatness immediately centered on a revolution. Civil War is threatened for the purpose of revenging wounded honor and gratifying desperate ambition. Suppose it possible, for instance, to effect a division of the States and create a Southern Republic, it would not be unreasonable to calculate on an organization of the government something like the following:—

John C. Calhoun, President.
—— Preston, Vice President.
George M'Duffie, Secretary of State.
Doctor Cooper, Secretary of the Treasury.
James Hamilton, Secretary of War.
H. L. Pinckney Secretary of the Navy.
Gov. Hayne, Attorney General.
—— Turnbull, Post Master General.

Besides these, the numerous appointments under the Executive, and the Foreign Ministers, &c. would consume a host of expectants. And then the raising of armies, navies, and revenues would create "glory upon glory," until some unruly member should conceive that his sovereignty and reserved rights were infringed beyond endurance, and exercise the privilege of nullification.—(N. C.) *People's Press.*

# Commercial.

HAVRE, January 12.

Sales of cotton this day—100 bales Louisiana, new crop, 104f; 88 do do 98f 50c; 110 do do 96f, 140 Georgia short staple, 98f; 12 do Louisiana old crop, 92f 50c 28 do do damaged, at public sale, 88 a 90f.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Jan. 9.

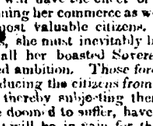
The demand for cotton is immense; the sales of yesterday were 4,000, and this day 8,000 bags, almost entirely by the trade, but this demand is still supplied without any perceptible advance.

An arrival from the United States this day has brought a proclamation of the president to the people of South Carolina, saying he will compel them to obey the laws; and he has ordered troops to march against them, and their ports to be blockaded.

It is supposed this may interfere with the supples of cotton, and if the Carolinians should resist, the consequences in many respects may be important.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 5.

*COTTON.*—Prices: Bowed 6¾ a 7¾d; New Orleans, 6¾ 8¾; Tennessee, 6¾ a 7¾d; Sea Island, 10¾d a 1s 8d; Stained 5¾ a 10d.



(*By authority.*)

**RESOLUTION.**

Whereas the inhabitants of the Parish of Pointe Coupee, have undertaken at very great expense, the creation of a Dyke or levee through the Cut off point in their parish, by means of which works, an immense quantity of lands, the greatest part of which are the property of the general government, as well in the said Parish as those of St. Landry, St. Martin, St. Mary, West Baton Rouge and Iberville, Lafourche Interior and Terrebonne shall be forever protected against the annual inundation at the increase of the waters of the Mississippi.

*Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in general assembly convened,* that our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to obtain from the general government a cession of such a portion of the public lands in the parish of Pointe Coupée, as may seem to be a just indemnity to the inhabitants of said Parish, for the expense incurred by them in erecting the levee on and for the protection of the public lands.

*Be it further resolved &c.* That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to call the attention of the general government to the propriety and expediency of entering into stipulations with the Mexican government, by which the citizens of the United States may recover their runaway slaves, that may find shelter in the Mexican territory.

*And be it further resolved &c* That the Governor of this State shall as soon as possible transmit the present resolutions to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

(*Signed*) ALCEE LA BRANCHE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
C. DERBIGNY,
President of the Senate.

*Approved February 26, 1833.*

A. B. ROMAN,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

## LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE—FIRST SESSION

JOURNAL OF THE SENATE OF LOUISIANA.

MONDAY, Feb. 25, 1833.

The senate met agreeably to adjournment.

Members present, Messrs. Charles Derbigny, president, Beauvois, Burthe, Dupré, Hiriart, Lacoste, Le Blanc, Moore, Perret, Prudhomme, Saunders, Sloane, Tenney, Thomas and Weathersbee.

The senate concurred in the resolutions relative to the authority given to the committee of emoluments, to correct the translation of the resolution establishing a library for the use of the legislature, and to order the re-enrollment of bills.

Mr. Burthe of the committee of enrollment, reported as correctly enrolled, the bill to incorporate the first congregational church, of the city and parish of New Orleans.

The president signed it.

Bills taken to the house.

An act altering the terms of the session of the parish court, in and for the parish of St. Helena.

An act to grant to Thomas Brown the privilege of keeping a ferry across the river Mississippi, opposite the town of Plaquemine.

*Messages from the house* by Mr. Pitot, their clerk.

The concurrence of the senate was requested to resolutions, fixing the adjournment of the legislature on the 15th of March next.

The rules were dispensed with, and this resolution underwent two readings.

The following messages from the house were read.

The rejection by the house, of the amendments made by the senate, to the bill to amend the act authorizing the building of a penitentiary.

The senate appointed a committee of conference, the bill was taken to the house for their concurrence.

Committee of the senate, Messrs. Hiriart, Sloane and Burthe.

The rejection by the house, of the amendments of the senate to the bill entitled an act relative to jurors serving in the criminal court of the first judicial district.

Mr. Dubigny left the chair.

Mr. Beauvais was called to it.

On motion of Mr. Derbigny, the senate insisted on their amendment, and the bill was taken to the house.

An act to abolish one of the electoral precincts in the parish of West Feliciana, and for other purposes.

A resolution addressed to our senators and representatives in congress on the subject of the militia.

Mr. Burthe gave notice that he would introduce a bill to amend the penal laws of the state.

On motion of Mr. Burthe, ordered, that the secretary, want on the state printer, and inquire into the causes of the delay of the publication of certain reports.

Mr. Hiriart, of the committee appointed to examine the affairs of the consolidated association made the following report:

The committee appointed to examine into the affairs of the consolidated association of the planters of Louisiana report,

That the committee has examined attentively the operations and proceedings of said institution and that it appeared to the committee, that the affairs of the bank, called the consolidated association of the planters of Louisiana, have been and still continue to be conducted in a most skillful and prudent manner.

The committee first directed its attention to the means which the said institution had for meeting the payment on the 30th June next, ensuing, of the first instalment of what it had borrowed, conformably to its charter, and the committee has seen with satisfaction, that not only a great part of this payment had been made, but, besides that, as regards its balance the funds had been furnished, by the consolidated association and that to the satisfaction of your committee as well as to that of the individuals who bought state bonds as agreed upon, when said institution was created.

The committee has also examined the books relating to the profit and losses of said bank and has seen with pleasure that though great indulgence has been shewn by said institution to the planters two dividends have already been declared. In short, your committee for more ample information has annexed to this report, a statement of the items remaining in said institution, up and from the 28th January ultimo. Also, a general statement of the affairs of said institution—which is most respectfully submitted.

On motion of Mr. Burthe, the senate commenced the second reading of an act to incorporate the commercial bank of Louisiana.

On motion of Mr. Burthe a new bill was substituted to the one originally presented.

The two first sections were read.

Two written messages from the governor were brought by Mr. V. Degoutin his private secretary.

The senate went into executive business with closed doors.

After the doors were opened the senate adjourned tomorrow 10 o'clock, A. M.


CITY BANK, New Orleans, February 28, 1833.—The stockholders in this institution are hereby notified that a dividend of two dollars per share, has this day been declared, payable to them or their legal representatives, on or after the 11th March next in this city, and in New York and Philadelphia, on the 20th of the same month.

mar1 H LAVERGUE, cashier.

GREATEST LUCK EVER KNOWN IN NEW ORLEANS.

3—9—56, Capital of $12,000, and
[illegible]—57, Capital of $1,000,

were both sold at my office, in the Public Road Lottery, class 22, and have been cashed; for the fact of which I refer to the manager. This is a proof of two things; first, that AYERS is the lucky man, and second, that he cashes prizes on presentation. There will be lotteries drawn every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, during the season. Capital prizes will be $20,000, $16,000, $12,000, $1,000, &c. Tickets $4, halves $2, quarters $1; always for sale in great abundance, by the fortunate man AYERS, No. 40, Old Levee, near the Blue Stores. ☞ Don't forget the No. 40. m 1tf

DRAWN NUMBERS—In the 15th Class of the French Evangelical Church Lottery,

20—16—18—24

Class No. 18.—On Saturday evening next—30 number lottery, 4 drawn ballots—nothing like a "fair play" opposition in trade. It enlightens and benefits the public, and the "knowing ones" take the right course and spend their money where there is some chance to see it again.

march 1 D. MALCOLM, Manager.

HOLLAND GIN now landing from brig Triton, for sale by HERMANN & Co.
march 1 Toulouse street.

REMOVAL.—Mr Jambu, druggist, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed his store, situated at 177 Chartres street, to 123 Royal street, near St Louis street. In the mean time he respectfully announces that he has taken into copartnership Mr Anthony Pratt, apothecary, and that hereafter the affairs of said house will be carried on under the firm of Jambu & Pratt. Mr Jambu feels grateful for past favors, and requests a continuation from those who until now have favored him with their patronage. M. JAMBU.
ANTHONY PRATT.

N. B.—They may be found at their establishment ready to execute orders, having a complete and fresh assortment of simple and composed medicamentar, chemical produce, surgical instruments, &c. &c.—Medical receipts will be executed with all possible care and exactness. march 1

THE subscribers have this day formed a commercial copartnership, under the firm of Dubertrand, Doumeing & Co. The affairs of Dubertrand & Legendre, as well as those of Emile Doumeing, will be wound up by the new house. Their domicil is 29, Levee street, between Bienville and Customhouse streets.

P. DUBERTRAND,
EMILE DOUMEING,
HENRY LEGENDRE.

New Orleans, 1st March, 1833.

NOTICE.—Vor Roamage, proposing to leave for Europe in the beginning of April, requests the persons who owe him debts to settle their accounts from now to the 31st instant, and those to whom he may owe debts, are requested to present their accounts before the same time, to receive payment. His brother Constant Roamage, will, during his absence, have the power of attorney. His store will continue to be supplied with all kinds of claret wines, red and white, in casks, tierces and cases, champaigne, liquors assorted, brandy, fruit, &c. &c. march 1

ROMAN CEMENT and double Gloucester cheese, just received per brig Comet, and for sale by HARRISON, BROWN & CO.
m 1 117 Royal st.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 17th inst. the mulatress LUCILLE, aged from 20 to 22 years of age, and in an advanced stage of pregnancy. The captains of vessels are requested not to give her shelter, under the pain provided by law. A liberal reward will be given to any person who will lodge her in jail, or bring her to the subscriber, Widow RAMON OTERO,
ma1 Moreau st, between Frenchman and Railroad

BOARDING WANTED.—Wanted a neatly furnished room in a private family, with board, for which a fair price will be paid. A pleasant situation in the lower fauxburg would be preferred. A line addressed to Hendricks, and left at the post office, will meet with attention. ma1 2t


# Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED,

Ship Alabama, Waterman, New York, W G Hewes
Ship Marshall Ney, Curtis, Havre, L H Gale
Brig Union, Crosby, Boston, L H Gale
Brig Castel, Gerrish, St Johns, Porto Rico, Vance & Miller
Brig Elizabeth, Emerson, Philadelphia, D Marston
Brig Rolla, Brewer, Philadelphia, D Marston

ARRIVED,

Towboat Pilot, Riddle, having towed to sea ship Superb and brig Hondford—bro't up from sea ship Sarah & Caroline, and barque Zilia.—Reports outside ship New Brunswick, barque London and a ship name not known.

Towboat Grampus, Beebe, from the passes; towed to sea ship Walter Scott, drawing 15 feet 4 inches water; and brig Authentic—towed up from sea ship W Gray; schrs Florida and Caroline—towed in over the bar, ship James Grant and brig Voluna—steamboat Pilot towing in ship Sarah and Caroline; and a French ship name not known.

☞ The Pilot and Post Boy will leave for sea this evening with ship Alabama, barque Marshall Ney and David Cannon.

Steamboat Porpoise, having taken her tow to sea, bro't up brigs Pectores and Levautine; reports nothing new.

Ship Sarah & Caroline, Prince, 42 days from Havre; assorted cargo to J Chabry; A Lockhart; A Rasch; E L Berard; and order.

Barque Zilia, Lavallee, from Bordeaux;—cargo wine, brandy; Groceries &c to J & L Garnier; V Roumage; Lafay; T Nicholet & co; J Chastant; T Mossey; J & A Delphit; H Bacrilli; Vade; A & Cavier; Carriere & Bordizat; F Barher; P Romain, L Duclaud; J A Guerero; C Houseman; P E & O Sorbe;—14 passengers.

Ship Majestic, Easterbrook, 44 days from Havre, to J Hagan & co; cargo to A L Bordiere, and Bootin & Quartier.

Ship Wm Gray, Comont, from Liverpool—to J H Shipherd—cargo to Harrison, Brown & co; J & J Carrell; Bellitt, Shipp & co; Kennedy & Duchamp; W Bogart; J H Shepherd.

Brig Soule, Soule, from Boston, to the master—cargo to G K Baron; Cockane, Watts & co; Sidney & Josselyn; Harrod & Quarles; W T Mayo; Bell & Buchanan; Tourne and Beckwith; Thomson & Grant; Whitall, Jaudon & co; Thayer & co; G Whitney; Flint & Carnes; and others.

Brig Carroll, Cox, from Baltimore, to Harrison, Brown and co—cargo liquors and assorted mdz to sundries.

Schr Sch: Caroline, Edwards, from Sebille Island, E.F. in ballast to the master.

Schr Helen Mar, Doane, from Apalachicola, with cotton and passengers.

Schr Josefine, Baxtor, from Havana, cargo coffee and fruit.

Schr Commerce, Bassett, from Attakapas; cargo sugar and molasses.

Schr Florida, Smith, 9 days from Vera Cruz, to the master—cargo 7 seroons cochenil to B Booth & co; specie to Frey & co; Lizardi, brothers; J Frate; J W Zacharie & co.

Schr Mount Mario, Drinkwater, from Lincolnville, via Mobile, with lime to the master.

Schr Nancy, Sydilleman, from Mobile, with wood.

Sloop Grand Regulator, from the coast, with 40 hhds sugar to order.

Steamboat Lafourche, Carter, from Lafourche; cargo sugar &c to J Dicks; W Bogart; and others—12 pass.

Steamboat Monticello, Patterson, from St Martinville—cargo sugar, &c to E Daunemg; C He Blanc, N & J Dick and co; A Porter—21 pass.

Steamboat Columbia, Laurant, from Bayou Sarah; cargo cotton Williams & Lee; J Linton; J Hagan & co; Blanc & Brugier; N Cox; Mrs Richards; and others—40 pass.

Steamboat Herione, Dillier, from Manchester—full cargo cotton to Wallace, Sambeth & Pope; Martin, Pleasants & co; Bagley & Merritt; J Linton; and others—40 pass.

Steamboat Watchman, Reed, from Monroe, Ouachita—with full cargo of cotton to sundries.

Nine flat boats from Alabama, with about 3000 bales cotton to sundries.

Ten flat boats fr Ohio and Kentucky with full cargoes.

Steamboat Caspian, Kimball, from Alexandria:—cargo 1260 bales cotton to Pevroux, Rivarde & co, Minanson, O'Dulaug & co; R P Gaillard; J B Plauche & co, J Hagan and co, Bullit, Shipp & co; Rhodes and Peters; N & J Dick & co; Reynolds, Byrne & co; J Linton; and others.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Chandler Price, hence for Havre, entered at Falmouth on the 9th January.

Ships Olympia, Crescent, Mercy, Garonne and Marengo, and brig Motion, hence were daily expected at Havre.

Ship Henry Lee, Prince, hence at Havre, Jan 12th.

# Amusements.

AMERICAN THEATRE.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF CINDERELLA, ON FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 1, Will be presented the magnificent opera of

CINDERELLA
Or the Little Glass Slipper.

With entire new scenery, Decorations, Dresses, Machinery, &c. with all the original music.

Felix, - - - - Mr Field
Baron Pompolino, Thorne
Dandini, Caldwell
Pedro, Rusel
Cinderella, Miss Placide
Clorinda, Mrs Russell
Thisbe, Mrs Rowe.

After which, the laughable farce of

FIRE AND WATER.

Extensive preparations are making to celebrate the FOURTH OF MARCH.

James Sheridan Knowles' highly successful play—the BLACK HEAD,

Will be played the ensuing week.

Sir Thomas Clifford, - - - Mr. Caldwell.

ORLEANS THEATRE.

On Sunday, 3d March, 1833,
THE BETROTHED,
Opera in 3 acts—music of Auber. After which,
COUSIN FREDERICK, or the CORRESPONDENCE.
Comedy Vaudeville in one act, by Emile—arago by Alexander.

MR. HATTON has the honor respectfully to inform the public of this city, that he has erected with a TEMPLE OF ILLUSIONS or GRAND COSMORAMA. It will represent the principal cities of France and the capital cities of the other kingdoms, seaports, ruins, valleys, snow scenenries, family portraits, battle fields, &c. &c. The high patronage with which this exhibition has been favored with in the Island of Cuba, and generally by all the amateurs of curiosities, have induced him to spare neither trouble nor expense, to satisfy the citizens of this city. This new kind of exhibition will open on Sunday, 3d March, at the Globe Coffee-house, 1st story, Chartre st. at 6 o'clock in the evening. Admittance 50 cents—children under 10 years of age, half price. The papers of the day will announce what the exhibition shall consist of. (feb28

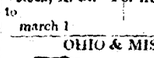
BALL ROOM.

*Corner of Bourbon and Orleans streets*
SATURDAY, MARCH 2,
*GRAND DRESS AND MASQUERADE*
BALL.
*Admittance—Gentlemen,* ONE DOLLAR.


FOR LAFOUCHE INTERIOR.

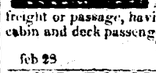
The steamer LAFOUCHE, W. R. Carter, master will leave for the above, and intermediate landings, on Sunday the 3d of March, at 10 o'clock, A. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to TOURNE & BECKWITH.
march 1 15 New Levee.

OHIO & MISSISSIPPI MAIL LINE.



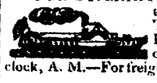
Steamboat HOMER, Gay, master, having part of cargo engaged, will positively leave on Sunday, March 3, at 10 o'clock A. M. For freight or passage, having good accommodations for both cabin and deck passengers, apply on board or to TOURNE & BECKWITH,
feb 28 15 New Levee.

FOR ST. MARTINSVILLE, ATTAKAPAS,



and all intermediate landings.
The steamboat VERMILLION, P. Delshoussaye, master, will depart on Friday the 1st proximo, at 9 o'clock, A. M.—For freight or passage, apply on board or to GRAY, DURRIVE & CO.
feb 28 38 New Levee st

FOR HAVRE—(*Passage only.*)

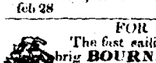


The splendid A 1 copper-fastened and coppered and remarkably fast sailing brig, JOHN A. ROBB, Capt Bennett, will sail on Monday next, the 4th March. For passage, having elegant and extensive accommodations, apply on board, opposite the Levee Steam Cotton Press, or to HARRISON, BROWN & CO.
feb 28 117 Royal st.

FOR BALTIMORE.

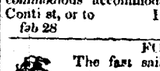
The fast sailing copper-fastened and coppered brig BOURNE, Capt R Benthall, will sail this evening, the 28th inst. For passage only, having commodious accommodations, apply on board, opposite Conti st, or to HARRISON, BROWN & CO.
feb 28 217, Royal st.

FOR HAVRE.



The fast sailing ship BORDAS, Babbage, master, can yet accommodate 4 or 5 passengers if application is made immediately to the captain on board, or to [feb 27] THEOD. MICOLET & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.—Packet of 5th March



Louisiana and New York line. The ship Louisville, captain Price, is now ready to take in, and will sail as above. For freight or passage, apply on board, opposite the public square, or to POSTER & HUTTON.
feb26

FOR MARSEILLES.—The very fast sailing ship EDWARD, Garcil, master, having her cargo engaged, will sail in a few days. For freight or passage, apply to JULES LeBLANC,
feb22 Royal street, no 103.


SALES AT AUCTION.

BY F DUTILLET.

WILL be sold on Tuesday, 9th April, at 12 o'clock, at Hewlett's exchange, by virtue of an order of the court of probates, in and for the city and parish, the following property and slaves, belonging to the estate of the late widow Nicholas Roche. TALINGA, a negro, aged 65 years, good cook; PELAGIE, a negress, aged 42 years, a cook and washer, sickly; ROSETTE, a negress, aged 40 years, having long sold vegetables on the Levee, with her daughter, LOUISA, aged 5 years; AGATUE, negress, aged 35 years, good washer; SALLY, a negress, aged 35 years, good washer, ironer, and house servant; WINNEY, a mulatress, aged 32 years, washer, and somewhat of a seamstress; HELOISE, a mulatress, aged 26 years, good washer and ironer, dry nurse, and faithful with her two children, VALIOUR, aged 9 years, COLIN aged 7; THEODULE, mulatre, aged 12 years, Heloise's son, good cigar maker; PAULINE, a negress, aged 55 years, cook and washer. A lot of ground situated on Main street, between Royal and Bourbon, measuring 60 feet front on the northwest of said street, by 150 feet depth, together with the house, kitchen, and other improvements. Another lot of ground, situated corner of Delphine and Ursuline streets, measuring 30 feet front on Delphine street, by 120 depth, fronting Ursuline street, together with the improvements thereon. A lot situated on Ursuline street, between Bourbon and Delphine, measuring 42 feet front on the northwest side of said street, by 83 feet depth, together with the improvements thereon. Terms—the real property at 1 and 2 years credit—the slaves one-fourth cash, and the balance in 1 year, in approved endorsed paper, secured by special mortgage until final payment. Acts of sale to be passed before Carlile Pollock, notary public, at the expense of the purchasers. ma2

BY F DUTILLET.

ON Thursday the 12th of March, at noon, at Hewlett's Exchange coffee house, by virtue of an order of the Court of Probates, in and for the city and parish of New Orleans, will be sold, for account of the estate of the late widow Nicholas Roche, 30 shares of the capital of the State Bank of Louisiana; 12 do do of the Merchants Insurance Company.

Also, on the same day, at 4 o'clock, in the afternoon, at the late residence of the deceased, in Dumaine st, between Royal and Bourbon, all the moveable effects belonging to the said estate. Terms cash. m 1

BY F DUTILLET.

WILL be sold on Tuesday, 9th April, 12 o'clock, at Hewlett's Exchange, by virtue of an order of the Court of Probates, in and for the city and parish of New Orleans, the watch, and following slaves, belonging to the estate of the late Isidore Roche, deceased. One gold watch. Slaves—Eliza, a negress, aged 22 years; creole of the country, good washer and ironer, steady habits; Felicite, a negress, aged 24 years, and her child Matilda, of 4 years; good cook, washer and ironer; Nelly, an American negress aged about 20 years, and her mulato child named Jane, aged 2 years; Nanine, a creole negress of about 10 years, Henriette, an orphan negress child of 7 years; Jean Louis, a creole negro, aged about 50 years, a good cooper and labourer, sickly; Baptiste, a creole negro, aged about 30 years, having a rupture; Isaac, a creole negro, aged 21 years, coachman and cowherd. Terms—The watch cash—the slaves at 1 and 2 years credit, in approved endorsed paper, and special mortgage until final payment. Acts of sale to be passed before Carlile Pollock, not. pub. m 1

BY T MOSSY.

ON Monday, 4th March, will be sold at the residence of A. Lockhart, esq. who has given up housekeeping, all his moveable FURNITURE, consisting of beds, tables, sofas, carpets, chairs, a very handsome set of cut crystal table service, handsome chimney ornaments, a carriage, a choice selection of BOOKS, &c. &c. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock. ma1

BY JACOB LEVY.

ON Saturday, March 2d, will be sold at 4 o'clock, P. M. in Charles street opposite the American Hotel, between St Louis and Toulouse, a handsome assortment of marble and alabaster work consisting of shades, vases, candlesticks, urns, and a quantity of other articles in the line. march 1

BY JACOB LEVY.

ON Saturday the 2d March, at Hewlett's Exchange coffee house, at 12 o'clock, will be sold slave Eugene, aged 48 years, speaks English, has been 14 years in the city, good washer, ironer and cook, and good house servant, fully guaranteed against the vices and diseases as prescribed by law. Slave Minerva, aged 17 years, daughter of Eugene, and 11 years in this city, speaks English and French, washer and ironer, and good house servant; fully guaranteed, except that she is in the habit of absenting herself occasionally. Terms—Six months credit for approved endorsed notes and mortgage, until final payment. Acts of sale to be passed before H. Pedesclaux, esq. notary public, at the expense of the purchaser.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold, slave Minta, aged 26 years, 2 years in this city, good cook, washer and house servant, fully guaranteed against the vices and diseases as prescribed by law. Terms—Four months credit, for an approved endorsed note, and mortgage until final payment. Acts of sale to be passed before Wm. Boswell, esq. notary public, at the expense of the purchaser.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold, slave Sally, aged about 40 years, has been in this city 5 years, a good c