NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY SULLITT, MAGNE & CO.
At No. 81 Chartres street.

CITY PAPER, PUBLISHED DAILY, PER ANNUM, in advance, $12
COUNTRY PAPER, PUBLISHED PER WEEKLY, " " $10

"Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice certain."

FOR GOVERNOR
HENRY JOHNSON.

NEW-ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, FEBY. 18, 1842.

THE CRISIS.

A meeting of the citizens of New-Orleans, and of such planters as may now be in the city, will take place to-morrow evening at BANKS' ARCADE, at seven o'clock, to take into consideration the present posture of our commercial, agricultural and other interests, as threatened by the Bank bill which has recently become a law. It is not intended that the meeting shall be either controlled or directed by any one class of industry: its true object is to obtain a fair expression of the public opinion upon the policy which is about to be adopted in relation to the institutions of the state, in which the whole population have a palpable and tangible interest.

In the present condition of things, the mechanic as well as the merchant and planter equally with the laborer, is crippled in his resources and straightened in his means. Already has the passage of the Bank bill laid several of our stanchest mercantile houses prostrate in the dust; and such being the operation of the law in anticipation, who can fathom the abyss into which the State will be plunged when its provisions are actually put in force?

What a stern rebuke is the present state of affairs to that spirit of demagogueism that would teach the mechanic that his interests are at war with those of the merchant, and the laborer that the prosperity of his employer is opposed to his advancement. Behold the merchant and the planter in the agonies of despair. Do their writhings give ease to the griping necessities that have overtaken the mechanic? Have the drayman, the laborer, the butcher, the professional classes derived any advantage from the prostration of commercial firms? Is sugar higher in the market? does cotton produce more money? does produce or any kind fetch a larger revenue? See how wisely are the interests of all blended together to teach men that they were destined by nature and nature's God for offices of mutual charity and support. Know then that when one class of society attempts to bring hurt upon another, they themselves in turn will reap the fruits of evil.

Is this a time to put the people to the torture? Is this the period to prohibit the issuing of municipality notes which form the basis of our local currency?—Will not one act of relentless legislation suffice; that another must follow in its wake to banish even the currency which procures for the table of the working man the food he daily eats? Surely the legislature will abate something of its stern purpose to the wants, the sufferings and despair of the people. We would beseech those in whose hands the destinies of the State are lodged, to exercise their high functions in the spirit of that justice that teacheth charity towards all men. All confidence seems to be rapidly leaving the land; business is at a stand; the white canvase flaps in idleness the mast of the unfreighted vessel; and the empty steamer plies its thriftless trade along our noble river. These things do not demand harsh legislation or suggest the adoption of iron laws.—They plead for an opposite policy. Those who have the power should so shape the ends of legislation that the sword of JUSTICE be not drawn by the hand of VENGEANCE. In the prostration of all the elements of prosperity, they who fill the high places in the State should act upon the precepts of the charity that "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb."

☞ While no one can be more inevitably opposed than ourselves to the systematic adulation, too often displayed by Americans towards the titled foblings and pampered offshoots of aristocracy, which from time to time peregrinate our country, we are heartily rejoiced at the warm, genuine and hospitable reception awarded to Mr. CHARLES DICKENS. We approve and applaud the out-burst of welcome with which this distinguished gentleman has been greeted. The extrinsic and adscititious trappings of rank, wealth and hereditary title which we may have unworthily admired and honored in others, constitute not his claims to the respect and love of the American people. They are founded upon something more exalted, more real.—We honor him for the nobility of virtue—we cherish him for the inspiration of genius. His intellect has never been desecrated to the support of a solitary trait in human nature, that could shock the sensibility of Virtue, or disturb the influence of religion. The breathing, living spirit of humanity which illumines his writings, has endeared him to every nation whose impulses respond to the teachings of goodness and the triumphs of genius. He is now reaping, in the heart-felt pleasure which such tokens of catholic and universal admiration must inspire, a rich reward for that labor which has given to the world some of the most exquisite pictures of human life ever limned by the pencil of artist.

☞ We call attention to Mdme. Fan's card in our advertising columns. She is one of the most accomplished musicians and vocalists in the country.

Mr. MUSY's masterly speech against the rejection by the Senate of the Anti-Repudiation resolution, will be found in to-days paper.

☞ We omitted to notice the confirmation by the U. S. senate of the appointments of A. SIDNEY ROBINSON and SETH W. NYE, the first as marshal of the eastern district of Louisiana, the second as surveyor of the port of Orleans.

McKENZIE, the Canadian patriot, has opened a law office in Rochester, and intends devoting himself to the practice of his profession. This is the first sensible project he has conceived for some time.

Messrs. E. & F. T. Prescott have for sale a few dozens of the celebrated champagne of Jaquesson & Son, of the vintage of 1834—a most splendid article, as we can testify from having tried it.

☞ The currency committee of the Maryland legislature have recommended the first Monday in November as the day of resuming by the banks of that state.

A letter from Washington says that Mr. Ingraham, the author, has been appointed by the president, a special messenger to South America.

☞ The state debt of Virginia is $6,613,226.

☞ The following report of the proceedings on Wednesday was inadvertently omitted in our last paper.

[REPORTED FOR THE BEE.]

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, 1842.

Leave of absence for a few days was granted to Messrs. Cornay, Philips and Boudousquie.

Mr. CANON presented a petition from Madame Augustine Allard, praying for a divorce, which was referred to a select committee composed of Messrs. Canon, Wadsworth and Allen.

Mr. Wadsworth, from the committee on propositions and grievances, reported unfavorably to a petition praying the emancipation of a certain slave. The report was adopted.

Orders of the Day.

Mr. Voorhies, from the committee on enrollment, reported duly enrolled, an act entitled "an act relative to the banks of this state."

"An act to amend and define" an act to increase the revenue of the state of Louisiana," was the special order of the day.

Mr. Sawyer moved to lay it on the table for the present, and make it the order of the day for Friday. The motion prevailed.

Mr. Clark, by leave, made a report in behalf of the committee of internal improvement, authorising the sale of public works to remove certain obstructions in Bayou Teche.

The act to retrench the expenses of the state, and that to provide a fund for the support of the Charity Hospital, were made the special order of the day for Friday.

The act relative to the purchase of wood by steamboats, presented by Mr. Conrad of Baton Rouge, was taken up, read by section and passed, with slight amendments.

Mr. Voorhies, from the enrolling committee, reported as duly enrolled the act relative to the banks of this state.

Several local bills were laid on the table subject to the call of the house, in consequence of the absence of the members who had introduced them.

The act to incorporate the People's Lyceum, was read a second and third time and passed.

There being no quorum, the house took a recess for a few minutes.

The house having again assembled, and no quorum being present, the house adjourned for want of a quorum.

THURSDAY, February 17th, 1842.

Mr. Carter, in behalf of the Committee on Enrollment, reported duly enrolled the following bills and resolutions:—"An act to amend and explain the first section of the act relative to the incorporation of the City of New-Orleans;" "An act for the relief of Municipality No. 1, of New Orleans;" "An act granting leave of absence to Oscar Make, Port Warden;" "An act to amend the 16th and 1024 articles of the Civil Code;" "An act to amend the 27th article of the Code of Practice;" "An act relative to notice of certain judicial proceedings;" "An act to incorporate the Mechanics' Benevolent Society of New Orleans;" "An act granting to Robert Bendick the privilege of keeping a ferry across the Mississippi River at Pointe Coupee;" "An act to cancel and annul Thomas T. Brahan;" "Resolutions relative to the Maison Rouge Grant;" "Resolutions relative to the obstructions in the Little River."

Mr. Morse, on behalf of a joint committee to whom the subject had been referred, made a written report in relation to the geological surveys of this state, accompanied by certain resolutions awarding compensation to the gentlemen engaged in those researches. The resolutions were read and adopted by an act, were adopted in committee of the whole, and after undergoing an animated discussion were adopted by the House. Several propositions to diminish the sum allowed having been voted down. On the adoption of the report the yeas and nays being called for the yeas 23, nays 14.—The House refused to dispense with its rules and allow the bill to pass to its third reading.

Mr. Wadsworth, agreeably to notice, presented a bill to secure the right of suffrage to the voters of that part of the parish of Orleans which is on the right bank of the river. The bill was read twice and made the order of the day for Monday next.

Mr. Ballard introduced a bill providing for compensation to the weighers of Sour, together with a petition which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

On motion of Mr. Morse, the House took up a bill from the Senate providing for the call of the stockholders of Bank in certain cases, which was read once, and a motion to dispense with the rules and permit the bill to go to a second reading met with opposition. The yeas and nays being called for, stood, yeas 18, nays 17. The motion was lost, there not being four fifths in the house.

On motion of Mr. Sawyer, the House took up the anti-repudiation resolutions, which had been rejected by the Senate.

Mr. HUNT addressed the House at length on the subject. His speech in substance will be found in another column. Mr. Hunt concluded by moving that the House concur in this resolution. A point of order arose as to whether the House insist on a resolution which was rejected and endorsed by the Senate, Mr. Conrad contended that the endorsement was equivalent to an amendment, and that the House could therefore insist on the original resolution. This view was sustained by Mr. Thomas.

The speaker decided that it was in order to strike out the endorsement, and send the resolution back to the Senate for its simple action.

Mr. Canon moved to postpone the subject for the present. Mr. Conrad explained his vote and at length the necessity of determined action, and the unprecedented proceedings usual on such occasions.

Mr. Dupre moved to expunge the endorsement, and supported his motion in a brief but severe and vigorous speech.

The discussion was further continued by Messrs Thomas, Hunt and Baylies.

Mr. Morse moved to commit the subject to a committee of three. This motion had precedence. The yeas and nays being called for, stood, yeas 5—nays 29. So the motion was lost.

Mr. Baylies moved to lay the subject on the table indefinitely. Lost: yeas 14—nays 22.

Mr. Hunt then moved to reject the endorsement on the resolution. Before the question was taken, Mr. Conrad of Baton Rouge, offered a series of resolutions expressing the reasons why the endorsement of the Senate should not be entered on the journals of the House.

Mr. Ratliff called for an adjournment.—Lost—yeas 16—nays 18. The resolutions were then adopted by a vote of 18 to 17.

Mr. Morse presented a resolution requiring the State Treasurer to pay the interest on the state bonds held by the City Bank. Being presented while pending resolutions were under discussion, it was ruled out of order.

The House adjourned.

FIRE.—Last night at 12 o'clock a fire broke out in the corner house of a row of three story brick buildings on the Levee near the Picayune Press. The flames raged with great violence, and were not subdued until two of the buildings, one of which was occupied as a coffee house, and the other for storage, were completely destroyed.—Great credit is due to the exertions of the firemen, who by cutting away a portion of the roof of Palmer & Johnston's, store prevented the destructive element from spreading further.

P. S.—ONE MAN KILLED.—We learn with regret that a member of Engine No. 1, fell from the roof of an adjoining house among the burning embers of the tenement burned, and it was with difficulty his body was recovered.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Washington, Feb. 7, 1842.

IN SENATE.—The business of the morning hour, which was unimportant, having been gone through, Mr. Clay's resolution of inquiry into the expediency of distributing to those states accepting their portions of the proceeds of the public lands, the portions refused by other states, came up for consideration.

Mr. King supposed the senator (Mr. Clay) was not seriously intent on pressing the resolution, and it might be laid on the table.

Mr. Clay assured the Senator he was always serious in what he submitted for consideration. He then proceeded at considerable length in justification of the resolution.

Mr. King replied, and contrasted the arguments used by the Senator to pass the distribution bill with that used now in favor of seizing for distribution among other states what was then declared to belong to the states separately.

Mr. Clay maintained his argument in favor of doing this, on the ground that if some States would not accept their portions they could have no right to control over them.

Mr. Calhoun insisted that Kentucky, Indiana and others had an undoubted right to say they would prefer leaving the portions offered to them in the Treasury, for the use of the general government, to receiving it for their separate use, even if not constitutionally opposed to the right of distribution.

Mr. Smith of Ia. was in favor of the motion of reform, but opposed to the right of distributing to the other States the shares of those States refusing to accept their quota of distribution.

Mr. Clay opposed the motion and object in toto.

Mr. Clay replied with great animation still maintaining his principal grounds of argument.

Mr. Woodbury stated that the fund would not be idle in the Treasury, as it would be applied to the uses of the government without any action of congress, thus fulfilling the wishes of the retiring Senator.

Mr. Allen replied to Mr. Clay denouncing the whole scheme.

Mr. Archer denied the right of inquiry at all and repudiated the idea that the other States could have any right to a share belonging to the refusing States, which the latter might dispose of at the disposal of or as they pleased.

Mr. Wright maintained the same ground and shewed that the fund would to that extent benefit the other States by being applied to the use of the general government, from a direct taxation, and the refusing States had a right to so apply it.

Mr. Clay replied, combatting in detail the arguments of Messrs. Calhoun, Allen, Archer, Wright and Woodbury.

Mr. Wright explained and illustrated his former speech by an anecdote, which caused much merriment.

Mr. Allen vindicated his position asserting the right of Alabama and South Carolina to cede their portions to the General Government.

Mr. Preston advocated the reference, and proposed an amendment in general terms of inquiry as to what should be done with the fund refused.

Mr. Woodbury explained how it would fall into the common fund of the Treasury.

Mr. Mangum rose to speak on the subject, but an adjournment was called for, and the Senate adjourned at five o'clock.

The Senate lasted nearly four hours, and would all twenty-five have spoken if time had served.

In the House of Representatives Mr. Fillmore from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill "making appropriations for Naval fortifications for 1842." It was read twice and committed.

The case of Mr. Adams was resumed, the pending question being on the motion to refer to a select committee.

Mr. Adams, after alluding to the charges made against him (in substance) "that he would make a proposition to those gentlemen who made the charge, if he (Mr. Adams) if the House would consent, he was willing that the whole subject should be referred to a select committee, with the distinct understanding, however, that his reputation and the right of his constituents were to be considered as uninjured." He did this upon the express purpose of enabling the House to proceed to more important business, and not from any unwillingness to go on with his defence, if the House should so prefer.

Mr. Botts, for his part, accepted the proposition, and moved to lay the subject on the table, never more to be taken up. This motion was agreed to, yeas 98—Nays 80—the whole subject of censure was laid on the table.

The motion by which the question of the reception of the obnoxious petitions had been laid on the table, was reconsidered. The vote to lay on the table was then withdrawn, and the House thereby brought to a direct vote on the reception. The result was yeas 84, nays 166. So it was not received.

The remainder of the day was taken up in the presentation of petitions.

REMARKS OF MR. HUNT

Upon the rejection by the Senate of the resolutions relative to the faith of the State.

The reason assigned by the Senate, for the rejection of the resolution of the House, in favor of maintaining, as sacred and inviolable, the pledged faith of the State, is not supported by any rule for the interpretation of language, but rest entirely upon a gross and palpable perversion of the meaning of the terms used in the resolution itself.

[Mr. Hunt read the preamble and the resolution of the House, which were in the following words:

"Whereas, numerous and flagrant attacks have been for some time past, publicly, made upon American credit, by false and indiscriminate charges, tending the honor and good faith of many of the States of this Union:

"Be it therefore resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, &c. That the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana feel it due to themselves, and those who have confided in the State, to declare that they hold her pledged faith as sacred and inviolable; and that they regard a repudiation of State obligations, as unconstitutional and unjust, as repugnant to every principle of honor and common honesty, and as having a direct tendency to deprave private integrity, and to corrupt the morals of the people."]

Now, it is said by the Senate: "Whereas, this Senate consider that the resolution relative to the preservation of the faith of our State, may be construed to imply remotely the possibility of our failing to protect for the future, as we have by the past, our public credit: Resolved, That it be rejected for this reason and this only, and that it be so endorsed on the resolution."

The declaration of the House, is, they hold the pledged faith of the State, as *sacred and inviolable*. These are strong terms of obligation, and strong language can supply. They are clear, direct and positive, and admit only of one meaning:—the public faith *is* sacred, and cannot be violated. And yet the Senate tells us, they reject our resolution, because, and because only, "it may be construed to imply remotely the possibility of our failing to protect for the future."

In the popular branch of her legislature repudiated repudiation. And Pennsylvania has solemnly resolved that her faith and credit shall be preserved: and Kentucky, in her own eloquent language, has declared, that "the desperate expedient of throwing off State obligations in any case, by failing to provide, as far as possible, for the prompt payment of public debts and liabilities contracted under the authority of her sovereign will, is abhorrent both to the Government and the People of the Commonwealth, and can never, directly or indirectly, receive the countenance of either; that such conduct would be unworthy the enlightened age in which we live, shocking to the sense of Christendom, a lasting reproach to Republican Government, and a stain on the American name."

Kentucky, Sir, has sent to us this resolution, which by the courtesy of the States claims our respectful notice.

And here, Mr. Speaker, let me call the attention of the House for a single moment, to the condition of the finances of the State, as connected with the subject before us. On the 18th January, 1842, the Treasurer of the State made a report to the House. It commenced as follows:

"The present condition of the finances of the State is truly critical, and nothing but prompt and efficient action on the part of the General Assembly can save the State from its difficulties."

The report then proceeds to treat of the causes of these evils, and to propose remedies and ends with these emphatic words:

"The engagements of the State are heavy, and she should husband all her resources to meet them: with strict economy it can be done—but a reform is imperiously demanded. The Legislature must act promptly and fearlessly, and thereby save the people from heavy taxation or *disgraceful insolvency*, which will most inevitably happen, if the remedies proposed are not adopted."

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

F. GARDERE, State Treasurer.

At the commencement of the present session, Gov. Roman called the attention of the Legislature to the situation of our treasury, and said "*You are fully aware that the income of the State is considerably below its expenditures. Our debts are annually met by new loans, the interest on which added to the capital and the appropriations at each session of the Legislature present every year a heavier deficit.* Our loans from the banks which in 1839 amounted to $75,000 had reached to $850,000 in the year 1840, and by the report of the Treasurer you will perceive that they new amount to $1,100,00." He dwelt upon the fact that our expenses during the current year exceeded our income $192,000, and that the deficit for 1842, will probably reach $200,000. He referred to the losses sustained through the Nashville Rail-Road-Company, and the Port Hudson and Clinton Rail Road Company, and closed the topic with a declaration honorable to the State, and cheering to those who hold her bonds.

Mr. Roman said he, who advanced money upon our faith, they will never have to repent their confidence in the State. The resources afforded by the inexhaustible fertility of our soil and by a position which makes us the great mart for the produce of the Mississippi, will enable us honorably to meet our engagements, and to retrieve our credit. It is a fact, however, that if it is difficult to compel a recusant State to pay its debts, the honor of the people will be promoted, by that very difficulty, to observe conscientiously its pledged faith."

Sir, were we not bound in honor, to approve this declaration of the executive? The state has pledged her faith by an issue of her bonds to the amount of 22,000,000, or thereabout. American credit, had been assailed by falsehood and calumny both at home and abroad. The finances of the state were in a wretched condition, and universal distrust was felt for her bonds. The bonds of the state had, in consequence, depreciated in the hands of the holders. Could the state with honor fold her arms in cold indifference, and see her just creditors suffer from the distrust growing out of such a state of things? Was she not bound to speak out her mind, and declare, in the most emphatic manner, at a period of general distress and alarm, the interests of those who confided in her?

Under all these circumstances, gentlemen, did you not feel yourselves called upon by the highest considerations of patriotism, honor and public duty—as American citizens—as the representatives of Louisianians proud of the honor of the state, and knowing her resources to be vastly more than sufficient to meet her engagements, to pass a resolution which would give renewed confidence to those who had confided in the faith of our state, and which would protect us from the world in Louisiana in common with Kentucky and other states of the Union, holds the doctrine of repudiation as anti-republican and immoral—as repugnant to every principle of honor and common honesty, and as having a direct tendency to deprave private integrity, and to corrupt the morals of the people."

Now, Sir, before these words can be "construed to imply remotely the possibility of our failing to protect for the future, as we have by the past, our public credit," they must be made to undergo the same process of perversion and changing, to which the word *inviolable* was subjected in the previous part of the resolution. Not the meaning which we have given to them, and that, directly the opposite of the signification they bear. By "unconstitutional," you must understand constitutional—by "unjust," just—by "repugnant to," consistent with—and by "a direct tendency to deprave private integrity, and corrupt the morals of the people," you must understand, a direct tendency to strengthen and uphold private integrity, and improve the morals of the people. Language must be set at defiance, and common sense outraged and trampled under foot. It appears then, from an examination of the terms of the resolution, that the construction put upon it by the Senate, is false and irrational.—But this is not all.

I assert, Sir, that no member, who voted for the resolution, intended to imply, or used any language, which could be justly construed to imply, "remotely the possibility of our failing to protect for the future, as we have by the past, our public credit." On the contrary, the actions of this House, spring from an honorable anxiety not to suffer the faith of Louisiana to be doubted for a single moment.—And this anxiety, sir,—has it not been properly excited by the extraordinary circumstances of the times?

Mr. Speaker, this is an unparalleled period of depression and suffering in the history of the republic. Our monetary system has been broken up; our currency is deranged and without a regulator. Congress has been forced to resort to a loan bill for the support of the national government. Most of the States of the Union are largely indebted, and their bonds are now for sale at depreciated prices. Attacks are daily made in this country, and in foreign countries, upon all American credit. And Mississippi, unfortunately for her honor, has repudiated her faith.

As Americans,—as citizens of one common country, we all feel and know that a repudiation of State obligations by any one of the States must affect injuriously the interests of the others, and in some degree, the character of the country at large. Hence it is, we see a general, simultaneous, and unprecedented action of many of the States, on the subject of repudiation. While Arkansas, under the lead of Governor Yell and the territory of Wisconsin, under that of Governor Doty, seem inclined to follow in the steps of Mississippi, Maryland, and New York hold fast to their faith. Ohio too has, by an immense majority, *To the Editors of the Bee:*

GENTLEMEN—Please publish in your journal that at the request of his numerous friends, Mr. WILLIAM FERRET, has consented to become a candidate for re-election, for the office of Mayor of the city of New Orleans, at the ensuing election. j19

☞ We are authorized by his numerous friends to announce DENIS PRIEUR as a candidate for the office of Mayor of New Orleans, at the ensuing election, and to say that he will be supported by the three Municipalities.

THE BANK BILL.

☞ As it passed the several branches of the Louisiana Legislature, has been printed in pamphlet form, and is for sale at this office and at Curns', Merchants' Exchange.

February 9d.

BANKRUPT LAW

As passed at the extra session of Congress and approved by the President on the 9th March 1842;—for sale at Curns's Literary Depot, Commercial Exchange and at the office of the Bee. f9

NOTICE.

Merchants' Bank,
New Orleans, 18th Feb. 1842.

THIS Bank will be closed on Saturday, 19th instant. Notes and bills held by the bank, falling due on that day, must be paid on the day previous; and offers for discount will be received also on the day previous.

By order.
f 18, 19 & 21 ROBERT COPLAND, Cashier.

LOST OR STOLEN—A small Russia leather pocket wallet, containing about $20 or $25 in municipally notes, and a note of hand drawn by the subscriber to the order of John S David for $1,050, dated 9th February, 1842, payable on the 25th December next. As the note can be of no use to the finder, he will confer a favor by leaving it at No 34 Old Levee.

f 18—ed1 V DAVID.

MADAME FABI respectfully informs the ladies of New-Orleans that she intends to establish herself in their city for the purpose of giving LESSONS IN THE PIANO OR THE HARP, and in singing in the Italian, French and English language, as likewise in music at their own house. Her future address (particular) will be her residence, Mrs. Aldenhoven's, Canal street, opposite the Planter's Hotel.

References—Mr. Charles Gayarre, Mr. J. R. Ward, Mr. H Trust. 4t f 18

PERSONS having claims against the succession of the late Antoine Bienvenu, and those indebted to the said succession, are informed that the subscriber has established his office in Royal street between Toulouse and St. Peter streets, in the building occupied by Mr. Octave de Armas. He will be found every day from 10 o'clock to 2 P. M.

AUGUSTIN YAVANT,
Administrator of the Succession of Antoine Bienvenu. f 18

A. DELPIT informs his friends and the public that he has established an agency of his tobacco manufactory in the second municipality, at No. 76 Fuentes store, No. 94 Common street, near the Verandah Hotel.

F. de Fuentes agent of Mr. A. Delpit, offers at wholesale and retail a complete assortment of tobacco of the above mentioned manufactory, such as Partaga, Natchitoches, Rose, Macouba, Virginia, &c. &c., the excellence of which is too well known to need any recommendation, and he promises those who may favor him with their orders, to execute them with the greatest care and promptitude.

He also begs to call the attention of the public to his extensive assortment of the finest Havana segars. f18-10t

The Company of Architects of the city of New Orleans vs. B. Armon.

PARISH COURT—No. 13,736—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Hon. the Parish Court of the parish and city of New Orleans, I will sell at the City Exchange, St. Louis street, between Chartres and Royal streets, in this city, on Monday the 21st March 1842, at 12 o'clock M. the hereinafter described property seized in the above suit, to wit:

One lot of ground designated by No. 2 of square No. 7 of subdivision, pursuant to a plan drawn by Jos. Pilie surveyor, dated 9 February 1835 and deposited with Fr. de Armas notary public, now deceased, by act passed 7 March 1835, which lot is bounded by lot No. 1 of said square No. 7, has by american measure, 30 feet 2 inches front on Grand-mon street by 100 feet deep between parallel lines and is square No. 7 being situated between Grandmon, Craps, Port and St. Ferdinand streets.

Terms—Cash.

f 18—1w Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

COMMERCIAL COURT—No. 4350—Sloane & Co. vs. Jos. Ivy. A W & R M Haynes—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable Commercial Court of New Orleans, will be sold in the Coffee House of the City Exchange, St. Louis street, on Tuesday the 1st of March next, at noon,

Two shares in the capital stock of the Firemen's Insurance Company.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms, cash.

L A DUCROS,
f 16 4t in 16d Sheriff of the Commercial Court.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES—Eastern District of Louisiana—In the matter of Thos. L. Gaines vs. his creditors—No. 50—Clerk's Office February 17th, 1842—Notice is hereby given that Abner L. Gaines of New Orleans has filed his petition to be adjudged and declared a bankrupt and to be discharged from his debts under the act of congress in such case made and provided, and that an order has been duly entered on the 4th of the month, granting the 6th day of April next, in the forenoon at the Court Room of the United States District Court, holding its sessions for the Eastern District of Louisiana, at the Custom House in the city, as the time and place for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

By order of the court.

N R JENNINGS, Clerk,
f 18 2t U. S. District Court.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Commercial Court of New-Orleans, 14th February, 1842—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of Gloyd & McDonnell and those of McDonnell & Waterman—No 2236—Thursday the 17th day of February 1842—Present the honorable Jos. Pilie, Judge—Upon motion of Levi Pierce of counsel for R. Brennan syndic of the creditors of the insolvent and on filing tableaux of distribution, it is ordered that the creditors of the firm of Gloyd & McDonnell, as also those of McDonnell & Waterman, shew cause within ten day from the publication of this notice why the said tableaux of distribution be homologated and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

Extract from the minutes. JOHN E HOLLAND,
f 18—3t in 10d Deputy Clerk.

☞ FOR RENT—The very convenient dwelling house No 160, Roy St street, situated near door to the Louisiana State Bank. The rent will be made moderate, and possession given at once. Apply to

f 16 E & F T PRESCOTT, 6 Co, 3 Magazine st.

☞ A HOUSE TO RENT—It is fitted up and is a boarding-house, restaurant and cafeteria, as it has a very large yard. Apply to Mr.

f 16 J H ASHBRIDGE, 97 Customhouse st

IN store and for sale—250 cases Burgasse wine, 400,000 fine corks

42 boxes vermicelli and maccaroni.
6 do do Anchovies in oil.
10 do Pickled Tunny
5 do stuffed olives.
5 do Macaroni.
20 do superfine cordials.
1 bbl. burl oil.
19 jar Marseilles sausages.

V L GIRARD & co.
f 16 Corner Chartres and St. Peter.

THE subscribers offer for sale now landing from ship Rubicon, from Havre
250 baskets of 12 bottles.
100 do of 24 half bottles sparkling Ay Champaign of the scarce & Heymard brothers brand, the quality of which is guaranteed.

V L GIRARD & co.
f 16 Corner Chartres and St. Peter sts.

SOAP, OIL & CANDLES—1500 bxs Castile and No 2 Bitton soap, brands of E A & W Winchester, James Gould, W T Brooks, Geo A Strachan, Wm Jackson and G Jackson; 500 bxs No 2 Bedford and No 2 Marseilles soap; 500 bxs tallow do; 3,000 galls winter blanched sperm oil; 900 lbs elephant do; 300 do whale do, for sale by

TUFTS & HOBART,
f 16 20 Customhouse st.

LAUTERENS SPARKLING ROCK—From Mainz on the Rhine—for sale by the subscribers, a very fine, perfect cordial, just received by the ship Mayflower. It is of three several grades; also a few cases of pint bottles, the first ever exported, for sale by the pint.

f 18 E & F T PRESCOTT, 13 Canal row.

CHAMPAGNE—Cincinnati Medal 100 baskets of the vintage of 1834, of the richest and most delicate flavored Champagne which has been produced for many, many many years, just received by the barque Venice, from Havre, and for sale by

f 18 E & F T PRESCOTT, 13 Canal row.

JACQUESSON'S CROWN CHAMPAGNE—This celebrated brand of Champagne, received in baskets of 1 dozen quarts, and 2 dozen pints, just in store, from the barque Venice, and for sale by

f 18 E & F T PRESCOTT, 13 Canal row.

OLD PORT AND PURE JUICE—Fifty cases of old Port wine very superior, fifty cases of pure juice of the Oporto grape, a ladies wine, for sale by

f 18 E & F T PRESCOTT, 13, Canal Row.

MADEIRA & SHERRY—Newton, Gordon & co, old Madeira, and Duff, Gordon & co, pale sherry, in cases of 1 dozen each, for sale by

f 18 E & F T PRESCOTT, 13, Canal Row.

CLARET WINES—50 cases of claret wines, some very superior brands Chateau Margaux, Lafitte, Medoc, St. Julien, Haut Brion, quarts and pints received by the Etna from Bordeaux, and for sale by

f 18 E & F T PRESCOTT, 13, Canal Row.

SAUTERNE WINES—Chateau Y Quem, a very superior wine in cases of 1 dozen quarts and 2 dozen pints, also common Sauterne, for sale by

f 18 E & F T PRESCOTT, 13, Canal Row.

THOMASTON STONE LIME—1000 casks fresh and in fine order, landing and for sale by

f 18 O. BEDFORD & BECK, 26, Customhouse.

HYDRAULIC CEMENT—800 bls. Rosendale brand, for sale by

f 18 O BEDFORD & BECK, 26, Customhouse.

VARNISH—7 brls equal varnish, suitable for cabinet-makers, for sale by

f 18 HAWTHORN & WOODS, 63 Gravier st

CANVASSED HAMS—30 cases canvassed hams, in good shipping order, for sale by

f 18 HAWTHORN & WOODS, 63 Gravier st

CIDER—120 boxes and baskets cider, superior quality, for sale by

f 18 W & J PRESCOTT
73 Camp street

RAISINS AND LEMONS—150 box raisins and 100 do lemons, from Malaga, for sale in store by

f 18 FRATZ & HERNANDEZ, 27 Toulouse st.

SOAP—121 bxs Boston soap, landing from ship St Louis, for sale by

f 18 RICE & HATHAWAY, 71 Magazine st

SPERM OIL AND CANDLES constantly on hand and for sale by

f 18 RICE & HATHAWAY, 71 Magazine st

SPERM CANDLES—300 boxes best New Bedford brands sperm candles, in store and for sale by

f 18 W C WHITRIDGE, 76 Magazine st

SPERM OIL—140 casks pure winter pressed, bleached sperm oil, in store and for sale by

f 18 W C WHITRIDGE, 76 Magazine st

TEAS—190 packages imperial and gunpowder teas in store and for sale by

f 18 W C WHITRIDGE, 76 Magazine st

HAVANA COFFEE—130 bags Havana coffee in store and for sale by

f 18 W C WHITRIDGE, 76 Magazine st.

WHISKEY—80 bbls old Monongahela rye whiskey in store and for sale by

f 18 W C WHITRIDGE, 76 Magazine st.

CHAMPAGNE WINE—100 baskets fine wine and for sale by

f 18 W C WHITRIDGE
76 Magazine st.

CODFISH & MACKEREL—100 bxs dry white codfish; 15 drums do; 100 bbls No 3 mackerel; in store for sale by

f 18 TUFTS & HOBART, 20 Customhouse st.

BUTTER—15 kegs superior Goshen butter landing from ship Arkansas, for sale by

f 18 TUFTS & HOBART, 20 Customhouse st.

NAILS—1000 casks Swedes iron nails, in store and for sale by

f 18 TUFTS & HOBART,
20 Customhouse st.

BUCKWHEAT—50 kegs fresh buckwheat received per ship Louisa, for sale by

f 16 TUFTS & HOBART, 20 Customhouse st.

CRANBERRIES in whole, half and qr bbls, in store and for sale by

f 18 TUFTS & HOBART,
20 Customhouse st.

EXCHANGE on Philadelphia—Drafts at from 10 to 60 days sight, for sale by

f 18 J ALEE
22 St. Louis st.

CHEESE—20 boxes western preserved cheese in store and for sale by

f 18 M A ROBITAILLE,
77 Commerce st

BUTTER—65 kegs and firkins prime western butter for sale by

f 18 C C SACKETT & Co,
36 Poydras st

BACON—30 hhds first quality Cincinnati hams, for sale by

f 18 C C SACKETT & Co,
36 Poydras st

LUMBER—31000 feet inch boards, at (New Basin) for sale by

f 18 J H ASHBRIDGE,
97 Camp st

SHEETINGS—40 bales heavy 4-4 brown sheetings; 10 do Stark Mills, for sale by

f 18 N D CHAMBERLIN, 75 Magazine st

ILLINOIS MONEY—200 dollars, for sale by

f 18 N D CHAMBERLIN, 75 Magazine st

☞ We are requested to call the attention of the public to the sale of choice wines, which will be sold this day at 11 o'clock, at the Camp street Auction Mart. Tro sale will be positive.

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

Third night of the engagement of
Mr. T. D. RICE,
Who will appear in two of his celebrated characters.
Sixth night of the engagement of
MISS ROCK.

ON FRIDAY EVENING, 18th February, 1842,
Will be performed the celebrated piece called
JIM CROW IN LONDON.

Jim Crow, Mr. Rice.
Captain Hector, Hill.
Skinflint, Greene.
Tommy Pappa, Cowell.

In the course of the evening Mr. Rice will sing his extravaganza of Jim Crow.

After which, the laughable interlude of
THE FOUR SISTERS.
Caroline Merton (and three other characters) Miss Rock.
To conclude with the laughable farce of the
FOREIGN PRINCE.
Jim Crow, Mr. Rice,

On Saturday, Mr. Rice's fourth appearance.

AMERICAN THEATRE.
POYDRAS STREET.

Managers—Ludlow and Smith.

Sixth night of the splendid spectacle called the
THE NAIAD QUEEN,
Friday, February 18th,
NAIAD QUEEN;
Or, the
Mysteries of the Lurlei Berg.

N B. Owing to the great demand for seats during the past nights of the performance of the Naiad Queen, many who have neglected to secure seats in the early part of the day, have not been able in the afternoon to obtain such as they wish, and have thereby created disappointment to their friends. Apply early

WILL CLOSE ON SATURDAY NEXT.

At No. 99 Camp street, opposite Natchez street.
DURIVEU'S magnificent pictures of INDIA, HAIDEE and LAMBRO, on 170 feet of canvass.
Mr. Paris' full length portrait of Hon. Mrs. NORTON.
Also—A fine collection of paintings by the best artists.
☞ Doors open from 9 in the morning till dark.
☞ Admission 50 cents; children half price f 18—4t.

PARIS COFFEE HOUSE.
LOUISIANA BALL ROOM,
Exchange Passage, near St. Louis street.

At the request of the subscribers,
On Saturday, 19th February, 1842,
SOCIETY BALL.
Admittance—Gentlemen, $1,00
Ladies, 0,00

LOUISIANA BALL ROOM,
City Exchange Alley and St. Louis street.

THURSDAY 17th FEBRUARY, 1842.

MANAGERS' BENEFIT.

DRESS AND MASQUERADE BALL.

Admittance $1,00

WASHINGTON BALL ROOM

Art. DUBORD, Manager.

BALLS take place on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS, of each week, through the season. d26

PLANTATION MEDICINES—The subscribers aware of the importance to planters and physicians, of having medicines which can be relied on as pure and genuine, have taken particular care in the selection of their stock, and from the arrangements they have made in London, Paris and New York, for receiving constant fresh supplies they will always be prepared to furnish planters and physicians with medicines which they will guarantee of superior quality. BICKLER & CO., Druggists,
f27—tms 82, Camp st.

A YOUNG MAN who speaks French, English, Spanish and Italian, wishes employment during three or four months in teaching languages, he has been in the country and can furnish the best recommendations—Apply to Mr. P. V. at the office of the Bee. 117 ☞

A YOUNG NEGRO FOR SALE—A young negro aged about 17 years, a good house servant, and understands the manufacture of common segars. He will be sold cheaper cash. Apply immediately to No. 176 Tchoupitoulas street. f17 3t

NEW ORLEANS SAMARITAN SOCIETY.

☞ The Board of Directors are hereby notified to attend a meeting this evening, at 7 o'clock, p. m. at the house of John Ker, Esq. over the Carrollton Bank.

As business of pressing importance will be laid