

national representatives declare that they are firmly resolved not to prorogue the Diet, nor to separate the Government and the army, and even if an unforeseen event should oblige the Diet to leave the capital for a time, to watch over the fate of their country.

March 6.—A Decree of the national Government of the 6th orders that during the present war not only public offices but private houses shall, in case of need, be used as military hospitals.

The State Gazette of Warsaw says that General Krenz, with his corps had passed through Lublin, that General Dwornicki had entered that town, and proceeded in pursuit of the retreating enemy.

The Warsaw Gazette announces that General Rymowski will go to the army to take General Krenz, who is appointed Governor of Warsaw.—An order of the day of the Commander in Chief announces that Lieut. Colonel Kwohinski, of the 9th regiment of infantry of the line, had deserted to the Russian army.

The Morning Herald had received Paris papers of the 21st. That capital is reported as perfectly tranquil up to mid day on the 20th, the apprehensions of a disturbance, which had been liberally indulged in for some days preceding, not having been happily realized on that day.

The ministry were upon the alert to repress commotion, and in order to be in a better condition to do so, had assembled in Paris an immense military force, some of the papers estimating it at 30,000 regular troops. To give color to this measure, the Moniteur had explained that the only object was a review by the King, his Majesty being desirous of gratifying the Parisians by displaying 'the degree of discipline to which the young army had attained.' In the same spirit with these demonstrations, M. Casimir Perrier had addressed a circular to the Prefects of the departments, enjoining them to enforce the laws against tumultuary meetings with a high hand to overawe sedition, but to respect public opinion when temperately and constitutionally expressed.

Three Journals had been already seized upon trifling charges of having used interperate language with reference to the government; a position had been also taken up against the 'patriotic' associations, which were spreading throughout France, by declaring the posting of their affiches illegal. This last is a strong measure, but the opening of the ministerial campaign against popular opinion is marked in all respects by great boldness, if not with timidity.

His Majesty was going to reside with his family at the Tuilleries, at the urgent solicitation of the said, of the new president of the council, General Sebastiani, to whom lot the most unpopular part of the late ministerial professions fell, was about to give in his resignation. This ministers construction of the 'non-intervention' doctrine, by which he would contend that if France interferes with Austria, in its treatment of the neutral states of Italy, it would be, in effect, not a non-intervention, but a positive interference on the part of France, is deprecated as an unworthy quibble, humiliating in a national point of view, and as a glaring departure from the principles of the revolution of July.

The dissolution of the chamber of deputies is looked upon as certain, but it is thought it would not take place yet for a month. The commission of inquiry into the state of the finances, which had been asked by the new ministry, had been granted.

PARIS, March 19.

The French government has received to-day despatches from Warsaw, dated 9th inst. They announce new engagements, of which they terminated favorably for the Poles.

On March 20, it is stated that Marshal Diebisch has received orders from the Emperor Nicholas not to proceed to the utmost extremity with respect to the capital of Poland.

Summary of the proceedings of the Chamber of Deputies of France, March 18.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs.—The hon. deputy makes it our crime not to have supported Poland, and on the other hand, complains of our not having prevented the Austrians entering Italy. Let him tell us whether he wishes for the prevention of non-intervention. We have been charged with having laid down a principle that we have scarcely respected once. But this time at least, its application was efficacious. If Belgium has been separated from Holland, and from an independent nation, it is to France she is indebted for it. When first these papers were mentioned, I had no knowledge whatever of them. If all of the documents referred to by the honorable general had been communicated, it would have been a proof that war against France never entered into the views of Russia. Documents in fact establish that the Emperor of Russia assumed the King of Holland, and applied to him for successor on condition that his alliance should be to me. I come now to the question of peace and war. Gentlemen, in laying down a generous principle, France never pretended, that this principle was a *casus belli*.

It never could have entered into the thought of rational men that France would thereby deprive herself of the power of considering, before she made war, whether it was for her honor and dignity to declare it. The entrance of the Austrians into Modena, is, we are told, a *casus belli*. Gentlemen we know when war commences, but we know not when it finishes. When we speak of the assurances of peace that are given to us, it is replied—"The Powers decide you, you will have war in all its fury."—No gentlemen, if such was their calculation they would deceive themselves for they would be forced to assume the offensive, and all the coalitions would come but to expire, for the soil of the country would not be long polluted by their presence. The only war that you would have in your power to wage would be one of invasion; and have you calculated, gentlemen, what its cost would be necessary for us to cross Piedmont or the Rhine! As to the affairs of Italy, it will merely say that the Bolognese themselves violated the principle of non-intervention, by forcing Modena, which still defended itself to capitulate. It is not without regret that I bring this reproach against them. We will make war, gentlemen, when the honor and dignity of France require it; but when we are told that we are called to defend all the nations who shake off the yoke of oppression, that we are commanded to shed for them the blood of our children, and to make a treasure, it is seeking to involve us in an eternal war; and I hope that this does not enter into the intentions either of the chamber or of the country.

General Lafayette—I thought it was the dignity and interests of France to support the principles she had laid down. I would ask the Minister for Foreign Affairs whether he has not written that France would never consent to see the Austrians force enter into Italy.

M. Sebastiani made a sign in the affirmative. General Lafayette—I would like to inquire what he understood by the words, "France would never consent?"

Gen. Sebastiani—Not to consent, and to make war, are very different things. General Lafayette exclaimed—"Tis pitiful."

M. de Schonen—"Tis a word without meaning."

Gen. Lafayette—The words "I will not consent" signified in the eyes of the French people, "I will prevent you doing it." For some time a strange abuse has been made of words. After having unfounded the passions of the people, the partisans of war and the partisans of peace. This manner of using one another must be renounced. I would again ask the Minister whether he endeavored to throw any hindrance into the way of the Austrians entering into Italy?

M. Sebastiani replied that negotiation being on foot, the secrets of Gen could not be revealed. M. Martinin and General Lamouroux then rose to speak; but the proposition of M. Dupin's chamber decided that the further debate should be postponed to the discussion of the Finance Bill presented to the chamber.

The chamber then resolved itself into a secret committee.

BORDEAUX, March 19.—We asserted yesterday with certainty that the insurrectionary movements in Spain, far from having been suppressed, had, to the contrary, fully succeeded. New despatches confirm to-day what we gave yesterday as certain. More important news is now spoken of, with which we expect to be furnished for publication.

SPAIN.

The couriers arrived in Paris on the 18th of March from Madrid who were said to be the bearers of extremely interesting despatches, the contents of which had not however transpired, but various rumors were current respecting them. According to these reports, a popular insurrection had broken out in the Capital, with some success and success, that Ferdinand had been obliged with some troops of his guard, to fly towards Lisbon, and that Calomera, his favorite, had lost his life; that Cadiz and the Isle of Leon were decidedly in favor of the Constitutionalist; and that general Longa was shut up in the Castle of Valencia, where the people had obliged him to take refuge. Another paper says, "If the royal authorities command in Cadiz and the Island of Leon, it is, nevertheless, true that the numerous Liberals, who have evacuated the latter, thereby avoiding being shut up and surrounded, have joined the Constitutionists, who have come from Gibraltar, and the Mountaineers, who had joined them in spite of the forces sent against them by Gen. Ramirez d'Orozco, and by the Captain-General of Grenada. Thus, on the 6th, 10,000 men were assembled in the inaccessible mountains of La Ronda, and it is probable that this band of intrepid men devoted to the cause of liberty, has considerably increased in a country where the most of the inhabitants are smugglers and well armed. The Government feels considerable alarm on this subject.

It was reported in London on the evening of the 22d, that there was an express in possession of the Constitutionalist. The rumor was thought to be premature; but there was little doubt that the government of the beloved Ferdinand was in a precarious situation.

By authentic accounts received at Venice on the 23d February, it appears certain that the military preparations of the Porte are designed to reduce the Paets of Scutari to obedience. The Grand Vizier, with 20,000 men, has entered the Paets territory, and has already occupied Firana, Cavagina, and Ouzizza, and as the letters say, only 17 brigades from Scutari, which however, is strongly fortified; and Mustafa, who seems resolved to defend himself, is taking active measures to supply it with every requisite for defence.

In the Belgian National Congress, on the 6th of March, the proposed loan of twelve millions was again debated, and finally agreed to, by a vote of 99 to 21.—National Gazette.

De Ponte's Memoirs.—The two first volumes of the memoirs of the venerable Italian poet residing in New-York, written in his native language, and published some time since, are as entertaining as Gil Blas, and have been compared by the author's countrymen to the amusing auto-biography of Goldoni. A third volume has just been published, containing the history of his fortunes since his arrival in this country, and the various methods which his zeal for his native literature has led him to take, in order to cause it to be appreciated and cultivated in America. In addition to the biographical details, it contains the beautiful translation of the 'prose' of some of his compositions, than the original—the graceful version in Italian, of the first books of Gil Blas—and several other poetic pieces.

MARINE JOURNAL.
PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Brig Crawford, Luther, Charleston, 174
Carrick, Melcher, N York, 184
Josephine, Green, Havana, 176
Arcturus, Sevay, Liverpool, 176
Caroline, Smith, Havre, 176
Coryann, Water, 176

Schr Caroline, Stanton, N York, 176

ARRIVED.

Steamer Post Hoy, Herriman, in S W Pass
towed to sea brig Belleisle and Tampico; brought up brig Adelphi, and Elizabeth, and Schra Favorite and Harriet; nothing of S W Pass.

Steamer Livingston, in the S W Pass; towed to sea brig Le Grange and Motion; brought up brig Elizabeth, schrs Zampolite, Venus and Phoenix; Left the port on the 2d inst. in sight of the left; nothing new in the river.

Brig Adelphi, Nichols, New York (24th April), with assorted cargo to J F Winslow; J Leblanc; Peters & Millard; J Hagan & Co; J W Zacharie & Co; Byrne, Ryan & Co; J W Hawthorn; J Adams; Yorke; Macalester & Co; and to order.

Brig Elizabeth, Livingston, Philadelphia, with assorted cargo to sundry consignees.

Schr Le Zempolite, Sanchez, Ft Tampico, with coffee to S W Pass; and to order.

Schr Phoenix, Fernandez, Tampico; cargo, Schrs Venus, Choate, Rio Grande, with specie and hides.

Schr Favorite, Berry, Vera Cruz to T Toby; specie, hides, horns, old copper, &c to T Toby; J M Calabre; J Garnier; L Arnaud; L Bourci; J W Zacharie & Co; C D Jordan.

Schr Harriet, Kennard, Rio Portsmouth, with mackerel, &c to T M Rundlet.

Steamer Souvenir, Carter, from Lafourche, with Stegas, Dolasses and hides.

Schr G. Laroc, Spades, Louisville, with flour, bale rope lagging and &c to W Bell G Backus; J G Barclay; S W P Page; Wilbur & Hazard; G Sweney; Alford and Dehobis; J G Stevenson; W L Robson; Wallace; Lambeth & Pope; Capt Buck; 50 passengers.

Steamer Cox, Simpson, from Pittsburgh, with wheat, flour, bagging, kable rope, to Yorke; Macalester & Co; W Bell; Reynolds; Byrne & Co; Byrne Hyon & Co; and owners on board; 14 passengers.

5 flat boats from Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama, with 114 hds tobacco, 1003 bales cotton.

NOTICE.—The creditors of the estate of the late Jn. Angaud, are requested to acquaint within the shortest delay Francis Koffke, his testamentary executor, with the amount of their claims. Those indebted to said estate are likewise requested to pay into the hands of said executor, within the delay of one month, otherwise legal proceedings will be instituted against them.

F. ROFFIAC,
144 St. Louis street.
may 5

COURT OF PROBATES.—PARISH OF St. BERNARD.

ON Saturday the 14th inst at 11 A. M. precisely, on Mr. G. N. Allard's plantation the undersigned judge, ex-officio auctioneer, will proceed in the sale; and to the highest bidder, of all the moveables of the estate of the late Mr. Jomonville de Villers, consisting of one sugar mill, three draught horses, two mares, six milch cows and five calves, two heifers, one bull, and a yarling. Terms, cash.

Parish St. Bernard, May 2, 1831.
may 5
CHAS. BAGOT, P. J.

BATON ROUGE CATHOLIC CHURCH LOTTERY.
8th class for 1831.
To be drawn positively on Saturday May 7th, 1831.

HIGHEST PRIZE \$10,000.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	10,000	65	66
1	"	3,000	66	67
1	"	1,500	67	68
1	"	1,000	68	69
1	"	500	69	70
1	"	250	70	71
6	"	100	71	72
6	"	50	72	73
6	"	25	73	74
156	"	10	74	75
156	"	5	75	76
624	"	2	76	77
78,000	"	1	77	78

J. VIGNAUD, Manager.

Whole Tickets, \$4; halves, \$2; quarters \$1—
—Packages of ten whole tickets, \$40, will be drawn at 3 o'clock in the morning. Apply to the MANAGERS OFFICE, No. 81 Chartres-street.

may 4

RAIL-ROAD.

In future the Cars will run during the week in the afternoon only, leaving the city at 3 o'clock at half past 4 and at 6.

On Sundays they will run every two hours commencing at 5 o'clock in the morning.

The elegant car Louisiana will run in the morning, any day in the week, to accommodate parties of 12 or more persons, leaving at 6 o'clock, at 9 and at 12.

Applications to be made at the ticket office of the company.—dt

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Strayed or stolen from Rampart street, last night a bay HORSE, of the middle size, with black and white markings on his hind quarters, rags and goes well in harness; he had on pommel saddle, forward and back curb bit. The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver him at Dauphin Place near the rail road or at Mr. Dueschne Pigney's stable or any other lively stable in this city. may 4 J. W. BINGEY.

NOTICE.—The undersigned informs the public that during his absence, the management of his business will be placed in the hands of Mr. P. Ducongé.

The necessary directions for its use accompany each bottle. F. P. DUCONGÉ, Agent, May 2 corner of Conti and Chartres-sts.

SALMON & SHAD.—23 bbls. No. 1 salmon and 23 bbls. No. 1 shad, now land and for sale by
may 3
LINCOLN & GREEN.

50 BAGS PEPPER, entitled to debenture, 50 boxes lemons, 600 bbls. No. 1. 2 & 3 mackerel, landing from brig Elder Brewster and for sale by THAYER, HURD, & Co. No. 29, Magazine-st.

DRAWING numbers in the 18th class of the French Evangelical Church Lottery.
16—21—16—17

The subscriber having finished his class for this season, requests the holder of prizes in any of the classes of the above lottery, to present them for payment, immediately, thus preventing any other demands against him, and will also present their accounts; those indebted to him will please be as prompt.

may 3
D. MALCOLM, Manager.

(7 N. B.—Sales of tickets in the other Lotteries will be continued for a short time at No. 60, Chartres street.

NOTICE.

A french family, of this place inhabiting one of the most desirable parts of the city, have the honor of informing to the public, that they would take as boarders and lodgers two or three persons, with respectable references. Apply on Jervis street, opposite the water works, near the vegetable market, in a newly erected brick house, up stairs.
April 29—4

JEFFERSON PARISH.

Were taken to the Pound of the 1st District, on the 27th of last oxen; one is of a black color, with a white belly branded as follows DD; the other is perfectly black, without any visible brand. The third is a spotted chenut branded L. V. on the right thigh, and V, with a circle on the top of the left.

If said strays are not claimed before the 24th of May next; they will be sold on that day, on the premises, by the undersigned Syndic of the 1st district of the parish. (Signed.)
may 2
H. BARANG, Syndic.

LOGWOOD.—24 tons on board ship Canton. Packets for sale by
Wm. G. HEWES, No. 9, Camp-street.
April 28

FOR LAFOURCHE INTERIOR.
and intermediate landings.

The steamer **SOVE-NIR,** Capt. master, will depart on Friday, morning the 6th inst. at 10 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or to
GRAY & DURIVE,
35 New Levee street.
may 5

FOR LOUISVILLE.

The fast sailing steambot **HUBON,** C. T. Maynard, master, will positively leave for the above and intermediate landings on Thursday next the 6th inst. at 9 o'clock A.M. for passage having good accommodations both for cabin and deck passengers apply on board or to
J. W. TOURNE, No. 15, New-Levee.
may 4

FOR LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI.

The fine fast sailing steambot **CINCINNATI**—Swing master, will leave for the above ports on Thursday morning next. For passage, apply on board or to
STETSON & AVERY,
No. 9, Camp-street.
may 3

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
(A West India voyage preferred.)

The ship **PEELA,** burden 260 tons, having undergone a full and complete repair, and rates A 3 at the different insurance office. For terms apply to captain Norton, on board, or to
may 4
J. W. ZACHARIE & CO.

FOR CETTE.—The fine coppered ship **GENERAL HAND,** J. B. Norton master, will sail on the course of a few days. For freight of 40 bales of cotton in the cabin, or passage, having fine accommodations, apply to the captain on board or to
may 3
J. W. ZACHARIE, & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

The regular packet brig **BOURNE** Banks master, requires two hundred bales cotton to complete her cargo, for freight of which or passage, having good accommodations apply to the captain on board or to
may 3
J. W. ZACHARIE, & Co.

FOR NEW-YORK.

The fine coppered brig **CHALLENGER,** Capt. King, will have immediate dispatch; for freight or passage having good accommodations, apply to
Wm. G. HEWES, No. 9, Camp-street.
may 3

RECENT IMPORTATION.

The Hydroconion, or Rain Bath.

Every thing connected with the cleanliness of the body; every thing, which may act as a preventative of disease belongs to the province of hygiene, and which Mr. Schneider has lately enriched with the precious discovery of his Hydroconion.

The importation into France by Mr. Walz, of the apparatus necessary to the application of this new mode of baths, has obtained for him the approbation of the society of practical medicine, in Paris, to whom he has submitted his process, and secured him, from the public's general use of his new apparatus, a just reward for the services which has rendered to humanity.

These baths, the usefulness of which is generally acknowledged in France, both in a medical and in a hygienic point of view, are particularly advantageous, in order to recom-mend, to the public of New Orleans, the apparatus imported by Mr. Gicquel.

The liquid contained in a reservoir above the bath, and yielding to its weight presses against the laws of hydraulics, into narrower tubes, fixed in a variety of ways, so as to issue through a great number of capillary apertures, which project in the form of a water spout, on the surface of the whole body, or on one, or a number of its parts, according to the direction of a capillary aperture.

Simple or composed, natural or artificial water, decoctions, aromatic tinctures, spirituous, &c. can be alike made use of in the Hydroconion, and the apparatus may be employed, with a liquid or with steam, as applied to the head, trunk, or limbs of the body.

In practical medicine, the use of this bath, from the various modes of its application has already obtained signal success in a variety of cases, such as greasy obstructions, glandular affections, contractions of muscles, scurvy, tardy digestions, weakness, exhaustion of every sort; tubercular and cutaneous affections; eruptions of every species, even to the wart-kind; nervous weakness, and in a number of diseases in which it is equally necessary to tonify animal economy.

Considered in the light of a powerful hygienic auxiliary, the use of the hydroconion is not only salutary, but produces a healthy vigor, an augmentation of strength, which by no means result from the bath by the immersion process; the perpetual washing of the different parts of the body, by the means of the capillary sprinkling; the excitement produced on the skin by this constant sprinkling, the general tone and activity, which are the consequences of it; the agreeable sensations, which it creates, the facility of transmitting the steam into rain and the latter into hygienic, too well known to require further explanation on the subject.

The rain bath differs from the immersion bath, in this respect; that in the use of the latter, the pressure exercised by water on the body frequently produces a very great difficulty of breathing; a tendency of blood to the head, and hence headaches and vertigos.

The bath by aspersion, on the other hand, produces quite a contrary effect; the water, falling on the whole superficies of the body in small drops more or less tepid, assists perspiration; a gentle agitation is excited in every part of the body; the process of respiration is regular; it gradually expands, the pulse acquires liveliness without losing its regularity, and if the expression be allowed, the articulations become more vigorous; for that feeling of weakness, even after immersion on the bath by immersion, is never experienced. In conclusion the discovery of the hydroconion may be considered as an additional luxury in domestic life, as well on account of the pleasurable sensations, which it creates, as the immense advantages of cleanliness, so very salutary to the body.

Baths, with Mr. Walz's apparatus can be taken warm, cold, or cool; as also medicated, unctuous, acrid, exciting or steam and shower baths, the usefulness of which is very great though generally disregarded on account of the high expense and infinite care attending the establishment of steam baths at home.

This new apparatus independently of the little space, which they take up in a room, no ways interferes with the service of a household; and if the more trifling details are taken into consideration offers a saving of time, fuel and water. Manufactured in the shape of sundry moveables, this same apparatus can adorn a dressing room, a parlor, or the most modest tenement; in the form of a book case or of a press it may be found an indispensable desideratum in a household.

Informed in the secret of the process, Mr. Gicquel will take upon himself the setting up of the apparatus after the form and manner, which may be pointed out to him.

The public will be admitted to an inspection on the 1st of May next, at the establishment of the hydroconion bath, Bourbon, between St. Anne and Maque streets,
April 25

SALES AT AUCTION.
BY J. L. ARPENTIER & CO.

POSTPONED SALE.

ON Friday 13 of May, will be offered for sale lots of

That valuable property now occupied by Mrs. Widow Poeylouras, in the parish of St. Bernard, between the exchange coffee house a few days before the sale. Terms: 1. 2. and 3 years. may 3—10

BY F. DUTILLET.

WILL be sold on Friday the 6th inst. at 4 o'clock P. M. in Mr. S. C. Major's store in Royal street, No. 278, between Dumaine and St. Phillip, an assortment of fine Jewelry, gold and silversmith's tools, and other articles.
may 2

BY T. MOSSY.

ON Monday, May 9, next at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange coffee house, will be sold, An African negro named Philippe, aged 30 years, cutter and ploughman; an American negro named Allan, aged 28 years, a cartman, ploughman and sawyer; an African negro named Pierre, aged 29 years, field hand. All the above slaves are warranted against all vices and diseases contemplated by law, and are honest fellows. Payable in March 1832, in approved endorsed paper, with mortgage until full payment. April 29.

BY T. MOSSY.

ON Saturday, 7th May next, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Coffee House, will be sold without reserve.

The Steamer **NATCH-EZ**, as she now lies at the Levee, together with her steam engine, furniture, tackle and apparel complete.

This boat, built in them out substantial manner, with a live oak frame, is calculated to last for a considerable number of years; her engine is an improved pressure principle, and her boilers, constructed at a great expense, are in the best order. She has a great variety of well furnished cabin for passengers, and well and ample provided. Terms: one fourth cash, one fourth at 6 months, and the remainder at 12 months, for approved endorsed paper. April 26

BY F. DUTILLET.

By order of the Probate Court of the parish of St. Bernard, on Saturday the 7th of next May, at 12 o'clock, will be sold, at Hewlett's exchange all the property belonging to the estate of the late America Reggio, situate in the parish of St. Bernard, Terre sac Bourbon, to wit:

1st. A SUGAR PLANTATION measuring about twenty arpents on either side of bayou Bonfou, on a depth of forty arpents on each side of said bayou, bounded above by the lands of F. Alphonso, and below by those of widow Valer;—22 choice slaves, warranted free from all vices; 53 teams of draught oxen, 14 horses; 50 cows with 4 calves, and all the utensils. There are on said plantation 45 arpents of cane of this year's planting, and 40 arpents of first shoots.

A TRACT OF LAND, about 123 arpents front, known under the name of Witz Island, calculated for a cow pen, on which there are twenty heads of horned cattle, about a league distant from the main dwelling.

Terms:—The sugar plantation, slaves and cattle one fourth in all March 1832, one fourth in all March 1833, one fourth in all March 1834, and payable one half in all March 1835. The island or in all March 1832—the whole in notes in shares, with satisfactory endorsements, and special mortgage, until full payment. The deeds of sale and mortgage, at the cost of the purchasers, to be drawn before Charles Janna Esq. Notary Public.

Should the plantation not be sold, on said 7th of May, for want of purchasers, the said shall immediately be sold singly, by the same manner, payable, in such case, in all March 1832 and 1833.—dt
April 19

BY T. MOSSY.

**By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. B. Bergrard, associate judge of the City Court, I shall expose for sale on Monday May 16th inst. at the principal, at 4 o'clock P. M. a silver watch, seized in the above suit.
may 5
L. DAUNOY, marshal.**

**By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. J. F. Prout, associate judge of the City Court, I shall expose for sale on Saturday 14th May inst. at 4 o'clock P. M. at the principal, several articles as tools clock files bellows, &c. Seized in the above suit.
may 5
L. DAUNOY, marshal.**

**By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Hon. G. Prout, associate judge, I shall expose for sale on Friday the 13th of May, at the principal, 4 o'clock P. M. 20 volumes of books, the Encyclopaedia, seized in the above suit.
may 4
L. DAUNOY, marshal.**

DRUGS, &c.—20,000 lbs roll brimstone, 4,000 do. copperas, 3,000 do. epsome salts, 3,000 do. sesquiavilla, 2,000 do. arrow root, 10 tierces and 20 bbls. fax seed, 10 packages 2 gallon specie bottle, 10 bbls. spirits turpentine, 10 do. marble dust, 5 bags cocor mustard seed for sale by **JAMES S. SHAW, Druggist,** may 3 corner of Royal & Custom House-sts.

COFFEE & RICE.—800 bags coffee landing from brig Rice; 40 tierces of rice, just received, for sale by
may 3
J. W. ZACHARIE, & Co.

PARISH COURT. For the parish and city of New-Orleans, April 30th, 1831—Present the honorable James Pitot—Hilare Couvert, vs. His Creditors.—Upon filing the petition in this case, it is ordered by the Court that a meeting of the creditors be held on the 23d day of May next 1831, in order to deliberate upon the affairs of the said petitioner, and to shew cause why he should not be discharged as a bankrupt; the prayer of his said petition and according to law, and in the mean time all proceedings against his person and property are stayed.—I do hereby certify the above.
may 2
T. S. KENNEDY, Clerk.

LIME FOR SALE.

Landing from ship Helvetia, from Boston and for sale by the subscribers 500 casks
may 2
THEODORE NICOLET, & Co.

SUMMER CLOTHING, &c.
86 Levee street.

The subscriber is just receiving by the ship from New-York, an invoice of summer clothing: fine merino frock coats, &c. &c.
may 25
MALCOLM CALUM,