NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY BULLITT, BULLEN & MAGNE.

"TRUTH IS OMNIPOTENT AND PUBLIC JUSTICE CERTAIN."

NEW-ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 17, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

ARRIVAL OF THE ROYAL WILLIAM.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steam ship *Royal William* has arrived in New York from Liverpool, bringing advices from Europe twenty-one days later than our previous dates. No printed slips were received in this city. We have been favored with some private letters, with notices of the markets, etc., which will be found in our columns.

MR. RIVES.

The official Ogre growls angrily enough over the recent bold and unreserved condemnation of the destructive principles of Van Burenism, by the distinguished senator from Virginia. Those who are aware of the unbounded popularity of Mr. Rives in the state represented by him, will scarcely marvel that he commands for an extra share of the wrath and slang which the irate journal liberally lavishes on all who oppose the insane political chimeras of its patron. Mr. Rives, for many years, has occupied a position in the Old Dominion closely resembling that held by John C. Calhoun in South Carolina. In certain sections of the state, the respect and esteem manifested for him are without limit, while throughout that great commonwealth, he commands more political influence and arrays more sterling talent, respectability and worth in his support than any ten men in Virginia. With his great name enlisted in the advocacy of the determinations sustained by the late administration, the state of Virginia invariably went for Jackson by overwhelming majorities. When Mr. Van Buren became the candidate for the presidency, and it was known that Mr. Rives gave him his earnest and warm support, Virginia threw her powerful influence again into the scale, and contributed largely to establish on a secure basis the dubious fortunes of the hocofoco nominee.—The moment, however, that the newly chosen president displayed his inveterate hostility to the credit system—the moment that that monstrous abortion of political charlatanism and hatred of our financial institutions, termed the sub-treasury, displayed its ominsightly visage, Mr. Rives assumed at once the only true position in which a politician ought to stand who dares cast aside the galling fetters of party when urged by the purest impulses of patriotism. With all the energy, perseverance, zeal and ability for which he is distinguished, did Mr. Rives combat inch by inch the progress of this ruinous scheme, and to him as much as to the single exertions of any individual, must be ascribed that schism in the administration ranks, more especially in Virginia and New York, which twice strangled the project in the house of representatives.

This accession in the democratic party gave birth to that body of men, styled conservatives, of which Messrs. Rives and Talmadge have been the prominent leaders. The opinions of the former have had their usual weight upon the sentiments of many of the oldest and wisest statesmen of Virginia. That influence has been nowhere more strongly manifested than in the course pursued by the Richmond Enquirer, one of the ablest, longest established and most popular journals in the Old Dominion, and which until then had been the steadfast and untiring champion of Jackson and Van Buren. The conservatives of Virginia form a numerous and powerful class, capable, by acting in concert, of securing the votes of the state to either a whig or democratic presidential candidate. Entertaining views in many respects widely variant from the reckless designs of the administration, yet retaining that abiding attachment to the fascinating title of democracy, which has so long and so deeply pervaded that state, until recently their situation respective of the two parties that divide the Union, had been one of doubt and delicacy. Unwilling to abandon an individual who boasted of following in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor," and yet wholly unable to coalesce with a faction whose sole object seemed a pertinacious and continued attack upon the best interests of the country, it required the incorruptible honesty and unflinching courage of a Rives, to leap at a single bound from the enslaving shackles of the administration, to denounce it for its desertion of republican principles, and to withdraw forever, himself and his party from the contaminating alliance of a corrupt and desperate faction.

The official thunders levelled at Mr. Rives now need no explanation. Fortunately they fall upon a crest of steel, and glance without injury from that buckler of adamant—an honest heart. Mr. Van Buren and his venal conductor feel most keenly the prospective loss of the 23 votes given by the state of Virginia, and she people of that commonwealth may rest assured that while the hocofoco dynasty wields a sceptre of iron, its weight will fall crushingly upon the brave man whose moral manhood has caused him to repudiate official degradation. We believe most sincerely, that the course pursued by Mr. Rives must deprive Mr. Van Buren of every chance of obtaining the support of Virginia in the next presidential contest. It is manifest, beyond dispute, that the friends of Mr. Rives, who have only been awaiting the signal of their champion to take a decisive stand, must, for the future be arrayed in open and uncompromising hostility to the administration.—Their choice will be between Rives and Van Buren. It is not difficult to predict on whom it will fall.—We refer, however, from declaring that Virginia will vote for the whig candidate in 1840. We hazard no such rash and crude conjecture; time has not yet afforded sufficient data for a plausible conclusion.—Whether the conservatives will follow the example of the Whigs in New-York, and by uniting with them, effect their triumph, or whether they will consent to occupy a position of "armed neutrality," opposed in some respects to both parties, is beyond the ken of human knowledge at present to foresee. But of this we feel secure,—that they can no longer vote for Martin Van Buren. This last act of their leader virtually pledges them to such a course. It is more likely that they will ultimately join the whigs—the existence of the two are not so opposite as may be supposed. Both parties feel that the present administration is essentially inimical to the interests of the people—that it is corrupt, inefficient and prodigal—that the party in power, by whatever titles they may once have been designated, have gradually broken down and abused every constitutional safeguard—that they have evinced the basest spirit of speculation to invade with impunity the highest officers in the republic—that they now seek to perpetuate their influence by unavowable acts, and that our sole hope of restoring a violated constitution and of purifying public honor and morality, rests in the possibility of radical change. These considerations will not be disregarded by the conservatives of Virginia, when the period for action arrives, and we not hope to see them consolidated in a powerful phalanx, sustaining and encouraging the whigs in their noble effort at regenerating the republic.

OFFICIAL TACTICS.

The correspondence between the heads of the departments and the office holders, touching the Harrisburg bellish, seems to be a tissue of artfully devised falsehoods, constructed in such a manner as to keep the appearance of truth in words and propagate falsehood in fact. The letter of governor Ritner to the president, calling for the aid which the constitution of the United States guarantees to the states in cases of domestic violence, stated that several officers of the general government were most active as leaders of the lawless mob. When the cabinet concluded to refuse the aid of the general government in suppressing the rebellion, with a view to making a decent appearance before congress, letters were despatched to the marshall, collectors, post masters &c., by the secretaries of state, war, treasury, navy, and postmaster general, requesting answers to questions therein propounded. The replies to the letters give a most false and deceptive account of the whole transaction. A correct opinion may be formed of the duplicity that distinguishes the whole, from the subjoined letter to the heaven born Amos, the postmaster at Philadelphia.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 10, 1838.

There is no clerk or other person attached to the office under my charge, now at this place by military attendance.

I here as colonel of the 108th regiment Pennsylvania volunteer infantry, and captain of the state fencibles, by the order of my superior officer, under the command of the governor of this commonwealth.

Major J. McCahen is also here, as captain of the Washington artillerists, under like orders; and each of the officers are here are only present as members of said volunteer companies, under the same orders.

None of these is taking any other part than such as is compelled to perform by the public authority, as a part of the military force required by the governor.

I deem it proper to state that prior to the attendance of Major McCahen in his military capacity, he was in Harrisburg for some days, (having been one of the citizens of the Philadelphia county elected for the purpose of giving advice, and was examined before a committee of the house of Commons,) assigned his situation in the postoffice before he left, was some time after reappointed to the same, and approved, but has not yet, in consequence of his absence, renewed his oath, and given his bond

I am respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES PAGE.

AMOS KENDALL, Postmaster General.

The date of this letter is 10th December. The state senate chamber occurred on the 4th. It was known in Philadelphia and must have been known to Page, that M'Cahen was in Harrisburg, and had furnished himself as a ringleader in the riot, prior to being summoned as a witness, and before he was a member of the Jackson artillerists. So conspicuous was he in the tumult, that he has been bound to answer for the offence. His resignation of the office in the post office was understood to be merely that it has been asserted that he was actually employ and payment of the office at Philadelphia—the same.

Here we see the president of the United States, and a governor of a sovereign state over which the president, upon an application the most serious that can be imagined, and that cabinet handing it, still further down the deep descent of official pollution to be fascinated with the mobocratic usurpers of the rainbow of power. This correspondence has been frequently appealed to, by the anti-hocofoco press, as throwing suspicion upon the motives of Governor Ritner. They have thrown a statement of Page up to the whig party, as fixing suspicion upon their candidate for governor, and sought to justify rebellion upon the ground that the executive of Pennsylvania did not tell the truth, when they deny that a rebellion did actually take place, and that a rebellion was absolutely known to the Van Buren party to be in progress of formation, sometime before it broke out! Mr. Wolf, the collector of Philadelphia in his reply to the secretary of the treasury says:

"The excitement which has existed, and now, unhappily, continues to exist, at Harrisburg, *HAVING BEEN ANTICIPATED*, I took an early opportunity to direct a general order to the persons employed among the officers of the customhouse, prohibiting them from visiting the seat of government, under any pretence whatever, during the continuance of the pending controversy in relation to the contested seats of the members of either house of the legislature. which order, to the best of my knowledge, has been implicitly and faithfully complied with. *Of all species of Excellency (governor Ritner* [illegible] *has been most cheerfully informed, if he had condescended to inquire in this office.*"

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

GEORGE WOLF, Collector.

HON. LEVI WOODBURY, Secretary of the Treasury.

Why did not the ex-governor WAIT before the executive of PA. or the United States of this anticipated insurrection, that steamboats might be put on foot to put it down? He knew it was to take place, and quietly folded his arms together and awaited the result without giving the alarm, or making any movement towards its suppression, except giving orders to his subordinates not to visit Harrisburg during the excitement—an order by the way, which appears to have been very loosely enforced! The fact is, that the collector on account of a difficulty, which had well nigh brought him into open collision with his party, during the contest between him and Muhlenburg, had been practised by the appointment which he now holds and was afraid to make much ado about a rebellion which was to give the administration an ascendancy in the legislature of Pennsylvania. He was fully apprised of the tenure of his office, and he and his patrons went to sleep upon the treasury money-bags. But that intended riot was known to the head of the party in acknowledged, that home of the officers of the general government were leaders in it is proven, and that the president has attempted to vindicate his deafness to the calls of the constitution, by letting loose the obscure feelers at the public crib upon the official statements of Governor Ritner. This correspondence shows, what confidence can be placed in an administration which resorts to such contemptible artifices to screen its delinquencies from merited reproach! And what would the people of Louisiana say, if, upon an application of their governor for the aid of the national arms to quell a commotion which *threatened* the overthrow of all order, the president should thus hunt up in the depths of official dependence and subserviency for statements to throw suspicion upon his honor and bring scorn and obloquy upon his public acts?

LEGISLATURE.

16th January, 1839.—SENATE.—The senate was called to order at 9½ o'clock. After some preliminary business, Mr. Hilliard submitted a report on the resolution relative to the dissolution of the New Orleans and Nashville railroad, and proposed to institute in the scheme, other works of a similar character.

Mr. Hoa, in an animated speech, was opposed to inconsiderately pledging the faith of the state, and expressed his unwillingness to acquiese in the appropriation of large sums, without ample guarantees on the part of the companies to which they may be granted. If the companies, said he, can furnish such guarantees, why do they not? If they are unable to do it, it would certainly be imprudent to comply with their request.

Messrs. Winn and Scott combatted the arguments of Mr. Hoa, and defended the objects of the bill. Mr. Hoa replied, and the debate was continued during the remainder of the sitting, and was finally postponed until the next day. *It is not probable*, however, that it will be taken up, as the bill relative to a convention to alter the constitution, is the special order of the day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Kenner submitted a motion, the object of which was to have recorded on the journals of this house a report made last winter by a committee of the house, and which, by some oversight, had not been recorded The object was, we believe, exculpating a member of the house last winter, from some libellous remarks or charges. Mr. Kenner thought the recording the report on the journal a matter of courtesy to the gentleman that was due from this house. He presumed no member present would object to his motion. No opposition then being made it was carried.

Mr. Claiborne presented a petition from a citizen praying remuneration for injuries received during the last war of the United States with England.

Sundry members gave notice that they would soon report bills as contained in the following brief synopsis. A bill for the repeal of the 1154th article of the code of practice. A bill entitled an act to amend the 3375th article of the civil code. A bill to increase the compensation of jurors in the parish of West Feliciana.

A bill entitled an act to extend the right of suffrage. Agreeably to previous notice, Mr. Guinnis introduced his bill entitled an act amendatory to the act of incorporation of the first Congregational Church of New-Orleans.

Agreeable to previous notice also, Mr. Guinnis introduced a bill granting compensation to jurors in the several courts of justice. Referred to the committee on the judiciary.

The chairman of the committee on unfinished business reported a bill for the relief of the police jury of the parish of Point Coupée: also a bill to incorporate the Jefferson and Lake Pontchartrain Rail Road company. together with some two or three other bills, the titles of which we did not hear.

The speaker appointed Messrs. Picket, Davidson and Ratcliffe, a committee to examine into the effect of the gambling laws agreeably to a resolution passed by the house yesterday.

Order of the Day.—Read and adopted, the resolution granting leave of absence for six months to the parish judge of Point Coupée. Also, read and adopted, the resolution appointing a joint committee to report on that part of the governor's message relative to a communication from the governor of Georgia.

Read the *second time*, the bill to establish a general system of state internal improvements, and, after some amendments, ordered to be printed.

The bill making amendments to the constitution of the state, was read the second time, and on motion was ordered to be printed and made the especial order of the day for Wednesday next.

Was also read, second time, a bill authorizing Mr. Smith to draw a lottery.

Read the third time, the bill extending to the parish of St. Landry certain privileges heretofore granted to the parishes of St. Mary and La Fayette.

The bill relative to the assessor of state taxes in the city of New-Orleans, was read, and after some discussion was ordered to be printed and made the especial order of the day for some future day.

Was read the third time, a bill entitled an act to create two notaries public and one auctioneer for the parish of Avoyelles. To which was added an amendment to create one notary public for the parish of La Fayette.

After which, the house adjourned.

Our report of yesterday is necessarily somewhat meagre, as the members were altogether occupied with the speedy transaction of business. Little debate occurred, and that little was of a discursive character relative to points of minor interest.

In the report of Tuesday it was stated that the petition of the trustees of the Spring Creek academy was referred to the committee on the judiciary. It should have read the committee on education. It is possible there may be other similar errors arising from our inability, at present, to get in all cases the correct reading

MISS ELLEN TREE.

This exquisite actress made her first appearance, this season, at the St. Charles Theatre, last evening. In Bulwer's beautiful play, The Lady of Lyons. The house was crowded from pit to gallery, and the applause which frequently interrupted the performance, bore ample testimony to the taste of the audience, and the merits of the actress. The character of Pauline in the hands of Miss Tree was just such as might have been anticipated—full of genius and feeling—every particular trait in the truly feminine nature of the heroine rendered with consummate fidelity, and the whole wearing that entire appearance of versimilitude that is the highest perfection of the histrionic art. More quiet and freer from bursts of passion than the Pauline of Mrs. Barrett, it was still strikingly effective, and in the scenes of tenderness, irresistably touching. We have neither time nor space to say more. Ellen Tree requires no elaborate eulogy.

EXTENSIVE FRAUD.

A theft to a very large amount was committed on the 15th inst, by a clerk, EBENEZER RAMSEY by name, employed in the house of Dennistoun & Co., English Commission Merchants in this city. A blank check on the Merchants' Bank, with the signature of the firm appended, had been left in the counting room—Ramsey got possession of the check and filled up the blank for the sum of SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS. On being presented, it was of course paid. Ramsey decamped with the money and has not been heard of.

A reward of $1800 is offered for his apprehension and the recovery of the money, or a recompense in proportion for any part of the sum. A reward of $200 is offered for the arrest of the thief.

[COMMUNICATED.]

To the Editors of the Bee.

Gentlemen,—

At the instance of many who wish that the Italian Opera should have another season, the subscribers have experienced was confined up to the close of last week, the sales of which exhibited a result so flattering as to induce them to have withdrawn from the market, and left it to the operation of planning, and the assistance (and not inconsiderable) of a company nearly small. After the unfortunate business, lately going on, they have determined to re-open it, relying on the generosity and at this period of the year buyers usually current money, so that we, on that score, may not have a renewal of the late activity, we the presented at every one: many of the most quiet spectators have been only moderate buyers for the last week, and the great bulk of the purchasers having been on account of speculators. With regard to price it is not easy to obtain previous rates, and in some instances (of 2) decline has been submitted to, but in the majority and ordinary qualities of Antigua the decrease, as also in Barbadoes, Jamaica, and even St. Kitts (which is the highest) is only 1/2 to 3/4 per lb. from been paid for choice Havana. Sugars remain unaltered, and Muscovados are nearly the same. Molasses are quoting 30s. to 32s. per cwt. Rum and Cotton are also unaltered.

Yours respectfully,

LYON.

LIVERPOOL, December 12, 1838.

On the same trifling scale as for several weeks past. The import is 900 bags of Rice, against 93, 70 puncheons and tubs and no particulars to hand about Sugar. The Antigua and Barbadoes have been experienced was confined up to the close of last week, the sales of which exhibited a result so flattering as to induce them to have reported on again on Monday. Jamaica and Demerara have withdrawn from the market, and left it to the operation of planning, and the assistance (and not inconsiderable) of a company nearly small. After the unfortunate business, lately going on, they have determined to re-open it, relying on the generosity and at this period of the year buyers usually current money, so that we, on that score, may not have a renewal of the late activity, we the presented at every one: many of the most quiet spectators have been only moderate buyers for the last week, and the great bulk of the purchasers having been on account of speculators. With regard to price it is not easy to obtain previous rates, and in some instances (of 2) decline has been submitted to, but in the majority and ordinary qualities of Antigua the decrease, as also in Barbadoes, Jamaica, and even St. Kitts (which is the highest) is only 1/2 to 3/4 per lb. from been paid for choice Havana. Sugars remain unaltered, and Muscovados are nearly the same. Molasses are quoting 30s. to 32s. per cwt. Rum and Cotton are also unaltered.

Yours respectfully,

LYON.

WANTED—Forty axe men, to whom liberal wages will be given. Apply at the corner of Girod and New Levee streets, between the hours of 9 and 6 o'clock, P. M. 17—3

A SUGAR PLANTATION FOR SALE—situated in the parish of Iberville, about eighty seven miles above the city of New Orleans on the right hand side of the river. Said plantation has twenty nine and one half arpents front on the river, with an irregular depth comprised within one hundred superficial arpents—eight hundred of which are cultivated.

There is on the premises a large two story brick dwelling house, an extensive sugar house with engine and every thing in complete order, two hundred arpents cane and sufficient plant cane for two hundred arpents more, eighty five working hands, eighty horses and mules, thirty five pair of working cattle, two hundred sheep and other stock, consisting of cows, bugs &c. and all the utensils necessary to carry on the plantation on an extensive scale.

It will be sold on liberal terms with or without the negroes, and with the benefit of three hundred shares of Union bank stock.

For further particulars enquire of

P. CONRAD.

17—1mos GEO E COOLIDGE, 56 Gravier st

WM. PRINCE & SON will make sales of TREES and CUTTINGS of the genuine CHINESE MORUS MULTICAULIS. *Morus Expansa, Alpina, Brussica, Canina* and other varieties deliverable to the purchasers immediately, or at such period in the spring as may be ordered. Also and will enter into contracts accordingly. Prices and terms for the trees and cuttings will be forwarded to all who may apply for them by mail, as well as prices of silk worms eggs, mulberry seeds &c. The multicaulis trees are remarkably vigorous and as we first imported the genuine tree, purchasers may be sure of obtaining the true kind. It is from this cause and from the great attention paid by them, that the trees they have sold have given universal satisfaction.

N B—Fruit and ornamental trees, plants and seeds can be supplied to any extent.

Flushing, near New York, Jan 1, 1839—j17—1m

NOTE—All the daily papers in New Orleans are requested to insert this one week and send in specimen copy containing it.

MORUS MULTICAULIS, or Chinese mulberry trees—a superior lot, just received and for sale by

JAMES MAGEE & Co.

17 4 Old Levee

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received by the ships Havre and Saladin, a large assortment of saddlers ware, such as

English Saddles, elastic;
Do do Saddle cloths;
Stirrup leathers with springs;
Spanish saddles of every kind;
Harness for cabriolets yellow, black, white do for carriage,
Carpet bags;
Game bags;
Portmanteaus,
Morocco for coach ornaments
Bits of every kind;
Worsted bridles, very quality;
Leather, do do do,
Saddle housings;
Travelling trunks.

And in short a large assortment in this line.

J. S. They will undertake every kind of repairs to be made to saddles, carriages, &c

j17

No. 66, 63 and 75.

THE CAPITAL PRIZE OF $12,000.

IN the Grand State Lottery, Class No 1, for 1839, drawn yesterday, was sold by Mr. Wm. Hanks, at No. 25, Magazine street, and the fortunate holder is requested to call at the magazine and receive the cash.

S. DAVIS & CO.

17 Chartres street.

Drawing of the Grand State Lottery, Class R, 41, 60, 2, 51, 58, 66, 48, 28, 65, 54, 47, 61.

THIS DAY!

SPLENDID SCHEME.

$16,000 *CAPITAL PRIZE.*

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

GRAND STATE LOTTERY,

Class No. 2, for 1839.

Authorized by the Legislature of the State.

To be drawn on THURSDAY, January 17, 1839, at 6 o'clock, P. M. at Bisholl's Hotel Common st.

S. DAVIS & Co, Managers,

75 Numbers—12 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of		$16000
1 do		5000
1 do		2500
1 do		2000
1 do		1500
10 do		1000
10 do		500
10 do		300
10 do		250
10 do		200
15 do		100
63 do		50
63 do		30
63 do		20
63 do		15
3780 do		10
23436 do		5
		117180

27814 Prizes, amounting to $230000

Tickets $5 00—Halves $2 50—Quarters $1 25

Packages of 25 Tickets for $125 00, warranted to draw at least $250, Packages of 25 Half Tickets for $62 50, warranted to draw at least $125, Packages of 25 Quarter Tickets for $31 25, warranted to draw at least $15. For Packages or single Tickets, apply at the

Manager's office,

16 Chartres street, and at the corner of St. Louis and Chartres streets.

j17

BLANKS—Bills of Exchange, Notes of hand—Notes and Drafts on Letter Sheets, Checks, Custom House Blanks, Bills Lading, Drays Receipts, &c. &c. for sale at the New Orleans Stationers' Warehouse

NORMAN, STEEL & CO,

11 Camp street.

MILITARY GOODS—The subscribers are now receiving and have constantly on hand, a large assortment of Military Goods, consisting in part of, belts, sashes, plumes, epaulettes, gold and silver lace buttons, &c.

HYDE & GODDRICH,

No 15, Chartres st.

Particular attention given to furnishing the equipments for military companies.

TO SPORTSMEN—The subscribers have lately received a number of cases of gun implements, containing all the apparatus necessary to the cleaning and use of a fine gun.

They will now take orders for their superior guns, to be made to suit the various tastes of their customers from a good locking fowler, to a double barrel rifle warranted perfect and fit to shoot well.

j17 HYDE & GODDRICH, 15 Chartres st

MEMORANDUM BOOKS, & Pocket Ledgers—Men bookes fastened with Turkey and Cloth backs do with pockets suitable for Letter Checks, Pocket Ledgers with locks. Also a full supply of Account and Blank Books of every description received and for sale by NORMAN, STEEL & CO.

18 Bienville st.

LONDON PORTER & BROWN STOUT—200 casks London porter and double brown stout in casks, each containing 6 dozen quarts and 8 dozen pints, from the celebrated house of Duncan Dunbar & Sons, warranted in good order, landing from ship Elizabeth, from Leddon, for sale by

H & W ANDERSON,

82 & 84 Tchoupitoulas street

SCOTCH ALE—Fifty casks Edinburgh and Allon strong ale in casks, containing each 6 dozen quarts and 8 dozen pints, landing from ships Elizabeth and Dauntless, and for sale by H & W ANDERSON

82 & 84 Tchoupitoulas street

SEGARS, WINES, &c.—400,000 of the Principe segars; 150,000 do Havaguila, 90,000 Alexandria do do, 25 casks Lacco Madeira wine; 75 qr. casks Marseilles Madera wines; 125 bbls superior champagne do; 50 boxes liquors assorted, Maraschino, &c. for sale by

j17 CHAMPOMIER & GIRAUD, 6 New Levee.

FOR SALE on valuable terms, to close a consignment, 12,000 fine bricks,

30 tons iron, flat and round, assorted sizes,

800 yards very superior flag stones.

LAURANT MILLAUDON,

140 Bourbon st

j17

NEW ORLEANS RUM, constantly on hand & for sale by LAURANT MILLAUDON,

140 Bourbon st

j17

FOR sale, various sized cooking ranges, superior to any yet brought before the public. Also patent water closets and force pumps, complete, by

CLAY & CLARK, plumbers,

109 Poydras st

j17

PATENT manifest letter writers—for the purpose of writing 2, 3, or more at one impression, without ink. This convenient article is for sale at the New Orleans stationers warehouse.

NORMAN, STEEL & Co, 14 Camp st.

j17

PAINTERS' COLORS—An assortment of painters' colors ground in oil, landing from ship Elizabeth, from London, for sale by

H & W ANDERSON,

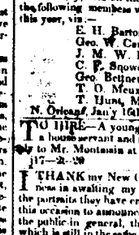
82 & 84 Tchoupitoulas street.

j17

The undersigned, cabin passengers on board the steamboat Hudson at the time of the loss of said boat, occasioned by striking a snag opposite to Biddle's Point, on the 6th inst. which caused her to fill with water in less than 4 minutes, cannot separate without expressing to captain Dustin and his pilot (then at the wheel) their admiration of their prompt, decided and skilful conduct, in silence adopting the only course, by which the lives of the passengers and the freight on board, were saved. We believe that if all those had not been immediately run upon the bar as soon as she struck, many of the passengers, if not the whole, would have met with a watery grave, as the yawl have been impossible for them to have got to shore in consequence of the deep water and standing ice. The undersigned also present to captain Dustin their hearty thanks for his uniform courtesies and gentlemanly deportment to them while on board the Hudson. They deeply sympathise with him in his loss, and wish him health and happiness.

J. Irwin, New Orleans,
H. Dubois, New Orleans,
S. S. Bell, Louisville,
M. A. Pugh,
S. E. Wests, Kentucky,
Wm. McBride, Madison co. Miss,
Benjamin Stout, Versailles, Ky.
James R. Weathers, Nelson co Ky,
John S. Taylor, Richmond, Va.
S. R. McLean, Kentucky,
John G. Goldsmith, Painsville, O,
A. S. Swearingen, Louisville, Ky,
Daniel Bosley, Green co., Ky.
G. A. Hubbard, Mountpelier, Vt,
Alfred Harlen, Mo.
Alex. Hill, New Orleans,
Edw. W. Jack, Virginia,
Wm. Johnson, Chicot co., Ark.,

December 30, 1838.



LA CARD—The steamer INVINCIBLE, having been unavoidably detained will leave this morning, Thursday 17th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. at which time passengers will please be on board.

j17 PIERCE SHANNON & BRO, agents

NOTICE—Mr. David Adams will please call at No. 45 New Levee to receive a month's rent due for the lease of the house inhabited by A. Gonzalo & co.

9—j16

The ship CANTON, captain Riley, from New York, is discharging. 3d tier below the Pontchartrain Road. Consignees are notified to attend to the receipt of their goods.

Consignees by the above vessel who have not signed the average bond, will please call at the office of the agent and do so.

GEORGE BEDFORD,

j16 28 Bienville st

AT the annual meeting of the Physico Medical Society, held on the first Saturday of this month, the following members were duly elected officers for this year, viz:—

E. H. Barton, M. D., President;
Geo. W. Campbell, M. D.,
J. M. W. Picton, M. D.,
C. F. Snowden, M. D., Cor. Sec'y,
Geo. Bettner, M. D., Rec. Sec'y,
T. D. Mengus, M. D., Treasurer,
T. Hunt, M. D., Curator.

N. Orleans, Jan'y 16th, 1839. j17

TO HIRE—A young creole negro aged 15 years, a house servant and fit for a provision store. Apply to Mr. Montassin at the Louisiana State bank.

j17—2t—2d

THANK my New Orleans friends for their kindness in enabling my return for the execution of the patriotic duty I undertook to me, and I profit by this occasion to announce to my friends and the public in general, that I have reopened my study which is still in the same place, No 56 Canal street, in the building occupied by the Orleans bank.

j17—3t J LION

WANTED—Forty axe men, to whom liberal wages will be given. Apply at the corner of Girod and New Levee streets, between the hours of 9 and 6 o'clock, P. M. 17—3

A SUGAR PLANTATION FOR SALE—situated in the parish of Iberville, about eighty seven miles above the city of New Orleans on the right hand side of the river. Said plantation has twenty nine and one half arpents front on the river, with an irregular depth comprised within one hundred superficial arpents—eight hundred of which are cultivated.

There is on the premises a large two story brick dwelling house, an extensive sugar house with engine and every thing in complete order, two hundred arpents cane and sufficient plant cane for two hundred arpents more, eighty five working hands, eighty horses and mules, thirty five pair of working cattle, two hundred sheep and other stock, consisting of cows, bugs &c. and all the utensils necessary to carry on the plantation on an extensive scale.

It will be sold on liberal terms with or without the negroes, and with the benefit of three hundred shares of Union bank stock.

For further particulars enquire of

P. CONRAD.

17—1mos GEO E COOLIDGE, 56 Gravier st

WM. PRINCE & SON will make sales of TREES and CUTTINGS of the genuine CHINESE MORUS MULTICAULIS. *Morus Expansa, Alpina, Brussica, Canina* and other varieties deliverable to the purchasers immediately, or at such period in the spring as may be ordered. Also and will enter into contracts accordingly. Prices and terms for the trees and cuttings will be forwarded to all who may apply for them by mail, as well as prices of silk worms eggs, mulberry seeds &c. The multicaulis trees are remarkably vigorous and as we first imported the genuine tree, purchasers may be sure of obtaining the true kind. It is from this cause and from the great attention paid by them, that the trees they have sold have given universal satisfaction.

N B—Fruit and ornamental trees, plants and seeds can be supplied to any extent.

Flushing, near New York, Jan 1, 1839—j17—1m

NOTE—All the daily papers in New Orleans are requested to insert this one week and send in specimen copy containing it.

MORUS MULTICAULIS, or Chinese mulberry trees—a superior lot, just received and for sale by

JAMES MAGEE & Co.

4 Old Levee

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received by the ships Havre and Saladin, a large assortment of saddlers ware, such as

English Saddles, elastic;
Do do Saddle cloths;
Stirrup leathers with springs;
Spanish saddles of every kind;
Harness for cabriolets yellow, black, white do for carriage,
Carpet bags;
Game bags;
Portmanteaus,
Morocco for coach ornaments
Bits of every kind;
Worsted bridles, very quality;
Leather, do do do,
Saddle housings;
Travelling trunks.

And in short a large assortment in this line.

J. S. They will undertake every kind of repairs to be made to saddles, carriages, &c

j17

No. 66, 63 and 75.

THE CAPITAL PRIZE OF $12,000.

IN the Grand State Lottery, Class No 1, for 1839, drawn yesterday, was sold by Mr. Wm. Hanks, at No. 25, Magazine street, and the fortunate holder is requested to call at the magazine and receive the cash.

S. DAVIS & CO.

16 Chartres street.

j17

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDNT,

By and with the consent of the Senate.

DAVID W. OFFLEY to be consul of the United States for the port of Smyrna, in Turkey, in the place of David Offley, deceased.—*Globe.*

EXPORTS.

Liverpool—Per ship Jas. Jansen—1 06 bales cotton.

Bordeaux—Per ship Ville d'Bordeaux—171 bales cotton, 753 sacks logwood, &c.

Glasgow—Per barque Dauntless—373 bales cotton.

Havre—Per ship Ville de Bordeaux—1,225 bales cotton; 201 hhds tobacco, 30 bbls sugar, 1 do provisions, 3 bales mugs.

Per brig Newsboy—1,000 hhds staves.

Baltimore—Per brig Lark Ann—25 hhds sugar, 66 bbls 20 to molasses

Matanzas—Per brig Granicus—397 bbls sugar, 2 tons box &

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Matanzas—Per brig Lark Ann—25 hhds sugar, 66 bbls 20 to molasses

Havana