

The polls opened yesterday and were very briskly attended. Voters came in en masse, and 814 votes were tallied on the roll-book.

STATE LEGISLATURE. Mr. Workman brought up the report of a committee, by which they recommended the House not to renew the charter of the Louisiana State Insurance Company; but to grant to said Company the same privileges as were granted to the Louisiana Insurance Company by an act of the Legislature, and read a first time.

Mr. Duplessis, on the part of a committee, reported against making any alterations to the act relating to auctions in this city.

By a resolution, presented by Mr. Nichols, the House resolved to make known to the House the amount paid annually for the apartments occupied by the different offices of the State.

The House passed a resolution, requesting the Governor to inform them if it was within his knowledge, that any measures had been taken by the Louisiana delegation at Washington, relative to the deepening of the mouth of the Mississippi.

The resolution for instructing the Senators and Representatives of this State in Congress, to use their exertions and influence, presented by Mr. Jones, to obtain from the general government its consent to have constantly stationed in this city, a detachment of the United States troops, passed its third reading by a vote of 39 to 18, being amended by the additional resolution presented by Mr. Nichols, instructing the Governor to forward the same to Washington as soon as possible.

Mr. Allard, on the part of a committee to whom had been referred the bill entitled "an act more effectually to prevent slaves from obtaining spirituous liquors without the consent of their masters," reported in favor of the bill, which was referred to the committee with a few amendments.

On motion of the members from New Orleans, the bill was placed on the special order of the day. Trade with Hayti.—New commercial facilities have lately been opened to the trade of our extensive Republic, on one of the points of the West India Archipelago. The immense consumption of coffee, which exists in our country, and the consequent necessity of ever having a commensurate stock of that staple in the several markets, in a manner imposed on the government the obligation of establishing our commercial relations on a more favorable footing, with Hayti, whence we draw a great share, not only of the coffee, used in the country, but also of dye stuffs, mahogany, and other articles of trade.

If reliance is to be placed on the following extract of a letter from Port-au-Prince, January 17th, received in this city, by the schooner American Flower, and the authenticity of which we can vouch for, as we had the original in our hands; this obligation has been fulfilled by the conclusion of a treaty of commerce, between Commodore Elliott, agent for the United States, on one side, and the Haytian government, on the other.

The following is the extract alluded to, which has been communicated to us:—

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Jan. 11. A commercial treaty has just been concluded between this and the United States' government; Commodore Elliott, commanding the frigate, was entrusted with the management of the negotiations. His ship, together with two corvettes, remained at Hayti for more than a month in the harbor. His stay here was facilitated by all the authorities of the city; he, in his turn, entertained them on board of his noble ship. On the 1st of January, the anniversary of our independence, he hoisted the Haytian flag, with a round of 17 guns. He was also present, in uniform, at the usual ceremonies of the day.

The northern mail came in last night at 10 o'clock P. M. We have New York papers of the 17th, and Charleston of the 21st instant. The New York Commercial Advertiser, of the 16th, received a slip from the office of the Boston Daily Advertiser and Patriot, giving items of intelligence from England, brought by the packet ship Columbia, which sailed from London on the 26th of November, and from Port-au-Prince on the 1st of December. They are limited; but of paramount importance. Mr. Adkinson, a citizen of Port-au-Prince, gave the information, as a matter of credibility, that at the moment of his departure, a report was current, that an insurrection had broken out in Portugal, and that Don Miguel, the tyrant, had taken flight! Heaven send that Mr. Adkinson's report be borne out by fact! Humanity would be freed from the greatest evil that ever scourged the world, since the bloody days of him, who filled over the smouldering ruins of Rome.

By the same medium, intelligence has been conveyed that the price of coffee had risen in London, and that holders entertained buoyant hopes of smart profits. The news produced a corresponding rise in the coffee market in New York. The transactions in that article; together with a state of the Liverpool market, being two days later, than advices hitherto received, will be found under the commercial head.

We notice an arrival at the port of Charleston, from Havre; but the dates, received through that channel, are the same as, these brought directly by the Mary Henland.

The sunbury and the Lycurgus, at the same port, from Liverpool, give dates to the 27th of Nov.—The political news is of no moment.

The young lad Snell, whose attempted crime we noticed a few numbers back, has been indicted before the Municipal Court of Boston, and underwent his trial on the 7th of Jan. The jury found him guilty of the charge of willingly poisoning Dr. Noyes' family; and, taking his youthful age in consideration, recommended him to the clemency of the court. He has been sentenced to one day's solitary confinement, and 2 years imprisonment, at hard labour, in the State Prison.

NEW ORLEANS, January 29th 1852.

Mr. Editor.—In your valuable paper of the 28th, I perceive, a piece bearing a signature, Vidicator, and in another paper a signature styled Friend to Justice. Mr. Vidicator, after using such slang as belongs to whence it came, goes on to say that Sailor Landlords, instead of fleeing to sea, support them when they are out of employ and without money. I would ask Mr. Vidicator what occasions so many vessels to leave their vessels, and how many vessels there are in port, and how many of them their crews have deserted, and not been sent away by their captains, or their officers, who have become of their crew. Generally they will answer, they have deserted. Why have they deserted a natural reply, and I readily will answer, the prospect of better wages, and the probability of the sea-man's getting, what is termed, a good wage. The ship scarcely reaches the Levee, before she is boarded by some who, under pretence of furnishing the weather beamer with refreshments, offer the noxious beverage and after two or three glasses, their unfavourable feelings, and the situation, and become their captives. I would ask Mr. Vidicator, and his correspondent, Friend to Justice, to produce one half dozen of ship masters that will vindicate their assertions; but I am afraid a solitary one can not be found. Whiskey or rum are the refreshments these active carriers of hospitality bestow. I repeat, that I do not intend to use their influence, while the sailor is in a half intoxicated state to desert their vessel, but to disturb the honorable ship master or their officers with law suits, at this

time the steaman is dispossessed of reason, lost to self control, dragged in triumph at the heels of their drinking and exulting conquerors, that not only take charge of the steaman, but often most kindly relieve their guests of any care of their property by taking it to their special baggage. They have been known to constitute a mob to louse and pilfer, every article and trick of robbery are practised to jump an account, after two or three weeks on shore, the hard earnings of many months, and some times longer, absorbed into the blasted purse of the crimp and his associates. The unfortunate swindled and doctored steaman, who is left with scarce the pennance required for a West India voyage, on a voyage to try new hardships, only to start again, to be a prey to these obnoxious harpies that spread universal desolation with their polluting touch.

This is the state of things, and I sorry to say, I speak advisedly, and from what I know.

In haste, A Seaman and Friend to Truth.

COMMUNICATED.

Mr. Editor.—While employed on the Love, the other day, I happened to hear a stony, hale looking seaman, though miserably clad, deliver his farewell address to the by-standers, in the following words: "When will we cease to invent ways and means to deprive seamen of their hard earned wages?—It is wonderful to see how eager even professors of christianity are to possess a share of Jack's money. Are you not satisfied with hospital money, head money, mariners' money, church money, tract money, board money, and the fees we have to pay lawyers, to recover our just dues? For God's sake, let us have our share, leave us a trifle to clothe ourselves in the inclement season. No—You will not allow us to clothe ourselves according to the fashion of mariners. Our monkey jackets must be religious ones, lined with brown paper, and as serviceable, in a cold North Breeze, as the lee side of a corn fan in a hurricane. To be sure, we have provided us with church and a calash; the latter being better attended than the former, by reason of our nakedness; if we were paid such wages as other classes receive, in far less laborious occupations, we could appear decently among society on shore, and escape the sword of the City Guard, who are always taking us for vagrants. I shipped for New York for this port for six dollars by the way; I waited 10 days for my arrival for that paltry sum, and then was denied payment. So I went to law about it—got judgment—lawyer's fees ten dollars—board, in the mean time, fifteen dollars, making twenty-five dollars expended to recover six, not including loss time, nearly two months, and the expense of agent of the vessel for a short time. My advance wages, which I just pay my lawyer, my landlord, must wait for my money until I return, if I am so lucky as to escape the dangers of the seas. I am now going back to New York barefooted, with the exception of one stocking which holds my wardrobe—packed in a box, nearly about neck, and I have no blanket, nor a blanket from my landlord, and I shall remember him for it. If I make a good trip this time and get paid, I'll show out and go to church—good bye, I'm off."

Thinking there was some pungent truth in Jack Junk's discourse, I have submitted it to you, as the channel of communication to the public.

A BY-STANDER.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser & Patriot, Jan 14.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE. Mr. Atkinson, of the house of Atkinson & Rollins of this city, a passenger in ship Columbia, from London for New York, landed at Newport, and has arrived at his residence in Brooklyn. The Columbia left London Nov. 27, and Portsmouth Dec. 1. Mr. A. states that coffee was rising, and the holders were sanguine.

A London New Price Current of Nov. 20, was obtained by Messrs. T. Dill, which quoted Coffee as follows:—St. Domingo 57 1/2, Havana 60 a 53 for fine ord.—201 bags good yellow Mysore sold for 63 6 a 65 6; and 176 do fine ord. Bahia at 60 a 60 6.

The political news is important. Mr. Atkinson brings a confident report that an insurrection had taken place in Portugal, and that the tyrant Don Miguel had fled.

The cholera in England.—Sunderland, Nov 28.—Remained sick 32, new cases 14, recovered 6, died 8.

From the commencement of the disease, Oct 27, there had been 204 cases; deaths 86.

NEW YORK, January 16

FROM PUERTO CABELLO.

We learn from Capt. Clark, of the schooner Splendid, in 19 days from Puerto Cabello, that General Bermudez was assassinated on the 19th at Cumana. The country was quiet when Capt. C. sailed, and prospects favorable for the cocoa crop.

CINCINNATI, January 12.

Loss of Steam Boats.—On Saturday morning about 5 o'clock, the ice on the Ohio River broke, and occasioned great damage to the steam boats lying at our wharf. For several days previous the weather had been open and considerable rain had fallen, which produced a rise in the river. We give below an correct statement of the damage done as we have been able to obtain.

Steam boat Lady Washington, sunk and destroyed. Owned by Messrs. Green, Cass, & Co. & Chesfield. No insurance. Furniture and part of machinery were damaged estimated at from three to four thousand dollars.

Steam boat New Jersey, sunk and destroyed. Owned by Aaron Hart, of Pittsburgh. The crew and captain narrowly escaped with their lives.—Furniture and part of machinery saved. Insured for 10,000 dollars—by the Cincinnati Insurance Company for \$5,000, and by the Ohio Insurance Company for \$5,000.

S. B. Chesapeake, sunk. She was full loaded for New Orleans. Part of her cargo and furniture saved. Fate of boat still uncertain; crew engaged in dismantling her. Owned by Messrs. Dobin, Irwin and others of Pittsburgh. Insured for 3,000 dollars in the Ohio Insurance Company, and at Louisville for 8,000 dollars.

The Caroline, full loaded for New Orleans and lying 20 miles below, reported to be in imminent danger.

The number of flat boats, keels &c. loaded and unloaded, which have been afloat and sunk, is estimated at about twenty.—Gazette.

The weather.—The last night was the coldest of the season; the thermometer descended to 20 degrees in towns where a small fire was kept up during the night; and ice was made of the thickness of five inches. This is the thickest native ice we ever beheld in the city of Mobile and the thickest we have ever seen on the seaboard, south of the Pelee.—Mobile Patriot.

TUESDAY, Nov. 7.

Letters from Corfu represent the state of Greece as much less alarming than would be supposed, since the sad event, which has taken place. The whole continent, as well as the islands, were in a quiet state since the death of Capo d'Istria, and the whole population appeared disposed to yield obedience to the provisional government established by the Senate. If Duke President had had better advisers, had he given his confidence to the patriots, and not to greedy partisans, he would have been able to complete the work of the regeneration of Greece which has caused the spilling of so much blood, and exacted such great sacrifices. The death of the president now imposed on the powers, who have given existence to the new state of Greece, the duty of definitely establishing it, and of proceeding as soon as possible to the choice of a sovereign without which this unhappy country will be torn asunder by discord and anarchy.

The progress of the cholera causes the greatest anxiety throughout Italy. It has been reported that some alarming cases had occurred at the Lazaretto at Leghorn, and the frequent communications between the southern ports of Italy, Egypt and the coast of northern Africa, is sufficient cause for the fear which exists in our country.—Angburg Gazette.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. S. in Congress assembled.

The Memorial of the President, Directors,

and Company of the Bank of the United States, in the name and in behalf of the Stockholders of the Bank, respectfully represent.

That the charter of the Bank being about to expire, on the 4th of March 1850, your memorialists deem it their duty to invite the attention of Congress to a review.

The general considerations which caused the establishment of the Bank, the manner in which it has executed the duties assigned to it, and the reasons which recommend its continuance, your memorialists feel it necessary to present, since, of these subjects, your honorable bodies are more competent and appropriate judges. They will therefore merely state the views which induce their application at this time.

Unless the question is decided by the present Congress, no definite action can be taken until within two years of this expiration of the charter, a period before, in the opinion of your memorialists, it is highly expedient, not merely in reference to the institution itself, but to the more important interests of the nation, the determination of Congress should be known, independently of the influence which the Bank was designed to possess, and which it necessarily exercises over the state of the currency, by which all the pecuniary transactions of the community are regulated, its own immediate operations are connected intimately with the local business of almost every section of the United States, and with the commercial interchanges between the several States, and the intercourse of them all with foreign nations.

Of the value to the community of the system which after long and anxious efforts, and at great pecuniary sacrifices, your memorialists have at length succeeded in establishing, it is not for them to speak; their more immediate purpose is to represent as they do, most respectfully, that the continuance or destruction of that system, thus widely diffused throughout the nation, and which widely affects the public revenue and private income, and contributing to give stability to all the rewards of labor, is an object of general solicitude. If satisfied with the practical operations of the institution, your honorable body should deem it worthy of continuance; it seems expedient to relieve the country, as soon as may consist with mature deliberation on the uncertainty in which all private transactions, and all public improvements, dependent on the future condition of the currency, and amount of capital disposable for those objects, must necessarily be involved, until your decision is known. If, on the other hand, the wisdom of Congress should determine that the Bank must cease to exist, it is still more important that the country should begin early to prepare for the expected change, and that the institution should have as much time as possible to execute the duty, always a very delicate and difficult one, of placing the community to seek new channels of business, and by gradual and gentle movements, to press with the least inconvenience on the great interests connected with it.

Under these impressions, they respectfully request that the charter of the Bank may be renewed.

By order of the Board of Directors.

N. HIDDLE, President.

Madame de Larochejaquelin.—A Nantes paper gives the following as the true account of Madame de Larochejaquelin's escape:—"She was, at her own request, conducted to her country seat, the vestibule of which was converted into a guard room. Sentinels were placed round the house, and four men guarded the door of the room which the Countess had entered. Every precaution was taken, for above 100 men were charged with securing one woman; but this was Madame de Larochejaquelin. She took advantage of herself as a peasant, and adopting the language as well as the costume of the peasants, she passed through the midst of the guards, and replet, with great sang froid, to a soldier who asked her whether she was proceeding, that she was going to the fountain to fetch some water. The soldier joked with her, and told her to make haste back, and not the slightest suspicion was entertained of the disguise."

The following is an official statement of the articles found on the estate of the Countess de Larochejaquelin. It is dated from Bourbon Vende, Nov. 12.—"On the farm of Ribon—1. In pieces of 20fr. each, all bearing the effigy of Louis Philip, 20,760fr.—2. Three baskets containing 20,000 gun flints.—3. Twelve bottles of gunpowder, two of which are large sized.—4. An air-gun, a blunderbuss, two pair of pistols, three sabres, two large couteaux de chasse, two smaller ditto, a small sword, two sacks of bullets, a new built mould, jaw powder-horns, a quantity of lint, a dressing-case, some boxes of capsules, pairs of boots, pairs of gaiters, two small travelling trunks, a mantle in fur for lion-roaching, ladies' hanging dresses, some linen for female use, a portfolio containing a lock of light curled hair, and some papers of no importance.—5. A chest, containing a fine engraving press with all its utensils. Entries on the trunk.—Two pair of pistols, with detaining locks, an English musket, with its bayonet, 3 powder horns, 2 daggers, 1 couteau de chasse, a box of capsules, a rad for drawing guns, a turn screw, and 4 packets of cartridges.—2. Three letters in English, which will be translated, and a list containing the names of various inhabitants of the borough.—3. Three double and one single barrelled fowling piece, and two horse-pistols. Found in the chamber of the Countess—two pocket pistols, both loaded with ball. In the outer premises—three boxes of gunpowder, and two tin boxes, filled with the same, and a pot containing 600 bullets newly cast. All these objects were concealed separately in the grounds, and some in the dung heap. At the moment the Procureur du Roi was taking his departure, two more bottles of gunpowder were discovered, and the search is still going on under the direction of M. Bassiere, Lieutenant of Gendarmerie at Herbiers." The same letter also states that Count de Beauregard, an intimate friend of the family of Larochejaquelin, had just been arrested.

COMMERCIAL.

[By the Br. varque Lycurgus, at Charleston.]

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 26. Cotton.—The import this week 130,783 bags, and the sales 10,310 bags, about last week 10,000 bags. 70 Sea Islands, 10 1/2 to 17 1/2; 8940 Bowed, 5 to 6 1/2; 1749 New Orleans, 5 3/4 to 7 1/2; 1540 Alabama, 5c. 4 1/2 to 7 1/2; 1180 Pernambuco, 7 1/2 to 8 1/2; 90 Bahia, 6 1/2 to 7 1/2; 820 Maranhons, 6 3/4 to 7 1/2; 180 West Indies, 6 1/2 to 7 1/2; 123 Egyptian, 7 1/2 to 9 1/2; and 840 Surats and Bengals, 8 1/2 to 9 1/2 lb.

Sugar.—More business has been done in our sugar market this week; the sales are fully 1000 hhd, at steady prices. No transactions in East India or Mauritius, but of foreign a few cases low yellow Brussels have been taken at 17 1/2 to 18 1/2.

Receipts of the New York Market.—Jan. 16. COFFEE.—There has been considerable activity in the market; and the asking prices of last week were fully supported; the market closed with firmness.

MOLASSES.—Between 3 and 800 hhd, very handsome new crop New-berna have been sold at 80 cents, some New-Orleans, at the same price, and by auction 140 hhd, for English Island at 26 a 6 1/2 cents and 4 mos.

SUGARS.—The market has been very quiet throughout the week, and no sales of special importance have taken place, 307 boxes Havana has a mix lot of common to good first, sold at 7 cents all round. We continue our quotations.

TOBACCO.—There has been rather more enquiry during the week; but no sales have come to our knowledge, save a few small lots to the trade at former prices.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the executor of the estate of the late, widow Amy, to bring forward their claims, within ten days; and those indebted to the estate are requested to settle in the hands of the undersigned executor.

L. L. B. GIRARDT.

DIED.—On Saturday evening last, Mr. JULES SUCHE, a native of Paris, France. A victim of honor, he fell like the brave.

MARRIED.—Yesterday evening at 8 o'clock, by the Rev. Dr. MONT, MISS ANNE SCHOENINGER, to Mrs. JOHN AUGUSTUS FRYER, both of this city.

ARRIVED.

Ship Tacitus, Chandler, Liverpool, Lincoln & Green; Brig Harvest, Drinkwater, Boston; Schooner, Southwick, Charleston; E. Thompson & Co.

Towboat Popote, Davis, from New Orleans over the bar; brig Mary Ann, towed up to town, schoer Express and Eber, left at 4 o'clock P. M., Sunday.

Schoer Excit, Girardet, from Orleans; Schoer Excit, Girardet, from Orleans; Schoer Excit, Girardet, from Orleans; Schoer Excit, Girardet, from Orleans.

Brig Rebecca, from Mobile, with salt, &c. to J. W. Zachary & Co.; J. Kraft; Brig Atlas, from New Orleans; Schoer Excit, Girardet, from Orleans; Schoer Excit, Girardet, from Orleans.

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SALES AT AUCTION.

ON Thursday 9th February next, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange coffee house, will be sold, 2 LOTS OF GROUND, situated in the suburb Magnin, fronting French street, between Moravia and Orchard streets. Lot No. 1 measures 32 feet front on 127 feet 10 inches in depth; Lot No. 2 measures 31 feet 1/2 inches front on 127 feet 10 inches in depth. Terms: One half cash, and the balance at 6 and 12 months credit. Jan 31.

BY ISAAC L. MOORE. ON Thursday 4th February, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange coffee house will be sold, if not previously disposed of at private sale, 2 VALUABLE SLAVES, viz: LISBEE, aged 30 years, a good cook, washer and ironer; BELL, her daughter, aged 12 years, both fully clothed, and accustomed to terms of one year, and the balance in 6 months for notes drawn and secured to the satisfaction of the vendor, secured by mortgage until final payment. The acts of sale to be passed before G. R. Stringer Esq, at the expense of the purchaser. Jan 31.

BY ISAAC L. MOORE. ON Wednesday 1st inst, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange coffee house, will be sold, 4 VALUABLE SLAVES, viz: Gabriel, aged 23 years, a good labourer, with Fida, his wife, aged 19 years, house servant, Charity, 18 do, Penitina, 18 do, house servant. Terms: 6 months credit, for approved endorsed paper secured by mortgage until final payment. Acts of sale to be passed before Wm. Bowler Esq, at the expense of the purchaser. Jan 31.

BY P. A. GUILLOTTE. WILL be sold on Wednesday February 1st inst, in Court street, no. 115, Mrs. Armitage's dwelling house, at 3 p. m. sundry articles of furniture, such as bedstead, armchairs, bureau, sideboards, together with table cloths, and other articles. Jan 30.

BY P. A. GUILLOTTE. WILL be sold on Monday February 6th at 10 a. m. Mrs. L. Landais plantation, the entire being the following: 43 HORSES and MULES, 33 broken STEERS, 14 milch COWS, Several ploughs, harrows, &c. carts, horse do, drays, harnesses, and farming utensils, moreover a horizontal iron sugar-mill, another hand-mill for meal. 8 sugar bottles, forming two sets, 10 reservoirs, six cisterns, a blacksmith's establishment, an engine and a pair of scales, together with a variety of articles. Jan 30.

BY T. MOSSY. WILL be sold on Thursday next, the 31st inst, in front of his auction store, at 12 o'clock, 60 boxes window glass 8, 10 to 16 and 20 white paint, red lead, mott, spts, turpentine, blacksmith bellows, &c. Jan 30.

BY T. MOSSY. ON Thursday February 2d, will be sold at Hewlett's coffee house, a young black wench named PLESANTA, 12 years of age, or thereabouts, a smart girl, from the vices and maladies prescribed by law. Terms: 6 months credit. Jan 30.

BY T. MOSSY. WILL be sold on Thursday February 2d, at 12 o'clock at the Exchange, 24 LOTS, situate in the new Marigny Faubourg, between St. Antoine, Liberteux, Annette and Genie streets. Terms: 1 and 2 years credit, on endorsed paper to the satisfaction of the vendor, and mortgage until final payment. The deed of sale will be drawn before A. Mazureau not, pub at the expense of the purchaser. Jan 30.

BY T. MOSSY. ON Tuesday 31st inst, will be sold at his auction store, 5 cases cambrics; 5 do bleached cotton; 2 do jeans, &c. Jan 30.

BY T. MOSSY. PORTRAIT PAINTING. H. REINAGLE, respectfully announces to the ladies and gentlemen of New-Orleans, that he has taken rooms at 45 Canal street, for the purpose of portrait painting when he will be happy to receive the visits of those who may honor him with their commands and when specimens of his qualifications may be seen. To the politeness of Mr. Parmentier, Mr. Reinagle is enabled to present his celebrated picture of Daniel interpreting the hind writing on the wall of Belshazzar's Feast, vide Daniel Chapt. 5th. To the view of a select company for a short time till a better opportunity shall be afforded, can be obtained for a more public exhibition. Jan 30.

BY T. MOSSY. DOCTOR FITCH, DENTIST, No. 3 Camp street, over Mr. Pruby's store, Jan 26.

BEAUTIES OF MECHANISM. TERMS FOR HALL OF INDUSTRY. THE public is respectfully informed that the mechanical exhibition, which has been for a few weeks, opposite the Exchange, (Chartres street) is removed to No. 113 Levee street, between the vegetable and beef markets—where it will be for a few days in full operation, previous to its removal to Mexico. This fully wonderful specimen of ingenuity consists of three manufactures, complete in all their parts, viz: one for cotton, and one for woolen cloth—the third for printing by the power of dogs. The proprietors desire that all should have an opportunity of witnessing this grand display of mechanical invention, and with this view, has reduced the price of admission to the sum of FIFTY CENTS. Free people of color will be admitted on Mondays and Thursdays. Exhibition open every day from 9 o'clock a. m. until 10 p. m. Jan 27.

BY T. MOSSY. LAST yesterday evening at about 2 o'clock, in Toulouse street, between Chartres and Royal, a note of the amount of \$278 10, drawn by J. Coulon & Co. to the order of E. Deberge, and endorsed by H. Landoux Jr. and H. Landoux. The said note is dated the 1st October, and six months' payment having been stopped, the public is apprised not to take up said note, whoever finds it, is requested to send it to the office of Landoux & Chabert, No. 5, 500th Street. Dec 20.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of an Act of Legislature entitled, "an Act to amend and explain an Act to incorporate the City Bank of New-Orleans," approved the 13th January 1850, books will be opened for subscriptions for the capital stock of said Bank at the office of the Patent Attorney, Hill road company, No. 19 Royal street, New Orleans on Monday the 6th day of February 1852, and will continue open every day, Sunday excepted, until the 16th