THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY BY
JEROME DAYON.
STATE AND CITY PRINTER.

THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED."

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 25, 1835.

☞ We call the attention of our readers to the sale at Hewlett's Exchange, this day, of some valuable property in Rampart street; and particularly of a fine house and lot in Toulouse street, in the immediate vicinity of the proposed location of the splendid new Exchange and Hotel.

General Leavenworth.—While carrying the remains of this gallant soldier to the military station in Conde street, a funeral procession was yesterday formed not only of the U. S. troops with their officers; but—what must have afforded pleasure to the reflecting spectator—of officers, etc of the legion and militia. It was a melancholy and imposing spectacle; and rendered doubly painful to know that the deceased was young, gallant and gay; and was suddenly carried off by disease, while performing the duties of his exalted station.

It was delightful to see so many of our citizens assist at this last duty of respect. It was pleasing to see the solemn and dignified appearance of the officers of the troops and legion, voluntarily honoring their once comrade in arms and gratifying to find that even the privates acted their parts as a willing duty rather than an imposed task. Colonel Twiggs deserves great credit for the healthy, orderly and neat appearance of the troops under his command.

The remains of General Leavenworth will be brought to New York, for interment.

How sink the brave to rest,
With all their country's wishes b'est?

During one of the thunderclaps of yesterday afternoon—which almost resembled the sudden volley of a rifle corps—the lightning struck the Stranger's hotel in Chartres street, without however doing any material damage.

We have heard that some of the ships in port suffered severely.

At a meeting yesterday of the directors of the Orleans draining company, Mr A. D. Roman was unanimously elected president.

By the western mail of yesterday, we received several Boston, New York and Louisville papers of January, February and March—that have had a circuitous march to April.

Some few cases of cholera have occurred in this city; but they are justly attributed to imprudence or intemperance on the part of the victims.

The small pox has also attacked a few of our citizens; but it does not appear to be very dangerous.

In other respects New Orleans is now healthy in general. Rain has indeed been severe and almost constant during the past fortnight; and produced temporary indispositions. In the afternoon of yesterday, we had thunder and lightning and rain on the most magnificent scale. The burst of one convulsion of heaven's artillery was as sudden, loud and violent as many have ever experienced.

Mrs Knight the amiable and admirable songstress, has her benefit this evening, previous to her departure for New York and Europe. On her merits in her profession, we need not now descant, as they are acknowledged and appreciated; but we refer our readers to her attractive bill of fare.

The dinner to Col Benton is to be given at the lake—a little too far north (we submissively think) for the convenience of the many disposed to attend. But we must not 'fall out with our bread and butter'; nor when and where we shall take it.

Committees have been appointed to address Col Benton relative to the dinner; to make the necessary arrangements; to prepare the toasts; and to obtain subscriptions. The last committee consists of Messrs Canonge, High, Christy, Barrive, Smith, Gordon, jr, Stinson and Tolane.

Many 'lightfingered gentry' appear to have made their escape from justice in Cincinnati and were said to be on their way to this city. Our police should be on the alert; but we believe the members of that degraded corps are more odious than useful in this city.

The police system should undergo a thorough revision by the council, as the mayor is not very partial to improvements.

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

The very best actions performed by the most benevolent of men have been attributed to the most unworthy motives, by those who could not appreciate humanity, or were desirous to malign. Calumny delights to batten on philanthropy; and revile what it cannot imitate. The miracles of the saviour, when the facts could no longer be contravened, were attributed to the machinations of Beelzebub: and so must ever be with the acts of the great and the good. Flies love to gather round honey.

We were well aware that every action of our worthy chief magistrate is narrowly scrutinized; but we certainly could not have expected that the letter which he lately wrote in his own vindication to a clergyman of Nashville, to rectify misrepresentations, could have suggested the acrimonious aspersions that have been uttered against him in consequence of this openly, fully and fairly expressing his sentiments;—and particularly when that expression was but a vindication. He justly considered himself amenable to public opinion; and merely sought to rectify misrepresentation.

Yet his political opponents have assailed his motives, and maligned his object. They seem to think that becoming chief magistrate deprives a person of his right as a citizen, freely to entertain and express his opinions. The president (they think) should have no will, no wish of his own: he is to be calumniated by enemies, and misrepresented by false friends, without the privilege of appeal in his own name on his own behalf to the public.

Now we highly approve the readiness of the president to hearken to public opinion; and his determination to deprive calumny of its sting, and dissimulation of its cloak. That a majority of the citizens of this country feel assured that they can with the utmost confidence rely on the integrity and intelligence of Andrew Jackson, cannot be denied; after his having so often and so nobly passed the ordeal of public trial, and received the sanction of general approbation. But that he is therefore to be reluctant to watch over the public welfare except during his own presidency—that he is to have no desire to perpetuate or continue what he in accordance with the wishes of the people themselves, believes to be materially important in promoting the national honor or interest; or that he is to give advice or express his opinions only in his annual messages to congress—is what few desirous of maintaining the freedom guaranteed by our constitution in all matters of opinion; and what few who are solicitous or willing to listen to the advice of an experienced, an intelligent and a sincere friend, can for a moment admit.

To advise or admonish is not to dictate. To express an opinion that one species of action would be counter to national policy, and that a different would promote national honor and prosperity, is not only privileged to the president, but may really be considered as demanded from him by those who know they can depend on the accuracy and sincerity of his opinion.

What more has the president done by his letter? He tells us very distinctly that he has written in order to vindicate himself from the various misrepresentations of his views; that he regards the people as the true source of political power; and is always ready to bow to their will and judgment; that disregarding personal preferences, he considers it expedient prudent and proper that a general convention of delegates fresh from the people should be held for the purpose of nominating candidates for the presidency (an d vice presidency; and that as these candidates shall be chosen by those appointed by the people to choose for them, they must be considered as the choice of the people themselves.

Where is the dictation evinced in this simple expression of a candid opinion? If he considers that the will of the majority should govern a community, and that he agrees with that majority as to the best mode of expressing that will, is he to be prevented from avowing his accordance in opinion with the people? Or is he to be denounced and calumniated for freely and openly expressing his consent?

Truly the republicanism of our country has come to a pretty pass, if a man is to be denounced for entertaining and expressing his opinions impartially and publicly. What would we say of him who would denounce and revile Washington, for having presumed to advise the American nation in his valedictory address? What shall we say of those who calumniate Jackson, because he condescended to vindicate himself thro' the medium of the press; and expressed his concurrence in the opinions of a majority of the people?

Congress for a moment had declared the traffic in slaves on the high seas to be piracy; that one of the U. S. war vessels had found a merchant ship of France or England freighted with slaves; could the government of either nation complain if our frigate had captured and liberated said slaves, or had treated their owners as pirates, agreeably to our law?

Suppose again that the parliament of England had denounced slavery in all the British colonies; and had pronounced the traffic of slaves on the ocean to be piracy; should our government complain if some citizens were foolhardy enough to contemn those laws of England, by venturing with slaves into her colonies; or transporting them for the purpose of selling—and that therefore the authorities of England seized those slaves?

This is precisely the case that lately occurred at Bermuda, relative to the Enterprize. Britain acknowledges no property in slaves. Her laws liberate slaves as soon as they may land on any part of her territories; hence the authorities of Bermuda felt bound or authorized last fall to free slaves of American gentlemen who had unfortunately landed at that island. Her laws also declare the traffic or transportation of slaves in vessels on the high seas to be piracy: hence the late seizure of the slaves in the brig Enterprise.

Now if we fall or thrust ourselves into the lion's den, can we expect to escape like Daniel with impunity? We must admit that congress has the power to denounce the slave trade on the seas, as piracy: we must therefore admit that England possesses the same power. We will admit that if congress had so enacted, and any of our naval vessels had detected or captured such slave pirates, that no government could complain, that had been advised of the law and its extent and penalties.

If our citizens had ignorantly or rashly put themselves in the power of the British laws in the jurisdiction of England, can they justly complain if they are rendered amenable to the penalty of having violated those laws? Can they call on the protection of the executive government, when they went beyond the jurisdiction of that government, to violate the laws of another nation?

Our booksellers. We were glad that an afternoon paper had taken into consideration the negligence or culpability of the booksellers in this city, relative to sending recent publications to editors, for their notice; but we forbore expressing their sentiments, till we should see whether that journal was really in earnest.

We now assure that paper and the other journals of the city that every principal publisher in Boston, New York and Philadelphia, who has an agent here, sends copies of his publications; specially addressed to editors; or gives his agent permission to give presentation copies. We are personally acquainted with many of those publishers; and are well apprised of their routine in this respect.

We know that Messrs Harper of New York always send special copies to all editors; and we have had the pleasure of receiving some of their publications from Hotchkiss & Co, enveloped and superscribed as 'editor's copy.' We are personally acquainted with the members of the firm of Carey & Hart; and know their custom to be similar. We can say the same of Carey, Lea and Blanchard; and are well aware that the same practice is observed by the Boston bibliopolists.

How then the agents here of those publishers, dispose of the editors' presentation copies, we cannot conjecture: but that there is some foul play we shrewdly suspect.

Our booksellers cannot assert that they or their employers believe that editorial notices of their books would be useless to our community; they cannot assert that our editors are devoid of the tact, talent and integrity necessary for wholesome criticism; nor can they assert that no copies are given them for editors, or permission to give copies.

Injury is therefore done to the publishers and editors; and injustice is done to our readers, who might have early extracts from entertaining and useful works, or notices of such new works as could be sincerely recommended for their purchase and perusal.

We are willing to 'bell the cat;' for whether from the cupidity or stupidity of these booksellers, we and our readers suffer.

We are glad that we can make honorable exception in favor of Hotchkiss & Co; and Mr Levy once gave us a number of the North American review—at the same time we are pleased that our notices of the books sent so gratified those booksellers, that they transmitted copies of our journal to their publishers.

Circular to Collectors of the Customs.

Treasury Department,
March 30th, 1835.

Sir. The Department has received information from Joshua Dodge, Esq. United States Consul at Bremen, under date of the 1st of January last, in regard to the value of the 'Bremen Rix Dollar,' and representing that its value, taking the Spanish Dollar as a criterion, fluctuates between 75 1 2 and 77 cents; but seldom, if ever, as low as 75 cents, the value at which it is believed to be generally estimated at the Custom Houses in the United States.

I have, therefore, to request, that in all cases when invoices are made out in the currency above stated, and unaccompanied by a Consular certificate of its real value, as required to be furnished by the circular instructions of this Department, heretofore issued, you will, in the calculation of the duties, estimate the Rix Dollar of Bremen at 77 cents.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

FRANCE.

London, March 11

From France we received last night by express the Paris papers, with our usual correspondence of Monday. No progress had been made in the ministerial arrangements. Just as the public and the press were beginning to assume that the cabinet would be furnished by the joint ingenuity of Marshal Soult, Count Mole and M Barante, the work appears to have been suddenly spoiled by the outbreak of an intestine dissension, and it is now as much out of joint as ever. The rock upon which the allies split is thought to be the amnesty—a measure, which, however, notwithstanding the king's personal dislike to it, and the continuance of M. Persil in office is likely to be, and it is said, must be conceded.

Paris, Feb. 21.

The French ministry was already tottering before the late series of defeats on the tobacco question brought its official existence to the crisis at which it has now arrived. It is true that when it was found that it would be in vain to resist the principle of inquiry, such of the ministers as have seats in the chamber of deputies had the prudence to abstain from committing themselves individually by voting in the minority. The adoption of the principle by an overwhelming majority was nevertheless a defeat. This was followed by the adoption of the article which was considered most liable to ministerial objection, and this again by the nomination of commissioners all more or less hostile to the government, and especially by the election of the elder Dupin, who has lately become one of its most determined and violent opponents.

It is no longer doubtful that Marshal Mortier, the president of the council, has actually tendered his resignation, in spite of his known anxiety to retain the seal of office, until after the definitive adjustment of the American question. The better to signalise his victory, M Dupin has already published a notice in this morning's Moniteur; in the name of the committee of which he has been named the chairman, inviting the transmission of such documents as are calculated to promote the objects of the committee, and requesting all persons who desire to be examined to make themselves known to the chairman, who will signify the day and the hour at which they can be admitted for that purpose.

It was yesterday reported and pretty generally believed that M. Humann, the present minister of France, was to be raised to the Presidency, and that the war department was to be given to M. de Caux, so as to avoid a modification of the cabinet until the time should arrive for the entrance of Marshal Soult or Marshal Gerard, who is supposed to be now willing to throw the amnesty overboard, or perhaps, general Sebastiani. It now appears, however, that although the offer of the presidency has been made to M. Humann, he has respectfully declined the ephemeral dignity, and that M. de Caux has been still more peremptory in his refusal of the war department. In this state of matters the minister of the interior, M. Thiers, and the foreign secretary, M. de Rigny, were last night sent for to the Tuileries, when they had a long, and it is said a warm discussion in the royal presence, on the subject of the reconstruction of the ministry. On quitting the closet, which they did together, His Majesty is reported to have said to the two ministers, 'Qu'il allait l'aviser;' and I may add, that at the hour at which I write, the general impression among well informed people is, that the ministry may be considered in a state of total dissolution.

London, Feb. 23.

From three various sources of information, we learn that Austria, Russia and Prussia have at last resolved upon the pacification of Spain: and that the representatives of these powers have already received instructions to communicate with the Duke of Wellington on this subject, as nothing can be done without the concurrence of this country.

The Quadruple Alliance bids fair to be shortly dissolved—at least as far as the share of England is concerned. The blockade of Bilboa, Cerunna, and other ports of Biscay and Galicia, lately declared by royal edict in Spain, will no longer be supported in any way or shape by the British government. This is as it should be, and we hail the fact as a presage of that beneficial policy, of which for the last four years England has, to her misfortune and disgrace, been deprived of the benefit.—London Age—Tory paper.

Blackwood opens a complimentary notice of the Buccaneer, a poem by Dana of Massachusetts, with a cordial passage relating to this country from which the following is extracted:

'May peace be between us while time endures; and tho we should be unwilling to go to war with any body, yet if the American navy must have a brush with the French, and our national honor or interests demand or justify it, may a British squadron appear to windward, and the victory be to the stars and stripes, with or without the aid of the leopards, not to the tricolor. No fear of that, for we know, by proof of the metal of American ships and American seamen, and they alone are worthy of sailing in the same line of battle with a fleet of that power, who so long has held the dominions of the seas.'

Congreve Rockets.—In the Inspecteur Militaire of January last, published at Paris, we find a short notice of the great perfection attained by the Austrians in the manufacture and discharge of congreve rockets. As this species of weapon is destined to occupy a conspicuous place in future warlike operations, and will probably effect as material changes in military movements on land as steam upon the water, we have made a translation of the article in question, which is here subjoined.

The Austrians have carried the making and firing of the congreve rockets to a great degree of perfection. At a short distance from Vienna is their laboratory, and a polygon for experiments. The greatest mystery prevails there, and no one can be admitted without an express order signed by the Emperor; the permission given even of an Archduke would be of no avail.

The Emperor having gone one day to witness the experiments, an English officer, Captain Mindzel, eluded their vigilance, and entered unperceived the mysterious enclosure, by driving his carriage close to those of the Emperor. He witnessed the following facts, which he has been kind enough to communicate to us.

Four batteries of six frames (chevalets) each, were arranged in a line, and occupied a space (development) equal to that of a battery of four field pieces. Each frame weighing about fifteen pounds, was attended by one man, and could receive one congreve rocket. A target at the distance of 800 yards, and presenting a surface the height of which was that of a man covered with his cloak, and the length of a platoon of infantry. At the first discharge the 24 rockets, without exception, hit the target.

Immediately after this first discharge, the attendants seized the frames and moved them rapidly forward, at a pas de course, to take a new position. They thus approached the target successively, and made a discharge at each of the several points at which they halted, and the target was always hit by the rockets, without exception.

At length they retired to the distance of 1200 yards, and the discharges still hit the target with the same exactness.

During the whole of these experiments, in which the movements and changes of position were performed with incredible rapidity and precision, but two rockets missed the target. One thing worthy of remark is, that the wind was high and consequently unfavorable as possible for the correctness of the firing.

Captain Mindzel, who was perfectly acquainted with the English rockets, and could form a comparison between their effects and those of which he was a witness, confesses that he could scarcely believe his eyes, and that such a result overwhelmed him with astonishment.—[Army and Navy Chronicle.

Departed this life yesterday morning, Mrs widow G. Tourtarel, born Miss Milleur. Her remains are deposited at her brother's, bayou road. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this day at 4 P. M.

(By Authority.)

AN ACT

To prevent Gambling.

Sec 1st. Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the state of Louisiana, in general assembly convened, That all gaming houses and banking games in this state, shall be, and are hereby suppressed.

Sec 2d. Be it further enacted, &c. That if any person or persons shall keep a banking house or banking game, or shall aid, or assist in keeping a banking house or banking game, every such person or persons, so offending, on conviction thereof, shall, for the first offence, be fined not less than one thousand dollars, or more than five thousand dollars; and shall, on conviction of a second offence be fined not less than five thousand dollars, or more than ten thousand dollars and be imprisoned at hard labor in the penitentiary for a term not less than one year, or more than five years; and that, in all cases the house in which such illegal gaming is carried on, or shall be held, shall be responsible for the fines imposed on persons for such illegal gaming within the same.

Sec 3d. Be it further enacted, &c. That the owner of the house in which a banking game or games shall be played, shall be deemed and held guilty of aiding and assisting in keeping and playing such game or games, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than one thousand dollars, or more than five thousand dollars for the first offence, and on conviction a second time, shall be fined, not less than five thousand dollars, or more than ten thousand dollars, and be imprisoned, not less than one year, nor more than five years, at the discretion of the court.

Sec 4th. Be it further enacted, &c. That it shall be lawful for any public officer or officers, private person or persons, who shall discover a gaming house, or banking game or games, kept or played contrary to the true intent or meaning of this act, to arrest, and take into their custody, the person or persons, so keeping or playing the same, or aiding or assisting therein or thereat, together with all the tables, money, representative of money, implements and other paraphernalia of such gaming house or banking game; and which may be used in the keeping of such banking house, or in playing such banking game or games, and take, or cause the same to be taken before any officer of the place holding a commission of the peace, whose duty it shall be to take, touching and concerning the keeping of such gaming house, or playing at such banking game or games; and the arrest of the person or persons keeping the same or playing thereof, their aiders or assisters, and the seizure of such banks, the money therein and the implements and paraphernalia thereroof, (the captors or seizers hereby being declared competent witnesses) and if upon a hearing of the case, he shall deem that the law has been violated, either by keeping a gaming house, or aiding or assisting therein, or by playing at any banking game, or aiding or assisting therein, such offender or offenders shall be committed for trial before the court of competent jurisdiction of the place, and it shall further be the duty of the officer so committing such offender or offenders, to take an inventory of all such money, or the representative thereof, tables or other implements, or paraphernalia of such gaming house or banking games, that may be seized and brought before him, all of which shall, on conviction, be forfeited, one half of which shall be for the use of the informer, and the other half for the use of the prosecuting attorney.

Sec 5th. Be it further enacted, &c. That if any person holding an office of honor, trust or profit under the laws of this state, shall be found guilty of keeping a gaming house, or playing or betting against any banking game, he shall be deemed and held guilty of a high misdemeanor, and incapable of holding any office in this state.

Sec 6th. Be it further enacted, &c. That this law shall not apply to any person keeping a gambling house, under licence granted by authority of this state, nor to persons resorting to such house, provided that said licence shall not be a renewal of any licence previously obtained, before the term for which it was granted, had entirely expired, and that it be not longer lawful to issue any such licence, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec 7th. Be it further enacted, &c. That in all cases where conviction has taken place under this law, where the parties convicted are unable to pay the fine imposed, it shall be the duty of the attorney for the state, in the respective districts, to institute process against the owner of the house, before any court of competent jurisdiction for the recovery of the same, provided that in no case shall any other property be liable for any judgment obtained, exceeding the premises, in which the gaming prohibited by this law, shall have taken place.

Sec 8th. Be it further enacted, &c. That it is hereby made the imperative duty of the attorney general, and the several district attorneys and all officers, conservators of the peace in this state, to use their best efforts in endeavoring to enforce the provisions of this act; and upon refusal or neglect to enforce the same, when duly informed of the contravention of its provisions, such officer shall, for such neglect or refusal, be liable to impeachment and removal from office.

ALCEE LABRANCHE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
C. DERBIGNY,
President of the Senate.

Approved March 19, 1835.

E. D. WHITE,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

CHAMPAIGNE WINE—50 baskets champaigne wine of superior quality, for sale by
april 25—3t LEGENDRE & SAMORY, 54 Toulouse st.

EXCHANGE ON FRANCE, for sale by
april 25 A ST GEORGES.

FOR SALE. 200 shares Union Bank Stock.
april 25 EDW GOTTSCHALK, broker.

WANTED—Citizens Bank Stock.
april 25 EDW GOTTSCHALK, broker.

MARSEILLES CLARET WINE—36 casks Marseilles claret wine, landing and for sale by
LENGENDRE & SAMORY,
april 25—3t 54 Toulouse st.

SPERM CANDLES AND SOAP.—100 boxes sperm candles; 150 do soap, landing from ship Howard, from New York, and for sale by
LEGENDRE & SAMORY.
april 25—3t no 54 Toulouse st.

MAYORALITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

ON the 19th inst. the undersigned found on a free negro a gold watch which he knew to have been stolen nearly a year ago. Said watch will be given up to any person proving property. H S HARPER,
april 25—3t Lieut city guard.

LANDING from ship Saratoga, 3 cases Blk. Bombazette; 2 do do Velvets; 6 do white and coloured hose & half hose, 2 do linnis cambrics; 4 do do hdkfs.; 1 do fancy hdkfs.; 2 do brown and coloured linnis cloths, 1 do 10-4 linnin sheeting; 2 do Orrell spool cotton; for sale by
ANDREWS & BROTHERS,
ap 25 19, Chartres st.

FLOUR—240 bbls landing and for sale by
a25 FORSYTH, GOODWN & CO.

DRIED APPLES—20 bbls dried apples received and for sale by (april 21) J THAYER & co

$100 REWARD.

LOST, a white setter DOG, with large yellow spots; has had a scald on his back, which the hair now covers, had on a collar with the inscription "Francis Wright, No 11 Warren street, New York. Any body returning the said dog, or can give information where he can be found, will receive the above reward, by applying at No 21 Camp street, corner of Common. april 24

EXCHANGE on London, for sale by
april 24 LAMBETH & THOMPSON

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED

Ship Asia, Hollis, Liverpool, Lincoln & Green
Ship Paragon, Lassell, Boston, Dimmock & Lafonta
Barque Hercules, Marks, Philadelphia, T Toby & Bg
Schr Orleet, Morgan, Campeachy, F Tid
Schr Commerce, Masser, Siesi, F Tio
Schr Spy, Smith, Apalachicola, Tourne & Beckwith
Schr Sarah, Stark, Mobile, Tourne & Beckwith
Schr Four Brothers, Darby, Boston, R F Jackson
Schr Perfecta, Cortazar, Campeachy, J Pratts & Son
Schr Eagle, Ashby, Campeachy, D Marston
Schr Hannah Elizabeth, Campeachy, J W Zacharie & co

ARRIVED

Steamer Wasie, Thomas, having taken her tow to sea, brought up line ship Vicksburg, brig Phoenix, schrs Bonita & Harvest.

Line ship Vicksburg, from New York, to Foster & Hutton.

Ship Howard, Burstow, from New York, to Adams & Andrews—Cargo assorted Landais & Irwin; E Johns & co; Smith, Hubbard & co; T Barrett & co; Poeins & co; Buckner, Stanton & co; M Walton & Son; J B Plauche & co; S Thompson; B Levy; J Gallaher; Gasquet, Parish & co; H M Hart & co; Hyde & Gleissner; W W Lyons & co; W Holmes & co; Peters & Millard; J Lovell; W Newcomb; L Lincoln & co; Hotchkiss & co; R H Brunette & co; Martineau, Crugier & co; Lambeth & Thompson.

Barque Valhalla, Stevens, from Boston—Cargo, naval stores, wines, spirits, fish, maize, hardware, etc.

Steamer Memphis, Winston, from Nashville—Cargo, 582 bales cotton, 426 hhds tobacco, to N & J Dick & co; Robinson, Wood & co; Brander & M'Kenna; T Barrett & co; Tierman, Cuddy & co; J A Merle & co; Forstall, Goodwin & co; J Wood; W Greenfield; J G Washington; J Hall; Walker & Walton; Wilcox & Fears; Bullitt, Snipp & co—82 passengers.

Steamer Marion, Isley, master, from Field's Mill—Cargo 133 bbls and 19 hhds molasses, A Gurley; 100 bbls molasses, 95 hhds hhds sugar, 50 empty molasses bbls, Gray, Durrive & co; 20 hhds sugar, 4 bbls molasses, Lambeth & Thompson, 321 bbls molasses, N Urner; 31 bbls molasses, 2 bbls sugar, B F Holden, 36 bales cotton, Peyroux, Rivarde & co; 9 bales moss, 1 do wool, A H Wallace; sundries, Capt Hanna; 576 bbls molasses, 134 hhds sugar, 46 bales cotton, 60 empty bbls L Palmer—41 cabin and way passengers.

Brig Leon, Morrell, from Baltimore—Cargo assorted to Lambeth & Thompson; Wilcox & Fears; Maddux & Woods; Reynolds, Byrne & co; E Yorke; Thompson & Grant; J L Garnier & co, Tierman, Cuddy & co; J G Stevenson; J H Field & co; E Laralde & co; J A Borelli—7 pass.

Brig Phoenix, Green, from St Thomas, in ballast.

Schr Harvest, Fivash, 17 days from Norfolk, with 45 slaves

Schr Bonita, 5 days from Havana, to F Brunette.

MEMORANDA

The Bonita reports schr Helen Mar, Stewart, wrecked on Salt Key, about 26th ult; she was from Tampico for Philadelphia, and had $109,000 specie on board, all which together with the vessel are entirely lost.

AMERICAN THEATRE.

CAMP STREET.

Mrs KNIGHTS' farewell benefit, and last appearance prior to her departure for New York.

THIS EVENING, APRIL 25.
Will be presented the magnificent opera of
CINDERELLA.

Prince, Mr Holmes.
Dandini, Reynoldson.
Cinderella, Mr KNIGHT
Fairy Queen, Miss Nelson.

The performance to conclude with the operatic farce of the INVINCIBLES.

General Verden, Mr Farren.
Victoire, the little corporal, Mrs KNIGHT.

A CARD.

MRS BARNES begs leave to announce to the ladies and gentlemen of New Orleans, that her benefit will take place on MONDAY EVENING, April 27.

Mr BARNES will appear that evening in his celebrated character of Dromio of Syracuse.

Miss CHARLOTTE BARNES having recovered from her severe hoarseness and indisposition which she laboured under on Wednesday evening last, will make her second appearance in the tragedy of
FRANCIS FIRST.

Louisa, Mrs BARNES.
Margaretta, Miss Rae.
Francis de Foix, Miss C BARNES.
Bourbon, Mr H G Pearson.
Gernalet, Fielding.

End of play Mr BARNES will sing "*Barney leave the Girls alone.*"

To conclude with the celebrated
OMEDY OF ERRORS.

Dromio of Syracuse, Mr BARNES.
As played upwards of 200 nights.
Dromio of Ephesus, Thorne. april 25

A CARD.

MRS HILSON begs leave to announce that her farewell benefit will take place on TUESDAY EVENING next, 28th inst, on which occasion she will have the pleasure of presenting the favorite play of PIZARRO, the part of Rolla by Mr J J ADAMS, who has in the kindest manner volunteered his valuable services—After which the popular afterpiece of the SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM, in which Mr BARNES will appear as Diggory, and Mr WARRELL as Squire Aldwinkle, these gentlemen having in the kindest manner volunteered; other entertainments will be given, and which will be duly announced. april 25—2

WHISKEY—60 bbls landing and for sale by
ap25 FORSYTH, GOODWYN & CO.

PARISH OF ORLEANS.—Court of Probates.—The State of Louisiana.—To all whom these presents may concern—greeting: Know ye that Edward Brewster, a resident of the city of New Orleans, has appl ed to W F C Duplessis, register of wills, in and for the parish and city of New Orleans, and ex-officio clerk of the Court of Probates, in and for the parish and city of New Orleans aforesaid, for a Monition or Advertisement, in conformity to the Act of the Legislature of the State, entitled "An Act for the further assurance of titles to purchasers at Judicial Sales" approved on the 10th March 1834.

Notice is therefore given to all it may concern, that in virtue of an order or decree rendered by the Honorable Charles Maurian, Judge of the Court of Probates in and for the parish and city of New Orleans, in the matter of the succession of Philander, Bangs, Penny, deceased, on the application of E W Gregory, acting testamentary executor of said Penny—said order bearing date the 10th day of October 1834, the undersigned did as register of wills aforesaid on the 25th day of November 1834, adjudicate to said Edward Brewster, the last and highest bidder, the following described property, to wit:

Description as given in the Judicial Conveyance.

1. One undivided half of five lots of Ground, being numbers 2, 3, 6, 7 and 10, in square number 60 in suburb annunciation.

Lots numbers 2 and 3 adjoin each other, and measure each 60 feet front on Orange's street by 160 deep feet.

Lot number 6 measures 80 feet front on Orangers street by 160 feet deep.

Lot number 7 forms the corner of Colisée and Orangers streets, and measures 60 feet front on the former by 120 on the latter.

Lot number 10 measures 93 feet 4 inches front on Felicite street, and 80 feet in the rear by a depth of 90 feet 9 inches on the side next Colisée street, and 139 feet 11 inches on the opposite side, adjudicated for the price and sum of $2500.

2. One undivided half of a lot of ground, at the corner of Magazine and Richard streets, in the suburb Annunciation, measuring 63 feet 7 inches and a fraction front on Magazine street, one hundred and twenty seven feet ten inches and a half in depth on the Lower line; one hundred and ten feet eleven inches and a fraction front on Richards street, twenty feet three inches front on Felicite street, and fifty three feet two inches wide in the rear. Adjudicated for the price and sum of Eight Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars.

3. The undivided half of a half square of Ground, No. twenty six in suburb Lafayette, in the Parish of Jefferson, measuring one hundred and fifty feet front on Jackson street, three hundred feet deep on a line parellel to Magazine street, till the intersection of Josephine street, thence one hundred and fifty feet front on Josephine street to Peupliers street, thence three hundred feet front on that street to place of beginning on Jackson street, Adjudicated for the price and sum of Two Thousand Dollars.

4. A lot of Ground on the Batture, in front of Suburb Lafayette in the Parish of Jefferson, being a part of lot designated as lot 2 Q. measuring in French measure twenty feet front on Levee street or Public Road, and extending between parallel lines to the River. Adjudicated for the price and sum of One Thousand Five Hundred Dollars.

Wherefore all persons who can set up any right, title or claim in and to the property herein described, in consequence of informality in the Order, Decree or Judgement before recited and under which the sale was made, or any irregularity or illegality in the appraisements or advertisements, in time or manner of sale, or for any other cause or defect whatsoever are hereby cited and admonished to show cause within thirty days from the day this monition is first inserted in the public papers, why the sale so made as aforesaid, should not be confirmed and homologated in accordance with the application of said purchaser.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Court of Probates, this twenty third day of April A. D. 1825.

W. F. C. DUPLESSIS,
a25 Register of Wills.

PROPERTY TO RENT.

The undersigned offer to rent the spacious establishment situated in St Louis street between Treme and Marais streets, the second street lower than Rempart street, and at five minutes distance from Hewlett's exchange, composed of a Dwelling House with four apartments, large stables and warehouses, a manage, a kitchen and several servant rooms. Apply to
J LE BLANC, 103 Royal street
april 23 WARTELLE, 189 Royal street

OFFICE OF THE N O INSURANCE Co.—An election for nine Directors of this institution, to serve for the ensuing year, will take place on Monday the 27th inst. between 10 a m. and 2 p m. Stockholders are requested to attend. AUG'ST MARTIN.
april 16 secretary.

FOR CINCINNATI.

The Steamer MARION, Francis Isley, master, will depart for the above and intermediate landings on Sunday the 26th inst. at 10 o'clock, A M. For passage only, having good accommodations, for both cabin deck passengers. Apply on board or to
ap25 FORSYTH, GOODWYN & CO.

FOR NATCHEZ, VICKSBURG, (Intermediate Landings) and MANCHESTER.—The substantial built and fast running steam boat YELLOW STONE, J P. Philips, master, having part of her freight engaged, will positively leave on Monday afternoon, the 27th instant, at 5 o'clock. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to the master on board, or to
april 24 HARRIS & WRIGHT.

FOR LOUISVILLE.—The fast running steamer HOMER, Wm. Gay, master, having part of her cargo ready to go on board, will have immediate despatch. For remainder of freight or passage, having superior accommodations both for cabin and deck passengers, apply on board, or to
TOURNE & BECKWITH,
april 23 28 and 29 new levee

FOR HAVRE.

The ship St Lawrence, Capt. Chace, having all her cargo engaged, will meet with immediate despatch. For passage only, having superior accommodations, apply to the captain on board or to
ap25 P J TRICOU

FOR MOBILE, (via the river.)

SCHR PERU, Johnston, master, having the greater part of her cargo engaged and going on board, will meet with despatch. For balance of freight or passage, apply on board, or to
TOURNE & BECKWITH,
april 25 no 28 and 29 New Levee.

FOR MATAGORDA, or Cox's Point.—The superior fast sailing copper fastened new schooner SPARTACUS, P Conden, master, having the greatest part of her cargo engaged, will meet with despatch. For balance of freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to W BRYON,
april 24 19 common st

FOR GALVESTON (Texas).—The superior fast sailing copper fastened and coppered packet schooner MARTHA, S Devall, master, will positively clear on or before the 26th instant. For freight of a few more barrels, or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to
WILLIAM BRYON, 19 common street

☞ The Martha is of light draft of water, and for the accommodation of passengers going to San Filipe and Robinson's Colony, will proceed to Hitesburg, which port is most convenient to the above places in distance and superior roads. Passengers will also be landed at Valesco, mouth of the Brazos River, Austin's Colony. april 24

FOR MOBILE—via the River—the packet schooner FANCY, Andrews, master, will meet despatch. For freight or passage apply on board, or to TOURNE & BECKWITH,
april 23 28 and 29 new levee

FOR MOBILE—via the River—the schooner ELIZABETH & REBECCA, Barrows, master, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage apply on board, or to TOURNE & BECKWITH.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The fine ship MARATHON, R Eldridge, master, having part of her cargo engaged, will be despatched for the above port without delay. For freight or passage apply to the captain on board, or to
LAMBETH & THOMPSON,
april 23 St Charles street

FOR GALVESTON.—The regular coppered and copper-fastened packet schooner MARTHA, S Devall, master, will positively clear on or before Saturday, 25th instant. A few barrels of freight can be taken, if applied for immediately—for which, or passage, apply to WM BRYAN, 19 common street
The Martha will also land passengers at the Brazos, Austin's Colony. april 22

FOR TAMPICO.—The very fast sailing A 1, copper fastened and coppered schooner SOPHIA, Capt Cunningham, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply on board, or to HARRISON, BROWN & Co
april 24 117 royal street

NEW ORLEANS ACADEMY,
Conducted by W. T. Waller and P. Dubayle,
No. 5, Exchange place, near Canal street.

THIS Institution will afford the youth of New Orleans the means of receiving an education once solid and brilliant.

The professors who direct the same, are already known by some success in the art of teaching; and they engage to fulfil conscientiously the promise here made, of keeping their course of studies up to the level of the improved knowledge of the age, to employ the best methods of instruction, and to justify the confidence of parents by their zeal and solicitude in watching over their pupils.

Course of Studies.

Reading, Writing, and Linnary Drawing.
The English and French languages; and, at the option of parents, Spanish, Italian, Latin and Greek.
Arithmetic, Geometry, Algebra and the application to Algebra to Geometry.
General Grammar, Logic and Rhetoric.
Geography, History ancient and modern, and, at the option of parents Drawing.
The Elements of Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Mechanics and of the other Physico-Mathematical Sciences, the knowledge of which is indispensable in order to appear in society with advantage.

☞ The branches left to the option of parents are charged separately.

EVENING SCHOOL.

The same professors will give evening instructions, at suitable hours, to such persons as desire to complete their education, in the arts and sciences enumerated in the above course, as also in Book-keeping.

A School for younger children, in which they will be taught Reading, Writing, and the art of Counting, is annexed to the New Orleans Academy; it is superintended by Madame Walter, and the pupils will be watched over with maternal solicitude.

N. B.—Terms, as usual, in institutions of the same kind. april 21

LIFE OF BURR, &c.

THE Life of Col. Aaron Burr, by Samuel L. Knapp Esqr. 1 vol.

My Cousin Nicholas, or the Bullewinkles of underdown Hall, in 2 vols.

A History of the Holy Catholic Inquisition, compiled from various authors with an introduction, by the Rev. Cyrus Mason, Pastor of Cedar street church, New-York.

A Catechism of Phenology, illustrative of the principles of that science by a member of the Phrenological Society, Edinburgh.

A Manuel of Percussion and Auscultation, composed from the French of Merie dec Laennec, by J B Sharp, M. R. C. S.

A Treatise on the Diseases of the Chest, and on mediate auscultation, by R. T. H. Laennec M. D. with notes and sketches of the authors life, by John Forbes, M. D. with Plates.