THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY BY
J. BAYON.

NEW-ORLEANS,
TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 17, 1832.

The northern mail brought us—pshaw! the long habit, in which we have been of penning the above hackneyed phrase, had almost betrayed us into the utterance of a falsehood. We received no papers beyond Mobile; though we learn, from the columns of the Courier, which has been more fortunate, that the mail brought nothing interesting.

Captain GLOVER's new play, the last of the Mohicans, has been very successful at the Richmond Hill theatre, and is likely to be highly attractive.—We notice this, with so much the more pleasure, as it is an American production.

We did not attend the performances at the Camp-street Theatre last night; but a friend, and one who can judge too, has assured us that the Cradle of Liberty, by the same author, is a creditable dramatic composition.

The brig *Volador*, Capt. FITCH, hence at Kingston, (Jamaica) in the unprecedented passage of 9 days. On her passage, beat H. B Majesty's frigate Blanche, close hauled.

Liberality of an Artist.—We learn from the Boston papers, that MASTER BURKE has transmitted to the Board of Aldermen of that city, the sum of one hundred dollars, to be added to the poor fund, for the purchase of fuel for the needy of Boston. The Mayor was instructed to forward the amount to the Howard benevolent society, to be dispended according to the wishes of the youthful donor.

We glean from the late numbers of the London Globe, received at this office, that several of the Bristol rioters have taken passage for the U. States. Should this meet their eye, their attention to the city of New Orleans, is respectfully invited; they may very probably meet with an opportunity of exercising their calling—especially if the public of N. Orleans be again hoaxed by the pretensions of ignorance, or *some* of the citizens so dead to a sense of propriety & self-dignity as to egg on the worse passions of a rude, thoughtless and precipitate multitude.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

A bill passed the Senate yesterday authorising the Governor to purchase a gold medal and offer the same to the Hon. Edward Livingston, as an acknowledgement, on the part of the state of Louisiana, for the code of criminal and civil law presented to the State by the Honorable Gentleman.

The House was occupied during the greater part of the day in discussing the bill imposing certain duties on the state printer, relative to printing the journals of the General Assembly. The bill was rejected. A bill granting relief to the parish of St Bernard was taken up for a third reading. Mr. Ducros stated to the house the grounds upon which the bill was produced. The parish has suffered exceedingly from the storm in August last, and planters had to go to a great expense to save their plantations & property from utter ruin. That during the last 10 years 14000 dollars had been paid into the Treasury by the parish of St. Bernard, which was then twice the amount contemplated by law. The law regulating the taxes by the different parishes had stipulated the amount of this parish to 600 dollars a year, which would be 6000 dollars for the 10 years, leaving the amount overpaid by the parish 8000 dollars. Upon these grounds he claimed that the parish of St. Bernard should be exempt from taxation during the year 1832. The house rejected the bill on the ground of its unconstitutional bearings. By the passage of the bill the inhabitants of the parish of St. Bernard would be disfranchised from voting in cases of election and this would be an immediate subversion of the constitutional principle of equal representation.

Mr. La Branche, on the part of a committee to whom had been referred that part of the Governor's Message relative to the introduction of slaves, brought up a bill, being an amendment to the one proposed at the extra session in November last. The principle amendments are, a total prohibition of slaves from the state of Tennessee, and a section amending the section of the law passed in 1831, permitting citizens to introduce slaves for their own use. This amendment prohibits the powers of an agent to purchase; and makes it obligatory on those citizens who wish to introduce slaves for their own use, to make the purchase themselves.

AN ACT

To amend and explain an act to incorporate the city bank of New Orleans.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the state of Louisiana in general assembly convened*, That the second section of said act be so amended as that the president and directors of said bank, shall not be bound to call in more than one million of the capital stock of said bank; and that should said president and directors deem it expedient, at any time hereafter, to call in a greater sum, the same, or any part thereof, shall only be called for, in the manner described in said section of said act; and that said bank may go into operation so soon as ten thousand shares of said capital stock shall be subscribed for, and the first instalment is paid thereon; and additional instalments on the stock subscribed for, to the amount of four hundred thousand dollars, shall be ordered and advertised to be called in, payable within ninety days, or sooner, after said bank shall have commenced operation.

Sec. 2d. *Be it further enacted, &c.* That section sixth of said act, be so amended as that said bank shall not be obliged to pay said interest, except on such sums of money as shall remain deposited for a period of thirty days or more; and that section seventh be so amended and explained, as that the debt due to or from said bank, shall never exceed the sum total of twice the amount of its capital paid in, added to the amount of its deposits.

Sec. 3d. *Be it further enacted, &c.* That —— section nineteenth be so amended as that the present bank shall be bound to pay each of the branches, one half of the amount of the capital to which said branches are entitled, in the month of March next, and the other half in the month of November next.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted &c.* That the subscription heretofore made of the stock of said Bank be annulled and avoided, that subscriptions for the capital stock of said Bank be opened at New Orleans, under the superintendance of the President and Directors of said Bank and shall continue open every day from the time of opening of the same, Sundays excepted, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the period of ten days: said Directors having first given twenty days notice of the time and place of opening the same; but in case at the end of the delays aforesaid a less number than ten thousand shares shall have been subscribed, the books shall remain open until ten thousand shares shall have been subscribed and shall then be closed; and said books shall be again opened by the board of Directors, under the restrictions and stipulations set forth in the second section of the said act.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted &c.* That this act be in force from and after the passage thereof.

(Signed) A. MOUTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) C. DERBIGNY,
President of the Senate.

Approved, January 13, 1832.

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

A true copy from the original.

THO. F. McCALEB,
Secretary of State.

From the National Gazette.

It has been stated—from official sources—in the Washington Globe, that the Republic of Colombia has ceased to exist, and in its place there would be seen on the map of South America, three states under the names of Venezuela, New Granada and Ecuador. Persons well informed as to public transactions and public opinion in that country, think that this statement is at least premature—that a wrong construction has been put upon certain documents. In Colombia, the project of a monarchy which was ascribed to Bolivar, created so much alarm, particularly in Venezuela, that this department separated from the others, in order to continue as a republic upon more liberal principles, but declaring at the same time that she was ready to reunite, whenever the supposed candidate for the throne should leave the soil of the Republic. He is now dead; and the great question, therefore, of the present moment, is not the organisation of separate and independent states, but what particular system or form of re-union shall be adopted. The brief existence of the French Republic one and indivisible, and the experience of Colombia herself, render it improbable that centralism or a consolidated government will be preferred. On the other hand the admirable effects which the federal and national system has produced in our country, are likely to decide the politicians and people of Colombia in its favour; and it is peculiarly adapted to the extent and configuration of their territory.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.

There was a great accumulation of ice in the harbour yesterday. The steamboat Thistle, from New Brunswick, arived off the Battery at half past 4, in the afternoon, but had not been able to reach the wharf at 11 o'clock at night. The steamboat due from Elizabethtown, was obligey to put into the quarantine dock. The Jersee City ferry boats did not leave Whitehall wharf after 1 o'clock up to 11, last night, the passage being obstructed by a field of ice which extended from the Battery to Governor's Island, and remained stationary at the latter hour. We didnot learn whether the Southern mail was on board one of these boats, or was despatched by a row boat.

RALEIGH, Dec. 31.—The two Rail Road Bills have passed the House without any serious opposition, and are now before the other branch. A proviso was proposed to the Central Rail Road Bill, that the Company should forfeit their charter if they applied hereafter to the General Government for an appropriation to aid in completing the Road. This proposition was rejected by a vote of three to one. Mr Gaston remarked, that he had heard during the Christmas festivities, that such an amendment would be offered, but he had no idea that the effort would be seriously made.

A Bill was introduced to day, by Mr Gaston, authorizing the employment of an Engineer, at the expense of the State, to survey routes for the Rail Road from the Ocean to the Mountains and from the Cape Fear to the Yadkin. I trust that a new era is about to dawn upon our State, and that we may shortly be able to exclaim emphatically, "the spirit of improvement is abroad upon the earth."

ST. LOUIS, (Mis.)—It will be recollected that Maj Sanford, U. S. Indian Agent, left this place about a year ago for the purpose of visiting some of the remote tribes of Indians inhabiting the country beyond the Mandan Villages, on the Missouri River and its waters. Maj S. had received instructions from the War Department in the summer of 1830, to make a tour through the country in question, with a view to invite a few of the principle men of each tribe of Indians inhabiting that remote region, to accompany him to Washington City, under a belief that it would have a favorable effect upon these nations, who are altogether ignorant of the power and wealth of the United States; and who have never had any intercourse with the whites, other than the Hudson Bay and North West Companies, and such of our own traders as have recently extended their business to that remote section of the country.

Major Sanford has returned to this place, after an absence of twelve months; and in fulfilling the instructions of the Department, has encountered much risk and privation. It is gratifying to see, that he has met with partial success in this arduous undertaking, and but for the circumstance of a part of the deputation assembled by him, having been frightened by some unfavorable reports respecting the small pox, which is now raging among some of the tribes along our western borders, and turned back in consequence, his instructions would have been entirely filled. This is the more to be regretted, from the fact of their having passed safely through all the enemies from which they apprehended danger, which was the principle objection they made to accompanying Maj S., and which he had great difficulty in removing. He however is accompanied by three of the most distinguished men from the Cree or Knisteneaux, Sotue, and Assiniboi or Stone nations: and will proceed with them immediately to Washington City. If he should meet with no accident, and have the good fortune to return these men to their respective nations, it will be attended with the most favorable consequences; as it will be the means of impressing those tribes with a correct idea of our character and strength, and of changing their feelings and deportment towards our own traders.

Maj S. states that the indians in that country are becoming more friendly by an intercourse with our citizens, and that he has heard of no murders having been committed by them within the last twelve months.—*Beacon.*

Rail Road from the St. Lawrence to Lake Champlain.—A convention of delegates from the counties of Essex, Clinton, Franklin and St. Lawrence, was held in Malone, on the 17th inst. to consult as to the expediency of petitioning the legislature to incorporate a company to construct a rail-road from Ogdensburg to Lake Champlain. Hon. Sylvanus Gilbert, of St. Lawrence, was appointed President, Hon. Benj. Clark, of Franklin, Vice-President, and A. Hazewood, of Franklin, and A. Tomlinson, of Essex, Secretaries. It was unanimously resolved to make the proposed application. Bishop Jenkins, Lewis Hasbrouck and Thomas Denny, were appointed a committee to draft a bill in conformity with the wishes of the convention. Thomas Denny, Hiram Horton, Lemuel Stetson and Thomas A. Tomlinson were appointed a general committee of correspondence: and Oliver Keese, 2d. Richard Keese, R. G. Foote and Sylvester Gilbert, a committee to obtain signatures to the petition to the legislature.

Albany Argus.

LONDON, Nov. 8th.

Morning Herald.—Since the account from Newcastle which brought the report of some fatal cases of the Asiatic cholera, supposed to have taken place at Sunderland, appeared in the London papers, all eyes have been directed to the one quarter. The intelligence since received is more satisfactory than was generally anticipated, though we cannot help complaining of a great want of distinctness in the accounts from first to last—a circumstance much to be regretted on an occasion of such awful interest to the community. We do not happen to be particularly acquainted with the state of society in Sunderland, and, therefore, cannot from local knowledge pronounce any opinion as to the general information of its inhabitants. We know not whether the schoolmaster, who has been so long abroad, has passed by their town in his haste, or passed through it in such a hurry as to leave none of his wares behind him; but of this we have evidence before us, that the good people of Sunderland do not shine as correspondents; and that, whatever pains they may have taken to inform themselves on certain facts connected with their own welfare in particular and distracting at this moment the attention and anxiety of the whole kingdom, they have taken very little pains to communicate their information to others. We thought it singular—and we said so at the time—that the alarm should have been sounded in the first instance from Newcastle, not from Sunderland. We think it still more singular that up to this moment no direct intelligence has reached us from that town respecting the real other cases from which the alarm original, and by a knowledge of which it is possible the whole ground of apprehension might be removed. We are left still in the dark as to the circumstances under which the infection was supposed to have been communicated, as to whether any or all of the persons who fell victims to some fatal attack had been on board any of the suspected vessels, or had come in contact with any of the passengers or crews. The only fact, we believe, for which we are indebted to Sunderland itself, is the report made by the Board of Health to the Board of Health in London, which merely states that no new cases had occurred after a lapse of two days. This is certainly comfortable intelligence, but it leads to a direct presumption that the alarm originated in mistake, and therefore suggests an additional reason for inquiring into the circumstances connected with those cases. Nothing can be more vague, however, than the manner in which they are said to have been alluded to by the merchants and other correspondents who have tried their hands at it. Some say the cases were not the Asiatic cholera; others say they were not the cholera at all; and others go still farther, and say that the unfortunate victims were poisoned. It is strange that we should have so much contradiction and so little intelligence upon a matter of so much consequence.

Replacement of Noses.—Dr. Barthelemy, in a paper in the Journal Hebdomadaire, on the re-union of parts entirely separated from the body, gives the following nose cases, which he says he has upon the best authority. The first he obtained from a lady, who gave him *her honor* that it was true. A soldier at Lyons, in 1815, had the end of his nose cut off in a duel, by his adversary's sabre. He put the piece of his nose in his pocket to keep it warm, and returned home to his lodgings. A surgeon was sent for, who put the disunite l parts together again; and they *took* to admiration. For the following case, the veracity of Dr. Regnault, of the Military Hospital of Grand Caillou, is pledged. In the prison of Niort, two men had a fight, in which one of them bit off a considerable portion of the other's nose. The unfortunate fellow who suffered the mutilation did nothing for four or five hours but deplore his loss; the piece of nose, however, he picked up, and wrapped it up in his handkerchief, and put it in his pocket. A fellow prisoner suggested to him the propriety of applying to the surgeon of the gaol, to *see* what he could do for him: he did so, and the medical officers having speedily warmed some alcohol, steeped the part in it, and then put the divided surfaces together. After ten days they were solidly united.—*Medical Gazette*

Statesman.—The profession of a statesman requires as long a course of previous study, as extensive experience, as powerful an understanding, as either that of a general, a lawyer, or a philosopher. What should we say if the delegates of the manufacturing towns were to prescribe to a general what to do in the presence of the enemy; if, like the Presbyterian preachers of old, the popular leaders of that age, they were to compel him to abandon the ridge of Lammermoor, and rush to certain destruction in the fields of Dunbar? What sort of figure would the democratic leaders exhibit in pleading a case with the Sugdens, the Scarlets, the Denmans of the day? What progress would they make in science with the Davys, the d'Alemberts, or the La Places of the age? And yet, does not the science of government, the historical information on which it was founded, the minute investigation of facts which it requires, absolutely demand at least as long, as laborious, and as uninterrupted a course of study, as either the vocation of the soldier, the pleadings of the lawyer, or the researches of a philosopher? This is the reason why the nomination boroughs have always been the channel by which the greatest ability in every age has found its way into the House of Commons. Men of real talent, of studious habits, of unassuming worth, disdain the servility, the intemperance, and vehemence requisite to gain the suffrages of a popular body of electors—rarely do they select a really great man, because rarely will a really great man submit to solicit their support. When they do so, it is not so much for the qualities which adorn as those which disfigure him, not for those which make him an useful, but turbulent member of the legislature. It was not Mr. Fox, the learned historian, the accomplished scholar, the wise and cautious legislator, that the electors of Westminster returned; but Mr. Fox, the popular *orator*, the vehement declaimer, the intemperate supporter of democratic power. It was not Mr. Canning, the eloquent debater, the firm patriot, the intrepid statesman, that the Liverpool freemen selected; but Mr. Canning, the skilful flatterer, the popular declaimer, the lavish dispenser of government patronage. The case has been the case in every age, from the days of Pericles and Cleon, to those of Mirabeau and Robespierre.

Blackwood's Magazine.

QUEEN SQUARE.—*London Police.*—Mistress O'Flaherty, residing in Jubilee-court, Jewe's rowe, Chelsea was charged by one Mrs. Powell with an assault. The magistrate observed that Jubilee court was a most prolific place for riots and quarrels. "Oh! your worship," said Mrs Powell, "It is a *very* gentil place; but Mrs. O'Flaherty and meself had a few words in my place: and she pitched into me with her *fists*, and threw a three-legged chair at me, which *dirranged* all my *tinder infernals*, so that I can't speak at all; and now she swears she'll rip me up, neck and crop."—Mrs O'Flaherty, in reply to this rapidly stated, "Your worship, she got my lodger in her house, to *envoyggle* him away from me, and gave him *summut* to drink. So my husband being gone to bed, I goes for him, when mother Powell says, 'Oh! you wants a bed fellow, does you? I'll make you up a bed here.' 'My Heavens!' exclaims I to myself, 'what next?' 'Go along to your Bill Barnes,' says she. 'Thunder and lightning,' says I, 'you wicked wretch,' and my blood *biled*—Oh! how it did *bile*—me *wot* has got a lawful husband, you know. Now call up my witness, George Marr; Georgey, tell his honour about the chair." "Your worship," said Master Marr, "it is of no use to my poor soulkin tell a parcel of infernal lies; for the fact is that we were all drunk together, and I don't know what took place, or which was the worst, more's the pity for us all."—"Drunk drunk, George Marr!" exclaimed Mrs O'Flaherty, "do you mean to say any thing against the respectability and *karackter* of Jubilee-court?" "Not a bit," replied George Marr, "but the truth is, I was precious drunk, and I believe I was the soberest of the whole party."—"Here's rebellion!" exclaimed Mrs O'Flaherty, "call in Mrs Dorcas." "We've heard enough," said the magistrates, "and in order that neither party may triumph, you must both find securities to keep the peace towards each other."—In default of which they were both locked up.

Extracts from the Albany Daily Advertiser.—In the reign of Henry 8th, of England, no less than 72,000 criminals were executed.

Political newspapers first came into general use in England during Cromwell's time. The first regular periodical for news was the English Mercury, published in Elizabeth's time.

Silver has increased in value 30 times since the reign of William the Conqueror.

Origin of English Weight and Measures.—Thirty-two "corns of wheat" were declared by a law of Henry 3d, to be, when well dried and taken from the middle of the ear, equal to one penny weight, though afterwards it was divided into 24 equal parts. Liquid and dry measures were calculated by Troy weight; and 8 lbs Troy, of wheat made one gallon. Weights and measures, say the Antiquaries, were invented 869 years before Christ, adjusted to a standard in England 1257, regulated 1493, equalised 1826.

A rupee is a silver coin of India, worth about 50 cents; a lac of rupees is $65,000.

Horse Power.—This term so much in use seems little understood. Mr. Watt thus fixed its meaning; the power to raise 33,000 lb. one foot per minute. But a horse can only work at that rate for eight hours.

Coals.—By a law of Edward 1, coals were forbidden from being burned in London lest the smoke should poison the air.

The first Bible Society was established in France 1774 by some Roman Catholic Priests.

Sunday schools were first established by Robert Raikes a printer. He died 5th April 1811.

National Debt of England.—In the reign of Henry 7th, it was £1420. It is now about 800 millions.

Flannel was first used to be worn next the skin by Lord Percy's regiment at Boston, 1777. It was hard work to get enough for the men. The celebrated Count Rumford afterwards published a pamphlet claiming the credit of the practice.

Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Phoenix, Hornby, Liverpool, A Lockhart & co.
" John Sergeant, Vandyke, Philadelphia, B C Bell.
" Commerce, Davenport, Liverpool, L H Gale.
Schr Martha, Spalding, Galveston Bay, Allen & Dabbies.
" Herald, Pratt, Mobile, Master.
Barque Planter, Paddy, Liverpool, G Vance.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Fast Boy, Wales, from the Passes—towed over S W Bar to sea, ship Brunswick; and to anchorage at N E Bar, brig Motion—Left N E Pass at 5 p m on the 15th—nothing in sight. Brought up from sea, Hermesa Habanero, brig Tribune; schr Bien Aparecida, all from Havana; also, schr Brazoris, from New York—nothing new in the river, except brig Moro—Vessels at the Turn, ship Ann-Mary-Ann and Mary; brigs Lucy Ann, Hanford, Remittance, Pollard, Com Preble, and schooner May Flower.

Brig Hermosa Habanero, Astery, from Havana—fruit and coffee.

Brig Tribune, Staples, from Havana—full cargo sugar, &c. to sundries.

Schr Bien Aparecida, Mutts, from Havana—cargo coffee, &c. owner on board.

Schr Brazoris, Rolland, from New-York—ballast.

Sloop New Orleans, Ashby, fm St Jago de Cuba—coffee, W Tufts and co; J Shepherd, who died at sea on the 6th inst.

Steamer Waverly, Scott, from Donaldsonville—cargo sugar, &c. to Maurin & O'Dubigg; Gaillard & co; owner on board; capt Scott, and J Nicholson. Passengers, Messrs Keighton, Roberts, Redding, Muhlenglove, and others.

Steamer Courtland, Kelly, from Vicksburg—cotton to Bullitt & Shipp; A Fisk, Watt & co; J Linton; Reynolds, Byrne & co; Bagley & Merrit; J Hagan; S W Bogart; J Fennerty; Carthwaite, Burnett & co—Passengers, Mrs Buscamp, Messrs Porter, Lansdale, Herring, Calleader, Mathews, Anderson.

Steamer Argus, Cable, from Randolph—cotton to A Fisk, Watt & co; J Collet; owner on board—Passengers, Messrs Coleman, Gelmon, Mayo, Wells, Dick, Hampton, Maddox, Targuriere, Feaney, Arnold.

Steamer Trenton, Jarreau, Bayou Sarah—cotton to Peyroux, Rivarde & co; Reynolds, Byrne & co; Maurin and O'Dubigg; M Dubertrand; and N A Baron.

Steamer Pacific, Smith, from Nashville—cotton to N & J Dick & co; J Hagan; Cooper, Caruthers & co; J W Breedlove & co; A Fisk, Watt & co; W & J H Leverich; A Elliot; J Dick—Passengers, Mr and Mrs Hodge, Mr Turner and lady, Mrs Chatham and son, and others.

Steamer Telegraph, Crane, Bayou Sarah—cotton to Bullitt and Shipp; M White; Morgan and co; J Linton; Williams and Lee; Reynolds, Byrne and co; Allain, Perrault and Allain; E Forstall; F A Blanc; S C Bell; W and J H Leverich, McLaud and Campbell; J Armor, and others—26 cabin and deck passengers.

Steamer Red Rover, Miller, from Nashville—cotton, &c N and J Dick and co; J G Washington; Cooper, Caruthers and co; W L Robeson; and order. Passengers, Mrs Craighead, Mrs Irvin and children, Mrs Vanlier and children, Dr Ross, Gen Reynolds, and others.

☞ NOTICE.—The packet brig RUPEE, Capt. Tome, from Boston, is discharging cargo below the Vegetable Market; consignees will please attend to receiving their goods. jan 17

☞ The members of the *Judiciary Committee* are requested to meet on Wednesday evening, 18th inst. at 6 o'clock, at the Chambers of the undersigned. J. AS. WORKMAN,
Jan 17 Chairman of said Committee.

OFFICE BANK UNITED STATES,
New Orleans, Jan. 16th, 1832.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of the BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, on the 30th ultimo, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors of the Office, viz—

WM. M. MONTGOMERY,
MAUNSEL WHITE,
MATHEW MORGAN,
JAMES COLLES,
THOMAS BARRETT,
WM. G. HEWES,
JOHN B. BYRNE,
STEPHEN HENDERSON,
DAVID URQUHART,
JOSEPH E. WHITALL,
JOHN A. MERLE,
WM. C. BOWERS,
SEAMAN FIELD.

And at a meeting of the above named Directors, held this day, W. W. Montgomery, Esq. was unanimously elected President of the Board.

jan 17 S. JAUDON, Cashier.

CANTON GOODS.—2 cases satins, 4 do. crape dresses, assorted colors, entitled to debenture—for sale by SAM. C. BELL,
jan 17 No. 81 Canal st

500 POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS—Thomas GLEW, Collecting Clerk in the service of Messrs. *Roberts, Curtis & Co.* has failed to return to his employers with the following amount of Bank Notes, which he received in the ordinary discharge of the trust confided to him on Saturday the 3d of September inst. and has absconded with the same, and also with a quantity of Sovereigns: Whoever will apprehend, or cause to be apprehended, the said Thomas Glew, or will make such discovery as will lead to his apprehension and the recovery of the property stolen, shall receive a reward of *Five Hundred Pounds Sterling*, or in that proportion of such amount as may be received, upon applying to Messrs. Fish, Grinnell & Co. 134 Front st. New York.

The said Thomas Glew was dressed in a dark Frock Coat, with striped plaid Trowsers and Wellington boots; is about 5 feet 7 1 4 inches in height, rather stout and quick, and upright in his walk; has a small head with a little scar on the forehead; light brown hair, combed flat on the left side and bushy about the ears; whiskers of the same color; eyes light, and with a peculiar heavy and sleepy expression about them; the nose rather large, with wide nostrils, and a little turned up; hands large and fat, rather broad; the voice thick, and when elevated becomes discordant and cracked; full fleshy lips and features, the complexion very sallow, having altogether a heavy dull appearance.

£1000	4125	June 28, 1831	£50	3624	July 27, 1831
500	3644	Aug. 18,	50	3694	Mar 22, 1830
500	3698	18,	40	16655	July 26, 1831
300	2685	1,	40	13623	10,
200	2799	18,	30	4116	20,
200	1054	1,	30	13624	7,
100	4486	5,	20	1860	20,
100	3799	3,	20	14861	20,
100	5054	5,	20	18277	20,
100	3397	3,	20	17067	22,
50	872	July 7,	5	594361	Aug. 1,
50	5050	22,	5	7234	4,
50	5851	22,			

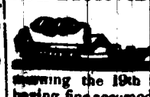
Payment of the Notes is stopped at the Bank of England, and every transaction has been adopted to prevent their circulation.

London, Sept. 5, 1831.

☞ The Charleston Courier; Globe, Washington City; and Bee, New Orleans, will insert the above three times and forward their bills to Messrs *Fish, Grinnell & Co.* New York. [j17-3t

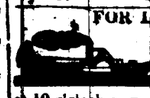
DOMESTIC GOODS AND SPERM CANDLES.—50 packages domestics, in which are ginghams, cambrics, stripes, shirtings brown & bleached, and 4-4 brown sheetings; 50 boxes sperm candles, 4's, 5's, and 6's, now landing from brig Rapee, and for sale by
jan 17 LINCOLN & GREEN.

FOR LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI.



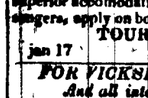
The first class fast running steam boat WATCHMAN, Capt Harrington, will depart on Thursday evening the 19th inst. for freight or passage, having fine accomodations, apply on board or to
jan 17 STETSON & AVERY.

FOR LOUISVILLE.



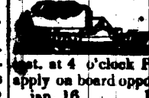
THE splendid steamer LOUISIANA, C. T. Maynard, master, will leave port to morrow the 18th inst. at 10 o'clock a. m. For passage only, having superior accomodations for cabin and deck passengers, apply on board or to
TOURNE & BECKWITH,
jan 17 15 new-Levee.

FOR VICKSBURGH, NATCHEZ, And all intermediate Landings.



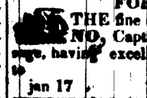
The steamboat FELICIANA, Capt. BARRET, is now landing, and will depart on Tuesday the 17th inst. at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply on board opposite Canal street or to
jan. 16 FOSTER & HUTTON.

FOR BOSTON.



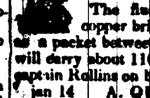
THE fine coppered brig NAVARINO, Capt Weeks, for freight or passage, having excellent accommodations; apply to WM. G. HEWES,
jan 17 No. 9 Camp Street.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



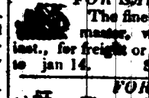
The fine fast sailing coppered and copper brig SARAH, well known as a packet between this place and Baltimore, will carry about 1100 barrels, for terms apply to capt in Rollins on board, or to
jan 14 A. QUERTIER & BOUTIN.

FOR SAVANNAH, (Geo.)



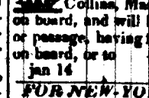
The fine schr. PATRIOT, Nye master, will sail on Wednesday 19th inst., for freight or passage, apply on board or to
jan 14. STETSON & AVERY.

FOR BOSTON.



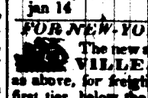
The packet brig LAGRANGE, Collins, Master, has considerable cargo on board, and will have despatch. For freight or passage, having fine accommodations, apply on board, or to STETSON & AVERY.
jan 14

FOR NEW-YORK, (packet of the 20th.)



The new and elegant ship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. STODDARD, will sail as above, for freight or passage apply on board, first tier, below the market, or to
jan 13 FOSTER & HUTTON.

FOR PORT-AU-PRINCE.



The packet schooner UNITED STATES, Saml. Creaghead master, having half her cargo engaged, will sail in 6 or 8 days. For balance of freight or passage apply on board opposite Blue stores, or to
jan 11 J. W. ZACHARIE & Co.

PORK.—100 bls prime PORK not branded; 100 do Po. do; 30 Chines do; 50 do Shoulders do; 80 do Jowls, for sale by
jan 17 YORK MACALESTER & co.

BALL ROOM,

Corner of Orleans and Bourbon streets,

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 18,
Will be given a

GRAND DRESS & MASQUERADE BALL.

Admittance—One dollar.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of an Act of Legislature entitled "An Act to amend and explain an Act to incorporate the City Bank of New-Orleans," approved the 13th January 1832, books will be opened for subscriptions for the capital stock of said Bank at the office of the Pontchartrain rail road company No. 12 Royal street, New-Orleans on Monday the 6th day of February 1832, and will continue open every day, Sunday excepted until the 16th of the same month, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon. By order of the Board,
jan 16 R. CLAGUE, Secretary.

PARISH OF ASCENSION.

COURT OF PROBATES—Pursuant to a decree of the Court of Probates for the Parish of Ascension, will be offered for sale, on Thursday the 19th of January 1832, and following days, at 10 o'clock A. M. on the premises, the following described property, belonging to the succession of the late Louis Landry, and to the community between him and the surviving widow, viz:

1st, A SUGAR PLANTATION, situate in this parish, on the right bank of the Mississippi, about eight miles above Donaldsonville, measuring fifteen arpents and a half, be it more or less, in front, of which three arpents, twenty-six toises and four feet, at the upper extremity of the plantation, have a depth of only forty arpents, the balance runs back fifty-seven arpents on the upper line, and fifty-five on the lower line, said lines running nearly parallel; the said plantation bounded above by lands of Maxwille Babin, and below by lands of Edward Duffel; contains about four hundred arpents of cleared land, two hundred of which are in canes, viz: seventy-two arpents in plant canes, the balance in ratoons; a quantity of cane, supposed to be sufficient to plant one hundred arpents has been matrassed. The improvements consist of a Large Brick Sugar House, with a Horizontal Mill, a Dwelling House and Kitchen, Negro Cabins, Corn Houses, Stables and other necessary Out Houses.

2d. A Double Concession TRACT, situate back of the plantation of Jacques C. Bartholemy, about three miles above Donaldsonville, measuring ten arpents more or less in front, with twenty-seven arpents in depth, the lines opening two degrees fifty minutes. This tract contains two hundred and sixty-three superficial acres; it has a right of passage to the river, through the front tract, by a road twelve feet wide, and is subject to a privilege, granted to J. C. Bartholemy, to take wood therefrom for the use of his plantation, as long as he shall continue owner of the front tract.

3d. Fifty-three SLAVES, of both sexes and different ages.

4th. The Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming utensils and the STOCK belonging to the plantation, consisting of Horses, Mules, Oxen, Cows, and Sheep.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

The Sugar Plantation, with all the improvements thereon, payable as follows, viz: two thousand dollars cash, and the balance in four equal instalments, to become due in March 1833, 1834, 1835 and 1836.

The Double Concession Tract, in four equal installments, in March 1833, 1834, 1835 and 1836.

The Slaves, in three equal instalments, in March 1833, 1834 and 1835.

And all the Moveable Property, for all bids under fifty dollars, payable in March 1833; and for all bids above that sum, one half in March 1833 and one half in March 1833.

Purchasers to give notes, with approved endorsers, to the satisfaction of Narcisse Landry and of two others of the testamentary executors of the late Louis Landry, payable at the domicile of the judge of this parish, bearing ten per cent. interest per annum, after maturity till paid, (which clause shall not be construed to operate any delay in the payment,) with special mortgage on the improveable property. The purchaser of the Sugar Plantation will be required to give two endorsers.

Parish of Ascension, December 19, 1831.
dec 20

SALES AT AUCTION.

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

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 H. J. DOMINGON.

THIS day, Tuesday 17th inst, at 10 o'clock, a. m. at his auction room, will be sold, colored alepine for ladies; silk ribbons, mustinet barrage, table linen, emb'd cotton hose, silk cravats, vest patterns, &c. Terms made known at the sale. jan 17

BY T. MOSSE.

THIS day, Tuesday 17th inst, will be sold at his auction store, an invoice of Dry Goods, consisting of red flannels, umbrellas, sewing silk, fancy handkerchiefs, Gros d'Orleans, children's frocks, caps, &c. jan 17

BY F. DUTILLET.

WILL be sold, on Tuesday 17th instant, at half past 3 P. M. in the block of buildings belonging to the New Orleans Building Company, Royal between Ursuline and Hospital Streets, the following movables: bookcases, sideboards, sofas, gilt and mahogany chairs, dinner tables, washbowls, round tables, bureaux, parlour and bedroom carpets, and a great variety of house furniture. Terms made known at the time of sale. jan 16

BY JOSEPH LE CARPENTIER & CO.

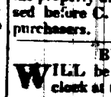
WILL be positively sold to the highest bidder on Thursday the 19th inst.,

A LOT OF GROUND,

situated at the corner of Hospital and Burgundy streets, measuring 56 feet 8½ inches on Hospital by 74 feet 7½ inches on Burgundy with the building thereon, consisting of an elegant dwelling house, built of Bricks, between posts and covered with shingles; situated at the corner of Burgundy street, said building is divided in seven apartments, three of which have elegant marble mantle pieces, two cellars and a large gallery; the whole finished in the neatest style and nearly new. Adjoining to the above building in Burgundy street, there is another building newly erected built of bricks and covered with tiles, having 3 apartments kitchen and a shed 35 feet in length with a flat terrace covered with bricks, a brick well and 2 privies and yard paved with northern bricks. The wall on Hospital street is reserved by the seller, to build on the adjoining lot without paying for the same. The present occupant is willing to take a lease of the above property for 5 years at $1200 per annum, payable monthly, persons anxious to make profitable investments are invited to visit the above premises.

Terms—$4,000 cash, the balance in 6 & 12 months credit in notes drawn and endorsed to the satisfaction of the vender, with mortgage on the property until final payment. Sale to be passed before C. Pollock, at the expense of the purchasers. jan 16.

BY F. DUTILLET.



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

A PLANTATION, situated at the English turn, on the right bank of the river, said plantation is bounded on one side by Mr. Fazende, and on the other by Mr. Milligan, measuring 5 arpents and 23 toises (138 feet) front on a depth of 40 acres, without 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 vender, 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. DUTILLET.

ON Monday 23d instant will be 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 Elysees streets, Morales and Urquhart, according to Jos. Pilie, the city surveyor's plan, left at C Pollock's office.

2d. 2 Lots situate in Conti, almost opposite the Orleans Bank, measuring each, 31 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. Pilie, 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 on the 1st of January 1835, endorsed approved paper, with special mortgage until final payment.

The deeds of sale to be dr