THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY, BY JEROME BAYON.

STATE PRINTER.

"THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED."

MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 30, 1833.

FOR GOVERNOR:

J. B. DAWSON.

FOR MAYOR:

JOHN H. HOLLAND.

☞ The Northern Mail of yesterday failed, we understood, beyond Mobile. Four mails are now due.

☞ We call the attention of our readers to the proceedings of the Legislature on the 20th, on the subject of the apportionment bill, made in compliance with the 6th constitutional options.

Our fellow-townsman, J. H. Caldwell, arrived yesterday in the ship Tallahassee, from Liverpool. He is accompanied, we understand, with some actors for our Theatre.

The Louisiana has commenced the business of forcing the people to choose the candidate whom it indicates rather insuspiciously. Samuel D. Dixon, who unfortunately received the support of that paper, has been defeated by Mr. Augustine, his opponent, by a majority of 240 votes. We presaged as much and therefore took little interest in the contest, although our predelictions were decidedly in favor of the latter gentleman.

"The Bee is of opinion, that the people of this State should think themselves very fortunate that its Chief Magistrate should be governed by so intelligent, disinterested and honorable a gentleman as Mr. Martin Gordon."—[*La. Advertiser.*

The Louisiana can derive no advantage from such attempts, as the foregoing evidences, to construe our remarks in a manner totally repugnant with their palpable signification, as we can readily detect and expose the deception.—Besides on the score of policy, we are astonished that such tricks should be resorted to, for people begin to suspect a woful deficiency, when the arguments of an antagonist instead of being fairly met and refuted, are perverted and construed so as to express what was never meant. How the editor of the Louisiana, with any claim to fairness and candor, could put into our mouth the conclusion he imputes to us, we are at a loss to determine. Surely, as our readers will readily perceive from the subjoined, we did not even [illegible] nish the *ground-work:*

"If the people be reduced to the sad alternative [illegible] a Chief Magistrate that will be governed, we really [illegible] they would infinately prefer one under the contr[illegible] Gordon, rather than him under the orders and [illegible] the persons above alluded to."

We shall make no further comment, as the [illegible] Louisiana, must perceive we have him in our po[illegible] little matter, were we disposed to be severe. [illegible] guarded for the future!

Guilt, it is said, when suddenly surprised, is deprived [illegible] ering one word it its defence. It may be so with the Louisiana, who is perfectly silent in regard to the belief that Edward D. White should be elected (a consummation we pray heaven to avert!) would be the mere tool and creature of Judge Porter, and the coterie that revolve around him. We should have supposed that the party implicated, through their organ, if innocent, would not have hesitated one moment to disavow [*editorially*] the charge, and do their candidate the justice that public opinion pretty generally has denied him. The domineering spirit of the Judge, and his intimate connection with Mr. White, are known co-extensive with the State, and can be much better substantiated than the ridiculous accusation, (probably made to divert public attention from this circumstance) that Judge Dawson is under the leading-strings of the Collector of the port. We shall not be deceived, however, by any deviceof a character so suspicious. Whether our candidate be obnoxious in the particular which our demi-friends, and now our adversaries suggest, cannot be made a question of, 'till his opponent is proved to be free from the same weakness, which is based on grounds much stronger and much more conclusive. We shall therefore meet all efforts to prejudice him in such manner by retorting in a similar strain upon their candidate. And when they shall condescend to furnish a [illegible] upon the point, we shall engage to show that if the [illegible] control, it will be on their side and not on ours.

DIRECT FROM LIVERPOOL.

By the ship *Tallahassee*, Captain Glover, files of Liverpool papers to the 9th have been received.

Madrid was tranquil, and the affairs of the Queen Donna Isabella are represented to be of the most propitious kind.

A special order had been issued, to exclude General Mina from Spain, by the Queen's Government.

The Government force has taken Miranda, and General Saarfield had divided his forces into two bodies, preparatory to making an attack upon Vittoria, which it was anticipated would be successful.

Nothing is said of the dismissal of M[illegible] from his post in the Ministry.

Gen. Wall was left on the 27th ult. [illegible] Bilboa, with a force numerically in[illegible] bels, who however, had despatched [illegible] 16,000 men against Miranda.

The Constitutionalists of Santona [illegible] pelled an attack on the Carlists, who [illegible] themselves, subsequently, again maste[illegible] habitants of Reynosa, in Castile, are [illegible] "pronouncicmenta," in favor of Don [illegible] communication with Pampeluna had be[illegible]

A review of the National Guard had [illegible] in Paris, in honor of King Leopold.

Accounts from Madrid to the 28th [illegible] the disbanding of the Royalist Volunteers. It w[illegible] with some bloodshed; tranquility had, however, been perfectly established.

A piece of news of a shocking nature has been received from Cyprus. A band of revolted Albanian soldiers invaded the residence of the Austrian Consul, carried him off, and impaled him to the consular flag, and his colleagues were unable to render him any assistance.

BELGIUM.—The Belgians appear to be a thriving people.—Their revenue, for the first nine months of [illegible] exceeds that for the same period last year by about two [illegible] of francs, and every quarterly return for the last two [illegible] has given an increase of resources beyond the demand[illegible] various budgets.

It appears from the German papers that considerable dissatisfaction continues to be felt in various parts of Hungary, at what is considered a slight upon that people by the Emperor of Austria. The Hungarians appear to be any thing but reconciled to their submission to the Austrian yoke. In other respects the German Journals are wholly barren of political intelligence of the slightest importance.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS—First Session.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, Dec. 17, 1833.

A Message from the President was received by the hands of Mr. Donelson, his Private Secretary, which was read as follows:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1833.

To the Senate of the United States:

I have attentively considered the resolution of the Senate of the 11th, requesting the President of the U. States to communicate to the Senate "a copy of the paper which has been published, and which purports to have been read by him to the Heads of the Executive Departments, dated 18th day of September last, relating to the removal of the deposites of the public money from the Bank of the United States and its offices."

The Executive is a co-ordinate and independent branch of the Government, equally with the Senate; and I have yet to learn under what constitutional authority that branch of the Legislature has a right to require of me an account of any communication either verbally or in writing, made to the Heads of Departments, acting as a Cabinet Council. As well might I be required to detail to the Senate the free and private conversations I have had with those officers on subjects relating to their duties and my own.

Feeling my responsibility to the American people, I am willing upon all occasions to explain to them the grounds of my conduct: and I am willing upon all proper occasions to give to either branch of the Legislature any information in my possession that can be useful to the execution of the appropriate duties confided to them.

Knowing the constitutional rights of the Senate, I shall be the last man, under any circumstances, to interfere with them. Knowing those of the Executive, I shall at all times endeavor to maintain them agreeably to the provisions of the constitution, and the solemn oath I have taken to support and defend it.

I am constrained, therefore, by a proper sense of my own self respect, and of the rights secured by the constitution to the Executive branch of the Government, to decline a compliance with your request.

ANDREW JACKSON.

☞ At a meeting of the Georgia Nullifiers at Milledgeville on the 12th inst. G. M. Troup was nominated their candidate for President of the United States, and Messrs. Wilde, Gilmer, Foster, Jones, Gamble, Chappell, Newnan, Lamar and Dassell for Congress. Clayton is to be their candidate for Governor. The meeting consisted of one hundred and thirty persons.—[Charleston Patriot.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 11.

The packet ship Montreal, Capt. Champlain, just arrived from London, brings via Portsmouth London dates of the evening of the 7th November. Not having received our own files, we are indebted to the kindness of the editors of the Journal of Commerce, for the loan of their files of the latter date.

The lateness of the hour at which the papers were received and the pre-occupation of our columns, render it impossible for us to furnish many extracts in this evening's paper. Fortunately, however, they are so entirely destitute of matters of interest, as leave the newsmonger little cause of regret.

The London papers are charging Russia with double duplicity and intrigue, in the affairs of Greece, viz: influencing the young King Otho, to the commission of unpopular acts, on the one hand, and fomenting discontents against his government on the other.

The meetings of the Ministers of the Great Powers on the Dutch and Belgian question, have been renewed in London.

It is stated that Lord Howard de Walden has been appointed Minister to Donna Maria's Court at Lisbon, vice Lord William Russell, who is about to return.

Baron Graham's conduct, with regard to the persons summoned to appear before the Court of Exchequer, for refusing to pay the the assessed taxes, is highly praised.

Mr. O'Connell has written a letter to say that he will arrive in Dublin on the 11th inst. St. Martin's day, from which period until he quits for Parliament, a[illegible] and nothing but agitation, he says, into the ou[illegible] sworn in.

The property of the late Hannah [illegible] in the Prerogative Court under 30[illegible] pounds bequeathed by Miss Marth[illegible] payable on the death of her sister, has been since [illegible] British and Foreign Bible Society.

The young Queen, Donna Isabella, was proclaimed on the 24th October in Madrid, with great enthusiasm. The Royalist Volunteers, a sort of a tedious city militia in that capital, were disarmed on the 27th—not, however, without some bloodshed.

The Madrid Gazette of the 24th contains, it is said, by a Paris correspondent, many excellent decrees of unexpected liberality. That which relates to an [illegible] of the past, however, is deemed incomplete for its omission of many liberal names of regard, and that of Mina in particular. Francisco Xavier de [illegible] lately named Mi[illegible] commandant, is considered as the [illegible] these [illegible] measures of reform. The property [illegible] large, was confiscated by a [illegible] the hour of the appearance of the [illegible]

The manufac[illegible] dealers in cotton and silk piece goods, the fabric [illegible] have signed a petition to the King in Council, [illegible] the import of the fabrics of Great Britain into Spain without any protecting duties, while manufactured [illegible] are charged ten, and also twenty per cent, on im[illegible] into Great Britain; and praying an equality, o[illegible] terms of free trade, or a like amount of duty.

At Madras, in June last, [illegible] surpassed any thing previously known at that Presidency: pulque were drunk at head alone, without any actual disease.

A public meeting was held on the 1[illegible] day at Bombay for the purpose of making arrangements to establish a steam communication between that place & Suez. Sir Robert Compton was in the chair; and resolutions founded on the report of a committee, were adopted to forward the object in view. There is to be [illegible] voyages each year to and from Suez. The expe[illegible] is estimated at 30,000 rupees.

From the Morning Chronicle.

PARIS, Nov. 5.—There is [illegible] of a conspiracy of which the discovery has just [illegible] It is said that M. d'Argout has obtained the intelligence through the vigilance of the Railway police, who have discovered a grand attach[illegible] [illegible] Tigers, under [illegible] circumstances, with his [illegible] to s[illegible] the whole [illegible] the interior and [illegible] M. d'Argout would re[illegible] the public w[illegible] We can scarcely credit the [illegible]

LONDON, Nov. 7.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—The new steam engine Lo[illegible], constructed by Messrs. Bi[illegible] Collins & Co. at Radcliffe, exploded on Saturday morning, and destroyed nearly the premises, part of which was blown in different directions to a distance of nearly 150 yards. Eight men, including the three engineers, were thrown in different directions.

One was killed on the spot, his head being nearly blown off; another died while being conveyed home; another had his thighs blown off his legs, and his legs broken; and the others are in such a state that it is feared they cannot recover.

The men, now under ground, about 30 in number, cannot be got up for some time, and much fear is entertained that they will be drowned, as the other engines cannot pump water out of the pit, cannot be used until removed. No language can paint the devastation and affliction occasioned by this lamentable accident.—*Bath Journal.*

PARIS, Nov. 4.—The evening ministerial journal contains the following:—An extraordinary courier, who left Madrid on the night of the 27th ultimo, has brought a circumstancial account of the events to which the disarmament of the Royal Volunteers gave rise. This measure was resolved upon by the Council of Ministers on the 26th; the next morning, at an early hour, the authorities took possession, without difficulty, of the battery of artillery which belonged to the Volunteers. But a great number of the latter, upon learning what was going on, assembled in one of their barracks situated in the centre of the city. A multitude having gathered all around, some of the most violent fired from the windows, at the same time shouting, "Long live Carlos V." Troops were immediately brought up, and at the same time a numerous crowd proceeded to the palace, and loudly called for arms. The Queen appeared at the balcony, and was greeted with the utmost acclamations. During this time, after some musket shots had been exchanged between a battalion of provincial militia and the Volunteers, the latter were summoned to surrender, under pain of being put to the sword, determined upon laying down their arms.

Several escaped and quitted Madrid; others, without leaving the capital, succeeded in gaining their homes, but some were killed in the streets. Towards the middle of the day, the municipality caused placards to be posted up, enjoining all the Volunteers to surrender their arms under pain of death. Tranquility was perfectly restored at the moment of the courier's departure, and no fears were entertained of its being again disturbed.

The Indicateur, of Bordeaux, of the 1st inst. has the following letter, dated Bayonne, Oct. 30:—"Yesterday at 6 o'clock, P. M. a courier with letters from the frontiers of Spain arrived from Iron at our post office. All [illegible] among that there were letters from Madrid [illegible] among others, it is said, states that great [illegible] doubtless take place in all the branches of the [illegible] for their immediate removal from office of all per[illegible] attachment to Don Carlos."

The Indicateur also publishes a [illegible] of the 30, from Bayonne, containing the following [illegible] the disturbances at Madrid on the 27th:—"A [illegible] here in the course of last night. An insurrectionary movement broke out in the capital on the 27th. [illegible] troops with cannon proceeded chiefly on the confines of [illegible] Barbara, and the monks were driven out.

The Royal Volunteers [illegible] took part in the commotion, were disarmed, they marched to the Gate de la Sol, to seize on the military post, and on the first discharge that they made the sentinel was killed; they also went to other points, but the troops and the Christinos seized their arms. Some who cried "Viva Don Carlos" while all Madrid was ringing with the cry of "Vive Isabella!" were hanged. Three hundred Royalists Volunteers have gained the country, but they were pursued.

The next day, when the couriers set off, Madrid was perfectly tranquil, but it was early. On their road they met the insurgents of Vittoria; the terms expires to-day, and was then to march on that town, and give no quarter. Two diligences have been burnt, and the despatches of one of them, which were commercial letters, were taken. The departure of the mail does not allow me to say more."

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The civil war still rages in the north of Spain; and, it would appear by the latest intelligence in the French papers, with yet varying success. Extinguished by the superior power of the government troops in one district, or kept down by their temporary presence in another, the spirit of revolt flies away to other quarters, where it breaks out with fresh vigor, and shews throughout a vivacity which though not perhaps formidable enough to create fears for the ultimate result, is nevertheless quite sufficient to give occupation and uneasiness to the ruling party. Hitherto, the strife has been confined to the provinces of Navarre and Biscay.—Now it is reported to have reached Catalonia and Asturias, though the former was counted amongst the Queen's steadfast supporters.

It was also reported on the Bourse, on Tuesday afternoon, that an aid-de-Camp of General Harispe had arrived in town, bringing intelligence of an insurrection of the Asturias; and that Quibillas, a former chief of Guerillas against the French, and afterwards one of the leaders of the army of the Faith (in 1822, '23,) had taken the field for Don Carlos. The Marquis of Torre Alta, lately appointed member of the Junta of St. Sebastian by General Castagnon, and the duke of Grenada, a Grandee, had joined the Carlists of Biscay.—These exceptions the tendency of the despatches accounts from Spain in the French papers is all the other way. At Tolosa, in Guipusco, which seems to be the head quarters of the party, though the bulk of the people are said to be indifferent to the cause, the Carlists were attacked upon the 22d, but so vigorous was their resistance that the affair ended in a drawn battle. Next day the combat was renewed, and in the result the Carlists were broken and dispersed.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—We have received by the Flanders Mail, which arrived this morning, Dutch papers to the 1st instant, and Brussels papers the 5th. The former contain the Address of the two Chambers of the States General to the King of Holland in answer to his speech, with his Majesty's reply. The Brussels Journals mention that the conferences at Zondhoven, for settling the dispute relative to the navigation of the Meuse and the change in the garrison of Maastricht, had been resumed, but nothing had transpired on the subject.

BAYONNE, Oct 23.—The head quarters of General Castagon are still at Tolosa. The insurgents having taken possession of a mill in the vicinity of the place, on the road to Vittoria, the General ordered El Pastor to attack them and dislodge them from that position. El Pastor consequently marched at the head of 200, and drove the enemy from the mills after a single discharge. Shortly after, however, the insurgents poured down from the mountains in great numbers, with the intention of retaking the position they had lost, but Gen. Castagon fortunately had sent out reinforcements to El Pastor, who was thus enabled to hold his ground with the loss of one man killed and six wounded. The enemy's loss must have been much greater.

BAYONNE, Oct. 24.—We are assured that a formidable conspiracy was on the eve of breaking out at Barcelona, and throughout the entire of Catalonia, when it was discovered by Captain-General Llander, who instantly sent for the chiefs of the Constitutionalists, and invited them to join in the defence of the Queen's Government. The latter willingly assented, but at the same time observed that they must not only obtain guarantees for the future, but also an immediate reform of the system of Government. The Captain General replied that he thought as they did, and that he would place himself at their head in order to obtain Government to make those concessions. Notwithstanding, however, these simultaneous [illegible] in Catalonia, and the garrison of Barcelona, [illegible] of the Constitutionalists had already taken [illegible] the insurgents, who occupied the neighbouring [illegible] districts. The defence of the city has been committed to the Constitutionalists and the veteran soldiers.

PAMPELUNA, Oct. 20.—M. L. who arrived this evening from Castile, via Pampeluna, reports, and his statement may be relied upon, that the insurgents of Alava have sent reinforcements into Navarre, and that there were at present 3000 men at the Puente de la Reyna, awaiting Colonel Lourenzo, who was marching against them from Pampeluna at the head of 1600 men. Another body of those insurgents have marched on to the Arriojo, and seized all the cloth in the manufactories of Escazy. The chiefs gave the owners bonds in name of Don Carlos, and payment of those goods which have still been applied to the use of the insurgents.

Arragon remained perfectly tranquil.

M. L. left Castile in a state of the utmost agitation, and says that he would not all, he astonished to hear that the whole province had risen in arms against the Queen.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—It appears by the papers of Wednesday and Thursday, that Gen[illegible] from the sluggishness of whose movements [illegible] the Spanish insurgents some unfavorable conclusions had begun to be drawn regarding his loyalty to the Queen, or his dependence upon the fidelity of his troops, has at length arrived at Miranda upon the 27th, after having dispersed a corps of Carlists commanded by the Priest Merino, and dispersed other bands of the rebels. This intelligence was telegraphed from Bayonne to the French Government on the 29th ult. The General was pursuing his march upon Vittoria and Bilboa, into the former of which it was farther presumed he had already entered. On the other hand, it appears that at Toolosa the Carlists were gaining strength, as the Junta of that town had gone to St. Sebastin, which has produced an unfavorable effect upon the Queen's cause in that quarter. The insurgents of Alava are reported to have sent reinforcements into Navarre.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—We are without any authentic information, and, in consequence, rumors only have prevailed; amongst others, it has been said that the French Government merely awaited the consent of the English Government to pass the Spanish frontier with their troops, which has only been delayed in consequence of the interposition of the Northern Powers. These rumors, coupled with the fact that the French funds were quoted rather lower on Saturday, have had no effect upon Consols, which, in face of them, have not only been firm, but have rather advanced.

The *Monetaire Bordelaise* of the 1st instant, contains the following:—A letter from Bayonne of the 30th ult. says—We learn from Spain that the Priest Merino, has appeared at Segovia, and there issued a decree, denouncing the penalty of death against every Royalist Volunteer who may join the Queen's troops. A decree was published in the Madrid Gazette of the 24th, which suppresses the tax for the support of the Royal Volunteers. It is also said that her Majesty has declared void the purchases of entailed estates, made in virtue of the Cortes, which were abrogated by King Ferdinand. Lastly, the Queen has so completely generalized the Amnesty, that the many Deputies of the Cortes, who were excepted, are now included in it.

Another letter from Bayonne, of the same date, says:—"We learn from Pampeluna that a column of 800 men, sent in pursuit of the rebels, entered Logrono, on the 15th, with another column under the command of Col. Figueres, and will there wait the orders of General Sarsfield. The Carlists are so closely pressed on this part of the country, that they are wandering about in small bands without any leaders at their head, except the Priest of Amoud and two others ecclesiastics. At Pampeluna they are forming a corps of inhabitants of the surrounding country, who have amongst them 40 horses. At Tarazona, Borja, and Calatayud, the Carlists have been disarmed without any obstacle."

GREECE.

TRIESTE, Oct. 29.—We have accounts from Syria, Patras, and Naples, to the 2d of this month. At Syria there was perfect tranquility, and commerce, and with it the revenue of the customs, was increasing. Since the institution of the new authorities, the amount of the latter had risen from 30,000 to 90,000 piastres. The troubles in Tenos were not considerable, but not yet appeased. At Patras, as in other parts of Greece, no [illegible] excitement prevailed at the first account of the proceedings respecting the Church, and those of the lately discovered conspiracy, in which the chiefs of the Peloponnese are implicated—the people were, however, quiet, and King Otho had set out on a tour by land through Peloponnesus, as a proof that he confided in them.

At Napoli, the conspiracy continued to be the subject of conversation. The agitation of the people's minds was great, and the typhoid, which just before was the universal topic, is now quite in the the back ground. That even one of the three Deputies to Munich should have engaged in the conspiracy, and that with members and ringleaders of the well known faction, individuals and parties are implicated, is considered as a lamentable difference of opinion, on public affairs. Colocotroni, the father, and Kollopolos, are convicted of high treason, by the documents issued by them, by the deposition of the parties, and it is said by their own confessions, and are placed in strict confinement in the citadel.

HOLLAND.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 28.—In our number of the 24th inst, we alluded of our fellow-citizens and foreigners to be on their guard against those false reports of war which are incessantly put forth by Journals of men who, either from folly or perversity, make a sport of pastime of the peace of the country, which is the object of every one's wishes.

LATER FROM SPAIN.

By the ship Plato, Capt. Wise, Madrid papers have been received by the Journal of Commerce to the 22nd of Oct. These papers contain the Decree *in extenso* of the Queen Regent for the confiscation of the property of Don Carlos. D. Ramon Lopez Pelegrin is appointed the Royal Commissioner to carry the decree into effect. Don Carlos is said to be the richest man in the kingdom—his property is estimated to be worth several millions of dollars.

The papers are full of congratulations to the new government, and it is evident that with the exception of the Northern Provinces, the State of the kingdom is quiet.—The Madrid Gazette, of Oct. 22d, says: "The Captain Generals of Andalusia and Granada under date of the 16th, of Estramadura and Valencia, under date of the 10th, and of Navarre under date of the 18th, write that nothing new has occurred to interrupt the public tranquillity."

D. Francisco Xavier de Burgos has been appointed Minister of Public Works in the place of Count de Ofalia.

By a decree of the 21st of October, the Queen has abolished the monopoly of the royal manufacture of Chrystals, and opened it to free competition.

Count Rayneval, the French Ambassador, presented his credentials at a grand audience on the 21st Oct. and at the same time presented to the Queen Reg. a letter from the King of the French, in which he replies to the notice informing of the death of Ferdinand VII. He communicates to Her Majesty, in the most sympathising terms, his sentiments of regret for this afflicting event, and at the same time congratulates her on the happy accession of her illustious daughter to the throne of Spain, and expresses the most ardent wishes for the union and good fellowship of the two powers and for the prosperity of the kingdom of Her Majesty Isabel II.

MADRID, Oct. 22.—Her Majesty the Queen has determined that the general mourning commanded to be observed throughout the kingdom, by the royal decree of 29th September last, shall continue for one year, the first six months of which it shall be rigorous, and the remainder of the time, not so.

The Madrid Gazette after giving some particulars of the insurrection in the northern provinces, expresses the most unqualified confidence in its speedy extinction, and the early restoration of tranquility.

[*By authority.*]

RESOLUTION.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That the attorney general of the state of Louisiana, be directed to institute a suit or suits, against the commissioners appointed under the act, approved the 4th day of March, 1830, entitled "an act making an appropriation to improve the navigation of the river Amite," should he deem the commissioners liable, or that he instruct the proper district attorney to institute a suit or suits against the commissioners or their heirs or representatives, to recover so much of the sum appropriated by said act as has been paid on their drafts, and not expended for the uses and purposes contemplated by said act.

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

Approved, December 24, 1833.
(Signed,) A. B. ROMAN,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

AMERICAN THEATRE.

ON MONDAY, EVENING DEC. 30,
Will be presented the opera of
LOVE IN A VILLAGE.
Young Meadows — Mr Sinclair
Rosetta — Mrs Knight
After which the laughable piece called
A DEAD SHOT.
Louisa — Miss Clara Fisher
The whole to conclude with the opera of
MIDAS.
Apollo — Mr Sinclair

ORLEANS BALL-ROOM.

(WEDNESDAY next, January 1st, 1834)

FOR the opening of the ORLEANS BALL ROOM,

GRAND DRESS AND MASQUERADE BALL.

☞ Admittance.—Gentlemen.....$1,50

The Ladies shall not be admitted but on presenting a personal ticket of invitation which shall be delivered by the administration. Tickets are to be presented to the first door keeper previous to entering in the BallRoom. Arms, Canes and Hats shall be deposited at the office opened for this purpose. Masked persons shall be obliged before entering in the Ball Room, to make themselves known.

☞ No servant shall be admitted in the Room.

ORLEANS BALL ROOM.

Mr. Bert is begs to announce to his pupils and the public, that he will give on his benefit on the 13th January next, a grand dress ball, preceded by a children's ball.

J. VANDERCAMP

HAS returned to this city, where he will continue to paint portraits. His domicil is at 247 Royal street. New Orleans Dec. 27, 1833.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—Nov. 8.

Cotton has continued to decline in price since last week, Most all kinds of American nearly 3-4d; Sea Islands, about 1-2d; purchasers seem determined not to buy, except for immediate use.

Sales of the week,		13,847
2,000 Louisiana,		7d a 9 1-2d
40 do		10d
1,700 Alabama,		7 a 8 1-2d
50 do		8 1-4d
Uplands,		7 a 9 1-2d

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 6.

The sales yesterday were only 500 bags, but to-day there has been more business done, the sales being 2000 bags at 1-2d to 3-4d per pound lower than the prices of last Friday, and holders seem anxious to sell.

FRIDAY.—Our Cotton Market has continued very unsettled throughout the week, with an increased disposition to sell, even at a further sacrifice in prices of fully 1-2d per pound on American; and 3-4d on Brazil. A public sale of Maranham Cotton was declared on Wednesday for this day, which went off with greater spirit and at better prices than was generally calculated upon. Since the sale there appears more steadiness in the market, with a greater disposition to business, and a few lots taken in have been sold at the required prices. The import this week is 17,359 bags, and the sales are 13,620 bags, viz. 140 Sea Island 13d to 16d—160 Stained do 9d to 11 1-4d—4060 Boweds 7d to 9 1-2—2090 New Orleans 7d to 10d—290 Bahia 8d to 8 3-4d—930 Maranham 7 5-8 to 10 1-2 —20 Para 7 3-8d—10 Smyrna 9d—2390 Surat 5 1-4d to 7 1-4d —and 140 Bengal at 6 1-2d per lb.—By auction 910 Maranham at 8 3-4 to 9 1-4d per lb.

TRADE OF LEEDS.—The stock of goods in the colored cloth hall, is kept from increasing in almost all descriptions; but in the white cloth hall goods are rather more plentiful. The sales have not been quite so good, and the demand for finished has been less, few buyers being in town. The shipping orders for abroad are at present very limited; being too early for N. American, for the spring; and Spain and Portugal being unsettled, doubtless checks the shipment of goods to those kingdoms.—*Leeds Mercury.*

SILK TRADE.—The silk trade in the neighborhood of Manchester is in a miserable state. Many of the weavers are totally without work, and those who have some employment cannot get half enough. The manufacturers say it is on account of the advance in the raw material.

Nov. 4.—Sales to-day, 2000 bales at the currency of Saturday—but prices have still a tendency to recede. Business chiefly in American at 7 1-2 9d and 10d. There is much American offering at 7 3-4 to 8 1-2d. Two cargoes of Upland up to-day.

Nov. 5.—To-day the sales are estimated at 500 bags, chiefly American, at 7 1-2 to 9d. One house in Manchester has taken yesterday and to-day 1500 to 2000 Surats, at from 6 1-2 to 7 1-4d per lb. The market is extremely depressed.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Cotton—The market rather more firm.

Tobacco.—The export demand has been limited, and but little has been in consequence done during the last month.—The high prices here, compared with those in foreign ports prevent the orders in market from being executed. The business in stemmed and leafy tobacco, for the Irish markets, is limited, but some business has been done for Scotland, in consequence of the loss of a cargo destined for Leith. In Havana leaf extensive business is doing for exportation. The deliveries last month were 1051 hhds.

NEW-YORK MARKET.—Dec. 11.

The news received yesterday from Liverpool, has further depressed the prices of cotton. The corn Exchange remains as at the close of last week, except that Barley is 1c higher, and Rye is much lower. In other things there is no change. Money is extremely scarce.

Sales at the New-York Stock Exchange—Dec. 11.

518	shares United States Bank,	108 a 108 1-4
300	do N. O. City Bank,	109
100	do N. O. Commercial Bank,	104 1-2
450	do N. O. Mer. & Tra. 30 da. & in.	105 a 105 1-2

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Santiago, Leytern, Matanzas	—
Ship Orleans, Fowler, New York	White & Co
Ship Ann Mary Ann, Clark, Liverpool,	F Perret & Gally
Barque David Cannon, Cain, Liverpool,	Vance & Miller
Brig Mary, Bacon, Boston,	L H Gale
Brig Gen Washington, Folger, Havana,	Joshua Webb
Brig Rival, Mitchell, Boston,	L H Gale
Brig Active, Andrews, New York,	Lincoln & Green
Schr Helen Mar, Hendley, Apalachicola,	E W Gregory
Schr Charlotte, Mack, Pensacola,	Master
Schr Francis, Sales, Havana	R Grova
Schr St Anna, Cantarete, Tampico	Cucullu & Co

ARRIVED.

Tow boat Porpoise, Marshall—From S W Pass, with ships Kentucky, Tallahassee, and brig Mentor; and schooner Aladin. Left the bar on Friday at 9 P M two British ships of the bar, names not known. Nothing new in the river.

Off the bar barque Abeona and ship Cordova.

Packet ship Ohio, Gawin 17 days from Philadelphia, to T Toby & co:

Ship Tallahassee, Glover, from Liverpool.

Brig Citizen, Nichols, 30 days from Bath—Cargo: hay, lumber and potatoes to the master.

Brig Atlas, Thompson, 10 days from Charleston.

Brig Henry Tallman, Stockton, from do

Brig Mentor from Boston.

Brig Rice Plant, Sellen, from Charleston.

Brig Mary, Garwood, fm Rio de Janiero, cargo.

Brig Splendid, 14 days from Jamaica, in ballast.

Brig Mary Kimball [illegible]

Brig Malaga, from [illegible]

Schr Triumph, Stewart, fm Mobile, to Tourne & Beckwith

Schr Elizabeth, Amand, from Port au Prince.

Schr Emplem, Hutchins, from Apalachicola.

Schr Atlantic, Sawyer from do

Schr Water Witch, Stockbridge, from New York.

Steamer Jefferson, Booth, fm Cincinnati. Left Dec. 13th—Cargo 100 kegs lard, 110 bbls whiskey to J Crehare; 150 bbls whiskey G Orain; 100 bbls flour, 9 boxes, 9 kegs tobacco A L M Damarin; 325 kegs lard, 116 bbls pork J Littlefield & co; 82 bbls pork, 239 kegs lard Slon & Byrne; 156 kegs butter, 6 bbls and 2 tierces dried apples Yorke, Macalester & co; 250 boxes soap, 78 do candles J H Field and co; 100 pieces bagging, 12 coils rope Stetson & Avery; 1 box mdze Foster & Hutton; 51 bales cotton A Fisk, Watt & co; 26 do J W Ferguson; 4 do Martin, Pleasants & co; 2 do Maddox & Wood; 8 do Harris, Wright & co; 31 bbls apples to owner on board. 27 cabin and 50 deck passengers.

Steamer Mohican, Baird, from Portsmouth

Steamer Yejlow Stone, Austin, from Manchester

Steamer Criterion, Shirley, from Yazoo

Steamer Huntsville, Selleck, from Bayou Sarah

Steamer Daniel O'Connel, Natchitoches

MEMORANDA.

Hence at Gravesend, 27th Oct. the Vicissitude.

Hence at Kanso 13th, the Sophia, Stedman.

Cleared at N York 10th dec. the Huntsville; 11th the Robert Morris. Hence at Deal, 2nd Nov. the Amy, Forsyth.

The Albany, Rogers, for this port, had sailed from Liverpool; ship Gen Williams, Holdredge, for this port, was to sail from Liverpool, on the 21nd inst.; ships Majestic, Bassandra, Lord Stanly, Lord Cochrane, Orwell, Lark, were all advertised at Liverpool for New Orleans. Also, lading at Liverpool for this port, ship Thomas Battersby Yapp; ship Chieftan, Noony.

GRENIER & PETIT, Confectioners from Paris, have the honor to inform the public, that they have opened a store in Royale street No. 213, where they will always keep a large assortment of dainties and sweetmeats. dec 30

FOR SALE, by Mr. Isidore, Hair Dresser, No. 106 Royal street, opposite the Louisiana State Bank; an assortment of new fancy articles for New Year's gifts; just received from Paris. dec 30—3t

LANDING from brig *Victor* from Marseilles, and for sale by the subscriber, the following articles entitled to debenture:

200 casks Claret Wine;
50 quarter casks Dry Wine;
200 boxes Muscat Wine;
8 do Holland Cheese, 11 do Cheese
300 baskets of Oil; 200 do Bottles;
20 bags Nuts, 25 Demighons Vinegar;
10 boxes Prunes. F. H. PETITPAIN,
dec 30 Chartres and Toulouse sts

THE subscribers offers for sale, landing from ship "*La Ville de Marseilles,*" the following articles entitled to débenture:

400 casks Claret Wine;
100 half casks do;
300 boxes Muscat Wine;
112 do Fruits in Brandy;
200 quarter casks Imitation Madeira Wine;
200 baskets Oil; 200 half baskets do;
150 boxes Vermicelli;
19 bales Corks, assorted;
130 boxes assorted Pickles;
5 bales Almonds; 13 boxes Cheese;
300 Cheese of Holland; 250 baskets bottles;
2 boxes Sausages
20 boxes assorted Sweet Meats
3 jars preserved Fruits;
2 do Nougat;
112 boxes of 12 bottles each, Old Cognac Brandy;
200 bunches of Garlick. F. H. PETITPAIN.
dec 30 Chartres & Toulouse streets

ALMONDS, OLIVE OIL MUSCATEL WINE, &c.—250 baskets and half do best Olive oil; 100 cases Muscatel wine; 10 bales corks, 30 gross each; 10 do fresh soft shell almonds; 30 jars almonds without shell; 10 barrels Marseilles imitation madeira; 100 bxs Olives, capres, cornichous and anchovies. The above now landing per brig Lunar from Marseilles; likewise in store from former direct importations from Bordeaux, casks and cases claret wine, various growths; do do white wine do; assorted cordials, maraquino, curaçe; anizette in baskets, pipes and half do cognac brandy; 10 cases French locks, assorted, &c. P. O. SORBE,
dec 30—10t 118 Royal st.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

On Sunday 22d inst. from St. Mary's Hall corner of Julia and Tchupitoulas sts two sorrell horses with flat faces, legs nearly white one of them with a long tail, the other middling short, had on two saddles, one a good spanish and the other a common American one. The above described horses are nearly alike in appearances. Ten dollars will be paid to the person that will deliver them to Coffee & Murphy at the City Lafayette or at their stall No. 49 Old Market or five dollars for either.
dec 30 COFFEE & MURPHY.

FOR MOBILE.

The Steam Boat WATCHMAN, Hutton master, will positively leave the end of the Rail Road to morrow at one o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to SLOG & BYRNE.
dec 30

FOR PITTSBURG LOUISVILLE & CINCINATI.

The fine steamer CALADONIA, J Moore master, having part of her cargo engaged, will meet with dispatch. For balance of freight or passage, having superior accommodations for both cabin and deck passengers, apply on board or to TOURNE & BECKWITH,
dec 28 98 New Levee.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A. 1. coppered and copper fastened ship GULNOND, Watt, master, burthen 1100 bales or 4000 barrels, is now ready to receive cargo. For terms apply to the Captain on board, opposite the lower cotton press, or to TIERNAN, CUDDY & CO.
dec 30 Corner of Gravier & Tchopitoulas streets.

FOR MOBILE.

The schr PROTECTION, Capt. Long, is now loading at the Levee, and will meet with despatch. For freight or passage, apply on board or to T. TOBY & CO.
dec 28

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

The new and superior fast sailing ship SENATOR Stacey master, 500 tons burthen, is now ready to receive cargo. For terms, apply to the capt. on board or to TIERNAN, CUDDY & Co., corner Gravier & Tchapitoulas st.
d 28

FOR VERA-CRUZ.

THE fine fast sailing and well known Mexican Schooner LIBRE ZEMPUALTECA, Pedro Garcia master, will positively sail for the above port