THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY, BY JEROME RAVON.

STATE PRINTER.

THE UNION.—"IT MUST BE PRESERVED."

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 20, 1834.

FOR GOVERNOR:

J. B. DAWSON.

FOR MAYOR:

JOHN H. HOLLAND.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.
1st District—CHARLES GAYARRE.
2d " " JAMES BRADFORD.
" " L. MOORE.
3d " A. MOUTON.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

The citizens of the 2d congressional district are respectfully requested to meet at the ball-room of Mr. Dupuy, in St. Philippe street, on Monday, the 24th instant, at 6 o'clock, P. M. to take into consideration the conduct of Mr. D. F. Burthe, in voting as he did on the Citizens' Bank Bill, and to adopt suitable measures to express energetically their sentiments thereupon.

D. F. Burthe is respectfully invited to attend this meeting to expose the motives that induced him to vote for the rejection of the bill pledging the faith of the State as a guarantee for the loan to be obtained on the capital, a requisite necessary to the establishment of said Bank.

A great number of Stockholders and others.

Three Northern mails were received late last evening; they brought nothing but letters. We have seen Mobile papers of the 17th and 18th, whose contents are totally barren of interest.

We are gratified to learn that L. Moore, has consented to become a candidate for the vacancy in congress in the second district. Mr. Moore is a genuine and sound republican, and without prejudice to his competitors we believe that the enunciation of his name will prove highly satisfactory. The interests of our neighbors could not be in safer hands than his. Mr. Penn has yielded his solicitations to those of his fellow-citizens to induce Mr. Moore to become a candidate, and has in consequence withdrawn his name from the contest.

The convocation of a public meeting to examine into the motives of Mr. Burthe, in voting as he did upon the Citizens' Bank Bill, seems to us worthy of enlisting the feelings of every citizen.

It is not alone sufficient to arraign the conduct of a high public functionary by a simple accusation; it is requisite to procure the combined expression of the public sentiment, and justice demands that the accused should have an opportunity of explaining his views and justifying his conduct, if it be susceptible of justification.

It is an impressive occasion when the people call upon one of their public servants to appear before the tribunal of public opinion, to explain his conduct in the discharge of his official duties, and answer for apparent misconduct. And it should be to him a humiliating lesson for rendering himself amenable to their censure.

It is contemplated to make a striking example, one which cannot but be productive of the most beneficial results. We feel assured that if this plan were resorted to on all proper occasions, that our representatives in the various official stations, would be more inclined to consult general wishes and interests rather than personal and selfish views.

Our legislature should recollect that they are not chosen to consult their feelings and inclinations, but faithfully to represent and defend the interests of their constituents.

Mr. Burthe is requested to be at the meeting, and we are disposed to believe, that one who is so honorable and impartial as he is said to be, will rejoice at the occasion offered of justifying himself. He is charged with a grave offence—that of violating his trust, and every consideration of self-respect imperiously demand that he should disprove it.

Mr. Burthe is to make known the motives which induced him to vote for the rejection of a measure, vital to a large portion of his constituents; *they* will decide thereupon whether or no he be culpable. Whatever may be the verdict rendered, it should be public—so that the citizens may form an accurate judgment upon the delicate question.

For ourselves, we sincerely hope that Mr. Burthe may pass the ordeal without injury, for it would be indeed painful to realise the fact that there is in the senate a man so abandoned as to compromit the responsibilities of so exalted a station.

We trust that the citizens will resort in great numbers to the meeting. It is proper that there should be a general expression of the public sentiment upon so grave a matter.

The meeting held last night at the Planters' Hotel, at once shows the necessity for the democratic party to act. The expression of their opinion was not in the least committed by that assembly, for, with the exception of one or two gentlemen, whom we *cannot* bring our mind to believe approved of the surreptitious expression of opinion emitted, we counted not a single political friend who took part in the proceedings! The issue is momentous: shall the liberties of the country be weighed in the scale with dollars and cents? Shall a pressure, admitting it to be even as great as the satellites of the bank describe, bring us to the footstool and force us become the slave of a moneyed power? We are not undone if we do not act; but we lose the opportunity of triumphing with the great republican family in the glory which is about to attend them in a victory which will be no less memorable than that won on the plains of Chalmette, when JACKSON, invincible then as now, led freemen on to conquer hired slaves. Let the republican party AROUSE themselves. Let them here as elsewhere, gather around their patriotic chief magistrate, who is determined to rid the country from a moneyed despotism or perish in the attempt. Now or never is the time! The conflict can't be doubtful: let us haste to the rescue of our liberties!

The Bulletin says that the memorial to congress was suggested at a private meeting of individuals. Will the Bulletin have the frankness to inform us how many of those persons are directors of the branch bank, and whether *three of them are not indebted to the bank for loans to the amount of more than a million of dollars?* And will the editor of that paper ask those individuals and two or three others who have been very busy in procuring signatures to the memorial, how they will feel when the Emperor Nicholas shall *order* another curtailment of half a million at the end of sixty days, and still another at the end of four months? We apprehend they would tell him that of all letters those of gold are the most galling, and that of all the tortures ever invented, the *screw* of the bank is the most excruciating.

The gentlemen who principally officiated at the meeting held last evening, although they disclaimed any political bias, seemed to be wonderfully gratified at the attack upon the Secretary of the Treasury, made in a set-speech which we are disposed to believe was prepared before hand, as every thing else especially for the occasion.

It is a truth susceptible of demonstration, that the Bank of the United States by means of its immense circulation of checks and notes, is drawing and will draw the last hard dollar from the country on the Mississippi from New-Orleans to St. Louis. It is a fact known and acknowledged with sorrow, by the directors of all the local banks, that they cannot issue a five dollar note in the way of discount, but which is grabbed at by the money-monarch, and payment of it demanded in specie. Thus like an Eastern Tyrant, the monarch will neither relieve the distresses of his victims, nor permit others to do so. Are we slaves, or are we under a government of equal laws? How long shall a foreign, an illegal and unconstitutional corporation be permitted to prey on the vitals of this state? Think heaven! there is one who is watching over us whose eye never blinked, whose hand never [illegible], when his country was in danger. JACKSON has said [illegible] will be freed from the shackles of the tyrant, and he never spoke in vain. The days of the monster are numbered.

The philippic of the orator last evening at the bank meeting about "the pet banks," was rather indiscreet. Did he not observe the sign given him by one of the managers to desist from so imprudent an attack. We did, and marked it too!

The memorial to congress professing to speak the sentiments of this community, bore the signatures of individuals several times repeated, besides those of foreigners and strangers who knew nothing about the actual situation of our affairs.

The bastile of Paris was innocent and harmless in the hands of the despotic Kings of France, compared to the [illegible] inflicted upon this country by the grand bastile of Philadelphia. A very small number of individuals, perhaps fifty or an hundred out of a population of twenty-five millions, were annually immured in the dungeons of the French bastile, deprived of light and liberty. Alas, what proportion does this bear to the mass of suffering produced by our own bastile! How many persons now surrounded by all the comforts of life will be reduced to penury?—how many children will be made beggars by the heartless and unfeeling course of conduct now pursued by the bank? Who would bow the neck to the tyrant? Who would not rather suffer martyrdom, than tamely to submit to his oppressions. The people of Paris gallantly overthrew their bastile.—The bastile of Philadelphia may yet * * * * *

7,000 votes in the State—6,000 for Gen. Dawson.—The most favorable accounts of the popularity of Judge Dawson reach us from every quarter of the state. In St. Charles, where Mr. White's friends calculated upon receiving a decided vote, our candidate will receive an absolute majority. In St. James, where corruption and bribery have attempted to influence the popular choice in favor of Mr. White, his cause has become almost abandoned and his friends are in despair. Indications in fact every where are decidedly propitious, and evidence that the people are sensibly alive to the nature of the contest. In Iberville, the popularity of Judge Dawson is daily augmenting; in East and West Baton Rouge, where democracy is so rife, he will scarcely lose a vote; and even in Attakapas and Opelousas, which are called Mr. White's strongholds, we have every reason to anticipate a controlling vote. In fine, the prospects of success in any cause were never more encouraging.

The appeals of the opposition to the local banks are ludicrous in the extreme. They are invoked to display their *independence* by barring their doors and shutting out the deposites. "Ye little fishes! bar your doors! Don't receive the public deposites—for, if you do, your *independence* will be questioned, and the mammoth will crush you, like ant-hills under the tread of the giant. Show your *independence* and save yourselves. If you dare to oppose the restoration of the deposites, or tacitly approve the removal of them to your own vaults, you will be annihilated. Therefore, show your *independence* by petitioning Congress to restore them to your Mammot Master." This is the sum and substance of the argument addressed to the local Banks.

Louisville Advertiser.

The Herald expresses surprise that Senator Wilkins, of Pennsylvania, has not taken the side of the Bank. It was believed the Key-Stone State would desert the President, rather than give up the Mammoth, and hence the opposition calculated on the 2d Mr. Wilkins. The gentlemen have again been deceived. Pennsylvania is opposed to a renewal of the existing charter of the Bank, and her Senators are discharging their duty by sustaining the administration.—This is well understood by Mr. Wilkins, and he is, therefore, one of the most decided opponents of the Bank in the present Congress.

Ibid.

Politics have ever been the absorbing subject of all classes of our citizens. We are literally a nation of politicians; and it is probably owing to this fact that our public men are so scrupulously watched, and their measures so severely examined. This is not only right, but laudable so long as they are properly and justly treated. Their character and fame constitute by far the most valuable part of national property; and all attempts that are made, from whatever motive or quarter, to depreciate their worth should be discountenanced and frowned upon by every one that loves his country and her free institutions. When men of long tried patriotism and uncompromising principles are brought into disrepute, there is a positive injury inflicted on the community, for which the authors must be held responsible. The freedom of debate and of the press are great blessings, but their licentiousness and abuse are evils of the most pernicious and destructive character. Our congressional proceedings at this time are highly censurable and inexcusable. The opposition to the present administration seem determined to leave nothing untried to defeat the measures of the government, and possess themselves of power and place. In the result of their efforts they will surely be disappointed. Mr. Clay and Mr. McDuffie, instead of weakening, are certainly strengthening the administration. Their violence and personality have seriously injured themselves and their party, while the objects of their attack—the Executive and the Secretary of the Treasury remain unscathed. So far from gaining admirers and friends by their late declamations, they have excited a strong current of popular feeling and resentment against themselves and the Bank, which will but the more permanently depress them, and render certain the destruction of that institution.—*Nashville Rep.*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PUBLIC MEETING LAST EVENING.

At a large and respectable meeting of the merchants and citizens of New Orleans, held at the Planter's Hotel agreeably to public notice, on Wednesday evening, the 19th of February, 1834, to deliberate on the general existing commercial embarrassment and distress.

S W OAKEY, Esq. was called to the chair, and Messrs. Thomas Barrett and H F McKenna, Esq. appointed secretaries.

The Chairman having explained the object of the meeting—after several resolutions were offered and read—the following Preamble and Resolutions were presented as a substitute by Mr Edward Yorke, and adopted with but four or five dissenting voices:

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas the commercial community of New Orleans have hitherto enjoyed almost uninterrupted prosperity, which has been evinced by the success which has hitherto resulted from their commercial operations and the rapid extension and improvement of their city; and that prosperity has suddenly been arrested by a pressure for money hitherto unprecedented, which threatens to overwhelm the community, prostrate its commerce, and destroy the value of the real estate of the city.

Resolved, That the people of New Orleans from a state of prosperity, are reduced to one of misery and distress, by the pressure on the money market, which has depressed the value of produce and of real property, and increased the rate of interest from 18 to 24 per cent per annum, which is grinding every portion of the community, and unless relief is soon afforded, must be productive of the heaviest calamities.

Resolved, That we attribute the present state of affairs to the unfortunate collision between the Government and the Bank of the United States, and more particularly to the removal of the deposites of the public Money from the Bank of the United States.

Resolved, That a Committee of twelve persons be appointed to transmit to the President of the United States, and to each of the members of Congress, from this State, a copy of these proceedings and a memorial on behalf of their fellow citizens—describing the state of affairs as it exists; and calling upon them to adopt speedy and prompt measures to remove the existing embarrassments.

On motion,

Resolved, That the Chairman nominate the Committee to carry into effect the object of the third Resolution, and that the Chairman be added to the Committee.

The following gentlemen were accordingly appointed:—E. Yorke, J. B. Byrne, J. Hopkins, H. P. McKenna, J. Wilcox, A. Hodge, J. Lavillebeuvre, R. Hunt, J. Foster, Jr. T. Barret, J. P. Freret, P. Dubuys, S. W. Oakey.

On motion of John B. Byrne,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in French and English in the newspapers of this city.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the Chairman and Secretaries—when the meeting adjourned.

S. W. OAKEY, Chairman.

T. BARRET, H. F. MCKENNA, } Secretaries.

OFT IN THE STILLY NIGHT.

BY WALTER SCOTT.

Oft in the stilly night,
Ere slumber's chain has bound me
Fond memory brings the light
Of other days around me;
The smiles and tears
Of boyhood's years,
The words of love then spoken;
The eye that shone
Now dimm'd and gone,
The cheerful hearts now broken.
Thus in the stilly night,
Ere slumber's chain has bound me,
Sad memory brings the light
Of other days around me.

When I remember all
The friends, so linked together,
I've seen them around me fall,
Like leaves in winter weather,
I feel like one
Who treads alone
Some banquet hall deserted,
Whose lights are fled,
Whose garland's dead,
And all but he departed!
Thus in the stilly night,
Ere slumbers chain has bound me,
Sad memory brings the light
Of other days around me.

ATROCIOUS MURDER.

Rodney, Feb. 12.

An Indian was found on Sunday morning last, about half a mile below Rodney, murdered in the most shocking manner. He was lying in the middle of the road leading to Natchez, with the left side of his head entirely mashed in; a stout billet of wood lay near stained with blood, and no doubt the instrument with which the deed was perpetrated. The murder was supposed to have been committed by one of his tribe.—*Telegraph.*

A German merchant, residing at Valparaiso, in Chili who is a great amateur of antiquarian research, some time ago engaged an intelligent Dane, named Kenous, to explore some of the wild regions of Chili, which probably had never before had been visited by European travellers. This man is said to have made the most interesting discoveries. Among the Andes of Chillon, he has found an extensive plain over which are scattered the ruins of a considerable city. As the indians of Chili have always been nomades, and the Incas never succeeded in establishing their power in that country, it may be concluded that the city above mentioned was built and inhabited by a civilized people, who have subsequently, entirely disappeared.

The Gottenburgh Society of Science and Literature has enrolled Capt. Ross among its members.

Letters from Milan state that, at the late exhibition of works of art in that city, no picture excited so much admiration as the *Last Day of Pompeii*, the production of a young Russian artist named Brullo. The picture has been purchased by Count Austolo de Demidoff. It is of immense size, and contains thirty two figures larger than life.

(*By authority.*)

AN ACT

To amend the laws relative to the publication of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana.

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened,* That the reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court be, and is hereby authorised to contract for the printing of the said reports, and that he shall be bound to advertise in two of the public papers for the same, and shall have power to accept the offer he thinks most conducive to the interests of the State—regard being had not only to the price of work—but also to the manner in which it shall be executed: *Provided,* That in no case shall it cost more than was paid for the same quantity and quality of work embraced in the third volume of Miller's Reports, of the decisions of said court.

SECT. 2. *Be it enacted, &c.* That it shall be the duty of said Reporter to communicate to the Legislature annually, a detailed account of the expenses incurred under the provisions of this act, and also a copy of the contract he may make, and the proceedings had under the same.

SECT. 3. *Be it enacted, &c.,* That all provisions in any former law, contrary to the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

SECT. 4. *And be it further enacted, &c.,* That the Treasurer of the State be, and is hereby authorised to deliver to the Reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, one hundred copies of the first, second, third and fourth volumes of Louisiana Reports, and one hundred copies of each volume, which may hereafter be printed, which shall be disposed of by said reporter, for his own benefit: *Provided,* That the same be not sold at a higher price than that already fixed by law.

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

Approved, February 13, 1834.
(Signed,) A. B. ROMAN,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1.

COTTON.—The sales have been very small. Prices continue about the same as reported last week. The stock of all kinds is still very light. The transactions only extend to about 650 bales, of which about 350 bales Upland, at 9 3-4 to 11 1-2 cents: 150 bales New-Orleans at 11 to 12 1-2 cents; some Mobile at 11 1-2 to 12 1-2 cents; and some Florida at 11 1-2 to 12 cents.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Schr Triumph, Stewart, Mobile, master
Brig Rice Plant, Sellew, New York, master
Schr Brazoria, Rouland, Brazoria, E W Gregory

ARRIVED.

Steamer Huntress, Lewis, fm S W Pass, towed down barque Theo Korner, 458 tons; ship Ann, 335 tons; ship Medical, 325 tons, brig Meridian, 281 tons;—brought up ship Missouri, brig Hunter and schr St Francesca; reports several sail in the offing names not known; a number of vessels in the river previously reported. The Huntress performed her trip in 48 hours.

Steamer Post Boy, Pinniger, having towed to sea ship Cincinnati and ship Timoleon, and schr Augustus and to Fort Jackson brig Sarah and Elizabeth, where she was cast off in consequence of bad weather—she dashed along for barque Ann, and steamer began to fire Double Damage. Brought up brig Hope, from Maldonado; Consumption, from Philadelphia; schrs Greenlan and Jane, Caroline, from Boston, Franklin. Left the river Monday at 1 p m; reports one ship in the offing, with colors up for steam.

Steamer Shark, Rhodes, took the Presses, having taken her in tow to sea; brought up barque Mercedes, brigs Atlanta, Eclipse, Prueba and Intrepid; reports nothing new.

Steamer Natchez, Jones, towed down Elvira; brought up Robert, fm Matagorda Coast, Barque Henry, from New York, and schr Tuscaloosa, from Tampico; also brig Sarah & Elizabeth, Sweetzer, from Fort Jackson, J & E. Left the Pass yesterday morning, and on Saturday morning, and on Monday at 7 a m was cast off in Fort Jackson reach; before she could anchor and bring up, she dashed foul of Barque Ann, and lay with the starboard side against the barque's stern, and in consequence dashed three holes down the river; the barque's bow at last brought both vessels up. The long boat on her bow chains all out, but it could not hold her, as she lay across to the current, which set by until 7 p m on Monday, when with the Natchez tool, her in tow—the Ann was towed up to the Fort astern of the S B Huntress. The Sarah & Elizabeth had in a cargo for St Thomas; she sustained considerable damage in her hull and spars, and will have to unload and haul out to repair,—reports two schrs and a brig aground below the Fort.

New ship Missouri, Owen, fm Bath—to Harrod & Quinlan—cargo hay and lumber.

Brig Hunter, Finsley, from Charges—cargo sundries to the master.

Barque Henry, Spear, from New York—with stone ballast.

Barque Meringo, Welsh, from New York—with stone ballast.

Brig Constitution, Sage, from Philadelphia, to S Thompson—cargo assorted to M T Mayo; Tourne & Beckwith; F Gillet & co; C E Duff & co; J Linton; T Toby & co; Newbright & Olden; B Casey; J H Field & co; S Thompson; Gaspard, Parrish & co; Stinson & Campbell; E L Tracy; V Lillian; J A Barrell; A L M Damatin; W McKean; Williams & Lyon; J Donahea; Stinson & Campbell; Stetson & Avery; W McFarell, L Pilie; Thompson & Grant Caruthers, Harris & son Andrews & Brothers; A W Scates; J G Washington, the master and order.

Brig Hope, Parsons, 32 days from Marblehead—cargo 200 bbls mackerel; 20 bbls shad, boxes cod fish etc to the master.

Brig Sarah & Elizabeth, Sweetzer, hence for St Thomas, put back in distress.

Schr Robert, Knapp, fm Murquetto coast, (Porto Cabello) —cargo sundries to the master.

Schr Jane & Caroline, Martin, fm Franklin (Att)—cargo sugar to N Cox.

Schr Grecian, Stevens, fm Franklin (Att)—cargo 129 hhds sugar 1 tierce molasses, 12 hhds rum to S Thompson and T Segouin.

Schr Thaddeus, Hewes, fm Tampico, to J West—cargo $200,000 etc to sundries.

Schooner Intrepido, Maro, 10 days from Havana—cargo 535 bags coffee, 110 boxes sugar etc to Y Gracia.

Schr Prueba, Torre, from Mobile—in ballast, to W L Hodge.

Schr Eclipse, McClannagon, 18 days from Omou—cargo hides, sassaparella, etc to J Le Blanc. Passenger, Mr Batiste.

Schr Alerta, from Lagna—in ballast—(left at the Ship Yard.

A sloop and two pirogues from the Coast, with sugar and molasses.

Two brigs and a schooner east to anchor, below the Point.

Schr La Francisco, Pedros, fm Campeachy—to S Fernandez—cargo fustic, hides etc.

Steamer Andrew Jackson, Ryner, fm Little Rock—cargo 224 bales cotton Martin, Pleasants & co; 17 hhds sugar Mersamond, O'Duhigg & co: 20 do do owner on board. *Passengers:* Messrs A Hynes, A P Cox, J F Philips, J Norris, W Anderson, W B Lindsay, 2 children and servant, P Chavdein, Mrs Scherburne, child and servant.

Steamer Adelphi, Carrier, fm Opelousas,—cargo 59 bales cotton, 9 rolls leather; 245 hides to Toledano & Legendre, and F Henry.

Steamer Pacific, Wood, fm Nashville—cargo 1039 bales cotton, 164 hhds tobacco, 1520 bbls pork, 24 casks, 120 tons pig iron, viz.—633 bales cotton, 23 hhds tobacco N & J Dick co; 29 do do, 85 bales cotton W L Robeson & co; 189 do, 16 hhds tobacco J W Breedlove & co; 21 bales cotton J Hagan & co; 24 casks S B Slocomb; 15 hhds tobacco C A Jacobs, 22 do do W & C Tate; 5 do Brander & [illegible]; 44 do do Townsley, Prieur & co; 20 bbls pork W [illegible] Leverich; 64 bales cotton Martin, Pleasants & co; 120 tons pig iron Wilcox and Fearn. *Passengers:* Messrs D Mann, Topp, B Bunis, J Bradley, F Raterford, J Brougnton, G C Porter, W Robinson, W A Steel, Eckels, Dr Boyd, J Stacker, Jackson, J H Bradford, J G Steph, A T McMastery, R Richards & family, Mr and Mrs Simpson, Miss Saunders, Ritchey, Bister, F Pilcher, Noyes, C C Marton, Lockhart, Mrs Stewart and child, 44 on deck.

Steamer Randolph, Miller, from Nashville—cargo 1956 bales cotton, 350 hhds, 100 bales tobacco, 33 rolls leather, 87 kegs lard, 154 bbls sundries, 13 boxes tinware, 16 cases merrennadize, 42 tons pig iron etc N & J Dick & co, W L Robeson & co; J W Breedlove & co; J Kernien & co; J Hagan & co; Lorchart & Arratt; M White; Martin, Pleasants & co; Wilcox & Fearn B M White; C A Jacobs, Puech & Bain; J Colles & co; Rhodes & Peters; Brander & McKenna; J Woods, Kirkman, Maxfield & co; Caruthart Harris & co; J Marshall; B Westbrooks; W Bishop. *Passengers:* Judge Wilkinson, lady and daughter, Mrs Yateman; Miss Pperce, Mrs R W Williams, Miller, Mrs Dally, Miss West, Dr Foster, Messrs J T McCormick, A Bass, J Ludloy, R Collen, Winston, Smithers, Moore, Anderson, Leary, T Smith, J Patterson, Harbert, Murry, James, Rudd; Cassell, Noland, Drummond, Walsh, and several on deck.

NOTICE.—All debts which may hereafter be contracted by the crew and captains of the schrs Leonidas, Eliza, May-Flower, and Polonia, and of the sloop Splendid will not be paid by the undersigned unless authorised by them.

feb 8 C. GUESNARD & ALPUENTE.

THEATRE.

Mons GOUFFE'S BENEFIT.

On this occasion, Mr. FLETCHER will appear;
As JACK ROBINSON.

Second night of the new piece, entitled
MY NEIGHBOURS' WIFE

THIS EVENING Feb. 20th,
Will be presented the interesting Drama of
JONATHAN BRADFORD,
Jonathan Bradford H G Pearson
Dan Macraisy Mr Field

After which, the Pantomimic entertainment called
JACK ROBINSON.

To conclude with the laughable farce called
MY NEIGHBOURS WIFE.

Due notice will be given of the third appearance of
Mr. CALDWELL,
In rehearsal a new Melo Drama, entitled
THE WRECK ASHORE.

ORLEANS BALL ROOM.

THE subscribers to the ball of Washington which is to take place on the 22d of this month, are desired to meet on Thursday next, at 6 o'clock, P. M. to appoint managers and determine on the rules. The subscription list is open at Mr. J. Davis's. feb 19-2t

COLLECTORS' OFFICE,

New-Orleans, 20th February, 1834.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until the 25th day of March next, for the supply of rations to the non-commissioned officers and seamen of the United States' Revenue Cutter INGHAM, for the term of 1 year, from the first day of April next. The rations for the Cutter service, is the same as that allowed in the Naval service, and consists of the articles enumerated in the following table, to wit:

Days of the week.	lbs.	oz.	pounds of	ounces of	half pints of
Sunday	1		suet.		
Monday		12	cheese		
Tuesday		8	beef.		
Wednesday	1		pork		
Thursday		12	flour		
Friday		6	bread		
Saturday		8	butter		
per week		4	sugar		
			tea	1 oz a week	
			peas		2
			rice.		2
			molasses		2
			vinegar		1
			spirits.		1

The lumber required for the year, is estimated at nine thousand. The proposals will state the price per ration, at which the contractor will deliver them, in such quantities as may from time to time be required on board the said cutter.

The rations to be of good and wholesome quality to be approved by the Collector, and the different articles contained in the ration, to be delivered on board the cutter in good and sound order, and vessels to be provided by them in ration, and the contents thereof distinctly marked on each.

It is to be understood that the contractor will be bound to furnish, upon requisition, any other articles that may be required by the Captain of the cutter, with the approbation of the Collector, not exceeding one month's allowance, on the days and rations of the crew, and vegetables as shall be equivalent to the articles allowed in the Navy service.

MARTIN GORDON,
Collector.

NOTICE.

To the members of the Louisiana Jockey Club.

[illegible] yesterday, at half past one o'clock p m, NICHOLAS MILLON, Esq. [illegible] Mr. Alexander Millon, [illegible] Mr. Millon's residence, in Royal street, [illegible] Orleans, Sunday, Nov 2 27, Royal street, at 4 o'clock, p m.

feb 20

COMPANY OF ARCHITECTS,

[illegible] of the Legislature of the City of New Orleans, [illegible] wishing to subscribe to the capital stock of said Company, are [illegible] that the books of subscription are open [illegible] the house of the Consolidated Association [illegible] Founders of Louisiana, where they will remain open for 30 days.

Subscribers are to pay the tenth, at the time of entering their names.

P Casson, Marius J Coles,
J Pilie, Pierre Soulé,
Fred Buisson, J Lanient,
J J Mercier, Commissioners.

Extract of the Act of Incorporation.

Sect 3. Be it further enacted, &c. that the capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed two hundred thousand dollars, divided in shares of fifty dollars each, which shall be transferable in such manner as may be directed, by the rules and by-laws of said corporation. feb 20—10t2w

THE BRIDAL EVE, a tale, by a youth of Alabama, just received and for sale by
W McKEAN,
feb 20 corner of Camp and Common sts

NEW MEDICAL WORK, a treatise on the disease of the eye, by W Lawrence, F R S &c, just received and for sale by W McKEAN,
feb 20 corner of Camp and Common sts

500 Sacks stowed Salt, just received by the General William from Liverpool for sale by
feb 20 BEN. BOOTH & Co.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, 228 Hides first quality, received by the schooner creole.
feb 20—2t T THEARD & L. LAZARRE.

EXCHANGE ON FRANCE, for sale by
feb 29 HAGAN, NIVEN & Co

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

David Shulls vs his Creditors.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT.—On motion of C McMillen, Esq. of counsel for petitioner, and on showing that the usual advertisement had not been made on the order issued in this case, on the 27th of January last past, it is ordered by the court that a meeting of said creditors do take place, at the office of B W Miller, Esq. notary public, on Monday the 24th day of March next, for the purpose of deliberating on the affairs of the petitioner, and in the mean time all judicial proceedings against his person and property, are stayed.

Thomas N Morgan Esq. is appointed to represent the absent creditors.

Extract from the minutes.

[Signed] P LE BLANC,
feb 20 Deputy clerk.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

A dark [illegible] with a white streak down his [illegible] was taken from [illegible] near the Levee, with saddle and bridle on. The Horse is the same [illegible] Pontchartrain Rail Road Company, [illegible] its construction. Any person giving information at this office, or at the said Rail Road, which will lead to the recovery of the said horse, will be rewarded for his trouble. feb 20—1t

COMMERCIAL CLUB.

THE Annual Meeting of the Members of the Commercial Club, which was to have taken place on Wednesday 19th inst, is postponed to Thursday 20th inst, at 7 o'clock, p m. feb 19

MECHANICS' & TRADERS' BANK,

February 18, 1834.

A BOOKKEEPER for this institution, will be elected on Thursday next, applicants will please address the direction.
J B HULLEN,
feb 19 Cashier

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS.

AGREEABLY to the rules, and to previous notice given, the books of transfer of this institution will be closed on the [illegible] inst. and remain closed until the 4th March. By order of the Directors, JOSEPH SAUL,
feb 19 Cashier.

Thomas Elkins vs Schooner May Flower.

BY virtue of a writ of provisional seizure issued in the above case, by the hon. Charles Gayarre presiding judge of the city court of New Orleans, I have seized the schooner Mayflower, [illegible] tackles, apparel and furniture, and I also hereby cite [illegible] interested to appear within fifteen days, [illegible] the Plaintiff's demand.
feb 19 BEAUREGARD, marshal.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY G. J. DOMINGON.

WILL be sold on Thursday 20th February, 1834, at his auction room, at 11 o'clock, a m, to close a sale, 16 boxes of silk Men's Hats. feb 19

BY F. DUTILLET.

WILL be sold, on Tuesday 25th inst., at 12 o'clock, at Hewlett's Exchange,

A lot of ground No. 398 Dauphin street, near the corner of St Philip; said lot of ground measures 32 feet front by 92 feet in depth; there is a frame house on the same rented at $16 per month.

Terms—1 and 2 years credit for satisfactorily endorsed notes, and mortgage.

The act of sale to be passed before Octave De Armas, n. p. at the expense of the purchaser. feb 19-6t

BY T. MOSSY & GARIDEL.

WILL be sold, on Saturday, 22nd February, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange,

A Lot of ground together with a brick house, and appurtenances thereto belonging, situated in Toulouse st between Royal and Bourbon streets,—Said lot measures 40 feet in front by 60 in depth (French measure) bounded on one side by Mr Brigot's; on the other by Mr L Castains; and in the rear by Mr. Zenon Cavalier; this property is under a lease of $300 to expire on the 1st November next.

A Lot of ground together with a 1 story brick house, and other appurtenances, situated 183 Bienville street, between Burgundy and Rempart streets: said lot measures 26 feet 10 inches, facing on Bienville street by 119 feet 2 inches in depth, there it widens 3 feet 5 inches on Burgundy st, to a second depth of 59 feet.

A lot of ground together with a 1 story brick house and appurtenances, situated corner of St. Peter and Rempart streets: said lot measures 32 feet fronting on St Peter from 60 to 65 in depth fronting on Rempart street; the rent to which said lot is subject to, is to be paid by the purchaser of the house hereafter mentioned. A room on the ground floor of the house in the rear is rented with the house—hereafter the possession of said room is to be given at the expiration of the lease only, that is on the ——

A Lot of ground with a brick house thereon and the appurtenances thereto belonging, adjoining to the preceeding property, the lot measures about 30 feet fronting on Rempart street by 32 feet in depth: said property is subject to a lease of 25 dollars per month, including in said amount the room above spoken of; which lease is to expire on the ——— Also subject to a rent of 70 dollars per year to the benefit of the corporation. feb 19

THE subscriber being about to leave for France offers for sale the following properties, viz:

A PLANTATION consisting of 400 arpents, situated on the bog Falaga (which empties in the Tchifonte) at about 3 miles from Covington: there is good ground enough to raise all the provisions necessary for the living of the slaves and cattle of the plantation, such as rice, corn and hay, the remainder is of pine wood.

On this land is a fine water mill with two saws, built on the bog Falaga, which mill has just been put on a new system; the improvements are a vast and convenient dwelling house; one do. for the overseer; a store, stables, negro cabins; 2 carts; 10 yokes of oxen; carts, &c. &c.; in short the habitation is well provided and every thing in the best condition.

It is the most pleasant situation on the other side of the Lake; the river turns at 30 feet from the house and there is besides a source which furnishes continually a limpid and delicious water—game in plenty; the air is pure and salubrious; the cholera or yellow fever never visited this spot, which is really delicious in summer; so all those advantages are to be added those which may be derived from the revenue; the property if well conducted can with 10 or 12 negroes yield $10,000 a year; not only there are many pine trees on the ground belonging to it, but it is bounded by immense tracts of public land.

ANOTHER PLANTATION, situated about two miles higher, adjoining the same land and on one of the branches of the small bog Falaya, which empties in the above mentioned small bog Falaya, whence it follows that the former mill (which is spoken above) owes a passage to the rafts of this, which passage is open. This second plantation consists of 200 arpents of ground planted of pine trees and surrounded with large tracts of public lands, of a fine mill built 2 years ago, which puts in motion 2 saws on the new system, of a fine dwelling house built at the same time as the mill—of negro cabins, stables, a blacksmith's shop well provided, 2 screw carts, 8 yokes of oxen, &c. to which it is what is proper for an establishment of this kind, the soil is also fine; the road leading to the saws runs in front of the house as on the former plantation.

There are several persons willing to purchase, in the years of uncommon drought, the rafts sometimes [illegible] of water during certain days of June, July, August and September, which however, does not occasion [illegible] mills may be repaired if wanted; there is such a [illegible] in cutting wood and floating it to the [illegible], which in the good seasons saws about 5000 feet a day.

[illegible] of land situated on the Tchifonte and [illegible] the [illegible] of a saw mill; and [illegible] other arpents of land on the banks of the river Abita, and joining the two above mentioned plantations.

MOREOVER,

21 choice negroes, all young and talented, such as millers, sawyers, carpenters, cabinet makers, blacksmiths, sawmen &c. and house girls, all talented servants. All the above slaves are good characters and warranted free from the vices and diseases prescribed by law.

The above establishment will be sold in one lot or separately with or without negroes. Persons willing to buy are invited to visit the subscriber who will make known the terms and conditions which will be very advantageous to purchasers. If not before the 20th February next, those plantations and the slaves are not sold amicably, they will on that day be sold at auction by Tricou and Canonge.

Jan 14 A. PEYCLAUD.

FOR BALTIMORE.

THE fast sailing brig WILLIAM, Capt Homer, will have immediate despatch. For Freight or passage, apply on board, opposite St Louis street, or to HARRISON, BROWN & Co
feb 20 No 117, Royal street

FOR HAVANA,

to sail immediately.

THE fast sailing coppered and copper fastened Spanish Brig BELLA ANITA, will take passengers, to whom she offers excellent accommodations. Apply to M S CUCULLU, LAPEYRE & Co.
feb 19 No 27 Toulouse st

STATE OF LOUISIANA:

PARISH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.

THURSDAY, 6th March 1834, at 10 o'clock, A. M., (and if necessary, on the following days) will be sold at auction, by the undersigned, judge ex-officio auctioneer on the first of the plantations described below, by virtue of a judgement of the honorable the District Court in and for the first judicial district of this State, dated the 31st of December last past, all the moveables and immoveables belonging to the partnership heretofore existing in this parish under the firm of NORBERT BECNEL & CO.

And by virtue of four decrees of the Court of Probates of this Parish, dated the 22d of January last past, there will also be sold, at auction, by the aforesaid judge and auctioneer, on the same day and place, the moveables and slaves, composed of undivided fourths, belonging to the estates of the late widow Benjamin Becnel, of the late Norbert Becnel and his community with Maragline Troxlair his widow, of the late Adelard and his community, with Edalie Webre, and of Prudent Becnel and his community, with Clarisse Webre, his deceased wife, the property belonging to the partnership heretofore existing in this parish under the firm of Norbert Becnel & Co. consisting of

1° TWO SUGAR PLANTATIONS, both situated in this parish. The one on which the auction will take place, has six arpents more or less, in front on the right bank of the Mississippi river by 40 in depth, with a double grant, and bounded above by the property of Valsin B. Mannillion and below by that of Francis Webre and Brothers. On and belonging to this plantation, are two dwellings, two kitchens, one magasine a rice mill, eight negro cabins, two sheds, one stable, a sugar house with a set of four kettles, a horse mill, about 100 arpents of rattoons and matressed canes sufficient to plant about 100 arpents. The other plantation is situated on the bank of the German Lake at the place called the Willow Meadow. It has 7,340