NEW-ORLEANS, WHONESDAY, (MORNING.) FRBRUARY 2, 1831

We publish entire to-day, the inaugural ed lress of his excellency Governor Roman; known to every individual. the length of which, execeding our ordinary limits, necessarily excludes all other matter.

ADDRESS.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate

And of the House of Representatives, I come to take, in the midst of you, the solem engagement of fulfilling, to the best of my abilities, the duties of the station to which the voice of the people, and your choice have called me.

While I undertake the functions entrusted me, I know the obligations they impose, and I sensibly feel my inadequacy to discharge them to their full extent. Had I consulted but my abilities, I would probably have never presented my-self as a candidate for an office, the duties of which, may perhaps, prove a burden far above on myself the administration of the government of my untive state. I considered that I was well known to most of those who honored me with their choice. And thinking that my fellow citivitation otherwise than by my acquiescence and the failings of magistrates; that, where a people is well organised, superior talents are not so much required from those, who are to go ern, because, with good laws, society being subject but to moderate evils, moderate abilities which presuppose only a good judgment, may be considered as sufficient in the executive officer. May their countrymen. the people of Louisiana not be mistaken in that supposition; for to justify their selection, I can only offer my zeal for the public good, and a sincere desire of proving useful to my country.

The gratitude which I feel for the extreme kindness which has conferred on me a majority o: the votes of my fellow citizens, is increased still more from the idea, that it is not to party spirit that I am indebted for my election. That illiber ality which some would wish to substitute for patriotism and which consist in inquiring, not whether a candidate is "capable and honest," but whether he belongs to such a party, to such population, or even to such a section of the state, has not generally been exerted against me. Itejoice at it; not on account of the result; but be cause this election proves better, than all that could be said, that unjust prejudices exist no more amongst us; that we feel, at last, that alour follow citizens have but one and the same interest; that in Louisiana we are all Louisianians and belong equally to the great American family. To maintain that spirit of harmony and conciliation, shall be the cors tant sim of all my efforts. With a copultion like that of our state, such a task, will not, I hope, prove difficult. Whatever difference of o pinion may be found on less important subjects. there exists a feeling amongst us, which con stantly tends to unite all parties, and to aspe prejudices. It is our love for our common country; it is our sincerity and cordial attachment to the Union of the States; we all agree in our de votedness to the principles of our institutions. in respect for the constitution.

Where is, in fact, the nation on earth who situation we might be tempted to envy? What other form of government can offer so great protaction to our rights? None can boast of resting on such an immoveable foundation; none can hope for so long a duration, because it possesses the means of amending its imperiections by the hand of experience.

Whilst all Europe is shaken by the endeavouror less like own: while thrones are crushed and can be raised again only when supported by some of the principles contained in our declaration o independence: when the despots most opposed to such chauges, are compelled to approve of them, for fear of exposing their own authority; when, in truth, every thing foretels, that through the storms that necessarily attend the struggles of the people to recover their rights, and that the spirit of liberty is advancing no more to be suppressed our prosperous republic, a calm and disinterest ed spectator of the various alterations which tak place among other nations, enjoys in peace all the advantages, which others vainly seek to obdeeply interested in the maintenance of order and the execution of the laws. She is pointed cut by all high minded men, as the criterion o that perfection to which they hope one day to bring the institutions of their own country, and she will know how to preserve the exalted station which she holds in the estimation of the ther nations of the earth.

The excitement which seems to prevail some of our sister states, can give no serious aburn. It is the result of circumstances, it has itsource in the fr. i ties of human nature. Ambition, personal animosity, party opposition, and other motives must tend to create a difference in the views of the members of the same society; and even if these motives did not exist; the va rieties resulting from the climate, the productions of the soil or those of industry, would necensarity create a diversity of spinion. The peo ple cannot be every where sufficiently enlighten ed on their real interests to distinguish immedi ately the side they ought to support; and such of our fellow citizens as are misinformed may be excited to express a dissansfaction, the bitternes of which must naturally be in proportion to the importance of the facts in relation to which they have been deceived. But their illusion canno last; they have been too long accustomed to the blessings of liberty not to know how to distinguish it from anarchy. A majority will always be found, free from all party feelings, which will cause principles of justice to prevail; these principles are the only ones which can finally triumph amongst us.

Demagogues may speak of disunion an threaten to assemble conventions for the purposof resisting the laws of the United States : there cannot succeed in their attempt. But even should they contrive to convoke these assemblies, no serious danger would result to to the Union; the constitution of the United States has already withstood, without being impaired shocks much more violent than these. In the history of a no torious convention, to which since many years, no man can be found willing to acknowle that he over belonged, the nullifiers of South Carolina ought plainly to read their impending fate.

One of the duties imposed on me by the con stitution, consists in submitting to you a state ment of the situation of the state. That task has already been performed this year, at the opening of your saming, by my worthy predecessor, who and supply as monitors the place of a great many hea, at the same time, suggested to you several treasures, the fluction of which would be highly beneficial. I appears all his suggestions, and car

which our own advantage requires at to unite purpose, mill the legislature shall have decided on query, it is, undoubtedly, that of put-ting public instruction within the reach of every. Seen thousand deliars are allowed every to the purpose of the support of the college of Legislature, and an importance of preventing those evils, in laddress; but from sider is necessary to exall the parish of East Felicians; the subject of this importance, has been until the present time, so much neglected who are entrusted with the administration of this importance, has been, until the present time, so much neglected who are entrusted with the administration of this importance and the entrusted with the administration of this importance, has been, until the present time, so much neglected who are entrusted with the administration of this importance and the entrusted with the administration of this importance. among as, when it is ampossible to advance any institution have now every hope of success.

thing in its favour, without repeating what is thing in its favour, without repeating what is

Tuose who formerly ruled over Louisiana may have felt it their interest to prevent the improvement of the mind, in order to maintain the

far from enjoying his political rights to their full extent, is sometimes prevented from exercising the one on which all the others depend; my strength; but when I was invited to take up- he is surrounded, that the vote he thinks to have the rising generation, all our hopes must be cen mentary education, which can be extended to should be spared to give to such as can acquire it zons in nominating me to the first magistracy, every entizen, whatever may be his condition an education which will prove useful, not only reach the seat of government but on the eve of after a fair opportunity of judging of what I could in life, that our views should be chiefly directdo, rather looked to the purity of my intentions ed. Louisiana will never reach the station to rest of their fellow citizens. These motives have then for the exaited talents which they had a right which she is entitled amongst her sister states, to require-I knew not how to answer their in- but when none of her electors shall need the aid of his neighbour to prepare his ballot. But it devotedness to their will. They supposed that is not enough to give to every one the rudiments liberally contributed to that scheme and the sum under the happy form of government with which of education; it is not sufficient to lay open to subscribed already amounts to near \$50,000.—we are blessed; t'e very principles infixed in the all a career of knowledge and science; we must We cannot but wish that such a praise worthy commonwealth could, to a certain extent, supply give to those who desire to acquire an extensive course of instruction, the power of obtaining the cess. object of their wishes. That political equality matter of fact when our citizens shall be enabled before the fall of that institution, are living proofs. to obtain the information necessary to fill the to show in an unanswerable manner, that it is offices, which may be bestowed on them by

We have a great number of statutes concerning public education; but, we must admit, none of them have, as yet, attained the end proposed. Our primary schools, the object of which was the diffusion of knowledge among the poorer expectations; and we possess no institution for the ligher branches or literature, to which a father, with any hope of success, can trust the instruction of his children. We must not permit state for their education, cannot be estimated at companies which, in case of danger, would serve ourselves to be left behind in every thing by our less than a hundred thousand dollars. Part of as rallying points to the rest of our forces. The our selves to be left behind in every thing by our less than a hundred thousand dollars. Part of legion of Louisians will soon, on account of the sister states; we ought to exert ourselves to support the reputation of Louisiana, Those exertions must necessarily be in proportion to our means; we cannot, like the State of New-York, appropriate millions for public education, but, expended in Louisiana, would produce the same we must at least do all that our situation will advantage without any of the evil consequences, adont. If the want of common education is so much felt amongst us, it cannot be attributed to such a state of things, may well flatter them. and patriotism, is justly considered as the pride the poverty of the state; it by rather because a good and orderly plan has not, as yet, been aopted. To remedy this evil, we must, probably, think less of making large : p ropriations, than of employing more usefully those which

have alie idy been insd .

Twelve years have possed since the enachment of our first law on public schools. Such a laps ture has done more than for Louisiana, in relaof time is undoubtedly long enough to enable us tion to water communication. Traversed by the urer it appears that \$354,012 57 cents have been son of the year; in fine, having a soil formed of pulge of the public funds for the use of schools, and it is doubtful whether three hundred and fifty four indigent children have derived from those schools. to judge of the result of the present system. It Mississippi, & Red river, provided with numerous ded to show the reasons of the several changes have derived from those schools the advantages which the legislature wished to extend to that ought to be abandoned.

Peth ips as long as our population shall be as or returning from school, this method ought undoubtedly to be adopted, because it is more economical: but, in most of our counties, houses are may be located only a very small number can

attend them. In some of our parishes the poorer class of pa rents, although in the neighborhood of a school, refuse to send their children, because it is repugnant to their teelings to have them educated gratuitously. They suppose that by accepting such an education for them, they reduce them main. Nothing can interrupt the course which she to the miserable situation of those who are forchas iaid out to herself, because the people for el to depend on alms for a living. And the in-whose interests she was formed, are themselves structor, who gene ally lave tablished his school with the view to depend for its support upon those who are enabled to pay for the tution of their children, and, who, from this source could sustain it, without assistance from the state, can with di liculty procure the number of poor schoolars strictly required to entitle him to his ports of some of the administrators of public chols, made to preceding legislatures, and to which the members of this assembly can refer if they think proper, it appears that in some parish a the administrators place at interest, for the ase of future institutions, funds taken out of the public treasury, and which, according to law, night only to have been drawn for the purpose of paying for schools already established.

Our laws ought to be adapted to the manners the abi i ies and sometimes even the prejudices f those for whom they are made. In the greatest ert of the state, boarding schools, where sta ents might eside, would propably attain more fully the intention of the law, than those now in scarcely ever adjourned without having approvisience. Their expense would undoubtedly be buch greater, but if the parishes were allowed be convinced of this assertion, we have only to he power of taxing themselves for the purpose open, at random, our statute books. But to of those institutions, If the right of placing in them a number of indigent children whose ed i ation and subsistence would be entirely gratui mous, should be given to the a iministrators of sublic schools, and if they should have besides nale, the opening of new roads, ot to improve he privilege of fixing the price of the tution, und boarding of those children whose parents vould contribute to their maintenance, every hing seems to indicate that a great many of hose school houses might be established in the on which the greatest number of attempts at a country. Parents who, without the means of paying the ordinary expenses of their childrens ducation, feel repugnant to have them educated entirely at the expense of the public, would consent to have them thus instructed. If the students are restrained to the common necessaries of life; if they are allowed but a wholesome and tion of almost all the other rivers, have not bee frugal diet, those schools will prove much less expensive than might be anticipated under the first impression. A small number of teachers year into a narrower channel by the erection of would suffice, because, by adopting the Lancasterian system, the oldest or most intelligent man of its waters, and threatens the lower part boys might relieve their masters in their duties, of Louisians with such inundations, as the dikes watch over the conduct of the younger stadents hitherto erected, will hardly be able to withstand

teachers. I have given but a faint sketch of this mode of internal improvement, if we wish to proceed elementary instruction; I leave to your wisdom with any hope of the accomplishment of the obnestly recommend them as important subjects of deliberation. Four session is new so fir advantaged, that I will add but a few recommendations to those which tave already been made. I know that you wish to accelerate, as much as possible, the dates of your legislative duties, and hat it would have seen to submit to your consideration. The only thing that I will take the purpose interpolation of the views I propose; it is more than you wish to accelerate, as much as possible, the dates of your legislative duties, and hat it will take the dates of your consideration, the laberty of insiding upon, is the absolute newly frequently not sufficient to accomplish the laberty of insiding upon, is the absolute newly frequently not sufficient to accomplish the purpose intended, are put at the disposal of commissioners, whose intended in the purpose intended. would be necessary of a change in the plan which has numbered an those parishes, whose other regions, on which you would not have time to been followed. Its results are so discourage and integrity, can be no compensation for ing, that to prevent an useless waste of public the absence of the necessary taken and information has been asked to public education, it would perhaps be prudent to suspend tion. From such a method, useful results can

requires aft to unite purpose, mail the legislature shall have decided want of economy in expenditures, a want of con-

schools require but little preliminary expense the legislature might deem expedient to order on the establishment of a good college demands on their report. This seems to me, the only efficaprevenuent of the mind, itt order to maintain the oppression of their empire, which ignorance shielded from all scrutiny; but she is no longer bound by the chain of colonial dominion: her citizens, when they entered under this system of government, which acknowledges equality for its basis, recovered the use of all their rights; it is the positive obligation of those who govern them to put them in such a situation as to cause them to know and to exercise their privileges.

The maintain of agood college demands on their report. This seems to me, the only effications to an oppression of their reports and provious expenditure of large sums, before it can be put with fixed and steady principles. The inflations to fix the sum of the oppression of the consideration of the oppression, before it can be put with fixed and steady principles. The inflations as have been reserved for the use of seminaries of learning, might very properly be appropriated to this important subject the great intention which it merits, if they take into consideration the desire almost universally bank of the consolidated association might be use. cisc their privileges.

The man who can neither read nor write, so expressed throughout the state, to see an institution permanently establised, where our children will tind the means of completing their nal improvement, and these might easily be incourse of studies without leavinn their native creased by claiming from the federal government he is so completely dependent on those by whom land, Every one feels, at present, that it is on given to the citizen who has obtained his confi- tured; that it is from the youth of this day, that lence, is often diverted in favour of another of those who are to represent and govern us will at whom he had never thought. It is to this ele- seme future period be chosen, and that nothing college in the parish of St. James. Public spirited citizens from every part of the State, have undertaking should finally be crowned with suc

These of our young countrymen who have acknowledged by our laws will only become a been qualled to profit by the college of Orleans only necessary to offer to the youths of Louis. iana, the proper means of acquiring science and knowledge in order to enable them in their turn to present to their fellow citizens, distinguished members of society, and men competent to become according to circumstanci, able lawyers. iseful legislators, or good judges. It is, however, calculated that four hunered young Louis innians are now receiving their education either in colleges, of the other states of the union, or of Europe, and the sums unnually taken out of the their friends and parents; they return completeselves of having merited the applause of their of the city of New-Orleans. constituents.

The improvements necessary to facilitate, and to multiply the interior, communications of the state; also, require the serious attention of the

legislature.
"There is no state in the Union for which no quisites for a system of inland navigation."

A system of canal, in Louisians, is not

class throughout the state. It is useless to add however, to be limited to the object only of con- take it into consideration. The necessity of aany thing to show that this system is bad, and necting all points with one another, and with the main arteries of exportation, and importation; it must, besides, like at the mouth of the Nile, of scattered as it now is, in the greatest part of the Rhine, the Meusé, and the Scheld, be fram-led to guard against the have of inundation, to of them; but they are also aware, that although of very great-service while children are admitted in them only as day scholars. In cities, towns, tion, are susceptible of being drained into lower disanvantages sometimes accompany improveground and also to facilitate by the proper actiwhere the population is so much condensed that ficial means, the deposite of the rich water sedithey have but a short distance to travel going to ment on the marshy ground, and thus to create, in p o ces of time, fertile and valuable land."

These remarks, taken from a report made in the name of the board of internal improvements so far apart, that in whatever situation schools of the United States, General Burnard, the best authority that can possibly be sighted on such a subject, ought to show us plainly, how little we have done to improve the advantages which nature has so bount-ously bestowed on our fine country. I am aware of the large sums which would be indispensable to complete all the public works necessary to Louisiana, and that the sitnation of our finances, although for from being disordered, does not, however, permit us to mdalge in very large expenses. Many of the improvements, most wanted in our state, are of such a pature, that the whole union must feel an i t r st in their execution, and however unfounded such an expectation may now appear, still we must hope that Congress will, sooner or later, turn their attention to them. The system of internal improvements, so evidently useful, whethshare of the public funds, allowed by law to the er we look to the national defence, or to the best parish, in which it is located. From the rethe United Etates, cannot be considered as condemoed without any prospect of appeal. We cannot id nit such a supposition. But if we are compelled to restrict (urselves t) our own resources, let us call to mind that, few things are inmossible, for those who know how to act with determined resolution. If we are firmly resolv ed to bring our interior navigation to that state of perfection to which we'll would wish to see it one day arrive, we will, with time and person verance, find the means of succeeding.

It is not, certainly, for want of app opriations that we have until now, progressed so little in our improvements. The General Assembly has printed considerable sums for that purpose. assisting the state in defraying the charges speak of facts well known to every member of this Assembly, it appears from accounts rendered at this session by the state treasurer; that do the last session of the legislature, \$52,700 have been granted to contribute to the digging of ca

the navigation of various rivers. In travelling through Louisiana, we might yet look in vain to discover the result of the sums expended for public improvements. The river. melioration have been made. Plaquemine, that only outlet, for two of our most important counties, far from being, as it ought to be, navigable at every season of the year, is hable after much expense, to be entirely obstructed by drift-wood. The works undertaken to facilitate the navigacompleted, and the Mississippi, the issues of which are gradually stopped up, furced every new dikes, increases also yearly the immense

A reform seems absolutely necessary in the system which has hisherto been adopted for our

prospertly of the state; in making the necessaand in it, and extended to those of the same kind by sarrouse, dranghes, and estimates of spenses, which may be founded hereafter. It elementary and in superintending all the operations which schools require but little preliminary expense the legislature might deem expedient to order on

bank of the consolidated association might be use. fully employed in procuring funds for our interthe fifth of the amount of the sales of public lands, to which we have a right by the act which authorised the erection of the territory into a state.
The session of coopers is now so far advanced that the claims which we might make whether on that subject or any other, would this year at this time, from submitting to your consideration various representations which we ought to address to the general government, in order to insure the maintenance of rights, that they seem experienced in the Georges channel.—On the disposed to forget; but which they must acdisposed to forget; but which they must acknowledge as sacred, if it be admitted that they have not the privilege of violating treaties. I consider it as a duty to add my recommend-

ation to those which have already been made, for the purpose of inducing you to adopt such measures as may be found requisite for enforcing our laws relative to the militis, and procuring for them the necessary arms and equipments. The them the necessary arms and equipments. The state of disorganization under which the militia appears to labour i a most of the states of the union, will perhaps at last impress upon congress the necessity of passing a general law, in order with cotton, hides, decrakins acc. to TR Hyde, to establish among our citizen-soldiers a good J Cooper, J Pate, J Ogilvie & co. Tapper & discipline; which would afford them the Brett, E Juhason, Soher & Goodman, E Lane means of using to advantage, if necessary that national courage of which they have given so many proofs. It is of the highest importance, that we should, in the mean time, encourage, as much as possible, the formation of volunteer encouragement given them at the last session of ly strangers to our manners, our enstons, and the legislature, be composed of a sufficient num-above all to our climate; whilst the same money ber to be commanded by a brigadier-general.— That corps, which since its origin, under the name of the battalion of Orleans, has never cess ed to give constant evidence of the greatest zeal

The distinguished jurist, to whom the state code, has lately transmitted to me his report on the code of evidence. That communication will shortly be submitted to the legislature. The task undertaken by Mr. Livingston is now completed, and he has added to each of the parts of which it is composed, introductory reports intenusembly, when they shall deem it existing to mending our penal laws is admitted; and the almost universal reputation which the codes of our learned fellow-citizens have acquired, ought to ositions which are made, and the new ennetments which are required with the same deliberation and care which were exercised in preparing

I perceive with pleasure, that the general assembly has taken up, since the opening of this session, some amendments which have become necessary to our civil laws. I will, however, take the liberty of representing to them respect. fully, that our codes ought to be altered, but with the greatest degree of caution, and only to correct in them such faults and errors as time and experience have poited out. Alterations in our laws, when too often repeated, can but he the source of disorder; they tend to spread doubts on every subject, and to submit every thing to new lingation; so long as they shall be subject to frequent changes, a principle will no som or be fixed by the decision of our courts, than the Laws on which those decisions were based will be repealed; our jurisprudence will rever prefeud to my stability, and will be understood with great

difficulty.

In one of the sections of an act, passed 1828, the object of which was to prevent the Spanish laws from being any longer considere las part of our jurisprudence, the legislature unde use of anguage, the meaning of which, perhaps too ague for a satute of such importance, might lend to disagr othle consequences. From the sweeping expressions which were employed, it might be supposed, that the intention of the general assembly was, to repeal all the civil laws prior to the promulgation of the new code, without even excepting their own enactments. To avoid the evils which might arise from the anibiguity of the expressions used, it would be prudent. I think, to pass a new act, explaining more clearly the intention of the legislature on that aubject.

In submitting these observations to you, I know that you need only be convinced of their utility to take them into your immediate consideration. The same public spirit which animutes you, will always induce me to concur cord ally in all the measures which your wisdom will sug-gest for the prosperity of the state. It is amongst you, fellow-citizens, that I commented my pulitical life; and it is no doubt to the confidence which you have often expressed in my favor, that I am mainly indebted for the station which now fill : the people thought they could not be deceived when they granted, their canfi e :ce to one whom their representatives had honored with theirs. In coasing to hold a sest amangst you and in commencing the discharge of the obligations of an office, in which I shall have constant need of your support; I flatter myself with the for the reception of La hope that these feelings will not be also do.—
Hours of Exhibiton Benceforward we shall no longer have the same of P. M., and in the end duties to perform; but we shall gill have to labur together to attain the same doject the welfare of the state. Our ambition for the public good, and the proper understanding and harmony that will exist between us, shall be considered as pledges of the faithfulness with which we will perform the duties, that the constitution impo-A. B. ROMAN. on Be.

FLOUR-200 bbjs. Flour for sale by ALPHEUS GUKNEY. 62 Gravier street. BACON-30 hads. hanse sides & shoulders just received and for sale by STETSON & AVERT.
on 29 27 Camp affect.

OHIO BUTTER 200 Kips, of fine quality for sale by STETSON & AVER 37. Camp street. DRAFTS on Paris, for mile by

MARINE JUURNAL

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS. CLEARED. LHG

Ship Long, Fatts, New-York, Schr Embland, Curson, Matgorda, ARRIVED. Towbeat Livingston, Hunddleston, from the Balize, with brigs Dionisio, and Eighth of October; fifty hads, rum and eighty hads, from Fibnson's plantation. Took to sea ship Helve-

tis, brig Kavoy and schr. Perla. Reports no-Brig Dionisio, de Rubrego, Havana, cargo

wine, fruit, &c.
Brig Eighth of October, Moyans, Havana m ba.l.ust. Brig Zabella, Berga, Havane, corgo to 8

Ship Lune, (of Maryport,) Hy. Brown mass ter, from Liverpool, left 17th Nevember, and Belfast on the 20th Nov. Spoke thip Frederick from London for Jameien 12th Bec .- On the 12th Jan. brig Suffolk, of Boston, Griffin master, free Antwerp for Mobile—15th Jan. brig Doras from Liverpool for Mobile—same day. the X. Y. Z. from Liverpool for Mobile, 60 days out—same day brig Amity from Liver-pool for Mubile—19th Jan. brig Turners from Liverprol for Mebile, 60 days out-requested by the T. to report that she apoke on the 17th, off Gundelonpe, the brig Isabella from Liverpool for New-Orleans, with the loss of her maintenment, part of her cargo thrown over-board, and making two fret water per hour. On the 26th Lanuary spoke brig Lalia Rooke from Liverpool for Mobile, 74 days set : informed us that she had lost all sails in the gales she had brig Angenoru, hence for Boston passed ship John Marsh at anchor at the Balize. Ship Ship

Henry Gratten aground on the NE Pass. Schr. Martha, Spellman, Texas, in bullast. Schr. Isabella, Cammayer, Mobile, with

Steamer Lady of the Lake, Kiley, Natchez, with 906 balles cutton to A Fink & co. Bagley & Merritt, M White, J A Miller, Reynolds, Byrne & cs. W Billit—4 passengers.

Steamer Maryland, Maddox, from Monroe, & co. P Dubertrand, Planch & Courcelle, N ox, J Colles, A Fisk & co. 8 W Maddox-

18 passengers. Steamer Vermillion, from Plaquemine, with 12 hhds sugar to J Armstrong, 76 ditte, 42 hhds molasses to Wallace, Lambett & Pope—15 pas.

FINHE subscriber being about to leave place for Mexico, will sell his Store No. 215 Royal street, on liberal terms. For further information, apply to BERNARD TURPIN.

If by the 15th instant, the said store is no sold at private sale, it will on that day be effered at auction.

1000 HHDS. MOLASSES for sale by the undersigned, near the city.

J. MAGER.

BATON ROUGE CATHOLIC CHURCH LOTTERY. 2d class for 1831.

be drawn positively on Saturday February 5/A 1831. HIGHEST PRIZE \$12,000. SCHEME. 1 Paise or 10,080 15 10.000 4,000 4.000 . 44 46 1800

1800 " 1 1. 1,200 44 1.200 46 66 8 66 . 66 888 688 2 44 66 46 600 2600 a 44 44 200 66 1800 50 " 8 44 66 1900 7800 156 44 46 25 **2900 4992** 66

PRICE OF TICKETS. Whole Tickets, #4 : bakes, \$2 ; quar -Packages of tan whole tickets, \$ 40, war ranted to draw not less than \$16; half and quarer packages at the same rate. Apply at the

Manager's Office. No. 81. Chartres-street.

BALL-ROOM.

At the curner of Bourbon de Orleans streets. On Wednesday, February 2, A DRESS AND MASQUERADE BALL.

ADMITTANCE-Gentlemen, \$1. No ladies will be admitted without a persons icket. Gentlemen will find a private mom where they can deposit their canes, clocks, hats,

OBLEANS BALL-ROOM. On Wednesday, February 2. A Grand Dress and

MASQUERADE BALL. No lady will be admitted who shall not have received sticket of invitation; nor will any tick ets for ladies be delivered on the day of the bal The price of gentlemen's tickets is \$1.50. Wellerenfler said balls will take place every Wednesday and Saturday, until the end of the carnival.

MENAGERIE SEVENTY-FIVE LIVING ANIMALS or THREE Exhibitions united.



THE public is respectfully informed that Messers, Purdy, Macomber, Carley, Wright & Birchard have united sheir exhibitions for a day, by Mr. Domingon, at the Exchange. short time, and are now exhibiting at the corner of Orleans and Rayal streets, near the Orleans Theatre, where a place has been neatly fitted up for the reception of Ladies and Gentlemen. Hours of Exhibiton from 10 o'cleck A. M. to 5 P. M., and in the evening, from half past six

Season Tickets may be had at the door dur-ing the hours of exhibition. Day visitors will not be admitted in the eveing without a second payment. Entrance for people of color second door from

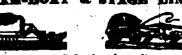
Royal street. N. B. During the day, the place will be nandsomely decorated—and in the evening bril-Admittance one dollar-children under

12 years and servants half price. The Exhibition will be accompanied with a Bend of Masic. jan 26

57 HHDS. SUGAR deliverable on a plantation 45 miles below the city by jan 87 THEODORE NICOLET & co RICE 168 whole & 99 half tierces prime,

received per, Schr. Caroline from Charles-or sale by W. G. HEWES.

NEW-ORLEANS & MOBILE MAIL STRAM-BOAT & STAGE LINE.



DASSENGERS for the above line must be F ready at Richardson's Hatel, Comti street or at the Basin by 4 o'clock P. M. Monday, Thursday and Satarday. Passengers for the above line will reach New-Orleans on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday by 3 P. M.

FOR LOUISVILLE 4 CINCINNATI. The new low pressure Steam-boat CINCINNA-TIAN, Perry master, has commenced loading and will have despatch, for freight or passage having superior accommodations, apply on board or to jan 26 STETSON & AVERY.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER. THE superior fast sailing Schr.
TREMONT, 18 months old, Davis master; for terms apply io ALPHEUS GURNEY,

feb 1 62 Gravier street. FOR HAVANA. THE fact sailing brig ATTAKA-PAS, W. H. Ramsdale master having the greater part of her cargo engaged will meet with despatch for balance of freight or pas-

sage, having splendid accromodations; apply to Capt. on board opposite the Blue Stores or to J. W. ZACHARIE & Co. FOR BOSTON (a regular packet.)
The fine fast sailing brig WILLIAM,
Collins master, having the greater part of

her cargo ready to go on board, will have despatch, for freight or passage apply on board or to ian 29 STETSON & AVERY. FREIGHT FOR BALTIMORE. Wanted a small vessel to load about 200 lahds angar, at a plantation nine

miles above the city apply to
jan 28 THEODORE NICOLET & Co. FOR SALE FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.

The fine Schr. NANCY, of the burthen af 50 tons, about 18 months old, stows 400 bbls. and is in readiness for a voyage; for further particulars apply to the muster on board or to J. W. ZACHARIE & co. FOR CHARLESTON.

The fine Brig ALFRED, Soule master, having considerable dargo enapply on board near the foot of Conti street, or to STETSON & AVERY.

FOR MATAGORDA, TEX.48. THE fine fast sailing schooner NApart of her cargo engaged will have immediate despatch; for freight or passage, having excellent secomodations apply to the captain on board opposite post 29, or to 3. W. COLLINS.

no. 60 Levéesst

FOR BOSTON, -. 1 Packet. THE fast sailing copper fastened ship HELEN MAR, Captain Holmes, s now ready to receive cargo and having part engaged, will have dispatch. For freight or asage apply to the master on board, or to STETSON & AVERY.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, N. II. THE copper-fastened brig PROG-BESS, Howes master, wants 50 tons heavy freight for the above port. Apply to the

master on board, or to STETSON & AVERY. camp strict.

FOR LAVERPOOL. The (A 1) ship MOUNT VER-NON, Capt. Foster, requires about W. G. HEWES.

m 9 camp-s FOR BOSTON. THE (A I) coppered ship HELVEto the city to complete her cargo, can take yet he bulk of 150 to 200 bales cutton, if applied

jon 15 THEODORE NICOLET & co. FOR BOSTON. The A. I. ship CABINET, Topged, and will meet with immediate dispatch.

Apply on board or to LINCOLN& GREEN. FOR CHARLESTON, (S. C.)

The fine fast sailing schooner MARY, capt. Weeks, wants some light freight to complete her loading, and will meet with despatch; for freiht of whiegh, or passage, having good accommodations, appply to the outtain on

J. W. ZACHARIE & Co.

FOR BOSTON. The A. I. brig AGENORIA, E. CHAFFIE Master, will meet with immediate to the master diate dispatch. For freight apply to the master on board opposite Post No. 68, or to ALPHEUS GURNEY.

62 Gravier St.

The ship PEARL, (formerly called los Dos Amegos and Bel,) of unwards of two hundred tone burthen, built by a Frenchmen at Buford, N. C. She is constructed almost of live oak, is well conditioned, and may be immediately prepared for sea at a very trilling expense. For strength and solidity she is not surpassed by any ship in this port. Her ribe almost touch each other, and are supported by large iron staples. During her last voyage she encountered several violent gales and scarcely made a

drop of water. She may be seen nearly opposite the residence of Mr. Marigny; and her investory will be ex-bibited and the conditions of sale made known, on application to Mr. Ramon de la Torre, or to ANTHONY FERNANDEZ. P. S. Should the said ship not be said before.
Friday next, she will be sold at suction on that

Sebruary 1 POR sale by J. W. Zacharie & co. one case of second superfine men and warner's of assorted superfine men and women's hose, laced macles. feb 1



HE citizens of New-Orleans are respectfelly informed that the celebrated painting of CAIN, meditating the death of Abel. (by DAVID,) will be exhibited for a short time at No. 3 Chartres street four deors from Canal

This splendid pointsing has been universally pronounced of the first order, and the magical talents of its author have more been more hap-pily displayed: he has disdained all adventitions tances and accessories; and embedied the whole of his subject in the astatishing figure of CAIN, his wife and children.

Open every depended belilliantly illuminated in the evening. Admittance 56 costs, shildren half price, seems taken \$1,00.

· Jane

of these be a duty, for the performance of the payment of all appropriations made for that not be emissipated. There must flow from the a