THE BEE.

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J. BAYON.

N. ORLEANS,
FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 6, 1832.

S. Dixon, Esq. was yesterday declared elected, to the House of Representatives, by a majority of one vote over his opponent, B. Marigny, Esq. The former of those gentlemen received 624, and the latter 623 votes. Mr. Dixon, who is consequently already taken his seat among the legislative body.

The Legislature met yesterday according to adjournment; but no business of any importance was transacted.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM LONDON.

Ship *Tallahassee*, Capt. GLOVER, which sailed from Havre on the same day with the *Bolivar*, put into Cowes, England, came into port yesterday. We acknowledge the polite attention of capt. Glover, in favoring us with files of French papers. By the same conveyance, London dates of the 9th of November have been received in this city. The most important items of intelligence are the appearance of the cholera in England, and a report of hostilities renewed by the Dutch against the Belgians. We read the following under date of Portsmouth:—

SUNDAY, Nov. 6.

"We regret very much to announce that the cholera has made its appearance in England. Advices have reached us, from Sunderland, by which it appears that the fatal disease has been communicated by Hamburgian vessels, which were unfortunately permitted to perform quarantine above Sunderland bridge. Seven cases are represented as having occurred, five of which have proved fatal."

The protocol, agreed upon by the London Conference, and settling the differences between Holland and Belgium, has been adhered to by the latter, on behalf of the former; but the opinion of the former power is not yet ascertained; and if credit is given to reports in circulation on the 5th of November, the Dutch should have resumed hostilities against the Belgians.

LONDON, 8th Nov.

(From our own correspondent.)

BRISTOL, (Monday morning) Nov. 7.

The more the subject of the riots is agitated, the more the inhabitants of this city are confirmed in their dislike to the present system of their municipal government. "Let us have an immediate investigation," they say, "that when the insincerity and negligence of the rulers are demonstrated to the satisfaction of the most sceptical, we may get rid of the burden of their services altogether." They think it has been a period remarkable for the diffusion of light and knowledge, the public spirit and intelligence manifested in a population exceeding a hundred thousand souls, should be held in leading strings by some dozen of place-loving magistrates, who look upon the earth, the sea, and the sky with all that they contain, as ordained by providence solely for the comfort and profit of certain depositees of an obsolete charter, and rejoice in the name of Tories.

The civic authorities will have no right to complain if they are hereafter called to take an interrupted repose of private life. They have bored it long enough with their fellow-citizens and have a goodly power of rewarding the meritorious among themselves and their adherents. In London, they had always a friendly medium of communication with the government of the day, in the person of their political and rival sovereign, the Duke of Beaufort, Lord Lieutenant of the country. But the circle of their immediate influence, they have possessed enough means for displaying their potency and their munificence, in laws, alms-giving, trading licenses, church livings, and a seductive train of *et cæteras*.

I mentioned in my last communication that the magistrates were almost without exception, no residents. I do not recollect whether I specified the fact, that of their number, none at present resided in Bristol except the Mayor and Aldermen Brown.—This is another infringement of the charter, and some years ago it was adduced as a plea for the non-payment of his fine by an individual who aspired to the privilege of a freeman.

The citizens recur to the motives in question by which Sir Charles Wetherell was chosen Recorder, to shew that the corporation dignitaries have been the primary, proximate and immediate cause of the recent calamities. It had been usual to nominate a common lawyer on the western circuit to fill the situation of criminal judge of Bristol; for instance: Richard Burke, Sir Michael Foster, Mr. Serjeant Gibbs, and Sir John Copley. But Sir Charles Wetherell, noted for his hostility to Catholic Emancipation, and for those virtues which may be supposed to endear a Tory barrister to Tory corporation, triumphed over the prejudice in favor of custom, and was elected by a majority of one. His opponent was a man of a very different stamp—the present Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

Placards appear on the walls announcing a reward of 100 guineas for the apprehension of the persons who attempted to burn the dwelling of the curate of Brislington, a place in the neighborhood of the city.

The Bishop of Bath and Wells being, it is said, expected at Wells yesterday, there was a fear of commotion there, and troops, I understand, were ordered to the spot in consequence.—*Times*.

LONDON, Nov. 7, 1831.

The Paris papers of Friday (4th Nov.) which reached us last night, contain accounts of importance. The Ministry certainly intend to create a batch of new peers, to carry the passage bill. The bill will be presented to the Upper Chamber in a few days.

The Senate of Belgium, as might have been expected, has followed the example of the Chamber of Representatives, and adopted the treaty of peace proposed by the London Conference. King *Leopold* had, in submitting the bill to the Legislature, and calling for its concurrence, given his own previous sanction to the measure; so that the Belgic party, formerly most refractory, has been secured. The consent of the King of Holland will now be looked for with impatience, but without much apprehension. His Majesty must submit, for the same reason that the Belgians have submitted—necessity. There is no withstanding the arguments of such a logician.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 4.

The ministers have holden two or three councils, and as the English Ambassador has received a courier for the Hague, it is conjectured that the ratification in the nature of some of the articles has been offered. Nothing positive is known on the subject. The law which authorises the King to sign the peace has not yet been promulgated officially.

The determination of the King of Holland has not been ascertained here, it appears that that monarch has wisely kept his secret to his own secrets, and that none can state what may be his intentions.

Rumour has been busy this day in circulating reports respecting conflicts, between the Belgian and Dutch troops on the frontiers near Hasselt and Turnhout but nothing positive is known. It is supposed that there have been merely some shots fired between outposts.

The greatest anxiety is felt concerning the disturbances which have occurred in England.

Late and important from Spain!—We have received our files of the *Diario de la Habana*, which furnish us with late Madrid dates to the 9th of November. On that day the most potent King of Navarre, Castille and Arragon was attacked with a violent fit of the gout! The scientific podagra, chirugra, or any other kind of gout, has no respecter of Kings.

COMMUNICATED.

The Supreme and Original Courts of the 1st District of the State of Louisiana.

Our attention has lately been drawn to columns of newspapers, exposing the insufficiency of the present Judges of the Supreme Court, and the necessity of increasing their number.

The allegation of insufficiency seems to be grounded on the multiplicity of suits pending before that Tribunal. If the number of Judges were increased, would the share of emoluments allotted to each be thereby diminished? Certainly not; for in that case, as in any other, each of the Judges being obligated to emit his opinion on the subject matter, and account for his judgment, whatever the number may be, the individual work must be the same.

The allegation of unjust discrimination seems to rest on the advanced age of the Judges; which must soon prevent them from bestowing upon the consideration of questions, on which they may be called to act, that soundness of judgment in the absence of which they cannot honorably decide. To whom would the nomination of the additional Judges depend? On the Governor and Senate, we answered. If in consequence of this nomination we were to have two old heads more; would we not probably have to deplore an undue precipitation in availing ourselves of that provision of the Constitution, which authorises the increase of the present number of Judges?

The motives advanced to support this additional appointment of Judges, would lead us to believe that the frequent and seconded motions on this subject, were made, rather by candidates, than by men actuated by public interest; for the deliberations of the numerous assembly lately held, has borne on the question of increasing the number of the Judges of the Supreme Court alone. I think that the Legislature will guard against the pleas that are laid, by a few members of the bar, and will wait for the moment, when one or two of our Judges shall have fallen into second childishness, to have recourse to their constitutional powers.

Had this numerous assembly been held in behalf of the common interests of society, its members, in touching on the subject of increase of Judges, should equally have entertained on and the Legislature, with the necessity of granting additional Judges to the Criminal Court, and appointing the same number, which existed at the time of the creation of that Tribunal.

They know as fully as we do, that it is unbecoming, nay ridiculous, to see a Tribunal, against the decisions of which there is no appeal, presided by a single man, or at most rather too young to withstand importunities, offering seriously the reflections, but also the life of citizens. Think, and we hope, that the Legislature, guided by principles of humanity, will remedy an evil of long standing, and increase the emoluments, of each Judge, to those which were allowed them by law, at the time of organizing that Tribunal. FREE SPOKEN.

Mr. Editor.

I perceive, by the Journals of the day, the Hall of Industry has arrived from our city from the north; and happy am I that now it will afford to our citizens an opportunity of really examining one of the wonders of the present Age. This same instructing exhibition have I seen in the city of New York, where it was the general object of admiration of all the fashionable, especially the ladies. Now it is here—I sincerely hope our city can produce as fashionable an audience as our sister cities; and I would remark that with due propriety ladies may visit this very valuable and almost incomparable highly and elegantly finished piece of mechanism.

AN OLD CITIZEN.

Extract of a letter from a distinguished gentleman in Washington to a commercial friend in this City.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.

Having the interest which you have in the question of the reduction of the ten dollar duties which have been petitioned for from New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, I hasten to inform you, that the question is, I think, to day put at rest, so far as concerns any immediate reduction affecting the importation for this or the next year. The petitions in the two Houses of Congress were referred to the Committee of Ways and Means in the House of Representatives, and of Finance in the Senate, and both of these have had the subject under consideration. The Secretary of the Treasury decidedly opposes a further reduction on the ground of revenue, should his views of reduction on other articles be adopted, and on any view of the case, considers this an important source of revenue. It formerly afforded from two to two and a half millions annually. At the rate of duty, which the last Congress fixed, to commence with 1832, it will produce about a million, raised without difficulty, by a very moderate rate of duty, and which in any change of the circumstances of the country may be not only convenient but necessary.

From these as well as other considerations connected with the general question of the revision of the tariff, both committees, of the Senate and House, composed as you know of gentlemen of different opinions, and several of them leading men in the parties to which they belong, agreed with much unanimity not to introduce the bill prayed for, for the further reduction of the duties on teas. I feel, therefore, confident in saying that no bill on that subject which can effect the present market prices will pass during this Congress.—*Post*.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 20.

In one of the papers received by the last arrivel from Bogota, we find an animated view of the present conditions of the United States, introductory to an article translated from the Washington Globe, giving a view of the distribution of political powers under our constitution. "It is not yet fifty years," says the writer, "since the United States, with a population not larger than that of Columbia, and less than three millions, closed a bloody civil war. Their national debt was much larger than ours, and we have many resources which our brethren of the north did not possess. Behold now what union has done in the north! Contemplate a nation of twenty four independent states united by a constitution, the admirations of all free nations, and of all which desire to be free. Its commerce has increased with a rapidity which has no example, and the stars of its flag shines over all seas, and in all ports. The first maritime power in the world, after England, its marine is yet in its infancy, but what it will yet become may be easily imagined. The United States has now a population of thirteen millions; their national debt is trifling and rapidly diminishing. Their standing army consists but of five or six thousand soldiers, but they can raise a million of armed patriots with the enthusiasm of liberty in their hearts." Its little veteran force receives the law from the people, but never gives it; its duties are limited to the protection of the frontiers against the savages, and the preservation of the fortifications. They never assassinate their countrymen; in that land, so favored of God, there are no Urdanetas, Bolcenos, Mantillas, or Castells, enemies of the laws and of human rights. There is peace and national prosperity, and all depends on the union. Let us then unite, and the time will come in which Columbia will enjoy the same degree of glory, riches and property."

Evening Post.

The Expunging Power.—It appears that a Mr. F. H. Pettis, was convicted of perjury in the District of Columbia, sentenced to imprisonment for five years, and pardoned by the President. He has published his defence in pamphlet form. For aught we know, he may have been found guilty by mistake; but we should infer from one of the paragraphs it contains, quoted in several of the papers, that he is in a strange state of mind. It is as follows:—

"Believing I take leave of you, fellow citizens, I deem it my duty to *publicly* caution the world in relation to this matter, by issuing the following *Edict*, for my own future rule and government.

"Whereas, I have clearly proved and shown my *innocence*, in the transactions to every unprejudiced mind,—Now, therefore, be it hereafter known unto all, that if any man shall speak of this unhappy affair, to my knowledge either in my presence, or out of it, to either the prejudice of myself or family, I am *determined* without *form or ceremony, sword in hand*, to avenge the injustice thereby done me, with the *crimson blood* of the *prostituted offender*, whether he be *juror* or *juror*, or any other person whom I shall deem worthy of my notice.

F. H. PETTIS.

"Washington City, Nov. 30, 1831."

A letter from captain Kennon, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated on the 15th inst. on board the U. S. sloop of war Vandalia, in Hampton Roads, says:—"The whole of Brazil is in a state of revolt, and hostilities are expected to occur, particularly at Rio, where all are dissatisfied with the Emperor, who are no doubt [illegible] of the [illegible] the rank and file is made [illegible] the circumstance of their [illegible] for [illegible] any except the old Portuguese, by whom they are detested. They are particularly obnoxious to the Germans, whose aid it is obviously his object to drive them from the [illegible]

Pleasure Americas.

SWEET SIMPLICITY.—On Thursday, a raw-looking young countryman was brought before the Magistrates of Marlborough street, for rioting, and throwing stones at the statue of Achilles, in Hyde Park. When called upon for his defence, the prisoner said that he was accidentally passing through the Park, when he saw a parcel of chaps pelting at the image; as he caused it hadn't got no breeches on; so as he hadn't got nothing to do, he thought he might as well have a shy too, just for a bit of pastime like, and he din't think there was no harm in pitching a bit of a stone at a thing wot hadn't got no feeling. He promised amendment and was dismissed.

English paper.

We understand that on the 5th instant, four boys and four girls were arrested by Mr Simpson, Constable, and brought before Justice [illegible] of Moyamensing, charged with larceny—and on the 15th, three more boys belonging to the same gang were arrested. After some close examination one of the boys, denominated by the graceless crew "Old Age," who was a leader, offered to make a confession, which, in the cant language of the gang, is "blowing the gaff." He said that the whole of them—boys and girls, the oldest about 19, and the youngest about 14 years of age—were banded together for the purposes of stealing—that they had a room in a building near the corner of sixth and south street, known as John Cook's dicing hell—for the use of which, they paid him one dollar per week. They had stolen this winter and fall, a great quantity of articles from the doors and corners of shops, such as two pieces of rassinets, one piece of corded velvet, lot of seal skin caps, boots and shoes of various qualities, ready made cloths of various kinds, chairs from shops.

These they had carried to a particular house where a person was in readiness to purchase the ill-gotten goods; and the several occasions, he supplied the young rascals with a change of coats and cloaks the better to carry on their depredations, on her a promise that if the young thieves were arrested, they should not expose the receivers of the stolen goods.

Justice Kean proceeded to this depot, and after making a search identified a considerable quantity of the goods which they were in search. The boy conducted to a more suitable place, and committed all of the gang that could be properly charged as participants in their marauding.

Much credit is due to Mr Simpson, the officer, for his exertions in ferreting out and breaking up the nest of thieves—two or three of whom have yet eluded his vigilence.

Scarcely a robbery more shocking can be conceived, than such a room full of infamy, as must have been congregated in the place whence the sheriff dragged the beings noticed above.—*U. S. Gaz.*

A Jockied Frenchman.—A Frenchman, in this country, who was little acquainted with horse jockies or horse flesh, was grievously taken in, by a cheat, in the purchase of a steed. He gave a hundred dollars for a miserable jade of an old mare, that had been turned up to sell, and that turned out to be ring-boned, spavined, blind, and wind-broken. The Frenchman pretty soon discovered that he had been cheated, and went to request the jockey to take back the animal and refund the money.

"Sare," said he, "I'ave bin back de mare horse vat you sell me, and I want de money in my pocket back."

"Your pocket back," returned the jockey, feigning surprise. "I don't understand you."

"You not stand under me!" exclaimed the Frenchman, beginning to gesticulate furiously; "you not stand under me! Sare, by gar, you be one grand rascalle—you lie like Sam—like Sam—vat you call de leetle mountain?"

"Sam Hill, I suppose you mean."

"Oui, Monsieur—Sam de Hill—yes, sare, you lie like two Sam Hill. You sell me one mare horse for one hundred dollair—he no vort one hundred cent, by gar."

"What's the matter with the beast?"

"Mattair! Sacre! Mattair, do you say? Vy he is all mauair—he no go at all—he got no leg, no feet, no vind—he blind like one mouse vid his eye—he no see nobody at all vid dat eye—he go wheeze-o, wheeze-o, like one forge-hammer bellow—he go limp lump, limp lump—he no go over at all de ground—he no travel de two miles in three day. Oui, sare, he is one grand cheat. You must take him, and fund the money back."

"Refund the money! Oh, no, I could'nt think of such a thing."

"Vat! You no fund him back de money! You sheaty me vid one hundred dollar horse dat no can go at all!"

"I never promised you that he would go."

"By gar! vat is one horse good for veg he no go? He is no better as one dead shoemaker, by gar. Vill you, sare, take de mare horse back, and give me my money vat I pay him for!"

"No sir, I cannot—'twas a fair bargain; your eyes were your own market, as was gentlemen of the turf say."

"Gentlman de turf! You be no gentilman at all—you be no turf—Mon Dieu! you be one Turque—one sacre dam deceptions. You sheat your own born moder—you play one rascally trick on your own gouen father. You have no principalle."

"Principle! principle! what is that?"

"Principle! principle! what is what I look at."

"Yes, sare, your interest is no principalle. You be one grand rascalle, shat—Mon Dieu! sare you die ven you go to hell! Le Diable be fetch you no time quick, by gar."

Failing to obtain redress of the jockey, the poor Frenchman sent his "mare horse" to an auctioneer to be sold. But the auctioneer seems to have been as great a rogue as the jockey; for he took care that the fees for selling should eat up the price the gas for the steed.

"By gar!" said the Frenchman, in relating the story, "the steady all around. De shocky horse, he sheaty me in trade; and de auctioneer, he sheaty me in expose of the hammalle. He sell me de mare horse for ten dollar; and by gar, he charge me seven dollars for sell him. Mon Dieu! so I be take round in! I lose seven and one hundred dollars all in my pocket clear, for one sauge dam, dima lump, wheeze vind, no use at all good for nothing shadow of a mare horse, worse as nineteen dead shack ass, by gar!"

N. Y. Constellation.

NECROLOGICAL.

Died at Baton Rouge, on the 2d instant, JAMES SCALLAN, late of the U. S. A. and a member of the Bar of Louisiana. His remains were accompanied by a numerous concourse of citizens, and interred with military honors.

If e'er, from his follies the veil be withdrawn;
We'll [illegible] them, in silence, and close it again!

BALL ROOM.

Corner of Orleans and Bourbon streets,
ON SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 7:
Will be given a
GRAND DRESS & MASQUERADE
BALL.
On Sunday, January 8,
Grand Dress Ball.
Admittance—One dollar. jan 5

Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Conova, Wescott, Liverpool, L H Gale.
Brig Flamingo, McManus, Charleston, J Harrod.
Schr Tita, Capo, Matanzas, Estevanell & Courval.
" Clarissa, Franklin, Charleston, Master
" Orleans, Hutton, Mobile, P B Phelps.
" Santiago, Yeanes, Matanzas, Estevanell & Courval.

ARRIVED.

Towboat Huntress, Herriman, from the Passes—towed to sea ship New Orleans; barque Henry, and brig Planter. Brought up from sea ship Tallahassee—brig Splendid, and —. Towed through the Pass at sunset on the 4th—nothing in the offing. Passed at Poverty Point, Danish brig Maria; nothing else in the river.

Towboat Shark, Howrin, from the Passes—having towed to sea, ship Hewes, and schr Josefa.—Brought up new ships Tacitus, Chandler, for Boston, and Globe, Patten, from Bath.

Ship Tacitus, Chandler, from Boston, mdze to Whitall, Jaudon & co; Thayer, Hurd & co; W W Caldwell; Byrne, Ryon & co; Stetson & Avery; W Williams; J W Quincy; J A Merle & co; A Dunbar; Bridge & Vesey Frost; jr; C Barstow; T C Cash; Hayes & Durell; L Howes; Babcock & Gardiner; Wm Clarke, and others.

Ship Globe, Patten, Bath—cargo.

Ship Margaret McIntosh, put back to distress.

Ship Tallahassee, S F Glover, from Havre, via Cowes—having put in both there on account of heavy westerly gales—left Nov 9; brings London dates to the 8th Nov; in the evening. Dry goods to J Hagen & co; J De Blanc; Degaite; Durald; A Maffredi; Z Z Dupare; F Hennan; C Lotorey; Bayes; J Garnier; C Jourdan; Donnan; Anderson, orders, and others. 31 cabin, and 164 steerage passengers. On the 17th Dec spoke ship Aurora, fm Liverpool, bound to New Orleans, lat 16 46, long 30. The relics of the late Marie Elie, daughter of L D Dupare, Esq. of Louisiana, who died at Paris in July last, has been brought home in the Tallahassee, to be interred in her native country."

Brig Mary Ann, Norris, Havana—cargo.

Brig Splendid, Theobald, from Port Glasgow—ballast.

Schr Martha, Spalman, from Carcass, to W Tufts & co—with lidelle P B Fabry; and sundries to capt Shannon.

Schr Swain, Greene, Tampico—cargo.

Steamer Cotton Plant, Laurent, Bayou Sarah—with cotton, &c. to Williams & Lee; J Hagan & co; Reynolds, Byrne & co; A Fisk, Watt & co; Cooper, Caruthers & co; F W Zacharie & co; B C Bell; Mavrin, Furst & co; T M Mantis & co, and others. Passengers, A Matthews, Judge Duffie and family, J D Poindexter, W Grant Allain, D W Walton, W Lewis, Miss Poindexter, Miss Scott, P Clement, and others.

Steamer Laurel, Dodd, from Little Rock, with sundries.

Steamer Huron, Harris, from Vicksburg—cargo cotton, &c. J Hagan & co; J Linton; A Fisk, Watt and co; Harris, Wright and co; Bullitt and Shipp; A W Miller; N and J Rick and co; Reynolds, Byrne and co; Cooper, Caruthers and co.

Steamer Carrollton, Swan, from Hope Island—cargo cotton to A Fisk, Watt and co; Maurin and O'Duhigg; owner on board; Plodhe and Courcelle; packages sundries, owners on board.

☞ The ship FACTUS, from Boston, is discharging opposite the market, consignees are requested to attend to receipt of their goods.

☞ The Letter bag of ship LIBERTY, for Liverpool, will be taken from the Counting house of the consignees this afternoon at 4 o'clock. jan 6

GRAND PASSAGE OF THE PASSES.

FOR the benefit of Mr. Ackers, formerly an instructor, Mr. Sinard, Professor in this city, will hold a passage of arms the 12th Mr. Gustine. The fencing bout will take place on the 22d of January, in the large room, corner of Orleans and Bourbon. Ticket—One dollar.
jan 6.

MACKEREL AND CHOCOLATE.

100 bbls. no. 2 mackerel. 150 bs. no. 3 do.
74 boxes chocolate, landing from ship Tarina, and for sale by
jan 6 LINCOLN & GREEN.

10,000 lbs. Lemon Salts in half Casks just received and for sale by
JAMES S. SHAW,
Corner of Common-house and Royal street.
jan 6.

John Haskill vs. Lacoste & al. &c.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias directed to me by the hon. G. Preval, associate judge I shall expose for sale on Tuesday the 10th inst. at 4 o'clock, at the Principal, all the right and title that the defendant has to a claim against Maurice Pizzatta, and the corporation for paving under a contract made by the said Pizzatta with the corporation and for which the defendant has not been paid by either of the said parties. jan. 6 L. DAUNOY, marshall.

The Mayor Aldermen and Inhabitants of New-Orleans vs. Henry Farnel; Garnee vs. the same, M. Maher vs. the same.

BY virtue of three writ of fieri facias directed to me by the hon. G. Preval, associate judge of the city court, I shall expose for sale on Wednesday the 8th day of February next, at 12 o'clock at the Exchange coffee house, corner of Chartres and St. Louis streets, the house and Lot in which the defendant formerly resided in, on the canal Carondelet, said lot measures about 30 feet front on the canal by about 120 deep, french measure, on the same more or less, seized to satisfy the taxes, and other debts due on the property.
L. DAUNOY,
jan 6 marshal.

NOTICE.—The subscriber having taken his brother P. O. Sorbe in partnership since the 1st of January 1832, the business from that date will be transacted under the firm of P. Edw. & O. Sorbe.
jan 3 P. E. SORBE.

MISS AMELIA GOYON, harpist, a pupil of Frohnet, Paris, lately arrived in this city, per ship *Bolivar*, has the honor of offering her services to the public of New Orleans; and that hopes that her extensive knowledge in music, and the recommendations, which she brings, will afford every degree of confidence. She has been recommended by Gen. Lafayette and Gen. Bernard, to the following gentlemen, to whom she begs leave to refer the public. His Honour D. Prieur, mayor; Messrs. Bouligny, L. Millaudon, John Gallier, T. Caire, N. Girardin, Derbigny, Col. Morse, D. Perret, Bernard Marigny, J. F. Canonge, Lougree and Hertz.

Persons wishing to see her, will please apply to T. Caire, 161 pub. St. Louis street between Chartres and Royal streets. jan 4.

MATCHTOOCHES
CATHOLIC CHURCH LOTTERY
1st CLASS FOR 1832,
The drawing will take place on Saturday 21st of January 1832.

PRIZES.	DOLLARS.	DOLLARS
1 or	10,000	10,000
1 or	3,000	3,000
1 or	1,500	1,500
1 or	1,000	1,000
1 or	900	900
1 or	623	623
6 or	500	3,000
8 or	250	1,000
6 or	200	1,200
156 or	50	7,800
156 or	20	3,120
394 or	8	3,152
4200 or	4	31,200

PRICE OF TICKETS:

Whole Tickets	24 00
Halves	12 00
Quarters	6 00

jan 5 F. B. FAGET, *Manager*.
No. 110, Chartres street.

THE undersigned being separated from his wife, Amelie Salvant, informs the public that he will pay no debt that she may contract.
jan 3 PIERRE SALVANT.

FOR DONALDSONVILLE AND THE COAST.

The new steamer VOLANT, Wm. R. Carter master, will leave this morning at 10 o'clock A. M. For freight of Sugar, molasses &c. from the coast, apply on board opposite Grazier street, or to
TOURNE & BECKWITH.
jan 5 16 New Levee st.

FOR MANCHESTER, YAZOO RIVER, *And all intermediate landings.*

The substantial and fast running Steamboat WALTER SCOTT, captain Culver, will depart on Monday next, the 9th inst. for freight or passage her accommodations being excellent, apply on board
BYRNE, RYON & CO.
jan 4 158 Tchapitoulas street.

FOR HAVRE.

THE ship BOLIVAR, Augustus Welch master, will sail for the above port on the 15th instant. For freight of a few hundred bales cotton or passage, apply to the captain on board, or to
jan 5 A. QUERTIER & BOUTIN.

FOR NEW-YORK (*to sail on the 7th.*)
(Louisiana and New-York line.)

The new elegant ship CREOLE, capt. PAGE, will sail on Saturday next, the 7th inst. at 4 o'clock p. m. For freight or passage apply on board, first tier below the market or to
jan 5 FOSTER & HUTTON.

FOR SAVANNAH.

THE fine Schooner PATRIOT, Nye master, is now ready to receive freight and will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage apply on board opposite St. Louis Street, or to
jan 5 STETSON & AVERY.

FOR MATANZAS.

The fast sailing and well known schr. TITA, capt. Capo, will sail immediately having all her cargo ready, for passage only having superior accommodations apply to the captain on board or to
ESTEVANELL & COURVAL.
jan 4 6 new Levee.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

The A. 1. Ship MARY & SUSAN, capt. PIERCE, will meet with despatch, for freight or passage apply to
jan 3 LINCOLN & GREEN.

FOR MOBILE.

The brig DELIGHT, capt. STUBY, can receive heavy freight on her transit if immediate application be made on board between the two markets, or to
jan 3 PERRET & CHARBONNET.

FOR HAVANA.

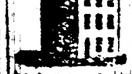
The fast sailing copper'd and copper fastened brig SOCORRO, capt. Torres, having part of her cargo engaged will have prompt dispatch for the remainder of freight or passage, apply to the captain on board or to ESTEVANELL & COURVAL.
jan 3 no. 6 new Levee street.

FOR BOSTON, *(packet line.)*

THE superior fast sailing Brig LA GRANGE, J. A. Collins, master, will have despatch for freight or passage, having fine accommodations, apply on board opposite the public square, or to
dec 29 STETSON & AVERY.

FOR HAVRE DE GRACE.

The fast sailing, coppered and copper-fastened ship CUMBERLAND, A. L. Geo. Baron, master, will sail in four or six days. She can take in 100 bales of cotton, and accommodate 4 passengers, apply to
dec 28 H. PERRET & CHARBONNET.



ANNIVERSARY OF THE
8th of JANUARY.

NOTICE.—The orchestric ascension of Mr. Theodore, which was postponed, on account of the weather on Saturday last, will take place on Sunday the 8th of January, at half past one o'clock, p. m. The sending up of the experimental Balloons, will take place after the *Te Deum*, so that the members of the Legion may have an opportunity of witnessing the ascension, intended to celebrate the anniversary of the national festival. jan 5.

Grand Menagerie.
TWO EXHIBITIONS UNITED.

THE public are respectfully informed that MILLER, MEAD & FINCH, have united their EXHIBITIONS for a short time, and are now exhibiting at the corner of Conde and St. Philippe streets, near the Vegetable Market, where a place has been recently fitted up for the inspection of ladies and gentlemen. Hours of Exhibition, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 5 P. M. and in the evening, from half past 6 to half past 9 o'clock. Season tickets may be had at the door, during the hours of Exhibition. Day visitors will not be admitted in the evening, without a second payment.

N. B. During the day, the place will be handsomely decorated, and in the evening brilliantly illuminated. Admittance 50 cents—children under 10 years, and servants, half price. The Exhibition will be accompanied with a Band of Music. jan 5

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of N. Lanus and H. Caillioux, was dissolved by common consent on the 31st ultimo. The undersigned is alone owner of the St. Philippe coffee house, and continues the same kind of business, under his own name: he improves this opportunity of tendering his thanks to those who have encouraged him, and hopes by assiduity, to continue to secure the patronage, with which he has hitherto been favored.
jan 5 HENRY CAILLOUX.

NOTICE.—The subscribers respectfully inform the public, in general, and their friends particularly that since the 15th of November last, they have entered into a co-partnership, under the firm of Rondez & co, to carry on a Soap and Candle Manufactory, and that nothing on their part will be wanted to give satisfaction to those who will trade with them. Orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to. For any orders apply to the store of Messrs Ryon & Copland, New-Levee street, No. 81, or at their Establishment, Tchapitoulas street, No. [illegible].
jan 3 M. RONDEZ.
WIDOW LIQUET.

SALES AT AUCTION.

☞ Two columns of auction advertisements are in the first page.

BY H. J. DOMINGON.

WILL be sold on Tuesday 17th inst., at half past 12 o'clock, opposite his store, in virtue of an order of the hon. the Court of Probates, Parish of Plaquemines, on account of the estate of the late Mrs. Geneviève Vinet, widow Martinez, 15 hogsheads, and 12 barrels sugar.
jan 6.

BY P. A. GUILLOTTE.

To be sold on Thursday January [illegible]th proximo, at 12 o'clock, at the usual stand.

6 MULES, two of which are Mexican, and two Kentuckian mules. Terms: 90 days, on satisfactory endorsed paper.
jan 6

BY ISAAC L. M'COY.

ON Saturday 7th inst. at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange coffee house, will be sold,

The mexican schooner JUNITA, together with her tackle, apparel and furniture, standing and running rigging, anchors, chain, cable &c. &c, as she now lies ashore, about 12 miles from the bottle Bayou, together with her cargo of lumber.
Terms; cash. jan 5.

BY JOSEPH LE CARPENTIER & CO.

ON Friday morning the 6th inst. at half past 10 o'clock, at No. 215, Bayou, between Orleans and St. Ann Streets, below Rampart, a small assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE consisting of one handsome mahogany sideboard, one hair bottom sofa, mahogany fancy split bottom chairs, looking glasses, dressing and card tables, one dinner set, andirons, shovel and tongs, decanters, tumblers, wine and champaigne glasses, knives and forks, liquor stand and glasses, castors, candlesticks, one large armoir, bedstead, bed and bedding, centre and common room desk, cleaning rods, [illegible] and a few prints &c.—Also, one large [illegible] cistern, and one handsome saddle horse, saddle and bridle. The horse is acclimated, well broke and well gaited. Terms of sale cash.
jan 3

BY H. J. DOMINGON.

ON Wednesday, January 11th 1832, will be sold at Hewlett's Exchange:

1. The private lot Marais, between Maine and St Philippe streets, measuring 33 feet 9 inches front on Marais street, and a depth of 120 feet. The lot is thoroughly filled up and fenced in.

2d. Another lot, situate in St Peter street, forming the angle of Claiborne street, measuring 60 feet front on St Peter street, 77 feet front on Claiborne, and 74 feet 8 1-2 inches on the other line.

3d. Another lot adjoining the preceding one, forming the angle of Carondelet Canal and Claiborne, measuring 60 feet front on the canal, and 77 feet on Claiborne, and 74 feet 8 1-2 inches on the other line.

4th. Another lot situate in St Peter street, forming the angle of Robertson street, measuring 60 feet front on St Peter, and a depth of 120 on Robertson street.

Terms—Six and twelve months credit, on note and endorsed to the satisfaction of the vendor, said notes bearing interest from final payment. The deeds of sale will be drawn before O de Armas, at the expense of purchasers.
jan 3

PARISH OF ASCENSION.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Pursuant to a decree of the Court of Probates for the Parish of Ascension, I will be offered for sale, on Thursday the 19th of January 1832, and following days, at 10 o'clock A. M. on the premises, the following described property, belonging to the succession of the late Henry Landry, and to the community between him and the surviving widow, viz:

1st. A SUGAR PLANTATION, situate on the right bank of the Mississippi, about 18 miles above Donaldsonville, more or less, having fifteen arpents and a half, be it more or less, in front, of nine arpents, twenty-six toises and four feet, on the upper extremity of the plantation, having a depth of only forty arpents, the balance running back, forty-seven arpents on the upper line, and forty-five on the lower line, said lines running nearly parallel; the said plantation bounded above by lands of Maxwille Babin, and below by lands of Edward Duffel; contains about four hundred arpents of cleared land, two hundred of which are in canes, viz: seventy-two arpents in plant canes, the balance in ratoons; a quantity of cane, supposed to be sufficient to plant one hundred arpents has been matrassed. The improvements consist of a Large Brick Sugar House with a Horizontal Mill, a Dwelling House and Kitchen, Negro Cabins, Corn Houses, Stables, and other necessary Out Houses.

2d. A Double Concession: This [illegible] back of the plantation of Jacques [illegible] my, about three miles above [illegible], measuring ten arpents more or less in front, with twenty-seven arpents in depth, the latter opening two degrees [illegible] minute. This tract contains two hundred and sixty-three arpents, officials acres; it has a right of passage to the river, through the front tract, by a road twelve feet wide, and is subject to this privilege, granted to J. C. Earthelchyn, to take wood therefrom for the use of his plantation, as long as he shall continue owner of the front tract.

3d. Fifty-three SLAVES, of both sexes and different ages.

4th. The Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming utensils, and the STOCK belonging to the plantation, consisting of Horses, Mules, Oxen, Cows, and Sheep.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

The Sugar Plantation, with all the improvements thereon, payable as follows, viz: two thousand dollars cash, and the balance in four equal instalments, to become due in March 1833, 1834, 1835 and 1836.

The Double Concession Tract, in four equal instalments, in March 1833, 1834 and 1835.

The Slaves, in three equal instalments, in March 1833, 1834 and 1835.

And all the Moveable Property, for all bids under fifty dollars, payable in March 1832, and for all bids above that sum, one half in March 1832 and one half in March 1833.

Purchasers to give notes, with approved endorsers, to the satisfaction of Nicolas Landry, and of two others of the testamentary executors of the late Lewis Landry, payable at the domicile of the judge of this parish, bearing ten per cent. interest per annum, after maturity till paid, (which clause shall not be construed to operate any delay in the payment,) with special mortgage on the improveable property. The purchaser of the Sugar Plantation will be required to give two endorsers.

Parish of Ascension, December 19, 1831.
dec 27

NOTICE.—The collector appointed to receive the taxes laid on lands and [illegible] shops, coffee houses, billiard rooms, [illegible] stores &c. gives notice to those who [illegible] ness of the kind, to conform themselves to the ordinance of the city council, and take out license within ten days' subsequent to the present notice, and to put up their signs [illegible] to the terms of the ordinance. jan 3

LOST yesterday evening at about [illegible] o'clock, in Toulouse street, between Chartres and Royal, a note of the amount of $272, drawn by J. Coulon & Co. to the order of [illegible] berger, and endorsed by H. Landeaux, jr. and H. Landeaux. The said note is dated the 1st October, at six months: payment having been stopped, the public is apprised not to take up said note; whoever finds it, is requested to leave it at the office of Landeaux & Chabert, No. 84 Toulouse Street. dec 29.