

VENTE A L'ENCAN.

Par Bandus & Domingon.

Un Lot de Terre situé au faubourg Delord en cette ville, mesurant 80 pieds de face à la rue de la Nouvelle-Lévee, 130 pieds de face à la rue Suzette, 80 pieds sur le lot N. 3 par lequel il est borné d'un côté et 120 pieds sur le lot N. 2 par lequel il est borné de l'autre côté.

Un Lot de Terre adjoint au précédent et désigné sur le même plan par le N. 2. Ce lot mesure 33 pieds et 4 pouces de face à la rue de la Nouvelle-Lévee sur 180 pieds de profondeur et est borné d'un côté par le lot N. 1, de l'autre côté par le lot N. 3 et dans le fond par le lot N. 5. Ce terrain sera vendu avec les bâtimens et les établissemens qui s'y trouvent.

Un Lot de Terre adjoint au précédent et désigné sur le même plan par le N. 3. Ce lot mesure 33 pieds et 4 pouces de face à la rue de la Nouvelle-Lévee sur 180 pieds de profondeur et est borné d'un côté par le lot N. 2, et de l'autre côté par le lot N. 4 et dans le fond par le lot N. 5.

Un Lot de Terre adjoint au précédent et désigné sur le même plan par le N. 4. Ce lot mesure 33 pieds et 4 pouces de face à la rue de la Nouvelle-Lévee sur 180 pieds de profondeur et est borné d'un côté par le lot N. 3, et de l'autre côté par la propriété contigüe, appartenant à la succession de feu Urbain Gagnon père, et dans le fond par le lot N. 5.

Un Lot de Terre désigné sur le même plan par le N. 5, mesurant 33 pieds de face à la rue Suzette sur 113 pieds et 4 pouces de profondeur, borné d'un côté par les lots Nos. 1 et 2, de l'autre côté par le lot N. 6, et dans le fond par le lot N. 3, ensemble avec les bâtimens et établissemens qui s'y trouvent.

Un Lot de Terre désigné sur le même plan par le N. 6, mesurant 33 pieds de face à la rue Suzette sur 113 pieds et 4 pouces de profondeur, borné d'un côté par le lot N. 5, de l'autre côté par le lot N. 7 et dans le fond par les lots Nos. 3 et 11. Ensemble avec les établissemens qui s'y trouvent.

Un Lot de Terre désigné sur le même plan par le N. 7, mesurant 33 pieds de face à la rue Suzette sur 113 pieds et 4 pouces de profondeur, borné d'un côté par le lot N. 6, de l'autre côté par le lot N. 8, et dans le fond par le lot N. 11, ensemble avec les établissemens qui s'y trouvent.

Un Lot de Terre désigné sur le même plan par le N. 8, mesurant 33 pieds de face à la rue Suzette sur 113 pieds et 4 pouces de profondeur, borné d'un côté par le lot N. 7, de l'autre côté par le lot N. 9 et dans le fond par le lot N. 11, ensemble avec les établissemens qui s'y trouvent.

Un Lot de Terre adjoint au précédent et désigné sur le même plan par le N. 9, mesurant 33 pieds de face à la rue Suzette sur 113 pieds et 4 pouces de profondeur, borné d'un côté par le lot N. 8, de l'autre côté par le lot N. 10, et dans le fond par le lot N. 11, ensemble avec les bâtimens et les établissemens qui s'y trouvent.

Un Lot de Terre adjoint au précédent et désigné sur le même plan par le N. 10, mesurant 33 pieds de face à la rue Suzette sur 113 pieds et 4 pouces de profondeur, borné d'un côté par le lot N. 9, de l'autre côté par le lot N. 11, et dans le fond par le lot N. 3.

Un Lot de Terre adjoint au précédent et désigné sur le même plan par le N. 11, mesurant 33 pieds et 4 pouces de face à la rue Tchoupitoulas sur une profondeur de 180 pieds, borné d'un côté par le lot N. 10, 9, 7 et 6; de l'autre côté par le lot N. 12, et dans le fond par le lot N. 3.

Un Lot de Terre adjoint au précédent et désigné sur le même plan par le N. 12, mesurant 33 pieds et 4 pouces de face à la rue Tchoupitoulas sur une profondeur de 180 pieds, borné d'un côté par le lot N. 11, de l'autre côté par la propriété contigüe appartenant à la succession de feu Urbain Gagnon père, et dans le fond par le lot N. 3. Toutes les mesures des 12 lots ci-dessus sont mesure française.

Une étendue de terre située sur la rive gauche du fleuve Mississippi, dans la paroisse d'Ouest Feliciana, composée de deux concessions faites à feu le sieur Augustin Allain par le Gouvernement Espagnol, conformément à deux plans qui ont été faits par les Caries Trudeauux arpenteur royal pour la province de la Louisiane, l'un en 1794, l'autre en 1797; les deux dites concessions mesurant ensemble 2705 arpens en superficie. La première de ces deux concessions mesurant 40 arpens de face au fleuve sur 40 en profondeur; et la seconde à la suite de la première mesurant 37 1/2 arpens de face sur 22 de profondeur; les deux ensemble contenant comme il est dit ci-dessus 2705 arpens de superficie conformément à un plan du tout déposé dans l'étude du notaire susdit.

Les 12 lots de terre dans le faubourg Delord, payables en quatre termes égaux à 1, 2, 3 et 4 ans du jour de la vente en billets endossés à satisfaction et portant hypothèque respectivement sur les propriétés vendues. La terre située dans la paroisse d'Ouest Feliciana, payable un quart à un an, et le surplus en six termes égaux à 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 et 7 ans du jour de la vente, en billets endossés à satisfaction et portant hypothèque sur la terre. Les billets seront payés par coupons suivant la convenance des vendeurs. Les actes de vente seront passés devant ledit notaire Théodore Seghers. Les frais de ces actes et ceux de l'enregistrement et de la levée des hypothèques seront payés par les acquéreurs.

THE BELL

MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1828.

We are authorized to announce that Mr. A. FAYETTES is a candidate at the office of Mayor of the city of New-Orleans, at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to state, that Mr. MANUEL FLETCHER, will be a candidate at the next election for the place of Recorder.

The members of the committee in favor of the Administration, are requested to meet, this evening, at the usual hour.

HAVRE, Jan. 15. Our cotton market continues very heavy; very good Uplands have been sold at 17 1/2 up to 18; good New Orleans 19 a 20. The arrivals this month are 7200 bales from America, and the sales about 500 bales.

The brig Splendid, Curtis, sailed from Glasgow 1st December, in ballast, bound for New-Orleans. 10th, lost foremast, in lat. 40 30, long. 18, in a gale; on the 15th, was towed over the bar at Lisbon, by a fishing boat. She was ready to sail on the 1st of February.

LONDON, January 22. We understand that the Duke of Wellington last night issued cards of invitation to all the members at present constituting the cabinet, to dine with his grace this evening at Apsley House, so that we may reckon this the first cabinet dinner of the new administration.

THE AFFAIRS OF THE EAST. We are still without definite edifica respecting the determination of the Porte, or the rumoured movements of Russia. The departure of the ambassadors, although calculated to precipitate events and produce a crisis, does not appear to have induced the Divan to come to any sudden resolve, or caused the Imperial Eagle to advance beyond its wonted station on the Pruth. That a war would be popular among the Russians, and that an imposing force would gladly obey the order to march against the hereditary enemy, and rush with enthusiasm against the Minarets of Constantinople, there cannot be a doubt. Still the preservation of the peace of Europe must be of too much value in the eyes of the Emperor to allow it to be endangered, for the chance of his own, or his family's aggrandisement. Austria too, must regard with jealous fears, any movement likely to lead to a further extension of the already stupendous power of the French monarchy, and therefore her efforts will be directed to an amicable adjustment of the existing differences. Under these circumstances it may be confidently hoped that peace will be preserved, and the provisions of the treaty of London strictly adhered to.

We have been favoured with the following extract of a letter from Vienna of the 7th inst. received in Liverpool yesterday, which supports such anticipations:— "A courier has arrived from St. Petersburg, who brings the assurance of the Emperor that not a single step will be taken which may not be in thorough accordance with the two august allies of the Emperor, that he will hold strictly to the treaty of 6th July, and take no measures for any aggrandisement of territory whatsoever. On the 6th January, the news were received here that the Russian Ambassador, having been hindered by contrary winds to proceed to Odessa by water, determined to change his route and follow the two other ambassadors to Corfu, (where it is expected the Count Capo d'Istria would arrive also) and then proceed via Trieste to Russia; but what appears of importance is, that the ambassador has left the whole of what belongs to his Chancellery, his lady, children, and all his household, at Bujastera, which at least proves that the Marquis is void, of all apprehensions as to their safety."

Lower Canada.—The troubles of this Province do not appear to decrease. The last Quebec papers contain a general order from the Commandant in chief, dismissing four Lieutenants Colonels from the service, and one Major, for interfering in politics, in opposition to the government.

From the Philadelphia National Gazette. Pro and Con.—As a sample of the difference of party representation, if not of opinion with regard to individuals, we submit the two following extracts, the first from an Administration paper, the second from an Opposition paper.

"Mr. Buchanan spoke yesterday (Monday) without much effect. He evidently entertains a high opinion of himself, and is without doubt possessed of talents above mediocrity. His voice is far from agreeable, and his manner is not graceful; and in point of political influence he is no better than the notable George Kremer."

"On Monday this distinguished gentleman (Mr. Buchanan) made a speech on Mr. Gilpin's resolutions, which, for argument, eloquence, and sound Republican doctrine, has seldom been equalled. He is always heard with attention, for in both matter and manner, his speaking, is of a high order. His positions are always clearly stated, and his reasoning is generally very close and cogent. His enunciation is very distinct, his action appropriate and graceful, and his style pure and classical, evincing both taste and erudition. His replies to Mr. Everett and Mr. Sergeant were convincing."

With regard to the general condition of parties at Washington, the newspaper statements are about equally harmonious. From one side we learn that every member and adherent of the Administration is craven, haggard, woe-begone;—from the other we get such information as this, published in an Administration paper: "The combination at Washington is evidently tumbling to pieces very fast, and the catamounts of the party are tearing the flesh from the bones of each other. We have a letter before us which says:—'Randolph is in wretched health—M'Duffie and Duff Green look cadaverous and wild, and seem to anticipate that political death which is so fast approaching. The Administration party are calm, firm and united, and in excellent spirit.'"

[From the National Gazette.] Parallel between Washington & Napoleon. From the French of Chateaubriand.—If a comparison be instituted between Washington and Buonaparte, between man and man, the genius of the first appears to be of a less elevated character than that of the second. Washington does not belong, as Buonaparte, to that race of the Alexanders, and Cæsars, who surpass the ordinary standard of the human species. Nothing astonishing appertains to his personal history; he is not placed upon a vast theatre; he has not to contend with the ablest captains and most potent monarchs of the age; he does not traverse seas; he does not rush from Memphis to Vienna, from Cadiz to Moscow; he defends himself with a handful of citizens upon a new and renowned shore, within the narrow circle of the domestic firesides. He engages in none of those combats which renew the bloody triumphs of Arbella and Pharsalia; he does not prostrate thrones in order to erect others on their ruins; he places not his foot upon the neck of Kings; he does not cause it to be said to them while waiting in the vestibule of his palace: "Qu'il se font trop attendre et qu'Attilla s'ennuie."

The actions of Washington acts with caution: it might be said that he feels himself responsible for the liberty of the future, and that he fears to compromise it. It is not with his own destinies that this hero of a new order is charged; it is with those of his country, and he does not allow himself to trifle with what is not his own. But from this profound darkness, what effulgence is about to burst forth! Search the unknown woods where glittered the sword of Washington, and what will you find? No! a Word! Washington has left the United States as the glorious trophy of his field of battle.

Buonaparte has not trait of remembrance to this staid American; he combats upon an ancient soil, covered with splendour and renown; he is occupied with his own fate alone. He seems to know that his mission will be short, that the torrent which tumbles from so lofty a height will quickly pass away; he therefore hastens to enjoy and abuse his glory as if it were like fugitive youth. Similar to the gods of Homer, he wishes with four strides to reach the extremity of the world: he appears upon every shore, he inscribes his name precipitately in the registers of every people; he throws crowns to his sailors and soldiers, in his impetuous progress; he is alike rapid in his movements, in his victories, in his laws. Incumbent over the world, with one hand he strikes down kings, with the other he prostrates the revolutionary monster; but in destroying anarchy, he stifles liberty, and ends by losing his own in his final battle-plain.

Every one receives the recompense due to his works: Washington raises a nation to independence; a retired chief-magistrate, he tranquilly yields up his spirit under his paternal roof, amid the regrets and tears of his countrymen, and the veneration of every land.

Buonaparte deprived a nation of her liberty: a fallen emperor, he is hurried into exile, where the dread of the earth deems him not yet sufficiently imprisoned under the ocean's guard. As long as he struggles with the power of death, feeble and enchained as he is to a rock, Europe dares not resign her arms. He expires; and this scene, when proclaimed at the gate of the very palaces before which the conqueror had issued his orders for so many grand

catapults, before he stops per surprizes the passenger; for what had the citizens to bewail? The Republic of Washington exists; the empire of Buonaparte is destroyed; it has passed away between the first and second voyage of a Frenchman, who found a grateful and happy nation, where he had formerly sought for some few oppressed colonists.

Washington and Buonaparte issued from the bosom of a Republic; born, both, for liberty, the first was faithful; the second betrayed her. Their fate, according to their choice, will be different with posterity. The name of Washington will spread with liberty from age to age; it will mark the commencement of a new era for the human race.

The name of Buonaparte will also be uttered by future generations; but it will be accompanied with no benediction, and will often serve as an authority for oppressors both great and small. Washington was the complete representative of the wants, the ideas, the knowledge, the opinions, of his epoch; he seconded, instead of impeding the march of intellect; he wished to effect what it was his duty to effect, the thing to which he was called; thence the coherence and perpetuity of his work. This man who strikes us here, because he is confined within just and natural proportions, has confounded his existence with that of his country; his glory is the common patrimony of increasing civilization; his fame rises like one of those sanctuaries whence flows an inexhaustible fountain for the people.

Buonaparte might equally have enriched the public domain: he had to do with a nation the most civilized, the most intelligent, the bravest and most brilliant of the earth. What would have been the rank occupied by him in the universe, had he blended magnanimity with common heroism, and, like Washington, appointed liberty the heir of his glory?

But this immeasurable colossus did not completely entwine his destinies with those of his contemporaries; his genius belonged to modern times; his ambition to days of yore; he did not perceive that the prodigies of his life surpassed by far the value of a diadem, and that this gothic ornament became him ill: Sometimes he advanced a step with the age; sometimes he retrograded towards the past; and whether he ascended or followed the course of time, by his prodigious power he hurried along with him or repelled its waves. Men, in his eyes, were nothing but the means of dominion; no sympathy existed between their happiness and his. He had chained them instead, he isolated himself from them; they separated themselves from him. The kings of Egypt constructed their funeral pyramids, not among flourishing fields, but in the midst of sterile sands. These vast tombs rise like eternity in solitude. It is thus that Buonaparte has erected the monuments of his fame.

SALES AT AUCTION. BY J. LE BAPTISTE. To the last and highest bidder and without limitation. WILL be sold on Monday, March 31st at noon, at Hewlett's Exchange-Coffee House at New-Orleans, the following property depending from the Estate of Jean Baptiste La-Jonchère, a free negro man deceased—to wit: A Plantation situated in the Parish of Plaquemine, about five leagues below the city of the English Turn, on the left bank of the river, having six arpents front to the river, on the ordinary depth of forty arpents, and bounded on both sides by the plantations formerly belonging to the late Jean-Baptiste Morgan.—Also three slaves, male, female and aged will be made known at the time of the sale. Terms—Cash on hand down.

The Plantation, payable in four equal instalments; at one, two, three and four years from the day of the sale, in notes satisfactorily endorsed and bearing mortgage on the Plantation. The same is sold with its boundaries, its fences and improvements, in the state in which the whole will be found on the day of the sale, with the exception of the House thereon erected, which will be taken away at the costs of the owner of said House before the day of sale, or as soon as the purchaser will require it. The notes to be divided in such parts as will suit the heirs. The deeds of sale to be passed before Wm. Young Lewis, Esq. Notary Public. The costs of these acts as well as those of the recording and the cancelling of the mortgage to be paid for by the purchasers. Feb. 29.

5-22-4-13 DRAWN NUMBERS IN THE Louisiana Lottery—7th Class. 5-21-4—within one of the HIGHEST PRIZE, Was sold by MALCOLM. Persons holding Prize Tickets, are requested to present them immediately for Payment, or renewal in the 8th Class of the LOUISIANA LOTTERY. To be Drawn positively on SATURDAY next, the 6th of April, 1828. —HIGHEST PRIZES, \$12,000, \$10,000, \$6,000, \$5,000, \$4,000, \$2,784, 6 of \$1000, 6 of \$600, 6 of \$400 Total amounting to \$121,900. PRICE OF TICKETS: Whole Tickets, \$6; Halves, \$3; Quarters, \$1 5/8; Packages of 10 Tickets, \$60; Warranted \$24; Certificates of do. \$39 60; Shares of each in proportion.

Apply at MALCOLM'S Office, sign of the Wheel of Fortune—No. 86, Chartres street—or at 132 St. Charles street—Opposite the Exchange. WANTED immediately, 250 Spanish and Mexican Doubloons, for which a premium will be given, by applying at BARBE'S Lottery Office, No. 37, St. Louis street, opposite Hewlett's Coffee House. march 17 SUFFERN PAIN.—La combinaison des deux remèdes un entrapet de sucre en pain et en petits pains à usage de sucre en pain et en petits pains. A. HODGE, Jr. Dec 18.

SALE AT AUCTION. BY BANDUS & DOMINGON.

WILL be sold on Tuesday, 30th of April 1828, at noon, at Hewlett's Exchange-Coffee-House at New-Orleans, the following property:

1st—A lot of ground situated in the suburb Delord in the city of New-Orleans, measuring eighty feet front on the new levee street, one hundred and thirty feet front on Suzette street, eighty feet on the lot No. 5 by which it is bounded on one side, and one hundred and thirty feet on the lot No. 2 by which it is bounded on the other side. This said lot designated by the No. 1 on the plan thereof drawn by Joseph Pilié the city surveyor, and deposited in the office of Theodor Seghers, Esq. Notary Public, in St. Louis street opposite the said Exchange. The said lot No. 1 will be sold together with the large two story house, and the other buildings and improvements thereon.

2d—A lot of ground adjoining the former and designated on the same plan by No. 2. This lot measures thirty-three feet and four inches front on new levee street by one hundred and thirty feet in depth, and is bounded on one side by the lot No. 1, on the other side by the lot No. 3 and in the rear by the lot No. 5. It will be sold with the buildings and improvements thereon.

3d—A lot of ground adjoining the former and designated on the same plan by No. 3. This lot measures thirty-three feet and four inches front on new levee street, by one hundred and thirty feet in depth, and is bounded on one side by the lots Nos. 2, 5 and 6, on the other side by the lot No. 4 and in the rear by the lot No. 11.

4th—A lot of ground adjoining the former, and designated on the same plan by No. 4. This lot measures thirty-three feet and four inches front on new levee street, by one hundred and thirty feet in depth, and is bounded on one side by the lot No. 3, on the other side by the adjoining property heretofore belonging to the estate of the late Urbain Gagnon, senior, and in the rear by the lot No. 12.

5th—A lot of ground designated on the same plan by No. 5, measuring thirty-five feet front on Suzette street, by one hundred and thirteen feet and four inches in depth, bounded on one side by the lots Nos. 1 and 2, on the other side by the lot No. 6, and in the rear by the lot No. 3, together with the buildings and improvements thereon.

6th—A lot of ground designated on the same plan by No. 6, measuring thirty-five feet front on Suzette street, by one hundred and thirteen feet and four inches in depth, bounded on one side by the lot No. 5, on the other side by the lot No. 7, and in the rear by the lots Nos. 3 and 11, together with the improvements thereon.

7th—A lot of ground designated on the same plan by No. 7, measuring thirty-five feet front on Suzette street, by one hundred and thirteen feet and four inches in depth, bounded on one side by the lot No. 6, on the other side by the lot No. 8 and, in the rear by the lot No. 11, together with the improvements thereon.

8th—A lot of ground designated on the same plan by No. 8, measuring thirty-five feet front on Suzette street, by one hundred and thirteen feet and four inches in depth, bounded on one side by the lot No. 7, on the other side by the lot No. 9, and in the rear by the lot No. 11, together with the improvements thereon.

9th—A lot of ground designated on the same plan by No. 9, measuring thirty-five feet front on Suzette street, by one hundred and thirteen feet and four inches in depth, bounded on one side by the lot No. 8, on the other side by the lot No. 10, and in the rear by the lot No. 11, together with the buildings and improvements thereon.

10th—A lot of ground adjoining the former and designated on the same plan by No. 10, measuring fifty-five feet front on Suzette street, by one hundred and thirteen feet and four inches in depth, bounded on one side by the lot No. 9, and on the other side by the lot No. 11, together with the buildings and improvements thereon.

11th—A lot of ground adjoining the former and designated on the same plan by No. 11, measuring thirty-three feet four inches front on Tchoupitoulas street, by one hundred and thirty feet in depth, bounded on one side by the lots No. 10, 9, 8, 7, and 6, on the other side by the lot No. 12, and in the rear by the lot No. 3.

12—A lot of ground adjoining the former, and designated on the same plan by No. 12, measuring thirty-three feet four inches front on Tchoupitoulas street, by one hundred and thirty feet in depth, bounded on one side by the lot No. 11, on the other side by the adjoining property heretofore belonging to the estate of the late Urbain Gagnon, senior, and in the rear by the lot No. 4. All the signatures of the above twelve lots are French measure.