NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY BULLITT, BULLEN & MAGNE.

"TRUTH IS OMNIPOTENT AND PUBLIC JUSTICE CERTAIN."

NEW-ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 8, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY
Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

The undersigned, purchasers of the Bee, authorise Mr. J. Bayon to receive in their name and on their account, all amounts [illegible] advertisements (other than yearly advertisements) [illegible] paper on or before the 5th January [illegible] will fall due [illegible]

[illegible] BULLEN & MAGNE.

To-day [illegible] EIGHTH of JANUARY, no paper will [illegible] the office of the Bee on Wednesday.

☞ We take occasion to mention to our friends and the public that we consider ourselves candidates for the office of STATE PRINTER. The Bee offers, in [illegible], in its being published in both languages, [illegible] facilities for the execution of this work, and [illegible] for the faithful discharge of our duties, [illegible] be fortunate enough to prove successful in [illegible].

THE LEGISLATURE.

The two branches of the legislature assembled at the usual hour yesterday morning, and in sufficient numbers to form a quorum in each house. We did not learn how many members of the senate were present—in the house of representatives forty-five members answered to their names.

Shortly after the organization of the senate, an election was held for president of that body, when Mr. Felix Garcia was chosen without opposition. Mr Garcia, in his political sentiments, is a whig.

The house was called to order by General Thomas. After some debate respecting the mode of conducting the election for speaker, the members proceeded to ballot for this office, 41 members being present.

The opposing candidates were, General Dubuys (whig) and Mr. Lewis (admin.). The first ballot was productive of no choice, General Dubuys receiving 21 votes, Mr. Lewis 21 votes, and one blank vote being given. Previous to the second ballot another member entered and took his seat. On the second ballot the votes stood:

General Dubuys,	24
Mr. Lewis,	20
Blank	1

General Dubuys was consequently declared duly elected speaker of the house.

The above vote is scarcely a fair test of the state of parties in the legislature, as several whigs are known to have voted for Mr. Lewis from personal considerations. We have little doubt that in joint ballot the whig majority will range between 8 and 12 votes.

Mr. Dubuys, upon taking the oath of office, delivered a neat and highly appropriate speech.

In the senate, Horatio Davis, Esq., was re-elected secretary. Messrs. Frederick and Wiltz were elected translators from English into French, and Mr. St. Colombe Davis translator from French into English. The following gentlemen were elected enrolling clerks:—

A. Dupré,
Jennings,
Landry,
Perret.

In the house, the candidates for clerk were, Mr. A. Cuvillier and T. W. Collins. On the first ballot the votes stood:

Cuvillier,	35
Collins,	10

Mr. Dubart was unanimously re-elected sergeant-at-arms. Little business of importance was transacted in either house, save the passage of a resolution to inform the governor that the legislature was ready to receive any communication he might have to make, and a resolution to celebrate the glorious 8th January.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The annual message of Governor White, addressed to the two branches of the legislature, will be found in our columns of to-day. We commend it in the strongest manner to public attention. It is a document, which like all which have emanated from this distinguished public functionary, is marked by sound and cogent views, and excellent considerations of local and general policy, couched in lucid, perspicuous and forcible language. Unlike many of the chief magistrates of the states, governor White's messages are invariably distinguished by their brevity. He does not deal in broad and inapplicable generalities, and prolix dissertations upon national affairs, but confines himself to topics of immediate and paramount interest to the people of the state over which he presides. He has likewise the happy talent of compressing all that is valuable, without impairing its [illegible] by too much concentration. Hence his messages are perhaps more generally read than those of almost any governor in the union.

The governor commences by contrasting the present with the past condition of the state, and expresses a gratification which must be shared by every citizen, that the prosperity of the state has been upheld without the necessity of a resort to those measures of coercion which were imprudently urged by some whose passions were temporarily triumphant over the conclusions of their sober reason. He suggests to the legislature whether the passage of an act to relieve our banks from the suspicion of having forfeited their charters by the suspension of specie payment, be not an advisable measure. This recommendation seems to us a wise and judicious one. It will tend to establish beyond a doubt the ultimate security of our financial institutions, and to dispel the misgivings of those who may possibly regard the moneyed corporations of the state as amenable for an act, which as the executive rightly remarks, it was not optional for them to avoid.

After alluding to several documents from the executive of Georgia and the national congress, transmitted to the legislature, the governor proposes the revision of the 6th section of the act passed by the city council in 1836, for the establishment of an armory. The provisions of this ordinance as adopted by the council were so loosely explained as to render its carrying into effect nearly impracticable. The attention of the legislature is hence imperatively needed, in order that the objects of the act may be accomplished with all possible promptitude. Closely connected with this subject is the urgency of some legislative action for the better arming of the militia, and the governor has accordingly made the proper inquiries to obtain the best information at the foundrys of the north, as to the means of procuring a twelve-pound brass fieldpiece for each brigade, as contemplated in the act of February 1837. The results of these inquiries are made known to the legislature through special documents accompanying the message.

There is one topic on which governor White expresses himself with the indignation of a freeman and the unconditional severity worthy of the executive of Louisiana—we mean the infamous outrage upon the laws perpetrated last summer on the person of the unfortunate Lee. The governor comments upon this most disgraceful and deplorable proceeding in a spirit of manly reprobation and laudable warmth of feeling. Our government is one of laws, and if these laws are unequal to its maintenance, then our state administration is incompetent to the ends for which it was created. It is well and emphatically remarked, that crime should find no immunity in the number of its accomplices. The criminal, from the moment of his condemnation, is placed under the peculiar protection of the state—incarcerated or manacled, he becomes impotent for all the purposes of self-defence. How deep then must be the opprobrium, how ineffaceable the stigma, that attaches itself to our code, if, while it subjects the culprit to punishment, it proves wholly inefficacious in guarding him from the lawless violence of a mob, and suffers the momentary ebullition of popular fury to scoff at and trample upon the majesty of legal justice.—The governor earnestly recommends the adoption of such measures as may for the future, provide against the possible recurrence of these enormities. Fortunately for the outrage in question the force of public sentiment has been arrayed against it in so direct and positive a manner, that there is but little danger of a repetition of so disgraceful a scene.

The message concludes by a few pertinent and happy remarks on the retirement of the executive from office. No important public trust, it observes, has suffered material injury, and the governor of Louisiana withdraws from his high station, in the confident belief, that the wisdom of our future public councils will supply past deficiencies, and ensure, throughout all time to come, the prosperity of the state, and the happiness of the people.

THE MAIL.

We have the *extreme satisfaction* of recording another failure of the express mail beyond Charleston. The fault, it is obvious, lies not with the contractor in this city, since the mail between Mobile and New Orleans arrives with tolerable regularity. But it seems, that either in consequence of the vile condition of the roads between Montgomery and Mobile, or from some dereliction of duty in the mail contractor between the points mentioned, or perhaps from the imperfect and faulty arrangements entered into by the post office department, the northern mail, which by right should meet the western one, some where on the great mail route in the State of Alabama is retarded sadly three or four times a week, and we of New Orleans of course suffer from the delay. Last week, the mail failed in this way no less than three times, while the western portion of the mail arrived with uninterrupted regularity bringing the latest dates due from Louisville, Cincinnati and St. Louis. And for ought we know to the contrary, we may be doomed to similar disappointments during the present week. That there is lack of duty in this deplorable remissness and irregularity no one will question. We are somewhat surprised that the conductors of the Mobile papers who must certainly feel the evil effects of these continual failures, fully as much as those of the New Orleans press and who from proximity, are better enabled to ascertain and expose the causes, should continue to endure an intolerable grievance with such consummate resignation.

W[illegible] days [illegible]

THE EIGHTH OF JANUARY.

"This is the anniversary of an ever memorable day in the annals of our country, when the citizens of Louisiana, animated by enthusiasm, and inspired by valor, gloriously repelled a foreign foe, and annihilated the daring hopes of the invaders of our soil, flushed as they were with the [illegible] speedy and easy conquest. In reflecting on the events of this momentous epoch, we must acknowledge that the anticipations of complete success on the part of the British were not wholly unreasonable. [illegible] employed by their commanders [illegible] expedition were the [illegible] of British chivalry [illegible] courage in their [illegible] of the age, while opposed to [illegible] victory with a comparative handful of inexperienced soldiers, raw recruits and brave but undisciplined volunteers. But, [illegible] of a course [illegible] is dearest to man [illegible] obtained [illegible] over the overwhelming numbers and compact disciplined forces of the British monarch. The [illegible] was not "let us [illegible]"

Let us then celebrate the 8th of January—it is the proud anniversary of a day when freedom obtained a signal victory over the [illegible] minions of despotism—a victory only the [illegible] as it was decisive [illegible]. Let us all unite without distinction [illegible] commemoration, let us honor the [illegible] heroes of that day, and celebrate the achievements of those who [illegible] witness its return."

By the brig Douglas, capt. Brown, arrived yesterday evening from Havana, which sailed on the 4th instant, we have received papers up to the day of her departure.

An English packet arrived at the [illegible] brought news from England to the 12th November [illegible] among other things the occupation of [illegible], by Marshal Valée. Mila [illegible] point south of Constantine, on the river [illegible] at the junction of several highways. [illegible] Marshal Valée [illegible] his [illegible] to open a road from Constantine to Alger, passing by [illegible] and Setif. [illegible] had not been any [illegible] received of the [illegible] of Abdel Kader.

The French corvette Creole, commanded by the Prince de Joinville, arrived at Havana on the 31st December, from Vera Cruz; also, the French brig of war Dupetit Thouars, commandant Cleveaux.

We see by the Havana papers, that beside general Arista, the French have made prisoners of several other Mexican officers.

The result of the descent upon Vera Cruz has been to disarm the city, and make unfit for service 82 pieces of artillery. This has been accomplished without any damage to the city, in consequence of the positive orders of the French admiral. The churches were universally respected, even those where the Mexicans had placed their artillery.

It must be said, to the honor of those who have been engaged in the expedition, that during four hours in which they had complete possession of the city of Vera Cruz, that they committed no disorder, and the severest discipline was constantly observed.

The loss on the part of the French was as follow, viz.—

Officers,	2 killed	9 wounded.
Marines,	4	37
Artillerymen,	2	10
	8	56

THE HARRISBURG REBELLION.—We have already apprised our readers that the senate of Pennsylvania has recognized the loco foco house as a legitimate body, constitutionally elected, and capable of transacting business. As a brief history of the circumstances which produced the extraordinary state of affairs at Harrisburg may prove both instructive and interesting, we present the following facts in relation to it.

At a meeting of the return judges for the elections in Philadelphia, Charles J. Ingersoll, the loco foco candidate for congress, moved that about 5,000 votes given in the northern liberties should be stricken from the poll in consequence of two of the loco foco judges, in two loco foco wards, having lost their poll books. The vote of the northern liberties was largely in favor of the whig congressional candidate, and it was supposed that the books of the two loco foco wards were intentionally lost, with a view to the rejection of the votes of the whole district. Whether they were intentionally lost or not, the vote of the northern liberties was excluded, and Charles J. Ingersoll was declared by the administration return judges to be duly elected to congress. So intent were the loco focos upon Ingersoll's election, that it was not till after they had committed the outrage upon the rights of the voters of the northern liberties, they discovered that the rejected vote was necessary to the election of the administration ticket to the legislature. At the meeting of the whig return judges, the vote of the whole district was compared, with the exception of that of those wards, the books of which had been lost, and it appearing that the whig candidates had received a majority of the votes so counted, they were declared to be elected, and the returns sent to the secretary of the state. Upon ascertaining this fact, the lost poll books were suddenly found, and efforts were made to have the votes recounted—a manoeuvre which would have elected a loco foco congressman and state representatives—the first by rejecting, the latter by counting the disputed votes. [illegible] disposed to allow the democratic [illegible] practised upon the country, the proposition came too late—the returns had been forwarded to the secretary of state, and were consequently beyond recall. In this state of affairs the loco foco judges, not satisfied with having smuggled Ingersoll into congress, convened and returned the loco foco candidates to the secretary of state as being duly elected—but not in time, however, to effect the legality of the returns which had been previously sent. Thus matters stood at the meeting of the legislature.

There can be no question of the right of the whig members to seats in the house of representatives until their election was set aside by the action of the house. They had been returned according to law, their certificates of election were regularly authenticated, and the prescribed forms duly complied with. The loco foco claimants, if they considered their pretensions to be good, should have contested the election according to the mode prescribed by the constitution—no one could have objected to such a course. But, instead of pursuing the conduct customary in such cases, upon the return of the whig members from Philadelphia being sent to the house, the mob, headed by certain administration leaders, rushed within the bar, and expelled the members, both of house and senate, from the capitol, and kept forcible possession of the halls of legislation until driven out at the point of the bayonet.

The members of the house of representatives, after their expulsion from the hall, formed themselves into two distinct bodies—each electing its speaker and other officers, and claiming the recognition of the senate as *the house*. In the senate, after they were allowed to return to their chamber, many ballotings upon the respective claims of each division of the lower house took place, without coming to a decision in favor of either.

It was during the pending of the senate's decision that loco focoism played its boldest game. The Harrisburg, Philadelphia, New York, and Washington administration prints sung praises to the mob, and even exhorted them to arm themselves and try the desperate hazard of a general battle, in resisting the military and civil authorities. Every appeal that ingenuity could devise was made to stimulate and keep alive the spirit of rebellion. Public threats and private menaces against individual legislators were resorted to, and the fiercest denunciations were hurled against all who dared vindicate the law or question the sovereignty of the loco foco mob. The result is now known. Misrule and anarchy have triumphed. The constitution and laws have been trodden under foot, and the key stone state has been given over to the mercy of a tumultuary faction.

The cold weather experienced in the western country during the present winter, must, from all accounts, be of the most intense character. All the western papers are filled with statements of the extreme rigor of the season. The St. Louis Republican of the 27th ult. observes that the Missouri river, at St. Charles, closed a few nights since, and that the cold was so severe as to form a pretty solid bridge over the river.

MUNIFICENT.—At the Catholic Ladies' Orphan Fair, which took place in Mobile a day or two since, the amount received reached to nearly $4,000.

RIOT AT THE NATIONAL THEATRE.—On the night of the 22d there was quite a violent tumult at the National, in New-York, occasioned by a misunderstanding among the audience relative to the benefit of Mr. Mitchell, which had been announced for that evening, as also to the appearance of Celeste in two of her popular pieces. She was hissed, and the audience could only be quieted by Mr. Wallack's promise to give Mr. Mitchell a splendid benefit, if it was in his power to raise one for him.

From the Baton Rouge Gazette.

☞ We were informed a few days ago, by a gentleman from the Parish of Iberville, that a person named the Marquis de Bouplet, stated that he had been applied to by some slaves to aid in an insurrection, which they said would take place during the holidays. He added that they offered to make him a general. Our informant stated that the individual had been arrested but afterwards escaped.

A vigilant patrol has been kept up in that Parish and tranquility prevails.

A LOCOFOCO AT EARLY.—A certain country gentleman was in the city last week, when the banks resumed specie payments, and having four or five hundred dollars in bank notes, took the pains to go round to the several banks and demanded the specie for them. He produced it, and found it answer his purpose very well so long as he travelled in a steamboat, but on his arrival at this village, from whence he was obliged to perform the balance of his journey home, some thirty miles in the interior, on foot, he then discovered that his "*better currency*," was rather troublesome to carry. He went about inquiring for some one who would take it, and at last offered to give his silver for bank notes, but could not even obtain them without paying one per cent for them.—*Ascension Herald.*

LOST PASSAGE.—The pilot boat Thos. H. Smith, on Saturday afternoon, when forty miles from Sandy Hook, boarded the Nestor, (Fr) Capt. Harne, 1[illegible] [illegible] bound to M[illegible] [illegible] that time had experienced such stress of weather [illegible] he had only made 150 miles. Their stock of provisions had been exhausted, and himself and crew, [illegible] Their vessel was leaky, and they were obliged to keep pumping. The brig's bottom and sides were covered with clams and other marine substances [illegible] greatly impeded her sailing. Mr. James [illegible] put on board a pilot [illegible]

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives,—

The marked difference between the actual situation of the country and that in which it was placed at the time of your last meeting, is a source of sincere congratulation. We were then in the midst of financial difficulties, the effects of which were felt with almost equal force in every part of the union. In other departments of [illegible] may exist for a time, unfolded by the [illegible] currency of a state, but scarcely fail to [illegible] shock throughout the whole body politic. [illegible] extent that the [illegible] called for [illegible] of extraordinary remedy. It is extremely gratifying, however, to perceive that the prosperity of the state has been upheld, without a recurrence to any of those measures of coercion, in regard to which the public mind was much divided, and the utility of which, to say the least, was very problematical.

It seems to be inherent in our institutions that, in great emergencies, [illegible] are to be looked for, not in the [illegible], but are to be wrought out by the [illegible] energies of the people themselves. [illegible] seems to have demonstrated that the best [illegible] the public, at that juncture, resided in the [illegible] of those entrusted with the management of [illegible]. Though not paying in specie, those institutions have preserved a sound circulation. Some [illegible] having taken place in the policy under which the general suspension occurred, our banks, [illegible] with those of most of the other states, have [illegible] their payments in gold and silver. It is not doubted that they will be [illegible] to afford every facility which it is possible to expect from such corporations; while, in the remembrance of the past, they will find admonition sufficient to guard them, as far as may depend on their own conduct, from the dangers through which they have now triumphantly passed.

In the favorable aspect of their affairs, it is an inquiry well deserving the consideration of the people's representatives, whether the true interests of the state do not require the passage of some act to relieve our banks from any suspicion of having forfeited their charters by the act of suspension, an alternative which, as it is generally understood, it was not optional with them to avoid; and, although it is competent alone to the judiciary to say whether, under the circumstances in which they were placed, any forfeiture could really exist, yet, inasmuch as a doubt on the subject cannot but operate injuriously on the credit of the banks, with which the credit and the pecuniary interests of the state are inseparably connected, justice as well as policy would seem to recommend the passage of some bill to remove any uncertainty that may exist in that respect.

I have received from the executive of Georgia the report of a joint committee of the legislature of that state, with the resolutions based thereon, relative to the refusal of the governor of the state of Maine to comply with the demand of the governor of Georgia for the delivery of certain fugitives from justice, charged with the felonious abduction of a slave. These proceedings were transmitted to me, with the request to have them communicated to you at the present session. They are herewith transmitted, marked "A."

In accordance with the wishes therein expressed, I submit the report and resolutions of the state of Connecticut, marked "B," relative to the national executive patronage.

By a joint resolution of congress in 1836, the secretary of the treasury was directed to cause a complete set of the standard weights and measures, to be delivered to the governor of each state in the union, to the end that an uniform standard may be established throughout the union.

The Secretary of the Treasury, by his letter of July last, informed me that the set of weights intended for the state of Louisiana were prepared, and ready for delivery to myself or such person as should be appointed to receive them.

It will be seen by the annexed report of the superintendent, marked "C," that the weights require to be kept in a safe and dry place, free from all disturbance or danger of damage; and that the utmost caution is to be observed in their use. To fix the standard of weights and measures, is one of the attributes of congress. The careful preservation of the standards, when fixed, is of great importance. I have deemed it advisable not to apply for the delivery of the weights destined to this state, until the legislature should have determined on the propriety of delegating to some one special authority to take charge of them.

I transmit a memorial, marked "D," of the merchants, shipowners, and the chamber of commerce, relative to the officers and pilots of the port of New-Orleans.

The great and constantly growing trade of the city is sufficient to give interest to the subject-matter of the memorial;—the source from which it emanates, entitles its suggestions to the most respectful consideration.

The city council having designated a lot of ground for an armory, as contemplated by the act of the 25th February, 1836, the work could not be commenced, in consequence of the loose structure of the section on which it depended. The section requires, as a preliminary step, a plan and estimate, to be made by the civil engineer; whilst, in reality, there is no such functionary known to our laws. It appropriates twenty thousand dollars to the building, but authorizes no one to draw for the amount; so that the money could not be reached under the act, as at present framed.

A repository for the public arms,—and especially for the field-pieces and ordnance-stores,—is of the most pressing urgency; and I recommend a revision of the 6th section of the act, so as to permit its intention to be carried into effect with as little delay as possible.

By the act of February 15, 1837, the governor was authorized to purchase a twelve-pound field-piece, of brass, for each brigade in the state,—to be mounted on the new model. Anxious to carry out any disposition for the better arming of the militia, I directed the adjutant-general, during the past season, to obtain the best information possible at the foundrys and arsenals of the North, as to the means of procuring the pieces contemplated by the act of 1837, and their cost. The result of his inquiries may be seen in his report, bearing date the 26th of December, and marked "E." The act of 1837, is imperative as to the metal and calibre of the pieces to be purchased. It is apparent, however, that there are several points in relation to the material and construction of artillery, which still remain undecided at the war-department; and, until these are determined, it might be unwise in the state to incur the expense of purchasing guns which might not come within the class and description ascertained by the ordnance-department, at the conclusion of the experiments which it is now making, to be the most efficient. The adjutant-general's report contains observation and reflections on several particulars connected with the service, to which I would invite the attention of the legislature. A copy of Major Cooper's [illegible] for the [illegible] Volunteers of the United States, is transmitted, in order that the style of its execution may be seen. It would no doubt be very useful to place this manual in the hands of the officers of the different corps.

I consider that I should omit a duty, were I not to call the attention of the legislature to an incident which is believed to have excited throughout this community, one universal feeling of reprobation. Since your last session, an individual was sentenced in the criminal court of New-Orleans, to imprisonment for a given term, in the penitentiary at Baton Rouge. In reaching the shore of that place, and before he could be delivered to the wardens of the house of correction, the unfortunate prisoner was set upon by a misguided mob who, wresting him from the agents of the law, proceeded to inflict on him a punishment as unusual as it was cruel, and which is revolting to the dictates of humanity. It is shocking to think that a human being, in the custody of the law, and consequently deprived of the means of self-defence, should be thus seized upon, and mutilated by persons who had no cognizance whatever of the matter! It is difficult to conceive a case more outrageous in its nature, or more subversive of every principle of order and liberty.

No information is possessed of any of the perpetrators having been yet brought to condign punishment. In fact, the whole affair is calculated to reflect discredit on our institutions. If crime is to find immunity in the multiplicity of its accomplices, then is our government unequal to the ends for which government is formed. The power to arrest a man implies the duty of protecting him pending the duress: and if, while it ties up the hands of persons, it suffers them to become the objects of lawless violence, the state is itself the first author of the wrong, and must be regarded as accessory to the fact.

I earnestly recommend the adoption of such precautionary measures as may prevent the repetition of similar enormities. When persons are to be conveyed to the penitentiary, they should be placed under such an escort as to put them beyond the pale of mob-law.

It is no extenuation of the outrage to say that the penalty imposed by the court on the prisoner, was not proportioned to the gravity of his offence. The mob might as well erect itself at once into a general court of errors and appeals. If they can be allowed to interfere with the course of justice, on the pretence of too great leniency in the law or the judges, they may with as much reason nullify the decrees of the legal tribunals whenever they deem them too severe. Such doctrines are so plainly incompatible with the very existence of society, that it requires no argument to show their inadmissibility.

If it should be found, on examination, that the expedient of an adequate guard for the safe conduct of prisoners be impracticable; then I would recommend the removal of the penitentiary-house to some place where the force of numbers, sustained by the force of public sentiment may secure the state in future from the stain which such transactions must necessarily leave upon its character abroad.

I have now submitted the few observations I found it incumbent on me to make to the general assembly. They are retrospective in their character, referring to subjects of past action, in which it has devolved on me to bear a part. As to the general future policy of the state, I have hazarded no recommendation. Any views of that kind will come much more appropriately from the gentleman who is soon to assume the executive chair, and to whom it will appertain to cooperate in any proposed scheme for the general welfare.

As to myself, I am about to retire from the post to which I was called by the voice of the people. On entering on the duties of the station, it seemed to me that the best requital I could make for the distinction so freely bestowed by the partiality of my fellow-citizens, would be, to look with an exclusive eye to the ends of the public service; that is, to consult the greater good of the greater number. That I have been enabled in every instance to effect what it was my object to achieve, is what I have not the presumption to suppose. The term of my service has been a period of unusual ferment and agitation. Many questions of momentous interest have been presented for decision. On these topics it has been my lot, not unfrequently, to differ from persons to whose opinion I was naturally inclined to defer. That I may have often erred, there can be no doubt;—to what extent, can much better be determined some time hence, when the events can be viewed through some other medium than the strife of conflicting interests, and the heat of contemporaneous passion.

But, whatever may be the ultimate award on the doings of our day, I shall retire from office with the solacing hope, that no important public interest has suffered material injury,—confidently trusting that the wisdom of our future public councils may supply past deficiencies, and ensure, throughout all time to come, the prosperity of the state, and the happiness of the people.

E. D. WHITE.

New-Orleans, Jan. 7, 1839.

OHIO.—A paper, styled the "Voice of Freedom," has been recently established at Montpelier, Ohio, devoted to abolition and Van Buren.

PRACTICAL AMALGAMATION.—The coroner was called yesterday to hold an inquest on the bodies of a white man and a negro woman found packed up in a barrel taken from on board the De Witt Clinton, directed to Provost Vesey, Albany. The De Witt Clinton made an attempt to reach Albany some few days since, and not being able to do so returned.—This barrel, amongst other things, was put in store, and no one claiming it, suspicions were excited and the head of the barrel was knocked in when the two bodies were discovered.

The coroner, with a view to the discovery of the perpetrators of this outrage, has authorised us to say that he offers a reward of $50 to any one who can give him such information as may lead to the discovery and arrest of the persons implicated in this nefarious transaction.—*N. Y. paper.*

PASSENGERS.

Per barque Lucretia—Messrs Hickley, Hohenfels, Russell [illegible]

Per ship Hobart—Mr [illegible]

Per barque [illegible]—Mr P Rochelle [illegible]

[illegible]

Per steamboat Bunker Hill—McCarter, Neal Ashler, Voss, [illegible]

Per steamboat [illegible] Rogers, Geiger, Munroe, Montrel, [illegible] Strother, Wright, [illegible]

[illegible]

PROGRAMME OF THE CELEBRATION FOR THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE 8TH JANUARY 1839.

Order of the Procession to be formed at 11 o'clock at the State House.

1 Deputy Marshal—W. K. Murphy.
2 Military Escort.
3 Marshal of the Day—C. F. Hozey.
4 Governor and Suite.
5 Lt. Governor.
6 Secretary of State and Treasurer.
7 Veteran corps and members of the Orleans battalion.
8 Those who were engaged in the defence of the 23d of December, 1814, and on the 8th of January, 1815.
9 [illegible] Adjutant General.
10 [illegible]
11 Officers of the Day.
12 Judges of the Supreme Court and officers of the same.
13 Attorney General and Deputy.
14 Judges of the Circuit Court of the United States.
15 District Attorney and Marshal of the United States.
16 Major General and suite.
17 Committee of [illegible]
18 Members of the Senate and Officers.
19 Members of the House of Representatives and Officers.
20 Foreign Consuls.
21 Officers of the United States Army.
22 Invited Strangers.
23 Mayor, Recorders, Aldermen, &c.
24 Secretary, Treasurer, Comptroller and City Surveyor.
25 President and Members of the Police Jury for the parish of Orleans.
26 Judges of the District Court, (1st District,) and Clerk.
27 Judges of the other Districts, and Clerks.
28 Judge of the Criminal Court and Clerk.
29 Judges of the Parish Court and [illegible]
30 Parish Treasurer.
31 Judges of the other Parishes and Officers.
32 Judges of the City Courts and Officers.
33 Collector, Postmaster, Naval Officer, and Surveyor of the Customs.
34 Register and Receiver of the United States Land Office.
35 Members of the Bar.
36 Register of Wills, Recorder of Mortgages, Register of Conveyances and Register of Births and Deaths.
37 President and Administrators of the Charity Hospital.
38 Notary Publics.
39 Presidents, Directors, Officers and Professors of Public Schools and Colleges.
40 Officers of the Customs.
41 Presidents, Directors and Officers of Banks.
42 Presidents, Directors and Officers of Insurance Companies.
43 President, Directors and Secretary of the Carrollton Railroad Company.
44 President, Directors and Secretary of the Pontchartrain Railroad Company.
45 President, Directors and Secretary of the Lafourche and Barataria Canal Company.
46 President, Directors and Secretary of the Orleans Navigation Company.
47 President, Directors and Secretary of the [illegible] Navigation Company.
48 President, Directors and Secretary of the Architect and Building Companies.
49 Presidents, Directors and Secretaries of the Cotton Press Companies, and other Companies lately incorporated.
50 Members of the Medical Societies.
51 New Orleans Typographical Association.
52 Mechanic Society.
53 Hibernian Society.
54 Commercial Library Society.
55 Revolutionary Officers and Soldiers.
56 Military and Naval Officers.
57 Officers of the Militia of the State.
58 Harbor Master and Port Wardens.
59 Captains of Vessels and Steamboats.
60 Strangers and Citizens generally.
61 Fire Companies, with engines and hose, in the order of their numbers.
62 Military Escort.

☞ The procession, under the direction of Messrs C. F. Hozey, Sheriff, and W. K. Murphy, Deputy Sheriff, will be formed at the State House at 11 o'clock, A. M. and proceed to the Cathedral, taking the [illegible] banquette to Chartres street; from whence the procession will go through Chartres to St. Peter street, and from thence proceed to the banquette towards the public square, up to the Levee, and will pass through the square on their way to the Church.

☞ VETERANS of 1814 & '15—*ATTENTION.* You will meet at the State House at 10 o'clock a. m. to join in the procession.

The subscribers to the VETERAN DINNER, who have not already procured their tickets will find them at the bar of the City Exchange in St Louis st. where they will meet at 3 o'clock p. m.

j 8 By order of the Committee of Arrangements

POLICE OF THE FIRST MUNICIPALITY.
RECORDER'S OFFICE.

Report of the 4th and 5th January, 1839.

Bob, a negro slave, accused of theft, sent to prison, while awaiting trial at the court of judge Prevel.
John Reynolds, an incorrigible vagabond and suspicious character, sent to prison for one year.
Benoit Dalaye, a vagabond and suspicious character, sent to prison for three moths.
Hugh McCormick, vagabond and suspicious character, sent to prison for one month.
Charles [illegible], calling himself free, arrested at the request of Mr. Romain Poiner, sent to the police jail.
Jacob, Louis, Saml. Horton, slaves, arrested at an improper hour in the streets, without passes, sent to the police jail.
Louise, a slave arrested at the suit of Gregoire Albrine, sent to the police jail.
Bushar, arrested and sent to the police jail at the suit of his master.
William, slave, accused of theft, chastised at the request of his master.
George Callard, a vagabond and suspicious character, sent to prison [illegible]
[illegible] vagabond and suspicious character, sent to prison for a year.
Antoine Baudier, for having tied his horse to a tree and injured it, fined $5.
Wm. H. Martin, do do fined $5.
Henry Hanna, for having insulted the guard, fined $5.
Margaret Barlow, accused of theft, sent to prison while awaiting her trial.
Edward Lough, accused of rascality and having confessed his crime, sent to prison while awaiting his trial at the criminal court.
Hugh Hayes, arrested in St. Louis street, carrying away five forks, six spoons and two little silver spoons and a table knife, suspected of having stolen them, arrested by the constable of the recorder, sent to prison while awaiting the complaint of the plaintiff.
André Nadeau, accused of assault and battery, sent away at the request of the plaintiff.
Matilda Henderson, Caroline Vincent, free women of color, in violation of the law respecting persons of color, arrested and notified to quit the state within sixty days.

Report from the 5th to 6th January, 1839.

James, Louis, slaves found at a meeting, their masters fined $5 for each.
Hugh Hayes, accused of theft, examined and confessed the crime, sent to prison while awaiting his trial at the criminal court.
John Dwyer, a vagabond and suspicious character, sent to prison for three months.
John Harrison, Robert Rinking, John Johnson, Charles Gilbert, William Bracker, John Carroll, arrested at a late hour of the night, supposed deserters, sent to the ship by the recorder.
A trunk, fifteen great coats, were found by the police in the hands of a vagabond. If said trunk be not claimed within ten days from this date, it will be sold to the profit of the municipality.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS.

New York—Per ship Panthea—261 bales cotton, 90 hhds sugar, 15 do tobacco, 55 bbls molasses, 12 do lard, 61 do pork, 300 pcs bagging, dry goods and hardware.
Per schr Oberon—200 hhds sugar 170 bags cedar.
Portsmouth—Per barque Vaffalla—[illegible] bales cotton.
Bilboa—Per brig Vincedor—110 hhds tobacco 50 bales do.
Gulf of Mexico—Per brig Louisa—Small lots sundries, plantains and 30,000 brick.
Franklin, La—Per schr David Coffin—Groceries, provisions, &c.
Deadman's Bay—Per schr Mount Morris—500 bags corn, 100 bbls whisky and small lots provisions.
Grand Caillou—Per schr Diadem—100 empty hhds, 1 barouche, 6 bars steel, 2 bags coffee.

IMPORTS.

Liverpool—Per ship Hobart—[illegible] bars iron, [illegible] crates and glassware, cutlery, hollow and hardware, jewelry, wine, brandy, salt, &c.
Bremen—Per ship Orion—[illegible] dry goods, paper, furniture, millinery, jewelry, [illegible] plants, clothing, &c.
Boston—Per ship Columbiana—Assd mdse.
Thomaston—Per ship Tyrone—400 bbls [illegible] and 100 tons paving stone.
Havana—Per brig Douglas—701 bags coffee, [illegible] and fruit.
Newburyport—Per schr Trumpet—200 bbls [illegible] and a lot potatoes and onions.
Philadelphia—Per barque Lucretia—Assd mdse.
Mobile—Per schr Richard—1250 sacks salt. Per schr Cerro [illegible]
Blue Hill, Me—Per schr Marion—[illegible] bbls potatoes, 400 bbls [illegible], 144 bales cotton [illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

[illegible]

CONSIGNEES.

[illegible]

NASHVILLE, Dec.—The river is closed by ice—the weather very cold, [illegible] prospects for active navigation at [illegible]

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.
PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Panthea, Ashby, New York — H O Ashby
[illegible], Portsmouth — J A Merritt
[illegible] Gairy, Bilboa — [illegible] de Lizardi & co
[illegible] Waterhouse, Gulf of Mexico — Schmidt & Werner
Schr Oberon, Eldridge, [illegible] — Chase & Daxey
Schr Mount Morris, Hawthorn, Deadman's Bay — [illegible]
Schr De Witt, Waterhouse, Mobile — G Bedford
Schr Oberon, Mulvill, New York — G Bedford
Schr Diadem, Jacques, Grand Caillou
Schr David Coffin, [illegible], Franklin

ARRIVED.

[illegible]

MEMORANDA.

[illegible]

SHIP SARATOGA,
5th January, 1839.

Capt. Wm. Hathaway,

Sir:—The undersigned passengers in the Saratoga, from New York to this port, cannot refrain from expressing to you their cordial thanks, alike for your unremitting attention to your duties as commander of the ship, and for your kindness and courtesy to the ladies and gentlemen on board.

With our best wishes for your health and happiness, We are, Very respectfully, Yours, &c.

J. L. Bergain, J. Alsop,
David Christie, C. Bacon,
Jas. Smith, Wm Boyd,
Grove Pomeroy, Aly Boyd.

☞ Consignees per ship NORTH AMERICA, from Antwerp, are requested to take out their permits and attend to the receipt of their goods now landing [illegible] 93, second municipality.

L H GALE, 93 Common street

☞ The owner of dray No 186 is requested to deliver to the subscribers his receipt for 4 barrels of [illegible] hauled from brig Arabian, otherwise he will be prosecuted for the value of the same.

j8 A BARELLI & Co. 61 Common st

☞ Packet ship PANTHEA for New York, will leave the levee opposite the lower end of the vegetable market, tomorrow evening at 6 o'clock. Passengers will please be on board at that hour. j8

☞ Neither the captain nor the consignee of the Bremen bark JOHAN GEORG, Hollaret master, will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew. j8

ACCORDING to report of the Commissioners the following named Gentlemen were this day duly elected Directors of the Society for the relief of destitute Orphan Boys, to serve the ensuing year, viz

BEVERLY CHEW,
LUCIUS C. DUNCAN,
JOHN NICHOLSON,
GREER B DUNCAN,
J. T. FRERET,
M. MUSSON,
JOHN D. BEIN,
CHARLES BRIGGS,

Attest, GREER B DUNCAN. Secretary

NEW ORLEANS GAS LIGHT & BANKING COMPANY.

January 7th, 1839.

The following gentlemen were this day duly elected by the stockholders, to serve as directors of this institution for the ensuing year, viz

Thos C Magoffin, J Whitehead,
J A Barelli, James H Caldwell,
Seaman Field, Ou. Le Page,
M Caruthers, George Bedford,
Geo Urquhart, E D Hyde
Joseph Purdon,

j8 1w J W HOUSTON, Cashier,

BOOK KEEPER WANTED—One who writes and speaks both French and English, and who is *well acquainted in the city.* Good references will be required. Address Box 904 Post Office. j8—3t

A PERSON understanding the superintendance of a plantation, would desire some employment as an overseer on a plantation.
Apply to Mr Aug. Molier, No 38 St Louis st.

A PROFESSOR of French, Geography, History, &c &c, would be happy to find employment in an American family, as preceptor to two or three persons; he can, if necessary, give lessons in Spanish and music. He can furnish all necessary references.
Apply to Mr Aug. Molier, No 78 St Louis st.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-partnership of McDonnell & Biscoe was dissolved by mutual consent on the 31st ult. James F Biscoe is duly authorised to settle the affairs of the firm, and will use the name in liquidation only.
Jan. 1st 1839.

JOHN B HOWELL in commendum.
By L MATTHEWS,
JOSEPH McDONNELL,
JOS F BISCOE.

CO-PARTNERSHIP—The Subscribers have this day entered into co-partnership under the firm of Biscoe and McCutchon, and will continue the Hardware business at No 13 Canal street.
Jan. 1st 1839.

JOHN B HOWELL in commendum,
By L. MATTHEWS,
JAMES F BISCOE,
WM B McCUTCHON,
13 Canal street.

M. V. GALLAUD has the honor to inform the public that he has opened a drug store at the corner of Orleans and Dauphine streets. He hopes to obtain a share of the public patronage, his drugs being fresh and well prepared.
He also keeps chocolate, of Menier and Co., of a superior quality. j8—3t

JEWELRY & FANCY GOODS.—Sold at Bell's, No 16 Chartres street, if you are in want of fancy goods. By recent arrivals he has added largely to his former stock: the assortment consists of watches, clocks, accordions, music boxes, ear ornaments, brooches, finger rings, lockets and medallions, ladies and gentlemen's gold neck, guard and fob chains—gold and silver pencil cases; warranted razors, scissors and pen knives, silver table, desert, tea, mustard and salt spoons; forks and [illegible] knives; ladies card cases and memoranda books; gentlemen's seals and watch rings, [illegible] and beads; stuff and tobacco boxes, paintings frames, perfumery, soaps, hair, tooth, nail, table and clothes brushes, and many other small articles to numerous to particularize.
N. B. Glass ware in all its varieties, consisting of lamps, tumblers, wine glasses, decanters, plates, dishes, pitchers, ink stands and shades, cup plates, vases, &c &c; all of the above goods will be offered at reduced prices.
Alabama, river banks, and Texas money taken at the highest prices allowable. j8

VALUABLE BOOKS FOR PRESENTS, &c.
Drawing Room Scrap Book, in two parts, containing 72 steel engravings.
Gems D'Arnalds, 72 fine engravings, printed in French and English.
Syria, the Holy Land, Asia Minor, &c., illustrated with 27 large engravings.
Italy, France, and Switzerland, in two vols, with 92 splendid steel engravings.
The above are of royal quarto size, and are bound in embossed leather, and handsomely gilt, with gilt edges, &c. &c.
London Christian Keepsake for 1837 and 1838, royal octavo, embossed cover, gilt edge, &c. &c.
The above are on consignment, and will be sold very cheap at New York Stationers' Hall.
DAVID FELT & Co, 24 Chartres st

NOTICE.—The subscribers have just received from Paris, by the ship Havre, a new assortment of merchandise, to wit:
Wadded overcoats,
Great coats *a la proprietaire*,
Blue and black cloth coats,
Black and colored cloth great coats,
Pantaloons of kerseymere, a new article,
Waistcoats of every variety
Silk hats,
Fine boots,
Ball room pumps,
And a quantity of cloths and kerseymeres, which they pledge themselves to have made up, in the latest fashion and within the shortest possible delay.
j8 REINECKE, DELERY & Co.

GOLD & SILVER INK, a beautiful article for artists, schools, private families, bankers, merchants, &c. This ink when written with has the appearance of gold and silver. It can be used either with a quill, steel pen, or fine hair brush.
Ladies will find it, for ornamental printing, visiting cards, &c. &c. to be superior to any similar article that has been introduced to the notice of the public. For sale by SIMMONS, HART & Co, 70 Chartres st

LONDON PORTER & BROWN STOUT. 200 casks London porter and dark brown stout in casks containing [illegible] dozen quarts and pints, from the celebrated house of Dagban Dunbar & Sons, warranted in good order, landing from ship Elizabeth from London for sale by
j8 H & W ANDERSON, 89 and 84 Tchoupitoulas st

GUNNY BAGS, NAILS, Sperm Candles, &c.—
16,000 gunny bags, 2½ bushels;
500 kegs Boston nails;
500 boxes sperm candles;
500 [illegible] Goal's No 1 soap;
20 bales twills, landing from ships Orleans, Carolina and [illegible] and for sale by
R H WHITE, 40 Poydras st

SCOTCH ALE—Fifty casks Edinburgh and Alloa ale, in casks containing each 6 dozen quarts of 3 dozen pints, landing from ship Elizabeth, for sale by H & W ANDERSON, [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

ST CHARLES THEATRE.

COMPLIMENTARY FAREWELL BENEFIT TO MR LARKIN.

The Managing Committee respectfully announce that the evening of THURSDAY NEXT, January 10th, has been appointed, when will be performed the new drama of

RORY O'MORE.

Written by S. Lover, Esq. author of the novel of the same name, and being, with the exception of one or two scenes, a totally different arrangement from that produced by Mr Larkin last season.

Rory O'More .... Mr Larkin.

Being his first and only appearance this season.

A gentleman amateur has kindly consented to sing a comic song, called

"*The Irish Gentleman.*"

Being his first appearance on any stage.

Mr Larkin will (by general desire) sing "*St. Patrick's Day in the United States*"—Song (and partly written for the occasion) at the recent anniversary of the Hibernian Society.

The committee have much pleasure in stating that the celebrated comedians Messrs S J BROWNE and H J FINN, have in the handsomest manner, offered their services, and will appear in the farce of

TURNING THE TABLES.

The Montgomery Guards have signified their intention of attending.

The box-book is now open at the theatre.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

Will have the honor of celebrating the GLORIOUS EIGHTH OF JANUARY, on which occasion the *Washington Guards and Governor's Horse Guards* will be present.

Mr. H. J. FINN and Mr. JAMES S. BROWNE will appear.

Tuesday, January 8th, 1839, will be performed, first time in this city, a national drama, called THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL; or, *The Death of General Warren.* For characters see bills of the day.

A PRIZE ADDRESS will be spoken by Mrs. Farren.

A Comic Song called THE STRIPED PIG, or *The Dedham Muster*, by Mr. H. J. Finn.

PRIZE NATIONAL AIRS.

HAIL COLUMBIA, by the whole company.

Two grand Overtures.

To conclude with the drama, entitled, ROBERT MACAIRE, or, *The Two Murderers.*

Robert Macaire .... Mr. Browne

ORLEANS BALL ROOM.

GRAND MILITARY BALL for CHILDREN.

ON FRIDAY, JANUARY 11th, 1839.

A GRAND DRESS BALL, which will commence by a GREAT MILITARY BALL for CHILDREN.

The pupils of the College of Versailles, under the direction of Mr. Caboche, will all be present at this Ball, in their full uniform, and will elect their own officers at 8 o'clock. Those who will have been elected either as captain, lieutenant or second lieutenant, will receive their epaulets as a present. The election being over, the company will parade through the hall, with a full military band, and pass in the large dining room, where a supper will be served to all the children at the Ball.

As soon as the ceremony will be over, the Ball will continue for the adult persons, and the servants will leave the room.

Price of admission, for adult persons $1.
Do for children 50 cents. j7-4t

PANORAMA OF PARIS, and its environs, executed by Messrs PHILASTRE & CAMBON, Scene painters to the grand opera, and [illegible] royal amusements.

As this Panorama can only be reviewed to advantage in the day time, it will be exhibited from 8 o'clock in the morning, till 4 1-2 o'clock in the afternoon commencing with the 22d of the present month of December.

The exhibition is located in Royal street, on St Anthony square, in the rear of the Cathedral church.

Entrance one dollar—children under 10 years of age, half price.

As this vast work of art cannot be properly examined in one visit, and in order to comply with the wishes of a large number of respectable individuals, subscriptions will be received at $5 each for the whole season.

"A novel and remarkable painting has been executed by Messrs Philastre & Cambon, scene painters to the opera—nothing less than the PANORAMA OF PARIS, as viewed from the flag on the top of the clock which is the highest point of the palace of the Thuilleries. This great work of art is destined for New Orleans, whither it will be transported by Mr Bilfield jun, an artist advantageously known in the capital of Louisiana. Messrs Philastre & Cambon have found all the facilities necessary for the execution of their important labors, in the kindness of General Athalin and Colonel Castres."—*Journal des Debats of the 20th Sept. 1838.* dec 22—5m

ST. LOUIS EXCHANGE BALL ROOM.

THE subscribers to the Masquerade Society Balls, which are to be given in that room, are requested to send for their tickets, as the first ball will take place on Saturday next, Jan. 12. j8-3t

THIS DAY!
Splendid Scheme.
$12,000 CAPITAL PRIZE.
TICKETS ONLY $3.
GRAND STATE LOTTERY,
Class No 76.
Authorised by the Legislature of the State.
To be drawn on TUESDAY, January 8, 1839, at 5 o'clock, P. M., at Bishop's Hotel, Common st.
S. DAVIS & Co., Managers.
75 Numbers—12 Drawn Ballots.
RICH SCHEME.

1 Prize of		$12,000	$12,000
1	do	3,000	3,000
1	do	2,000	2,000
1	do	1,500	1,500
1	do	1,300	1,300
1	do	1000	1,000
12	do	500	6,000
10	do	200	2,000
10	do	125	1,250
10	do	100	1,000
166	do	80	12,960
63	do	30	1,890
63	do	25	1,575
63	do	15	945
3906	do	5	19,530
23266	do	3	[illegible]

25,614 Prizes amounting to $146,090
And numerous others, amounting in all to $302,630.

Tickets $3—Halves $1 50—Quarters $75

Packages of 25 Tickets for $75 00, warranted to draw at least $33. Packages of 25 Half Tickets for $37 50, warranted to draw at least $16 50. Packages of 25 Quarter Tickets for $18 75, warranted to draw at least $8 25. For Packages or single Tickets, apply at the

Manager's office,
16 Chartres street, and at the corner of St. Louis and Chartres streets. j8

TO BE DRAWN TO-MORROW.
☞ $25,000 CAPITAL PRIZE. ☜
and 25 of 1000 dollars!
LOUISIANA CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,
CLASS No. B.

Will be drawn on Wednesday, January 9th, 1839, at 5 o'clock [illegible] in Banks' Arcade, corner Magazine and Gravier streets.

J. K. MEAD, Manager.

Manager's Office,
In Banks' Arcade, adjoining the office of the Commercial Bulletin, fronting on Magazine street, No 63, and in the Arcade, No 1.

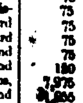
90 numbers—15 drawn ballots.
BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 prize of	$[illegible],000	$25,000
1	6,000	6,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	4,000	4,000
1	3,000	3,000
1	2,000	2,000
1	1,500	1,500
1	1,400	1,400
1	1,300	1,300
1	1,200	1,200
25	1,000	25,000
[illegible]	1,000	[illegible]
20	500	10,000
20	400	8,000
20	300	6,000
20	250	5,000
340	125	42,500
75	80	5,500
75	50	3,750
75	40	3,000
75	30	2,250
75	25	1,875
75	20	1,500
150	15	2,250
7,975	10	79,750
[illegible]	5	203,125

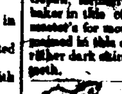
39,955 Prizes, amounting to $446,900

Tickets $10, Halves $5, Quarters $2 50.

A Package of whole tickets $150, warranted to draw $75 and may draw the *Four Highest Capitals.* Shares in proportion. j8



50 DOLLARS REWARD.—Will be paid to whomsoever shall apprehend and deliver in the police jail at New Orleans, the black woman named SIDNEY, belonging to N N Destrehan, formerly owned by the late Cossaro, then a baker in this city. She has been absent from her master's for more than a year, and has ever since remained in this city. She has a pleasing countenance, rather dark skin, and has lost one of her upper front teeth. j 8 154



WAS taken from the corner of St Joseph and Tchoupitoulas streets on the 6th instant, a dark bay horse with a star on his forehead, having the main cut on the shoulder, between fifteen and sixteen hands high, with a bridle and saddle. A reward of ten dollars will be given to whoever will return said horse to the owner, at the corner of Poeta and Great-men streets, or at the Washington Coffee House, corner of Madison and Condé streets, of James Wright.

j8—3t JOHN SHARKEY.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—First Judicial District court—Friday the 4th day of January 1839—Present, the honorable A. W. Buchanan, judge. No 16,091—Gerbe & Guillott vs. their creditors. On motion of A. Mazureau, esq. of counsel for the syndic and on filing a provisional tableau of distribution in this case, it is ordered by the court that the creditors of the insolvents do show cause within ten days after the publication of the present rule, why said tableau should not be homologated.

Extract from the minutes.

j8—3t P LE BLANC, dep clerk

IRISH WHISKEY—A fresh supply of old Cork whiskey landing from ship Queen Adelaide from Liverpool, for sale low by H & W ANDERSON, j8 83 & 84 Tchoupitoulas st.

TIN PLATES—300 boxes tin plates, landing from ship Elizabeth from London, for sale by H & W ANDERSON, 83 & 84 Tchoupitoulas st.

PAINTERS' COLOURS—An assortment of painters' colours ground in oil, landing from ship Elizabeth from London, for sale by H & W HAMMOND, 83 & 84 Tchoupitoulas st.

RUSSIA GOODS—15 bales of Russia sheetings and Ravens duck, landing from bark Orleans, for sale by GEO GREEN & BROTHER, 28 Camp st

GARDEN SEEDS—10,000 papers direct from the Shakers, in boxes of 160 each, also a handsome assortment of flower seed in packages of 3 doz. and 6 doz. each, from the celebrated Bush-hill garden, New York, for sale by J B PREVOST, 29 Camp st

WINES—Champagne of various brands; pale and brown sherry; Madeira and hock wines, in store, and for sale by W C TOMPKINS & Co, 71 Common st

PAPER—[illegible] reams double and single crown paper, in store, and landing from ship Columbiana, for sale by [illegible]

[illegible] FOR LOUISVILLE [illegible] the new and splendid steamer GEORGE COLLIER, Taylor, master, having a large portion of her cargo engaged and on board, will leave for the above port on Tuesday the 8th inst at 4 o'clock p. m. For freight of fifty tons of light goods or passage, having handsome furnished state rooms, with separate state rooms, apply on board, opposite the Customhouse, or to BOGERT & HAWTHORN, j7 63 Gravier st

FOR LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI—Passenger packet—The new and splendid steamer EDWARD SHIPPEN, George W. Poyles master, will leave for the above and intermediate ports on Wednesday the 9th instant at 10 o'clock a. m. For freight, or passage, apply on board, or to PIERCE SHANNON & GROSVENOR, j7 57 Magazine st

FOR ARKANSAS RIVER and all intermediate landings—The splendid light draught passenger boat BURLINGTON, Mitchell master, having most of her cargo on board, will leave positively on Tuesday the 8th instant, at 10 o'clock a. m. For balance of freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board at foot of Bienville street, or to BOGERT & HAWTHORN, j7 63 Gravier st

FOR HAVRE—The A. No 1 American ship COLUMBIA, Stinson master, will have despatch; for passage only, apply on board or to RONALD & MASPERO, j8 60, Toulouse st

FOR MOBILE.—Regular Packet, on Friday next—The very swift sailing schooner EXCHANGE, capt. Andrews, having the most part of her cargo engaged, will sail positively as above. For the balance of 150 barrels of freight or passage, apply on board, at the New Basin, or to j8 ASHBRIDGE & JENKINS, 65 Common st

FOR PORT AU PRINCE—An A 1 fast sailing brig with handsome furnished accommodations will be dispatched for the above port on or before the 10th, instant, should sufficient quantity of passengers offer, apply to j8 GEORGE BEDFORD, 22 Bienville st

FOR NEW YORK.—Holmes' Line.—Regular Packet 8th January—The fast sailing packet ship ORLEANS, S. Sears master, is now loading, and having a large part of her cargo engaged, will sail as above. For freight or passage, apply on board, opposite the vegetable market, or to j7 HENRY O AMES, 48 Camp st

NEW ORLEANS & BALTIMORE Line of Packets, on the [illegible]—The A 1 packet brig ARCHITECT, captain Gray, having her cargo on board will leave on her regular day as above, and can handsomely accommodate a few more passengers. Apply to j7 GEO BEDFORD, 22 Bienville st

FOR HAVANA—To sail on Wednesday, the 9th instant, the fine fast sailing schr SABINE, Moore master, will positively sail as above. For the bulk of 200 bbls or passage, having good accommodations, apply on board, or to j8 E GRONING & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

LOUISIANA AND NEW YORK LINE OF PACKETS.

To sail regularly as advertised from this Port.

THE LINE is composed of the following Ships:

Ship YAZOO,	Capt.	Trask.
" MISSISSIPPI,	"	Bartlett?
" LOUISVILLE,	"	Allen.
" SARATOGA,	"	Hathaway.
" HUNTSVILLE	"	Eldridge.
" SHAKSPEARE	"	Hunter.

The above ships are all of the first class, coppered and copper fastened, of a light draught of water, and built in New York expressly for the trade, with elegant accommodations for passengers, and commanded by able and experienced masters. The price of passage is fixed at $80, without wines or liquors; ample stores in every other particular will be provided, and every attention given to promote the comfort of those passing to and fro in the line. The ships will be towed up and down the river, and the greatest punctuality observed as to their day of sailing.

Neither the owners or captains of these ships will be responsible for jewelry, bullion, precious stones, silver or plated ware, or for any letters, parcel, or packages, sent by or put on board of them, unless regular bills of lading are taken for the same and the value thereof expressed. For freight or passage apply to JAMES H BULLIN, 74 Camp st

TEXAS LAND—20 leagues Texas land, situated on the Brasos, Trinity, St. Philips and Red Rivers, for sale by FOUSHEE & Co, 9, Front Levee.

EXCHANGE ON PARIS for sale by RONALD & MASPERO, 60 Toulouse st

BULK BEEF—25 bulks of Arkansas beef for sale low, landing on board of the flatboat opposite the Basin, below the ferry. j8

SCHOOL PAPERS—100 [illegible] cases of different qualities, received and for sale by NORMAN, STEEL & Co, 19 Bienville st
N. B. Teachers supplied on liberal terms. j8

POTASHES—In casks, bags and boxes for sale by j8 J B PREVOST, 29 Camp st

MESS and PRIME PORK—350 barrels mess and prime pork, for sale by FOUSHEE & Co, 9, Front Levee

CHEESE—50 casks northern cheese for sale by j8 FOUSHEE & Co, 9 Front Levee

MACKEREL—100 barrels No 1, 2 and 3 for sale by FOUSHEE & Co, 9 Front Levee

HAVANA COFFEE—75 bags landing from brig Prestige, a superior article, for sale by ABRAHAM TRIER, 34 Gravier

PENSACOLA FIRE BRICKS—30,000 J. Noria's brand, for sale by j8 E SPRAGUE, 28 Customhouse st

MACKEREL—150 barrels, No. 1, 2 and 3, for sale by E SPRAGUE, j8 28 Customhouse st

PICKLES—25 doz Underwood pickles, in gallon, half gallon, and quart jars, per ship Columbiana, for sale by LAMBERT, BERCIER & Co, j8 9 Front Levee

KETCHUP—15 doz walnut and tomato ketchup, per ship Columbiana, for sale by LAMBERT, BERCIER & Co, j8 9 Front Levee

MUSTARD—30 doz qr lb bottles and half pound canisters superfine mustard, per ship Columbiana, for sale by LAMBERT, BERCIER & Co, j8 9 Front Levee

GUNNY BAGS—5,000 gunny bags, in store, and for sale by G E COOLIDGE, 56 Gravier st

CHROME—Green and black paint, for sale by j8 G E COOLIDGE, 56 Gravier st

MOLASSES—50 bbls for sale, on plantation, by j8 G E COOLIDGE, 56 Gravier st

CIDER—50 barrels champaigne cider for sale by j8 G E COOLIDGE, No 56 Gravier st

SUGAR—For sale on plantation, by j8 GEO E COOLIDGE, No 56 Gravier st

FANCY STRIPES—5 cases fancy stripes, just received, and for sale by W C TOMPKINS & Co, j8 71 Common st

DAY & MARTIN'S PASTE BLACKING—Just received 25 gro of very superior Paste Blacking, for sale by DAVID FELT & Co, j8 New York Stationers' Hall, 24 Chartres st

COFFEE—750 bags prime Rio Coffee, cargo of brig Tusker, from Rio Janeiro, now landing, for sale in lots to suit purchasers by j8 GEO GREEN & BROTHER, 28 Camp st

COFFEE—350 bags prime St. Domingo coffee landing and for sale by GEO BEDFORD, j8 22 Bienville st

LARD—2000 kegs prime lard for sale by j8 ADAMS & HARTWELL, 95 Poydras st

PORK—80 bbls mess and prime pork, for sale by j8 ADAMS & HARTWELL, 95 Poydras st

BEEF—Mess and prime in bbls and half bbls, for sale by ADAMS & HARTWELL, j8 95 Poydras st

BROAD CLOTHS—5 cases in store and for sale by WM C TOMPKINS & Co, j8 71 Common st

POTATOES—300 barrels for sale by j8 WALKER KNIGHT & Co, 26 New Levee st.

WRAPPING PAPER—[illegible] reams cap, Philadelphia manufacture, received and for sale by j8 NORMAN, STEEL & Co, 19 Bienville st

BRICKS—50 M. German bricks from the Coquette, for sale by GEO BEDFORD, j8 22 Bienville st

LOGWOOD—9,000 lbs St. Domingo logwood on board brig Patriot, for sale by j8 GEORGE BEDFORD, 22 Bienville st

MAHOGANY—98 logs St Domingo mahogany, landing from brig Patriot for sale by j8 E GRONING & Co.

BROGANS, BOOTS, SHOES—98 cases assorted, now landing from ship Columbiana, and for sale by FROST & Co, j8 No 8 Customhouse st

HATS—150 cases fur, silk, wool and black hats, for sale by FROST & Co, j8 No 8 Customhouse st

CLOTHING—16 cases low priced clothing, now landing from ship Columbiana, and for sale by j8 FROST & Co, No 8 Customhouse st

JALAP—98 bales jalap landing from schr Henry Clay from Tampico for sale by JOHN CROSBY, 28 Canal st

PLASTER OF PARIS—300 bbls of calcined plaster of Paris, landing and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by GEO BEDFORD, j8 22 Bienville st

LIME—1000 casks Thomaston lime, landing in fine order, and for sale by j8 GEO BEDFORD, 22 Bienville st

RAZORS—50 dozen Wade & Butcher's heavy ground, a direct importation, just received, and for sale by POLLARD & GREEN, j8 29 Chartres st

SPERM CANDLES—100 boxes various brands for sale by EDW SPRAGUE, j8 22 Bienville st

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK and Baltimore, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale by j8 WM C TOMPKINS & Co, 71 Common st

COLORED CAMBRICKS—10 cases colored cambrics assorted colors in store, and for sale by j8 WM C TOMPKINS & Co, 71 Common st

FLOUR—1200 bbls S F Flour afloat and for sale by JOSEPH LANDIS & Co, jan 8 14 Poydras street

PITCH—40 barrels, for sale by j8 R H WHITE, 40 Poydras st

BUTTER—150 kegs Goshen, landing from ships Louisville and Saratoga, and for sale by j8 R H WHITE.

SALT—2000 sacks coarse and fine Liverpool salt, landing in good order and for sale in lots to suit purchasers from the levee. Apply to ALEXR PARK, j8 25 Common st

TALLOW CANDLES—200 boxes and half boxes Russia & Pastuos's for sale by ED SPRAGUE, 28 Customhouse st

LINSEED OIL—10 bbls and 1 tierce landing on brig Chachtaw, from Philadelphia, for sale by j8 JAS D DENEGRE, 16 Customhouse st

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—10 bbls landing on brig Choctaw, from Philadelphia, for sale by j8 JAS D DENEGRE, 16 Customhouse st

WHISKEY—100 bbls Whiskey Rectified, for sale by JOSEPH LANDIS & Co, jan 8 14 Poydras street

FINE FLOUR—[illegible] bbls Fine Flour in store, and for sale by JOSEPH LANDIS & Co, jan 8 14 Poydras street

SOAP—[illegible] boxes and half boxes in store and for sale by ED SPRAGUE, 28 Customhouse st

DUCK—[illegible] bolts Ravens duck, in store, and for sale by R H WHITE.

[illegible] ED SPRAGUE, 28 Customhouse st

SALES AT AUCTION.

Sale on account of departure.
BY DUBOIS & FERNANDEZ.
Auction store No 146, Chartres st

WILL be sold on Thursday 10th inst at 4 o'clock P. M., Royal street, between St. Anne and Dumaine streets, a fine assortment of furniture of the most fashionable description, consisting of
Mahogany and marble-top bureaus,
Candelabra,
Bedsteads and bedding,
Chimney ornaments,
Walnut armoires,
Mahogany do.
Do do with French glasses,
Secretaries, toilet, centre and dining tables,
Sofas with drapery of all colors,
Sliding tables for dining rooms,
Pier large French glasses,
Night tables, mahogany washstands, &c. &c.
Terms: Sums under $100, cash; under $100, thirty days credit, over $100, sixty days credit, in notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the syndic. j8-3t

PRIZE PIANO FORTE!!!
BY J. LEVY.

WILL be sold (without reserve) at 11 o'clock on Friday next, the 11th instant, in front of the auction store 53 Magazine street.
A New Splendid Prize Piano Forte, Manufactured by Dubois & Stodart, New York, it surpasses the richest tones and is also a beautiful ornament. j8

BY M. FAUCHE COUGOT.

BY order of Messrs. Laverne & Carabalona, will be sold on the premises, next door to the Marine coffee house, Levee street, between Dumaine and St Philip, Saturday next, 12th inst. at 11 o'clock.
The stock of a restaurant and tavern, consisting of a large assortment of beds, tables, chairs, arm chairs, bergeres and other furniture, table and house linen, crockery ware, glass, porcelain, table and kitchen utensils.
Conditions cash. j8-3t

BY HEWLETT & CENAS.

WILL be sold, on Wednesday morning, the 9th instant, at 10 o'clock, at 18 Poydras st:
[illegible] linseys and janes
3 do twine
8 hhds bacon
7 bundles straw brooms
30 barrels flour
19 half barrels do
Partially damaged and saved from the wreck of the steamer Chillicothe.
Sold by order and under the inspection of the Port Wardens, for account of whom it may concern. j7

BY FERNANDEZ & WHITING.

ON Thursday the 10th inst. will be sold at the City Exchange at 12 o'clock,
Slave Dennis, a negro aged 36 years, a good field hand, also accustomed to brick making.
Fully guaranteed against vices and diseases. Act of sale to be passed before Wm. Y. Lewis. j7

BY DORIOCOURT & DIDION.

WILL be sold on Wednesday the 9th of January next, at the City Exchange, St Louis street, at 12 o'clock,
A LOT OF GROUND, situated in the new suburb St Mary, in square 80, between Gironde, St Paul and Perdido streets, measuring [illegible] 9 inches and 5 lines front on Perdido, by 100 feet 3 inches, and 5 lines in depth; this lot is very near to the market of Poydras street.
ELEVEN LOTS, in the new suburb Lafayette, square No 52, between Union, Frenchmen and Prosper, designated by No 7, 8, 9, and from 14 to 21, measuring each 31 feet 11 inches, and 5 lines, front, by 127 feet 10 inches 5 lines in depth.
EIGHT LOTS, same suburb, square 54, between Frenchmen, Union, Josephine and Soldedell streets, measuring each 31 feet, 11 inches and 5 lines front on Union street, by 100 feet 9 inches and 5 lines in depth, and designated by Nos 14 to 21.
A LOT, same suburb, square 22, designated by No 18, and forming the corner of Annette and Force streets, measuring 130 feet on Force street, by 30 feet front on Annette street.
TERMS—One-third cash, and the balance at 6 and 12 months credit, in notes satisfactorily endorsed and bearing mortgage until final payment.
d31-d 3, 7 and 9 jan

PROSPECTUS
OF A NEW PAPER TO BE CALLED
THE LOUISIANIAN
AND JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

THE undersigned begs leave respectfully to submit to his friends and the public an outline of the plan on which he intends to offer to their patronage and support a commercial, political and literary paper, to be commenced as soon as suitable printing materials can be procured from New York, whither an agent will be despatched by the first packet ship for that purpose.

1. The paper will advocate the principles of the democratic party firmly and decorously, with that proper respect for the opinions of others, which [illegible] never be incompatible with the frank expression of his own. Convinced that no good cause was ever promoted by virulent invective, no circumstances whatever, no provocation, no temptation will ever induce the conductors of the Louisianian to descend to personalities of any kind.

2. The conductors of the *Louisianian* will devote their unceasing attention to render it interesting and valuable to commercial men. Every species of intelligence connected with trade will be collected with care and published with accuracy, and a regular price current compiled for this paper, will appear every week. The latest foreign and domestic news will be sought with diligence. The debates of congress and of our own general assembly will be laid as fully before the readers of the Louisianian as fully as its limits will permit. In short, the paper which the undersigned intends to publish, will be a vehicle of intelligence of every kind usually contained in a daily journal. Nor will the claims of the Muses be neglected. Literature shall receive its proper share of attention, and the votaries of poesy will always meet with a polite and liberal reception in the columns of the *Louisianian*.

The plan of the undersigned embraces many more details than can possibly be given in this brief prospectus; he leaves these to the anticipations of his patrons and begs them to be assured that nothing in the power of zeal and industry to accomplish will be left undone to render it useful and acceptable to the public.

Connected with the establishment of the Bee for several years past, while it was published by his brother Mr J. Bayon, the undersigned presumes that he is not unknown, in the character of a journalist, to the people of Louisiana, and on the knowledge thus acquired of his principles and industry he is willing to rest his pretensions to their approbation.

Mr. P. K. Wagner, who has chiefly conducted the English part of the Bee, for the last two years, and who wrote most of the articles on the subjects of banking and commerce which appeared in its columns during that period, will be the editor of the same department of the Louisianian.

From these data, the public will be enabled to form a sufficiently accurate judgment of the manner in which the Louisianian will be conducted. Further details are superfluous, even if it were practicable to give them within the compass of an advertisement.—The undersigned will merely add that the Louisianian will be published in French and English on the terms for advertising and subscription adopted by the proprietors of the other papers in New Orleans.

No payment of subscription will be asked in advance until the expiration of one month from the publication of the first number.

CHS. BAYON.

THE FIRM OF SAMUEL & LYON, 159 Chartres street has been dissolved on the 5th inst., by mutual consent. The business will be carried on as usual by Mr. James Samuel.

j 7-3t JAMES SAMUEL, ALEX LYONS.

BANK NOTE ENGRAVING—Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, have opened an office in New Orleans, possessing equal advantages with their house in New York, for the purpose of engraving and printing Bank Notes, Bonds, Bills of Exchange, Certificates of Deposits, Checks and other important papers requiring security against forgeries, and have made ample provision for the safe keeping of all plates and engraved dies in their care. Their agent who superintends the notes of over five hundred banking institutions, and all orders will be executed with promptitude and on the usual terms.

j7 6m Office, corner of Royal & Canal sts

DANCING ACADEMY—Mr. L. De Chasey, professor of dancing at the college of Versailles, has the honor to inform his friends and the public, that he intends opening a dancing academy at Mr. Even's No. 159 St. Louis street, every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday of each week. He will begin on Thursday the 10th inst. at 6 o'clock, P. M. His terms will be per month. Confident of his method, Mr. De Chasey hopes that a single quarter will suffice for a complete course, waltzing included.

The young persons who may honor him with their patronage, are requested to inscribe their names at Messrs. Brocard & Norès, Chartres street, where a list will be opened for this purpose. j7—6t

THE undersigned being obliged to leave for France, offers at private sale, his Real Estate situated in town and the suburbs, the plan of which is exposed at the Exchange in St. Louis street. Also, two good horses for gig and barouche, a young saddle mare suitable for children and ladies, a fine barouche for one or two horses, one of the best gigs in town, furniture, cisterns, and several other articles, to be seen at his dwelling house on the Bayou road, opposite Mrs Griffon's property.

Conditions—Real Estate one fourth cash, balance one, two and three years. The remainder for cash.

If not sold from this date to 1st February next, the whole will be offered at public auction in the course of February. j7 1w R SALAUN.

EDUCATION—FRENCH and ENGLISH—Mr. James, recently arrived in this city, begs leave to inform the citizens of New Orleans that he will open an Academy on Monday, 14th January, at No 45 Toulouse street, for the instruction of youth of both sexes, in French and English, in which he will be ably assisted by Mrs James and Mrs Meagher, who speak and write both those languages with great fluency and purity, and who will take charge of the department of the young ladies.

Mr. James will give his whole attention to the various branches of education, and flatters himself that he will give entire satisfaction to those who may honor him with their confidence.

Mrs. James, whose reputation as a teacher of vocal and instrumental music, has been tested by fourteen years' experience, will give lessons on the piano and guitar.

Terms—payable monthly.
Elementary class $6, junior $10, senior $15, piano $10, guitar $8, per month.
A month begun must be paid in full.
An evening class will be formed for French and English. Mr. James will give private lessons in families.
References: The Hon. Bailie Peyton, Mr. Joseph Le Carpentier, Mr. James Denegre, Mr. Dupuy, Mr. Wm. M. Beal. j7-3t

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the subscribers to the FEMALE ORPHAN SOCIETY, will be held at the Poydras Asylum, on Wednesday 16th instant, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, for the purpose of electing managers to serve the ensuing year. j5—10

NOTICE.—The subscribers have formed a CO-PARTNERSHIP, for the purpose of conducting a commission business in this city, in the name of DIMOND & QUARLES.
Jan. 1, 1839. F M DIMOND, F QUARLES.

A PASSENGER arrived last night on board the ship *Brilliant*, had his trunk taken by mistake. It contains papers which are important only to the owner. It is covered with calf skin, the hair outside, and marked J. H. on a small tin plate in the centre of the top. The person who may have said trunk will please return it on board the boat. j5—3t

NOTICE—Persons keeping either hotel, coffee-house, cabaret or grog-shop, private or boarding house, and all those who keep a table or lodging for [illegible] consideration; and all persons making or selling bake, &c. within the limits of the first municipality, are informed that they shall provide themselves with a license at the office of the mayor, within ten days from this date, under the liability of being prosecuted agreeably to the ordinances of the council.

j8 3t A LIAUTAUD, collector

FOR SALE—A superior Family Carriage, lately imported from New York, and deposited at Mr. K Cosme's, coach-maker, Customhouse street, between Chartres and Levee streets. For further information apply to Mr. N. B. LE BRETON, Toulouse street near the Orleans' Bank. j5-3t

THE subscriber lately arrived from France, by ship Havre, offers for sale the following articles:—200 Cognac brandy, 150 Gourds cheeses, in the boxes, 200 gals kirschenwasser, [illegible] baskets Champagne wine in bundle, 50 cases Sardes olive oil. J. M. CUREN, 21 Conti st

SALE LOTS—[illegible]

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY BLACK & CAL[illegible]
SYNDIC'S SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the [illegible] Judicial District Court of the [illegible] rendered in the case of Edward [illegible] creditors, will be sold at the City Exchange, on [illegible] the 12th [illegible], by the Syndic, [illegible] following property, [illegible]

[illegible] situated in [illegible] designated by the [illegible] 30 feet front [illegible] Mary street, [illegible]

[illegible]

Terms of sale: one fourth cash, and the balance in 1, 2 and 3 years, for approved endorsed notes, secured by mortgage on the property.

[illegible] lots of ground situated in the town of Lafayette, Parish of Jefferson, and designated by the numbers one and sixteen, contiguous to each other, in square number 25, [illegible] city surveyor, 1834, and deposited in the office of [illegible] notary public, said lots [illegible] front on Jackson street, by [illegible] feet in depth on [illegible] street, of which it forms the corner, and said lot No. 16 measures [illegible] feet front on [illegible], by 120 in depth, bounded on the upper side by lot No 15.

Terms of sale, [illegible]

Lot No. 3, forming the corner of [illegible] and Apollo streets, [illegible]

Lot No 56 measures 30 feet front on [illegible] street, by a depth of 120 feet, between parallel lines.

Lot No 55 measures 30 feet front on [illegible] street, by a depth of 120 feet, between parallel lines.

Lot No 56 measures 30 feet front on [illegible] street, by a depth of 120 feet between parallel lines.

Lot No 57 measures 30 feet front on [illegible] street, by a depth of 120 feet between parallel lines.

Lot No 58, forming the corner of [illegible] and Felicity streets, [illegible]

Lot No 61 measures 30 feet front on [illegible] street, by a depth of 94 feet 4 inches between parallel lines.

Lot No 62 measures 30 feet front on Felicity street by a depth of 104 feet 9 inches on the line dividing it from lot No 63.

Lot No 63 measures 30 feet 3 inches front on [illegible] street, by a depth of 103 feet [illegible]

[illegible]

Lot No 71 measures 30 feet front on Apollo street, by a depth of 120 feet between parallel lines.

Lot No 72 measures 30 feet front on Apollo street, by a depth of 120 feet between parallel lines.

Lot No 73 measures 30 feet front on Apollo street, by a depth of 120 feet between parallel lines.

Lot No 74, forming the corner of Apollo and Felicity streets, measures 24 feet 4 inches 1-3 front on Apollo street, by a depth of 120 feet 4 lines front on Felicity street and the line dividing it from lot No 73.

Terms of sale, one fourth cash, and the balance in 1, 2 and 3 years, for approved endorsed notes, secured by mortgage on the property.

A certain lot of ground situated on the [illegible] Mary and Dryad, known [illegible] by No 24, on a plan drawn by [illegible] Zimpel, late United States Deputy Surveyor, on the [illegible] November 1834, deposited in the office of [illegible] notary public, said lot measuring [illegible] feet on New Levee street, and [illegible] feet in width in the rear, and [illegible] feet on the side adjoining lot No [illegible]

Terms of sale, one fourth cash, and the balance in 1, 2 and 3 years, for approved endorsed notes, secured by mortgage on the property.

[illegible]

Terms of sale, one fourth cash, and the balance in 1, 2 and 3 years, for approved endorsed notes, secured by mortgage on the property.

Acts of sale before Felix Grima, Esq. notary public at the expense of the purchaser. jan 9

TO DEALERS IN READY MADE CLOTHING.

THE subscribers are receiving from their establishment in New York a large and general assortment of splendid clothing, consisting of Black, Blue, Green, Olive, Brown, and Claret Dress and Frock Coats, some with corded edges, velvet collars, facings, and made in the best and most fashionable style. Cloth, Cassimere, Buckskin, and Satinet pantaloons, of black and figured Satin, Silk, Velvet, and very splendid, suitable for Ball or Dress Goats [illegible] Wrappers, faced with velvet. A few Blue Cloth Spanish Cloaks, a splendid article. Ladies [illegible] fine white Shirts, Stocks, and such articles of every style, Gloves, Hosiery, &c. Also an invoice of large travelling trunks and valises, all of which they offer at a discount from New York prices, for cash or city acceptances. Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine the goods.

JAMES & TAYLOR, 13 Old Levee, up stairs.

☞ CHARLES O. COLE, Portrait Painter, has removed to No. 9 Royal street, (Museum building) a few doors from Canal.

U. LAUVE.
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 18, New Levee,
New Orleans.
REFERENCES—[illegible]