

THE AMERICAN.

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Edited by JOHN GIBSON.

NEW ORLEANS: SATURDAY MORNING, February 25, 1837.

Mr. Niles, from the committee on post offices and post roads, reported on the 15th Feb. a joint resolution, authorizing an enquiry as to establishing a line of telegraphs between New York and Washington, which was read and passed to a second reading. If Mr. Mouton or Mr. Nicholas had our interests at heart, one of them would have moved the resolution to be referred to the New York and New Orleans.

Tonight, Wallack in the Grand. He is the original of Wallack's splendid illustrations, that have so often elicited our warmest admiration.

We have been honored by a notice in the United States Telegraph of the 8th inst., commenting upon some observations of ours, that appeared in this paper relative to the succession of Van Buren. No one can depreciate more than we do, the eternal resort to precedents by our modern politicians. We think with Mr. Cralle, that our is a government of written Constitutions, and that precedents have nothing to do in the settlement of questions arising under its administration. But because the editor of the Telegraph and twenty other editors think so, will their opinions alter the practice of referring to precedents? We cannot think that this practice begins under Jefferson, and has grown so strong under succeeding administrations, that it is part and portion of our system of governing, that so power in the Union can eradicate it. For proof of what we here assert, the records of our national legislation and of our political annals, since 1800 are referred to. That Jefferson, Monroe, and Madison, favored the election of their respective successors, must be evident to every reader who is familiar with the occurrence of their times. It is true that the records are not in our hands, and stood in bold relief before the public eye. There was not the same absolute necessity for the Executive to display his power in controlling the elections, as has been done by Jackson. But had opponents risen at the time of their notice, did the Editor of the Telegraph imagine, that the same dangerous practices would have been resorted to? If he does, he judges human nature by a strange rule. Men are ever the same, particularly when in power. The position that we have to assume in respect to the succession is to be found in absolute and recorded precedents. The admittance of the three written above named, carried out the same principles of government—the Presidents were of the same school, and power was perpetuated for twenty-four years in the same political family, and the people passively consented to this state of things. Let Mr. Cralle suppose, that because government influence was not required to secure the election of Madison and Monroe, that these were appointed by the successors. Mr. Jefferson, in conquering Mr. John Adams, had paved the way for the election of his two friends. Has not Jackson tried to do the same? In those days the majority of the nation looked on Madison and Monroe as the greatest men in the country after Jefferson. This circumstance alone prevented the very same scenes from being enacted under Jefferson's reign, as have since disgraced our government under the tyranny of Jackson. We care not, because these precedents have left behind them a written record of their opposition to precedents, nominators of successors, &c. &c. Has not Jackson done the same? Some future writer will point to his testimony, as conclusive of his innocence, though history will witness the truth from the chaff of such shallow artificers. Mr. Cralle, your zeal for the illustrious dead is duly appreciated, your opposition to the practice of precedents is cordially in us, but you cannot get over the notion that in respect to the election of the incumbent of the Chair of State, since the election of Adams, to use his influence for the election of a favorite successor. We admit that the phrase "some of these things done are the same." To the same things done are the same. To the same things done are the same. To the same things done are the same.

The ball—the ball—the pleasing theme of jocular conversation for the last six weeks and the next three months! And what subject more entitled to such distinction, than the grand ball given by the Washington Guards on the 22d February 1837 at the American Exchange? None—none—which is worth in pleasing to name and to remember. At an early hour, the spacious halls of the grand Hotel were filled with overflowing. Never has there been in New Orleans, a larger assemblage of a similar occasion. The knowing ones in these circles estimated that there were more than 1700 persons present. Beauty brighter than the fair faces of Cississis lent enchantment to the scene. The great hall or dancing room of the Exchange, arranged in a style that would vie with that of a Governor's palace, presented a coup d'oeil that must have struck the beholder for months to come. Such an orchestra—Europe was there to lend soul and spirit to its delicious strains. The delicate and goddess fair of the many dance presided in the ball room.

Under the throng of unmanageable beauty, was one that shone in all the pride of her conscious charms. Her dark eye, glowing in a nest of luster, lent an expressive beauty to features cast in nature's finest mould. She walked a very queen, yet all her movements bespoke a rich and winning sensibility that seemed not to pertain to mortal. Justly famed the Old Dominion stands for excellence in woman,—this lovely being to be excelled by Virginia's high born dames.

From the exciting scenes of dance and jocular society, you seek the Exhibition hall, where all that could satisfy the most fastidious appetite was provided in rich abundance. The gallant train of the host was amply displayed in the arrangement of his tables, and the culinary department. Nothing that heart could wish for, but he had it in most inviting style before you placed. Wine, wine, as the noble bearded Moor sang in the Vedala, crimson, and from the sizzling yellow to the mainly red, flew in streams to rouse the fancy and feed the soul of wit. The caves of life, in such an hour, in such a scene found not a single reason in human nature, that would not be satisfied.

The Washington Guards have shown to the citizens of New Orleans that the Second Municipality contains the material of elegant enjoyment in a degree fully equal to the bygone days of the city de la ville, when beauty, elegance and gallant cavaliers ruled the fashionable world with unobscured reins.

The first anniversary of the Mobile Typographical Association was a brilliant affair, according to the character. As usual, the taste abounded in the proceedings. The most admirable specimen was given by Mr. Harrison of the Advertiser, and presented to the Association, in answer to a compliment of Mr. Keely's. It was:— "The editorial corps of Mobile—May their labors be facilitated by full regular mails, their eyes sparkle at the receipt of timely express mails, and they may live in the embrace of lovely females."

They have not the supply of the latter desiderata does not depend upon Amie Keely!

A caricature constructed from the members of the fugitive Constitution is about to be presented to the public. The U. S. Telegraph thus comments on the caricature:— "This is our simple democratic gift. Oh, how mankind is gulled! What boasts they make of themselves! And the carriage, too, made out of tin of which their honest hearts did not dream. He who has so often violated the Constitution may well use the fragments of the Constitution for his royal pleasure. There is a period in popular degradation where the securities of the public are necessarily permitted to pander the passions of avarice of power. We shall all be glad to distinguish between the form and reality of a republic."

Go and see Dr. Jones' Patent Cotton Gin in operation to day, at No. 200 Jullien street, from 10 to 11 A. M. and from 4 to 5 P. M.

The Old St. Louis Theatre was burnt on the 13th inst.

A bill has been reported in the Senate in incorporation of the Washington and Georgetown Gas Light Company.

WASHINGTON TALKS. This beautiful company celebrated their second Anniversary on Monday last, the birth day of their immortal Patriotic, and the celebration was a most brilliant and interesting affair.

After the formation of the company, a beautiful and interesting ball, was given on the 15th inst. by the company, and was attended by twenty four ladies; mounted the orchestra and performed most rich and appropriate music. The ball was a most brilliant and interesting affair, and was attended by twenty four ladies; mounted the orchestra and performed most rich and appropriate music.

Members of the Washington Guards. Would, Gentlemen, that one of your Fair Dames, as the representatives of all, had for evermore a fidelity, sensitively shrinking from every exposure to the public gaze, as has been done by Jackson. But had opponents risen at the time of their notice, did the Editor of the Telegraph imagine, that the same dangerous practices would have been resorted to? If he does, he judges human nature by a strange rule.

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COMMERCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET. OFFICE OF THE TRUE AMERICAN. Friday 9 P. M. Feb. 25, 1837. Sales of our market, on the 24th inst. small parcels of prime 7 cts. We notice one small parcel of 100 lbs of No. 1, 5 and 6 cts. The formation of our market, on the 24th inst. small parcels of prime 7 cts. We notice one small parcel of 100 lbs of No. 1, 5 and 6 cts.

EXPORTS OF COTTON AND TOBACCO. From Oct. 1, 1836, to Feb. 24, 1837.

Table with columns: WHERE EXPORTED, BALES EXPORTED, HBLD. EXPORTED, and values.

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Brown & Co's Circus.

OPEN EVERY EVENING. The following Art will make their appearance during the week commencing on Monday next.

MESSRS. STICKNEY, NORTH, ROGERS, LEVY, SHAY, MAYER, LOWRIE, MINNICH, BROWN, BROWN, DODGE, HARRIS, LIPMAN, and CONKIN, and others, Mr. D. BRYAN.

WILLIAM & M. ALLEN & CO. No. 41 CANAL STREET. A large stock of the stocks in the various Banks and Insurance Companies in the City.

WALTON WALKER & CO. No. 17 New Orleans. BIRMINGHAM & SHEFFIELD HARDWARE. English, Swedish and American Iron of every description.

DR. MARION. PROFESSOR OF EDUCATION. Respects fully announces to the public of New Orleans that he has opened a school for the instruction of young gentlemen in the various branches of the liberal sciences.

DR. FARLANE. INFIRMARY and Private Chambers, corner of Perdido and Giro streets, New Orleans. LAYTON & CO. 31 Old Lee street.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE. A large stock of the stocks in the various Banks and Insurance Companies in the City.

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