THE BEE,
[illegible] AND PUBLISHED DAILY, BY
JEROME BAYON.
[illegible] PRINTER.
"[illegible]—IT MUST BE PRESERVED."
[illegible] MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1833.

[illegible] GOVERNOR
J[illegible] DAWSON.

We [illegible] yesterday. One in the earlier, and the other [illegible] of the day: the former is a part of the [illegible] month of December; and the latter [illegible] furnishing New York dates of the [illegible] 29th of December, and Charleston [illegible].

[illegible] deliberations of congress [illegible] taken up in the [illegible] of minor importance. We perceive [illegible] Verplanck, of the committee of ways [illegible] a bill on the further reduction of [illegible] referred to a committee of the whole [illegible] the union. The editors of the National [illegible] express an opinion, how far founded [illegible] that any probability of this bill, or [illegible] the same, passing both houses of congress [illegible] matter of doubt. The editors are [illegible] any probability is a matter of doubt.

Among [illegible] items of naval information, to be [illegible] which accompanied the report of the Secretary of the Navy, we gather the following statistics [illegible] The navy of the United States, in actual [illegible] twelve ships; fourteen frigates—less the [illegible] four guns; three of thirty-six; two Constellation [illegible] four guns; thirteen of eighteen sloops of war [illegible] twelve guns; making an aggregate [illegible] carrying a total of 1978 guns.

[illegible] of the barque Brighton, at Charleston, from [illegible], brings the information of the total loss of the American frigate, Constellation, Captain G. C. Read. She [illegible] on the island of Rhodes, in the Mediterranean [illegible] with her crew and officers, the captain and [illegible] six men [illegible], who were on shore at the time. An account of the [illegible] and shipwreck is continued in Lloyd's advertising list. The subjoined is a list of the officers, attached to the Constellation, at the time of her sailing from Norfolk, [illegible] nine months ago.

Captain George C. Read.
Lieutenants—Abraham Bigelow, Samuel W. Lecompte, A. J. D. Brown, John Rudd, David R. Stewart, A. K. Long.
Acting Sailing Master.—Wm. H. Noland and George M. Hood.
Purser—Josiah Colston.
Surgeon—[illegible] Morgan.
Chaplain—Walton Colton.
Com'd'g. Marines—Lond N. Carter.
Assistant Surgeons— —— Lawrason, and John C. Mercer.
Passed Midshipmen—Thomas Turner, John B. Cutting, and Hor[illegible] Myers.
Midshipmen—James F. Miller, Wm. J. H. Robertson, John T. W[illegible], Francis V. Dulbrough, Wm. L. Herndon, Thomas B. Budd, Richard L. Trapier, James G. Stanley, Wm. R. Fowell, George Wickliman, Henry H. Lewis, J. R. Malaney, —— Eustis.
Gunner—Henry Kesling.
Boatswain—Wm. Brown.
Sailmaker—Benjamin Crow.
Carpenter—Alonzo Jones.
School Master— —— Lippett.
Captain's Clerk—C. C. Barkley.
Purser's Steward—Wm. Batchelor.
Passenger—D. W. Tark, Fleet Surgeon.

[It is very probable that as transfers frequently take place after ships arrive in the Mediterranean, that some of the above Naval Officers were not on board the Constellation at the time of her shipwreck.]

The Constellation was built at Baltimore, in 1797.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE OF MAIL CONTRACTS, Dec. 29th 1832.

Wm. H. [illegible] P. M. New Orleans,

Sir—Your letter of the 12th inst. noticing the irregular arrivals of the northern mail at your office is received. This [illegible] of deep regret to the Postmaster General who has always felt great solicitude about the route between [illegible] and New Orleans. The putting it in operation in the first place was rather an experiment in which the present contractors were the pioneers. If its success has not equalled the anticipations of the public and the Department the fault is not altogether attributable to the contractors; but to the disadvantages they had to encounter. They have used many exertions and incurred heavy expenses in procuring boats of different descriptions, neither of which, on trial, was found adapted to the peculiar navigation of the [illegible]. The Postmaster General is now however determined that this difficulty shall be overcome and has [illegible] steps accordingly.

The agent of the company passed through this city a few days since on his way to New York, either to purchase or to build boats of such constructions as experience has pointed out will answer the purpose. He gave the Department every assurance that no time should be lost unnecessarily, or expense spared to effect the object of his mission. It is hoped therefore, that your fellow citizens will exercise a little forbearance when they are assured that every effort is making to extend to them all the mail facilities which their great commercial importance demands.

I am Respectfully, your obedient serv't,
O. B. BROWN, sup't. Mail Contracts.

If the nullifiers pride themselves on being true children of chivalrous Carolina; the unionists, too, can boast of their equally gallant origin—they have shown themselves to be no less the descendants of Sumter and Marion, than their antagonists. The fervency of feeling, daring of soul, and firmness of defiance which characterise their opposition to the heresies of nullification, are so many proofs, that they remember, that they too are the breed of noble blood: "Outnumbered, not outbraved;" threatened with the greatest of evils, the privation of man's dearest rights, they have stood forth, like a cohort, and declared their unshaken determination to abide by the laws of the rightful government. The account of each successive public meeting is a protocol of patriotism and loyalty. The Taylors and the Gastons are in the field; there is prophecy in names like these—successful [illegible] will be the result, when men of this stamp enter the lists. The subjoined remarks of Mr. Grimke, couched [illegible] not inelequent language, are a fair sample, [illegible] we can judge with what firmness they hurtle the [illegible] of nullification.

Fellow [illegible].—The ordinance passed by your Convention at Columbia, a few days since, as the supreme law of the land, is the grave, not the bridal chamber of liberty. However the power and the triumph of party may dignify it, in the [illegible] of its birth, with tides of glory and praise, no spirit of prophecy is needful to know that when the revel of this unholy spirit should have passed away, it will be regarded, even in the South Carolina of future years, with grief and mortification. In the sacred name of liberty, they have struck her down to the earth, with the iron mace of the despot. In the name of liberty, they have forged for their fellow citizens the chains of slavery. In the pure and only name of liberty they have polluted her shrine they have laid on her altar the offerings of idolatry, they have trodden their fellow-worshippers under their feet.

"When I look at the age in which I live, at the history of my country, and at her actual state of political improvement; when I consider the wisdom and forbearance that have distinguished American councils, and the magnanimity which has always been one of the noblest elements of Carolina character, I am filled with astonishment and grief at a measure, which must be repented of, in the sack-cloth and ashes of shame and sorrow. God grant it may not be our lot to repent of it, in tears and blood, amid the ravages of fire and sword! Whatever may be the feeling respecting this ordinance, among the majority in Carolina, it is impossible not to know, that it must be regarded with mournful indignation by all the friends of freedom throughout the world. In the rest of our Union; it can only be viewed as a reproach to the memory of the illustrious dead of 1776 and 1779, as an act of ingratitude to their sacrifices and services. Among the whigs of England, what other opinion could be held, than that you have forfeited all title to the glorious attributes even of British freedom? They will tell you, that in an age of light, and in a country of laws and regulated freedom, you have sought for your instruments of power, in the armory of by-gone ages, amid the darkness and violence of dethroned tyrants and baffled oppression. They will tell you, that this day in Great Britain, no even a whig administration, with a whig Parliament, could venture thus to disfranchise a British subject. They will tell you, that no power in Britain would hold the magna charta of British liberty, as cheap as your convention have held the holy constitutions of Carolina and the Union.

"I ask no pardon, I make no apology for the boldness and plainness with which I speak. I am still a freeman: and the [illegible] may be assured, that so long as the liberty of speech and the liberty of the press shall remain, there will be thousands, who will speak and write as fearlessly as I do. And have they yet to learn, that the confiscation of property, the imprisonment of the body, nay, the loss of life itself, have no terrors for the brave and the free? Have they yet to learn that the dungeon and the scaffold are the [illegible] of tyrants, in the eyes of the martyr to civil or religious liberty? Are they yet to learn, that they may torture the body, but cannot subdue the soul: that they may give the freeman a victim to their power, but cannot make him the slave of their will? Have they, indeed, yet to learn, after all the solemn lessons that liberty has taught amid the fires of persecution and the martyr blood of her children, that the freeman, like the christian, counts property, liberty, and life, as dust and ashes, in comparison of his principles and independence? And I have studied in vain the history of [illegible] and especially of this country; and I have loved and venerated in vain the noble qualities of American and Carolina character, if there be not thousands in this State, who are ready in the same cause, to yield up property to your confiscation acts, liberty to the loathsomeness of your dungeons, and life itself to the tragedy of your scaffolds. The punishments you may inflict, may be ignominious in your eyes; but posterity will behold in them [illegible] the sufferings of the virtuous & free. You may brand the grave of your victim, as the grave of the traitor; but the very next age will hallow it as the bed of glory. You may consign him to the death of the malefactor; but your own children shall acknowledge his title even to their gratitude and admiration. You may follow him with scorn and execrations to the gallows: may he be strengthened from above to make the last act of his life, a prayer for his destroyers!"

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Baltimore Republican, dated,

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 24, 1832.

Dear Sir:—Nullification was sadly rebuked to-day, by "one of Carolina's sons." Duff Green was "*pretty essentially*" caned by general James Blair, one of the Representatives in congress from South Carolina, in consequence, as I am told, of some unprincipled aspersion upon the "Union and State Rights party," contained in the Telegraph. Gen. Blair met Duff near the scene of Stansbery's disgrace, on the avenue, and saluted him a little *unceremoniously* with a new hickory cane, which was rather more remarkable for its size than for any comfort to be derived from coming in contact with it. At the first onslaught, *Nully* determined to *put himself upon his reserve rights*—the *great conservative principle*—namely, that of *withdrawing peaceably* (but rather *hastily*) from the union-*men*. This *peaceable* remedy, however, was unavailing to our *Nully*. He was soon overtaken. As a last effort, he succeeded in drawing his knife; but general Blair, nothing daunted, proceeded to "use him up," which he did in "less than no time." The people then interfered, and hostilities ceased. Green is badly hurt. "Coming events cast their shadows before." This rencontre may be considered prophetic of the *denouement* of Southern *nullification*.

M'Gregor's Sketches of British America.—It is with much pleasure we give a few extracts from the above work, which has lately issued from the British press. We hail it as an evidence that our trans-atlantic brethren have at length become disgusted with the trash which has been given them by the travellers who have visited our shores, and are now willing to read those works which do justice to ourselves and our institutions.—*N. Y. Adv.*

No gentleman, who is commonly polite, will meet with any thing but kind hospitality and treatment in America; and as to the peculiarities of their tongue, I need only observe, that I have never met with an American, however humble, whose language was not perfectly plain and intelligible to me; while I can scarcely understand half of what the country people say, within a few miles of me in Lancashire. It is also common to believe, that the Americans cherish a bitter hatred to the people of England. Many circumstances have certainly planted sentiments of dislike to England, or more properly to the government, pretty generally among the citizens of the United States; but they are notwithstanding, more kind to Englishmen individually, than to the people of any other country. I may also observe further, that there is much truth in a reply made to me by a member of the Legislature of Maine, when conversing with him on the subject: "Sir," he said, "If I were to punish men for abusing countries, I would first knock down the person who stigmatized my own, and immediately after the one that abused yours; and you may depend upon it, sir, that this feeling is more general among us, than even we ourselves think." The truth is, that their literature, their language, and even their history, except for the last sixty years, are all so purely English, that they cling unconsciously by associations and habits more closely to England and Englishmen, than to any other country or people.

A fertile and principal excuse of any hatred felt by the Americans against England, arises out of the writings of English travellers, many of whom, even by their own admission, received the most disinterested attentions and kindness from the people of America.—These courtesies they have repaid, by punishing all the foibles they could discover, ridiculing the oratory of the public men; and speaking contemptuously of their government and institutions.

Next to the cheapness of ardent spirits, what is called "law," is the bane of all North America, applying with equal truth to the United States and the British colonies.—At the bar of the courts there is, however, much splendid talent. The Supreme Court, in particular, is the great school of oratory, in which most of their statesmen have been trained. There is both in the United States and British America, a great superabundance of lawyers. One third the number, which would probably include all those who have any pretensions to ability, would be quite sufficient for every legal and necessary purpose. By their having a fair share of business, the profession would be more generally respectable; trifling cases would be rejected, and the country gradually purged of a ruinous system of litigation. The fees of the lawyers are by no means high; they are on the contrary, rather low, even on the principle that "the laborer is worthy of his hire;" and this cheap law is itself a great evil, inasmuch as it encourages many to litigate that otherwise could not, and who do not take the value of their time into account. The Judges of all the courts are generally grave, honest, and impartial men, and their opinions and decisions are usually upright and just.—The salaries of those who administer the government and preside in the courts, are generally thought disproportionate to their services and responsibility. In many cases they appear to be so, even to meanness; but they seem however, to do very well with the allowance granted them; and the competition for public appointments is unequalled in any other country.

Both ladies and gentlemen dress fashionably, somewhat between the English and French styles. Among the ladies, particularly in the Northern States, we observe some of the most beautiful women on earth, and as great a proportion of handsome women as in England; but they loose their bloom soon, and those who have the most charming complexions, and most fascinating countenances and graceful figures, become too frequently the early victims of consumption.—An Englishman cannot for some time know the American ladies sufficiently well to appreciate justly their kind, affectionate, and amiable virtues. These they assuredly possess in a high degree, but being of more retired habits—which they may blame the American gentlemen for—"they often bloom unseen," and their excellencies are only known to their friends, or to those strangers whose merit obtain them admittance, *enfants de la maison*, with the family. The United States, peopled at first by persons who left these kingdoms when the state of public manners was very different from what they now are, and by the adventurers of all classes from other parts of Europe, must retain, much of their original habits and education. Time alone will amalgamate these materials, and create a standard which will eventually give a more marked tone to public and private society. The country people of America are blunt, but certainly civil, although often accused of rudeness. I feel safe in considering them not so rude and certainly not so ignorant, as the peasantry of England. They are never obsequious, it is true, and this arises from their being usually independent in their circumstances. They are, in short, neither polite nor rude, but always civil, unless we assume an authoritive tone. If we do, as some English are accustomed to, through habit without meaning any assumption, —the American will certainly neither comply with our requests, nor reply to us in any thing like gentleness of spirit.

Many people object to the *table d'hote*, which is customary in the United States and British America; but I have always found them very agreeable, and I consider them the very best places for travellers to dine at. The residents who dine at these tables always rise and fly to their business immediately after dinner; but there are generally intelligent strangers who remain, whose conversation is agreeable, and from whom much information may be obtained.—It is also very wrong to say, as some writers have, that "a guest can not have a collation, ever so slight, when he wishes for it, but must wait until the regular hour of the *table d'hote*."—A gentleman at any of the hotels, may not only have any thing to eat and drink when he wishes, but he may, if he chooses, have a room to himself, and dine when he pleases, though certainly by paying higher. It is seldom, however, that any one thinks of having the *table d'hote*, and doing so would be considered an affectation of greatness, that would gain no additional attendance from the servants or any respect from the others.

There is more general knowledge diffused among the people of the United States, than in any kingdom in Europe, yet there is not among them the same proportion of men celebrated in literature and science, as in many other countries. The Americans are a young, active, and enterprising people. General knowledge, and a practical education, are obsolutely necessary for them, in order to follow their adventurous pursuits; but they seldom have leisure to apply themselves to the tedious labors of literature and science. A few, however, have entered the avenues of literature, and the labyrinths of science and art, of whom America may justly boast, Franklin, Jefferson, West, Silliman, Irving, Cooper, Leslie, Martin, Turnbull, and some others, must rank high in their respective departments, as philosophers, and authors, and artists. The colleges, and other seminaries of learning in the United States, are respectable and numerous; and the diffusion of knowledge extensive and liberal. The Americans are certainly a reading people, particularly of ephemeral productions. There are upwards of eight hundred newspapers circulated throughout the United States, besides reviews, and a vast number of magazines. Nearly all the popular works published in this country, and some imported from France and Germany, are reprinted with astonishing celerity, and dispersed all over the republic. The public works of the United States, among which we may notice the Erie Canal as the greatest, (being in length with that branching from that to Lake Champlain, above 400 miles, have all been conducted with spirit; and from the rapid advances which the republic has made since the revolution, we are only the more deeply involved in conjecture, the more we inquire into the probable height of its splendor, before it reach the acme of its power and grandeur. Those vast regions beyond the Alleghany mountains, the most extensive, fertile, and most eminently blessed with a natural inland navigation, of any country in the world, were scarcely known before the revolution. That country now possesses a great population, and all the rudiments of a mighty empire. The population of the republic has already increased to twelve millions or more. The city of New York, in 1790, had only 30,000; it has now more than 200,000. Philadelphia, and many other towns, have, since then, more than quadrupled the number of inhabitants.

It is remarked by almost all travellers that the Americans are perpetually boasting of the excellence of their constitution. This is certainly the case, and Englishmen do not like generally to hear it. Yet we boast of ours, and why not let the citizens of the United States [illegible] themselves happy and blessed under [illegible] government, going in full [illegible] very pardonable national vanity, which we ought to esteem rather than to blame them for. As to the state of society and the manners of the people of America, we must not, although there are no titles, believe that there is no distinction of ranks, and that the people live on a perfect footing of equality. There is, in fact, a more nice discrimination of classes created by the people themselves, than the lines of demarcation marked out by the hereditary titles of our English aristocracy. Wealth and knowledge, which, together, form power in all countries, constitute what, in a moral point, may be termed the aristocratic rights of America. These [illegible] people [illegible] the respectable families, of the talented men who [illegible] in the revolutionary war, the leading men of congress, and of public departments; gentlemen of the learned professions; merchants of education and property, and all others of wealth and respectable talents.

JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE—FIRST SESSION.

House of Representatives, Monday, Jan. 7, 1833.

In the city of New Orleans, on the seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the fifty-seventh, being the day appointed by the Constitution of the State of Louisiana for the meeting of the General Assembly, the Representatives of the different Parishes of the State, met in the hall prepared for the sittings of the Legislature, viz:—

For the Parish of Plaquemine—Mr. Charles Forstall.
For the Parish of St. Bernard—Mr. Marcel Ducros.
For the Parish of Orleans—B. Z. Canonge, E. A. Canon, C. F. Dauney, W. F. C. Duplessis, J. R. Grymes, Albert Hoa, B. Marigny.
For the Parish of Jefferson—Louis Bolelgny.
For the Parish of St. Charles—Alcee La Branche.
For the Parish of St. John the Baptiste—Florian Rousseel.
For the Parish of St. James—J. B. Ory, and John Watkins.
For the Parish of Ascension—Thos. C Nicholls.
For the Parish of Assumption—Armé Goullet, Zephiria Folse.
For the Parish of Lafourche Interior—James Porter, Zénon Chauvin, and Pierre Lagarde.
For the Parish Terre-Bonne—Leandre M. Thibodeaux.
For the Parish of Iberville—Timoleon Lemasier.
For the parish of West Baton Rouge—Thos. W. Chinn.
For the Parish of East Baton Rouge—Raphael Legendre, Thos. G. Morgan.
For the Parish of West Feliciana—Alexander Barrow, Isaac Johnson.
For the Parish of East Feliciana—Beddin Brown, T. B. Horton.
For the Parish of St. Helena—Samuel Leonard.
For the Parish of Livingston—M. H. McRea.
For the Parish of Washington—Robert Edwards.
For the Parish of St. Tammany—F. R. Jones.
For the Parish of St. Landry—Cyprien Dupre, Rice Garland, J. M De Caillou.
For the Parish of St. Mary—Joseph Charpentier.
For the Parish of Lafayette—F. Breaux, Cornelius Voorhies, Jr.
For the Parish of Ouachita—[illegible] Maddox.
For the Parish of Avoyelles—Wm. Voorhies.
For the Parish of Rapides—Thos. Walker, Charles Mulhollan.
For the Parish of Natchitoches and Claiborne—C. A. Bullard, John Sibley.

Mr. Bernard Marigny was called to the chair, as Speaker *pro tem.*
On motion of Mr. Voorhies, of Avoyelles;
Ordered, That the House do proceed to the election of a Speaker.
Each member having deposited his vote in the ballot box;
On motion of Mr. Watkins;
Ordered, That two tellers be appointed.
Whereupon the Speaker *pro tem* appointed Messrs. Sibley and Watkins.
On opening the ballot box it appeared that out of forty-three votes Mr. Alcee La Branche had obtained twenty-five, Mr. Wm. Voorhies twelve, and Mr. Marcel Ducros six; being in all, forty-three votes.
Whereupon, Mr. Alcée La Branche was declared to be duly elected Speaker of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, and the oath of office administered to him by the Speaker *protem*.
The Speaker having taken his seat, administered the oath of office prescribed by law, to the members of each parish.
On motion of Mr. Voorhies, of Avoyelles;
Ordered, That the House do now proceed to the election of the Clerk of the House of Representatives.
Each member having deposited his vote in the ballot box.
On motion of Mr. Watkins;
Ordered, That two tellers be appointed.
Whereupon the Speaker appointed Messrs. Watkins and J. B. Horton.
On opening the ballot box it appeared that out of forty-four votes Mr. Armand Pitot had obtained thirty-five, and Mr. H. Deblieux nine.
Whereupon Mr Armand Pitot was declared duly elected Clerk of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, and the oath of office administered to him by the Speaker.
On motion of Mr Garland,
Ordered, That the House do now proceed to the election of a door keeper.
Each member having deposited his vote in the ballot box,
On motion,
Ordered, That two tellers be appointed.
Whereupon the Speaker appointed Messrs. Watkins and Voorhies.
On opening the ballot box it appeared that out of forty-six votes Mr. Evan had obtained twenty-two votes, Mr. Kirkland sixteen, Mr Exnecios six, and blank two.
There being no election, the House proceeded to a new election, and the same tellers being appointed;
On opening the ballot box it appeared that out of forty-six votes Mr. Evan, had obtained twenty-four, Mr. Kirkland eighteen, Mr. Exnecios three, and blank one.
Whereupon Mr. Evan was declared to be duly elected door keeper of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, and took the oath prescribed by law.
On motion of Mr. Voorhies, Mr. Heart was unanimously appointed Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, and took the oath prescribed by law.
On motion,
Ordered, That the Clerk inform the Senate that the House of Representatives having elected Mr. Alcée La Branche, for their Speaker, and Mr. Armand pitot, their Clerk, was ready to proceed to business.
On motion of Mr. Garland.
Ordered, That a committee of members of the House and members of the Senate, be appointed to wait upon the Governor, to inform him that the House is ready to receive any communication he may think proper to make.
On motion of Mr. Hoa,
Ordered, That the first blank be filled with the word three, and that said resolution be adopted.
Whereupon the Speaker appointed Messrs. Garland, Canonge and Nicholls, on the part of the House of Representatives.
The Clerk was directed to request the concurrence of the Senate in the above mentioned resolution.
Mr. Nicholls presented the following resolution, which was read for the 1st time,
Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That a committee composed of members of the House of Representatives, and members of the Senate, be appointed to make suitable arrangements for the celebration of the Eighth of January.
On motion,
The House dispensed with its rules, and said resolution was taken into consideration; the first blank being filled by the word five.
On motion,
Ordered, That said resolution be adopted—Whereupon the Speaker appointed Messrs. Voorhies, Canonge, Nicholls, Duplessis and Lecassier.
On motion,
Ordered, That the clerk do inform the Senate thereof, and request their concurrence in said resolution.
On motion of Mr. Marigny, the House having dispensed with their rules, he introduced the following bill, viz:
"An act to determine the place of the sittings of the Supreme Court of this State, which was read for the first time, and ordered for a second reading to-morrow."
A message from the Governor, by Mr. Verlein, his private Secretary, transmitting to the Speaker of the House, a message in writing, which was read, as follows:
☞ For message, see Bee of 8th January.
On motion of Mr. Wm. Voorhies *Ordered*, That the same be laid on the table, and that one thousand copies of it be printed, one half in English and one half in French.
On motion of Mr. Voorhies, of Lafayette,
The House proceeded to the election of the enrolling clerks.
On motion: *Ordered*, That two tellers be appointed—the Speaker appointed Messrs. Duplessis and Porter.
The ballot box being carried, on opening the same, it appeared that out of forty-five votes, Messrs. Cesaire Delahoussaye had obtained forty votes, Landry thirty-four, Adolphe Rousseau thirty-two, Adolphe Cevillier thirty-two, Octave S. Rousseau thirty-two, Wm. Wikoff thirty-two, A. Joseph Genois thirty-two, Adolphe Dégelos thirty-one, C. Morel twenty-one, Joseph Gilbert thirteen, Emile Bienvenu sixteen, French fourteen, Hedge eleven, Blanchet one and Lewis one—Whereupon Messrs. Delahoussaye, Rousseau, Génois, Landry, Cuvillier; Dégelos and Wikoff were declared duly elected enrolling clerks of the House of Representatives.
Mr. Garland introduced the following resolution, which was read for the first time,
Resolved, That a committee of five members be appointed to report to this House such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the government thereof.
Resolved, That said committee be also authorised to [illegible] as may be necessary to facilitate the transaction of business by both branches of the legislature.
Mr. Canon moved to amend the same by substituting the following resolution, viz:
Resolved, That a committee of five members be appointed to examine the rules and regulations which have heretofore governed the House of Representatives, and to prepare such amendments as they may deem proper.
On the adoption of said substitute, Mr. Garland called for the yeas and nays, when it appeared that Messrs. Barrow, Bienvenu, Breaux, Brown, Bullard, Canon, Canonge, Charpentier, Chauvin, Chinn, Dauney, DeCaillon, Ducros, Duplessis, Dupre, Edwards, Folse, Forstall, Grymes, Guillet, Hoa, Horton, Johnson, Jones, Lagarde, Leonard, Lemasier, Maddox, McRea, Mulhollen, Ory, Rousseel, Sibley, Thibodeaux, C. Voorhies, W. Voorhies, Walker and Watkins, had voted in the affirmative—38 yeas.
And that Messrs. Garland, Legendre, Morgan and Porter, had voted in the negative—4 nays. Consequently the substitute was adopted.
A message from the Senate, by Mr. Davis their Secretary, informing the House that the Senate had elected Mr. Charles Derbigny for their President, and Mr. Horatio Davis for their Secretary, and that the Senate was ready to proceed to business.
And further, that the Senate had concurred in the resolution appointing a joint committee for the celebration of the anniversary of the Eighth of January, and that Messrs. Barthe, Nicholas and Hiriart, were appointed of said committee on the part of the Senate.
Mr. Marigny gave notice that, on Friday next, he will introduce a bill entitled an "Act to incorporate the Orleans Bank of Louisiana."
Mr. Bullard introduced the following resolution,
Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested to use their exertions to procure the revival of so much of the act of congress, appd April 5, 1832, entitled "An act supplementary to the several laws for the sale of the public lands," as secured for a limited time, to actual settlers on the public lands, a right of pre-emption to one half quarter section, and to procure a modification of such acts, by which all actual settlers on the public lands, in the State of Louisiana, shall have a right of pre-emption to one half quarter section of land for six months from and after the public surveys shall have been completed.
On motion,
Ordered, That said resolution be laid on the table until Wednesday next.
Mr. Voorhies, of Avoyelles, introduced the following resolution, which was read for the first time,
Resolved, That both branches of the Legislature assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Wednesday next, to elect a State Printer for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-three.
On motion,
Ordered, That the House dispense with its rules, and take said resolution into consideration.
On motion of Mr. Duplessis,
Ordered, That said resolution be adopted.
The clerk was directed to request the concurrence of the senate in the above mentioned resolution.
Mr. Ducros presented a petition of R. Richardson, praying that his children be dispensed with the time required by law to attain the age of majority, and moved that the same be referred to a special committee.
The motion made by Mr. Ducros having been adopted, the Speaker appointed Messrs. Ducros, Forstall and Nicholls members of said committee.
On motion;
The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Tuesday, 8th January, 1833.

The House met agreeably to adjournment.
The Speaker appointed Messrs. Canon, Voorhies of Avoyelles, Garland, Walker and Hoa, members of the committee charged with the revisal of the rules of the House.
Mr. Nicholls, as chairman of the committee charged with the arrangements for the celebration of the Eighth of January, informed the House that the proper arrangement had been made.
On motion of Mr. Voorhies, of Avoyelles, *Ordered*, That a recess do take place.
The House met again.
On motion of Mr. Watkins,
The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Commercial.

CHARLESTON MARKET, Dec. 31.

COTTON.—There was not much done in Uplands during the early part of this week the holidays having intervened. On Saturday sales were effected to some extent at 10 a 10¼ most rates at 10 a 10½. A few bales extra fine sold at from 10¾ a 11 cents. The Christmas holidays produced a temporary decrease in the supply, and at the close of the week the stock was somewhat reduced. Buyers came more freely into the market on Saturday, and the week closed with a better feeling in favor of the article. There has been also a fair inquiry for Sea Islands, and sales are readily effected at our quotations.

We find that our merchants are very willing to leave to the foresight and sagacity of the Southern Patriot all the trouble of the speculation which the Georgia and [illegible] raw cottons will be withheld. Up to this time there has been no scarcity of either Cotton, Rice, or Ships. There have been received this season upwards of 15,000 bales more of Cotton, than were received up to the same date last year.

The sales of Uplands have been 23 at 9 cents; 4 at 9¼; 24 at 9½; 12 at 9¾; 303 at 10; 251 at 10¼; 355 at 10½; 153 at 10¾; 1296 at 10⅞; 83 at 10¾; 17 at 10⅞; and 36 at 11 cents.

RICE—Has been dull at 3¼ a 3⅜ for Prime, and 2½ a 3 for Inferior to good.

Amusements.

AMERICAN THEATRE.

Mrs Knight respectfully announces to her friends, that her Benefit is fixed to take place
THIS EVENING, JAN. 11.
On which occasion will be performed Morton's very excellent Comedy of
TOWN AND COUNTRY,
Reuben Geary; - Mr. Caldwell.
Jacky Hawbuck, - Mr Holland.
Rosalie Somers, - Mrs Knight.
Hon Mrs Glenroy, - Mrs Russell.
During the evening Mrs. Knight will sing the following songs:—"Savourneen Deelish"—"Comin thro' the Rye"—"The Dashing white Sergeant"—"O they march thro' the town"—"Louis, Louis"—"The gray Savoyard"—"Listen dear Fanny,"—and with Mr Holland the duett A, B, C.
Mr Holland will sing "Change farm yard," with imitations, and "Wedlock is a ticklish thing."
After which, first time here.
THE GRENADIER.
In which Mrs Knight will sustain four characters!!!!.
To conclude with the farce of the
HOLE IN THE WALL,

ORLEANS BALL ROOM.
Mr E. Bertus has the honor of informing the public, that on Monday, January 21 will be given a GRAND DRESS BALL, preceded by a children's ball.

ORLEANS BALL-ROOM.
SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 12th, 1833.
A GRAND DRESS AND MASQUERADE
BALL.
Admittance—Gentlemen.......$1 50
Ladies will only be admitted upon a ticket of invitation, and none will be delivered at the moment of admission. No persons will be permitted to enter with a masque, without first making themselves known to an individual appointed for that purpose. dec 31

BALL ROOM.
Corner of Bourbon and Orleans streets
On Saturday, the 12th January, 1833.
FULL DRESS AND MASQUERADE
BALL.
Admittance—Gentlemen, one dollar.
Gentlemen will find a room to deposit their canes and cloaks. dec 31

MAELZEL'S EXHIBITION HALL, OF THE AUTOMATON CHESS-PLAYER, THE MELODIUM, &c.
At the Planters Hotel, No. 19 Canal street, to continue daily, commencing precisely at 12 o'clock, (noon) and at half past 7 in the evening, and on Sunday once only, at half past 7 o'clock in the evening. Admittance $1; children under 12 years, half price.
☞ Tickets may be procured at the exhibition Hall during the day, and at door in the evening. jan 3

A Professional gentleman who will pass the winter and spring in the city is solicitous to obtain board in some genteel French family. His object is to reside with those who in speaking French will assist him in learning the language. Address box 195 Post Office. j 11

TO MERCHANTS & BOAT OWNERS &c.—Wanted a situation as book-keeper or any other employment in a counting house, out door clerk of a S. Boat or a grocery warehouse, by a person of much experience in business both in Europe and the United States, from a coincidence of unfortunate events over which he could have no controul he has been deprived of his property and left destitute which makes willing to accept of any honest employment where he can make himself useful and by industry and perseverance acquire an honest support and nothing more than a moderate one is asked for the present, Respectable references, any communication addressed to 61 St Louis street will be promptly and respectfully attended to j 11

MRS. FESSARD, (Midwife,) an élève of the royal house of accouchements, Paris; lecturer on the theory and practice of obstetricks, in said establishment; bearer of a diploma from the Medical faculty of Paris, as also a diploma from the Medical faculty of Belgium, offers her services to those who stand in need of her ministry. St. Louis street, No. 185. jan 4

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.
Ship Cosmbook, [illegible], Liverpool, — Waters & Miller
Ship Wm Badger, Harris, Havre, — J Mager
Brig Ella, Johnston, Philadelphia, — T Toby
Brig Thos. & William, Day, City Point, Va. — W Israel jr
Schr Fortuna, Ross, Jamaica, — [illegible] K Hodge
Schr Tampico, Bird, Tampico, — J Dufart
Schr Wm A Turner, Summers, Sisal, — G Wilber
Schr Cora, Carson, Mobile, — [illegible] & Dubois

ARRIVED.
Steamboat Grampus, Beebe, from S W Pass—brought up from sea packet ship Hanover, and a schr from the coast with sugar. Left the bar Wednesday afternoon, reports 3 ships and 2 brigs in the offing.
Steamboat Pocahontas, Hibble, towed to sea ship Cecelia; brigs Ann Maria and Carroll, schrs Jane and Eliza Williams—brought up Brig Rival, schrs Commerce and Columbia. Left S W bar Wednesday at noon, nothing new off the bar: passed in the river brig Asia, 18 days from Boston.
Packet ship Hanover, Mansfield, 16 days from N York, to Barstow & Adams—cargo to Ducongé & Peyrhaud; Thomson & Grant; Stetson & Avery; Barstow & Adams; Palmer & Southmayd; Hull & Runyon; Wallace, Lambeth and Pope; Hagan & co; Hyde & Goodrich; Hotchkiss & co; Bridge & Vose; Rogers & Slocomb; Hill & Henderson; E Miller & co; Hazard & Blair; F Pascal; W Ferresier; S W Oakey & co. and others—4 pass.
Brig Rival, M'Pherson, from Barbadoes, ballast.
Schr Columbia, Pratt, from Apalachicola, with cotton.
Schr Commerce, Bassot, from Attackapas, with sugar.
Steamboat Homer, Gay, from Louisville; cargo, whiskey, flour, pork, lard, &c &c to Hermann & co; Sloo & Byrne; Byrne, Ryron & co; Townsley and Priest; Baron jr; Bell and Buchanan; Lockhart & Arnott; Martin, Pleasants & co; N & J Dick & co; Hagan & co; W & J H Leverich & co; Thayer & co; W Lewis; J Nixon; and owners on board—44 pass.
Steamboat Samson, Wallace, from Cincinnati, cargo, with lard, pork, hams, &c to Cochrane, Watts & co; Bridge and Vose; F D Davis; J Crehore; J D Gove & co; J Mayhew; Bagley & Merritt; and owners on board—230 pass.
Steamboat Lafourche, Carter, from Lafourche Interior—cargo, sugar &c to W Doerst; J Linton; Brander, M'Kenna & Lee; N & J Dick & co; Reynolds, Byrne & co; P Landreau; and owners on board.—16 pass.
Steamboat Don Juan, Lwiger, 9 days from Louisville—cargo 600 bbls pork, 20 hhds hams, 800 kegs lard to Wallace, Lambeth & Pope.
Steamboat Monticello, Patterson, from Plaquemine;—cargo sugar, &c to Allain & Peyroux; L H Gale; Meaurand & O'Duhigg; T Segond, Hagan & co; Dubertrand—15 pass.
Steamboat Columbia, Laurent, from Bayou Sarah; cargo cotton &c to Fisk; Watt & co; J Linton; Reynolds, Byrne and co; Dick & co; Williams & Lee; M White; Rivarde & co; P Dubertrand; J Amor; A Ledoux; Plauche & co; and others—56 pass.
Steamboat Feliciana, Carrett, from Vicksburg;—cargo cotton, &c to Fisk, Watt & co; Bullitt, Shipp & co; J Linton; Bagley and Merritt; Reynolds, Byrne & co; W Bogart; Dart & co; Wilcox & Fatum; Wallace, Lambeth & Pope; N & J Dick & co; W & C Tate; Meaurand, O'Duhigg & co; J S Davis; and others.—21 pass.
Steamboat Delphine, Hains, from Baton Rouge,—cargo cotton, &c to Fisk, Watt & co; J Linton; and others—24 passengers.

MEMORANDA.
Hence at Baltimore, 27th, brig John [illegible] Robb—[illegible] Snow a seaman, died on board, of the cholera.
Hence at New York, 28th, ship Alabama; ship Florida.
Up at Liverpool for this port, 6th Nov. ships Greece and Lark.

MADAM GRANET having opened her establishment, begs to inform the parents that the school-hours for day-scholars, are from 8 till half past 2 o'clock in the morning, and from 4 to 6 in the afternoon. No school on Thursday's after half after 2 o'clock. Made. Granet takes this opportunity of assuring her friends that she will, at all times be ready to listen to whatever observations may be made to her, and that, in compliance with some advices already received, she has introduced the following alterations in the terms of her school: The prices continue the same, with this exception, that *Drawing* is now included in the charges for boarders and day-boarders. Piano and Singing at a reduced rate $30 to $21 per quarter. Parents are at liberty to provide for the washing and mending of their children's linen, or to pay $20 for the same. jan 11

FOR LAFOURCHE INTERIOR.
The well known steamboat LAFOURCHE, W. R. Carter, master, will leave for the above on Sunday next the 13th inst at 10 o'clock A. M. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
TOURNE & BECKWITH, 15 New Levee st.
jan 11

FOR BATON ROUGE, *And all intermediate Landings.*
The steam boat VERMILLION, Cap. Dehoussaye, is ready to receive freight, and will leave for the above place on Saturday next the 12th inst, at 10 o'clock. For freight or passage, apply on board or to
GRAY, DERIVE & Co. No 9 New Levee street.
j 10

FOR HAVRE.
The fast sailing ship LOIRE, Boulanger master, having the principal part of her cargo going on board, will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage, apply to
J. LE BLANC. No 175 Royal street.
j 10

FOR [illegible]
The Packet schr. LOUISIANA, Smith master, is now ready to receive freight at the Basin, for which or passage, apply on board, or to
TOURNE & BECKWITH, 15, New Levee
jan 9

FOR TAMPICO.
Schooner BONITA, Captain Taylor will sail for Tampico, to-morrow, 9th inst. For freight or passage, apply to
TUYES & Co. No. 100 Royal street
jan 8

FOR TAMPICO.
The schooner MEXICO, Captain J. Almeida, will have despatch. For freight or passage, apply on board or to
TUYES & Co.
j 8

FOR MARSEILLES.
The coppered and copper fastened ship DUBLIN PACKET, McPherson master, will positively sail from hence for the above port on the 15th inst. For freight of 100 bales cotton or passage, having good accommodations, apply to the captain on board or to
j 8 LAGERTIER & BOUTIN.

FOR MARSEILLES.
The ship PHOENIX, Capt. Salonne, will depart on the 12th inst. apply for passage, to the master on board, or to (jan) J. MAGER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
The fine ship HERACLIDE, Captain Cook, has nearly all her cargo on board, can yet take two hundred bales of Cotton, apply to
dec 28 LINCOLN & GREEN.

FOR BALTIMORE.
The very substantial copper fastened, coppered brig HOPE, captain Galt, will proceed either up or down the coast for cargo. For freight or passage, apply on board below the Rail Road, or to
dec 28 HARRISON, BROWN & Co. 117 Royal st

NOTICE.—Whereas Pierre Oscar Peyroux, public weigher of cotton for the city of New Orleans, has applied to me for the cancelling of a bond of two thousand dollars, subscribed by him as principal, with Miss Constance Peyroux, his security, on the 14th day of August, 1832.
These are to give notice to all persons interested therein, to show cause in writing, at the office of the Secretary of State, within ninety days after the last publication hereof, why the said bond should not be cancelled, raised and annulled, as also the mortgages resulting therefrom.
Given under my hand and the seal of the State at New Orleans, on this 31st day of December, 1832, and in the year of the Independence of the United States the fifty seventh.
[L. S.]
By the Governor: A. B. ROMAN.
George Eustis, Secretary of State. Jan 13

NOTICE.—On the fourth day of February next, between the hours of ten and eleven in the forenoon, at the [illegible] of Leandre Severin, near the mouth of False river, the parish judge acting as public auctioneer, will proceed to the public sale at auction, at the highest bidder, of FIFTY HEADS OF SLAVES, of both sexes, and of different ages, and of HOUSE FURNITURE and other MOVEABLE EFFECTS, belonging to Claire Decuir, wife of Leandre Severin, separated of property with him by judgment rendered by the District Court of this Parish, on the 29th day of May last. That sale will be made payable in two equal instalments, to wit: the first in all March, 1834, and the second in all March, 1835. Purchasers giving their notes payable at the office of the Parish judge of this Parish, and endorsed at the satisfaction of the said Claire Decuir, authorised by her husband—the said purchasers paying the costs and expenses of the notatorial acts of sale, to be passed, and mortgage remaining on the slaves which shall be sold, until full and final payment of the consideration thereof.
Point Coupée, January 1, 1833.
jan 7 DORMENON, Parish Judge.

THE subscriber having taken into copartnership his Brother Samuel Toby and Louis Theodule Chalon, the business from this date will be carried on under the firm of THOMAS TOBY & CO.
THOMAS TOBY.
New-Orleans January 1st 1833. j 2

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the estate of the late Suzette Castenade, are invited to produce their titles to Robert Preaux, attorney, Royal street, Boimare's building; and persons owing to said estate are also requested to pay the undersigned, guardian.
jan 4 FERRAND,

NOTICE.—All those who have any claims against the estate of the late Doctor Vaugeois, are requested to present their accounts to the subscriber, and those who are indebted to the same, to effectuate immediate payment.
jan 4 C. OGLE, Curator.

BY ISAAC L. McCOY.
THIS day Friday 11th inst, at 12 o'clock at the Exchange coffee house, will be sold two slaves viz: JACOB, aged about 38 years, ALLEN, 31 years, both field hands, title only guaranteed, being succession property & sold to close the concerns of an estate. Terms cash. j11

BY T. MOSSY.
ON Thursday, 17th instant, will be sold, at Hewlett's Exchange, Coffee House, at 12 o'clock,
23 LOTS OF GROUND,
Situated near the basin and Carondelet canal, according to a plan drawn by J. Pilié, city surveyor, now deposited at the Exchange, viz:
9 lots, between Villeré and Robertson streets, measuring each 28 feet, 5 inches, front on St. Louis, by a depth of 105 feet.
2 Lots between Conti, and St. Louis sts. measuring each 30 feet 1 inch front on Robertson street, by 127 ft. 10½ inches in depth, and 30 feet, 2 inches 3 lines, on the back line.
9 Lots between Villeré and Robertson streets, measuring each 28 ft. 5 inches front on Conti street, by 105 feet in depth.
2 Lots between St Louis and Conti streets, measuring each 31 feet, 7 inches, 6 lines, front on Villeré street, by a depth of 127 feet, 10½ inches, in depth.
These lots are fenced in, on the line of the street only, with pickets, and made fast by a double lath.
5 Lots, between Claiborne and Robertson streets, measuring each 28 feet, 6 inches front on St. Louis street, by a 105 feet in depth.
There is fronting each of these lots a well paved footwalk, 12 feet wide, which the purchaser will be bound to keep in good order.
1 Lot between Toulouse and St Louis streets, measuring 25 feet, 10½ inches front on Claiborne street, by a 127 ft. 10½ inches in depth.
These lots are advantageously situated near the Carondelet's basin and canal where commerce is taking rapid strides, facilitated by a communication with St. Louis street, which is paved with shells. The situation is alike desirable for dwelling or store houses.
Conditions—Six months, one and two years credit, with approved endorsed notes, and special mortgage until final payment.
The deeds of sale to be passed by L. T. Caire, not. pub. at the expense of the purchasers. jan 11

BY JACOB LEVY.
THIS DAY at Auction Store No 30 St Louis street, will be sold at 10 o'clock, a quantity of woollen goods, blankets, flannels, sheetings, shirtings &c. guernsey frocks, stockings, socks &c. jan 11

BY ISAAC L. McCOY.
THE stock, Furniture and fixtures of the MARINER'S RETREAT, 143 Old Levee, between the beef and vegetable markets, will be offered for sale at auction on the premises, on Tuesday next, the 15th inst. unless previously disposed of at private sale, the sale to commence at 10 o'clock. No establishment in this city is better located for a boarding house and bar business, added to which advantages, should be, that of its having been kept as such for the last six years, during which time it has been most liberally patronized. The owner of the above is induced to sell on account of the recent death of her husband, and business which renders it necessary that she should visit Europe. The inventory may be seen by calling on the auctioneer. The above will be sold in whole or in lots to suit purchasers Terms—if sold in whole, one half cash and the balance in six, nine and twelve months; if in lots, all sums under one hundred dollars, cash; and for sums over that amount, sixty days. In all cases where time is given, approved endorsed notes will be required. jan 11

BY ISAAC L. McCOY.
ON Saturday 12th inst. at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Coffee House, will be sold, negress, slave, Harriett, aged nineteen years, with her child Ann, two and a half years of age. Harriet is a plain cook and washer, is acclimated, and guaranteed free from all the diseases and vices prescribed by law. Terms, one fourth cash and the balance in a good endorsed note, at sixty days, with mortgage on the slave, until final payment. jan 11

BY ISAAC L. McCOY.
ON Saturday, 12th inst, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Coffee House, will be sold, negress slave HARRIET, aged nineteen years, with her child Ann, two and a half years of age. Harriet is a plain cook and washer, is acclimated and guaranteed free from all the diseases and vices prescribed by law.
Terms—One-fourth cash, and the balance in a good endorsed note, at sixty days, with mortgage on the slave until final payment. jan 10

BY ISAAC L. McCOY.
ON Saturday the 12th inst, at 12 o'clock, M. at the Exchange Coffee House, will be sold slave [illegible] FLINT, aged about 19 years, has been about 2 years in the city, is perfectly acclimated, a good house servant, washer and ironer, and fully guaranteed. Terms, 6 months credit. jan 10

BY HEWLETT & PEIRE.
SATURDAY next, Jan. 12th at Hewlett's Exchange SCHR ELIZABETH, 83 tons, Baltimore built of first rate materials, coppered and copper fastened about two months ago. Said schooner is fully rigged out and in fine order as may be seen by the inventory, which will be left at the auctioneers office, before sale. The schr. may be seen near the ferry, between St Louis and Conti; sold to close a concern. Terms 3, 6 and 9 months, on approved endorsed paper. j 10

BY JACOB LEVY.
ON Saturday 12th inst at 10 o'clock will be sold at store No. 30 Gravier street, all the effects &c saved from the steamboat Water witch, consisting of beds bedding cabin & cooking furniture &c. also a variety of sundries. The whole to be sold without reserve for the benefit of whom it may concern. j 10

BY ISAAC L. McCOY.
ON Saturday next, the 12th January, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Coffee House, will be sold, the following servants, viz: CLARA, a negress about 36 or 40 years, and her daughter MARY, a creole of the country; aged 13 years, a negress. Clara, is a cook and house servant, and Mary is a good house servant, and can wash, and understands sewing a little; speaks French and English, both good characters and fully warranted. ANN a negress aged about 30 years, 6 years in the country, is a good washer and ironer, and American cook, but sometimes drunk, otherwise fully warranted.
JULIA ANN, a griffon of about 19 years, 4 years in the country, speaks French and English, is a first rate house servant and Ladies maid, and understands sewing, under good character, and fully warranted. SCRILDA, a negress of 14 years, acclimated, fully warranted, except against a speck in one eye. good character. CALEB, a negro man of about 14 years, house servant, can take care of a horse and can drive a gig, good character and fully warranted. LINDSEY, a negro aged about 20 or [illegible] years, a good character and fully warranted.
Terms, 4 months for notes drawn and endorsed to the satisfaction of seller, and mortgage until final payment. Sales to be passed before Wm. Boswell, notary public, at the cost of purchaser. jan 11

BY T. MOSSY.
FRIDAY, 11th inst, at his auction store, will be sold an assortment of dry goods, such as Cambrics, bleached and brown domestics; blue and black broad cloth, black and olive satinetts, negro blankets; cloaks for gentlemen; silk and cotton hose—all of those articles are of superior quality.
Hardware—Rifles; fowling pieces, single or double barrel; knives and forks; locks and saws; fine pocket knives and needles. j [illegible]

BY JACOB LEVY.
ON Saturday afternoon, the 12th inst. at Auction Store, No. 30, St Louis-st., will be sold, at half past 4 o'clock, a large and splendid assortment of English and French works of late publications and neatly bound. Catalogues will be distributed on the day of sale. j 8

BY F. DUTILLET.
WILL be sold at Hewlett's Exchange, on Saturday, the 19th of Jan. next, Three Lots of GROUND, with all the rights and privileges to the batture, depending therefrom, situate between d'Enghein and [illegible] street, fronting on the public road and the Mississippi, agreeably to the plat, which shall be exhibited at the Exchange, ten days before sale. Said plot drawn by Joseph Pilié, City Surveyor, to wit: No. 1, measures 22 feet 8 inches, front on the public road, on a depth of 120 feet; No. 2, measures 22 feet 10 inches front on the public road, on a depth of 120 feet. The advantageous position of the lots, fronting one of the first parts of the harbour, their proximity to the lower Steam Cotton Press, and the convenience of a paved thoroughfare, deserve the special consideration of merchants and speculators.
Terms—1, 2 and 3 years credit, in endorsed notes, with special mortgage until final payment; the purchaser binding himself to pay the paving of the road and footwalk, fronting the property, which he shall have purchased. jan 4

BY F. DUTILLET.
ON Wednesday the 23d of January, 1833, at noon, at Hewlett's Exchange, will be sold the following VALUABLE SLAVES, belonging to the brick-yard of Mr. Didier Dreux, viz:—
LANGLEY, about 23 years old, [illegible] good cutter, and works well with the hoe.
PHILIPPE, a creole negro, about 32, a good [illegible], carter, burner of kilns, works well with the spade and hoe, wood cutter, has the hernia.
MONGAS, a griff creole, about 19, a good moulder, burner of kilns, coach driver, carter, good field hand with the spade and hoe, wood cutter, and a valuable slave on a plantation.
DAVY, aged about 26, excellent moulder, carter, good field hand with the spade, and wood cutter.
BILY, 17 years old, carter.
HENRY, 17 years old, carter.
MOSES, 25 years old, moulder, carter, and a good field hand.
CESAR, (Clayborne) about 26, moulder, good wood cutter.
FOS, a congo negro, about 30, a field hand.
[illegible]LEUR, a congo negro, 30 years old, field hand, works well with the spade or hoe, has the hernia.
[illegible]COB, a negro boy, 13 years old.
LOUI[illegible] woman 40 years old, works well with the hoe, field hand.
[illegible]CY, about 17 years old, field hand.
Terms—payable on the 27th March, 1834, in endorsed notes, secured by mortgage. j 31