COMMERCIAL.

LATEST DATES.

New-York	jan 23	Boston	jan. 21
Philadelphia	" 22	Baltimore	jan. 26
Charleston	jan. 29	Washington	jan. 26
Paris	dec. 16	Liverpool	dec. 29
Havre	" 17	London	" 19

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

February 4.

STOCKS.

... sales today.

COTTON.

300	bales Mississippi		16
50	do do	12	18
1743	do do		15
85	do Florida		16¼
881	do do		14¾
23	do Louisiana		17½
100	do Texas		15½
157	do Miss		15
2100	do Miss and Louisiana		15½
735	do do do		16
50	do Miss		15½
1200	do do		15½
334	do do		15½
46	do do		15½
248	do do		15½
8682			

PRODUCE.

Sugar—9¾ to 9¾ per cwt—Molasses, 28c per gal—Tobacco, 6¾ to 8¾ per 100 lbs—Coffee, Havana Grn, 13c to 13¼ per lb—Rio do, 10 to 12¼ do—Lard per lb, 10 12c—Flour $7 to 7¼ per bbl—Whiskey rectified 49 to 50c per bbl.

Cattle hides, 11 to 12c—Otter skins 3 to 4¾ per skin—deer do 26 to 28 per lb—Racoon do 8 to 12

Butter, Goshen 20 to 23—western 25c

Beef per bbl, $14

Pork, Prime, do 18, is fair demand

Mess do 21 do.

AUGUSTA MARKETS, Jan. 28.

COTTON.—Since our last review, there has been a good demand for this article in our market, and the prices are about the same as last noticed. The receipts continue light for the season, and very little fine cotton is coming in. Prime and choice continue scarce, are much sought after and meet with ready sale at our highest quotations—common and middling are plenty, and also in fair demand,—the quantity offering is very limited.

We continue to quote, inferior 11 a 12½; fair to good, 12 1-8 12 3-4; very good and prime, 14 a 14 3-4; choice, 15 a 15 1-4 cents—fair demand.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.

Coffee.—The sales of the week consist of 900 to 900 bags Cuba for export, at prices which have not transpired; 400 to 500 bags St. Domingo, at 10 1-2 a 11 cents; 300 to 400 bags Sumatra, at 11 cents 400 to 5,000 bags Brazil, at 12 a 12 1-4 cents; 4,600 to 5,000 bags Java, at 12 1-4 a 12 1-2 cents.

Cotton.—There has been quite an animated demand since our last report, both for export and home use, at an improvement of about 1-4 to 1-2 cent per lb. The transactions of the week comprise 3,700 bales of which 1,750 were Uplands, at 14 a 16; 450 do. Florida, at 15 1-2 a 16 1-2; 300 do. Mobile at 16 1-2 a 17 1-2; 250 do New Orleans, at 15 1-2 a 17 1-2 cents.

Flour—Sales of Western were freely made early in the week, at $7,25; but within the last two days holders have been more firm, and received $7 37½ 7 50. About 1,200 barrels Georgetown have been taken at $7 37; and 3,500 brls. Philadelphia, at $7 12 1-2. Sales of Rye at $5 25 a $5 31.

Grain—No further sales of wheat have come to our knowledge. 1,700 bushels of rye, from Rotterdam, brought 100 cents. Northern and Southern corn are worth from 85 to 87 cents per bushel, at which rates small sales have taken place.

Molasses—Of this article the market is nearly bare, and until the arrival of the new crop, the prices must be consid red nominal.

Rice.—Sales of about 2,00 tierces, at $3 50 a $3 75.

Spirits—The demand continues inactive, and nothing has been done in newly distilled the last few days worthy of note. 18 puncs. 5th proof Irish Whiskey were sold by auction on Tuesday, at $1 62 1-2 a 1 66 1-2, 4 mos credit. Rye whiskey is lower.

Sugars—The sales since our last report embrace about 17,000 to 18,000 mats Manilla, at 9 cents, part for export at prices not known; 2,000 to 3,000 boxes Cuba brown at 9 3-4 a 10 cents, some Canton whites at 12 1-2 cents; 2,00 hhds New Orleans at 9 a 10 cents; and some fine white Cubas at 13 cents.

Freights—Within the last week there has been more more offering, both for Liverpool and Havre, and we our quotations accordingly.

Exchange—On England 9 per cent prem. on France 5f. 27 1-2c. a 5f. 30c.

HAVRE, Dec. 15.

COTTON—The sales of new Uplands to arrive here ceased; several parcels of these cottons of good fair quality landing from ships in port, have found buyers at 145f; 1,476 new Louisiana arrived from New Orleans by the Rubicon, of which about 500 have been sold without guarantee of quality for the whole, at 147f 50. In other transactions which have taken place there has been no change in prices.

The sales, from the 7th to the 17th inst. inclusive amount to 7,615 bales—consisting of 2,573 bales Louisiana at 1,10 50f to to 165f; 4,658 bales Upland, Mobile, Alabama and Tennessee, at 90f to 149f; the former for low Tennessee, and the latter for a small lot of 15 bales new Uplands; 2,97 bales Pernambuca, at 135 to 1,77 50f; 76 bales Bahia, at 135; and 129 bales, St. Domingo, at 1,35f; the whole duty paid. The arrivals within the same period, have been 4,102 bales of which 3,014 bales United cottons, and 1,088 bales Brazils.

HAVRE, Dec. 16.

Coffee—We have had a fair demand for St. Domingo, at a small improvement on our last quotation. Sales have been as follows:—40 bags good order St. Marks, resale 68 3-4; 2,21 per Independent 68 3 8; 1,200 per industrie 68 3-4; 2,84 in good ord, do resale 68 3-4 3,00 good ord, St. Domingo 70; 6,00 damaged, do sold publicly, duty paid, 1f, 14a 1f, 1 18.

Cottons—The sales of new Uplands to arrive have ceased; several parcels of these cottons of good fair quality landing from ships in port, have found buyers at 145f.—1,476 new Louisiana arrived from New Orleans by the Rubicon, of which about 500 have been sold without guarantee of quality for the whole, at 147f 50—In other transactions which have taken place, there has been no change in prices.

The sales from the 7th to the 14th inst. inclusive, amount to 7,645 bales,—consisting of 2,573 bales Louisiana at 1,10f to 1,65f; 4,658 bales Upland, Mobile, Alabama and Tennessee, at 90f to 1,49 the former for low Tennessee, and the latter for a small lot of 15 bales new Uplands; 2,07 bales Pernambuco, at 1,50f to 1,77f 50; 78 bales Bahia at 1,35; and 129 bales St. Domingo, 1,35f; the whole duty paid. The arrivals within the same period have been 4,102 bales of which 3,014 bales United States Cotton and 1,038 bales Brazils.

P. S. DECEM—Sales of cotton this day 260 bales

Rice—The transactions have been confined to 50 tierces Carolina, of very good quality at 22f duty paid. We have no rices by the Augusta, from Charleston, and only 12 tierces by Francis Depau.

AMERICAN THEATRE.

CAMP STREET.

This Evening Mr. Hill's Petit comedy called

SONGSTRESS AND SEMPSTRESS,

OR

OPERA MAD.

Sig Gambat will perform a solo on the Trumpet.

After which the farce of the

UNFINISHED GENTLEMAN.

To conclude with the Drama of the

IDIOT WITNESS.

Walter Arlington, Miss Nelson.
Gilbert, Mr. Thorne.

After

Saint Charles Theatre.

First night of the engagement of

MR. AND MRS. TIERNAN.

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 8, 1836.

Will be performed the Tragedy of

FAZIO.

Geraldi Fazio, Mr. Tiernan.
Bianca, Mrs. Tiernan.

In the course of the evening the grand overture to

LAVINIA.

To conclude with the petic Comedy of

PERSONATION,

OR

FAIRLY TAKEN IN.

Lord Henry, Mr. Tiernan.
Lady Julia, Mrs. Tiernan.

For Louisville and Cincinnati—The well known splendid upper cabin steamer CHANCELLOR, Capt. John Shallcross, having the most of her cargo engaged will have despatch for the above and intermediate ports for balance of freight or passage, apply on board, or to FORSYTH, GOODWYN & FORDS, 40 Poydras st. feb 4

For St Martinsville (Attackapas) and intermediate landings.—The Steam Boat PLOUGH BOY, Patterson, master, will leave as above on Tuesday 9th inst. at 4 o'clock A M. Apply on board, or to W. R. JACKSON. feb 5

For Liverpool—The fine British barque DALE, Burton Master, will sail for the above port in a few days. For passage only (having good accommodations) apply on board or to WILLIAM VANCE, 19 Custom house st., feb 5

FOR SALE.

A PLANTATION.—Worked as a sugar plantation about two leagues below the city of S. Martinville and on the same side of the Bayou, measuring twenty-seven arpents front on the right side of the bayou by forty arpents depth adjoining on the upper part the land formerly belong to the late Mr Rodrigue Fuselier de Clouet, and on the lower part the plantation of the late A. B. D'auterive. The lower line of this last mentioned plantation is as follows; to with: From Bayou Teche 19 arpents extend a long the ground of said D'auterive, thence it bends for a length of 4 arpents and a half, more or less, where it meets the end of the upper line of the late Jean Darby's. These same twenty-seven arpents adjoining in the depth the grounds belonging formerly to the late Mr. Louis Charles Delahaye: And thirty-nine arpents front on the left side of said Bayou, by the depth there is, adjoining on the upper part a lot of ground belonging to Mr. Jones Judia, and on the lower part the ground, belonging to Mr. Joseph Duhuclet, also.

A LOT OF TIMBERED GROUND.

Belonging to said plantation, measuring 6 arpents front more or less on the right side of Bayou Teche, by the depth there is, adjoining on one side the lands of Jean Duhuclet, and on the other part those of his wife and those of the late Jean Darby, that is to say the ground, together with the Buildings, mills, fences and all other improvements

The main dwelling is capacious and handsome. The Sugar Mill is moved by a steam. To that mill is adapted a good crane mill and with very little expense a Saw mill might be erected.

For terms, apply to Mr. Neuville Duclosse, parish St. Martin, or to E. Martel Ducros, New Orleans feb 9—6t 1.pm

THE PICAYUNE

Office of Publication, Corner of Chartres and Conti streets. Price of the Paper, Six Dollars per Annum, PAYABLE QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE.

NEW-ORLEANS:

MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 8, 1836.

☞ See several advertisements ace supplement

THE CITY COURT has been so well conducted under Justice Bermudez, and our fellow citizens have so reaped the advantages of the attention and energy displayed in determining their cases, that they have laudably as well as properly endeavored to extend its jurisdiction and benefits. They have therefore applied to the legislature that it should have cognizance of all suits not involving a greater amount than 1000 dollars; and have committed the petition in the senate to the charge of Mr Hoa.

We have occasionally endeavored to do justice to the intrinsic merits of this gentleman, because we find him an indefatigable as intelligent; and are proud as well as pleased that the numerous and influential merchants of New Orleans, who have signed the memorial, partake of our opinions, by entrusting it to his charge. Last session, he effected a very material melioration in the city court; and we hope that this year, he will forward and follow his efforts in the same judicious course.—His character for probity and determination is so elevated among his confreres of the legislature, that they now such bills as he presents are necessary, and designed to be useful. An act to extend the jurisdiction of the city court in the manner required will be an acquisition to the merchants and other citizens of New Orleans; and cannot but meet with the approbation of his constituents, and the consent of the legislature.

THOMAS BARRETT, Esq has been elected president of the Gaslight bank, vice Samuel Hermann jr resigned We are in hopes that such an appointment of a gentleman of experience and intelligence, will disarm opposition to this bank; and will place its affairs in a flourishing condition. Hitherto they have been sadly mismanaged; but now even we—its quondam opponents—admit the necessity of public justice—augur better prospects for this institution, so capable of being materially and almost generally useful under a good directory. It has however yet to pass the ordeal of public investigation by a joint committee of both houses of the legislature, who have received specific instructions; and should it be found worthy of public confidence, we shall be among its warm advocates.

We have read a letter dated Matamoras, January 18th, which states that the fall of San Antonio de Bexar has served to stimulate the Mexicans as well as the Texians; and that armies from all parts were preparing to start for that place On the 12th, Santa Anna had arrived at Saltille, with 10,000 men well armed, and 25 pieces of artillery; Ramirez Lesmia had 2,500 men under his command; the troops at Lipantilion and Bajia had moved towards Behar; and about 3 or 4000 men would be ready to start from Mexico, Zacatecas and Queretano should occasion require. D Vital Fernandez was then at Matamoras, as commander in chief, with about 800 men under him, which he had brought from Campeachy.

The price of cotton has regained its former height of 18 cents for choice, and 17 for prime quality. The stock on hand at present is 82,451 bales; 146,252 being exported during the season—a greater amount than in the same time any previous year except last. Of the cotton exports 63,167 bales were to Great Britain, 61,460 to France, 8,266 to the other parts of Europe, and 13,259 transported coastwise—about one-tenth of the whole quanty.

The trade in tobacco is better the present year than in '34 and '35, The price for the best is 8¾ cents; 3,918 hhds have been exported, and 1,198 are on hands. Sugar is scarce and dear—Louisiana bringing 10 cents a pound, and Havana white 12¼, and brown 10¼.

There are 249 vessels in port—of which only 11 are foreign; being 1 Dutch, 2 Swedes, 2 Spanish, and 6 Mexicans—no French nor British. There are about 60 steamboats in port, and about a like number of flats and arks.

We regret to find that the Ponchartrain railroad cars are not so punctual as formerly. Yesterday those that should have started at 4 p. m. went off at 20 minutes before 5 o'clock; and those that should have set off at 5, went at 5 minutes before 6. Punctuality and despatch are the essence of all kinds of intercourse; and we hope that the Ponchartrain company are not determined to forfeit their charter to these qualities.—Hundreds were yesterday disappointed in consequence of the irregularity; but it is hoped that a better order of things will be established when the company shall have been chartered with banking privileges, which they richly deserve.

They must also attend to the flues of their engine, and not permit the sparks to incommode passengers. They post up, 'take care of the engine;' yet they take little care of it.

NEW ORLEANS AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.—By a letter from a gentleman at Jackson, Miss., to the president of the Company, we learn that the opponents to the passage of the road through that state, had succeeded in all their amendments. The first amendment requires the road to cross Pearl river, below Pearlington. The members of the eastern part of the state were no doubt ignorant of the fact that the Pontchartrain railroad has an exclusive privilege to run to that part of the lake; and that their vote amounted to a complete exclusion of the road from the right of way. We would also remark that it is quite unreasonable in them to suppose that we should exhaust our means in giving value to the Pine barrens of that part of their state. These attempts to locating the road, while it amounts to an exclusion, shews that there is a consciousness of its injustice. Whatever may be the form adopted; it amounts to this, that a sister state has refused to Louisiana, Alabama and Tennessee a road through her territory!!

But the same letter informs us, that there is a redeeming spirit in the senate of that state, and to that body we look for protection against those who would blast the best prospects of the country for self aggrandizement. The senate is understood to be 11 to 9 in favor of the passage of the road, when the nature of the country is best adapted to it. If so, they will deserve the thanks of every friend of our Union.

We have not often had space nor inclination to notice theatrical performances or performers during the present season; yet many of them have been worthy of more than verbal commendation.

Celeste was very attractive during her engagement at the St Charles theatre, altho poorly supported in most of her particular dramas, except by the orchestra—the excellency of which covered many defects—She is now engaged at the French theatre, where her merits are better appreciated and supported—we mean such merits as are supposed by her admirers: for we are not among that number; as we do not consider her to possess either elegance or grace in her dancing, or accurate or intelligible expression in her melodramatic performances. Her chief merits are strength, activity and the ease resulting from habit: but she lacks judgment and taste; and understands little of the poetry of motion.

Miss Philips has had a successful engagement; and made a very favorable impression on the public. We have seen no actress more capable of commanding admiration of herself, while exciting sympathy for the character she assumed.

MRS TIERNAN has returned with her husband; to fulfil a second engagement. They also have been deservedly successful, and will doubtless increase their reputation, etc. They will perform this evening.

Forbes has concluded his engagement rather abruptly, ere he had a full opportunity of exhibiting himself to that advantage, which he might have done, had he not been considered a stock actor. But probably Finn cannot bear a brother Turk near the throne. Norton the trumpeter has also gone, as he would not condescend to play in the orchestra. Frimbley and Spencer are also lost to the frequenters of the St Charles theatre, on account of a duel; yet enough remain behind.

MRS GIBBS is a delightful singer. Her voice is soft and sweet; her enunciation is distinct and correct; her knowledge of music appears extensive; and her style of singing is formed on the best modern models. We do not think full justice has been done to her in the selection or cast of the operas at the St Charles; and that her qualifications have not yet been fully display'd to advantage, and consequently not properly appreciated. She is not only among the best ballad singers of the day from the mellifluous tones of her voice, and her appearing to feel what she utters; but she could do justice to the superior parts of opera—in which however she has not been permitted to appear. We have heard that she will shortly leave for Mobile.—This we regret, as there is no other good songstress at that theatre, who could act as a substitute.

Yankee HILL has concluded an engagement. Altho we have not had the pleasure of witnessing any of his performances this season, we have learned that his audiences were large and delighted. He will shortly sail to England.

Miss DEHAN is rather an interesting lady—on the stage; and on account of her naivete, as well as the sweetness of her voice in ballad singing, may soon become a special favorite. Her song in the Wept of the Wish-ton-Wish was the only redeeming trait in that drama—independent of Celeste and the orchestra.—Hart as f r her brother, he appears to be a mere automaton. He was to have represented an aged hoary priest, and had on the habiliments of a youthful shepherd, with smeared black lines of nearly a quarter of an inch broad to indicate whiskers; and never thinks of alteringwords to suit circumstances: for he very deliberately told Lord Townley and Lady Grace that they were sitting down tête-a-tête, while standing and moving about. He appears to study his own person rather than the characters assigned to him.

Doctors disagree, and so do we, for we differ from the Bee, which says that Hart will be well appreciated by the lovers of the horse, and mean horse loving time. We so be hard to please, if he will but curvet and prance in his tones and gesture, he will be a delightful actor, if he will but neigh and whinny, but we have equally good reason to fear that Hart will not be so well appreciated by the lovers of the horse, as he will be by those who admire the tones and gesture of the horse. We cannot forget that we cannot praise Hart for more than personal accomplishments, with which he appears to be completely enamoured. Larkin is kept back that Hart may be protruded.

Favorism is otherwise manifested at this theatre. However disposed we are to go forward the meritorious aspirations of any in their profession, we do not consider it justice to supplant the deserving by those who possess temporary influence. Miss Cushman being the pupil of the musical director is thrust forward in and out of season, that she may 'make a hit' in some character, but her hits are all amiss As an actress she has some qualifications, particularly in her recitations; but we would as soon hear a peacock attempt the carols of a nightingale, as listen to her squalling caricatures of singing Yet this lady must be placed before Mrs Gibbs, altho she possesses neither taste nor skill; is seldom in tune; and that

panting time toils after her in vain.

This is not only an imposition on the public; but is an outrage on the confidence of the proprietor, who (we are happy to perceive) is resolved to act with energy and propriety as far as he is himself concerned.—But he should occasionally look to the minor arrangements of his theatre; as he has now made it fashionable, splendid and comfortable.

We had formerly noticed the discipline preserved and decorum observed in this theatre, as regard the actors and audience—which is so great that ladies of the utmost delicacy of feeling can witness the performances, not only without being offended at anything low or obscene, but with delight at the general tone and tendency of moral sentiment and dignified aim manifest predominant. So far as these are involved, Caldwell has indeed produced a new era in the drama, as witnessed in New Orleans; and when it is considered that the St Charles theatre is the most spacious, splendid and commodious in the United States, his fellow citizens should feel proud of the energy and enterprize of Mr Caldwell: for his efforts are for the public; and gratitude from such as we—as the organs of public opinion, is fairly his due and desert.

We may be tempted soon to notice the other American theatre—and then the French.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of Louisiana:

The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of the city of New Orleans, beg leave most respectfully to represent that the prompt and satisfactory manner in which suits have been directed in the city court of New Orleans ever since its creation, have had the most beneficial effects, and has met with universal approbation from the citizens generally. Your memorialists would further represent, that the advantages to be derived from this court, might be extended by enlarging its jurisdiction to claims for sums of money not exceeding one thousand dollars: that the facility of collecting debts up to that amount would be very beneficial, and would at least in some degree remove the complaint so frequent but too justly made of the laws' delay; that when it is considered that the number of suits must be greatly augmented by the rapid increase of the population; that suits frequently arise in the distrct court of Orleans which take weeks and even months to try; and that these two courts are only in session during eight months of the year, it is not surprising that it is difficult to have suits decided in these courts in less than a year, and that they often remain undecided for two or three years. This serious inconvenience would be obviated as to debts not exceeding one thousand dollars by enlarging the jurisdiction of the presiding judge; for this court is constantly in session during the whole year; no difficulties have hereto been experienced in obtaining jurors in this court whenever they are called for—and when the defendants are once aware that jurors can be procured without difficulty at all times, they will be deterred from praying for a trial by jury merely for delay, as it notoriously is the case at present.

Your memorialists therefore respectfully pray your honorable body to take into consideration the official organ of the city, which he had read the report of a speech, purporting to have been delivered by Daniel Webster. It might or might not have been delivered: he was not aware of the fact—and deemed the speech a proper subject of argument. This ingenious sophism excited a laugh. *Jus ri, me scale disarma!* the speaker dropped his hammer; and Mr Adams triumphing by this timely quibble, went into an examination of the charges advanced in the late debates of the senate against the house of representatives, in a speech of unsurpassed eloquence—such as has not awaked the echoes of the hall in twenty years—a truly magnificent specimen of the eloquence of olden days—equaling Mr Webster and other patricians with unmingled severity.

Warming with the glow of youth, and gathering his kindling energies for the strife, the old athlet entered the arena with all the vigor of his palmy days, *et ernula necdum.*

Temporibus geminis canebat sparta senectus. He pronounced a most indignant protest against the accusation charging the house with the defeat of the bill, with which the vitality of the nation was inseparably connected. He repelled the insinuation that the amendment had been introduced for mere party purposes; and adverted to the adoption the day previous of the resolution of the house, going to insist on the execution of the treaty of the 4th July 1831. The appointment was a consequence of this resolution.—The house had had no opportunity except on the very day when it was offered, to suggest its necessity.—The charge of manworship he flung with contempt back to the source from which it originated. Are the propensitees of our nature changed? Could the president be secured of manworship? Worship the very man who had stepped between him and the suffrages of his fellowcitizens and cut him off from the chief magistracy of the land! Such a charge is unnatural—incredible—infamous.

During this part of the debate, in which old Entellus, with a ponderous and tireless gauntlett, battered down the positions of the Dares of the senate; great excitement and repeated interruptions prevailed in the house. Mr Adams was frequently called to order; and on the last occasion, Mr Wise of Virginia rose and expressed a hope, that the gentleman would be permitted to proceed whether in or out of order.

Amidst the din of contention, the voices of Craig of Virginia, Glascock of Georgia, Hardin of Kentucky, Reed of Massachusetts, Mercer of Virginia, and Whittlesey of Ohio could be heard, vainly attempting to address the chair. It was with the greatest difficulty that the speaker succeeded in restoring order in the house. Such a scene, in the memory of the oldest members, was never exhibited in the hall of representatives.

Still Mr. Adams continued, lashing the Senate with increasing severity; refuting their statements with what he averred to be indisputable facts; and snowing, beyond the reach of controversy, that the stain of the failure rested upon that body. He diverted to the extraordinary message sent to the House by the Senate, at 12 o clock on the last night of the session; and declared that, had there been a quorum in the House, he would have moved a committee to inform the Senate that the Representatives were not in the habit of receiving such insolent communications! Mr. Webster's speech was quoted by Mr. Adams, who passed indirect, but withering animadversions on the conduct and language of the honorable senator He seized hold of Webster's patriotic sentiment: that "were the enemy battering the capitol, he would not have voted for the additional appropriation." After such a declaration, said Mr. Adams, there was but one step—and that was a short and an easy one;—to fly to the ranks of the enemy! This sentence was received with one loud burst of applause—not by the spectators—but by the members themselves! Clappings of hands—actual clappings of hands—in the hall of the representatives—a thing unknown, or unremembered by any of the present generation. The venerable orator sank trembling—exhausted in his chair. But recovering his self-command, he concluded by a masterly peroration, in which he summed up the strongest arguments to fasten the proof of failure at the door of the Senate, appealing with confidence to the investigations of the committee for the evidence of the fact.

He was followed by Mr. Wise, who said that the subject had been discussed by the press: but the people had discussed it in darkness Now that it had reached the house by the intent of the resolution, it would appear in its proper light. The true issue of the failure was not between the senate and the house. He would prove, with the journals in his hands, that neither body caused the failure. The sin lay somewhere else—it had been committed for the purpose of subserving a presidential canvass. Then, turning to Mr. Cambreleng, who sat immediately before him, and shaking his finger at him, said in a loud, clear voice, "I say to you, Churchill C. Cambreleng, as Nathan to David: thou art the man."

Mr. Cambreleng half rose from his seat,—but resumed it again—merely saying, go on, sir, go on: and forgot to busy himself taking notes. "Thou art the man," repeated Mr. Wise; "and from this journal shall I draw my proofs beyond a doubt." Calls of order again rang from the house, but Mr. Wise still maintained his stand on the floor, and proceeded in a rantipole speech, which I heeded but little, absorbed as I was in the powerful language which had, a moment before, spelled the audience. Indeed, Mr. Wise is the Don Quixote of the house, tilting, for effect, against all corners;—a lame and sorry abridgement of the original, though eccentric, genius of Roanoke. Though Mr. Wise's claims to notoriety are founded upon a *measurable* share of talent, there be some who properly hint that his violence arises from an adjourned cartel of Mr. Cake, of Virginia, which resulted, last year, in a duel, in which Mr Wise winged his antagonist. The hint may be, or may not be correct, but the fact is, that there is an Ancient Pistol spirit—a smell of villanous saltpetre, about his speeches, which jar the nerves of the timid. Much of his success—and still more of his impunity—may be attributed to that circumstance, but ferocious as the devil may seem, he is not so terrible after all; and many a younker in Orleans street—to that enormous length of black velvet, who smiles so incessantly!" "Come, I'll introduce you to him," said the Secretary. "Oh! not for worlds—I declare, his very look would make me faint. He looks for all the world like a bear." "That is the representative of the Russian bear—the great Autocrat of all the Russias," Trimmed the Secretary "Indeed! is it possible? Well, upon a closer examination, I don't think he is so frightful, after all—I think I will be introduced;" and they moved off, and left me along side of a tall, yawkish-looking young man, whom I soon discovered to be the Earl of Sheikirk—a Scottish nobleman, who owns some lands in this country. He was very silent and awkward, and seemed to be under the guardianship of his Britanic Majesty's Representative near this government, and a countryman, an *attaché*, whose nasal organ nature seems to have prepared for the use of the snell. This young gentleman belongs to the Washington hunt, and enters into all the fashionable amusements of the metropolis, and is quite the go at all the soirées and parties of this dissipated city. The sound of music produced a rush towards the apartment where it proceeded, and I was forced to yield to the impulse, and found myself behind a lady of no particular age, most fantastically dressed. She was the sister of the honorable gentleman, and I have once inquired, so be hard to please, if she will but curvet and prance in her tones and gesture, she will be a delightful actor, if she will but neigh and whinny, but we have equally good reason to fear that Hart will not be so well appreciated by the lovers of the horse, as he will be by those who admire the tones and gesture of the horse. We cannot forget that we cannot praise Hart for more than personal accomplishments, with which he appears to be completely enamoured. Larkin is kept back that Hart may be protruded.

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We had formerly noticed the discipline preserved and decorum observed in this theatre, as regard the actors and audience—which is so great that ladies of the utmost delicacy of feeling can witness the performances, not only without being offended at anything low or obscene, but with delight at the general tone and tendency of moral sentiment and dignified aim manifest predominant. So far as these are involved, Caldwell has indeed produced a new era in the drama, as witnessed in New Orleans; and when it is considered that the St Charles theatre is the most spacious, splendid and commodious in the United States, his fellow citizens should feel proud of the energy and enterprize of Mr Caldwell: for his efforts are for the public; and gratitude from such as we—as the organs of public opinion, is fairly his due and desert.

We may be tempted soon to notice the other American theatre—and then the French.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of Louisiana:

The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of the city of New Orleans, beg leave most respectfully to represent that the prompt and satisfactory manner in which suits have been directed in the city court of New Orleans ever since its creation, have had the most beneficial effects, and has met with universal approbation from the citizens generally. Your memorialists would further represent, that the advantages to be derived from this court, might be extended by enlarging its jurisdiction to claims for sums of money not exceeding one thousand dollars: that the facility of collecting debts up to that amount would be very beneficial, and would at least in some degree remove the complaint so frequent but too justly made of the laws' delay; that when it is considered that the number of suits must be greatly augmented by the rapid increase of the population; that suits frequently arise in the distrct court of Orleans which take weeks and even months to try; and that these two courts are only in session during eight months of the year, it is not surprising that it is difficult to have suits decided in these courts in less than a year, and that they often remain undecided for two or three years. This serious inconvenience would be obviated as to debts not exceeding one thousand dollars by enlarging the jurisdiction of the presiding judge; for this court is constantly in session during the whole year; no difficulties have hereto been experienced in obtaining jurors in this court whenever they are called for—and when the defendants are once aware that jurors can be procured without difficulty at all times, they will be deterred from praying for a trial by jury merely for delay, as it notoriously is the case at present.

Your memorialists therefore respectfully pray your honorable body to take into consideration the official organ of the city, which he had read the report of a speech, purporting to have been delivered by Daniel Webster. It might or might not have been delivered: he was not aware of the fact—and deemed the speech a proper subject of argument. This ingenious sophism excited a laugh. *Jus ri, me scale disarma!* the speaker dropped his hammer; and Mr Adams triumphing by this timely quibble, went into an examination of the charges advanced in the late debates of the senate against the house of representatives, in a speech of unsurpassed eloquence—such as has not awaked the echoes of the hall in twenty years—a truly magnificent specimen of the eloquence of olden days—equaling Mr Webster and other patricians with unmingled severity.

Warming with the glow of youth, and gathering his kindling energies for the strife, the old athlet entered the arena with all the vigor of his palmy days, *et ernula necdum.*

Temporibus geminis canebat sparta senectus. He pronounced a most indignant protest against the accusation charging the house with the defeat of the bill, with which the vitality of the nation was inseparably connected. He repelled the insinuation that the amendment had been introduced for mere party purposes; and adverted to the adoption the day previous of the resolution of the house, going to insist on the execution of the treaty of the 4th July 1831. The appointment was a consequence of this resolution.—The house had had no opportunity except on the very day when it was offered, to suggest its necessity.—The charge of manworship he flung with contempt back to the source from which it originated. Are the propensitees of our nature changed? Could the president be secured of manworship? Worship the very man who had stepped between him and the suffrages of his fellowcitizens and cut him off from the chief magistracy of the land! Such a charge is unnatural—incredible—infamous.

During this part of the debate, in which old Entellus, with a ponderous and tireless gauntlett, battered down the positions of the Dares of the senate; great excitement and repeated interruptions prevailed in the house. Mr Adams was frequently called to order; and on the last occasion, Mr Wise of Virginia rose and expressed a hope, that the gentleman would be permitted to proceed whether in or out of order.

Amidst the din of contention, the voices of Craig of Virginia, Glascock of Georgia, Hardin of Kentucky, Reed of Massachusetts, Mercer of Virginia, and Whittlesey of Ohio could be heard, vainly attempting to address the chair. It was with the greatest difficulty that the speaker succeeded in restoring order in the house. Such a scene, in the memory of the oldest members, was never exhibited in the hall of representatives.

Still Mr. Adams continued, lashing the Senate with increasing severity; refuting their statements with what he averred to be indisputable facts; and snowing, beyond the reach of controversy, that the stain of the failure rested upon that body. He diverted to the extraordinary message sent to the House by the Senate, at 12 o clock on the last night of the session; and declared that, had there been a quorum in the House, he would have moved a committee to inform the Senate that the Representatives were not in the habit of receiving such insolent communications! Mr. Webster's speech was quoted by Mr. Adams, who passed indirect, but withering animadversions on the conduct and language of the honorable senator He seized hold of Webster's patriotic sentiment: that "were the enemy battering the capitol, he would not have voted for the additional appropriation." After such a declaration, said Mr. Adams, there was but one step—and that was a short and an easy one;—to fly to the ranks of the enemy! This sentence was received with one loud burst of applause—not by the spectators—but by the members themselves! Clappings of hands—actual clappings of hands—in the hall of the representatives—a thing unknown, or unremembered by any of the present generation. The venerable orator sank trembling—exhausted in his chair. But recovering his self-command, he concluded by a masterly peroration, in which he summed up the strongest arguments to fasten the proof of failure at the door of the Senate, appealing with confidence to the investigations of the committee for the evidence of the fact.

He was followed by Mr. Wise, who said that the subject had been discussed by the press: but the people had discussed it in darkness Now that it had reached the house by the intent of the resolution, it would appear in its proper light. The true issue of the failure was not between the senate and the house. He would prove, with the journals in his hands, that neither body caused the failure. The sin lay somewhere else—it had been committed for the purpose of subserving a presidential canvass. Then, turning to Mr. Cambreleng, who sat immediately before him, and shaking his finger at him, said in a loud, clear voice, "I say to you, Churchill C. Cambreleng, as Nathan to David: thou art the man."

Mr. Cambreleng half rose from his seat,—but resumed it again—merely saying, go on, sir, go on: and forgot to busy himself taking notes. "Thou art the man," repeated Mr. Wise; "and from this journal shall I draw my proofs beyond a doubt." Calls of order again rang from the house, but Mr. Wise still maintained his stand on the floor, and proceeded in a rantipole speech, which I heeded but little, absorbed as I was in the powerful language which had, a moment before, spelled the audience. Indeed, Mr. Wise is the Don Quixote of the house, tilting, for effect, against all corners;—a lame and sorry abridgement of the original, though eccentric, genius of Roanoke. Though Mr. Wise's claims to notoriety are founded upon a *measurable* share of talent, there be some who properly hint that his violence arises from an adjourned cartel of Mr. Cake, of Virginia, which resulted, last year, in a duel, in which Mr Wise winged his antagonist. The hint may be, or may not be correct, but the fact is, that there is an Ancient Pistol spirit—a smell of villanous saltpetre, about his speeches, which jar the nerves of the timid. Much of his success—and still more of his impunity—may be attributed to that circumstance, but ferocious as the devil may seem, he is not so terrible after all; and many a younker in Orleans street—to that enormous length of black velvet, who smiles so incessantly!" "Come, I'll introduce you to him," said the Secretary. "Oh! not for worlds—I declare, his very look would make me faint. He looks for all the world like a bear." "That is the representative of the Russian bear—the great Autocrat of all the Russias," Trimmed the Secretary "Indeed! is it possible? Well, upon a closer examination, I don't think he is so frightful, after all—I think I will be introduced;" and they moved off, and left me along side of a tall, yawkish-looking young man, whom I soon discovered to be the Earl of Sheikirk—a Scottish nobleman, who owns some lands in this country. He was very silent and awkward, and seemed to be under the guardianship of his Britanic Majesty's Representative near this government, and a countryman, an *attaché*, whose nasal organ nature seems to have prepared for the use of the snell. This young gentleman belongs to the Washington hunt, and enters into all the fashionable amusements of the metropolis, and is quite the go at all the soirées and parties of this dissipated city. The sound of music produced a rush towards the apartment where it proceeded, and I was forced to yield to the impulse, and found myself behind a lady of no particular age, most fantastically dressed. She was the sis-

ter of the honorable gentleman, and I have once inquired, so be hard to please, if she will but curvet and prance in her tones and gesture, she will be a delightful actor, if she will but neigh and whinny, but we have equally good reason to fear that Hart will not be so well appreciated by the lovers of the horse, as he will be by those who admire the tones and gesture of the horse. We cannot forget that we cannot praise Hart for more than personal accomplishments, with which he appears to be completely enamoured. Larkin is kept back that Hart may be protruded.

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