THE BEE.

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

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1833.

FOR GOVERNOR:

J. B. DAWSON.

We have received the return of the election for 4 Brigadier General in the parish of St. Bernard—Colonel Jourdan obtained 5 votes, and Colonel Thompson 1. The result of the parish of Plaquemines will be known on Thursday.—The votes so far as returned are as follows:

For Col. Jourdan ..... 42 votes.
Col. Thompson 30
Col. Boyd declined being a candidate.

☞ We had no mail yesterday from Mobile.

We have received files of the Mercurio y Lucero of Havana, up to the 7th of April. The only item of importance, which we notice, is the announcement of the almost total disappearance of the cholera.

Tariff on Bread.—It is generally known that the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser has a perfectly correct knowledge of our city affairs; but alas! for the limitedness of human intelligence and the mortification of human vanity, non omnia possumus omnes, a truth should possess an absolute knowledge of all knowable things, and may well be excused for erring even in matters of eating; the editor of the Mercantile has erred, and let the error be excused.—Now that he is excused, let us attempt to show wherein his error lies.

Speaking of an intended alteration in the bread laws, the Mercantile says that the modification prayed for, should not be granted. "First," says he, "because the very fact of there being two kinds of bread opens the field for fraud in the article." Then say we, there is no city in which bread is baked, where there is no fraud; for in every large city we have visited, we have always known of "two kinds of bread" brought into market; the former baked out of first rate flour and used by the wealthier, and the latter out of second rate, though sweet flour, consumed by the poorer portion of the community. "One must be good, the other may, and, we are sure, will be inferior." Very true, our dear Mercantile; "needs no ghost from the grave" to enforce our belief. But we know that the bread baked out of second rate flour, though not so rapid, is quite as wholesome and nutritious as the former, while its purchase comes more directly within the means of the poor. A slight illustration, by way of *argumentum ad hominem*, will convince the editor that bread for being inferior, is not necessarily bad; inferior is a relative term. For instance, we look upon Robert Walsh as the head of American editors; ergo, the editor of the Mercantile is no rival; if no rival, he must be inferior. Now, would the editor of the Mercantile, were he gifted with thrice as much modesty as he naturally possesses, say of himself that he is a bad editor, because he is inferior to Bob Walsh, who is a very good one? Whence we infer that bread may be inferior, and still not be bad; this in itself, may not be conclusive logic; but applied to the Mercantile it wears the outward form and seeming of argument: *we like to meet a man with his own weapons.* Proceeding in the same spirit of unaccountable self-delusion, which characterises the article; the additional weight says the Mercantile, to be given to the second quality, is that of twenty-five per cent. "Here then let us enquire, if the difference in price of the best bakers flour to the inferior sold in this market is not more than twenty-five per cent. Twenty-five! It is seventy-five per cent difference, and by this alone, setting aside the chances of fraud as to quality, we perceive, that fifty per cent is netted to the baker, above what the ordinance would qualify as legal." Now we will venture, whenever required, to make good that the assertion is founded either in ignorance or in malice; that the exceedingly in the price of first and second rate flour, is never more than from one to one and a half dollar, and, consequently, giving an average of ten to fifteen per centum, which requires the extraordinary fund of information and powers of arithmetic, conferred on the Mercantile, to be eked out to seventy-five per cent! We would ask any impartial reader, is this not sheer, patent and gratuitous misrepresentation on the part of the shiverer of lances against bake-ovens and bread baskets?

Again he enquires who of the bakers, while flour was selling at $10, baked sweet flour into bread? Had he gone to the proper source of information, he might have learned that under all circumstances, and at any price, the bakers have purchased the finer and, consequently, the higher priced flour. The lugging in of the cholera times is an illegitimate argument; that was a particular conjuncture; and an argument from a particular to a general, is a logical heresy, well worthy of the wrong headed Mercantile, who seems determined to champion absurdity under all its possible modifications. Bakers, under the existing laws are taxed with monopoly. Monopoly, forsooth! Have we been thinking that the import of the word was understood all the while, or was it reserved for the Mercantile, among other modicums of instruction, to teach the world the value of its meaning? We had always deemed monopolies to belong to the class of privileges. Now, would we ask, where lies the privilege? Is it in the tariff which regulates the weight of bread to the price of flour, or in the ordinance, which affixes penalties for a non-compliance with that tariff? We confess that our spectacles cannot help us to a sight of the monopoly, what though those of the Mercantile might work the miracle. We know of no law compelling consumers to buy bread from any one particular baker; or of no law privileging any one particular baker to sell bread to the exclusion of others. A baker's monopoly, under the laws can only arise from the greater number of consumers; and he who gives most satisfaction will call the greater number of consumers to his oven. If the present number of bakers be limited, it is not on account of monopolies, which rest about the fanciful brain, or spring from under the prolific pen of the editor of the Mercantile. It is because labor, like the waves of the sea, will find or make its own level; it is because production must be proportioned to consumption; it is because there is a sufficient number of bakers to satisfy the wants of the community. One word more, and we leave every monopoly, even that of absurdity, to the rightful possession of the Mercantile. Let the tariff be taken off, says the Mercantile, and the public, the poor, and the rich will not at all be sufferers by its recall; for knowing that no tariff exists, each one will deal with that neighbor, who shall give him the most and best bread for his money. What! if, as the Mercantile insists, fraud is daily practised, *in spite* of the coercive tariff, fixing the weight of bread and imposing penalties for the allowance; is it not put beyond doubt; is it not self-evident that frauds will go on increasing, when there shall be no tariff to prevent its occurrence? This argument of the Mercantile goes to say: do away with the laws against thieves and murderers; for knowing that no provisions exist against theft and murder, they will respect the property and persons of their neighbors! The Mercantile has advanced us at least five centuries in the progress of social regeneration. In conclusion, we cannot refrain from admiring the smooth-faced, mealy-mouthed inuendo, thrown, *ex captedum*, no doubt, at the members, who reported the new ordinance. Translated into honest English, it means no more or less than this:—Gentlemen of the committee, you have been sent here by the people, because they thought that you took understanding your mandate; we of the Mercantile are persuaded that you do—that you are all able, intelligent, and conscientious men. But we of the Mercantile are more able, more intelligent, more conscientious. Your report is very good; but again it is not very good. Take our advice; be guided by our judgments; be ruled by our wishes. How dare two editors of you think differently from one of us? Don't pass the ordinance; it may be adopted; but it must like, or we opposed to the instant. The city council, we apprehend, will hardly resist so powerful an appeal. For our part, imploring by the example of the Mercantile, we shall plead against the deep damnation of the taking off."

[illegible] passed by the plaintiffs counsel [illegible] the proceedings of the 7th of March, issued [illegible] relative to the duties to be charged upon certain descriptions of linens—[illegible] the duty directed to be charged in the two [illegible] importance enough to make it a matter of some importance to the passing speeches, to ascertain the views of the government upon the subject.

A [illegible] established in New York, called the [illegible] of the state of New York. The [illegible] are—First), [illegible] of the [illegible] to know how, and particularly in those branches relating to trade, commerce and finance. Secondly, to [illegible] each other with a view to success in [illegible] to procure situations for such of its members as are persons of probity and honor, who may require such places."

The following communications may convey useful information to the commercial community:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 9, 1833.

Sir: The conflicting provisions in the 21st and 24th articles of the 2d section of the tariff act of 14th July, 1832, the former subjecting "all manufactures of hemp or flax, except yarn and cordage, tarred and untarred, Ticklenburgs, Osnaburgs, and Burlaps, not otherwise specified, to an ad valorem duty of 25 per cent. and latter authorizing the admission to entry of "bleached and unbleached linens," at an ad valorem of 15 per cent have rendered the meaning of the act somewhat obscure, and give rise to different opinions as to the correct construction of it.

The subject, however, having recently been brought to the consideration of the secretary of the treasury, he has decided that the provisions of the first article are to be construed in such manner as that the other provisions of the act may be effectual, and therefore not to embrace "bleached and unbleached linens."

All articles, therefore, which in the known commercial sense, and in the usage of trade, have acquired the distinct appellation of linens, bleached or unbleached, are to be admitted at a duty of 15 per cent. Irish linens are believed to be of this character, and are to be charged with duty accordingly.

The secretary of the treasury has also decided that the last proviso in the 1st section of the act of 2d instant, entitled "An act to explain and amend the eighteenth section of 'An act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports,' approved the 14th July, 1832," is to be considered as having reference to the time of importation, and not to the subsequent collection—consequently, goods on which the duties do not amount to $20, are to be considered to be entitled to the benefit of the 18th section of the tariff act of 14th July, 1832, provided three years from the date of their importation have not elapsed, and the other conditions, entitling them to drawback, be complied with.

I embrace the occasion to state, that palm leaves used in the manufacture of palm leaf hats, &c. copper ore, and fishing lines, made of Manilla grass, are considered to be free of duty; that shawls of silk and thibet are to pay duty as "manufactures of silk, or of which silk is a component part," and that bookins composed wholly or chiefly of silver, are to pay 12½ per cent; but if made of iron, steel, brass, &c. or of which either of these metals is a component material, they are to pay 25 per cent.

Respectfully, JOS. ANDERSON, Comptroller.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 19, 1833.

Sir: It is deemed proper to inform you, that so much of the 27th section of the supplemental law of 1st March, 1833, as is not repugnant to, and consequently is not repealed by, the 8th section of the tariff act of 14th July, 1832, is considered to be still in force.

Accordingly, if the duties on other goods than "manufactures of wool, or of which wool is a component part;" imported into the United States, in any ship or vessel, on account of one person only, or of several persons, jointly interested, exceed two hundred dollars, and are paid in cash, a discount at the rate of four per centum per annum is to be allowed, for the respective periods of 3 and 6 months, from the dates of importation, to which the tariff act of 1832 restricts the terms of credit for the duties on goods other than manufactures of wool, &c.

Although the duties on manufactures of wool, or of which wool is a component part, may be paid in cash, still no discount thereon can be allowed, the 8th section of the tariff act of 1832, expressly denying the right in such case.

Instead of paying the duties, however, on such goods in cash, it is optional with the importer to deposit the goods in the public stores on the terms and conditions specified in the 6th section referred to.

Respectfully, JOS. ANDERSON, Comptroller.
To JAS. N. BARKER, esq.

ST. CHRISTOPHER.

The inhabitants of this town, and indeed of the Island generally, have been kept in a dreadful state of alarm and anxiety since Friday night last, the 8th of February, by an awful and appalling visitation of Divine Providence. On Friday night, a few minutes after 8 o'clock, a tremendous shock of earthquake, resembling rather a violent explosion, was felt here, and such was its force and violence, and long continuation, as to create the most fearful anxiety in the minds of all for their safety, instant destruction being apprehended. This was succeeded, soon after, by two more shocks, of slight duration, and about nine o'clock, another severe shock was experienced, nearly as severe as the first: and during the whole of that night, with little cessation the shocks continued to agitate the town, and to increase the alarm and fears of the terrified inhabitants, several of whom left their houses to escape the imminent danger, which, from the rocking of the houses, particularly the stone buildings, they were threatened with, and remained in the open streets until morning—many others quitted their houses and repaired to the fields. The distressing cries, and deafening screeches of the affrighted negroes—the terror of families who hastily assembled together—the shrieks of the prisoners in Jail, whose voices were distinctly heard among the confusion, calling for mercy by releasing them, had such an effect as baffles all description!—the situation of all in fact can be better conceived than described! Early on the morning of Saturday, some more shocks were felt; but they having ceased for a few hours, the terror of the inhabitants had in some measure subsided, until about 4 o'clock; in the interval of a few seconds each, took place; the last very severe, and about as violent as the second severe shock on the night preceding. This renewed the alarm—the stores, which had been opened, were immediately closed—and some of the inhabitants went on board the vessels in the harbour, preferring to trust their safety to the uncertain waves, rather than to remain on shore, considering the latter more unsafe; others preparing to follow their example, if shocks continued. No other was felt until about 8 at night, and another at four in the morning of Sunday.—About a quarter after six on Sunday morning, a smart shock was felt, and during that day and night there were several, slight. It is gratifying to be enabled to state that all the places of public worship, both on the forenoon and evening of Sunday, were thronged with immense congregations, among whom was a considerable number of the lower orders, whose minds seemed deeply impressed with the awful visitation—all imploring that God, who, in the midst of his judgments, always exercises his attribute of mercy! On Monday morning about half past three, another severe shock was felt, and from that time there having been several slight shocks, making a period of seven nights and seven days from the commencement of these appalling occurrences. The sea, during the whole period, was much agitated; there was a swell from the southward, and the noise from the sea, as well as that which preceded the shocks of earthquake, resembled the firing of cannon or the murmuring of distant thunder. Yesterday morning, the sea became perfectly calm, and we were blessed with a few light showers of rain—after which about half past nine o'clock, a smart shock was felt, and at ten last night and four this morning, there was a slight shock, and during the last night, we had a few light showers of rain. We were again much alarmed by a smart shock, about eleven o'clock this forenoon.

The injury done to the buildings in Basseterre is very great—there is scarcely a stone building or store we think, that has not been injured in some degree; and and several old walls and chimneys have been thrown down. The church, the Wesleyan chapel, the Jail, the custom house, the reading room, the tavern, have all received damage, and several private dwelling houses have been so shaken as to cause the walls to separate in many places. The parish church of St. Thomas, Middle island, has suffered materially.

The works on several of the estates have been much rent—particularly those on the Spring Lodge, Ottley's (Cayon,) and Olives estates, with many others that we have not yet had an accurate account of; and several chimneys and walls were thrown down.

A considerable quantity of bottled liquor was destroyed, by the first shock of earthquake—the value, supposed to be some hundred pounds sterling.

At no period since the awful visitation of 1797, when a dreadful convulsion in South America, destroyed many cities, and buried in the ruins some thousands of persons, and which was severely felt here, have such severe shocks been remembered in this Island. We remember many shocks which caused a momentary alarm, but no injury was sustained, and there was no repetition of them, so as to create any apprehension.

The shocks of earthquake, we understand, were sensibly felt at Nevis. At Antigua, it is stated, they were very slight. By the mail boat from St Thomas and Tortola, we learn, that at those Islands they were not at all felt."

LONDON, Feb. 14.—"There is not the shadow of yielding about the Hollanders, or the people of Holland. Their unity and perseverance are wonderful; for obstinacy, however applicable to an individual, can hardly be predicated of a whole nation. General Beerstmont is at the Hague. It is whispered that the five powers have again confirmed about the Dutch and Belgic question, without calling in either party.

The following news is an Antwerp paper of the 16th: "We received from Flushing a letter, dated the 14th, which announces the agreeable intelligence that orders were given on the 12th provisionally, to suspend the payment of toll; and no longer to require security from ships entering or leaving the Scheldt. Thus the navigation of the river is for the moment not subjected to any obstacles, and ships can be dispatched as before."

The same papers, of the 17th say, "that the high tides and impetuous west winds have done immense damage to the dikes."

The Union, a Catholic journal of Belgium, says, that they have reasons for believing that all intercourse between lord Palmerston and the Dutch ambassador, baronde Zuylen de Nyevelt, had entirely or nearly ceased, and that the British government had determined to enforce the Blockade rigorously, as soon as the weather was a little more favorable.

Liverpool twine case.—The trial of the case of the corporation of Liverpool, vs. Bolton and others, was decided in the Kings bench, on the 14th of February, in favor of the plaintiffs. Some exceptions were however taken, and the case was to be referred to the judges. This case is of some importance to Americans, as every package imported and entered has to pay the town dues, and in the trial, it was not ascertained that the tolls thus collected, were appropriated to local purposes. The American merchants in Liverpool have combined to put an end to this exaction, and it is hoped they may succeed. It was stated, erroneously, by the prosecuting attorney, (Sir J. Scarlett,) that the chamber of commerce of New York were defending the case.

Complete change in the sugar trade contemplated.—A ingenious plan to alter the whole system of the sugar trade has been submitted to ministers and to the principal houses connected with the colonial trade in London; it has produced a great sensation. It is contemplated that only one process should take place in the West Indies—that after the boiling of the sugar cane, the proceeds in a fluid state, should be shipped to England to be manufactured here; by a patent taken out, the fluid by one process is to be made into refined sugar, by the process of making Muscovado sugar, and distilling rum would all be in England. The person who has submitted this plan has taken a patent for the refining, by one process, the fluid into lump sugar in most of the European countries, and we believe in America. The plan will create a complete revolution in the sugar trade; it is entertained by the ministers, and approved of by the first houses in the West India trade.

Execution.—At Norwich, Chenango co. 19th instant.—George Denison suffered the highest penalty of the law, for the murder of Reuben Gregory. In his address at the gallows, he attributed his sad fate to the use of ardent spirits—and warned his fellow beings to beware of the deadly poison. He concluded by saying, that he was not guilty of wilful murder. The vast concourse were then addressed by elder Swan and several other clergymen—after which, prayer was offered by the rev. Mr. Bogue. At the close of the prayer, the drop fell, and the unfortunate man was launched into eternity. He appeared to die almost without a struggle. The body hung about 28 minutes, when it was taken down and delivered to a person who was in readiness to convey it to the relatives of the deceased.

Thus ended the life of a man who was the slave of ardent spirits.—*Norwich Journal.*

(*By authority.*)

AN ACT

To incorporate the city of Lafayette.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened*, That the faubourgs Nuns, Lafayette and Livaudais, in the parish of Jefferson, shall be, and they are hereby created and made a corporation and body politic, by the name and style of the city of Lafayette.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted, &c.* That on the first Monday of May in each year, the said city shall elect seven persons, who, when elected, shall be styled the board of council of the city of Lafayette; and no person shall vote for members of said board, who shall not in *every* respect, be qualified to vote for members of the state legislature.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted, &c.* That the parish judge of the parish of Jefferson, after ten days public notice, shall preside over all elections in conformity to the second section of this act, and in case said parish judge should not be able to preside over said elections, he shall appoint a justice of the peace, to preside the same in his place.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted, &c.* That no person shall be eligible as a member of said board of council, unless he possess all the necessary qualifications, to be a member of the house of representatives, and be owner of landed property to the amount of five hundred dollars, situated in said city of Lafayette.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted, &c.* That within two days after said election, the members of said board shall meet and elect by ballot, out of their own number a president who shall serve for the term of one year; and who shall be commissioned by the governor a justice of the peace within the city, for the time he shall have been elected, and shall exercise powers as such only in criminal cases, and it shall be, and it is hereby made the duty of said president, to keep a just and faithful account of all fees which he shall have a right to charge as a justice of the peace, under the laws of this state, and pay over the same to the city treasurer, or other persons authorized by said board to receive it, on the first Monday in each month, and the said president shall annually receive for his services as justice of the peace as aforesaid, a salary not exceeding six hundred dollars, to be paid him out of the funds belonging to said city of Lafayette.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted, &c.* That costs in criminal cases due to any justice of the peace, within the limits of said corporation, shall be paid from the funds of said city of Lafayette.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted, &c.* That in and by the name and style of the president and board of council of the city of Lafayette, the said corporation shall be, and is hereby made capable in law to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, defend and be defended in any court or courts of record, or other place whatever; also to have, hold, purchase, receive, possess, enjoy and retain, to them and to their successors, all and every kind and quality of property whatsoever, and the same to alien, transfer, lease, farm and dispose of, also to have and use a common seal, and the same to break, alter and renew at pleasure.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted, &c.* That the said President and board of council be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to ordain, establish and cause to be carried into execution, all such bye-laws, rules and regulations as they may deem expedient for the government of said corporation, not being contrary to the constitution and laws of the United States or of this state, and in case of the absence or inability of the said president to act, the said board shall elect a president pro tempore, to act in his place, and in all cases the president and three members shall form a quorum to transact business.

SEC. 9. *Be it further enacted, &c.* That the said president and board of council be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to lay and collect taxes in such manner and for such amounts, (observing equality in the assessment,) as they may deem expedient on all ships, vessels, steamboats, flat-boats, and all crafts of every description landing and remaining more than one day within the limits of the corporation; also, upon all taverns, grog-shops, retailing stores, and all public houses, and also upon all public drays carts and wagons.

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted, &c.* That all the streets, levees, battures and wharves, within said corporation, shall be and remain under the entire control of the said president and board of council; provided, that in all things relative to the batture, the bank of the river and the levee, they shall pass no ordinance which might interfere with the rights of the public to said batture, bank of the river and levee, and shall comply with the existing laws and regulations, as also with the laws and regulations that may be hereafter in force, and that all laws and revenue imposed and raised by them, shall be appropriated exclusively to the improvement of said city, in such manner as they may deem necessary and proper; provided, nevertheless, all property and persons within the limits of said corporation, shall be and remain subject to parish and state taxes as heretofore.

SEC. 11. *Be it further enacted &c.* That said corporation in all things not herein provided for, shall be and remain subject to the authority of the police jury, and shall be represented therein by not less than two members.

SEC. 12. *Be it further enacted, &c.* That the president and board of council shall have and exercise all the powers granted to the mayor and city council of New Orleans, by the act entitled "An act concerning levees and for other purposes," approved March 16, 1830.

SEC. 13. *Be it further enacted, &c.* That this law may be repealed, altered and amended at the pleasure of the legislature.

SEC. 14. *Be it further enacted, &c.* That this law shall be in force from and after its passage.

(Signed) ALCEE LABRANCHE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
C. DERBIGNY,
President of the Senate.

Approved April 1, 1833.

A. B. ROMAN,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

AMERICAN THEATRE.

MRS. ROWE'S BENEFIT, and the only night of Mr Brown's beautiful horses.

Mrs Rowe presents her respectful compliments to the ladies and gentlemen of New Orleans, and informs them that her benefit takes place this evening,

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17th,

When will be presented the grand spectacle of

TIMOUR THE TARTAR.

Timour, Mr Scott,
Zorilda, Mrs Rowe
Comic song, "ZIP COON," by Mr Creighton.

The evening's entertainment to conclude with Mrs Coveney's fashionable comedy of the

BELLE'S STRATAGEM.

Doricourt, Mr Caldwell,
Letitia Hardy, Mrs Rowe

☞ On Thursday, Mr Wallack and Mrs Knight.

NEW BOOKS.—Just received, and for sale by the subscribers, Stand Works of the Rev. Wm. Jay, of Argyle Chapel, Bath; comprising all his works known in this country and others, from a copy furnished by the authors to the publishers: Legends of the Library at Lilius, by the Lord and Lady there. Sense and Sensibility, a new novel by Miss Austin. The American Jest Book, by the author of the American Chesterfield. E. JOHNS & CO.
No. 118 Chartres street, and corner of
ap 11 Camp and Common streets.

NOTICE.—Those who owe debts to the concern of Juan Vives, insolvent, and those who may have claims against the estate, are hereby requested to forward their accounts in the shortest delay, to F. H. Pettipain, syndic, in order to proceed according to the schedule of repartition. Apply, corner of Chartres and Toulouse streets New Orleans. 3

A GOOD drawer of plans and maps, will find employment at my office. J. PILIE.

TOBACCO.—75 lerooms de la Vealta de Abajo, 15 do. St. Domingo, 150 do. Cuba, and a large assortment of Spanish and other Cigars. Apply to
april 1 W. H. TAYLOR, No. 10, St. Louis st.

PIG LEAD, for sale on the Levee, by
mar28 J. MAGER.

Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED,

Ship Champion, Duncan, Liverpool, L H Gale
Brig Hebron, Lecraw, Liverpool, L H Gale
Brig Harriot, Cook, Liverpool, L H Gale
Brig Exchange, Barton, New York, L H Gale
Brig Acton, Harris, Boston, A Gurney
Schr Robert Centre, Johnson, Mobile, Hilme & Goddis
Schr Roman, Hill N York, Pease & Barrington
Schr Amelia, Rarch, Pensacola, Master
Schr Tamaulipas, Davis, New York, H Genary

ARRIVED,

Towboat Hunsman, having towed to sea brigs Blackstone, and Spark, and schrs Sarah, Halcyon, America and Matamoras, brought up ship Lotus, schrs Gen. Lafayette, Rising States, and two others. Left the sea Sunday evening; at anchor in the offing packet ship Saratoga, ship Charles and two ships names unknown.

Towboat Natchez, Merrison, from sea, with barque Alpaca.

Ship Lotus, Watts, from New York—to P Laidlaw—cargo to R L Tracy; U Mistura; Rogers & Slocomb; Miller & Mason; Bogert & Hawthorn; D H Twogood; E Lerabit & co; Motchkiss & co; Stetson & Avery; Ballis, Shipp and co, Thompson & Grant; and others.

Barque Alaska, Cole, 18 days from Boston, to Stetson & Avery, with full assorted cargo to sundry consignees.

Schr Rising States, Munroe, from Savannah.

Schr Gen Lafayette, Hoyt, from Vera Cruz, to J W Zachurie & co; cargo 15 bags specie to Lizardi brothers.

Schr Evaristo, Dardel, from Havana; with coffee, &c.

A Gondola, from Attakapas, with 145 bales cotton.

Steamboat Chancellor, Dicky, 6 days from Louisville—500 tons of flour, tobacco, cotton, bale rope, bagging; 23 head of beef cattle, 200 sheep &c to sundry.

Steamboat Peruvian, Walker, from Manchester—cargo cotton &c—80 pass.

☞ The ship Henry Lee from Havre is discharging, consignees are requested to obtain their permits and receive their goods.

PRINTED MUSLINS.—London manufacture and newest styles, printed cambrics and calicoes, newest styles; silk hose, womens superfine ribbed patent molesskins, black and other colors assorted, do. printed, a beautiful article for pantaloons, printed velvets, colored satteens; received per ship Rachel, from Liverpool, which, with a large assortment of other goods, all entitled to debenture, will be sold on reasonable terms.
a 17 HARRISON, BROWN & CO., 117 Royal st.

RECEIVED per late arrivals from England and for sale by the subscriber, at No. 55 Lieves street—Sad irons, assorted, iron and brass wire, assorted, pewter mugs, bottle stands, brass hoops and sheet brass, paper and cash boxes with patent locks, planished coffee greigs, assorted sizes, curtain bands, wire rat and mouse traps, patent desk, drawer, chest, cupboard and trunk locks, chain and dog collars, copper powder flasks assorted; plated and brass Suwarrow's spurson cards, best stocks and dies assorted, bent hook hinges on plates, fine razors in cases, fine pocket knives, table knives and forks of all kinds, Spear's London spring and cast steel handsaws, butcher's knives and steels ass'd, Toy sad irons, French pattern, English bolts, latches of all kinds, Park's extra size post coffee mills, patent box coffee mills, extra strong screw wrenches, ass'd 10 to 20 inches, blacksmith's hand, pit, cut and mill saw files all sizes, bright callipers and spring compases, ass'd, cabinet maker's fine wood rasps; horse rasps, stew and sauce pans, tea and fish kettles, Z. Park's and W. Corn's corn mills, ass'd, No. 1 to 10 engineers hammers, cooper's and carpenter's adzes, axes and hatchets, bed hoops, iron castors, ship carpenter's callipers brass screw rings and knobs, iron and brass jews harps, wood screws ass'd, cooper's hick irons and rivets, iron and brass pad locks ass'd sizes and qualities Brade's cast steel trowels, firmer and socket chisels and gouges ass'd, iron and brass mortars and pestles, planished soup tureens, copper scales tined inside, ass'd, 12 to 16 inch iron sash rollers, bright and Norfolk thumb latches, strong grid irons 10 to 18 bars, sickles, No. 1 to 4, frying pans of all kinds, chest and cast butt hinges, ass'd, plated glass knobs, iron and brass awning rings, with a general assortment of ship chandlery and hardware articles.
F. PASCAL.

P. S. Also from Philadelphia and New York, a large assortment of white lead paints of all kinds—plastering hair in barrels and casks, American glue, pitch, tar and rosin. april 17

STATE OF LOUISIANA.—Parish Court for the parish and city of New Orleans, 16th April, 1833—Present the honorable Charles Maurian, Judge—Silas Wescott vs his creditors—No 1833—Upon reading and filing the petition and schedule in this case, let a meeting of the creditors of the petitioner, a debtor in actual custody, take place in open court on Thursday, the 9th of May next, then and there to deliberate upon the affairs of the insolvent; and in the mean time all proceedings against his person and property are stayed—it is further ordered, that R C Elliott, esq. attorney at law, be appointed to represent the absent creditors. By order of the court,
a 17 F. BUISSON, deputy clerk.

GUNNY BAGS, Cette Madeira wine, entitled to debenture, white wax, segars, bale rope, straw paper Madder, cotton sail duck, Crooks' manufacture, superfine beaver hats, Camphor, superfine refined, for sale by
HARRISON, BROWN & CO.
ap 16 117 Royal str.

FOR sale cheap, an assortment of fine liquors, green Swiss absynthe, kirchwasser do., white beer, white vinegar, and hops. Apply to A. DELAMOURTIERE,
254 Royal street.

SALTPETRE, WINE, &c.—300 lbs ass crude saltpetre; 100 kegs, 100 do each, refined do, 400 qr casks and Indian bbls dry and sweet Malaga, the latter entitled to debenture, and for sale by
a 16 LINCOLN & GREEN.

DOMESTIC RUSSIA GOODS, &c.—29 bales 4-4 brown domestic sheetings; 120 pieces 3-4 do do shirtings; 3 cases white robes; 50 bales brown Russian sheetings; and 4 cases Spanish segars, entitled to debenture, and for sale by [a 16] LINCOLN & GREEN.

SALT—1709 bags Liverpool Salt, landing from ship Tacitus, and for sale by
a 16 LINCOLN & GREEN.

WAS found opposite Mr. Carlat's plantation, (about 5 miles from the city, and on the other side of the river,) an uncovered FLATBOAT, having in it 16 or 17 HOGS. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take it away. ap 16

STATE OF LOUISIANA, parish of St. John the Baptist. Court of Probates. Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the succession of the late Francois Louis Trouard, to shew cause within ten days, why the third dividend of distribution, filed in this court by Anacharsis Luminais, syndic of said estate, should not be homologated and the ced tors paid conformably thereto.
a 16—10d T. LE BLANC, judge.

DOMESTIC CAMBRICS AND SHIRTINGS.—10 cases Arkwright cambrics, 10 do. 7-8 bleached shirtings, 20 bales 3-4 brown do. Received per brig Remittance, and for sale by
a 16 LINCOLN & GREEN.

PUBLIC ROAD LOTTERY.—The 29th class of this lottery will be drawn to-morrow. The prizes in this lottery have always been paid punctually, and there does not exist a doubt of the same course being pursued to the end of the season. Capital, 12,000 dollars. Tickets 4 dollars. S. J. SLYVESTER,
a 16 16 Camp street.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Sale by the Register of Wills. On Saturday the 27th of April, 1833, at 4 o'clock, p. m., will be exposed for sale at the late dwelling of John F. Conrad, deceased, in Mandeville street, suburb Marigny, the moveable effects belonging to the estate of the said late Joan F. Conrad. Terms—cash.
By order of the court,
a 16 W. F. C. DUPLESSIS, Reg. of Wills.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—On Tuesday the 9th inst, in the afternoon, an individual by the name of Joseph Dunlevy, came to hire a horse at our establishment, for one hour, for the purpose of going to the rail road; since that time neither he nor the horse has been heard from. From information, which we have taken, it seems that said James Dunlevy is known under the alias of Dr Mead, according to circumstances.

Pyramus, the horse, is 6 years old, dark sorrel and fifteen hands high. Ten dollars will be paid to whoever will bring back the horse, and $50 for the arrest of said Joseph Dunlevy alias Dr Mead. It is supposed that he may have gone to Baton Rouge, or across the lake.
a 12-3t J. L. RABASSA & Co.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—On the [illegible] of May next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be adjudged to the lowest bidder at the presbytery of the church of St Charles parish, on the left bank of the river, 8 leagues from the city, the works to be made around the graveyard church yard, most part of the existing works to be made anew, besides the painting of all the outside of the church, including the roofing which must also be repaired. Further particulars, and the conditions of the bargain may be made known by applying to Mr. Edmond Portier, president of the church wardens, who will also make known the quantity of lumber to be used, &c. &c.
St Charles parish, March 20, 1833. m 26

STOLEN.—During the night of [illegible] between Tuesday and Wednesday, a box-wood [illegible] with eleven brass keys, and ivory mounted. Said instrument was in a green leather bag. A reward of ten dollars will be given to whoever will deliver it to the door-keeper of the Orleans theatre and no questions asked. [a 14] VALLIERE.

FIFTY thousand feet Plank, first quality, landing opposite Toulouse and St. Louis streets, and for sale by [ap 2] LANC & BRUGIER.

SILKS.—J. & J. DARRAGON, have received three cases sewing silks superior quality, entitled to debenture, one colour to each bundle, made of colors selected expressly for the Mexican market, which they offer for sale on reasonable terms. march 30

FOR SALE.—The stock of a gin shop, advantageously situated, and having a good custom—apply at the office of this paper. ap 10

LIVERPOOL.

The new ship ST. PAUL, will sail in a few days, and can accommodate several passengers. Apply to Capt. Woodbury on board, or to
a 15 LINCOLN & GREEN.

HAVRE.

The ship HENRY LEE, Capt. Prince, will sail about the 1st proximo. Several passengers can be accommodated in the best manner.—For freight of 300 bales cotton, or passage, apply on board or to [a 16] LINCOLN & GREEN.

Free School Lottery.

21 CLASS—DRAWS ON SATURDAY, 20th

MANAGERS' OFFICE,
No. 71, Common street, opposite Bishop's hotel.

68 NO. LOTTERY—40 DRAWN BALLOTS

SCHEME.

1	$15,000	is	$15,000
1	5,000		5,000
1	3,000		3,000
1	2,000		2,000
1	1,014		1,014
5	1,000		5,000
10	600		6,000
100	200		20,000
53	80		4,240
53	40		2,120
106	20		2,120
106	20		2,120
2,067	10		20,670
12,780	5		63,900
16,295		Amounting to	$158,844

PRICE OF TICKETS—Whole tickets $5, halves $2,50 quarters $1,25. Packages of 21 tickets, embracing all the numbers, $105, warranted to draw not less than $50, and may draw the three highest capitals. Packages of halves and quarters in the same proportion.
april 16 LAWTON & MEAD, Managers.

Chartres-street, No. 43, between Bienville and Custom-house in the upper part of the Globe Coffee-House.

TEMPLE OF ILLUSIONS OR TRAVELLING COSMORAMA EXHIBITION.—The following views can be seen:

The eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 1779;
The ancient city of Athens;
London and Bridge of Black Briar on the Thames;
The Square House at Nimes;
The port of Rochefort, Bordeaux, &c.
And several others.

The Cosmorama is open every day from 10 o'clock in the morning, till 10 o'clock in the evening, the days when the sun shines. Admittance 50 cents. ma2

Joseph Rising vs. J. Semmel.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, by the honorable G Preval, associate judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose for sale on Saturday, the 20th of April, at the corner of St Louis and Chartres sts, one four wheel carriage, seized in the above suit.
a 16 L. DAUNOY, Marshal.

Estate of McCullen vs. Thomas Flood.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, by the honorable G Preval, associate judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose for sale on Tuesday, the 30th of April, at the corner of St Louis and Chartres sts, one cart, seized in the above suit.
a 16 L. DAUNOY, Marshal.

R. Salaun vs. L. F. V. Doricourt.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, by the honorable G Preval, associate judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose for sale on Monday, 29th of May next, at 12 o'clock, at Hewlett's coffee house, corner of St Louis and Chartres sts, a certain lot of ground situated in Dumain st, between Bourbon and Dauphine sts, measuring 100 feet in depth, and 39 feet in front, seized in the above suit.
a 16 L. DAUNOY, Marshal.

H. L. Tilghman vs. G. Morrison.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed by the honorable G Preval, associate judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose for sale on Tuesday, the 20th of April, at the corner of St Louis and Chartres sts, one roan horse and chay, seized in the above suit.
a 16 L. DAUNOY, Marshal.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, by the honorable J. Bermudez, associate judge of the city court of New Orleans, at the suit of G. Vance vs. E. & C. Collax, I have seized the property and furniture which are in the store leased and occupied by the said E. & C. Collax; and I hereby cite all persons interested, to appear within fifteen days, to answer to the demand of the plaintiff.
ap 13 L. DAUNOY, marshal.

CHEAP.—8 case superior calf skin boots; 5 do. do. do. shoes and brogans, 10 do. thick brogans, for sale 25 per cent less than the usual market prices, at
a 15 AYER'S, No. 40,