THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY BY
J. BAYON.

NEW-ORLEANS,
FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 20, 1832.

Appointment by the Governor and the Senate.
BENJAMIN BUISSON, Surveyor for the Parish of Jefferson.

Mr. GARRERE was yesterday re-elected State Treasurer, by the Legislature.

The reign of Pun.—Blue-devils, whom melancholy bore to spleen, on a rainy day—avaunt! FINN conjures ye, with a broad grin, and bids you disperse. In sober earnest, were a man besieged with vapors or spleen "as a lover's lute;" where he ten times a Heraclitus, he could not brace himself up against the laughter-moving qualities, and inimitable drolleries, of an actor, who promises the citizens of New-Orleans an inexhaustible fund of mirth.

Our fellow-citizen, Mr. O. THROOP, proposes, it will be perceived by his advertisement, to exercise his skilful burine on the portrait of the late Father Antonio, of venerable memory. This gentleman has cultivated his art with flattering success; and we have seen some of his engravings, which, for their smoothness and beauty, justify us in the confidence which we feel of his succeeding in faithfully reproducing the characteristick features of the lamented pastor.

COMMUNICATED.

One word more on the Supreme and Criminal Court of the 1st District.

It is generally known that the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana is a tribunal, hitherto, composed of three Judges, exercising a jurisdiction of appeals only, in civil cases, in which the object of litigation is above the sum of three hundred dollars.

It is equally constant that the Criminal Court is another tribunal, composed, at first, of three Judges, and now of one only, exercising a primitive jurisdiction and without appeal, in criminal cases, and others which embrace a necessary or inevitable connection.

It will readily be conceived, from this definition of the powers vested in the Supreme Court, that a cause, before it can be submitted to that tribunal, must have previously been tried by another court exercising a jurisdiction over three hundred dollars, with or without the concurrence of a jury made up of twelve reputable citizens. The cases brought before the District or Parish Courts, for the Parish of Orleans, are, therefore, as highly important to the welfare of citizens, as those of the self-same tribunals, from which appeals have been made to the Supreme Court.

From the days of the Romans to our times, the legislators in the several governments, which acknowledged the power of civil law, have thrown so much light and precision on those laws, have made them so very wise as to enable the legists of those governments almost invariably to decide, in the same manner, the different questions which are started by the ingenuity of lawyers. In the small number of cases, unprovided for by legislators, the different governments, with an aim of preventing a denial of justice, have imposed upon magistrates, charged with the application of the laws, the obligation of judging, according to the rules of natural equity, in the absence of positive law, the questions submitted to their consideration.

Those rules of equity, deriving for the most part, from the customs of a nation; it has been necessary to aggregate to the Judges, associates no less learned than unexceptionable, in order to establish a fixed rule of conduct in those cases.

The tribunals of appeal seem, therefore, to have been created with a view of their supervising the inferior tribunals in the application of those rules of equity, and compressing, within due bounds, the passions of men, who might some times lead them astray from the paths of justice, when their enemies should appear before them.

By this definition of the powers of the criminal court, we find an original tribunal, like the District and Parish Courts, for the Parish of Orleans, acting with or without the concurrence of a jury, consisting of only 12 reputable citizens, in cases which involve, not the fortunes, but the reputation and life of citizens; cases which are certainly much more important.

The criminal laws are far from resting on as firm a foundation as that of the civil. Moreover, what criminal law? The common law of England, created by magistrates, now for laudable motives, and then to satisfy their passions. Hence the palpable contradiction among the many opinions of those law creators. Lord such a one, for instance, gives an opinion, which another Lord disapproves; and their contradictory opinions give a right, to a third or a thousandth Judge, of emitting his opinion in his turn. Besides, those opinions are not always within reach of the inhabitants of the State; for, altho' they be expounded in that tongue in which the Constitution of the U. States is written, they contain such a number of Latin words, or Greek, probably, or other words derived from some unknown, barbarous tongue, that their language is unintelligible for the most part of even the jurists, who are versed in the civil law. One would have thought, by reading our constitution, that no laws *would* have been introduced in the State, save those written in the French and English languages, so that our citizens might understand them; but examples to the contrary are daily witnessed in criminal prosecutions.

We likewise conceive that too great a latitude is given, to a single man, in the application of penalties imposed by the criminal laws of Louisiana. In matters, for instance, of *assaults and batteries*, the penalty is an imprisonment, which should not exceed two years, a fine which should not go over a thousand dollars; or one and the other at the DISCRETION of the court. Let us suppose that the sentence of the only Judge of this Tribunal, be two years' imprisonment and a thousand dollar's fine.—Would not this condemnation be, in many cases, tantamount to the following:—"One dollars' fine," and then without a jury, without accusation: "I sentence you, UNDER MY PLEASURE, immediately after the payment of that dollar, to be incarcerated for the period of two years, to pay nine hundred and ninety-nine dollars, and to remain in jail until they be paid."

Who points out the degrees of misdemeanors, in offences of the same nature? The law, will I, doubtless, be answered; but no, the law has left that power to the Judge of the criminal court.

If he be simultaneously Judge and Legislator, the Tribunal of appeal must frequently be called to rectify his errors: His sentence is irrevocable.

Legislators, you grant a right of appeal to a Tribunal composed of three Judges, for a sum of three hundred and odd dollars. Will you refuse to increase the number of Judges of a Tribunal, of a primitive and criminal jurisdiction, which is to decide on the reputation and life of your fellow-citizens?

FREE-SPOKEN.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1.

The following are among the bequests embraced in the will of the late STEPHEN GIRARD, Esq.—The amount of the main testamentary benefaction for the city, and the purposes to which it is to be devoted, have not yet transpired. The list of donations here given may be relied on as authentic:—

Private legacies,	$140,000
Annuities, about	5,000
Pennsylvania Hospital,	30,000
Deaf and Dumb Institution,	20,000
Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania,	20,000
Orphan Asylum,	10,000
Controllers of Public Schools,	10,000
Society for the relief of distressed masters of ships, their widows and children,	10,000
City of Philadelphia, in trust for purchasing fuel for the poor,	10,000
Passyunk Township, for a school,	6,000

Residue of his estate to the city, for divers purposes.—*Evening Post.*

NEW YORK, Jan 2.

Fires.—Yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in a two story frame dwelling house No. 105 Anthony street, occupied by many families, which destroyed the upper part of the building; the adjoining building, No. 107, was also much injured. The fire was caused by the chimney of the building in which the fire originated, having taken fire, and communicated to the frame work of the garret; the only water used at the fire was obtained from the "*Supply.*"

On Friday morning a fire broke out in the building called Parkman's Market, in Cambridge street, Boston. It originated in the part occupied as a foundry, the stock, fixtures, and a steam engine of which, were nearly destroyed.

We learn, says the Wyoming Herald, that a fire broke out at Montrose, Pa. on the night of Monday week, which destroyed the printing office of the Republican, four stores, and several dwellings. The fire is said to have originated in the printing office.

On Sunday week, Penn-Yan was visited with a far more destructive fire than it ever was before.—The block of wooden buildings, east corner of Head and Main-streets, occupied by J. Sloan, Jr. and J. R. Wilcox, as dry good stores, and J. Wilson, as a grocery store, together with the large building a few feet east of said block, formerly occupied as a store, but at the time of the fire as a dwelling house were entirely consumed. The fire, it is said, originated in the store of Mr Wilcox, but how, it is not positively known—probably, however, with the stove pipe. Mr. Sloan has sustained a great loss by this fire, estimated at $12,000—no insurance. Mr. Wilcox's loss is thought to be about $10,000 no insurance thought to cover his loss. The other building was not insured—loss estimated at $1000.

Many articles removed from the stores, shops, and dwelling houses, in the neighborhood of the fire, were considerably damaged, and some of them stolen.

GERMANY.

The exchange of couriers with Paris is extremely active. Two arrived yesterday from Paris, and one was despatched thither. It is supposed that the general reduction of the armies of Europe, so often spoken of, is the subject of these frequent communications. The Austrian army is reduced nearly one-half by the numerous furloughs, and it now remains to be seen whether the French Government has the will and the power to follow the example. It now depends on it to conciliate the friendship of Europe, to dispel the mistrust which the revolution of July excited, and to realize the *declared wish* of establishing a system of general peace. All the political questions that remain to be determined, are not calculated to change the will of the Powers declared in favor of one common object. Since the decision of the London Conference, the affairs of *Holland* and Belgium can be no essential obstacle, as neither party can venture to oppose the execution of it. We have little news from Poland. From Constantinople there is nothing important. The plague was abating, in consequence, as it was supposed, of the change of weather that succeeded the dreadful storm of hail. The taking of Warsaw had excited much sensation, as the Poles living at Constantinople had proclaimed that it was impossible.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

Accounts from the Hague state, that the son of B ron Ekerin has left for St. Petersburgh: he is charged to demand of the Emperor of Russia, if he is determined to suffer his nephew to be excluded f om the throne of *Belgium*. The King of Holland is waiting the answer of the Emperor before he gives his final consent to the 24 articles of the treaty.

We have received Brussels papers of Saturday, and letters *from Brussels of Friday* evening. A report was prevalent in that capital that the King of Holland still temporized; and, we believe it so far correct, that his Majesty has not as yet given any positive assent to the propositions of the Conference. That he will soon concur in the wishes of his allies, we entertain little apprehension, though we think that his concurrence should have come in a better grace at an earlier hour. He seems still to hesitate between his regrets and his fears, between his reluctance to make any surrender of territory, and his apprehension of losing the whole. That he is supported by nothing but his own views and hopes, founded on the chapter of accidents, that neither of the absolute Sovereigns who are accused of wishing the restoration of the Orange family in Belgium, give him any encouragement in resisting their own award, must appear evident to every man who is not grossly prejudiced against their character, or totally incapable of forming an opinion upon their acts and motives.

But while his Dutch Majesty remains in doubt, the Conference have begun to act; and, threatening to use *force against him if* he resists, they are fulfilling their engagements to his rival who who has assented. The King and the Legislature of Belgium have accepted the conditions of the treaty for establishing the independence of those province which *it has separated from Holland*, and the Plenipotentiaries of the Conference having agreed to recognize Leopold immediately after that acceptance, it is understood that in the course of last week, or on the arrival of M. Van de Wyer *from Brussels*, a protocol has been drawn up containing the promised recognition. If the Belgic envoy has brought a ratification of the treaty, there could be no reason why the continent engagement of the Allies should be longer delayed.

Hitherto ambassadors from the King of Belgium have been received only by France and England. The diplomatic agents whom his Belgic Majesty despatched to Vienna and Berlin to announce his *accession*, were not so fortunate as to obtain an audience. They exposed their lives to the Indian cholera,—they were themselves shunned like a political cholera; a *cordon sanitaire* was drawn round the Courts to which they were sent—and they were obliged to return without delivering their credentials, or accomplishing any of the objects of their mission. Since the recent consent of Belgium to the 24 articles of the last treaty, things have totally changed, and the *political quarantine* which affected the new Sovereign must now be removed, not only at Berlin and Vienna, but at Petersburgh.

We must again express our decided belief that the King of Holland *will yield to the* wishes of his allies on seeing, among other things, this last proof of their regard for the rights of his rival, and that thus (at least for a season) the question most menacing to the general peace is about to be settled. Our readers may therefore be disposed to listen with less credulity to the apparently chimerical project of a general reduction of the military force in Europe.—*Gazette de France.*

Greece.—A letter from Zante, dated the 17th Oct. states that great excesses have been committed by the troops of Colocotroni. One hundred men of what is called his regular cavalry, having been sent by him to *Poros*, were guilty of the most horrible brutalities, which we refrain from describing, but from which not even the wife of the European commandant of the fort was exempted.

On the night of the 5th, the Bibliotheque Royale, in the rue Richelieu, was broken into, and 3000 gold medals enclosed in a gold casket, and forming part of the collection of medals of the Roman Emperors, from Pompey to Constantine, together with a few Grecian medals, were carried off. The intrinsic value of the property stolen is estimated at nearly 100,000.

The corn and oil harvests in Sicily have almost entirely failed, producing great distress among the inhabitants.

[From the Morning Chronicle.]

It being pretty generally bruited abroad that a deputation of the members of Mr. Carlile's community, for the purpose of opening a negociation with the Rev. Mr. Irving, on the subject of conversion, was to take place last Sunday evening, at "The National," long before the service commenced the church was filled to suffocation by persons of all classes, eager to witness the display of "cloven tongues" which it was expected would take place on this momentous occasion; and if any thing could possibly heighten the intense feeling which was excited, it was the consideration that Mr. Carlile's community are at present without a parson, the devil's chaplain being now in *quod*.

After Mr. Irving had delivered one of his lengthy "orations" on the gift of the spirit being manifested among the elect of his congregations by their inspirations to prophecy in "unknown tongues," which he clearly demonstrated, both by learned quotations from the Scriptures, as well as by close and logical reasoning, to belong exclusively to the members of his church—we were favored with a sample of those extraordinary gifts from a young woman, a Miss Cardale, whose power and compass of voice may have well entitled her to sing in a duet with the lion of Judah, or, at least, to join chorus in an American Indian war whoop. After she had exerted herself with great effect for about ten minutes or a quarter of an hour, she sat down quite exhausted; but seemingly much satisfied with the impression which her fine, prophesying had made upon "the congregation." As soon as she concluded the object of her sacred mission, one of Mr. Carlile's committee men got up in the gallery, and, addressing himself to Mr. Irving, informed him that it was altogether contrary to the revealed will of God (as laid down by the Rev. Mr. Taylor, a very learned and pious divine, and head of their Church, who is now suffering martyrdom for the sins of others), for women to be allowed to speak, branded as kick up disturbances in church; and as Mr. Irving had obliged Mr. Carlile's committee with his reasons why he permitted it, he was at that moment prepared with his arguments in support of the opinions which he had expressed; and if he had no objections he would now proceed. As Mr. Irving

"Could bear no rival to approach his throne,"

he got up and began to recriminate on "the Committee man," when a regular row ensued; and as the gallery was literally filled with men of the *Reverend* Mr. Taylor's caste, they were "all with one accord filled with the spirit, and began to discourse in divers unknown tongues." To describe the scene which ensued is impossible: the reader can imagine to himself a holiday at Bedlam, or hell let loose. Fifty lusty orators were exerting their powers of persuasion in the gallery at the same time, while the Reverend Orator on his part maintained the orthodoxy of his newly-born creed from the pulpit. At length, after three quarters of an hour's regular "set-to," a calm ensued (for a calm generally succeeds a hurricane), Mr. Irving informed his congregation that he did not mean to allow any more of "the gift of tongues" to be practised in his church on Sunday afternoons & evenings, as it broke in upon the solemnity of the Sabbath, but that he should continue as usual every morning (Sunday included), at half past six o'clock, to allow the free and uninterrupted gift of prophecy to be exercised. After a good deal of hurry scurry, and the assistance of about 30 of the new police, the "congregation" left the church, having witnessed a scene that was somewhat novel even to the frequenters of the "National."

The writer of this article was present on an occasion when the Rev. Mr. Irving declared, that it was as impossible to stay the raging of the tempest, as to stop the expression of the word of God, when the Holy Ghost calls upon his chosen servants to deliver it. Where, has Mr. Irving since found out the secret of stopping their mouths; or does he begin to think that these manifestations are likely to turn out a bad speculation?

Our Mexican correspondent writes us as follows, in a late letter:—"The manner of conducting the Post office in Mexico, is somewhat different from the plan of most other countries. In the first place, it is a secret government affair, by which means, mercantile and private letters are at the mercy of government, although I believe the trust is never abused. On the receipt of letters, the two great mail days for arrivals being Monday and Thursday, proper officers are appointed to arrange and select them in alphabetical order; others then write the names down on a list in the same order, the head of each name having a number affixed to it, commencing with No. 1, and continuing to the close of the list.—These lists are then exhibited in an open area attached to the office, for the inspection of the public, at three in the afternoon of the above mentioned days. The crowd on such an occasion is sometimes immense. Those whose names are registered, observe the number opposite, go to the post office within, mention the number and receive their letters. Merchants, however, have private boxes as in Philadelphia, where their letters are *safely deposited.*"

In another portion of the same letter, we find this passage:—"You desire to know if foreigners are properly respected in Mexico? The present government is not so liberal with regard to them as it should be. Already in one or two portions of the Republic, no foreigner, is permitted (by a recent law, which is yet only local) to keep a retail store where such law has been adopted. During the last session of Congress, this question was broached relative to the city of Mexico; but time did not permit the conclusion of the discussion."—*Philad. Inq.*

From the Dedham (Mass.) Advocate.

Distressing Death.—A more melancholy instance of suicide probably never occurred in this region, than that which it is now our painful duty to record. The Rev. ALVARD V. BASSETT, Pastor of the Universalist Society in this town, committed suicide on Monday night last, by cutting his throat with a razor! The following particulars, as we learn from a friend of the deceased, are substantially correct. Mr. Bassett had been unwell several days with the prevailing influenza, and complained of a pain in the head, from which it is supposed that a fever on the brain produced that derangement of mind which caused him to commit the fatal deed.

After retiring on Monday night he rose and extinguished the light, which had been left burning in consequence of his illness. The individuals who lodged with him soon after fell asleep. About 11 o'clock, being aroused by the struggles and groans of the deceased, they hastened to alarm the family, and the poor man was found lying on the floor, struggling amid the agonies which, thirty minutes after, terminated in death. It appears that he had drawn the razor on both sides of his throat, cutting very deeply on the left side. Mr. Bassett was 25 years of age, a native of Atkinson, N. H. and had been settled in this town two years.

Abduction.—A most singular occurrence is detailed in the Philadelphia United States Gazette of Friday. The subject of the communication seems to be a young Morgan in peril and suffering. His name is Rudolph, and was an apprentice to a Mr. Gideon Cox. He was returning home, and when opposite the Franklin square, in Sixth street, was knocked down by some person, a plaster put over his mouth his eyes bandaged, and carried into a coach, which as supposed, was driven to the N. E. part of the city, where he was confined in a dark room, without food or fire until Wednesday evening, the boy not being able to find the place as yet. A liberal reward is offered to any one who will give information that may lead to the detection and conviction of the villains.

We the undersigned, declare that on Tuesday last, being at the corner of Conde and Barrack streets, we saw Mr. Felix Labatut, accost an individual dressed in a military *frock coat*, and deal him several blows with a whip. And that the assertion that he was drunk is totally unfounded, in as much as we had an opportunity of immediately afterwards speaking with Mr. F. Labatut, and found him in a state of perfect sobriety.

LEWIS A. DUCROS,
ERNEST MORPHY,
CLAUDE LETORNEY.

I, the undersigned, declare that I was present at the difference which took place on Tuesday last, between Mr. Felix Labatut, and an individual, whom I know not, who was, however, dressed in a military frock coat. I saw Mr. Labatut pursue, and strike him several blows, with a whip. In the act of striking him his whip dropped from his hands; Mr. Labatut compelled him to take it up. Here I *most positively* declare that I saw the individual execute the order, which had been intimated, and return to Mr. Labatut the instrument, which had been made use of to strike him, and from which he received a few more blows, and which, in my opinion, the person cannot deny having received. I moreover declare that I have no wise understood any one to say that Mr. Labatut was intoxicated. Besides, that the gentleman's known character places him above the suspicion of such an action, which is entirely unwarranted.

L. C. ADAM.

After the above declarations, signed by respectable persons, in which number is the Editor of the establishment, before whose door the occurrence happened; I would deem it superfluous to add one word more on the score of the two parties, who have provoked me in a most indecent manner. But as one of them seems to belong to corporate respectability, it is deservedly respectable, I should not think myself warrantable in not appraising the gentlemen of the garrison, that none, more than I, entertain a high sense of the estimable qualities, distinguished talents and urbanity of manners, which peculiarly characterize the officers of the U. S Army. Thus then disclaiming every thing, that might be construed into a grievance, on my part, against the body, I hereby declare, that I single out the individual only, who calls himself Thomas J. McKean, and proclaim him as the basest of cowards, in as much as he has had recourse to calumny, to avenge an insult which nothing can wipe away. For, admitting that I had not spoken the truth—now the above certificates prove that he alone has lied—and, that fully as vile, fully as cowardly as he is, I had had recourse to falsehood, the facts which I adduced are not the less apparent; and it is not through the bare assertions, "Mr. such-a-one has lied; he has not horse-whipped me," that a man, who boasts of honor and courage, seeks redress. But the being is too abject to feel the full import of those two words. This much said, I am satisfied with branding him out, to public opinion, as an impostor, a man who disgraces the uniform and epaulette which he wears; a man who is unworthy of wielding an officer's sword, which would be vilified by the hand, which fears to sheathing it to avenge his honor.

As to L. Kimball, whom his worthy friend styles a citizen, and who has also received blows from my whip, I know not whom the individual may be. One thing certain, that he is a scoundrel, and the blow with a stick, which was dealt *behind* my back, is fully repaid by my sovereign contempt. But let the gentlemen be composed; I shall not look for *them* at the barracks, where, they do not deem it to be seen! It is really unfortunate that we have no fortress for the greater safety of our two champions!

In conclusion, I inform the one named McKean, that unless, coming to a sounder mind, he favors me with a suitable communication, I shall not commit myself by any further notice of a man, who shall until then, be, at his to the contrary notwithstanding, be branded with a note of cowardice and dishonour.

FELIX LABATUT.

Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Warren, Drew, Liverpool, I Ogden & co.
Brig Josefina, Granados, Havana, S Cucullu.

ARRIVED.

Ship Mary Howland, Atkin, from Havre, the master, with assorted mdse to J & L Garnier; Perrot & Charbonnet; L Millaudon & co; B Coughlan; F Seignouret, B Lafonte; V Vignaud; J W Zacharie & co; M Pure—40 steerage passengers.

Brig Carolina, Smith, from Rennebunk—cargo to the master.

Steamer Tennessee, Parker, from Hamburg—cotton to A Fisk, Wright & co; Bagley & Merritt; Bullitt & Pope; J Hagan & co—8 cabin passengers.

Steamer Nashville, Miner, from Nashville—cotton, &c. to N & J Dick & co; Wheeler & Cooper; Caruthers & co; Wilcox & Fearn; Kennedy, Prieur & co; Bell & Buchanan; B F Avery. Passengers, Mrs Wise, 3 children and 2 servants, Dr Gwin and lady, P W Barclay, Bell, W Pope, Webster, Hall, and others.

Steamer Cincinnati, Garnsch, from Cincinnati—cargo Stetson & Avery; Weatherby & co; W Tufts & co; Harris, Wright & co; M F Maher; capt Garnsch; J Hagan & co; T Sloo, jr; capt McCutcheon. 36 cabin and 54 deck passengers, including way. *Extract*—Was fogged up five weeks at Cincinnati Bar; ice broke up from Shawneetown—found ice from 6 to 5 feet thick, and was running below Memphis—met 16 boats, bound up, lying in Grandpier, and from that to the mouth of Cumberland—A number of flat boats have been stove by the ice.

Steamer Tennessean, Barner, from Louisville—cotton to N & J Dick & co; Cooper, Caruthers & co; Reynolds, Byrne & co; W M Stewart; B W White. Passengers, Miss C Gourley, Mrs Green and son, J Porter and lady, J Nunes, G Chatham, Z Edmonds, W S Hacket, A Robertson, T Andrews, and others.

Steamer Yellow Stone, Bennet, fm Vicksburg—cotton, &c. to sundries. Passengers, Mrs Harris, Miss Maffett, and others.

Steamer Cotton Plant, Laurent, fm Bayou Sarah—cotton to P Dubertrand; A Ledoux; S C Bell; N Cox; Allain, Perrault & Allain; J Lallande; Barstow & Adams, and others. Passengers, P Chappin, Freret, J Turner, E Atkinson, J T Roman and servant, and others.

Office Levee Steam Cotton Press Co'y.
NEW ORLEANS, 19th Jan. 1832.

THE stockholders of the Levee Steam Cotton Press are hereby notified that by a resolution of the Board of Directors, the sixth instalment of one tenth of the amount of their respective shares will be due thirty days from this date; payable at the Louisiana State Bank.

By order of the Direction.
jan 20 WM. HUDSON, Sec'ry.

THE subscriber proposes publishing for the course of three or four months a large, full length, fine line engraving of the late and much esteemed Reverend Father

ANTONIO DE SEDELLA.

The engraving will be 14 by 20 inches, representing him as he usually appeared in the streets; the likeness will be taken from one that is now in possession of Mr. Brunett, and is said to be the best that has ever been taken of him, and perfect in every respect.

The painting of the above will be done by Mr. H Rangale of New York, an artist of deserved eminence, who is now in this city.

The subscriber hopes, as this will be the first large engraving ever executed and published in the city of New Orleans, by a citizen, that the public, and lovers of the fine arts will show him that liberality, with which they have often favored other artists.

TERMS.

The engraving on Satin.....$7 00
On copper plate paper.....5 00

O. H. THROOP,
Engraver and Publisher.
Corner of Dauphine and Chartres St's. jan 20

FRESH FIGS, CIGARS, &c.—100,000 prime Havana Cigars; 100 drums Turkey Figs; 1000 reams wrapping Paper; 100 do. printing do.—For sale by

THAYER, HURD & CO.
jan 20 29 Magazine st.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the estate of Thomas Barton, deceased, and to all whom it may concern to show cause, within ten days, why the accounts rendered by the executor of said estate should not be homologated and the executor discharged accordingly.

By order of the Court.
jan 20 MARTIN BLACHE, Reg'r.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the estate of the late Thomas Franklin, to show cause, within ten days, why the account rendered by the curator of said estate should not be homologated and the curator discharged accordingly.

By order of the Court,
jan 20 MARTIN BLACHE *Register.*

PARISH COURT for the Parish and city of New-Orleans.—Present the Honorable Chas. Maurian, Judge. January 16th, 1832.—Henry Wooster vs. his creditors, and the creditors of Wooster & co. The cession of property of the petitioner having been accepted by the court: It is ordered that a meeting of the creditors of the insolvents takes place at the office of Wm. Boswell Esq. a notary public of this city, on Saturday the 28th of January instant, then and there to deliberate upon the affairs of the said petitioners, and in the mean time all proceedings against his person and property are stayed. By order of the Court.

jan 18 F. BUISSON, d'y. cl'k.

FOR SALE.—[illegible] acres ribbon cane, also 10 acres [illegible] do. Apply at the Bayou St. John to Messrs. Allard & Robert. jan 19

FOR BEST THIS BLUFF, Hamburah, and other landings on the Big Black.
The Steam Boat ST. JOHN, Captain PARKS, is now loading, and will depart on Monday, the 23d inst. at 4 o'clock, P. M. For freight or passage, apply on board, opposite Bordras street, or to
jan 20 FOSTER & HUTTON.

FOR CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, And Intermediate Ports.
The fine new and fast running steamer TENNESSEEAN, Capt. Barner, has a large portion of her cargo engaged, will be immediately despatched as above. For freight or passage, having very handsome accommodations, apply on board or to
jan 20 YORKE, MACALESTER & CO.

FOR ST. MARTINSVILLE, ATTAKAPAS, and all Intermediate Landings.
The Steam Boat VERMILLION, Capt. Delahoussaye, is ready to receive freight and will leave for the above places on Tuesday next, the 24th inst. For freight or passage apply on board or to
GRAY, DUPRIVE & CO.
jan 20 36 New Levee street.

FOR MOBILE—(ON SATURDAY.)
The new copper fastened and fast sailing schooner LOUISIANA, Capt. A. Smith, Master, will leave the Basin for Mobile on Saturday morning the 21st inst. For freight or passage, apply on board or to
TOURNE & BECKWITH,
jan 20 15 New Levee st.

FOR HAVANA.
The fine new Spanish brig HERMOSA HAVANERA, Capt. AGUT.—For freight or passage, apply to
THAYER, HURD & CO.
jan 20 29 Magazine st.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,
The fast sailing schr. WHALE, Captain WOLFE. Apply to the Captain on board, below the Ferry, or to
THAYER, HURD & CO.
20 29 Magazine st.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
The (A. 1.) ship ROBT. PURFORD, Capt. Wm. Leander, will be despatched in a few days, for freight or passage, apply to
jan 18 LINCOLN & GREEN.

FOR BOSTON.
THE fine coppered brig NAVARINO, Capt Weeks, for freight or passage, having excellent accommodations; apply to
WM. G. HEWES,
jan 17 No. 9 Camp Street.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
The fine fast sailing coppered and copper bolted brig SARAH, well known as a packet between this place and Baltimore, will carry about 1100 barrels, for terms apply to captain Rollins on board, or to
jan 14 A. QUERTIER & BOUTIN.

FOR SAVANNAH, (Geo.)
The fine schr. PATRIOT, Nye master, will sail on Wednesday 18th inst., for freight or passage, apply on board or to
jan 14. STETSON & AVERY.

BALL ROOM,
Corner of Orleans and Bourbon streets.
ON SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 21,
Will be given a
GRAND DRESS & MASQUERADE
BALL.
Admittance—One dollar.
At the establishment are constantly kept a great variety of *Masquerade Dresses* and *Masks*, where Ladies and Gentlemen can be supplied at all times. jan

GRAND PASSAGE OF ARMS.
FOR the benefit of Mr. Azema, formerly an instructor. Mr. Sourd, professor in this city, will hold a passage of arms with Mr. Gaudin. The opening bout will take place on the 22d of January, in the large rooms, corner of Orleans and Bourbon. Ticket—One dollar.
jan 6.

TO LET.
The very comfortable DWELLING No. 72 Camp-street, nearly opposite the American theatre. Also, the Yard and Warehouse in the rear, with or without the dwelling. Apply on the premises, or to
jan 19 SAM'L P. MORGAN & CO.

THE subscriber has received by the ships Hortensia and Mary Howland, from Havre, Lyons saussa, a best quality, old Kerschwasser, from La Forrenie, superfine cordial, fine and common double barrel guns, duelling pistols, assorted sewing silks, suitable for the Mexican market, and patent hose of the English style, entitled to debenture. A. SENEGAL.
jan 19 147 Chartres St.

THE undersigned, commissary of roads and levees, for 10th District, will proceed to the adjudication, to the lowest bidder, on the 25th inst. at 12 o'clock, A. M. of the works to be executed on the following property.

No. 1. on the property belonging to the late Raoul André. 2d on the property of John Dupuis. 3d on the property of the heirs of the late Narcisse Hebert. 4th on the lands of Abraham Hebert. All these lands are situate within Manchac Point.

Parish of Iberville, January 2.
VICTOR BABIN,
jan 19 Commissary of the 10th District.

EXHIBITION
Of the art of fancy Gilding, Varnishing and spinning, over Mr. Mek's Jewelry Store,
115 Chartres Street.

MR. FINN, respectfully informs the public that he will exhibit, for a short time, his curious and interesting art, and can assure those persons that are disposed to encourage the Fine Arts, that they will find an exhibition well worth their attention. The process of modelling figures and animals from the glass, in a state of fusion, is so wonderfully curious, as to strike the beholder with astonishment, and must be witnessed, to decide on its merits, as no description can convey an idea of the pleasure it affords.—The various productions of the Artist are for sale, which form rare and curious specimens of art, well adapted, as presents for relatives, or a faithful friend.

Admission, 50 cents, children half price. Free admission tickets not transferable, one dollar. Open from ten till two, and from three to nine at night. jan 19

PARISH COURT for the Parish and city of New-Orleans.—present the Honorable Chas. Maurian, Judge. January 18, 1832. Pierre Chevalier vs. his creditors. It is ordered that a meeting of the petitioner's creditors take place at the office of Louis H. Ferand, Esq. notary public, on Monday the 30th instant, then and there to deliberate upon said petitioner's affairs, and in the mean time all proceedings against his person and property are stayed. (Signed)

CHARLES MAURIAN, Judge.
I do hereby certify the above,
jan 19 S. BLOSSMAN, d'y. cl'k.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Gillet & Camet, will be dissolved on the 29th of February 1832. In consequence of said dissolution, persons having claims against said firm are invited to present them to those who are owing to this concern, are requested to settle with the above.

LOUIS GILLET.
Through his agent LOUIS LEROY.
jan 19 PIERRE CAMET.

SALES AT AUCTION.

☞ Two columns of auction advertisements are in the first page.

BY T. MOSSY.

ON Tuesday, February 2d, will be sold at Hewlett's at 12 precisely, a lot situate in this city, measuring 53 feet, or thereabouts, front on Conti Street, by 60 feet from on Burgundy, with the improvements thereon consisting of a low brick building, and tile roofed (the walls can bear a story) divided into 4 large rooms, 2 closets, gallery and cellar, a kitchen with 3 rooms, one of which is front on Burgundy street, used as a store, a brick wall &c. Terms will be made known, and a plan exhibited, at the time of sale. jan 20

BY T. MOSSY.

ON Monday 23d inst. at 4 P. M. will be sold in Hospital Street, between Royal and Bourbon. The moveables belong to Mr Pastalbe, consisting of chairs, tables, bed-steads, &c. &c. &c. The dwelling will be vacant, and is offered for rent, until the 1st of November next. Apply to jan 20 T. MOSSY.

BY ISAAC L. M'COY.

ON Wednesday the 25th instant, 10 o'clock, at No. 180 Canal Street will be sold, a fine assortment of household and kitchen FURNITURE, consisting in part of Ingrain and Brussels carpeting, mantle glasses and ornaments, sideboard, card and dinner tables, sofas, chairs, tables, beds, armoire, bedding and bedsteads, china tea and breakfast sett, knives, and forks, with a variety of crockery and glass ware. Also one Creole HORSE, with saddle and bridle and ladies side saddle. He is perfectly gentle and warranted sound.

Also the following slaves. Hannah, aged 22 years, has been in the country since a child, speaks both languages, is an excellent cook, in both French and English style, and first rate washer, ironer and house servant; fully guaranteed.

Judith, aged 23 years, has been seven years in the country, is a first rate house servant, and accustomed to wait at table. She is a good washer and plain ironer; also fully guaranteed.

Terms, for furniture, horse and &c. cash; for the slaves, 4 months credit for approved endorsed paper, secured by mortgage until final payment. The acts of sale to be passed before Wm. T. Lewis, Esq. notary public, at the Expense of the purchasers. jan 20

BY ISAAC L. M'COY.

ON Tuesday next, the 24th inst. at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Coffee House, will be sold *Slave HARRIET*, aged 13 years; she is a house servant, a likely girl, and fully warranted.

Terms, an approved endorsed note, payable on the 1st May next ensuing, secured by mortgage until final payment. The act of sale to be passed before C. Pollock, Esq. Notary Public, at the expense of the purchaser. jan 20

BY ISAAC L. M'COY.

ON Tuesday 24th inst. at 12 o'clock at the Exchange Coffee House, will be sold a new two story brick WARE HOUSE, No. 177 situated in Tchoupitoulas between Julia and Girod Streets, and adjoining the corner property lately owned by Mr. L. A. Lemoine. Said House measures 40 feet 6 inches front by 171 feet 9 inches in depth, and is built on a lot measuring 42 feet 8 inches front by 171 feet 9 inches in depth. Said House is built on a lot of ground leased for 19 1-2 years from 1st May last at the rate of $360 per annum, payable half yearly, which the purchaser must assume, and it is a condition of said lease, that any buildings or improvements erected thereon become the property of the lessor at the expiration of said lease. *Terms*, 1/4 cash and the balance in 6, 12, and 18 months, for notes drawn and endorsed to the satisfaction of the vendor and secured by mortgage until final payment.

Also, slave Susan, aged about 15 years, a creole of the country and a good House servant. *Terms*, 6 months credit. jan 19

BY T. MOSSY.

ON Saturday the 21st inst. at Hewlett's coffee house, will be sold, a negro named Jackson, aged about 23 years, has been 3 years in the country, a field hand; and warranted free from the vices and diseases prescribed by law.

Terms, 6 months in approved endorsed paper with mortgage. The act of sale at the expense of the purchaser, to be passed before Wm. Boswell, not. pub. jan 19

BY T. MOSSY.

ON Friday the 20th inst. will be sold, at the auction store, 6 cases derias, 2 do satinets, 1 bale red flannel; 1 do white do &c. Terms at sale. jan 19

BY P. A. GUILLOTTE.

Will be sold, on Saturday, Jan. 21st, at 12 o'clock, at the usual stand, 4 MULES, in good order and well broke, two of which are Mexican, and 2 Kentuckian mules. Terms will be made known the day of sale. jan 17

BY F. DUBOULET.

WILL be sold on the 28th inst. at 12 o'clock at the Exchange

A PLANTATION, situated on the English turn, on the right bank of the river, said plantation is bounded on one side by Mr. Fagende, and on the other by Mr. Milligan, measuring 5 arpents and 23 toises (138 feet) front on a depth of 40 acres, with the improvements thereon, according to the plan, which will be exhibited at the Exchange, a few days before the sale.

Terms—1, 2, 3 and 4 years credit, on notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the vendor, secured by special mortgage. The deed of sale will be drawn by Octave de Armas, at the cost of the purchaser. jan 16

BY F. DUBOULET.

ON Monday [illegible] sold at 12 o'clock precisely, at Hewlett's Exchange 12 Lots of Ground, valuable and well located:

1st. 10 Lots fronting the Basin of Marigny, Canal, or Champs Elysées streets, Morales and Urquhart, according to Jos. Pilié, the city surveyor's plan, left at C Pollock's office.

2d. 2 Lots situate in Conti, almost opposite the Orleans Bank, measuring each, 21 feet 8 inches front on said street, on 150 feet 10 and a half inches, closing 8 1-2 of an inch in the depth, according to a plan, drawn by Jos. Pilié, city surveyor. These lots are too well known to require further description.

Terms: One third on the 1st of January 1833, a second third on the 1st of January 1834, and the last third