THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JEROME BAYON, DELAUP & CO.
NEW-ORLEANS,
THURSDAY, (MORNING,) JANUARY 20, 1831.

Louisville papers of the 10th and 11th inst. were received by the Steamboat Hiberuia, arrived last night. All the attempts to elect a U. S. Senator in the Legislature of Kentucky had hitherto failed, and it was doubted whether any election would take place during the present session.

We have copied into this day's paper, an interesting sketch of some of the public institutions of this city, made by the Editor of *The Natchez*, during a late visit here, and published in his paper of the 15th instant.

In doing this, we are perfectly aware that the information furnished is no more than every intelligent citizen might reasonably be presumed to possess already. Yet we do know—and the remark is no more applicable to this, than to all other large cities—that *very many* persons are so exclusively occupied with their own private concerns, and give so little heed to what their neighbours and the public are about, that but for some accidental means by which the information is conveyed to them, they might never know whether the city possessed any public institutions or not. It is proper therefore, that this species of local information should be communicated. It is a just recompense to those by whose benevolent and philanthropic exertions such institutions are established and maintained; and while it must be gratifying to all, to observe that the city they inhabit is not behind others in the amount of her contribution for charitable purposes, it is believed that each individual will be roused to a sense of their importance, and to acquit himself agreeably to the means in his power.

The following gentlemen have been nominated by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, Directors of the several banks hereinafter mentioned for the ensuing year:

LOUISIANA STATE BANK:

B. Duchamp	D. Burthe
A. Peychaud	Nath. Cox
J. Reynes	C. Toledano.

LOUISIANA BANK:

Benj. Story	H. Henderson
S. W. Oakey	R. Layton
Jas. Puech	James Ramsay.

CONSOLIDATED ASSOCIATION:

Manuel Andry	C. Caffin
Michel Aime	V. Pata
L. Allard	Furcy Verret.

At the present moment, when by repeated failures of the Northern mail, we are deprived of our ordinary resources, the address of the late Kentucky Convention to their fellow citizens, contained in a number of the Louisville Focus received yesterday, is particularly welcome. We regret that the late hour at which it came to hand, together with its great length prevented its publication entire. It is a candid exposition, written with great spirit and ability, of the views of the western people concerning the policy and measures of the present administration, and the remedy which they think ought to be applied to arrest the evils and abuses that have been introduced into the government by "the powers that be."

We shall be obliged to retrench some parts of it, but the remainder shall, if practicable, be given to-morrow.

ADDRESS

Of the National Republican Convention, held at Frankfort, Ky., on Tuesday, December 9, 1830.

TO THE PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY.

Upon the election of a chief magistrate, it is due to him, to the majority by whom he was chosen, and to fairness, that the acts and policy of his administration should be candidly and deliberately examined, and judgment formed and pronounced accordingly.

When the present chief magistrate of the union was elected, many of his opponents feared the event as one likely to bring upon the country serious evils: while many of his friends maintained that he would pursue the footsteps of his illustrious predecessors; that he would preserve the established policy of the nation; that he would surround himself by able and experienced counsellors; and that whatever changes he might produce would aim only at the greater security of our republican institutions, and a greater economy in the administration of the government.

Notwithstanding the apprehensions which were entertained of the course of president Jackson's administration, this convention believes that the resolution was general among the opponents of his election, to adhere to the just and liberal rule of judging of his acts which has been before stated. If there be any who are ready to say that opposition began to exhibit itself shortly after the commencement of his administration, the obvious answer occurs, that the first acts of his administration gave just grounds of dissatisfaction. If his cabinet had been such as his friends and the country had a right to expect, if a spirit of vindictive proscription had not been displayed, if the most solemn promises and pledges had not been violated, we confidently affirm that such an opposition as now exists, extending throughout the continent, would not have arisen; and we ask the candid supporters of his election and administration, as friends and brethren equally interested with ourselves in the welfare of our country, if his measures have been such as they anticipated. Those who now oppose him are not abandoning their long cherished principles. They are not now advocating measures of national policy which they formerly opposed, nor opposing such as they formerly advocated. Look at the conduct of the prominent individuals in the opposition. Is there any inconsistency between the principles which are now proclaimed and those which have ever been professed by them. And in relation to Mr. Clay himself, we unhesitatingly assert, that if this administration had supported in good faith, those great systems of national policy which he has undeviatingly sustained, he would still have given his hearty co-operation in continuing to sustain them.

Prior to the installation of the president, it was announced by one of his confidential and principal agents in his election, since become his official organ, that he would 'reward his friends and punish his enemies.' This was a novel principle to be acted on, or publicly avowed.—We had been taught to believe that this was a government of THE PEOPLE, to be administered for the people's benefit; and that all public offices and public trusts were held for the service of the people. But according to this innovation, president Jackson had a right to regard these offices and trusts as *his*, not *theirs*: to be employed by him as instruments of favor to *his friends*, or vengeance to *his* enemies. Never was a decree sent forth which was more literally fulfilled. Its promulgation and execution were almost simultaneous. Some thousands of officers attached to the various departments, at home and abroad, have been hurled from their stations because president Jackson chose to consider them *his* enemies: and the fact of their being inimical to *him* was deemed to be established, because in the exercise of their freedom of choice, guarantied by the constitution, they had voted against his election.

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During the former canvass, abuses were supposed to exist in the then order of administering the government, and the present incumbent, promised the people his aid in correcting them. It was said to be bad policy for the president to select from members of Congress individuals for other offices; that it was subjecting him to indelicate and troublesome importunities, from those by whom he was continually surrounded during a considerable portion of the year; that it was calculated to destroy, at least to impair, the independence of that body, and to swell the power of the executive, to an extent which was dangerous to our institutions; above all, that it created strong temptations to abuses on the part of the executive, whenever the incumbent was looking forward to a re-election. These were the avowed sentiments of our present chief magistrate. They were urged upon the people by his friends. The country had a right to expect an observance of them. It was at least due to his friends. But what is the fact? More members of congress have already been selected by him for office, than by any of his predecessors during their whole term of service. Has there been any revolution in the moral condition of man? Is his nature changed? Have peculiar circumstances intervened, which make that right in the incumbent, which was radically wrong in his predecessor! What are those circumstances? Is there on the part of the people of the United States an entire absence of independence? Are they prepared to surrender their own pure and deliberate opinions, to the opinion of any individual? Are they prepared to abandon principle and blindly follow the will, the whim, or caprice of another? If they do not think for themselves, and maintain their opinions when formed, how can they expect a perpetuation of the wisest of all governments ever established?

To preserve the purity of our institutions, it was admitted by all, that the public press should be kept free from the contaminating influences of executive patronage. It was regarded, in olden time, as the palladium of our liberties—the means by which public sentiment was formed; and the medium through which it was disseminated. Those who wielded it were looked upon as the oracles of truth. They were the sentinels, and faithful sentinels, posted upon the 'outer walls' of the ramparts of liberty. To attempt to seduce them, or even to divert them from their never ceasing vigilance, was regarded as a sacrilegious attack upon the purity of our free institutions. There are still some, true to their high calling, whom no chaeuns can seduce, no patronage allure, no power intimidate, who are seen intently gazing upon the liberties of their country, and are heard to thunder their anathemas against those who would violate them. But the many, yielding to the lures of official favor, have become the servile interests of the rewarding power, are seen abandoning their principles, and shifting their grounds with all the sycophancy of dependants, and manifesting their attachment to President Jackson, by an indiscriminate support of every measure of his administration. For this degrading subserviency he feeds their rapacious appetites from the public resources of the country, and they continue to regale him with the mangled reputations of the great and good.

Can public sentiment, under this order of things, long remain pure! Will not the public taste become vitiated, public morals destroyed! Truth and falsehood, vice and virtue, be confounded in one dark chaos, and the liberties of the people be lost in the corruption of the press.

In the former canvass many of the friends of the present incumbent, saw, or thought they saw, great and dangerous evils in the practice of electing a president for a second term. They urged that the public press might be subsidized—that offices would be conferred upon members of congress—that the independence of their immediate representatives might thus be shaken—that the distinctions between fitness and unfitness for the office might no longer be regarded.—They knew that power lusts after power: they saw that the whole patronage of the executive might be applied with a single eye to the re-election of the incumbent, and they expressed the determination, that they would vote for no man to be president of these United States, longer than for a single term. If the incumbent did not in terms declare his convictions of the propriety of establishing such a precedent, he at least became committed by his avowed favor to an amendment of the constitution, having that for its object, and by suffering his friends to advance his pretensions upon that principle. Whether in this particular, principle is to yield to pleasure or policy, and General Jackson is to be again a candidate, time alone can determine. By the rewards which he has bestowed upon his friends; by the punishment which he has inflicted on his enemies; by his numerous appointments of members of Congress to office, and by the extraordinary inducements which he offers to the conductors of the press to enlist in his support, he seems to be adopting the corrupting means which his friends declared an ambitious president might pursue to secure a re-election. But many, very many have declared their determination to persevere in an adherence to the principle heretofore asserted by them, and it is believed that the trammels of party, the allurements of office, the threats of power, will be unequal to command the observance of a different course, on the part of the stayed, sober, intelligent and upright portion of the Jackson party.

The power and policy of protecting and encouraging the industry of our own citizens, by laying duties upon the manufactured articles of other countries, has been sanctioned by every administration, since the organization of the government. It was one of the grounds of hostility to the mother country, during our colonial state, that by her policy, we were compelled, at great sacrifice, to resort to her workshops for articles of ordinary use, which we could as readily produce by our own labor—it was principle involved in our revolution; one which nerved the arms and animated the breasts of our heroes and patriots.—The work of independence was regarded but as half complete, by its recognition in terms.

* * * * * *

After our independence was recognised, and the government formed, it became the earliest care of the father of his country, to render us independent in fact, as well as theory: and to this end, he recommended to the first congress the laying of appropriate duties upon the manufactured articles of other countries. He seemed to have been aware that the God of Nature had intended, from the salubrity of the climate and fertility of soil, with which he had blessed our wide spread country, that we should ever continue to be mainly an agricultural people. But that to render such pursuit most profitable, and to render us independent in fact, we should be a manufacturing people; at least, to the extent of our consumption, of all articles of which we produced, or could readily produce, the raw material. These were the views of the patriots and statesmen of that day, and were enforced by irresistible arguments, by the then Secretary of the Treasury. Each succeeding president—each succeeding congress, whenever the subject has been presented—the legislatures of almost every state in the American Union—the governors of the several states, and the people of the United States, have, up to the present time, maintained, sanctioned and enforced this principle. It is a fixed and settled principle of the government; one of its fundamental laws, dear to freemen, and which they will never surrender, except with their liberties.

It has been most fondly cherished by the people of Kentucky. They have, from time to time, through their legislatures requested their senators in congress, to give their aid in carrying out, and sustaining the Tariff. It was rendered the more peculiarly dear to them, by reason of their dependence upon England, during the last war, for even a blanket, to protect them against the inclemencies of a nothern climate.

Inseparable from the successful pursuit of manufactures, is the facility with which the articles manufactured, the raw materials, and the subsistence of the manufacturers, can be transported throughout the country. To this end and for the convenience of transporting munitions of war, circulating intelligence, and more firmly uniting the American States, by increasing the intercourse among them, a system was long since commenced, of expending a portion of the surplus revenue of the government, in the construction of roads and other works of internal improvement. The jurisdiction over the territory covered by such works, has ever been considered a matter of moment—apart from this question, the subject, until recently, appeared to be free from difficulty. The wisdom of congress had, from time to time, carried into action upon the subject; about seventeen times has it been made to bear upon the great Cumberland road, uniting the east with the west—and the cause has triumphed.

In the work of internal improvement, the people of the west are most peculiarly interested. They pay their full quota annually for the support of the government. Kentucky alone pays an indirect tax of one million two hundred thousand dollars. The mind is startled with a calculation of the amount which she has paid since the organization of the government, and which she will pay for a half century to come, compared with that which has been expended within her territorial limits and which will be expended, if this system is now to be prostrated. Such a comparison will exhibit in an alarming aspect the impoverishing effects of this constant and enumerous drain upon her resources, while no replenishing stream is permitted to restore to her a portion of her exhausted treesurs.

New Orleans—Sketches.—During a recent visit to New Orleans of a few days, the editor of The Natchez, took an opportunity to examine the public institutions of that city, accompanied by Dr. A. Perlee, formerly of this place; and it will be doing but justice to the inhabitants of the great and flourishing Emporium of the Western and South-Western States, to say, that they have shown in their institutions no little degree of public spirit, evincing at once their liberality of disposition and benevolence of purpose.

To the attention of Dr. Perlee, a gentleman who has devoted much of his time, and who takes a deep interest in literary and charitable institutions of N. Orleans, is the editor indebted for the information in the following sketches, hastily noted at the moment.

Public Schools.—The public schools of N. Orleans, were established by an act of the Legislature passed in 1826.—A part of the funds arising from the tax on gambling houses were appropriated to their support.

They consist of two Primary and one Central school; in the primary schools are taught reading, writing, grammar, geography, arithmetic, and the French and English languages.

They have each a principal and assistant teacher, who are well qualified.—They have upwards of two hundred scholars. They are taught upon the Monitorial plan, a digest of which from several authorities with some alterations to adapt it to circumstances, were prepared by a member of the board of regents.

The Central school has a professor of English literature, another of French, another of Spanish, and all three are qualified to teach the ancient classics and the sciences in general; there is also a professor of drawing, and another of penmanship. The course of studies pursued in this school are such as prepare young men to enter into business, or the junior classes of a college, for the purpose of obtaining a liberal education—this school has sixty or seventy scholars.

As a knowledge of the modern languages, particularly French and Spanish are so important to men of business; there is probably no place in the world where they can be learned with so much facility as here, our population being composed of persons who speak with accuracy these languages; our children placed at these schools learn them all as a mother tongue, and therefore many of those speak them as well as the natives of those countries.

Each school is obliged to receive one hundred scholars gratis, who are found in books, stationery, &c. by the schools; those who are able to pay for the education of their children pay three dollars per month in the Central and two in the Primary schools.

They are governed by a board of ten regents, annually appointed by the governor and senate—under their superintendence is a director whose attention is directed among all the schools, and who also performs the functions of professor of Mathematics in the central school.

Administrators of the Charity Hospital: J. Chabaud, J. Longpre, J. Thomas, R. Relf, N. Morse, P. Lurthe.

Directresses of the Poydras Asylum: Mrs. Hunter, chief directress, Mrs. Lendlow, Mrs. Fort, Mrs. Duplessis, Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. Laton, Miss Hall, Mrs. Callis, Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Lemonnier, Mrs. White, Mrs. Clement, Mrs. Stringer, Miss Fouche.

Directors of the Male Orphan Asylum—B. Chew, P. Lendlaw, J. Longpre, P. Burthe, A. Caldwell, J. Nicholson, L. C. Duncan, R. Layton, A Perlee.

Regents of the Public Schools: J. Lewis, J. Pitot, P. Soule, L. C. Duncan, J. B. Labatut, P. Mercier, A. Perlee, Bev. Chew, J. A. Maybin, Moreau Lislet.

Charity Hospital.—This institution is governed by a board of administrators, appointed by the Governor of the State and Senate.—The funds for its support are derived from the tax upon gambling houses. The site comprises two squares in the fauxbourg St. Mary, adjoining Canal street. The buildings are, the hospital edifice, a substantial structure of good external appearance. The requisite out buildings and adjacent grounds are all well inclosed and laid out and kept in excellent order. The interior concerns are believed to be as well managed as those of any similar institution in the United States.

It generally contains between two and three hundred patients, the house is considered too small for the number of patients that have to be admitted, and the administrators have in contemplation to sell the present site, and erect another edifice upon a much larger scale, and with more eligible arrangements—further out of the city.

Poydras Asylum.—This institution is appropriated for the maintenance of destitute orphan girls, it was founded by a society of benevolent ladies, and has since been most liberally endowed by the late Julien Poydras. It contains about one hundred orphan girls—it is governed by a board of directresses elected from the members of the society by which it was established. It is kept in excellent order, cleanliness, comfort, and industry appear to prevail, and an excellent school is kept for the education of its inmates. It is situated at the corner of Julie and St. Charles streets, fauxbourg St. Mary—has a substantial brick edifice, with several necessary out buildings. It is contemplated to enlarge it as soon as the funds of the society will enable them to do so.

Asylum for destitute Orphan Boys.—This was established in 1829, by a society instituted for the relief of destitute orphan boys, it is located in the fauxbourg Lafayette, has a most comfortable house, all requisite out buildings, & about five acres of ground which is kept in cultivation, an extensive garden containing numerous fruit trees which are carefully attended to, and those boys whose age and stength will admit of it are there kept employed when not in school—a commodious school house and a first rate teacher belong to the establishment, and the orphans are as well instructed as if under the care of the most wealthy parents; as soon as they are old enough and sufficiently educated, they are apprenticed out to tradesmen and mechanics, and the directors of the institution have a legal guardianship over them until they become of age—about two hundred have been received into the assylum since its establishment, some have been taken away by friends or relations, some have been apprenticed out, a few have died, and about sixty remain.

This institution is supported by contribution from the members of the society by which it was established, and from various other persons, the Legislature, the City Council, &c; it has no regular endowment, but with wholesome management, and the industry of the direction its treasury is supplied, and has enabled them to extend it much, beyond what was originally expected or intended.—"*The Natchez.*"

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Jane, Holmes, Greenock, M Thompson
Ship Hermitage, Badger, Liverpool, B. Booth, & co.
Brig Authentic, Sweetser, Boston, A Gurney
Brig Margaret, Seuder, Boston, Stetson & Avery
Schr Transport, Watkins, Norfolk, J W Zacharie & co.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Pilot, Starck, took to sea bark London, schrs. Loretta and Christiana; brought up ship Lotus and schr. Nancy. At anchor outside ship Eugene. Left the passes on the 18th, at 2 P M. Passed steamer Grampus with a ship and a brig in tow—Nothing new in the river.

Steamer Grampus, Howrin, from the Passes; towed to sea ships Constitution, Wm. & John, and schr. Montañeza; brought up ship Howard and brig Herald.

Towboat Florida, Leech, from the Passes.—Took to sea ship Gem and sloop Washington—brought up from the Balize brig Virginia Prince, from London, and brig Elizabeth, Wood, from N Bedford—nothing new in the river.

Towboat Porpoise, Stoddard, from N E Pass having towed to sea ship Frances and schr William—left at anchor at the Balize on the 16th at 5 p. m. brig Virginia of Portland, brig Elizabeth from New Bedford, also one schr name unknown. Brought up brig New Castle and schr Louisiana from Campeachy, brig Ajax from Havana, schr Emblem from Pensacola, and brig Henry from New-Haven—passed the Grampus off the Carrion Crow with a ship and brig in tow, bound up—nothing new in the river.

Ship Lotus, Watts, New-York, to the master—cargo, to J L Brewster, M Walton, J W Meeks & co. W McKean, Thomson & Grant, T Sloo jr, J W Mayo and the master—Passengers, La Ritner, Messrs. Treat, Throop, Radeniff, Gitchel, Fortune, Meeks, 3 in the steerage.

Ship Howard, Tuscan, Portsmouth—cargo, hay and fish to the master.

Brig Herald, Page, Philadelphia—with cargo of powder to be left at the Magazine.

Brig Ajax, T. Budd, fm Havana: to J Prats; cargo wax, coffee, sugar, cigars, plantains, oranges, &c. to Peyroux & Rivarde; M S Cucullu; F Tio; the consignee; W Tufts & co; M Turner; J A Merle; G S Blanchard; G P & W C Bowers; J A Miller; J Hagan & co; Weiler; and the master.

Brig New-Castle, Butler, from Laguna, in ballast, to Callender & Dobbis.

Brig Henry, Masters, from New-Haven, with produce &c. to the masterr.

Sch Louisiana, Perls, Campeachy, cargo.

Schr. Emulous, Carson, fm Pensacola; cargo.

Schooner Nancy, Miner, 3 days from Brasos St. Yago, to J W Zacharie & co. with $25,000 to Lazardi & brothers, F Stilman, F Fray & co. J W Zacharie & co—4 passengers.

Steamer Beaver, Kimball, Cloutierville, with 540 bales cotton to Planche & Courcelle, Peyroux, Rivarde & co, W Bullitt, Toledano & Gaillard, Williams & Lee, J Hagan & co. N Cox, Reynolds, Byrne & co—12 passengers.

Steamer Hiberuia, Shelcross, Louisville, with full assorted cargo to W M Beal, C Byrne, Dunn & Sloane, Wallace, Lambeth & Pope, J D Jordon, Wm. Buchanan, Stetson & Avery, M F Maher, J Murphy, N Cox, G P & W Bowers, and owners on board—27 cabin and 52 deck passengers.

The Ohio was on the fall, and there was no news of consequence.

BALL-ROOM,

At the corner of Bourbon & Orleans streets.

On Saturday, the 22d of January.

A FULL DRESS BALL.

Admittance—Gentlemen ....$1.

No ladies will be admitted without a personal ticket. Gentlemen will find a private room where they can deposit their canes, cloaks, hats, &c.

January 17

ORLEANS BALL-ROOM.

On Saturday, 22d of January,

A Grand Dress and MASQUERADE BALL.

No lady will be admitted who shall not have received a ticket of invitation, nor will any tickets for ladies be delivered on the day of the ball. The price of gentlemen's tickets is $1 50.

jan 17

PLUMARD & CHERI, having purchased the establishment known by the name of the Tricolored coffee-house, situated opposite the Orleans theatre, have the honor to inform the public that they will furnish at all hours of the day, *des Bavaroises au lait*, mulled wine, Rouen punch, &c. &c.; Ladies also, who visit the theatre, can be furnished with all kinds of refreshments, which will be sent immediately.

The new proprietors of this establishment avail themselves of the present opportunity to make known to epicures, that on Sunday the 23d. instant, they will open (on the second floor) an ordinary which will be served in a style leaving nothing to be desired. Meal times will be regulated in the following order: breakfast at 9 and dinner at a quarter past 3 o'clock. By their zeal and assiduity they hope to satisfy public expectation; and also to merit a continuation of the patronage which this establishment has heretofore enjoyed.

jan 20.

BUFFALO ROBES, for sale by
jan 20 J. MAGER.

RAVENS DUCK of superior quality, for sale by
jan 20 Wm. G. HEWES, No. 9, Camp street

RUSSIA DUCK—50 pieces received per ship Henry Lee, entitled to debenture, for sale by
jan 20 Wm. G. HEWES, No. 9, Camp street

A FRENCH LADY, would be pleased to find a situation as Governess, in a respectable family, either in town or in the country. Satisfactory information with regard to her character and qualifications, may be obtained by application to Mr. Zénon Cavelier, Royal street, between Toulouse and St. Peter streets.
january 20

SACKS & BALE ROPE.

300 Large double twilled salt sacks, 75 coils bale rope, for sale by
jan 17 J. W. ZACHARIE & co.

MAYORALTY OF NEW-ORLEANS.—The price of fresh Flour being this day $5 00 per barrel, according to the tariff the Bakers must give during the ensuing week, (which commences on Monday) 47 ounces of bread for a bit.
jan 15 D. PRIEUR, Mayor.

LANDING from brig Mantano, and for sale at No. 39 levee street,
100 bales fresh meadow Hay.
10 barrels superior new Cider.
jan 15 THOMSON & GRANT.

21 BALES Deer Skins, received per Steamboat Cumberland, and for sale at No. 27 Camp street, by
jan 15 STETSON & AVERY.

EXCHANGE ON BOSTON, at 5 to 60 days sight for sale by
jan 14 STETSON & AVERY.

OX CART WHEELS.—36 pair of Ox cart wheels, with axletrees five inches in the tread, well adapted for the use of planters, for sale by
jan 12 *PASCAL M. TOURNE*, 15, new Levee

FOR LOUISVILLE.

THE new and splendid Steam Boat HURON, Joseph Meades master, will positively leave port this day at 4 o'clock P. M. at which hour passengers will please be on board. For passage, apply on board or to
jan 20 PASCAL M. TOURNE. 15 new lévée

FOR BOSTON,—*A Packet.*

THE fast sailing copper-fastened ship HELEN MAR, Captain Holmes, is now ready to receive cargo and having part engaged, will have dispatch. For freight or passage apply to the master on board, or to
jan 17 STETSON & AVERY, 27 camp street.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

THE copper-fastened brig PROGRESS, Howes master, wants 50 tons heavy freight for the above port. Apply to the master on board, or to
jan 17 STETSON & AVERY, camp street.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

The (A 1) ship MOUNT VERNON, Capt. Foster, requires about 400 bales to complete her cargo, apply to
jan 17 W. G. HEWES. no 9 camp-st

FOR BOSTON.

THE (A 1) coppered ship HELVETIA, Miner master, having returned to the city to complete her cargo, can take yet the bulk of 150 to 200 bales cotton, if applied for immediately.
jan 15 THEODORE NICOLET & co.

FOR TAMPICO,
(Passage only.)

THE fine fast sailing schooner NATIVE, Wm. H. Living master, having all of her freight engaged will have immediate dispatch. For passage only apply on board opposite post no. 29, or to J. W. COLLINS,
jan 14 No. 60 levee street.

FOR BOSTON.

The A. I. ship CABINET, Tappan master, has part of her cargo engaged, and will meet with immediate dispatch. Apply on board or to
jan 13 *LINCOLN & GREEN.*

FOR CHARLESTON, (S. C.)

The fine fast sailing schooner MARY, capt. Weeks, wants some light freight to complete her loading, and will meet with despatch; for freiht of whiegh, or passage, having good accommodations appply to the captain on board, or to
12 jan J. W. ZACHARIE & Co.

FOR BOSTON.

The A. I. brig AGENORIA, E. Chaffin Master, will meet with immediate dispatch. For freight apply to the master on board opposite Post No. 68, or to
jan 12 ALPHEUS GURNEY. 62 Gravier St.

FOR HAVANA.

The fine fast sailing schooner GEN. GEDDES, Hague, Master, having part of her cargo engaged and going on board, will sail in a few days. For balance of freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply to the capt on board, near the Ferry or to
jan 11 J W ZACHARIE & Co.

NATCHITOCHES CATHOLIC CHURCH LOTTERY.

2d CLASS FOR 1831,

The drawing will take place on Saturday 29th January 1831,

Scheme.

PRIZES.		DOLLARS.		DOLLARS.
1	of	10.000	is	
1	of	3.000	is	10.000
1	of	1,800	is	3,000
1	of	1,400	is	1,800
1	of	1,200	is	1,400
1	of	1,008	is	1,200
6	of	500	are	1,008
6	of	300		3,000
6	of	200		1,800
156	of	50		1,200
156	of	30		7,899
624	of	8		4,680
7800	of	4		4,992
				31,200
8760 PRIZES.				$73,080

PRICE OF TICKETS:

Whole Tickets.......................$4 00
Halves...................................2 00
Quarters.................................1 00

☞ Whole packages to draw at least $16 halves and quarters in proportion.

Jan. 20 J. B. FAGET, *Manager*, No. 119, Chartres street.

LANDING from the Steamboat Red River, from the Foundry of S. & J. Stacker, Tennessee,

Horizontal and perpendicular SUGAR MILLS, of several sizes and approved Construction.
SUGAR KETTLES, 24 a 60 inches,
GRATE BARS and FURNACE MOUTHS, for sale by
jan 19 *WILLIAM M. STEWART.* 26, conti street.

12 kegs bright Chrome Yellow; 8 do fine Prussian Blue; 40 do Black Paint; 20 do dark Green; 10 do White Lead, in Oil; 1½lb. Ground Putty, landing from ship Russell and for sale by
jan 29 P. B. PENNY, 28 Bienville street.

DRAFTS on Paris, for sale by
jan 18 J. V. ROUMAGE.

WILL be sold by the undersigned, at a moderate price the following articles, by the ship *Pagoda* from Havre, having the right of drawback and suitable to the Mexican market, viz.

Ten bales of Elbeuf cloth assorted colours,
2 do of fine printed Indian handkerchiefs,
1 case of black alpine,
1 do of various colors of deths,
1 do of Black satin and other colours,
1 do of satin,
1 do of levantines,
1 do of ribbons,
1 do of cotton handkerchiefs,
Moreover,

About 80 hhds. good Wine, since two years in the country.

About 80 cases of old Bordeaux Wine more than two years in the country.

jan. 11 BAPTISTE AZARETO, corner of Esplanade & Levee.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION.

JAMES T. COPS, from the Tower of London, and late of New York, begs leave most respectfully to inform the public that he has opened for their inspection his Exhibition of the most rare and beautiful works of the creation, at the corner of Levee and Conti-streets, where he hopes to meet with that encouragement so liberally bestowed by a discerning public, on subjects of natural history amongst which will be found an immense Anaconda, or mountain serpent of Ceylon, also the Boa Constrictor, or Strangling serpent of Java, and great Boch serpent of Bengal, the oriental Cobra, or Real Dimond serpent of Shandernago two of these surprising snakes, hipabieco, or golden headed serpent of Siam and the snake destroyer, the real Egyptian Ichnumon, four of those astonishing reptiles of many hues, the Cameleons from Egypt.

Hours of exhibition from ten in the morning till 9 in the evening. Admission 50 cents entrance in Conti st.

N B for further particulars see hand bills.
jan 6

SALES AT AUCTION.

Por don Joseph Le Carpentier y Cia.

EL viernes veinte y uno del corriente, sera vendida en la casa publica de Hewlett p a medio dia la goleta mexicana IRIS, de 25 tonelados esta aforrada en cobre hasta la perceinta y sus velas se hallan en buen estado y el inventario esta en la oficina del encante. Puede ser visitada en qualquier tiempo en el astillero de Mrs Roux y Hassam del otro lado del rio.
6 meses de plazo. 20 de enero.

PUBLIC SALE.—Court of probate, Parish of Ascension.

Will be offered at public sale, pursuant to an order of the Probate Court for this parish, on Monday the 31st. of January, next, and succeeding day, the following Described property, belonging to the community which lately existed between Pierre Amirati & his Deceased Wife:—viz.

1. Two lots, situate in Donaldsonville, in this parish, designated on the plan of said town, by Numbers twenty two and twenty three, forming together a square, at the corner of Iberville and Lafourche streets, measuring 120 feet front on each street. Together with all the buildings & improvements thereon, consisting of a handsome frame house, a part of which is fitted up as a store, Kitchen, stables, a large Ware house; and other out-horses.

2. A tract of land, situate in the parish of Assumption, on the left bank of the bayou Lafourche, twelve miles below Donaldsonville, measuring three arpents seven fathoms and a half front, on forty deep, the lines running parallel, bounded above by the land of Francisco Hidalgo, and below by Antonie Vela's land.

3. Two female slaves, house servants, one 11 years of age, the other 30.

4. The stock in trade, consisting of Dry Goods, groceries, hardware &c. and some moveable property such as household furniture &c.

5. A SUGAR PLANTATION, in partnership between J. H. Boyer and Pierre Amirati (One undivided half of which belongs to the Community, which lately existed, between Pierre Amirati & his deceased wife) situated in this parish on the left bank of the bayou Lafourche, one mile below Donaldsonville, measuring seven arpents, more or less in front, and forty in depth, the lines running parallel, bounded above by the land of Joseph Fontelet, and below by Joseph Hidalgo's together with all the buildings, thereon, consisting of a new and extensive frame Sugar house, Corn houses, negro Cabins, a small Dwelling house &c.

Also 19 Slaves, viz: twelve men, six women, and a child: 8 yoke of oxen, 15 horses, 8 mules, and all the farming utensils attached to the said plantation.—The usufract, for about two years, of a small tract of land measuring about thirty superficial arpents, situate a few arpents below the said plantation, and belonging to Antoine Milliano, subject to an annual rent of fifty Dollars.

Terms of Sale: The plantation (in partnership between Amirati & Boyer, with all the slaves, horses, mules, oxen and farming utensils attached to the same, and the usufruct of Antoine Millian's land in 5 equal annual instalments, in March of each of the years, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, and 1836, the purchasers giving their notes, with security in solido, or with approved indorsers, at the option of Messrs. Amirati and Boyer divided in such sums, as they may require: payable at such places as they may elect bearing mortgage on the property sold, and interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum, from the time they become due, until final payment.

The tract of land in the parish of Assumption, the lots in Donaldsonville, and the two house servants, payable in 3 equal instalments, in March of each of the years 1832, 1833, and 1834, the purchasers giving their notes with security in solido, or with approved indorsers, at the option of Pierre Amirati; said notes made payable at a specified domicil, bearing mortgage on the property sold, and interest at the rate of ten per cent *per* annum, from the time they become due, until final payment.

All the moveable property, payable in April next, the purchasers giving security in solido, to the satisfaction of Pierre Amirati.

The sale will begin at 10 o'clock A M on the plantation aforesaid.

january 20 EDWARD DUFFEL, Judge.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—*Parish of St. Charles, Court of Probates*—On Tuesday, the 26th of January next, at 9 o'clock A. M., will be sold on the plantation hereinafter described, by the undersigned parish judge, the following real and moveable property, belonging to the succession of the late Mrs. Marie Joseph Bourgeois, widow of Mr. Francois Brou, consisting of

A plantation, situate in this parish on the right bank of the river, about ten leagues above New-Orleans. This plantation, which will be sold with fifteen arpents of cane in matreases, is bounded above by the plantation of Mr. Abraham Bourgeois, and below by that of Mr. Zenon Darensbourg, and measures five arpents front on the river by eighty arpents in depth.

NOTE.—The portion of sugar works belonging to said estate, and which are owned by undivided thirds to Mr. Abraham Bourgeois, Mrs. widow Toulzane and the estate, shall be sold separately, although said sugar works are partly built on the plantation aforementioned, and the purchaser shall not be bound to remove the part sold before six months from the day of sale.

The several buildings which, although situated in the yard of the plantation, do not belong to the estate, shall therefore not be sold. They will be designated on the day of sale, and the owners of said buildings will also have the privilege of not removing the same before 6 months from the day of sale.

2d. Twenty slaves of both sexes and different ages.

3d. Thirteen horses, 5 yoke of oxen and two cows.

4th. Ploughs and other implements of husbandry.

5th. Plate, wearing apparel and household furniture.

TERMS.—The moveable property payable in March 1832; the plantation, the slaves and the portion of the sugar works payable, one third in March 1832, one third in March 1833, and one third in 1834: the whole in approved endorsed paper with special mortgage on the real property until final payment.

The deeds of sale, mortgage, acquitances, &c. shall be paid for by the purchasers.

Parish of St. Charles, Dec. 20, 1830.

dec. 24 J. M. MOREL GUIRAMAND, *Judge.*

State of Louisiana, parish of St. John Baptist, Court of Probate.

WHEREAS Anacharsis Luminais of the parish aforesaid, was appointed by said Court Administrator of the estate of the late Francois Louis Trepard, deceased, and has failed to furnish the security required by law of administrators;—Notice is hereby given to whomsoever may desire to take upon him or themselves the administration of the said estate, and being legally competent thereto, to apply to the honorable court, within 15 days of the date thereof.

St. John Baptist Jan. 5 1831.

7 jan (signed) T. LEBLANC Judge.

PORK, LARD, BUTTER & Bale Rope.

72 Barrels Prime Pork,
15 do Cargo do.
256 Kegs Leaf Lard,
237 do Fresh Butter,
52 Coils Bale Rope,

Landing from Steamboat Cincinnati; for sale by
jan 1? STETSON & AVERY.