THE BEE.

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STATE PRINTER.

"THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED."

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 29, 1833.

FOR GOVERNOR

J. B. DAWSON.

We received a short mail yesterday, furnishing New York dates of the 19th, Baltimore, idem; Washington of the 14th, and Charleston of the 19th January. How the Baltimore and Washington papers, which invariably come under the same date, could have parted company on the road, baffles our utmost ingenuity. Two mails are still in arrear; regular irregularity seems to be the cognizance of the contractors.

Moral Barometer.—With the exception of the year 1830, the city of New-Orleans has not, in any period within our knowledge, been infested with a greater number of rascals, than that which now prowls about our streets. The catalogue of black crimes is daily increasing. What between foot-padding and burglary—battories and duels—homicides and murders—wherever we have moved, in the last three weeks, carcass have been discovered with the recital of some outrageous act or other. Our police must look well to their things and "comprehend all vagrom men,"—the criminal must meet deal out its retributions with a merciless hand, or else a second deluge would be a blessing to be prayed for on our bended knees. We had barely written the above, when a friend called in last night and informed us that another murder had just been committed in Derisière street. The particulars, which have been furnished to us, are subtantially these. An individual by the name of Burtow, engaged in a quarrel, at table, with another one of the name of Christie. They left the house, and went in the street, where the quarrel was changed into a fight. One of the parties was stabbed to the heart, by the other, and died almost instantly; the person supposed to have inflicted the wound has been arrested and confined.

A condensation of the remarks of the chairman of the committee of ways and means, in the initiative of the debate on the reduction of the tariff, will be found in our columns. The bill contains comprehensive and conciliatory heads of legislation, susceptible of developements, highly important to the endurance of our institutions. Viewing it, in globo, it brings the whole protective system, within the compass of material reduction, with the exception of our sugars, which are reduced from $2 1-2 to $2 for each 112 pounds, and lessens the revenue from the imports to about twelve and a half millions. The task of elucidation could not have fallen upon abler hands than those of G. Verplanck, and we have noticed, with a feeling amounting to regret, his avowed determination not to enter into a discussion of the principles of the bill. What may be the issue of this project of modification is our tariff law, is a question, still involved in the uncertainty of the future: but should we rely on the gleanings of opinions current at the capital, its advocates have reason to expect a decided majority of the representatives, with hopes of a trifling one in the senate. The Charleston Mercury, which has a trenchant way of settling the most momentous questions, speaks in very guarded terms of the bill—censuring some, and approving others of its provisions. From this cautious language of the organ of nullification, an inference may be legitimate, that should the bill receive the force of law, the disunionists would be, if not satisfied, at least hemmed within a vicious circle of their own making.

The Express.—Commenting on the fact, that an express was despatched from Washington to Charleston, and returned in the space of five days, the Editors of the National Intelligencer give it as their opinion that there was no object on the part of government, in this unusual despatch, but a view to ascertain by experiment, with what degree of rapidity advices might be transmitted in a case of emergency. This may be satisfactory to our friends of the Intelligencer; but we cannot realize the idea of the head of the post office department, sending on an express with blank despatches, for the purpose merely of learning how speedily intelligence may be conveyed. We are as much perplexed as any of our cotemporaries on this head; yet we know of no "forecast conclusion" to justify a plausible supposition. The object of the express was not to transmit either blank or real dispatches, to the functionaries of government in Charleston; to us it appears a perfectly mysterious affair—and we keep no Sphynx by us to unravel enigmas: *Durus sum; non Œdipus.*

ALBION—NEW SERIES.—As an emporium of literary matter and miscellaneous intelligence, the Albion has obtained a high rank among the periodicals of this country. Setting aside the narrow policy of two-penny publications, its conductors have made it a vehicle for the eclectism of every thing that is either amusing or instructive, in the literary and scientific journals of Europe. Its foundation of ten years' standing, has been marked by an equal period of progressive improvement, until it has reached its present well-deserved popularity, among the great mass of readers, who draw both amusement and information from this species of publication.

These remarks are elicited by the appearance of a new series of the Albion, got up in a style of execution, which renders it a beautiful specimen of typography. While the *material* has been eminently *improved*; the *intellectual* portion is made up, with the same cultured taste, which has ever marked the articles of the Albion. There is more of sterling literature, genuine poetry, and useful science, in one column of its selections, than in all the Atkinsonisms, the Williams and Morrisisms of your Lady's Books, and Caskets, and Mirrors—mere repositories of the wishy-washy effusions of moon-struck boys and love-sick girls.

MR. VERPLANCK'S REMARKS.

On the tariff bill reported by the committee of ways and means.

[In the House of Representatives, when that body determined to take up in committee of the wholethe bill reported by the committee of ways and means, Mr. Verplanck rose and made the following remarks.]

Mr. Verplanck said that he rose to invite the attention of the committee to the examination of the details of the bill now before them, and for that purpose only. It was true, that this was a bill which might serve as an occasion for expatiating upon topics that always awakened much interest. The great question of constitutional right he argued. The question of the incidence or bearing of taxation, together with other not less important theories of political economy, might be now discussed. But, for myself, I feel that after the years which congress, and public men elsewhere, as well as the press, have discussed these points, and especially after the ample discussion which has taken place during the present congress is would be presumption for me to think that I could now contribute any new general views, that would enlighten the house or the nation. In making these remarks, I speak not only my own unfeigned opinion, but, as I am fully authorised, that of them of my colleagues on the committee of ways and means, who have joined with me in reporting this bill.

As members of this house, we have some of us on this floor, and all of us in some way or other, made known our views to our constituents. The people have the whole of the general argument before them. It is now to a more practical and urgent duty that I would invite the attention of this body. It is one growing out of the financial state of our government and its legislation.

The last war left the nation labouring under a weight of public debt. The payment of that war debt was one of the great objects of the arrangement of our revenue system at the peace, and it was never lost sight of in any subsequent arrangement of our tariff system. Since 1815 we have annually derived a revenue from several sources, but by far the largest part from duties on import of sometimes 20, sometimes 25, and recently 22 and 23 millions of dollars a year.

Of this sum 10,000,000 always, but of late a much larger proportion, has been devoted to the payment of the interest and principal of the public debt. At last that debt has been extinguished. The manner in which those burthens were distributed under former laws, has been heretofore a subject of complaint and remonstrance. I do not propose to inquire into the wisdom or justice of those laws. The debt has been extinguished by them—let us be grateful for the relief. We are now to enter upon another, an honorable and satisfying duty, the reduction of the taxes of the people, the alleviation of the public burthens.

Here Mr. Verplanck gave a brief view of the financial history of our Government since the peace of 1815, in which he stated that during the last six years, an annual average income of 27,000,000 of dollars had been received; the far greater part from the customs. That this sum had been appropriated, the one half towards the necessary expenses of the Government, and the other half in the payment of the public debt. In reviewing the regular calls upon the Treasury, during the last seven years, for the civil, naval and military departments of Government, including all military contingencies, about 13,000,000 millions of dollars a year had been expended. This amount of 13,000,000 would seem, even now, sufficient to cover the standing necessary expenses of Government. A long-delayed debt of public justice, for he would not call it bounty, to the soldiers of the revolution, had added for the present, since it could be but for a few years only, an additional annual million. Fourteen millions of dollars, then, covered the ordinary expenditures of our Government. But however rigid and economical we ought to be in actual expenditures in providing the sources of the revenue, which might be called upon for unforeseen contingencies, human wisdom can not foresee it or guard against. This would be done, by allowing an additional million, which would cover, not only extra expenses in time of peace, but meet those of Indian warfare, if such should arise, as well as those of increased naval expenditure, from temporary collision with Foreign powers, short of permanent warfare. We are not, therefore, justifiable, in raising more than 15,000,000 dollars as a permanent revenue. In other words, at least 13,000,000 dollars of the revenue that would have been collected under the Tariff of 1828, may now be dispensed with; and in great importation, a much larger sum. The act of last summer removed a large portion of their excess, yet taking the importation of the last year as a standard, the revenues derived from this source if calculated according to the act of 1832, would produce 19,500,000, and with other sources of revenue, an income of 22,000,000 dollars. This is at least seven millions above the wants of the Treasury.

It was this excess of public burthen which the Committee of Ways and Means have felt it to be their duty now to call upon Congress to reduce. The task of regulating the rate and manner of the reduction was neither easy nor enviable. We all must know that large sections of the country, throughout, as well as various classes of the community in every section of the country, have complained, or remonstrated against the unequal operation of the public burthens. It is certain, too, that under any plan of finance whatsoever, of long duration, various interests must grow up, which cannot but be subject to great injury, from a change even for a better, and less onerous system.

The committee have felt all these difficulties. They have approached the subject, not with rashness or presumption, but with humility. They have endeavored to profit by the lights of long experience, and of former legislation.—Whatever may be the defects of their bill, they confidently claim for themselves the merit of honest and sincere intention. They trust that no local or personal interests, and certainly no views or feelings of party politics, have been suffered to influence them. They have desired and endeavored to conduct the deliberations of their committee-room in the spirit of justice, conciliation and peace; and it is in this spirit that they now invite this body to the examination of the bill before them.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—The following is an extract of a letter received in town this morning: it narrates a dreadful murder in a simple style, which is more impressive than a lengthened narrative:—

QUEEN'S County, Nov. 30.

I hasten to inform you that another victim has been offered at the shrine of the nightly legislators. A man of the name of Deegan, from Ballydavis, adjoining the Heath Chapel, with some more of his neighbours, went on yesterday to Maryborough to witness the result of the commission. When Deegan and his neighbours witnessed some convictions they consulted with each other, and came to the determination of paying the amount of tithe against them to avoid the expenses attending on a conviction. Unfortunately for poor Deegan he separated from his neighbours, and on his way home (not far from Maryborough) was waylaid and left a lifeless corpse for a wife and four children to mourn his loss.

Although the murder came to the hearing of several at an earlier period than this hour (three o'clock), yet not one of them would communicate it to me (though the sister of one of them is married to a brother of the deceased.) In fact, the people look on it as a matter of the gratest indifference: you would hear in other counties more regret expressed for the death of a neighbour's lamb than in this place for the barbarous murder of Deegan.

The Address of Thomas Metcalf, Esq. to the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Brown University, has a character of novelty and boldness in the design and topics, which recommends it strongly to our favor. He discusses "the influence of popular opinion, taste and feeling on the character and pursuits of men of talents and learning," and shews how that influence is prejudicial in too many instances.—He thinks—and not without reason—that "the tendencies of the present day are to regard the possession of extraordinary intellectual endowments as an odious monopoly, and the exercise of them, if contrary to the humors of a numerical majority, as a usurpation to be resisted and overmatched." Mere practical, mechanichal talent and production, are certainly magnified and exalted beyond their right; but among the tendencies of the day, in our country, might also be signalized that of overrating the qualities and performances of intellectual and literary mediocrity. We subjoin a few of Mr. Metcalf's apophthegms.—*Nat. Gaz.*

"By a mere glance at the lighter literature of modern times, we shall perceive that those works, which have retained the longest and deepest hold on public regard, were specially designed to satyrize the vices, or ridicule the follies, which prevailed among those to whom they were first addressed."

"I believe it may be truly asserted, that no literary work ever obtained enduring fame, which was prepared solely, or even chiefly, with a view to immediate applause, and without reference to the universality of the principles of criticism." * * * * * * *

"Promotion (often falsely so called) is the evidence and the reward of popularity, which our citizens seem earnestly

"When preferment is the spontaneous gift of an intelligent community, acting on a considerate and impartial estimate of moral worth, practical wisdom, unyielding firmness and intellectual superiority—it is an honor, to which no generous heart can be insensible. Its 'quality is not strained,' and it blesses the givers more than the receiver. But when it is purchased of a wheedled or maddened populace, at the expense of dignity, consistency and principle; when it is conferred on creeping parasites, and boisterous demagogues, as the wages of subserviency, and abuse of the upright and unbendig,—it is a foul disgrace; and the community that inflicts and partakes it, is nigh unto cursing. Our own country is not without danger from this source; for among us there are examples of an intense desire of the popular suffrage, unchecked by any scrupulous regard to the means of securing it." * * *

If, in a retrospect of English literature, there is any thing more painful and revolting than the blasphemy and amut of many prominent writers of former centuries, it is to be found in the history of their lives and of their unhonored and horrent end. And if I were called upon to select the least justifiable passages in the voluminous writings of Sir Walter Scott, I should point to the palliations, or too gentle censures, of the filth and profaneness of those writers, contained in his biographical sketches of poets and novelists. After rendering all that is due to this wonderful man, and benefactor of our age, it must be asserted that the cause of morals demanded from him a sterner rebuke of these abominations, than his good nature has given them."

Gen. Hamilton.—The Washington correspondent of the N. York Daily Advertiser relates the following anecdote of this distinguished actor in the nullification party of South Carolina. "It is said the character of the man is often developed in the boy. General Hamilton, when a boy, was impatient of control, hair brained, and given to the trial of bold, but inconsiderate experiments. When a lad, and at school at Providence in Rhode Island, he took into his head one day, to test the power of gun powder on himself. For this purpose, he loaded a pistol, and diliberately holding it against the middle finger of his hand, he shot it off, and the effect was that, which almost any boy of common sense wound have anticipated—the finger was blown off with the cords, and bones, to the palm of his hand. Many have probably seen the mutilation of his hand without knowing the cause of it."

Practical Pun.—Yesterday morning, a colored man was seen wending his way along Ninth street, bending under the weight of a large basket of beef tallow, but evidently at a loss as it regarded the end of his journey, till discovering on a door plate the name of the writer of this paragraph,* he made a dead halt, and set himself to the business of spelling out the name. The correspondence was exact—where was a basket of tallow to be carried, if not to a chandler's?—so he rang the bell most manfully. The womenkind insisted that no such "stuff" belonged there; but the bearer declared that all was right, the gentleman had paid him, and "he guessed he knew where to carry tallow."—It was in vain that they protested that lamps, and not candlesticks, were used in the house, from cellar to garret. The whole was left, and there it remains a monument of "the attractions of a good name."—*U. S. Gazette.*

*It is scarcely necessary to say that the name of the editor of the United States Gazette is Chandler.

ENGLISH ANNUALS FOR 1833.—The Album wreath of music and Literature, Landscape annual with 24 splendid Plates; Landscape Album or great Britain illustrated in a series of Sixty views by W Westall Esq. with descriptions of the scenery by F Moule Esq. Bibliocl annual; Friendships offering and winters wreath a literary Album and annual remembrance with 12 handsome plates; Forget me not with 11 beautiful plates; Amulet a christian and literary remembrance with 12 plates; just received by
j 29 E JOHNS & Co. 113 Chartres st.
and corner of Camp and Common street

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. 60 barrels refinery molasses, fit for ship provision and family use, for sale at the sugar refinery, 47 Levee street, fauxbourg Marigny. jan 29

PIG LEAD.—for sale by
j 29 J MAGER.

RUNAWAY Slave detained in the Police Jail at Donaldsonville.—Was committed, on the 21th December last, a negro man who says his name is WILLIAM, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, stout made, Said negro is of a yellow complexion, speaks English only, and says he belongs to a Mr. Baron of New-Orleans, and that he runaway from the plantation on the coast. The owner is requested to comply with the law and take him away.
jan 23-4t JAMES TALBERT, Jailor.

WAS also committed in company with the said negro, a negro woman of yellow complexion, about 20 years of age, of a common size, who says her name is BETSY. She speaks the English and French, and says she belongs to a Mr. Baron of New-Orleans. The owner is requested to comply with the law and take her away.
jan 23-4t JAMES TALBERT, Jailor.

WANTED. A lad of about sixteen to attend a bar, he must come well recommended for activity, and general character apply to the Intelligence Office—no. 10 St Louis street. 28

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE—FIRST SESSION

JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Jan. 24, 1833.

The House met agreeably to adjournment.

The House took up the bill from the Senate entitled "An act to authorize the Terrebonne and Lafourche Navigation Company to unite its capital and powers with those of the Bataturia and Lafourche Canal Company," which was read for the first time, and ordered for a second reading to-morrow.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Davis their Secretary, requesting the concurrence of the House in the bill entitled "An act to authorize the Police Juries of the Parishes of St. Martin and St. Landry to establish Districts of Elections, and for other purposes;" which was read for the first time, and ordered for a second reading to-morrow.

Mr. Canon presented to the house a petition of the inspectors of tobacco for the city of New-Orleans.

On motion: *Ordered*, That said petition be referred to the committee on commerce, agriculture and manufactures.

Mr. Edwards presented to the house a petition of certain inhabitants of the Parishes of St. Tammany, St. Helena and Washington, praying for the incorporation of a Church.

On motion: *Ordered*, That said petition be referred to a special committee.

Whereupon, the Speaker appointed Messrs. Leonard, Edwards and Jones members of said committee.

Mr. Duplessis presented to the house the petition of certain inhabitants of the Parish of Orleans, praying for the appointment of inspectors of staves.

On motion: *Ordered*, That said petition be referred to the committee on commerce, agriculture and manufactures.

The same member presented to the house the petition of James Devine, praying for certain relief.

On motion: *Ordered*, That said resolution be referred to the committee on claims.

Mr. Garland introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on internal improvements be instructed to report to the house a bill appropriating the sum of —— dollars to be expended in the improvement of the navigation of the bayou Plaquemines in the parish of Iberville, under the superintendance of the Civil Engineer.

On motion: *Ordered*, That said resolution be adopted.

Mr. Bullard, chairman of the committee on propositions and grievances, to whom was referred the petition of certain inhabitants of the parishes of St. Landry and Lafayette, made the following report:

The committee on propositions and grievances, to whom was referred the petition of certain inhabitants of the parishes of St. Landry and Lafayette, praying that an exclusive privilege be granted to Cyprian Arceneaux to establish and keep a ferry over the river Mermenteau; have had the same under consideration, and respectfully

REPORT:

That on the 28th of February, 1821, an act was passed, granting to Hypolite Guidry the exclusive privilege, for four years, of keeping a ferry over the Mermenteau, and and prohibiting the establishment of any other within six miles to the right and left of the junction of that river and the bayou Nez Piqué.

On the 3d February, 1826, that act was repealed, and by the same act, a similar privilege was granted to John Mouton.

From information obtained by the committee, they are of opinion that to grant the prayer of the petitioners, would interfere with the rights of John Mouton. They, therefore, report against granting the prayer of the petitioners. All which is respectfully submitted.

[Signed] C. A. BULLARD, Chairman.

On motion: Ordered, That said resolution be laid on the table, subject to the call of the house.

Mr. Maddox, agreeably to previous notice, introduced the bill entitled "An act to legalize the introduction of a slave within this state by R. F McGuire of the parish of Ouachita" which was read for the first time.

On motion: Ordered, That said bill be referred to the committee on propositions and grievances.

Mr. Barrow gave notice that to-morrow, or some future day, he will introduce a bill entitled "An act to abolish one of the electoral precincts in the parish of West Feliciana, and for other purposes.

Mr. Guillet gave notice that to-morrow, or some future day, he will introduce a bill entitled "An act to appoint an additional Notary Public in the Parish of Assumption, and for other purposes.

Mr. Grymes, on behalf of the committee on Judiciary, presented the following bill entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act for the relief of insolvent debtors in actual custody, and for establishing prison bounds for the public jail, and for other purposes, passed on the 28th day of March, 1803,'" was read for the first time, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Walker, chairman of the committee to whom was referred that part of the Governor's message relative to the contract for furnishing arms for the militia made the following report:

The committee on the militia, to whom was referred that part of the Governor's message relative to the contract which the government has been authorized to make for arms, for the several volunteer companies; beg leave to

REPORT:

That it has been proved to your committee, by the documents which have been furnished to them, that the Governor has made, on the 26th June, 1832, a contract with the firm of Hyde & Goodrich, in order to procure arms on the terms and conditions which seemed to your committee to be of great advantage to the state. That by the stipulations of the said contract the said firm of H. & G., had bound themselves, under a penal clause, of a sum of one thousand dollars, warranted by a good security, to fulfil their obligations. That it has been proved to your committee that the said firm of Hyde & Goodrich have done the best in their power, and that notwithstanding their efforts, unforeseen circumstances have prevented them from fulfilling their engagements, without any reproach to be addressed them.—From the facts above stated, it is doubtful whether the state has any right to compel said firm of Hyde & Goodrich to pay the sum of one thousand dollars for the non-accomplishment of said contract. That they do not acknowledge the right of the state to claim the amount of the penal clause, and that of compelling that firm to furnish the said arms according to their contract; but in the opinion of your committee, they believe it the interest of the state to demand a delay of six months to enable the said firm of H. & G. to deliver said arms to the state. That they have reason to believe that a portion of said arms have been shipped for New-Orleans; and that consequently "a bill authorizing the Executive power to grant six months to said firm, would be the most advantageous measure for the interest of the state, which bill is hereto annexed. All which is respectfully submitted.

On motion: Ordered, That said report be adopted.

The bill accompanying said report and entitled "An act for the relief of Hyde & Goodrich," was read for the first time, and ordered for second reading on to-morrow.

Mr. Holstein gave notice that to-morrow, or some future day, he will introduce a bill entitled "An act to authorize Tho. Haberling to introduce a certain slave into the state.'

Mr. Grymes gave notice that to-morrow, or a future day, he will introduce a bill entitled "An act to incorporate the Louisiana Steam Tow Boat Company."

On motion of Mr. Horton, the house dispensed with its rules, and proceeded to the third reading of the bill entitled "An act to incorporate the Clinton and Port Hudson Rail Road Company."

On motion: Ordered, That said bill be taken into consideration section by section.

Said bill having been adopted.

On motion: Ordered, That said bill do pass, and retain its former title.

The clerk was directed to inform the senate thereof.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The resolution relative to the survey of the bayou Lafourche and the bayou Leaubleu, was read for the second time, and taken into consideration.

On motion: Ordered, That said resolution be adopted.

The clerk was directed to request the concurrence of the senate therein.

The bills entitled,

"An act to change the terms of the District Court in the Parish of Carroll, in the Fourth Judicial District,"

"An act to incorporate the Orleans Cotton Press Company."

"An act to incorporate two Rail Road Companies in the Parish of Rapides."

"An act to grant certain privileges to the New-Orleans Steam Ferry Boat Company;" and

"An act to create a Register of Mortgages in and for the Parish of Livingston," were read for the second time, and ordered for a third reading on to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Hoss: Ordered, That the bill entitled "An act relative to the introduction of slaves in the state of Louisiana," be taken up, by special order, as soon as the house shall have disposed of the bill entitled "An act to alter the laws now in force on the separation of bed and board between spouses."

The house took up the bill entitled "An act to incorporate the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana," which was under consideration when the house adjourned yesterday.

Mr. Barron moved to amend the second section by adding the following part: "And that the books for country subscriptions shall be opened at the following places, Donaldsonville, Lafayette, Alexandria, St. Francisville, St. Helena Court House and Natchitoches.

On motion, said section was adopted as amended.

Mr. Nicholls presented the following section: "That the acts of mortgage intended to secure the stocks subscribed for, except in the Parish of New-Orleans, shall be passed and executed in the respective parishes in which the property may be situated, and that the Bank shall not be authorised to require from said subscribers any act or mortgage to be executed in the city of New-Orleans."

On motion: Ordered, That said section be adopted.

Mr. Nicholls presented the following additional section: "That it shall be the duty of the commissioners appointed by the bank, to receive subscriptions in the country, to examine into the validity of the titles to the property offered to secure the stocks, whose report shall be conclusive between the bank and the stockholders: That the value assessed of said property, shall be ascertained in like manner, and subject to a like restriction.

During the discussion of said additional section, on motion, the house adjourned until to-morrow morning.

Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED,

Ship Robert-Morris, Singer, Marseilles, S Thompson
Brig Crawford, Luther, Charleston, L H Gale
Brig Imogine, Perkins, Boston, Cockayne, Watt & co
Schr Emelie, Palomo, Tampico, A Baron
Steamboat Neptune, Duncan, Mobile, Haines & Geddes

ARRIVED.

Towboat Huntress, Heariman, from sea,—brought up brig Enterprize, schrs Emperor, Tampico, Rose in Bloom, and John Hope; left S W bar at 9 a. m. Sunday—ship Cumberland, Richardson, from N York, on the bar, steam boat Pilot along side; saw two square rigged vessels in pass Ludre—M Gordon.

Steamer Grampus, Beebe, having taken her tow to sea, brought up packet ship Florida.

Steamer Whale, Wood, fm N E Pass, brought up brig Fairy from Boston and schr San Antonia, from Havana—Left at 6 p m on the 27th, in the offing ship Saratoga.

Packet ship Florida, Tracy, from N York to P Laidlaw; cargo to Foster & Hutten; R P Gaillard; White & co; M Walton; P Laidlaw; Rall, Hopkins & co; Gloyd & co; E E Parker; Thompson & Grant; H R Lee & co; Wallace, Lambeth & Pope; Squier & co; Garthwaite & co; Rhodes and Peters; R R Springer; J Gallagher; J Le Carpentier; H N Pollard; F Furst & co, Righton & Watson; R Rose & co; R Evans & co; J Underhill; Hyde & Goodrich; S and M Allen; Field & co; W & J H Leverich; A Lad; Rogers and Slocomb; W Alderson; L Arnaud; R G L Depeystre; L G Sassinat; J H Twogood; Jones & co; G Brusle; Peuch and Bein; B Lacoste; Kain & co; R Layton; J C Springer; Newton & co; M & B Mullen; Tulan & co; Campbell and Stricker; J & J Daramon; Robeson & co; Oakey & co; W Wasquet & co; Turrell & Mugude; B Levy; G Wilbor; J Brewster; Turner and Woodruff; Fisk, Watt & co, C Cavaroc; Turnbull & co; Forrestier; Whiting, Stark & co; A Osborn; Byrne, Ryon & co; R & J Currell; 24 pass.

Brig Enterprise, Flitner, from Pensacola, with bricks & lumber.

Brig Fairy, Wing, 22 days from Boston, to the master; cargo to Stillwell & Kimball; Bridge & Voss; J A Merle; spoke on the 18th a spanish schr name unknown, with 60 passengers for this port out of provisions.

Schr Emperor, Carmier, 8 days from Tampico, cargo fustic and 360 thousand dllars to S Cucullu; S Linardi, Brothers; F Frey & co; J A Merle & co; F Tio; J Mendizabal; J Dufar; E Jolly; S Baxet; and order.

Schr Rose in Bloom, from Grand Isle, with 72 hhds sugar.

Schr John Hope, Mc Donald, fm Fort Jackson.

Steamboat Friend, Scott, from Lafourche Interior; cargo cotton; sugar & Hagan & co; Toledano & Legendre; Dubertrand & Legendre; Allain, Perrault & Allain; Zacharie and co; Peyroux, Rivarde & co; Fisk, Watt & co; B B Dickson; owners on board; and 51 passengers.

Steamboat Feliciana, Barnett, from Vicksburg, with 1305 bales cotton to Bullitt, Shipp & co; Fisk, Watt & co; M & P Maher; Brander, M'Kenna & Lee; Bagley & Merritt; J Hagan & co; J Linton; Reynolds, Byrne & co; Wilcox and Fearn; W & C Tate; W Bog; M White.

Steamboat Carrollton, Kelly, from Natchez—cargo 1096 Fisk, Watt & co; Reynolds, Byrne & co; J Linton; and 15 rolls leather to owner on board—9 pass.

Steamboat Delphine, Harris, from Baton Rouge—cargo cotton, sugar &c to M White; F Gaudet; Fisk, Watt & co; J Hagan & co; Robeson & co; Blanc & Brugier; L Le Carpentier, Meramond, O'Duhigg; R Clague; J Linton;—15 passengers.

Steamboat Peruvian, Walker, from lake Providence—cargo cotton Bullit, Shipp & co; Williams & Lee; M & P Maeer; Wilcox & Fearn; Breedlove & co; S S Slack; J Hagan & co; Fisk, Watt & co; Martin, Pleasants & co; Dart & co; J Linton; Reynolds, Byrne & co; and owner on board—89 pass.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
New Orleans, January 25, 1833.

NOTICE is hereby given to all merchants, traders, brokers, and others subject to a state tax, in the city of New Orleans, and who have commenced business since the 1st day of May, 1832, to apply to the undersigned for a license, in order to avoid the penalty which they will otherwise incur, under the provisions of an act entitled "an act relative to the Revenue of the State, and for other purposes," approved March 29, 1832. F GARDERE,
jan 29 State Treasurer

SHERIFF'S SALE.—Valerey Delasize vs John Doherty and William Doherty—By virtue of an order of seizure to me directed by the hon the first Judicial District court, will be sold for cash, at the parish court of Jefferson at 1 o'clock p m on the 29th of February next, the following property to wit: the lease of a portion of ground situated on the bature of faubourg Livaudais, together with the steam saw mill, and all the other improvements thereon. There is also a good dwelling house built of Cypress, having four apartments and is so calculated as to be removed, in parts, without injury. The purchaser shall have the right of removing every thing off the premises at the expiration of the lease. That is the mill, machinery, the [illegible] this date at a monthly rent of twenty one dollars payable quarterly, the stock of cypress on hand will be sold at the same time.
j 28 J. CHARBONNET, Shff Parish Jefferson.

THE creditors of S. P. Bougenel, interdicted, are requested to present their accounts with the titles in support of the same, to P. Soulé, attorney of the curator appointed to the said interdicted, St. Louis street, No. 96. Those who are indebted to the said Bougenel, are desired to pay in the shortest possible delay. jan 29

TO MEN OF BUSINESS.—A gentleman having a very pleasant residence near the Exchange, would like to have a few gentlemen, (about six,) to board with him (say take breakfast and dinner,) permanently if the above number could be made up. Particulars will be made known, on application at the register's office of
L VANDEBURGH & CO.
jan 29 No. 10 St Louis street.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Sale by the Register of Wills—Will be exposed for sale on Friday the 1st day of March next, at noon at Hewlett's coffee house for account of the estate of the late Auguste Franchimant, the negro man slave named Jack, aged about forty years, to be sold without any warrantee except the title. Terms of sale cash. By order of the court.
j 29 MARTIN BLACHE, Register.
N. B. The act of sale to be passed before A. Mazureau Esq notary public.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Sale by the Register of Wills—Will be exposed for sale on Saturday the 9th day of February next 1833 at 10 o'clock a m in Camp street above Delord faubourg St Mary for account of the Estate of the late Jacob Schrager, four new Drays and other moveable effects. Terms of sale cash for sums under $150 and over that sum three months credit in approved endorsed notes.
j 29 MARTIN BLACHE, Register.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Whereas Vincent Vidal has petitioned the court for letters of curatorship on the vacant estate of the late Anne Rose Grenot, deceased intestate, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to shew cause within ten day, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted. By order of the court.
j 29 MARTIN BLACHE, Register.

COURT OF PROBATES.—*Sale by the Register of Wills.* Will be exposed for sale on Monday the 11th day of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the late residence of the deceased Samuel C. Young, on the Bayou Road, nearly opposite the Old College, and for account of his succession, about 200 volumes law books and sundry other moveable effects. Terms of sale cash. By order of the court. (jan 29) MARTIN BLACHE, Register

COURT OF PROBATES.—Whereas John M. Black has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the succession of the late Marinette Lisnard, f. w. c.: Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to shew cause, within ten days, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. By order of the Court.
j 29 MARTIN BLACHE, Reg. of Wills.

SALT SALT, SALT.

500 BAGS now landing from schooner Louisiana, and for sale by
TOURNE & BECKWITH.
jan 28th 15 New Levee street.

SUGAR.—47 hhds. sugar, (superior article,) now landing from Steamer Courier, and for sale by
TOURNE & BECKWITH.
january 28th 15 New Levee.

NEW EMPORIUM OF PERFUMERY.—239 Royal street (lately L. Choisne's store) the undersigned has the honor of announcing to the public that besides his general assortment of perfumes and the various taste and fashion, article of toilet for balls, presents &c. the particulars of which he has already given: he will keep constantly on hand creole mustard prepared with a particular care sold by pound, bottle or measure; do a laravigotte, with tarragon vinegar &c. do exceedingly strong, for sinapisms; vinegar made of white claret wine in bottle or by the gallon; do of tarragon for seasonings; do with piment for oysters, earthen mustard pots, wooden mustard spoons &c.
j 28 L EVEN.

NOTICE.—On the fourth day of February next, between the hours of ten and eleven in the forenoon, at the house of Leandre Severin, near the mouth of False river, the Parish judge acting as public auctioneer, will proceed to the public sale at auction, at the highest bidder, of FIFTY HEADS OF SLAVES, of both sexes, and of different ages, and of HOUSE FURNITURE and other MOVEABLE EFFECTS, belonging to Claire Decuir, wife of Leandre Severin, seperated of property with him by judgment rendered by the District Court of this Parish, on the 28th day of May last. That sale will be made payable in two equal instalments, to wit: the first in all March, 1834, and the second in all March, 1835. Purchasers giving their notes payable at the office of the Parish judge of this Parish, and endorsed at the satisfaction of the said Claire Decuir, authorised by her husband—the said purchasers paying the costs and expenses of the notarial acts of sale, to be passed, and mortgage remaining on the slaves which shall be sold, until full and final payment of the consideration thereof.
Point Coupee, January 5, 1833.
jan 7 DORMENON, Parish Judge.

The steamboat TRENTON, Hart master, will leave for the above and intermediate landings on Tuesday the 29th inst, at 10 o'clock A M. For freight or passage, having elegant accomodations, apply on board or to
j 28 TOURNE & BECKWITH.

FREIGHT FOR HAVRE.

Wanted 100 to 150 bales cotton to complete the cargo of the first class coppered ship LEXINGTON, apply to
j 29 J OGER & Co.

FOR MOBILE.

The packet schooner LOUISIANA, now loading at the rail road is ready to receive freight and will have immediate dispatch, for particulars apply to
j 28 TOURNE & BECKWITH.

FOR BOSTON.

The A 1 brig AVIS, Captain Thompson, is now loading, and will sail in a few days. Apply to
(j 28) LINCOLN & GREEN.

FOR BALTIMORE.

The elegant very fast sailing copper fastened and coppered A 1 Baltimore built brig JOHN A. ROBB, Capt Bennet, will have immediate despatch, and is ready to proceed up or down the coast for cargo. For freight or passage, having handsome and commodious accommodations, apply on board below the Rail Road, or to HARRISON, BROWN & Co.
jan 28 No 117 Royal street.

FOR HAVRE.

The fast sailing ship LOIRE, capt. Boulanger will sail without delay on the 2d February. For freight or passage, apply to
j 23 J LE BLANC, 103 Royal street.

FOR PORT-AU-PRINCE.

The fine schooner ELIZABETH, copered and copper fastened, Capt. A Brown, having two thirds of her cargo engaged. For freight of 200 barrels, or passage, apply to the captain on board opposite the Ferry. jan 23.

FOR NEW YORK.

Packet of the 5th February—Louisiana and New York line. The ship CREOLE, capt Page, will sail as above. For freight or passage, apply on board, opposite the lower market, or to
j 23 FOSTER & HUTTON 77, Canal st.

FOR BALTIMORE, on the 27th inst.

The very fast sailing copper fastened and coppered brig HOPE, is now at the levee, and will positively sail on Sunday next the 27th instant. For freight or passage apply to
j 23 HARRISON, BROWN & Co. 117 Royal st.

FOR HAVRE.

The A 1 ship NEVA, Captain Lord, will sail in a few day. For freight or passage, apply to (j 22) F PERRET, Tchoupitulas st.

FOR HAVRE.

The first rate ship SALEM, Destebecho master, will depart on the 5th of Febuary, apply on board or to (j 22) J MAGER.

Amusements.

AMERICAN THEATRE.

Mrs. Duff's 2d APPEARANCE.

Second and only night of the Hunchback.

Mrs Duff! Mrs Hilson!! Mr Hilson!!! and Mr Forbes!!!!

THIS EVENING, JAN. 29th.

Will be presented, for the first time in New Orleans, James Sheridan Knowles' new and highly popular comedy,

THE HUNCHBACK

The most successful play of the present century.

Master Walter, ... Mr Hilson.
Sir Thomas Clifford, ... Mr Forbes.
Modus, ... Mr Thorne.
Julia, ... Miss Placide.
Helen, ... Mrs Hilson.

After which the highly popular drama, the

GAMBLER'S FATE.

Albert Germaine, ... Mr Forbes.
Malcour, Scott. | Julia, Mrs. Duff.

MRS. KNIGHT'S BENEFIT, *AND LAST APPEARANCE.*

On Wednesday.

ORLEANS BALL ROOM.

BY general request of the public on Friday next, 12th February grand dress ball—Entrance gentlemen $1 this being entirely a dress ball, none shall be admitted except with decent dress, no servant shall be admitted to enter in the ball room. Doors open at half past seven. j 28

BALL ROOM.

Corner of Bourbon and Orleans streets

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 30th, 1833.

FULL DRESS AND MASQUERADE

BALL.

Admittance—Gentlemen, one dollar.

Gentlemen will find a room to deposit their canes and cloaks. dec 31

ORLEANS BALL-ROOM.

On Wednesday, the 30th January 1833.

A GRAND DRESS AND MASQUERADE BALL.

ADMITTANCE—Gentlemen $1 50

Ladies will only be admitted upon a ticket of invitation, and none will be delivered at the moment of admission. No persons will be permitted to enter with a masque, without first making themselves