THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY, BY
JEROME BAYON.
STATE PRINTER.
THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED."

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 13, 1833.

FOR GOVERNOR:
J. B. DAWSON.

FOR MAYOR:
JOHN H. HOLLAND.

For United States' Senator:
W. H. OVERTON.

REPRESENTATIVES TO CONGRESS:
1st district—CHARLES CAYARRE.
2d district—JAMES M. PRADFORD.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(*Alcee Labranche, Speaker.*)

The House was yesterday almost entirely occupied with a bill, having for its object the repeal of all the laws prohibiting the introduction of slaves. The bill was opposed by Messrs. J. F. Canonge, Marigny, Allard and Morgan, with much force and vigor. It was, however, finally adopted. Mr. Morgan, one of its opponents, having voted with the majority, availed himself of the privilege accorded thereby, to demand its reconsideration; it therefore stands over for further argument for another day.

Mr. Marigny, in accordance with previous notice, introduced a bill to authorise the Governor to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, two additional Judges for the Supreme Court.

On motion, it was ordered, that the Clerk be authorized to subscribe for fifty copies of all the newspapers published in the State, being for the use of the several members.

Mr. A. Cuvilier was elected as clerk in the place of Mr. C. Rousseau, resigned.

A petition signed by the officers of the Legi n, praying that good fire-arm be given to the soldiery, was presented; after some debate, ordered, that the consideration of the same be postponed to next Monday.

☞ We have been unavoidably compelled to omit today the proceedings of the Senate.

HENDERSON TAYLOR, Esq. has been elected Representative to the State Legislature from the Parish of St. Landry, in place of C. Dupré, Esq. resigned.

Our readers will find in our columns to-day an article extracted from the *N. Y. Journal of Commerce* on the pressure in the Money Market, which places the course pursued by the U. S. Bank in a very obvious point of view. The facts disclosed cannot but convince all unprejudiced minds, that the excuse which the bank offers for its tyrannical proceedings is spiteful and unworthy in the extreme.

The Journal of Commerce is in the ranks of the opposition and its observations cannot therefore be disputed on the score of partiality or servility to the administration.

[illegible] vacancy to the National Senate is fixed for [illegible]. The democratic members of the Legislature [illegible] alive to the importance of the result; and the necessity of choosing the candidate whose principles accord with those entertained by a majority of the people.—This motive should operate powerfully, but when in addition it is remembered that the contest is between an American and a foreigner whose naturalization is even questioned, there should not be a single doubt of the termination, and the voice of patriotism should put it at once at rest.

But this is not all. The qualifications of Judge Porter bear *no comparison to those of his opponent*, and his character, is, besides, too unsuitable for the sphere to which his ambition induces him to aspire. He has been upon the bench of the Supreme Court sufficiently *long for a fair estimate* to be made of what he intrinsically is, and what is the opinion of those who have been brought by reason of their profession in daily intercourse with him. Is it such as would justify *his* being invested with so important a trust? We put this question to all who are favorable to the Judge's pretensions.—Let them inquire into the sentiments of the members of the bar, and of the community at large, and we will pledge our *faith that the answer* will in nine cases out of ten be in the negative.

Judge Porter has never performed a single service that should entitle *him to the gratitude of his fellow citizens.*—Much merit has been claimed for him for his share in the Constitution of our State.. But we appeal to the impartial, whether that *instrument be not more* a discredit than an honor to its authors. The most objectionable and odious features therein, it is established by the concurrent testimony of many of the surviving veterans of the Legislature, were his work, especially the section so favorable to the judiciary.

General Overton combines qualifications which guarantee that the interests and honor of the State would not *suffer in* his hands. He is an American, not only by birth but in feeling, which is more, we expect, than his competitor can conscientiously say. He has served his country in various public employments faithfully, and when her peace was threatened by a daring foreign invasion he was found at the post of duty, nobly risking all to save and protect her. Will our Legislature over-look such claims, and choose *Judge Porter?* We trust for their own credit that they will not! Let them ponder well upon the duty they owe their constituents in making the selection. Let them remember that they are the representatives of the people's will, *and not the representatives* of their own personal predilections, interest, fancy, or humor.

From the Baton Rouge Register.

LOUISIANA PENITENTIARY.

The Masonry of this building is progressing rapidly and the carpenter work will be in readiness when wanted. Near four hundred thousand bricks are already in the walls; from fifteen to twenty *thousand are laid daily*; six hundred thousand bricks are on hand ready for delivery. The surrounding wall, which forms the front wall of the keeper's house, is two hundred and forty-four feet East and west, and one hundred and fifty-four, north and south. *How much further the* width of the inclosure may be extended, is not yet determined on, as it will depend upon the number of cells the appropriation may enable the commissioners to erect. The surrounding wall on the north and east angles is *six or eight feet* above the ground, and on the west angle about four feet, the wall which divides the keeper's residence, and the cells, from the yard and workshops is also laid about as high as the western angle of the surrounding wall. These walls have their foundation from three to five feet below the surface of the ground, to suit the unevenness of the earth, and have a base of five feet, which is reduced to 26 inches before they reach the level of the ground.

Through the politeness of Messrs. Eagleston & Avery, contractors of the masonry, we have been permitted to deposit *in the front or western wall* where the north wall of the keeper's house intersects it, a *tin box*, hermetically sealed, *containing* the several newspapers of the State, and some from different sections of the Union, and one from Liberia, (West Africa,) the official calendar of the United States; Hotchkiss & Co's New Orleans counting house directory for 1833; two volumes containing the state laws and regulations of the different states; a volume showing the *present* improved state of machinery; with several volumes relating to subjects that now occupy the public mind, in this as well as other countries; also the *coins* now in use in the United States, Mexico, and several countries of Europe, the whole destined

"To show the very age and body of the time,
Its form and pressure."

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The scarcity of money which has prevailed for some *past*, has puzzled the political economists, and our[illegible] among the rest. Our country was prosperous, to an [illegible] extent—foreign exchanges were in our favor, [illegible] other nations were indebted to us—and money [illegible] in those foreign markets whose condition most [illegible] own. We attributed the scarcity to the high pri[illegible] manding, the extended condition of business, and [illegible] ation of surplus revenue. We were sure of the [illegible] these reasons, and have no doubt now of their [illegible] but it was difficult to believe that they were sufficient to *counteract the tide of prosperity* so completely as to [illegible] money pressure. Recent disclosures have solved the mystery, by exhibiting an adequate cause in the amount [illegible] which the United States Bank has curtailed its accommodations. It appears by the *returns of the Bank*, that in May 1832 its discounts amounted to more than seventy millions of dollars. On the 1st of last *August, they* were sixty-four millions, and on the 1st of November they were fifty-seven millions; exhibiting a curtailment *of more than thirteen* millions in all, and of seven millions within three months. As the process of drawing in is still *continued*, the whole amount curtailed cannot at this moment be much short of fifteen millions, or nearly one quarter of the whole *amount of* accommodation in May, 1832.

Curtailment from May 1832 to August 1833,	$6,000,000
From August to the present time	9,000,000
Total	15,000,000
On the 1st of August the amount of government deposites in the Bank was	$7,599,341
On the 1st of November	8,232,311
Increase,	$632,470

So that up to the 1st of this month, there had been no letting out, any where, to counteract in any degree so large a drawing in. Since then a portion of the government deposites have been put in circulation, though there is reason to believe that the Bank curtailments are larger than those payments.

In these facts there is reason enough for scarcity, especially when it is considered that if any great monied institutions calls in debts, it immediately brings other monied institutions around it in debt to itself, and so checks their capacity to accommodate the public—proportion as it withdraws its own accommodation. If each Bank on Wall Street discounts daily one hundred thousand dollars, the bills issued by each are likely to fall into the possession of the [illegible] about to ballance accounts; and thus, [illegible] any extraneous demand for specie, the Ban[illegible] count to an extent bounded only by the [illegible] ans, of the good sense of the directors. But [illegible] e banks changes its policy and calls in its debts, it [illegible] receives larger amounts of the bills of the neighboring institutions than they are able to balance except by specie, and so all are required to check operations.

The pressure, so far as yet it has gone, has not distressed the great body of the merchants. They have generally been doing a profitable business lately—are of course in [illegible] red-it with each other, and are able to procure as much [illegible] mmodation as is essential. Some mercantile operations have been particularly embarrassed by the Bank's stopping its usual discounts of inter[illegible] of exchange, in some directions altogether. In the [illegible] become quite scarce and those who have [illegible] ans, are compelled to pay dearly; and [illegible] that if the U. S. Bank continues to [illegible] rate of two millions a month for month[illegible] ll eventually produce d[illegible] tress and damage [illegible] country. So great an [illegible] stitution cannot [illegible] raw its resources and l[illegible] them up, without [illegible] ere pressure.

For the course w[illegible] bank is pursuing, it alleges,

1. The approching termination of its charter.
2. That its diminution of discounts results, in part at least, from this being the season at which domestic bills of exchange fall due rapidly, and so by the natural course of business [illegible] discounts paid up. But
3. [illegible] medy, the hostility of the government of the country.

In speaking of what the Bank alleges, we do not refer to declarations coming directly from that institution or its officers, for those declarations, but to those declarations which are made by its friends, and especially by the newspapers which advocate its interests. It is well known among Editors, that if a newspaper assumes to be the advocate of any great interest, it must conduct its advocacy in accordance with the views of those whom it defends, or it will be denounced and its authority to speak denied.

As to the first of the allegations which we have enumerated, the charter of the bank has yet three years to run, and after that, it has all the powers necessary for winding up. It may be time to cut down accommodation notes which have lain for years, if there are such, but the bank even yet refuses to discount mercantile paper at sixty days, because the money would be wanted three years afterwards.

The second allegation is probably true as an abstract proposition, and were money abundant, it would have some practical effect; *but in time of scarcity, when all sums paid in* are immediately invited out by the offer of good paper, its influence can hardly be felt; besides, it is inconsistent with the third and main allegation, which assumes that the curtailment is from the necessity of having money on hand.

The third reason is the alleged hostility of the government. Admitting this hostility to be as great, and as unreasonable as it has been represented, it amounts only to the hostility of a creditor towards his debtor. The pursuit must stop when the debt is paid. The government had deposited in the United States Bank some eight millions of dollars, which it determined to draw out. The Bank had but to pay the money, and the persecution of the government, however revengeful, would be deprived of all power to do mischief.

In 1831 and 1832, when its discounts were up to $70,000,000, the Bank was charged with overtrading, especially in the West; but always denied the charge, and declared that its remaining resources were ample. When the removal of the deposites began to be stoutly talked of last June and July, the bank declared itself ready at any time to pay the whole. Yet before the 1st of November, the bank had called in thirteen millions of dollars. It is difficult not to believe, either that it had found its business in fact too much extended, and was not well prepared to pay the deposites in July, or that so large curtailments were unnecessary.

When up in the 1st of November the protective collection of duties was transferred from the United States Bank, it was declared to be the intention of government not to call for the sums then actually lying in the Bank, faster than they should be wanted for the ordinary disbursements. Over eight millions were then in the Bank—enough to meet the disbursements of nearly half a year. Yet with thirteen millions of it within ninety days, the government deposites unpaid, and an assurance that nearly six months would be occupied in their withdrawment, the Bank went on curtailing as rapidly as before.—It was also asserted, we have no doubt truly, by several of the papers which are actively engaged in vindicating the Bank, that it has now, *ten millions of specie in its* vaults, and balances of several millions against local Banks, payable any moment.

Upon these facts, we say it is treating the Bank with charity to attribute the curtailments between the first of August and first of November to a determination to be prepared for any hostile movements of the government. The curtailments since the first of November, cannot by any process of reasoning with which we are acquainted, be accounted for in the same manner. It seems unavoidable to conclude that they were made either because the affairs of the Bank were in the bad condition alleged by its opponents, or for the purpose of distressing the community. We feel obliged to elect for ourselves the latter alternative, and to believe that this pressure is unnecessary, and created for the prognostications made by the anti-Bank papers, that the removal of the deposites would make money more plenty, and in hope too, of turning the irritation of the community against the government, and against the measure of removing the deposites in particular, as having aggravated the pressure. A course of policy so unjust will most assuredly produce the opposite effect from that which is intended. Who are they who are made to suffer by this course of policy? They are the friends of the Bank; the merchants, who have always defended it to the full length of its merits. If the Bank has a quarrel with Gen. Jackson, or the Kitchen Cabinet, or [illegible] Cabinet at Washington, let it settle it with them, [illegible] them, if it can, pay dearly for their hostility. But [illegible] those who have not joined in the war, have come to aid the *Bank, let it liberally,*—at least justly. Let it not come home from the fight in a rage and destroy its own family. There are several *other matters which we have not forgotten* while writing down these thoughts, but they would not vary the result, and *our article would be much longer* than we had intended.

LATER FROM PORTUGAL.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.

We have received later intelligence from Portugal. The Barque Paoli, Capt. Raingeard, *arrived yesterday from St.* Ubes, and we are indebted to the Captain for a Lisbon paper of the 14th October.

It will be recollected that our last advices from Lisbon, were brought direct *from thence* by a Captain who sailed on the 11th of last month, and who stated that on the day of his departure, the troops of Donna Maria marched out for the purpose of attacking the besieging army of Don Miguel. The following translated from the paper brought by Captain Raingeard, gives the official account of the battle which followed, and the result of which appears to have been highly favorable to Don Pedro. If there is no exaggeration in the statement of the subsequent advance of Don Pedro's troops, and the flight of those of Don Miguel, the cause of the former has now assumed a character that foreboded its eventual success.

LISBON, Oct. 14. For some days past a decided movement had been going on in the enemy's rear; the transportation of timbers and other articles, evinced an intention to establish heavy artillery in the *strong positions* which he occupied.—The Duke of Braganza soon penetrated the *enemy's plans, and determined* to attack him before he could establish his lines, which, although badly defended, *might create obstacles* of no inconsiderable importance.

This determination being formed, and having left the fortifications around Lisbon sufficiently manned, he sallied out of the city at 9 o'clock in the morning of the 10th with the rest of his troops, divided into four columns. The right column took the road of Portella, and the centre right was to move upon Mirante de Freire, while the two left columns were to march upon Tilheiras. These two columns were composed of infantry; cavalry and artillery; but the other two; on account of the badness of the roads, were without artillery. The centre right being impeded by obstacles which retarded its *progress, was compelled to form* a junction with the right, and march with it to Portella. There they met with a *corps of 1500 rebels*, who, at their approach, retired by the road of Sacavem.

The column of the centre left, was obliged to watch the movement of this corps, while the other proceeded to the *heights of Quinta de Feira*, to which they were destined. No sooner had this column made its appearance there, than the enemy sent two pieces of artillery to Tilheiras, with which he annoyed us in the direction of Campo Grande; and the column which retired by the road of Sacavem, not daring to retain its artillery, directed it to join a corps of 2000 men, which had been posted on the heights of Ameixoeira. This column having moved forward in the direction of Sacavem, our own advanced a little, and without losing a man, took position between Morante and the above mentioned heights.

In the meantime the other two columns encountered the rebels, who presented themselves to the number of 7000, and after having wrought *prodigies of valor*, and their attacks in front been vigorously sustained by the first two, which attacked the *enemy in flank*, drove them from all their positions. The firing continued till night. The rebels having *retired to the position of Arieiro*, where all their artillery had been collected, shelter[illegible] themselves there, and the two armies bivouacked in presence.

In one hour after the rebels commenced their retreat, and at day break, when we were preparing to attack them, we found only the spoils which they had left behind them. A hospital with 75 inmates, without physicians or subsistence, besides many wounded left in the houses without attendants—military stores—a great quantity of baggage; heavy artillery, platforms, defences constructed and in the process of construction, a great quantity of munitions, and an abundance of timber of all kinds.

On the morning of the 11th, the columns of the enemy were found posted en masse on the heights of Loures, supported by artillery. Although our artillery was left with the rear guard, the valor *of our troops would not consent* that this circumstance should delay the routing of the enemy's troops. But *no sooner had our forces* presented themselves in the attitude of attack, than the enemy disappeared, and proceeded to take a position on the road of Santo Antonio de Tajo; it being impossible, situated as they were, to take the route to Sacavem. It is easy to explain the motives which induced the enemy to endeavor to *concentrate their forces* on this latter road; for at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the column having charge of their heavy baggage, passed in retreat to Pavoa and Alhandra.

At three o'clock, p. m. the rebels, with three squadrons of cavalry, attempted to attack our right; but on approaching our artillery and cavalry, they desisted from the attempt and concentrated themselves on their field of battle; but, supposing from our previous movements, that our left must be destitute of strength, they tried an attack upon that. The result not corresponding with their wishes, (our cavalry having immediately passed to that flank, together with three squadrons of reserve,) they were completely repulsed.

To this point our information extends; and it is probable that thus affairs stood on the night of the 11th, and that the sequel will decide the fate of the fugitives, and add to the glory of the victors.

[illegible] cannot adequately describe the courage and enthu[illegible] troops—the brilliant charges of the cavalry, [illegible] with which the attacks of the enemy were [illegible] nt of the bayonet; nor the coolness with which [illegible] ove the rebels from the positions which they [illegible] ain y endeavored to defend.

In [illegible] the enemy had more than 1000 men put *hors de combat*. Our loss does not exceed 400 men, including [illegible].

The [illegible] an end to this obstinate (*porfiado*) conflict [illegible] y of the Commander in chief will be crow[illegible] the laurels of a victory which will immortalize h[illegible], and [illegible] more with the blood of illustrious [illegible], the [illegible] rtugal and the Oath to defend [illegible] and the youthful Queen.

Since record[illegible] official news relative to the glorious operat[illegible] my on the 10th and 11th, we have received [illegible] intelligence which may be relied on.

The re[illegible] al in the direction of Loures, [illegible] blocked up by the forces of Ba[illegible] k the road of Tojal, and pro[illegible] antaem. Such was the precipitation of the [illegible] they abandoned every thing. In Lummar, [illegible] his quarters, our troops found, ar[illegible] which, from their we[illegible] or silver plate, [illegible] al M[illegible] to be covered [illegible] are now in the royal palace of Necessit[illegible] our troops, who pursued the rebels as it [illegible] of the bayonet, took a great number of pr[illegible] hbourhood of Via-longa. The enemy, in the precipitation, evacuated Villa Franca, on the night of the 12th, and our victorious army passed the night [illegible] stead of them.

Yester[illegible] ing, the 13th, it appears that the rebels conti[illegible] at upon Villa Nova, whither our army fol[illegible] and it is believed that in the course of the [illegible] will into their hands. The division of Baron [illegible] deira, having learned the course of the enemy, [illegible] rapidly upon their left, and it was expected [illegible] d yesterday form a junction with the other for[illegible] army.

On Saturday (the 12th) a detachment of cavalry from the corps under the command of Count de Parrabo, and two companies of infantry went out to clear Belem and Ajuda of some guerillas and bands of pirates, who were there committing their usual rapines and atrocities, and succeeded in capturing several of them, together with some of the high functionaries of the days of Usurpation, including the well known Chief Judge Mascarenhas, Counsellor of the defunct Senate of Lisbon.

DISGRACEFUL SENTIMENT.—We find among the *regular* toasts at the recent dinner given to Mr. Buchanan, the following:—

"The Emperor of Russia—The firm and constant friend of the United States."

Is it possible! Can it be that an assembly of American freemen have toasted the Russian Czar—the sworn foe of freedom—the blood-stained oppressor of the unhappy Poles—the monster—the Moloch of the age! Shame! Shame!

Phil. Int.

"It is hard my Lord," said a convicted felon to a Judge, "to be hanged for a poor mare for stealing a horse." "You are not hanged for stealing a horse," replied the judge, "but you are to be hung that horses may not be stolen."

The same remark might be made to the engineer of a steamboat, who might be tried for murder of a person killed by the bursting of a boiler. "It is a very bad case that a poor man should be hung for the bursting a boiler." The Judge retorts, "you are not hanged for the bursting of your boiler, you are hanged to prevent people being killed by the bursting of steam boilers.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED,

Ship Congress, Adams, Liverpool, — Lincoln & Green
Ship Alabama, Sears, N. York, — White & Co.
Ship N Orleans, Patten, *Liverpool,* — Lincoln & Green
Barque Ernest, Gustave, Laun, Havana, — Herman & Co
Brig Jane, Dixon, Cork, — Wallace, Lambeth & Pope.
Brig Catharine, Shepherd, Charleston, — J W Zacharie & Co.
Brig John Q. Adams, Covey, Mobile, — A L M Davarnon
Schr Packet, Perkins, Franklin, — Master

ARRIVED,

Steamer Pilot, Ridde, brought up from sea ship Palestine; barque Wm Smith, brigs Harriet and Caroline, left the Bar on the 11th at 11 a m, Repo to outside the Bar ships Senator, Gen Hamilton, Globe, Louisa; brigs Watchman; Latona and Swan: at he head of S W Pass armed Mexican schr Montezuma, 10 days from Vera Cruz put in in distress with loss of spars, sails etc passed 7 sail at the Turn

Ship Margaret Scot, Dwight, from Portsmout (N H)—cargo, hay and potatoes the master.

Ship Palestine, Littlefied, from Bathhay, lumber and potato s

Barque Wm Smith, Blanchard, from Portland; cargo hay and potatoes

Brig Caroline, Burnham, from Boston to Cockayne, Watts & co; cargo assorted to sundries

Brig Harriet, Collins from Providence, cargo

Schr Vincent. Robinson, from Thomastown, cargo lime

Steamer Amulet, Busham, from Point La Hach, cargo 60 bbls molasses and 10 passengers, brought up a chr Vincent, passed ship America, near Poverty Point; A A McCall's brig Shamrock, from Boston; Stranger from Charleston; Durango, from Apalachicola and schr Oak.

Steamer Bayou Sarah, Mumford, cotton and sugar

Steamer Wabash, Olney, from Lake Washington, cargo cotton

Steamer Lady Washington, Wright, from Natchitoches, with the U S Mail, cargo cotton.

Steamer Wanderer, Navau, from Vicksburgh, 1158 bales cotton.

Steamer Lancaster, from Baton Rouge, cargo sugar molasses and sugar

Brig Agenora, Bagley, fm Matanzas—coffee, sugar and fruit.

Schooner Exit, Howell, 13 days fm Richmond, to N Denby & co, with slaves—cargo of tobacco, &c, to N Denby & co; S W Bergen & co; A Merrit & co; Reynolds, Byrne & co; N Cox; Tiernan, Cuddy & co; J Hagan & co; W & C Tate; Wallace, Lambeth & Pope, and order.

Steamer Giampus, Matthews, fm McCall's—brought up ship Margaret Scott, brig Agnanora and schr Exit—reports at McCall's brig Omar, of Boston.

Steamer Friend, Brand, fm Donaldsonville—cargo 41 hhds, 2 bbls sugar, 446 bbls molasses, 1 box hardware, 2 sheep, 2 coops poultry, to R Layton, R P Gaillard; C Toledano; Meramond, O'Duhigg & co; P Dubertrand; Allain & Duplessis; and owners on board.—19 passengers.

Steamer Halcyon, Edwards, from Manchester—cargo, 394 bales cotton, 6 boxes, two trunks.—14 passengers.

Steamer Caspian, Dalman, fm Alexandria—cargo 1078 bales cotton, to wit: 232 to J Linton; 204 J Hagan & co; 83 Peyroux, Rivarde & co; 121 Miramon, O'Duhigg & co; 5 Jonau, Metoyer & co; 52 Bullitt, Shipp & co; 66 R P Gaillard & co; 10 P Bertrand; 36 Reynolds, Byrne & co; 71 J P Plauche & co; 69 A Ledoux; 27 Wilcox & Fearn; —31 passengers.

AMERICAN THEATRE.

Last night of Miss CLARA FISHER'S Engagement.

ON FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 13, 1833.
Will be presented *Mrs. Cowly's* fashionable Comedy of the

BELLE'S STRATAGEM!

Douricourt....Mr Field, | *Flutter.....Thorne,*
LAETITIA HARDY,....Miss CLARA FISHER.
(with the song)
"*I have fruit, I have flowers.*"

After which the interesting drama of the
WANDERING BOYS!

Paul and Justin	the W. Boy's	Miss CLARA FISHER and Mrs. ROWE.

☞ Miss *Clara Fisher's* Benefit on Saturday.

☞ It is with much pleasure the Managers announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of New Orleans, that they have effected an engagement with that highly distinguished Vocalist, MR. SINCLAIR, (from the Theatres Royal, Drury Lane and Covent Garden,) for eight nights. He will commence his engagement on Monday evening.

In order that the Opera shall be presented equal to any Theatre in the United States, MRS. KNIGHT has been re-engaged to appear on the same evenings with Mr. SINCLAIR.

T. & J. DANAMON, offer for sale:—5 cases sewing silks, entitled to debenture; 1 do do black, for home consumption; 1 do do assorted colours do; 2 bales French blankets, of superior wool, 7 to 12 points, and bound with ribbon; 1 case mens real chevreau gloves, warranted to wear one year; 1 do castor; 1 ladies kid—superior quality; 4 do poplin bagnos and woollen muslin shawls elegant scarfs and ridicules; plain shali for evening dresses. dec 13

OFFICE NEW ORLEANS & CARROLLTON *Rail Road Company, Dec 10.*

NOTICE.—The subscribers to the capital stock of the New Orleans and Carrollton Rail Road Company are hereby notified that an instalment of five dollars on each share is requised to be paid by them at the office of said company, on or before the 10th January 1834. By order of the board.
dec 13 L. F. GENERES, Secretary.

SKETCHES AND ECCENTRICITIES of Col. David Crockett of West Tennessee, new edition. Just received and for sale by W. McKEAN,
dec 12 corner Camp and Common sts.

DRAWN NUMBES, in the 13th Class Extra of French Evangelical Church Lottery.
18—2—1—21—13—16
Class, no. 14, TO-MORROW, $8,000 Highest Prize
Tickets $3,—66 Numbers, 10 drawn ballots.
dec 13 D.MALCOLM, Manager.

To Morrow!
FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH
Lottery.

CLASS No. 14,....FOR 1833.
To be drawn in the city of New-Orleans, on SATURDAY, 14th December instant.

D. MALCOLM, MANAGER & PROPRIETOR,
Under the act authorizing the Lottery.

SIXTY-SIX NUMBER LOTTERY—TEN DRAWN BALLOTS.
Tickets only $3—Shares in proportion.
Packages of twenty two whole tickets $66, warranted to draw thirty dollars.

CAPITAL PRIZES:
1 Prizes of 8,000 Dollars
1 Prize of 4,000 Dollars.
116 Prizes of 150 Dollars!

SCHEME:

1 Prize of	$8,000	is	$8,000
1 "	4,000	"	4,000
1	2,000		2,000
1	1,056		1,056
116	150		17,400
112	50		5,600
112	30		3,360
112	20		2,240
2184	6		8,736
15400	3		46,200

18040 Prizes, amounting to $102,960

☞ TICKETS for sale by the Manager, opposite Hewett's Exchange, and at the offices of the venders. dec 13

THIS DAY!
Free School Lottery,
EXTRA-CLASS No. 16.
To be drawn on Friday, December 13, 1833, at Bishop's Hotel; Common street, New Orleans:

LAWTON & MEAD, Managers:
SIXTY-THREE NUMBER LOTTERY—TEN DRAWN BALLOTS
SCHEME.

PRIZES.		DOLLARS.		DOLLARS.
1	of	10,000	is	10,000
1	"	3,000	"	3,000
1	"	2,000	"	2,000
1	"	1,500	"	1,500
1	"	1,218	"	1,218
2	"	1,000	"	2,000
3	"	600	"	1,800
5	"	500	"	2,500
10	"	300	"	3,000
95	"	130	"	12,350
53	"	60	"	3,180
53	"	30	"	1,590
53	"	25	"	1,325
106	"	15	"	1,590
2,120	"	8	"	16,960
13,780	"	4	"	55,120

16,285 Prizes.....Amounting to $119,133

PRICE OF TICKETS.
Whole tickets, $4; Halves, $2; Quarters, $1. Packages of 21 tickets $84, warranted to draw not less than $40, and may draw the three highest capitals.
☞ Packages of shares in proportion.
Managers' Office, No. 37 Chartres street, near Custom-House street. LAWTON & MEAD,
dec 13 *Managers.*

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a certificate, number 4—being for twenty five shares in the capital stock of the Planter's bank of Louisiana and belonging to Louis Landry, deceased, has been lost, and that any person that may be in possession of said certificate, is requested to return the same to the undersigned, attorney in fact of the heirs of Louis Landry, within thirty days from the date hereof, as it can be of no use but to the said heirs.
dec 13 ADOLPHE SEGHERS.

FOR SALE.—At the corner of Chartres and St Peter streets, by Micoud & Co., the following articles; viz:—Pitchers from Nantz and Orient, Colin's; preserved fruits, such as strawberries, cranberries, cherries, raspberries, truffle pins, partridge and fowl pies, gooseberry sirups, assorted liquors, maraskino of Zara, curaco from Holland, cream of tea, old Cognac brandy, Hollan Gin, Jamaica rum, swiss abysinth, pate grasse, cheese, gruyere and choese do. preserves from China, pears, gingerbers, famens, prunes in boxes of all dimensions, Lyons and Marseilles sausages, grapes and raisins, figs, baskets, cages; brandy and vinegar fruits, coffee, sugar, and generally every articles of grocery, all of first quality and sold at moderate prices,
dec 13 A. MICOUD & Co.

Shepherd and Ireland, testamentary executors of the late W H Ireland—vs. Breuf.

BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias, to me directed by the hon. Charles Gayarré, presiding judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose for sale on Friday the 27th December, at 12 o'clock, at Hewlett's coffee house, corner of St Louis and Chartres street, the mulatto girl named *Nancy, seized in the above suit:—The same* being the second and last auction, she will be sold to the highest bidder for what she will bring at a credit of 12 months with 5 per cent interest from the day of sale; the purchaser giving bond and security on the property until final payment, agreeably to the act, to amend the several acts enacted to organize the courts of this state and other purposes.
dec 13 P. BEAUREGARD, Marshal.

MARSHALL'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon A. Lemeanville, associate judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose for sale on Tuesday the 24th december at 12 o'clock, at the corner of St Louis and Chartres streets, one blue painted Cart, No. 970, seized at the suit of Zinner.
dec 13 B. BEAUREGARD, Marshall.

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

COURT OF PROBATES—Sale by the Register of Wills—On Tuesday, the 14 day of January, 1834 at noon, I will expose for sale at auction at the New Exchange coffee house, for account of the succession of William Hazard, deceased, the following slaves, to wit:

Kitty, a negress aged about 30 years;—*Esther*, a negress aged about 22 years, a very good cook and washr. *Washington*, a negro man, aged about 27 years, a good ostler and drayman.

And *Victor*, of about 11 years of age, a smart and intelligent boy.

Terms of sale;—6 and 12 months credit, for approved endorsed notes, secured by special mortgage. By order of the court.
dec 13 W F C DUPLESSIS, Reg.
☞ The acts of sale to be passed at the office of B. W. Miller, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. d13

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

COURT OF PROBATES.—*Sale by the Register of Wills.*—On Monday the 13th day of January next, at noon, I will expose for sale at auction, at the New Exchange coffee house, for account of the minor Manette Claver, a negress slave named *Rose*, aged about nineteen years.

Terms of sale:—6 and 12 months credit, for approved endorsed notes, secured by special mortgage, By order of the court. W F C DUPLESSIS,
nov 13 Register of Wills.

SPERM CANDLES—206 cases well assorted, landing and for sale by
dec 12 LINCOLN & GREEN

COFFEE—100 sacks Coffee from Rio, landing and for sale by [dec 12] LINCOLN & GREEN

MACKEREL—127 bbls a $1; 145 do $2; 63 do $3, 29 and 29 quarters at $2, landing from Lucy Ann and for sale by [dec 12] LINCOLN & GREEN

FOR SALE, *on account of absence; two lots of 120* feet front, upon Apollo and Euterpe streets, with the buildings thereon, at the corner; together with the same dwelling house at a little distance, built of brick, between posts with a yard, kitchen, wall, necessary, pigeon houses, &c. &c. The lot is good, and the banqueting is high. On the place is orange and other trees. The present owner invites persons disposed to purchase to visit this fine property, so that they may become acquainted with its value. Apply on the premises or at the corner of Bourgoyne and St Louis streets The property is situated in the square next to that of Mr. Babcock. dec 12

CHARLES MONROSE, No. 86 Charles street, has received by the last arrivals, Merinos, Ladies Cloaks; children's do in Merino cloth; ladies' Hats and Bonnets, Cashmite Shawls; Satin 6-4 and 4-4; ladies' Straw Bonnets; do for children; Chalis gros de naples; ladies' Dresses of assorted colors; childrens' Berret, &c. &c. dec 12

LOUISIANA LEGION.—The officers of said Legion are invited to meet on Friday next the 13th inst. at the City Hall, at 6 o'clock P. M. By order of the Brigadier General J. B. Plauché.
dec 10 D. AUGUSTIN, Aid-de-Camp.

NOTICE.—The undersigned inform the public, that from the 20th instant, at their establishment, corner of Chartres and St. Louis streets, will be served up, coffee, with and without milk, chocolate, tea, milk egg-nog, bishop, etc. The whole after the style of the best coffee houses in Paris.
nov 13 MERLE & GIRODEAU.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

The first class ship ANN MARY ANN, Capt. Clark, is now loading. For freight of 200 bales cotton or passage, apply to PERRET & GALLY,
dec 13 59 Toulouse street.

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

COURT OF PROBATES—Sale by the Register of Wills—On Wednesday, 25 day of december inst. at noon, I will expose for sale at auction, at the New Exchange, for account of the succession of John Penricé, deceased, the negro woman slave named DINAH, aged about 40 years.

Terms of sale.—Said slave Dinah, to be sold to the highest and last bidder for what she will bring at 12 months credit; the purchaser to give bond and security according to law. By order of the Court.
dec 12 W. F. C. DUPLESSIS, Reg of Wills.

R. Suddeth vs. Capt Blair, Steam Boat Pearl River and owners, Jared Farnum vs the same.

BY virtue of two writs of alias, fi. fa. to me directed, by the hon. G. Preval, associate judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose for sale on Thursday the 9th of January, at 12 o'clock, M. at Hewlett's coffee house, corner of St Louis and Chartres st, the steam boat Pearl River, her tackle, apparel and furniture, Seized in the above suit: B BEAUREGARD, Marshal

Minde V. Rouzan vs James Flood.

BY virtue of a writ 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 Monday the 23d of december at 12 o'clock, M. of the corner of St Louis and chartres sts, one horse and cart, seized in the above suit.
dec 12 B BEAUREGARD, Marshall.

CARRIAGE WARE-HOUSE,
Nos. 12 and 14, Customhouse Street.

THE subscriber has just received per ships Saratoga, America, Orleans, John Linton and other late arrivals from the north, seven coaches, nine Barouches for one, and one for two horses; several gigs, phaetons, and a variety of other carriages, which together with his former stock, makes his assortment complete. The above articles are received from the most celebrated manufactories in the United States, and are offered at as low prices as they can be afforded in the Union for cash or city paper.
dec 12 M. WALTON.

ORLEANS BALL ROOM.

THE Subscription list of the society balls of the Orleans Ball Room is opened; persons desirous to subscribe, are informed that it is deposited at Mr Davis's; subscribers already inscribed are requested to meet on Thursday 19th december to proceed to the election of commissaries and make the regulations. d11

ORLEANS BALL-ROOM
(SATURDAY Next, December 14th 1833)

FOR the opening of the ORLEANS BALL ROOM, A

GRAND DRESS
AND MASQUERADE BALL.

☞ Admittance,—Gentlemen.....$1.50

The Ladies shall not be admitted but on presenting a personal ticket of invitation which shall be delivered by the administration. Tickets are to be presented to the first door keeper previous to entering in the Ball Room. Arms, Canes and Hats shall be deposited at the office opened for the purpose. Masked persons shall be obliged before entering in the Ball Room, to make themselves known. Three Commissaries have been appointed whose duty it will be to maintain the order at the Ball which shall take place every Saturday;—no cane shall be spared to make the evening as pleasant as possible. ☞ No servant shall be admitted in the Room.

BALL-ROOM,
Corner of Orleans and Bourbon Streets.
ON SATURDAY, DEC. 14,

Dress & Masquerade Ball.

Admittance $1. Gentlemen will find a place to deposite canes, cloaks, &c.

Masquerades and dresses can be obtained in a room adjacent to that of the Ball. dec 10

TO HIRE.—Three wet nurses, the one brought to bed eight days ago; the other three months ago and the latter 7 months ago. Apply at 179 St Peter street near Rempart. dec 11

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

THE above reward will be given to whoever will deliver or lodge in the jail of this parish, a mulatto man named WIL