# THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY, BY JEROME BAYON.

STATE PRINTER.

[illegible] UNION—"IT MUST BE PRESERVED."

[illegible] MORNING, FEB. 8, 1833.


## FOR GOVERNOR:
# J. B. DAWSON.

The [illegible] mail furnishes New York dates of the 22d, Philadelphia of the 23d, Washington and Baltimore of the 24th, and Charleston of the 26th of January.

We have sedulously examined our Washington papers; but find no mention made of the bill, authorizing the executive to [illegible] certain laws of the union. The report of the proceedings of the senate, of the 23d of January, the day appointed for the second reading of the bill, is absolutely silent on the subject. The committee of the senate, on post offices and post roads, have made a report adverse to any reduction in the rates of postage. They decided immediately on their first meeting, that the transportation of the mail ought not to be made a charge upon the public coffers, and that the department, excepting the expenses of the general post office at Washington, should rely exclusively on its own resources. With an eye to a corroboration of this opinion, an application was made to the postmaster general for an account of the condition of the department as also for his sentiments on the question. 'Existing contracts, says he, in his reply, for the transportation of mail, have been made, under the belief that no change in the rates of postage was contemplated; and that any reduction, unless supplied by the treasury, must be followed by a corresponding curtailing of the mail facilities of the country—the discontinuance of routes now in operation—suspensions of many daily mails, and a diminution of speed. These opinions, tallying with those already entertained by a majority of the committee, elicited the report against the proposed reduction.

*Another express.*—The second express, which, it was reported, had left Washington, for Charleston, returned to the capital on Wednesday, the 23d of January, having performed the distance between the two cities, five hundred and forty-four miles, in forty-eight hours!

The discussion of the tariff is likely to be characterised by tumult and acerbity, if the debates of the 23d of January be taken as a sample. "We sincerely hope that our representatives will put a guard upon their passions, and exclusively consult the vital interests of the nation, on which they are called to decide. If they be true to a sense of self dignity—to the mandate of their constituents; they cannot expend a precious time in wordy violence or personal vindications. At no time should the congress hall degenerate into an arena of abuse; much less, at the present period, when conciliation should [illegible] the acts of the legislature, and reason assert the claims of justice. Burning as may be the sense of national degradation, we trust in God, that the sittings of our popular assembly, have not yet reached the degree of fatal exasperation, which marked the deliberations of the *constituante*; or the faction of the mountain.

*Erratum.*—One of our compositors, in our yesterday's sheet, made us state that a French writer had defined our countryman as a *romantic* people; the proper epithet, appended, should have been the word *dramatic*—partially justified by our habits of errantry. For our own part, we confess that we see very little of romance, and a good deal of the positive, in the nature of our thrifty yankees of the Atlantic states, and of our hardy buckskins of the western wilds. Romance, indeed! We guess that not even N. P. Willis himself, the *grande face* of our American poets, with all the vividness of his thrice-taxed imagination, could find much of the article in either a whale ship or a flat boat.

At a meeting of the subscribers to the *Commercial Circle*, on Wednesday evening, the 6th of February, 1833, A. Quertier, Esq. was appointed President, and Messrs. H. C. Cammack and J. Bordier, Secretaries.

The President, after explaining the object of the meeting, read the constitution of the Circle, as adopted by the first twenty-five subscribers.

On motion, the committee on finance, which was to be chosen in conformity with the [illegible] article of the constitution, was elected by ballot, and on counting the votes, it was found that Messrs H C Cammack, J B Lepetre, D G Bordusat, T Nicolet, and J Bordier, had received a majority.

On motion, the meeting then proceeded to the appointment of a committee to draw rules and regulations for the government of the Circle, when on counting the votes, Messrs A Quertier, J Parker, C Martine, W Myine, and R O Pritchard, were pronounced duly elected to compose said committee.

*South Carolina.*—The Columbia Times of the 11th inst. says:—"From the seaboard to the mountains, South Carolina is now one school of military discipline. The votaries of the union and the constitution of these U. States, are every where preparing for the contest which Andrew Jackson and the manufacturers are attempting to carve this land with. On the 1st day of February, 12,000 Carolinians will be ready to serve their commander-in-chief. A company of mounted minute men will be ready in each district to move at the summons to the scene of action, wherever it may be. Although the legislatures of Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia, may have passed resolutions denouncing nullification, thousands of volunteers from these states are ready even now to come to our aid."

And with such warlike preparations, they would persuade us that nullification is a peaceful remedy. Infatuated men. They regard the rest of the union as their enemies, when, we verily believe, never was there a period when greater sacrifices would have been made to satisfy their wishes.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

### CONGRESS—IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Sitting of the 23d January.

MR. VINTON, of Ohio, resumed the train of his remarks, which had been interrupted, by a motion for a rising of the committee of the whole house, on the state of the Union.

During the course of Mr. Vinton's speech, he had observed, that "he would sooner see every man who occupied the seats around him swept away—he would sooner see the rivers of this land run with blood, and one half of the population of this fair Republic perish by the sword, than see one jot or tittle of that sacred Constitution which had been bequeathed to us by our fathers, or of the laws, obliterated by force!" when a sudden cry was heard from Mr. McDuffie, of "Robespierre!" This cry was instantly followed by hisses from various quarters of the House. The Chair called to order.

Mr. Carson said that the gentleman had a right to give utterance to his indignant feelings at such a sentiment.

The Chair, (Mr. Wayne,) replied that he was not clothed in vain with power to preserve order in the House, and he should not fail to exercise it.

When Mr. Vinton had concluded his speech—

Mr. Carson rose to explain. It had not been he, (as seemed to be supposed by many gentlemen,) who had uttered the expressive word "Robespierre," when the gentleman from Ohio had expressed a sentiment so monstrous. That word had been uttered by a gentleman over the way, who would never disavow his words. Deeply as Mr. C. felt, he should have remained silent; but when he heard the hissing which arose, he could not but express what he had done.—But, my G—d! (exclaimed Mr. Carson,) what have we heard! heard it here! on the floor of an American Congress! That the gentleman would sooner see every man on this floor swept off from it—all the talent, all the patriotism, all the noble spirits in that Hall swept off.—But was that all? No. But that he would see the rivers of this whole country run blood; and half the population of this our fair inheritance put to the sword, rather than that constitution should be violated, which Mr. C. had heard the gentleman himself declare to have been already violated, and which [illegible], far superior both to that gentleman and to himself, believed to have been repeatedly violated—half the population! by which the gentleman meant his brethren—and this, after a sovereign state had pronounced the law in question to be unconstitutional.

Mr. Vinton here asked leave to set the gentleman right, as to what he had said.

The Chair. Does the gentleman yield the floor?

Mr. Carson. No, if the gentleman would but put himself right—

Mr. Watmough here interposed, and called his friend from North Carolina to order. He begged his friend to suffer him to interpose, and step before him, to save him from himself, before any thing should be uttered which might be cause of lasting regret. The gentleman from Ohio had [illegible] what the gentleman was under the impression that [illegible]. The gentleman had been remarking on—

Here Mr. Watmough was called to order by many voices, and the Chair admonished him that he was departing from rule.

Mr. Carson said he would take the admonition of his friend, although he believed that his friend had been even more out of order than himself. It had been with deep regret that he had expressed his emotions at what he had understood the gentleman from Ohio to have said. The gentleman might attempt to palliate the sentiment; but, unless he wholly retracted, all attempts to explain it away would be unavailing.

Mr. Vinton now explained. He had made no use of the word "violated." A violation of the constitution might happen through mere misapprehension of its [illegible]. What he had said was, that sooner than see the constitution obliterated by force, he would see the alternative he had mentioned. Because he considered that as a total annihilation of the constitution which must put an end to the government.

[illegible] was very sorry that he found him[illegible] whatever had just occurred, of address [illegible] at all. It had been his fixed purpose, and [illegible] was, to take no part in the present discussion; and [illegible] sorry that what had occurred in the house, [illegible] now necessary for him to say a single word.—When the gentleman from Ohio had uttered that sentiment which the House, he presumed, had heard with a portion of that abhorrence it had excited in his own mind—he could not help involuntarily making the exclamation he had uttered. He admitted that, strictly considered, it could not be said to be perfectly in order, though it was no more than what often happened, in all parts of the world. As he had been out of order, he owed an apology to the House but none to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. Watmough now moved for the rising of the committee; but the motion failed, Yeas 68, Nays 72.

Mr. W. accordingly took the floor, and went into a speech in opposition to the bill. Mr. W. was speaking when our paper went to press.

The Rhode Island American and Gazette, is to be discontinued on the 1st February next. The reason for its discontinuance, says the editor, is that "I have hinted that a Methodist clergyman is suspected of having committed an atrocious *murder* in Tiverton, in this state, and have displeased that church; and these papers I [illegible] shall give the whole history of that most foul transaction, without fear or favor, and the subscription list their [illegible] opinion, will be of no value." The editor adds, "While managing the paper, I have endeavored to go by the rule I followed whilst tilling the ground—that is to deal justly in all business transactions; live soberly, and work early and late. I have made no new debts since I have been a printer, that are unpaid to my knowledge, if there are any, I am ready to settle them. The labor and paper I have always paid for weekly. I have, therefore, a clear conscience, a stout heart, and some money in my pocket."

DIVIDE THE LIVING CHILD.—Surely the days of King Solomon have returned. We learn that a case is now undergoing examination at Plattsburg, between two women, to decide which of them is the natural mother and entitled to a "living child." The child is about five months old—both sides of the case before King S. swear to the identity and bringing forth of the child; and both are corroborated by circumstantial and positive testimony. When we get the decision and the circumstances connected with this novel proceeding, we will lay them before our readers.—*Keeseville Argus.*

*Extraordinary case.*—A southern paper relates a story of a gentleman, who having borrowed a book, kept it only two years, and then returned it uninjured, and without being solicited. The name of this miracle of honesty should have been given. It deserves to be recorded by the historic muse next to that of the man who returned a borrowed umbrella! "History is philosophy teaching by examples," and as it is not often such examples of probity can be met with to illustrate her precepts, they should not be omitted when they do occur.—*Ev. Post.*

## LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE—*First Session*

### JOURNAL
OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

THURSDAY, January 31, 1833.

The Senate met agreeably to adjournment.

Members present—Messrs. Charles Derbigny President; Burthe, Chretien, Dupré, Hiriart, Lacoste, Moore, Nicholas, Perret, Sloane, Tenney and Weathersbee.

Mr. Beauvais, Senator from Pointe Coupée, appeared, and after, on motion of Mr. Burthe, the President had administered the oath of office to him, took his seat.

On motion of Mr. Nicholas, it was ordered that the Secretary of the Senate suspend the printing of the documents accompanying the report of the joint committee on the Union Bank, and that he hold them subject to the call of the committee.

On motion of Mr. Burthe, the bill laid over, to authorize the chairman of committees to swear witnesses, was taken up at its second reading, and the rules being dispensed with, passed.

Mr. Burthe, of the committee of enrollment, reported as duly enrolled, the resolution relative to the transportation of the mail in steamboats from Madisonville to New-Orleans.

Mr. Burthe, of the committee to whom was referred the enquiry into the mode of expenditure of the funds appropriated by the State for the improvement of the navigation of the river Amite, asked for and obtained leave of absence for his colleague to repair to Baton Rouge to examine witnesses, and that his mileage, per diem be paid to him, because of his travelling on public business.

Mr. Pitot, clerk of the House, informed the Senate, that the committee of enrollment, had reported as correctly enrolled, the bill to incorporate the Clinton and Port Hudson Rail Road Company, that the Speaker had signed it, and that it was now ready for the signature of the President of the Senate.

Mr. Nicholas obtained leave to introduce a series of resolutions relative to the establishment of a Library for the use of the Legislature.

Mr. Burthe presented a petition to incorporate the Free Protestant Church Society for Faubourg Lafayette. Referred to Messrs. Burthe and Perret.

Mr. Derbigny presented a third petition from the inhabitants of the Suburbs Livaudais, Lafayette and Nuns.—Referred to the same committee to which the other two were.

A message from the Governor, brought yesterday, was read, and referred to a committee composed of Messrs. Burthe and Sloane.

*To the Senate and House of Representatives:—*

By the resignation of the physician who had been appointed agent for the distribution of vaccine matter in this State, that office is now become vacant. As it has often been doubted whether the individual efforts of our physicians would not contribute more effectually to the distribution of vaccine matter than has been done hitherto by an officer specially paid by the State for that purpose, I beg leave to submit to the General Assembly, whether this would not be the proper time to abolish that office entirely. That measure would, in my opinion, produce an economy of the public funds without the least injury to the State, and I will therefore wait before I proceed to fill the vacancy that has occurred, until the legislature shall have had time to decide what course they mean to pursue on that subject.

(Signed) A. B. ROMAN.

January 29, 1833.

Mr. Pitot, clerk of the House, requested the concurrence of the Senate in a resolution addressed to our Senators and Representatives in Congress to exert themselves to have a law passed for the purpose of admitting, free of duty, the arms for the use of the militia of the State; and in An act to authorize Kindred Williams, William Deason, Wilford Williams, John Magee and R. F. McGuire, to introduce certain slaves into this State; and that the House had concurred in the bill to amend the Charter of the Amite Navigation Company.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Third Reading.

An act to authorize commissioners to draw a division line between the Parishes of St. Martin and St. Mary—Passed.

An act for the relief of the assessors of the Parish of Livingston—Passed.

An act to create a fund for internal improvement.

On motion of Mr. Nicholas the blank in the 2d section was filled as follows, "approved, February 16, 1811."

The title was amended as follows, "An act to incorporate a Board of Public Works and to create a fund for internal improvement—Passed, and ordered to be taken to the House.

Second Reading.

Resolution relative to the Comite Road. Ordered to lie on the table.

First Reading.

An act to amend the laws relative to the inspection of flour in the State of Louisiana.

On motion of Mr. Nicholas, ordered to be printed.

The rejection by the House of the amendment of the Senate to the resolution relative to the sale of public lands. Ordered to lie on the table.

The Senate sat with closed doors on Executive business.

After the doors were opened, the Senate adjourned to tomorrow 10 o'clock, A. M.

FRIDAY, February 1, 1833.

The Senate met agreeably to adjournment.

Members present—Messrs. Charles Derbigny President; Beauvais, Burthe, Chretien, Dupré, Moore, Nicholas, Perret, Sloane, Tenney and Weathersbee.

On motion, the Senate adjourned to Monday 10 o'clock, A. M.

MONDAY, Feb. 4, 1833.

The Senate met agreeably to adjournment.

Members present—Messrs. Charles Derbigny, President; Beauvais, Burthe, Chretien, Dupré, Lacoste, Moore, Nicholas, Perret, Sloane, Tenney and Weathersbee.

The following bills were this day taken to the House,

An act for the relief of the assessors of the Parish of Livingston, and for other purposes.

An act to authorise commissioners to draw a division line between the Parishes of St. Martin and St. Mary.

An act authorising chairmen of committees in either house, or joint committees, to swear witnesses.

Resolution relative to a Library for the use of the Legislature.

Bill ordered to be enrolled.

An act to amend the Charter of the Amite Navigation Company, and for other purposes. Given to Mr. Lewis.

Mr. Nicholas gave notice that he would introduce a bill entitled "An act in relation to the College of Jefferson."

A message from the House was brought by Mr. Pitot, their clerk, by which the concurrence of the Senate was requested in a resolution relative to the celebration of Washington's Birth Day.

Mr. Chretien, of the committee of elections, reported that the committee had examined and found the credentials of the Senator from Pointe Coupée to be correct, and that he was entitled to his seat.

Mr. Burthe presented the following report from the trustees of the Public and Central Schools.

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

### ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CENTRAL AND PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

GENTLEMEN:—In conformity with the law, we now lay before you the Report which is required to be made every year on the actual situation of the Public Schools. Before taking up the subject, however, may we be permitted to submit a *few observations*, which may, perhaps, have some weight upon the judgment which you shall have to pass, upon the results we have so far obtained, upon the hopes we feel authorized to entertain for the future, and upon the manner in which we have proved ourselves worthy of the trust left to our care.

At the time when the Governor and Senate of the State of Louisiana were pleased to call us to the helm of the administration of the Central and Primary Schools, these establishments had been denounced to the Legislature, not only as a source of immense expenditures, but as totally inadequate to attain the ends for which they were created, and their existence, being therefore, considered as precarious, hereafter the inevitable consequence must have been a considerable decrease in the number of scholars, and a fatal discouragement among the Professors. To accept, in such a state of things, of the functions of Regents, was, in fact, to assume gratuitously, and without any object, a most awful responsibility. It was, to a certain degree, tantamount to a voluntary consent, on our part, to see our names coupled with the almost inevitable downfall of those institutions. Sublime, indeed, were the views of the Legislature who first brought into existence those philanthropic, benevolent, and charitable foundations. They were pregnant with the destinies of that class of our community, the most interesting, as it is the most unfortunate. We presume that we bashfully understood the whole bearing of such a laudable scheme, and, above all, we thought that unbounded zeal *would suffice to ensure its success; and as citizens*, as men friendly to the diffusion of knowledge, as fathers of families at present, or hereafter destined to become such, we lost sight of all the obstacles which might be found in our way, to take into consideration only that it was highly honorable to co-operate in the achievement of this patriotic and holy undertaking. We are not now prepared to say that a complete success has crowned our efforts; but we do, as loyal and conscientious mandataries, humbly assure you that those schools, are so organized, as to leave no doubt on our minds that children belonging to those families, doomed elsewhere by poverty, to live and die in ignorance, may be brought up therein as to induce us to indulge the hope that they may hereafter be ranked among those high minded and industrious citizens, constituting the true wealth of states; nay; as to stand foremost in society, in point of acquirements and talents. The Legislature, from certain informations furnished them at their last session, (the incorrectness of which may be easily demonstrated) had been induced to believe that the results obtained from the Public Schools, were not in proportion with the amount appropriated for their support by the munificence of the General Assembly.

This amount had been represented, and may be said to be considerable, the number of gratuitous scholars has appeared comparatively small, and the conclusion drawn from this circumstance was, that there must be some mismanagement therein. But one thing had been lost sight of, viz: That a law passed on the 14th of March, 1827, *says* expressly, "That the number of pupils to be admitted gratis into each of those schools, shall not exceed one hundred."

That the Legislature made use of those expressions solely with reference to the two Primary Schools is evidenced by the tenor of the eleventh section of another statute bearing date the 31st of March, 1826, pointing out the elements of which the Central School is to be composed, and these elements, to use the very words of the statute, are "such of said students as he (the Director of the Public Schools) may judge sufficiently forward in their studies to attend to the course of study in the Central School."

The number of gratuitous scholars is, then, limited by the Legislature will, to two hundred, and it did not, nor could it appertain to the board of Regents, whose privileges and duties are circumscribed within fixed bounds, to go beyond the circle of their attributions. Such an abuse of power, exercised even for the public interest, would have been reprehensible. They were bound to abstain, and did abstain, from it. It will be for the Legislature to determine whether it will be proper to bestow upon a greater mass the advantages of a gratuitous education.

The office of Director, &c. That of Professor of the Spanish language, have been denounced to you as *sinecures*.—The Central School, especially, has been represented as useless and ruinous for the state, and in order to convince you of the truth of this assertion, we find among the items of expenditure for that school, a Principal, with an annual salary of $1800; an assistant Principal, receiving $1200; a Spanish Professor, paid $360 per annum; house rent calculated at $1200, during the session of the Legislature, and moreover *some other expenses*, without mention being made of their nature and kind, but merely stated in globo to be $700. Let us set down facts with precision, a most essential requisite in all renditions of account.

There is no such office as Principal of the Central School. The laws mentions no such office, and Regents never presumed they had the right of supplying the silence of the law. That school in conformity with the statute, is entrusted to a professor who actually receives an annual compensation of $1200 and discharges all the duties made incumbent upon him by the 9th section of the above mentioned act. The director of the public schools, an officer created by the legislative volition is the only one who receives in that capacity, not as *principal of the Central School*, an annual salary of $1800; but so far from his office being a sinecure, he is on the contrary entrusted with the most important functions by the 11th section of the act of 1826. Moreover, the board, using the right which is given unto them by the 13th section of the said act, have directed him to teach the highest classes of Latin, and, also, to give lessons of Greek and literature in the Central School. The Spanish professor does not especially belong to the Central School. But he is bound for an annual salary of $360, to instruct in that language all the pupils who may desire it, be they in the Central School or in any of the Primary Schools; and perhaps it is unnecessary when addressing the legislature of Louisiana to dwell upon the importance of the knowledge of that idiom for our citizens at a period when the emancipation of the Spanish colonies has established between their country and ours the most profitable and advantageous commercial intercourse.

The Regents of the Public Schools have, for several years past, united a part of the former Convent of the Ursulines at the rate of $1200 per annum, and it is therein that the Central Schools are located. The use of those apartments has been given to the legislature at several successive sessions, and wherever that was the case it was necessary to procure others. The house which was taken in those occurrences was the one known under the name of Union Room, situated in Ursuline street, between Dauphin and Burgundy, and so far from its being rented $1200, for the time during which the legislature were to remain in session, the actual time was $50 a month, and even that expenditure cannot be made to bear solely *upon* the Central School, since one of the primary schools did always occupy at some time a part of the building.

As to the other items of expenditures stated in Globo to amount to $700, the inspection of the treasurers accounts which we hereunto annex, may be taken, if not as an answer, at the least as a data by means of which you may be enabled to judge of the past from the present.

Perhaps it may not be improper, gentlemen, that you should be informed that the impressions which such statements were calculated to raise in your minds, had to a certain extent found their way to ours, and that we were actually trembling when, immediately after appointment, we proceeded to the examination of the Primary Schools, and more particularly of the Central school. The *first* examination of the two Primary Schools however made us indulge the hope that, provided we would discharge our duties with an unremiting zeal and an active vigilance, the object which you had in view would be easily obtained.—As to the examination of the Central School, it convinced us that it only required to keep alive that spirit of emulation which existed therein, in order to secure a complete success. For although our committee had presented themselves unexpectedly, they founed boys from eleven to sixteen years of age translating with a facility and especially with an acuteness of expression really remarkable, the French, English and Spanish languages, some of them translated without previous preparation, several Latin books and among them, Virgil's Æneid. Questions were put to them on Mathematics: they answered satisfactorily, problems were propounded and solved on the spot: The Cholera which has so much extended its ravages upon our city, and which has for some time retarded the prosperity of our schools, has destroyed several of those promising boys; but such as *remain* will bear evidence to the truth of what we assert.

Anxious to neglect nothing untried that might be advantageous to the establishments confided to their care, the Board have adopted a measure the usefulness of which but a short experience has demonstrated. They have appointed a committee to be renewed monthly, whose duty it is to go and inspect the schools, without giving any notice of their intention, and whenever they think proper. It is easy to perceive that such a measure is calculated to prevent the professors from neglecting the obligations imposed upon them, to give use among the pupils to a spirit of laudable emulation, and to enable the Regents to detect the defects which may exist in the system and the abuses which may creep into those institutions.

We have moreover determined that there should be two public examinations every year. The first one was to have taken place on the *first* Saturday in November last. The disease which then raged in our city, made it impossible to attend to that most essential provision in our regulations.

There are now in the three schools two hundred and thirty six boys; most of them admitted gratis, to wit: eighty two in the upper primary school, one hundred and eight in the lower one, and forty six in the central.

The 20th section of the act of 1827, authorises the Board to raise by means of a lottery, a sum of forty 3 thousand dollars to be applied to buy, or cause to be erected, the necessary buildings for the accommodation of the Central and Primary Schools. Our predecessors thought proper to make use of that privilege; and instead of being the gainers by it, they experienced heavy losses.

At the time when we took the reins of the administration, there was a debt of four thousand five hundred dollars, being the amount of two prizes drawn by two different persons, the one three thousand, and the other fifteen hundred dollars. This debt still remains unpaid.

The monies appropriated for the support of the public schools are hardly sufficient to meet the expenses. We could not, had we even been invested with the power of so doing, which we do not believe, have applied any the least part of them to satisfy a pre-existing debt, although the justice of it be evident to us. The only thing which we can do, nay, it is a duty incumbent upon us from the knowledge which we have of the facts, is to recommend to the Legislature to be pleased to take into consideration the sacredness of the claims of the holders of prizes, and to request them not to let bona fide creditors be any longer deprived of monies to which they are so justly entitled.—To inform you that it is a debt of honor on the part of the state, is equal to a certainty that it shall be readily paid.

Such are, Gentlemen, the facts which it was our duty to lay before you, the truth of which it will be easy to make manifest. We have stated frankly the situation of the schools, the results already obtained, those that may reasonably be anticipated. Our task goes no further. Were we to suggest what are the measures which it would be proper to adopt hereafter *respecting those establishments*, we might be charged with encroaching upon the legislative domain.

It would be on our part, an assumption of privileges never granted to us, but, nevertheless, before parting with the subject, let us be permitted to observe, that there are but a few countries in the world, wherein the existence of *institutions limited to the one confided to our care*, is as indispensable as it is in ours. Here the number of children is considerable, and on the other hand, that of seminaries of learning is very limited; nay, the expense necessary for being admitted to enjoy the advantages of those private establishments are immense. Hence it follows, that it may be said that access thereto, is actually denied to the poor. *Suppress these schools now left open to the indigent*, and that interesting portion of our citizens, entirely deprived of instruction, doomed to a degrading ignorance, shall be ipso facto excluded from offices, and in the country where all the institutions are calculated to establish among men a perfect equality, in the classical land of liberalism and liberty, the career of honors shall be accessible to none but the favorites of fortune. Representatives of the people, you will not thus deprive a class of people (that so justly look up to you) from the protection of the public authority.—Your wisdom and patriotism is a guaranty against it

Gentlemen we are with the highest consideration, your most obedient servants.

[Signed] CANONGE, *President of the Regency.*

F. GRIMA, Secretary.

C. M. Conrad, E. A. Canon, A. Morphy, Geo. Strawbridge.

On motion of Mr. Nicholas this report was ordered to be printed, and referred to the committee on public education.

Mr. Burthe moved for and obtained leave of absence for the Senator from the German Coast, on account of indisposition.

Mr. Burthe presented the following bill,

An act to incorporate the Free Protestant Church Society, in the Fauburg Lafayette, in the Parish of Jefferson.

A message from the Governor, was delivered by Mr. V. Deguys, his private secretary.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Second Readings.

An act to provide for the appointment of a notary public in the parish of Carroll. Amended, rules dispensed with and passed.

Resolutions relative to the library for the use of the Legislature. Rules dispensed with and passed—ordered to be taken to the house.

An act authorizing the removal of the records from the parish of Concordia, to the parish of Carroll.

First Reading.

An act to authorize Kindred Williams, William Deecen, Wilford Williams, John Magee and R. F. McGuire, to introduce certain slaves into the state.

A resolution addressed to our senators and representatives in Congress, to exert their efforts to obtain the passage of a law to permit the admission free of duty the arms imported for the use of the militia of the state. Rules dispensed with and passed.

The senate sat with closed doors on Executive business. After the doors were opened, the senate adjourned to tomorrow, 10 clock, A. M.

## Commercial.

BOSTON MARKET—JANUARY 21.

COTTON—There has been an active demand in Cottons this week, and the supply have been taken without much change on last reported prices. Sales consist of 500 bales New Orleans, good to prime; 12½a13c per lb; 250 Alabama 12a12½, principally at former price; 500 do Upland, 11½a12c for good to prime qualities. Imported 781 bales New Orleans.

MOLASSES—The article has not varied in price from our last report, although several parcels have come into market, both foreign and coastwise; the sales of the week consist of about 400 hhds Havana 27a27½, 7 mo, and 66 do English Island, new crop, by auction, 23a30c, 4 mo; these embrace the principal operations that have taken place since our last publication. There is no new Cuba at market, but several cargoes are daily expected to arrive; two cargoes Surinam are held at higher prices than distillers are inclined to give; as most of the old crop is now out of the market. We omit the usual quotations.

SUGAR—There have been only moderate sales of the article, and prices are the same as last reported; 100 boxes Havana brown, 8a9c; 100 do white do 10a11c, and Muscovado 8½a9½c, 4a6 mos.

PHILADELPHIA, January 23.

*Market.*—The navigation of the Delaware having been impeded by floating ice for several days past, but little business has been done. Superfine *Flour* is freely offered at $5 62½, but no sales making; nothing done in Rye Flour or Corn Meal. In Grain there is nothing doing, and but little at market. Clover Seed remains as last reported: $6 a $6 25. No inquiry after Linseed Oil, and Whiskey dull at 03 cts in barrels, and 24½ cts in hhds from store.

## Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Barque Hannibal, Lots, Liverpool, Gordon, Forstall & co
Brig Malaga, Cowing, Philadelphia, L H Gale
Brig Levant, Eldridge, Baltimore, W W Caldwell
Schr Emperor, Cornier, Tampico, J J Martique
Schr Fulton, Tubbs, Philadelphia, J W Zacharie & co

ARRIVED.

Towboat Porpoise, Marshall, having towed to sea ships Hanover, Lorre and brigs Wellington and Lottery—brought up ship Huntsville—outside, French ship Balachan.

Towboat Shark, Houin, towed to sea ship Salem and brig Vernon—towed in over the bar, ship Congress and brig Corinthian—bro't up from sea ships Navy and Shaw; schrs Isabella and Magellan.—Reports ship Amelia, from Philadelphia, in the offing.

Ship Huntsville, Stoddard, from N York, to Foster and Hutton—manifest reported.

Ship Navy, Leech, from Newburyport—cargo, hay, &c.

Ship Shaw, Davis, from Portsmouth—cargo.

Schr Magellan, Spicer, from Apalachicola—cargo, 245 bales cotton to Blanc & Brugier; Brander, M'Kenna and Lee; G P & W C Bowers; Murry & co—Messrs. Hodgson and Wibrey, pass. Captain S. reports schr Hannah & Elizabeth, hence in safety, after having experienced very bad weather.

Schr Isabella, Hutton, from Mobile; cargo lumber.

Steamboat Columbia, Laurent, from Bayou Sarah, cargo cotton &c to Williams & Long, Fisk, Watt & co; M White; J Linton; Reynolds, Byrne & co; N & J Dick & co; N Cox; Aagan & co; Peroux, Rivarde & co; Blanc & Bringar; J B Plauche & co; Allain & Duplessis; Gaillard & co; Merimond, O'Duhigg & co; 54 pass.

Steamboat Kentuckian, Buckner, from Maysville; cargo flour, corn meal, pork, lard, rope, &c, to Sloo & Byrne; Gordon, Forstall & co; W Mackey; Byrne, Ryon & co; J Graham; Brender, M'Kenna & Lee; G P & W C Bowers; J Linton; Hagan & co; Lockhart & Arrott; Townsley, Prieur and co; Stetson & Avery; S K Baron; M Overstreet; Wilcox & Fearn; Cooper, Caruthers & co; Rhodes & Peters; Martin, Pleasants & co; N & J Dick & co; Fisk, Watt and co; J W Ferguson—15 pass. *Extract.*—Left 29th ult. reports the weather warm at Louisville and the Ohio rising. The steamboat Consort struck a snag and sunk in five minutes 6 miles above Fort Adams; boat and cargo totally lost; passengers and crew all saved.

Steamboat Wanderer, Nelson, from Manchester; cargo 1385 bales cotton Fisk, Watt & co; Dart & co; Harris, Wright & co; Bullitt, Shipp & co; Reynolds, Byrne & co; J Linton; Wilcox & Fearn; W Bogart; M White; Hagan and co; Martin, Pleasants & co; Bagley & Merritt; T Toby; and others,—35 pass.

Steamboat Lafourche, Carter, from Lafourche Interior, with full cargo of sugar and molasses—13 pass.

MEMORANDA.

Brig Carroll, hence, was spoke in the capes.

Cleared at New York, 22d, ship John Linton, Mathews, schr Rebecca, Colburn.

Hence at Norfolk, 21st, brig Theobald.

Sailed from Alexandria for this port, 22d, brig Tribune, Stapples.

Cleared at Boston for this port 19th, ship Henry Thompson, Williams.

Cleared at Newburyport, for this port, 17th, schr Olive Branch, Mason.

Up at Philadelphia for this port, ship Ohio, Garvin, to sail on the 26th ult.; ship Helen Mar, Harrison, soon.

Hence at New York, 21st ult. ship Cincinnati, Barstow.

Sailed from New York, for this port, 21st, brig Roxbury and Billow.

A CARD.

The undersigned tenders his sincere thanks to the members of the Fire Companies and Friends, who assisted in preserving his property from fire, which occured adjoining his store last evening. V DAVID.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, New Orleans, February 4, 1833.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned, until Saturday, the 9th instant, for the *printing of three volumes of the Reports of the Supreme Court*, viz: five hundred copies each volume, to be printed in all respects as closely as may be, in the same size type, form and paper, and on paper of same size and quality, as Moreau's Digest, each volume to contain at least 700 pages, and to be bound in sheep, and lettered on the back "Louisiana Reports."

The manuscript will be delivered by the reporter immediately, and each volume must be printed, bound and delivered at the office of the secretary of state, within three months from the commencement of the printing thereof.

feb 5—5t F. GARDERE, State Treasurer.

## SALES AT AUCTION.

BY F. DUTILLET.

WILL be sold on Monday [illegible] February, 1833, at 12 o'clock, M., at Hewlett's exchange, the American mulatress, Henriett, aged [illegible] years, having been 6 years in this country, speaking French, guarantied free from the vices and diseases provided by law, good house servant, seamstress and somewhat of a washer. The owner disposes of her only because he is going to leave the country. Terms, 2-3 cash, the balance at 4 months in approved endorsed paper secured by mortgage until final payment.

BY T. MOSSY.

ON Monday the 13th inst. will be sold at 10 o'clock, at the corner of Toulouse and Royal streets, to close the concern of Mr. G. Ducatel, all the stock at present in store, viz: French handkerchiefs, cashmere, muslins, prunellas, tamine, tusker linen, fichu' French cambric in pieces, plain and embroidered handkerchiefs, silks, silk shawls and merino, silk hose, true and mock blonds, camorous and embroidered fichu', pocket books, rings, Diamant ecrins, superfine stones, pictures, engravings, cristal pieces, china ware, plated, looking glasses, perfumery, furniture, lamps and casters, thread lace, marriage boxes, &c &c. feb 8

BY T. MOSSY.

ON Saturday, 9th inst. will be sold at 4 o'clock, p. m. on the Levee, opposite Jefferson street, 200 bbls New Castle Blacksmith COAL. Terms at sale. feb 8

BY H J DOMINGON.

ON Saturday, 25th inst. at half past 11 o'clock, at Hewlett's exchange, will be sold 3 fine lots of ground, situated at the corner of Levee street, between Champs Elysees and Marigny streets, adjoining the property of Mr. St. Hermann, and now occupied by Mr. Magnan, blacksmith. The terms and dimensions of these lots will be made known on the day of sale. feb 8

BY TRICOU & CANONGE.

WILL be sold on Saturday 9th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, at Hewlett's exchange, Hennith, a negro wench, aged 19 years, having been 4 years in the country, speaking French and English, house servant, and somewhat of a cook. Fanny, a mulatress, aged 49 years, house servant. Terms—1 year credit, in approved endorsed paper and special mortgage until final payment. The acts of sale to be passed before H Pedesclaux, notary public at the expense of the purchaser. feb 8

BY H J DOMINGON.

CLOTHING SALE.—On Wednesday next, 13th inst. at half past 10 o'clock, will be sold at No. 17, Customhouse street, a large assortment of ready made clothing, received per latest arrivals from N York, suitable for the present and approaching season, consisting in part, of superfine cloth, cassimere, sattinett, and a variety of other pantaloons, vests of every description, coats, hunting jackets, roundabouts cloaks, in great variety; also a large assortment of spring and summer clothing with a quantity of other goods in the above line. Terms at sale. f8

## Amusements.

AMERICAN THEATRE.

MR. & MRS. HILSON'S BENEFIT,

And last appearance prior to their departure for Charleston.

*FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 8th,*

Will be presented for the fourth and last time, James Sheridan Knowles' high successful comedy of the

HUNCHBACK.

[For characters see bills.]

After which, the laughable farce of the

SPRIGS OF LAUREL.

[For characters see bills.]

To-morrow Evening

Mrs. Duff, as Mrs Beverly, With the

**Cataract of the Ganges,**

WITH REAL WATER.

In which will be introduced MR. BROWN'S unrivalled stud of Horses.

☞ THE EXHIBITION WILL CLOSE ON TUESDAY NEXT.

MAELZEL'S EXHIBITION HALL,

*OF THE AUTOMATON CHESS-PLAYER, THE MELODIUM, &c.*

At the Planters Hotel, No. 19 Canal street,

Performance every evening, (including Sunday's) to commence at half past 7 o'clock precisely. Doors open at half past 6 o'clock. Admittance $1; children under 12 years, half price.

☞ Tickets may be procured at the exhibition Hall during the day, and at door in the evening. feb 5

ORLEANS BALL ROOM.

WASHINGTON BALL.

THE book of subscription to the Ball and Supper which are to be given on the anniversary birth day of Washington, is opened and deposited at Mr Davis's jr.

The number of subscriptions being already large, the subscribers are requested to meet on Wednesday next, 13th inst. at 7 o'clock P. M. for the nomination of managers. f8

ORLEANS BALL ROOM.

On Friday next, February 8th,

**GRAND DRESS BALL.**

☞ Entrance, for each person, $1. This being entirely a dress ball; no servant shall be admitted to enter in the ball room. Doors open at half past seven. feb 6

BALL ROOM.

*Corner of Bourbon and Orleans streets*

SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 9, 1833.

*FULL DRESS AND MASQUERADE*

BALL.

*Admittance—Gentlemen, one dollar.*

Gentlemen will find a room to deposit their canes and cloaks. feb 5

NOTICE—A gentleman well acquainted with all the branches of a counting house, able to keep the Spanish correspondence and a wholesale dry goods store, speaking French and German, and tolerable good English, wishes to find a situation in a commercial house, or any establishment where his abilities might be useful. Address Y G post office, No 621. feb 8

AN unmarried, acclimated, graduate in philosophy, 40 years of age is desirous of a situation as preceptor in a genteel family. Versed with book-keeping and correspondence in French and English.—He would rather accept the latter vocation. Refer to the Rev'd Manhaul, rector of the Ursuline church, New Orleans. feb 8m1

FRENCH PERFUMERY of superior quality, Wax candles, and brandy fruits, entitled to debenture, just received and for sale by

HARRISON, BROWN & CO.

feb 8 117 Royal street

*Mayor and Aldermen of New Orleans, vs. Pickett.*

BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias to me directed, by the hon. G Preval, associate judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose for sale on Wednesday the 20th February, at 12 o'clock, at the corner of Chartres and St Louis street, one dray, No 506, seized in the above suit.

feb 8 L DAUNOY, Marshal

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH

# LOTTERY,

Class No. 16,

To be drawn on Friday, 8th inst.

D. MALCOLM, *Manager*,

And proprietor under the Act authorising the Lottery.

30 NUMBER LOTTERY—4 DRAWN BALLOTS.

HIGHEST PRIZE $10,000.

SCHEME.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 of | $10,000 | 6 | 300 |
| 1 | 3,000 | 6 | 200 |
| 1 | 1,500 | 156 | 40 |
| 1 | 1,000 | 155 | 20 |
| 1 | 800 | 624 | 8 |
| 1 | 650 | 7800 | 4 |
| 6 | 500 | | |

Price of tickets—Whole $4; halves $2; quarters $1. Packages of 10 whole tickets $40, warranted to draw not less than $16—shares in proportion. Apply at the Managers' Office. N. B. A class of this lottery will be drawn on Tuesday of each week during the season. feb 7

WHORAH! WHORAH!! FOR AYERS OFFICE!!!—55—64—68 capital of $500, Free School Lottery; 21—13—27 capital of 500 dollars Public Road Lottery; the two above prizes have been sold within the last four days, and cashed with numerous smaller prizes at my office. Aint this prompt pay.

Splendid lottery draws to-morrow.—D. Malcolm, manager. Capitals $10,000—$4,000—$2,000—$1,000—10 of $500 and many others for sale at my office.

Whole tickets $4 halfs $2, quarters $1; package wholes $40, do halfs $20, do quarters $10; warranted to draw half or something better. You who want high prizes hasten to the truly lucky mans office! AYERS' office.

No. 40 Old Levee, near the Blue stores.

N. B. The two five hundred dollar prizes can be seen at my office. Dont forget the No. 40. feb 7

"IT IS ALL A LOTTERY."

LAWTON & MEAD will draw their first Lottery tomorrow. 72 No's. 12 drawn ballots. A. L. Malcolm will also draw a lottery same day. 66 Nos. 10 drawn ballots. Adventurers of all denominations have now an opportunity to encourage church and public schools, the trifle to be risked is small, the capital 16,000 dollars, 12,000 dollars &c Apply at 16 Camp street.

feb 7 "THE SYLVESTER."

A GARDENER WANTED—A person understanding gardening, and capable of managing several hands attached to the same, and producing recommendations of honesty, industry, and sobriety, may find suitable employment, by applying to the undersigned, living in Bourbon st. between St. Louis and Toulouse.

feb7 4t LAURENT MILLAUDON.

TO THE PUBLIC—The partnership in a distillery and sugar refinery, in the faubourg Lacourse, heretofore existing under the name of Silvester, pere & Fils, is dissolved, and the public is warned against contracting with or in any manner, crediting the said firm of Silvester, pére & Fils, for the distillery and sugar refinery, or any person or persons pretending to any interest therein.

feb 5 L MILLAUDON.

SWEET ALMONDS for sale by

feb 7 J MAGER.

## SALES AT AUCTION.

BY H F DOMINGON.

WILL be sold at auction on the 25th inst. unless it be amicably disposed of before that time, A LOT OF GROUND, situate in faubourg St Mary, Poydras st, between St Charles and Carondelet sts, measuring 52 feet front by a depth of 103 feet, (French measure) together with the improvements thereon. For terms, which are very advantageous, apply to

feb 8 P H COLSSON. Basin st

PLANTATION MOSSY, in lots, at public auction.—The subscriber begs leave to notify the public, that having been repeatedly solicited for years past, to divide and lay off into town lots, (by persons desirous of purchasing and establishing themselves there,) his beautiful, and in point of situation, unique, country seat, (believing that the time has now arrived, when the public interest, requires that it should be done,) has, in consequence formed a plan thereof, assisted by Joseph Pilie, Esq. the city surveyor, on a grand and extensive scale, and will offer it for sale in lots, at public auction, at Hewlett's coffee house, on Wednesday, the 27th day of February inst. at 12 o'clock, on a credit of one, two, and three years, with notes, satisfactorily endorsed, and mortgage on the property till final payment. To my fellow citizens generally, nothing further than the above notification would be necessary, but for the information of the great number of strangers now among us, I will add, that this estate, now laid off into town lots, is situated on the right bank of the river Mississippi, immediately in front of the city of New Orleans, (covering its point, from opposite the lower market house, up to the custom house,) that its site is not equalled in beauty by any other in the neighborhood of New Orleans, and that it possesses many and great advantages. The city and harbor of New Orleans, laying in front of it, (the whole of which is taken in by the eye at a single glance,) with the river, and adjacent suburbs on either hand, makes the view from it magnificent and delightful. Its harbor is excellent, and in point of security for vessels, greatly superior to that of New Orleans, as it is defended by its bank and position, from the most dangerous winds; and possesses a bold shore with water of sufficient depth for vessels of the largest class; ships, in consequence, can heave down, or load and unload their cargoes there, with great facility; and the time is not distant, when in its magazines and storehouses, will be deposited a great part of the productions of our vast interior. From the situation of this town, it must rapidly increase, laying (as it does) in between the two towns of Macdonough on one side, and Duverges on the other; with the streets and avenues of which towns, the streets and avenues of this, are made to intersect and correspond. Nothing is wanted to give an immediate and great value to property on the opposite side of the river to New Orleans, and to induce persons in easy circumstances to reside there with their families, in preference to residing on the city side, but two steam ferry boats, which would constantly ply between the two banks, (which boats are now about to be established.) Were those boats now a running, would any man of common sense, for instance, any mechanic, carter, drayman, or laborer, whose business lay in the city, purchase property or reside in the suburbs Lafayette or Livaudais, (requiring a walk through the mud or hot sun, of three miles, to reach their home, and three miles back, to return,) when they might cross the river, and be at their home in five minutes time—certainly no, not one. Even now, with the common boats used as a ferry, the river is crossed in six or eight minutes, (it being nineteen hundred feet only in width.) so that a person living on the other side of the river, may leave Mr. Hewlett's coffee house, and be at home in eight or ten minutes with all ease. In point of health, (the yellow fever never having been on that side of the river,) and the elevation of the land, it is not exceeded by any situation on the river. As these lots will be sold without reserve, for such prices as shall be offered, it is but seldom that such opportunities for good investments occur. The plan, (which is one offering great advantages,) will be exhibited at the coffee house in a few days.

ALSO, after the sale of the lots, a gang of 40 slaves belonging to me, will be sold at a credit of 1 and 2 years.

feb 3 TOUSSAINT MOSSY.

BY JACOB LEVY.

ON Saturday the 9th instant, at Hewlett's exchange coffee house, will be sold at 12 o'clock, slave Alsey and her child Martha. Alsey is 18 years of age, plain cook washer and ironer, acclimated, having been a long time in this city, fully guarantied against the vices and diseases as prescribed by law. Terms, 6 months credit, for a satisfactory endorsed note and mortgage until final payment; acts of sale to be passed before W Y Lewis, esq. notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. feb 8

*MADISONVILLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.*

BY ISAAC L. MCOY.

ON Saturday the 9th instant, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Coffee House, will be sold, the property belonging to Mr. William Bowman, situated at Madisonville, and well known to the citizens of this place,—consisting of one large two story brick house, about 47 by 100 feet, fronting the river Chifoncte; it has 12 rooms and is well calculated for a public house, it having been constructed for that purpose. The lot on which it stands has a depth of about 150 feet.

ALSO—Three Frame Houses, two of which are two, and the other one a story and a half high the three occupy about 150 feet front on the river by 300 feet in depth, with all necessary buildings and out houses thereon, kitchen, stable, carriage house, &c. &c.

ALSO—10 good Building lots, 60 by 120 feet each, French measure. The whole are under a good fence, and has been used as a garden. They are situated only one square from the river.

The above establishment is well known to the citizens of New Orleans and travellers, as a very commodious building, and one of the most pleasantly situated Taverns in Louisiana. The distance from New Orleans is only 35 miles, and steamboats and schooners run across in three hours.

ALSO—Several Slaves, and the sloop Fanny, her tackle, apparel and furniture as she now lies. She is about 15 tons burthen, and carries 10 or 11,000 bricks; is of light draught of water, and in good repair.

Terms will be made known at the time and place of sale. The acts of sale to be passed before Wm. Boswell, Esq. Notary Public, at the expense of the purchasers. feb 8

BY T. MOSSY.

ON Friday the 8th instant, will be sold at his auction store, Ginghams; Sirsuckers, assorted; Handkerchiefs; Drilling, for Pantaloons; Platilias; Listadoes; Fine Irish Linen; Diapers, for table cloths and napkins, Stoplas, &c. &c. feb 7

BY JACOB LEVY.

ON Friday, 8th inst. at store No. 20, St. Louis street, will be sold 20 casks Bordeaux Wine, Montfafards brand—also, 20 cases of White Wine, of Barsaca. feb 7

BY ISAAC L. MCOY.

ON Friday the 8th inst., at 12, o'clock, at the Exchange Coffee House will be sold, the brig Halcyon, together with her tackle, apparel and furniture as she now lies, on shore, about 25 miles West of the South West pass, for account of whom it may concern. feb 7

BY ISAAC L. MCOY.

ON Thursday 14th inst. at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange coffee house will be sold a lot of ground, situated at the corner of Poydras and St. John, it measures 25 feet 9 inches front on the former, by 112 feet 1 inch front on the latter.

Terms—466 dollars 66 cents, payable on the 5th March next, 466 dollars, 66 cents on the 5th March 1834, 466 dollars 68 cents on the 5th March 1835, and the balance cash. feb 6

BY J LECARPENTIER & CO.

WILL be sold on Thursday, the 21st instant, at 11 o'clock, A M, at Hewlett's Exchange coffee house, eleven lots situated in the vicinity of the Canal and Basin Carondelet, viz: 6 lots in the square surrounded by St. Louis, Marais, Toulouse and Villeré streets, and designated by numbers from 1 to 6, as by the plan made by the city surveyor, now exhibited at the Exchange.

Lot No 1, at the corner, measures 25 feet 7 inches front on Toulouse street, by a depth of 106 feet [illegible] inches fronting Marais street.

Lot No 2, measures 25 feet 6 inches front on Toulouse street, and 116 feet 7½ inches depth contiguous to no 1.

Lot No 3, measures 47 feet 11½ inches front on Villeré street, by 127 feet 10½ inches depth.

Lot No 4, measures 31 feet 11 inches front on Marais street, by 127 feet 10½ inches depth.

Lot No 5, measures 32 feet front on Marais street, and 127 feet 10½ inches depth and contiguous to No 4.

Lot No 6, contiguous to No 5, measures 32 feet front on Marie street, by a depth of 127 feet on 10½ inches.

ALSO, 5 lots situated in Conti street between Villeré and Robertson streets and designated in the same plan by numbers from 1 to 5, viz:

No. 1 measures 25 feet 6 inches front on Conti street, by 127 feet 10 1-2 inches depth.

No 2 contiguous to No. 1, measures 25 feet 6 inches front on Conti street by 127 feet 10 1-2 inches depth.

No 3, contiguous to No. 2, measures 25 feet 6 inches front on Conti street, by 127 feet 10 1-2 inches depth.

No. 4 contiguous to No. 3, measures 25 feet 6 inches front on Conti street, by 127 feet 10 1-2 inches depth.

No. 5 contiguous to No. 4 measures 25 feet 10 1-2 inches front on Conti street, by 127 feet 10 1-2 inches depth.

These lots are calculated on English measure and are most advantageously situated and fit for trade on account of their proximity to the centre of the city.

Terms, 6, 12 and 18 months credit in approved endorsed notes secured by special mortgage until final payment; the acts of sale to be passed before Louis Ferand, esq Notary Public, at the expence of the purchasers. feb 8

VALUABLE LOT AT AUCTION.

BY F. DUTILLET.

ON Monday the 18th February, will be sold at Hewlett's exchange, at 12 o'clock, a valuable lot of ground, situated in suburb St. Mary, between Foucher and Julia streets, next to Parker's Foundry, whose chimney and engines now lie on said lot. The above described lot measures 27 feet, 2 inches front on Tchoupitoulas street and 27 inches on Commerce street, by a depth of 230 feet 7 inches on one line and 2[illegible] feet 6 inches on the other.

Terms, 1 and 2 years credit, in approved endorsed paper, secured by mortgage until final payment. Acts of sale to be passed before Felix de Armas, notary public, at the cost of the purchaser. jan 30

RUSSIA DIAPERS, &c.—[illegible] bales Russia broad diapers, 31 do 3-4 shirtings, 4[illegible] do 4-4 sheetings—landing and for sale, by LINCOLN & GREEN. feb 7