THE DAILY BEE.
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"THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED."
FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 25, 1833.

FOR GOVERNOR:

J. B. DAWSON.

The Hibernia Mail arrived yesterday at noon, but furnished dates only at late in those due on Wednesday. We copy from the New York Commercial Advertiser, the late European intelligence received at New York by the ship South America from Liverpool.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Investment of the citadel of Antwerp, and commencement of hostilities—dissolution of the British Parliament—orders in council—resignation of the Belgian ministry, &c.

The packet ship South America, at New York from Liverpool, brings London papers to the 4th and Liverpool to the 5th December, both inclusive.

The intelligence is of decided interest. The advices from Antwerp are to the 1st of December, at which time the French had partially established their investments of the Citadel of Antwerp, and had formally summoned it to surrender. Some firing had taken place from the Citadel upon the French engaged in the construction of the works.

Holland appeared determined to resist. Many of the sluices had been opened, and the country inundated—The French troops had taken possession of the town of Antwerp, for the purpose, it is said, of protecting that city. The siege was to commence on the opposite side, that no damage should be sustained. The London papers assert that the bombardment had no doubt commenced.

In England, the Parliament was at length dissolved and writs issued for the first election under the Reform law. The writs not being returnable till 20th January, there will be no session till February. Meantime, the country will be agitated from one extreme to the other, with warmly contested elections.

The King in council had issued two new orders respecting the detention of Dutch vessels, and the blockade of Dutch ports. By the first all Dutch vessels that had been, or might be, detained, having on board perishable cargoes, were to be released, and allowed to proceed. By the second, the interdict of British vessels to trade with Dutch ports, was limited to the ports of Holland alone, and not to extend to the colonies.

The ministry of King Leopold had been found in the minority and had resigned. Considerable difficulty appears to be experienced in the formation of a new cabinet.

The Prussian government appear to be forming a strong army of observation.

From Portugal the news is unfavorable for Don Pedro. Don Miguel had succeeded with his batteries in closing up the passage of the river to Oporto.

The British Funds continued steady: Consols 83 1 4

France continues quiet. M. Dupin had been chosen President. The Ministry appear to have a decided majority.

In Ireland, they by no means seem to be quiet: the Tythe question yet agitates the country, and we notice several burnings and riots, which betoken any other conclusion than that things are settled in that devoted country.

BELGIUM.

Correspondence of the London Courrier,

BRUSSELLES, 30, 1832, 6 p. m.

Every preparation and disposition, down to the most minute detail, having been completed yesterday morning the troops received orders to hold themselves in readiness to be called upon at a moment's notice. The Belgian posts and piquets were all relieved at night-fall by the French, who broke ground at midnight and proceeded as rapidly as possible with the first or rather second parallel. By daybreak this morning, the men were under cover without suffering any loss.

The trenches of parallels will extend in an obligated semicircle from near the salient angle of Fort Montebello on the right, round the Lunette St. Laurent, towards Kiel, on the left. The first point of attack will be the Lunette St. Laurient, whilst ricochet batteries will be established to sweep the faces of the adjacent bastions, and a heavy mortar fire kept up on the body of the plaine.

It is calculated that on Sunday the French will be able to open a fire of sixty heavy guns and about forty mortars. The intervening time will be occupied in digging and widening the trenches and constructing the batteries. The six mortars and about forty pieces of cannon. But their fire must be divergent, whilst the whole attack [illegible] with [illegible] on four or five given points.

Much has been said of the "blindages" or splinter and bomb-proofs erected by Chasse over his embrasures; but from these constructions being elevated several feet above the ramparts, and composed of timber and earth, they are much exposed to fire, and cannot resist many rounds. They will consequently embarrass the defences, and prove rather a disadvantage than safeguard; for being placed immediately over the embrasures, the fall of three or four timbers *must bring the whole down upon the guns*; and they are the more liable to this, as the fire will be upon their flank.

The detail of duty for the trenches of last night was numerous, amounting to the whole of the division Fabre. The operations were favored by a dark night and heavy fog, which did not clear off until mid-day, when the garrison first discovered what was going on.

Nothing decisive is known about the city of Antwerp; but the general impression is that not a gun will be fired upon it. Indeed, independent of the wanton barbarity of the act itself, Chasse would thus diminish his powers of defence, and so place himself between two fires, which would not fail to crush him beneath the ruins of the Citadel within three or four days.

The loss on the part of the besiegers must unfortunately be heavy; but the public should receive with caution the exaggerated and absurd reports that will, no doubt, find their way into the public Journals.

Up to the present hour no further details are known at any of the public offices. But the firing of heavy guns has been heard at intervals during the day. Chase appears to have been taken by surprise last night, and the French have gained an important point in being able to get into cover without loss. As the night closes, and fresh ground is broken, we must expect to hear a heavy firing.

The weather is dry and promises to continue fair; an event of immense importance to working parties, but yesterday it rained heavily, and the ground is almost knee deep in mud.

The following accounts direct from Antwerp, bring the advices down to 7 o'clock, P. M. of Saturday, December 1st, are compiled from the correspondence of the Times and Morning Herald:

Antwerp, Saturday Morning, Dec. 1, 10 o'clock.—The French have worked all night, notwithstanding the rain, and have already completed a battery in the garden called "The Harmony," between Forts Montebello and St. Laurent. During the night the darkness did not allow the Dutch to see the men at work. Few guns were heard at 10 o'clock.

It is asserted on the best authority, that the French works will be ready for operations in full to-morrow. The wet weather will, it is feared, do the troops more injury than Chasse's fire.

Gen. Despres, the head of the Belgian staff, who has been in this city during the last four days, has gone to Lierre, the head quarters of the Belgian army. Some suppose the Prince of Orange will move in that quarter.

Twelve o'clock.—During the early part of the morning the French pushed a reconnoissance of cavalry and infantry along the dyke from Calloo towards the Fort St. Isabel, where a smart fire of musketry was kept up on both sides. The French retired afterwards down to their former posts on the dyke.

The Dutch have sent three gun boats from behind the citadel into the polders at the back of the Tete de Flandre, which, with a former one, makes a fourth, to prevent the movement of the French troops on that fort. Two remain in front, the other six gun boats are opposite the citadel.

Near Calloo, the Dutch corvette Comet has been long stationed; the Proserpine frigate at Mickapyp, a little from it; five gun-boats lower, at the bend of the Scheldt. The Admiral's ship the ———, stationed at Lillo, has been towed up the river by the steamboat. I saw the three large ships commencing within the few last minutes. There is a bar, twixt W. S. W., and the tide ebbs till two o'clock, so they remain at anchor now. The admiral's ship is expected to come to Calloo next tide.

Half past one o'clock.—The division on the left bank of the river under Gen. Sebastiani maintains its communication with Marshal Gerard by a bride of pontoons at the village of Kalhoek, a little in advance of Hemixem. The object of that division being to clear the left bank, is likely to be delayed from the want of a flotilla. It can be soon united with the chief corps of the army, in case the Prince of Orange moves forward.

The firing from the citadel still continues, and but occasionally. It is directed chiefly against the battery forming opposite the face of the Lunette.

Two o'clock.—The Dutch have made a sortie of two or three companies by the gate of Kiel, and advanced towards the Fortes, which were instantly manned. They pushed forward a few men to see what the French suppers were doing, and then, having burned 2 houses, which obstructed their view from the citadel, withdrew.

The ten French batteries will be completed with guns, five to-night, and are expected to open on the citadel to-morrow.

There is great apprehension that the firing from the fort Montebello will produce a bombardment of the town.

Gen. Sebastiani was directed to invest the forts which flank the Tete de Flandre at the same time that the sum[illegible] the citadel. He was yesterday before the fort Monte Christo, it was said, already had an interview with the Dutch Eagle the Comet. I do not give this on authority.

Seven, P. M.—Eight thousand Frenchmen of the army of reserve have entered Mons; they will reach Brussels on Monday.

Contracts have been signed for the provisioning of the army of reserve.

There are already nearly 100,000 Frenchmen in Belgium.

COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES.

Contrary to the expectations entertained by the English ministers, and the papers in their confidence, to the last, hostilities had actually commenced before Antwerp—the first guns being fired by the Dutch. On Friday, Nov. 30th the French troops made good their first approaches to the citadel of Antwerp—advancing in safety under cover of a fog, which prevented Gen. Chass from discovering their operation. The Belgian posts on the esplanade looking toward the citadel, were relieved by French troops, who were thus put in occupation of all the posts on that side of the city. At six o'clock, Lieutenant-General St Cyr Neigues, chief of the Marshal's staff, attended by Col Cradock, and a trumpeter bearing a flag of truce, advanced to the line of Dutch sentries near the Lunette St Laurent, and after the usual ceremonies, delivered, in the name of the two contracting powers, the following summons to surrender.

Summons made to the name of France and England, by Marshal Gerard, Commander-in-Chief of the French Army, to General Chasse, Commander of the Citadel of Antwerp.

Head Quarters of Burgenhoul, under Antwerp, Nov. 30, 1832—Arrived before the citadel of Antwerp, at the head of the French Army, with instructions from my Government to reclaim the execution of the Treaty of the 15th of November, 1831, which guaranteed to his Majesty, the King of the Belgians the possession of this fortress, as well as the forts dependant on it, on both sides of the Scheldt, I hope to find you disposed to acknowledge the justice of this demand. If, contrary to my expectations, it should be otherwise, I am commanded to inform you, that I must employ those means which are at my disposal, to occupy said citadel.

The operations of the siege will be directed to the exterior fronts of the citadel; and, notwithstanding the weakness of the fortifications on the side of the city, and the protection afforded me by the houses, offer every advantage for the attack, I shall not profit by it. I have, therefore, every right to hope, conformable to the laws of war, and to customs constantly observed, that you will obtain from all kinds of hostilities against the city. I shall cause to be occupied a portion of it, from the sole motive of being prepared for this thing that may expose it to the fire of your artillery. A bombardment would be an act of useless barbarity, and a calamity to the commerce of all nations.

If, notwithstanding these considerations, you should fire on the city, France and England will exact an equivalent indemnity for the damages caused by the fire from the citadel and its forts, as well as from the ships of war. It is impossible for you not to foresee that in this case you will be personally responsible for the violation of a custom respected by all civilized nations, and the disasters which may result from it. I await your answer, and am persuaded that you will see the propriety of immediately entering into negotiations with me, for the purpose of putting the citadel of Antwerp, and its dependant forts, in to my possession.

Receive, Monsieur le General, I pray, you, the assurances of my consideration.

(*Signed*) *COUNT GERARD,*
Commander of the Army of the North.

The bearers of the despatch were not allowed to enter the Dutch lines, but the summons was received by Col Rupertus, Chief of the Staff to Gen Chasse, who replied that he would return an answer without delay. The Commissioners then withdrew to their own lines. An hour afterwards, Col Repertus made his appearance with a flag of truce at the Belgian outposts, and delivered Gen Chassé's reply. This contained a firm and decisive negative. The exact tenor is not of course known but in respect to the proposed neutrality of the town, it is said to have been most satisfactory. A letter from Brussels, dated on Saturday evening, Dec 1st, says the reception of the French officer bearing the summons, was cold but civil, and the answer in the negative. "Tell the Marshal," said Gen Chasse, that I shall bury myself under the ruins of the citadel. As to the neutrality of the city I promise nothing—that will be regulated by circumstances and events." As soon as this answer was received, Marshal Gerard sent another flag of truce in, requiring a more direct explanation of the intention of Chasse, with respect to the neutrality of the city. The answer of the Baron had not transpired when the last accounts left; but the answer was guessed to be in the negative by the fact, that in half an hour after some guns were fired from the citadel upon some men engaged in the works. In the first half hour not more than ten shots were fired. Some of the workmen it is said, were killed and many wounded; but this is not believed to be correct. The firing was continued at intervals until 10 o'clock in the night of Nov. 30th.

Collision at sea.—On Saturday night, the Talavera 78, and the French frigate Calypso, got foul of each other. The Talavera in her station on a wind, and going at the rate of five and a half knots per hour, saw a strange ship running off the wind, and approaching her. The Talavera showed lights; the stranger ran first one way and then another, until at length she ran completely athwart the Talavera. The confusion and alarm cannot be described; both ships were expected to go down, the shock was so severe. About 60 Frenchmen jumped on board the Talavera, and the English if he had the Calypso, also got on board by her singular movement of war. The Talavera has suffered much, and the Calypso, a frigate mounted frigate, is cut down nearly to the water's edge, and both vessels will require considerable repair.—They have put back to Sheerness.

FRANCE.

Independently of the movement upon Antwerp, there is but little intelligence of moment from France. Notwithstanding the fiery opposition with which the new Ministers were assailed by the press on their appointment, they carry every thing before them with decided majorities. M. Dupin, the government candidate for President of the Chamber of Deputies, was chosen. The addresses in answer to the King's speech, were mere echoes, in both houses although the Paris correspondents of the London press, speak of the answer of the Deputies as being thq most servile.

There have been some animated debates, however, on the subject of the answer of the Duputies.—The answer of the Peers was presented on the 30th of Nov. That of the Deputies had not been adopted, but its discussion by paragraphs was on that day renewed. M. Merilhou proposed an amendment with reference to the state of siege, which, after a very long discussion, was rejected by a very large majority, without a division. The further discussion of the address was postponed. Marshal Soult announced in the tribune that at the moment he was speaking hostilities were probably commenced, and that they would be likely to terminate in a few days.

Nothing, he said, was changed in the foreign relations of France. It remained to consolidate the general peace by the execution of treaties; and make the harmony of the great Powers evident to all interests. It was therefore necessary to dissipate the last pretext for the embarrassments which existed in Europe, and thus to prove the fidelity of all Cabinets to engagements which they had taken in common.

The answer of the Deputies contains the following paragraph:—

"We shall examine the treaties which relate to the discussion with the United States of America, and which call Prince Otho of Bavaria to the throne of Greece. We entreat your Majesty to order that the treaty of the 15th of November, and the Conventions which passed with England, relative to these affairs, should be submitted to our inspection."

A private letter from Paris, states that the assassin who fired at the King of France has been arrested, and that he is a common soldier, actuated solely by motives of private revenge.

The opinion at Vienna was, that the Duchess of Berry would be sent to her family.

PORTUGAL.

The affairs of the kingdom seem to remain much in the same condition in which our last advices left them.—When Don Pedro acts, he usually comes off victorious.—But his means are so limited and feeble that he is not able to prosecute a vigorous and decisive campaign. In the meantime Don Miguel, who is sustained by the bigotted clergy both of Portugal and Spain, has succeed in a great measure in hemming him in at Oporto; and unless efficient national succor be soon afforded him, his cause may be set down as hopeless. We give the following additional particulars: Count Villa Flor has resigned his command-in-chief of the the army, which has been assumed by don Pedro in person.

The following is the official account of the sortie of the 13th by the troops of the Emperor, to which allusion was made on Saturday;—

From the Chron en *Constitutionel* of the 14th Nov.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE SORTIE OF THE 13th

This morning, at a quarter past five, we effected a sortie with about 1600 men, more or less, three light battalions; a detachment of pioneers, three companies of No. 6 regiment of infantry, and one of the national volunteers of Oporto, the whole under the command of Colonel Shwalbach.

This force crossed the Douro at Quebrantos, and having surprised and captured two piquets of the enemy, giving them time to fire only a single round, mounted to the positions which they occupied, whilst they were attacked with equal vigor upon the flank. Such was the celerity of our movements, that by the time the enemy opened his fire, all our force was already in possession of the left bank of the river.

Whilst this operation was going on forward, and our troops were gaining the positions upon the right flank of the enemy, Gen. Torres commanded a sortie from the fort of the Serra, with a view of taking the rebels in front. They could not resist the violence of the two attacks, and retired, having their batteries in our hands, from which they yesterday fired such heavy metal.

Whilst the enemy was being put to flight on the side of Quebrantos and the Serra, a party of sailors from our squadron, armed with swords and pistols, passed the river in front of the Trem do Ouro, and protected by the fire of the battery of Cantaro, possessed themselves of the enemy's batteries upon the left, spiking the guns.

The object of this exploding party [illegible] gloriously accomplished, the troops retired [illegible] order, and about half past nine o'clock the firing of musketry and artillery had entirely ceased.

During the action a great many deserters came over to us from the rebel army, several parties of women, with supplies of provisions, availed themselves of the opportunity to cross the river.

We made several prisoners, and between those taken and the deserters, we count more than 150. The loss of the enemy must be considerable, as in several places the field of action was covered with their slain. Two rebel officers have fallen into our hands, and the Lieutenant Colonel who commanded the battalion of the 4th Caçadores was killed upon the field.

Upon our side the loss in killed and wounded does not exceed 20, but the official returns have not yet been so far completed as to enable us to make an accurate report of our real loss. Up to this moment (11 o'clock P. M.) prisoners and deserters are still coming in.

It is impracticable to continue an unbroken series of the skirmishings, sorties and manœuvres that transpired in the course of the fraternal warfare. Our dates are from Oporto to the 20th, and from Lisbon to the 24th of November inclusive.

It appears that on Saturday, the 17th, another sortie was made by Pedro's troops from the points of Bonfim and Agua Ardente, in which they not only destroyed the whole of the enemy's encampment in front of the centre of the lines, and likewise Santa Martha's head quarters, but brought away the whole of their stores, sufficient to supply the garrison in bread, beef, fresh pork, Indian corn, and barley for two months.—At the same time the country people took the opportunity of driving into Oporto a great number of oxen, pigs, and sheep. This affair had quite restored the confidence which certainly was much shaken by the former sortie on the Villa Nova side on the 14th, which although any thing else than a failure, was most injudicious, and unfortunately thought so by every person in Oporto.

"The encampment distroyed contained from 2000 to 3000 men in straw tents, in about 20 long rows, within about a mile and three quarters distance from the line.

Another account states that the Miguelite army lost at out 600 in killed, wounded and prisoners, and the Pedroites' loss was only 50 in killed and wounded; but, as the latter statement is not yet borne out by any official counts from thence, its accuracy cannot be altogether depended upon.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE—FIRST SESSION

JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1833.

The house met agreeably to adjournment.

On motion of Mr. Leonard, *Ordered*, That leave of absence, for a few days, be granted to Mr. Jones.

Mr. Duplessis presented a petition of the Volunteer Fire Company, No. 1.

On motion, said petition was referred to the committee on propositions and grievances.

Mr. Voorhies, of Avoyelles, chairman of the committee of enrollment, reported that he had, on Friday last, the 18th inst. presented to the Governor the bill entitled "An act relative to the Supreme Court of this state; and the Resolution requesting our delegates in congress to obtain from the general government relief for the disabled soldiers discharged from the public service in this state.

Mr. Marigny introduced the following resolution, which was read for the first time.

Be it Resolved, &c. That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be invited to solicit from the general government, that the mail between Madisonville, in the Parish of St. Tammany, and New-Orleans, be carried in a steamboat, and that a light house be placed at the mouth of the river Tchifonte in said parish.

On motion, *Ordered*, That the House dispense with its rules, and take said resolution into consideration.

On motion, *Ordered*, That said resolution be adopted.

The clerk was directed to request the concurrence of the Senate thereto.

Mr. Bullard, chairman of the committee on propositions and grievances, to whom was referred the petition of F. B. DeBellevue, presented the following report:

The committee on propositions and grievances, to whom was referred the memorial of F. B. DeBellevue, praying for a pension, have had the same under consideration, and

REPORT:

The memorialist states that in 1809 he entered the service of the United States, and faithfully served therein until 1824, and was severely wounded in 1814, while in the line of his duty: That in consequence of his wounds, he is unable to obtain a support for himself and family. He appeals to be placed on the pension list of Louisiana, for twenty dollars per month, the half pay of a captain of Marines, the office he resigned in 1824.

Whatever may be the sympathy your committee feel for the sufferings of one, who has served his country in times of danger, they cannot report in favor of granting the prayer of the memorialist. He was the service of the United States, and not of Louisiana, and to that government he must look for relief. To grant the prayer of the memorialist, would, it is apprehended, establish a principle that might drain the treasury of the state. The committee therefore, report against granting the prayer of the memorialist.

All which is respectfully submitted.

CHAS. A. BULLARD, Chairman.

On motion, *Ordered*, That said report be adopted.

Mr. Brown presented to the House the petition of Llewellyn Griffith Phillips, praying to be dispensed with the time to attain the age of majority.

On motion, *Ordered*, That said petition be referred to the committee on propositions and grievances.

Mr. Robin, chairman of the committee on internal improvements, presented the bill, entitled "An act supplementary to the several acts relative to roads and levies;" which was read for the first time, and ordered for a third reading on to-morrow.

Mr. Guillet gave notice that he will shortly introduce a bill entitled "An act for the relief of Marianne Estelle Fromental."

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Davis their secretary, informing the House, that the Senate have adopted, with an amendment, the resolution relative to the election of the State Treasurer, which amendment consists in substituting "1 o'clock instead of 2 o'clock.

On motion, *Ordered*, That said amendment be adopted.

The clerk was directed to inform the Senate thereof.

By the same message the concurrence of the House is requested in the following bills

"An act to create a separate and distinct battalion of militia, in and for the Parish of Livingston;" and

"An act to incorporate the First Congregational Church in the city and parish of New-Orleans."

Said bills were read for the first time, and ordered for a second reading on to-morrow.

The Speaker laid before the House the report of the Adjutant and Inspector General.

To the honorable, the Senate and the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened:

GENTLEMEN—

The Commander-in-chief having expressed a desire of seizing the opportunity of the General Inspection which was to take place, as provided by law, to review the militia of the State, I accompanied him in his tour, as far as the Opelousas: the imperative duties of his office, requiring his presence at the seat of government, I proceeded alone on my Inspecting expedition, until I reached Natchitoches. You may have discovered, Gentlemen, from the Governor's message, that the organization and discipline of our militia, is far from being satisfactory: with a very few exceptions, it may be asserted, that the indifference of our militia men is equalled only, by the neglect of those whom they have chosen to command them. A due sense of justice, imposes upon me the duty of stating to you, that the several corps composing the Third Division, were found, generally, more numerous than those of any other, and, also, that the officers were at their post: Colonels Clark, of the 10th Regiment, Bell, of the 16th, and P. E. Bossier, of the 18th, have done justice to the trust reposed on them by their fellow-citizens, when they selected them to be their commanding officers; their strict adherence to the performance of their duties, hitherto, gives a fair assurance of what the state may hereafter expect, from experienced, and truly patriotic officers, if the laws regulating our militia system, were radically altered, so far, at least, as relates to the penalties inflicted upon delinquents.

And in fact, Gentlemen; the Governor has expressed himself to that effect, in his message, and if I may be permitted to add to that, which he has already said on so important a subject, the expression of my own opinion, which, I have been enabled to form, from a long experience acquired in the discharge of the duties inherent to the several grades in which I have had the honor of serving as an officer, I must candidly avow it, our militia laws are insufficient.

The idea of requiring from those of our fellow-citizens who are called into actual service, to appear in some kind of an uniform, the cost whereof should be but trifling; was first started in the H. of Representatives, and from thence, sent back to the committee on militia. This plan; already adopted in the state of Pennsylvania, seems to me, calculated to obviate the greatest part of the disadvantages under which our present system labours.

Should this plan, when properly adopted, become a law of the state, no doubt that the many volunteer companies throughout the state, would be considerably increased in number and in strength, and that, at the first beat of the drum, should necessity require it, we could command the service of an armed force, whose discipline, organization, and equipment would be such, as to render it equal to the wants of the moment, on any emergency, for they, then would be animated by this ever powerful stimulant, which never failed to operate on the courage of a soldier, the *Esprit de corps*.

The funds raised from a pudinary imposition of fines, would be sufficient to defray the expense of the uniform corps, and to encourage their organization; and that tax altogether novel in its nature, and imposed on egotism, would compel a certain class of our fellow-citizens, who, in the midst of affluence, enjoy all the advantages of our estimable government, at the same time, that they shake off the burthen of many of its charges, to become in some way or other, useful members of the community.

Since your last session, Gentlemen, the arms belonging to the State, have been removed in a part of the buildings, purchased for the Government, as well as a certain quantity of ammunition furnished by the City Council, and placed at the disposal of the Adjutant General, in urgent cases. Prudence dictates that the arms should be carefully watched, and that the ammunition be secured, so as to prevent accidents.

I do, accordingly, Gentlemen, beg leave to submit to you, the propriety of authorizing the Adjutant General—

1st. To hire three or four men, who, during the day, would keep the arms and the materials of the artillery in good order; and who, during the night, would, alternately watch over the safety of the same; sums are already appropriated from the treasury for that purpose, which would suffice to compensate the men employed in the capacity of keepers.

2d. To cause to be erected on the lots of the state a powder vault of a size, adequate to receive the quantity of powder which might be deemed necessary, on cases of emergency. The distance from New Orleans, at which the depot is situated, seems to me, a sufficient motive to authorize an appropriation of this kind, which, in my opinion would, equally be justifiable by the reasons which have prompted to solicit that it should be made.

I have the honor of transmitting herewith, two statements: one filed A, shows the names of the companies to which arms have been delivered, conformable to the laws approved the thirteenth of February, eighteen hundred and thirteen, and the state of the arms.

The statement B, will show the quantity and state of the arms and ammunitions put to the disposal of the state

The whole of which is respectfully submitted to you.

FRANCOIS GAIENNIE,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

On motion: *Ordered*, That said report be referred to the committee on the militia.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The bills entitled

"An act to amend the laws relative to the inspection of flour in the state of Louisiana,

"An act to authorize the payment of a certain sum of money to certain persons.

"An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to organize the City Court of New-Orleans, and for other purposes,'- approved February 19th, 1925," and

"An act to grant to James McDaniel the exclusive privilege of keeping a ferry over the bayou Courtablgan at the junction of the bayous Crocodile and Bœuf in the Parish of St. Landry," were read for the second time and ordered for a third reading on to-morrow.

The House took up the bill entitled "An act to incorporate the New-Orleans and Carrollton Rail Road Company," which was under consideration when the House adjourned on Friday last.

Mr. Garland offered the following substitute in lieu of the seventh section.

Be it further enacted, That at the expiration of ten years from and after the passage of this act, the Legislature shall have the power to revise the tolls allowed to said company, and reduce the same if it shall appear necessary, and every five years thereafter, during the continuance of this charter, the Legislature shall have the power of revising the tolls, and reducing the same if necessary. And if the said Rail Road shall not be commenced in one year from the passage of this act, and shall not be finished in three years therefrom, then this act shall be null and void.

On the rejection of said substitute, Mr. Garland called for the yeas and nays, when it appeared that Messrs. Bouligny, Canon, Canonge, Champentier, Chauvin, Daunoy, Duplessis, Grymes, Hoa, Holstein, Johnson, Lagarde Maddox, Marigny, Nicholls, Ory, Robin, Roussel, Voorhies, of Lafayette, Walker and Watkins have voted in the affirmative—21 yeas

And that Messrs. Bienvenu, Brown, Chinn, Debaillon, Ducros, Dupré, Edwards, Foisc, Garland, Ho ton, Legendre, McRae, Mulhollen, Patton, Porter and Thibodeaux, have voted in the negative—16 nays.

Said substitute was consequently rejected.

On the adoption of the seventh section, which is as follows:

And be it further enacted, That the duration of this charter is limited to thirty-five years, and if the said Rail Road shall not be commenced in one year from the passage of this act, and shall not be finished in three years therefrom then this act shall be null and void.

The yeas and nays were called for by Mr. Grymes, when it appeared that Messrs. Bienvenu, Bouligny, Canon, Champentier, Chauvin, Daunoy, Debaillon, Ducros, Duplessis, Dupré, Edwards, Foste, Hoa, Holstein, Johnson, Lagarde, Legendre, Lessassier Maddox, Marigny, Mulhollan, Nichols, Ory, Roussel, Voorhies, of Lafayette, and Walker, have voted in the affirmative.—26 yeas.

And that Messrs. Barrow, Brown, Canonge, Chinn, Garland, Grymes, Horton, Leonard, McRae, Patton, Porter, Robin, Thibodeaux, Voorhies, of Avoyelles, and Watkins, have voted in the negative.—15 nays.

Said section was consequently adopted.

Said bill having been adopted with some amendments.

On motion, *ordered*, that said bill do pass as amended, and return to the Senate.

The clerk was directed to request the concurrence of the Senate in said bill.

On motion, *Ordered*, That a recess do take place.

The house having met again.

On motion of Mr. Voorhies, of Avoyelles, *Ordered*, That the clerk inform the Senate that the House of Representatives are now ready to receive them to proceed to the election of State Treasurer.

The Senate entered the Hall of the House of Representatives.

On motion, *Ordered*, That two tellers be appointed.

Whereupon Messrs Lacoste and Voorhies of Avoyelles, were appointed—the former on the part of the Senate and the latter on the part of the House of Representatives.

Each member present having deposited his vote in the ballot box, on opening the same it appeared that out of fifty-four members present, to wit: thirteen senators and fifty-one representatives,

Francois Gardere had obtained	49 votes.
Scattering,	5
Total,	54

Whereupon, Francois Gardere was declared duly elected, State Treasurer of the State of Louisiana, for one year.

The Senate then withdrew to the hall of their sittings:

On motion, the house adjourned.

Commercial.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9th.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, Jan. 9th.—645 Shares U. S. Bank, at $104 a 104¼; 945 do, New Orleans Canal & Banking Co, $117 a 119; 100 do; N. C. City Bank, 115.

Sales on the 9th—50 Shares U. S. Bank, $104¼; 1068 do N. O. Canal & Banking., $120¼ a 121; 100 do N. O. City Bank, $114¼ a 115,

Sales on the 7th—50 Shares U. S. Bank, $107; 50 do do $107; 50 do do, (on time) $107; 50 do do, (on time) $107½; 350 do do, (on time) $107½; 100 do do (on time) 107½; 100 do do, (on time) $108; 300 do N. O. Canal & Banking Co, (on time) $121; 200 do N. O. City Bank, $114¼; 100 do do, $114.

Sales on the 5th—5600 U. S. Fives, $101 a 101¼, 490 N. O. Canal & Banking Co. $121.

Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED,

Barque Richmond, Burroughs, Liverpool, L H Gale
Brig Juna, Mayberry, Providence, R I, L H Gale
Brig Rival, McPherson, Halifax, W & J H Leverich
Brig Catherine, Stevens, New York, L H Gale
Schr Emblem, Baker, Pensacola, Allen & Deblois
Schr Isabella, Vincent, Mobile, T TOBY
Steamer Red Rover, Miller, Nashville, J G Washington

ARRIVED.

Steamboat Shark, Harris, brought up from sea brig Romulous; schrs Nancy and Hurkurtchell 8 W Pass a. 2 p m on Wednesday.

Brig Romulous, Mauran, 12 days from Savannah, to the master.

Schr Hurkaru, Lock, 10 days from Mobile, to J Boyd.

Schr Nancy, Syddleman, 17 days from Charleston, to G Johnson.

Steamer Herald, Underwood, fm Franklin, cargo to sundries.

Steamer Volant, fm Batesville, cargo to sundries.

Steamer Huron, Myers, from Manchester, with cotton etc to sundry consignees.

Steamer Columbia, Laurent, Bayou Sarah, with cotton to Peyroux, Rivarde & co; and others.

Steamer Lancaster, Hankle, from St Marinsville, cargo to sundries.

Steamer Lafourche, Carter from Lafourche interior, cargo cotton to J Linton, and others.

Steamer Louisiana, Ryon, fm Louisville, cargo flour, lard, tobacco, bagging, rope, etc to M & F Maher and to sundry others.

Steamer Thos Jefferson, Shirley, from Manchester, cargo cotton etc to sundries.

Steamer Paul Clifford, gordon, from Opelousas, cargo to Maramond, O'Duhigg & co; and others.

MEMORANDA.

Hence at Liverpool Nov. 24th, barque Philetus.

Put back to Liverpool, with stress of weather, Dec. 1, Brig Jack, Lightbody, for this port.

At Cowes, 25th Brig Lucy, Seward from this port.

At Marseilles, 12th, James and Isabella, Morrell, from this port.

Cleared at N York for this port, Jan. 2, ship Adelaide.

Cleared at do 8th, ship Elisa Grant, Tibbets, for do.

Sailed from N York for this port, 9th inst. ship Saratoga.

Cleared at Boston for this port, Jan. 8th, brig expert.

Cleared at Charleston, 16th, ship Walter Scott, Heath, for this port.

At Marseilles, 1st Nov. brig Howard, Peabody from this port.

Sailed from Savannah, ship Monticello, Lawton, for this port, Jan. 14.

At Boston, Jan. 8th, schr Agawam, from this port.

Amusements.

AMERICAN THEATRE.

MR. & MRS. HILSON and MRS. KNIGHT.

On the same Evening.

THIS EVENING, JAN. 25th.

Will be presented the interesting drama, of

AMBROSE GWINETT;

OR, A SEA SIDE STORY.

FOUNDED ON FACT.

Ned Grayling.....Mrs Hilson.

After which, the beautiful opera of

SWEET HOME; OR, THE RANS.

Music by Bishop.

Madame Germanos.....Mrs Knight.

With the following Songs

"Oh! not first love is but a name"—"The merry Swiss Maid" and "Ah! I remember that sweet hour."

MR. HOLLAND'S BENEFIT,

and last appearance on Saturday.

A CARD.

MR. HOLLAND respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that his BENEFIT and *last appearance* will take place on SATURDAY, Jan. 26, 1833. On which occasion, MRS. KNIGHT has kindly proffered her valuable services, and will appear in one of her most popular pieces. And at the request of the friends of the Juvenile part of several families (both French and American) who intend honoring him on that occasion, he has got up at considerable expense, a new comic *Harlequinade or Christmas Pantomime*, entitled

RAMFYLDE MOORE CAREW:—or

Harlequin, King of the Beggars.

In which will be introduced Dancing, curious Tricks, Mechanical Changes and Laughable Incidents; which, for *Novelty, Fun and Variety*, has not been attempted in this Theatre. In the last scene, there will be a splendid display of *BRILLIANT FIREWORKS!!!*

j 24—2t

LOTTERY DRAWS TO-MORROW!

30 numbers 9 drawn ballots—Golden fortune!! to be had by early application at Ayers, fortunate office No 40 old Levee, near the Blue Stores;—Public road Lottery, class 18 for 1833 draws to-morrow Jan. 26th in New Orleans, capital prices $15,000; 4,000; 2,000; 10 of $4,000; 20 of $500 &c. all for sale by Ayers at his lucky spot No 40 Old Levee Tickets only $4, halfs $2, quarters $1; packages wholes $30 warranted to draw the worth of their money if bought at his office.

Remember Ayers sold the whole of $300; half of 125 in the last Lottery;—cash paid for prizes as soon as drawn; Yates & McIntyre drawings received and tickets cashed; Ayers has great luck in selling capital prizes. j 26

PISTOL SHOOTING GALLERY, *formerly kept by Jusselin*—The undersigned have the honor of announcing to the citizens of New Orleans, that their Shooting Gallery, is opened from morning to night, and is kept by a person worthy of confidence.

There will be three days in the week, for the admittance of the free people of color—Mo days, Wednesdays and Fridays.

For private lessons apply at No 147 Chartres street.

jan 25 P QUESNEL & MAISSER.

MESSRS. MAILFER & GRUGEON—Pupils of Messrs Pleyel & Erard, have the honor of informing the public, that they will repair and put in order, Harps and Pianos. They will also tune the said instruments. They may be found at 244, Royal street, between St Ann and Main streets j 25

WINES, &c.—Landing from brig Anthenie from Bordeaux, and for sale by the subscriber, 32 casks Montferrand CLARET.

In Store—Haut Brion wine in cases; Sparkling Champaigne of a very superior quality; and a few barrels superior old COGNAC BRANDY.

jan 25 J. M. FORTIER.

SALT.—600 bags Salt, now landing from schr. Cora, and for sale by TOURNE & BECKWITH,

jan 25 15 New Levee st.

THE undersigned, Physician, of the Faculty of Paris, offers his services to the citizens of New Orleans, for all that is relative to his possession. He has given a very part cular attention to all the diseases and infirmities of the bladder and urinary affections. T TOUZET.

j 25 86 Poydras street, near Camp st.

NOTICE—The subscriber informs all those that purchased any kind of Bread, of Mr. W D. Cooper, not to settle with him for it; said Cooper being no longer in my employment from this date

jan 24—3t J. B. CAZENAVE.

NOTICE—The advertisement of J B Cazenave, is a wilful and malicious falsehood; as for my accounts to settle, there are none, except between him and myself, and with which the public have no interest, and will please pay no attention to, as it cannot injure me in any way with my friends, much less with the public which I respect.

jan 25 W D COOPER.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Widow Placerre, deceased, are requested to call on Jean Louis Casebergue, executor, to receive their payments; and all those indebted to said estate, are also requested to pay the same without delay, into the hands of said testamentary executor. No 202, Bons Enfant, street, Faubourg Marigny, between Marigny and Mandeville streets. j 24—tf

FOR LAFOURCHE INTERIOR.

The well known steamer LAFOURCHE, W R Carter master, will leave for the above and intermediate landings, on Sunday, the 27th inst, at 10 o'clock, A M. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to TOURNE & BECKWITH.

j 25 15 New Levee,

FOR MOBILE—(SATURDAY.)

The schooner SARAH, Capt Starks, will leave on Saturday next, the 26th inst. For freight or passage, apply on board, opposite the Blue Stores, or to TOURNE & BECKWITH,

j 25 15 New Levee.

FOR VERA CRUZ.

The Schooner DORCHESTER, Salica, master, will be despatched in the course of two days having already part of her cargo on board