THE BEE.

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JEROME BAYON, DELAUP & CO

NEW-ORLEANS,
TUESDAY, (Vol. I 6,) JANUARY 25, 1831.

We continue to-day our selection of foreign news from the New-York Commercial Advertiser. The prospects of peace or of a general war in Europe, seem to be very differently estimated on the other side of the water; nor can we pretend from any facts disclosed, or the speculations of the French and English journalists, to form a conclusion how the passing events will terminate. In the actual state of things, it is perhaps the wiser course to give the facts, without hazarding any conjectures about their issue.

The Providence Daily Advertiser contains, in the shape of a communication from Washington, the following information in reference to a report which has been for some time prevalent in this city, and for which we have no doubt there is strong foundation:

"Mr. Calhoun has not yet arrived, and I learn is in great trouble. In fact there is "trouble in the wigwam"—he has failed in the game which he has long played with a great share of success, of duplicity and treachery. It has been lately ascertained that he is the author of the nullifying address of the Senate of South Carolina, made about a year ago, which you have probably seen.

But this is not the worst of his difficulties. At the last session of Congress, Mr. Crawford wrote a letter to Mr. Forsyth, which he handed to the President, in which letter it was stated that Mr. Calhoun, as a member of Mr. Monroe's cabinet, was at that time in favor of the trial of the President, (Jackson) by a Court Martial, for his conduct in the Seminole war. The President was of course amazed, as he had always understood from Mr. Calhoun, that in reference to that affair, he (Calhoun) was one of his warmest friends.

Mr. Calhoun, to get clear of the charge, made by Mr. Crawford, procured a certificate from Mr. Monroe, which, as far as it went, partially acquitted him of the alleged act. Mr. Crawford was again written to, and requested the charges with specifications, &c. This letter was put in the hands of Mr. Calhoun, from the President, without remark or comment—and to the present Stood at the end of the last session.

Now a few words as to the *facts*, as they will be made to appear, and you will see Mr. Calhoun's unpleasant dilemma. Mr. Monroe called a Cabinet Council to determine what should be done with General Jackson, in consequence of his violation of orders in the Seminole war. Mr. Crawford, Mr. Calhoun, and Mr. Wirt were in favor of a trial by a Court Marshal. Mr. Southard was not present, and Mr. Adams stood alone in the justification of Jackson's conduct, and the assumption of his acts by the President. Mr. Calhoun was the most active and vindictive in his attempts to influence Mr. Monroe to order the trial; but in consequence of Mr. Adams's vindication of General Jackson, he concluded to take the middle ground, which was to say to the Spanish authorities that Fort Marks and Pensacola were captured without authority, yet he was not disposed to censure General Jackson for making the capture. Mr. Calhoun, to use his own words from the stand he had taken in favor of General Jackson, argued the question raised, for four or five days, but without effect. Soon after this Congress met, and Mr. Gaston from Georgia, a devoted friend of Mr. Crawford, introduced his resolutions censuring General Jackson for his conduct in that affair. And it was then, and not till then, Mr. Calhoun found a proper opportunity to say to the friends of Jackson, he had always been his friend, had justified his conduct, and Crawford was his persecutor, and strange as it may appear, the contrivance was not known to be the fact, before the last session of Congress! Crawford has been made the *scape goat*, and Calhoun, the most sagacious opposer of Jackson, on account of the before mentioned conduct, has until then been considered his most zealous advocate! He is now hated, and cannot be again reconciled to the President, and will never again receive a mark of his confidence. You will hereafter hear more of this subject; what I have stated you will find to be correct."

We copy from the New-York Journal of Commerce the following paragraph in relation to the same subject.

General Jackson and Mr. Calhoun.—The reported misunderstanding between these two distinguished personages has now ceased to be a matter of conjecture. It is well known that Mr. Calhoun, who was the Secretary of War during the Administration of Mr. Monroe, has not only been viewed by the public as the steadfast friend and supporter of General Jackson, in all those memorable acts which grew out of the Seminole war and the invasion of Florida, then a Spanish province, but that, from that time, he has been regarded by the General himself with all that ardor of attachment which assistance in the hour of peril usually produces. We are not in error we believe, when we assert that the friendship of Gen. Jackson have mainly ascribed his escape from a Court Martial for an alleged infraction of duty, as well as the decided position taken in his favor by Mr. Calhoun, as to the firmness and personal friendship of Mr. Monroe. We are now advised that some time in September last, some suggestions reached the ears of the old General which tended to establish in his mind a different impression with regard to the opinions entertained of his conduct by Mr. Calhoun. The source from which they came induced him to address a communication to the Vice President, asking an explanation; and it is understood that an answer was returned admitting that upon the receipt of the first intelligence respecting the invasion of Florida, his impressions were unfavorable to that proceeding. This avowal, it is said, has had the natural effect to sever the tie that bound them together, and other communications on the same subject have followed as matters of course. Heretofore, Mr. Crawford, then Secretary of the Treasury, has been visited with the General's wrath for his supposed attempt to injure Mr. Monroe to abandon him, and it is now therefore improbable that henceforth Mr. Calhoun will come in for his full share of the odium which, in the General's mind, may attend such deception.—*National Journal.*

FURTHER ITEMS OF FOREIGN NEWS.

The following paragraphs, from the three great Northern powers, are supposed to indicate the true state of the feelings of the respective Courts:

A London paper of the 4th Dec. says, "It is said that the Emperor Nicholas has declared that it is not his intention to march his troops across the frontiers without the consent of the principal European powers. As this fact has not been officially announced, it would be improper to place reliance upon it, but we ought to add that it has been mentioned as coming from good authority by an evening paper, the Courier, and that the writer of this article had the same information from a highly respectable quarter before it made its appearance in the Journal alluded to. This report has no doubt had a favorable effect upon our funds, which in spite of the strenuous exertions of the speculators for a fall, have been very firm to-day.

The following paragraph is from Berlin, Nov. 25:—"The first protocol of the conferences in London, by which the first step was taken towards the amicable adjustment of the affairs of Belgium, has made a favorable impression here. Our military measures are merely measures of security, such as every State is called on to adopt in these critical times.

From Vienna, Nov. 24: "The London protocol of Nov. 4, the answer of the Belgian government, and the promised suspension of hostilities, have given great satisfaction, and scarcely leave a doubt of the amicable settlement of the important contest of which party spirit has taken so much advantage, especially as M. De Potter, convinced of the insufficiency of his influence to establish a republic, leaves the theatre of his revolutionary activity, which is covered with blood and conflagration. The funds, which fell on the news of the march of the Russian troops, rose yesterday, and still more to-day, as the Austrian Observer has published the London Protocol.

The following extracts from speeches delivered in the French chambers on the 1st of December, show that these pacific assurances are confirmed in by the French Government. M. Lafitte said:—

"The warlike reports spread for the last few days, in consequence of the great armament preparing by some Powers, were without foundation. He had every hope that peace would be maintained, inasmuch that the "Cabinets gave the French Government repeated and positive assurances of their desire to preserve it. Ties every day more and more intimate connect with us a country which has preceded us in the path of liberty, which has applauded our heroism in the late contest, and our moderation after victory, and with which we are now in community of interests and civilization. I must own, however, we have not met every where the same lively sympathy. The events accomplished in a neighbouring country had led us to believe that a crisis was inevitable—hence the course of the armaments made by several Powers; but we can assure you that they are made rather as a measure of precaution than in hostile disposition.—We have received on that subject the most satisfactory and positive explanation. We are determined on acting with the most perfect prudence in our foreign relations.——War has terrible chances. We trust the triumph of liberty will not require a waste of blood and treasure which is incalculable: but France, at all events, is decided not to sudfer the violation of the principle of non-intervention. If war be unavoidable, it must be proved to the world that we have not sought for it, and that it was only when we were placed between war and the dereliction of our principles that we accepted it. We shall continue to negociate, but we will arm at the same time. Our negociations shall be supported by 500,000 soldiers, well equipped, well officered, and by a reserve of one million of National Guards; and if circumstances required it, the king would place himself at the head of the nation. I knew to expect gather at the sight of the three colours as much the worse *for them who have let them* loose—we shall not be responsible for the consequences in the eyes of the world. When France and England wish for peace—when other great powers are anxious for it—how can a war be anticipated? I repeat it our negociations shall be supported by 500,000 men and a million of National Guards."

Marshal Soult said—"We receive the most pacific assurances from the powers of the Continent, yet great events are passing; considerable armaments are in progress in the greatest part of Europe. We cannot remain peaceable spectators of these warlike preparations. The unanimous cry of France is for Peace—she has given too many pledges of her pacific intentions to be doubted; but she is firmly determined on supporting the principal of non-intervention. France has abandoned the idea of conquests; she wishes for liberty at home, and independence without, and if she were obliged to draw the sword, three millions of National Guards are ready to take the field.

But at the sitting on the 4th of December, a part of the proceedings disclosed a little more excitement. General Lamarque being called to the tribune:—

I hasten (said he) to accomplish the desire expressed by the Chamber that I should present my report on the Ministerial project for the raising of 80,000 men, the day after its presentation. I concur in the anxiety of my colleagues, for we should not trust the promises made by the Foreign Powers. If they wish for peace why those warlike preparations? I agree that they have nothing ominous for us. We be to those who would remind us that, at no distant period we held in our hands the destinies of many a nation besides our own. We must insist on the principle of non-intervention, to which we have sacrificed our private feeling, should be respected by others." M. Lamarque then examined the dispositions of the project. He approved of the reduction of the size required of the conscript to 4 ft 11 inches (French.) "Many a mother's womb," said he, "fell by the hands of our heroes of that height. Muscular strength is no longer a requisite of victory. The musket in our days is preferable to the club of Hercules." General Lamarque having proposed the adoption of the project, it was discussed whether it should be debated to-day (Sunday,) or on Monday. However, the regulation of the house required that a delay of 24 hours should elapse between the report and the discussion of any law, the deliberation was adjourned to Monday.

Of the remarks of Lafitte, (the Premier) given above, the *Morning Herald* remarks:—

"Nothing has been talked of in the city to-day but the important speech of M. Lafitte, which the Herald of this morning gave exclusively in a second edition. Opinion is divided as to whether the speech indicates war, but every one appears to think that France has spoken in language worthy of herself—worthy of her greatness—of her glory—of her renown. The reasoning of those who argue that M. Lafitte's speech argues war, is principally founded upon the expression, that "France will not suffer the principal of non-intervention to be violated," and *upon the alleged fact* that Russia and some other Europ an Powers have determined to interfere in the affairs of Belgium."

On the first of December, M Lafitte, President of the Council, communicated a resolution relative to the indemnity of the emigrants: "I am come," says he, "to repair, in some degree, the immense damage occasioned to the country by a government that has misruled it for upwards of fifteen years. I am come to propose the restoring to the State of the common fund of the indemnity granted by it to the emigrants. This fund, which was appropriated for the purpose of distributing to those who would be the most inadequately indemnified, amounts to 100,000,000 of francs out of the 1,000,000 granted to that effect.

AFFAIRS OF BELGIUM.

A conference of the Ambassadors from the great Powers on the affairs of Belgium, was held on the 6th at the Foreign Office; it was attended by the French, Austrian, Russian, and Netherlands Ambassadors, the Prussian Minister, and Viscount Palmerston. The conference lasted about two hours. Lord Palmerston, it is said, was to proceed to the Netherlands, as the Negociator on the part of the allies.

The King of Holland has not lost all hope of recovering Belgium for some branch of the house of Nassau. It does not appear, however, that his hopes are well founded.

BRUSSELS.

The London Spectator says—Mr. Cartwright and M. Bresson the commissioners who were sent to Brussels, have informed their respective governments that there is great disinclination in the Congress to listen to the advice which they were desired to give. The Belgian Deputies desire to be left to act and choose for themselves. An attempt is making to induce them to place an Austrian Prince upon the throne.

In some circles Prince Leopold is talked of as King of Belgium. The proposition is that he marry one of the French King's daughters—but the party of Merode is the most powerful in Belgium.

But the Brussels papers of the 4th Dec. contain an account of the Sitting of the Congress of the 2d, from which it appears that, in addition to the candidate for the sovereignty of Belgium, mentioned in the French papers, the Duke of Leuchtenberg, the Archduke Ferdinand of Austria, grandson of Maria Teresa, and the Duke Reichstadt, have been proposed. No further advance has, however, been made towards a decision. In consequence of some further misunderstanding between the Provisional Government and the King, the conferences respecting the point of demarcation of Belgium and Holland had been suspended, and M. Bresson had set out for Hague, to make remonstrances to the Dutch Government upon the subject. The preparations for war, which are being made by the Dutch, do not seem by these papers, to have created the least uneasiness in the minds of the Belgians.

Yesterday the Provisional government, on the certainty that the blockade of Antwerp was not raised, judged that its dignity required the suspension of the conferences which had taken place for the provisional demarcation of the boundaries. It will not resume them till it shall have received satisfactory explanations respecting the non-execution of the suspension of arms.

It is said that Holland is arming—that it has sent for Swiss troops, &c.; for money Swiss may be had, but money will not procure the courage and heroisim of our soldiers. We have no reason to fear taking the field—we have already 30,000 infantry and 1,100 cavalry, organized and filled with martial ardour.

Next Saturday morning at half-past ten, the Congress will assemble, to proceed in a body to attend the laying of the first stone of a Monument to the brave men who perished in the defence of the country. It will then attend the funeral service in their honor.

The statement of the Gazette de France, that M. Ch. Rogier, member of the Provisional government, has arrived at Paris, and that he is commissioned to offer the Crown of Belgium to the Duke of Nemours, is without foundation. M. Fermin (not Charles) Rogier is gone to Paris, but has no official commission. The National Congress has not authorized any one to offer the Crown of Belgium to any person whatever.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The new Ministry is preparing for a thorough reform in the public expenditures. Beginning with themselves, they are about to reduce all salaries one-third or one-fourth, and a great reduction in the Civil List is contemplated.

The Court Journal gives the following important paragraph:

"We are enabled to speak from authority on which we can rely, that a very important private conference has recently taken place between the present Premier an the Duke of Wellington, the result of which shows a perfect coincidence between the views of those statesmen, as to the most important features of Continental affairs at the present moment. This fact will surprise some of our readers as much as it will greatly others."

The following appointments are certain: Sir Jas Kempt, Master-General of the Ordnance in Irish—Lord Chan. Ho, Lord Plunkett; Chief-Justice of Common Pleas, Sir Doherty; Chancellor, Mr. Joy; Attorney General for Ireland, Solicitor General, [illegible] Sergeant, the well known [illegible] barrister Mr. O'Loughlan.

The legal observer says that [illegible] appointments have been made by Lord [illegible]—Principal Secretary, [illegible] Secretary of Lunacies, [illegible] Secretary of Lunacies, [illegible] Secretary of Lunacies, [illegible] editor; Gentleman [illegible]

The Morning Chronicle says [illegible] there is little doubt that [illegible] with we have at present [illegible] Poor-place, with respect to the retirement of Lord Lyndhurst from [illegible] the elevation of Lord Tenterden from [illegible] Chancellorship of Ireland, [illegible] succeeded [illegible] Plunkett, [illegible] Irish [illegible] Plans, and there [illegible] to his office of Attorney General [illegible] Perrin there. It is generally understood that Mr. Doherty retains the [illegible] Chancellorship.

The report of the new Lord Chancellor having surrendered to the Church patronage to the Bishops in their respective dioceses produces (as is often the case) both of friends and opponents.

It is now true, as stated, that the Chancellor has written to each Bishop, [illegible] under; but we believe the fact is, that his Lordship has made to the Archbishop of Canterbury an intimation that it is his wish to bestow the livings which fall to him upon the most deserving and hard working of the Clergy, adding, not possessing that personal knowledge of them which would enable him to make the choice, he should look to the Bishops for their advice and assistance upon the subject.

The Chamberlain of the young Queen of Portugal, Donna Maria, has [illegible] with her Majesty Queen Adelaide, on the 26th of November, to deliver a letter of congratulation on her Britannic Majesty's accession to the throne. The reception was most flattering; and the Queen assured the Chamberlain that she should never forget her young friend, to whom she wished as much happiness as she were her own daughter, and made a number of obliging expressions of regard and interest.

Parliament, it is said, will adjourn on the 16, of December for six weeks. Another *on all* says it will continue to sit until the holy days, and even then the adjournment will be for a shorter period than usual, in consequence of the great pressure of public business.

Mr. Jeffrey will be returned *in the House of Commons*, and in some measure compensate, by his well timed copious eloquence, for the loss of Mr. Brougham, the only *entertaining* speaker that the House possessed since the days of Canning. If his strong Scotch accent were once familiar to English ears, Mr. Cockburn would also be found a powerful popular speaker.

The woollen trade of this district has considerably declined during the past fortnight, and the last two or three market days has been unusually flat. The stagnation is not confined to the Cloth Halls merely, but has extended itself to the *large manufactories*.—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

Distress in Ireland.—Ten or eleven thousand persons are represented as being in a state of starvation, in St. John's parish Limerick, and over fourteen thousand in St. Mary's in the same city. The number of the utterly destitute is computed by the Limerick Post to amount to 30,000.

PORTUGAL.

It appears that Don Miguel had a narrow escape from assassination on the 15th of October. A well dressed man contrived to enter the Palace of Ajuda, unobserved, ostensibly to present a petition. On being suspected by one of the valets, he was seized and examined. A naked poinard was found in the sleeve of his coat. He had made no reply to the examinations, and the government took precautions to conceal the affair.

A letter from Lisbon, dated November, 20th, says that the speech of his Britannic Majesty was received with indignation and insulting commentaries, by the usurper and his party. Instead of the amnesty it spoke of arrests continued. The family of the Countess of Ficalho had been imprisoned among others. The confidence of the King of England had been abused.

ITALY—*Illness of the Pope.*—A letter from Rome, of the 26th November, states that the Pope, Pius VIII. is at the last extremity, that the gout had ascended to his stomach, the lungs were attacked, and the symptoms were becoming more unfavorable every hour. The Pontificate had been put into commission. The Holy Father was not expected to live many hours when the courier left.

Cholera Morbus in Russia.—Accounts have been received from Moscow to the 13th November. The deaths from the cholera morbus, we are sorry to say, were rapidly on the increase. The new cases, which, on the 12th amounted to only 65, on the 15th had increased to 118. There were, on the afternoon of the 15th, 1,080, of whom not more than 300 or 350 were expected to recover. All was perfectly healthy in St. Petersburg. The nights were frosty, but not severely so.—The accounts from Varistoff, and from places in that direction, relative to the cholera were less unfavorable.

We have been requested to announce that a numerous *Caravan of Living Animals* has arrived in town, and will be exhibited at the corner of Orleans and Royal streets, near the Theatre. Many of these are of species never before exhibited in this country.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Brig Eagle, Knight, New York, J K Boyd.
Ship Ohio, Garvin, Philadelphia,
S P Morgan & co
Brig Exchange, Barton, New-York, Lail Gale

ARRIVED.

Steamer Grampus, Hourin, from the Passes—towed to Sea ship Margaret, brig Meridian, and schr Saluhana—brought up ship Warren from sea, with loss of rudder, twenty hours after leaving the Bar; and schr. Tita from Havana.

Schr Tita, Fernandez, Havana,—cargo to Estevanell.

Schr Alert, Knowles Bay of Honduras—cargo, logwood.

Ship Warren,——returned from sea, with the loss of rudder &c.

Steamer Rapide, Waters, Natchitoches, with 61 bales cotton Peyroux, Girarde & co; 194 Maurin and O'Duhig; 79 Plauche and Courcelle; 20 Toledano and Gallard; 120 J Hagan & co; 30 Palmer Smith & co. 263 beef hides V Livaudais; 31 do. 5 packages dry hides J W Breedlove; 3 boxes books [illegible] boxes; 1 horse for Grace.

Steamer Lafourche, Streck from Lafourche, with mail cargo of cotton, sugar and molasses to J Hagan & co; Maurin & O'Duhigg; J Linton; A Lemee; Plauche & Courcelle; P Dubertrand; J Landreaux; W Bogart, and owners on board.

Steamer Uncle Sam, Russell, Vicksburg, with cotton, lard, empty barrels, flour and butter, to A Fisk & co; and others.

Steamer Fenemore, Edgerton, Vicksburg with cotton to A Fisk & co; & others.

ORLEANS THEATRE.

ON TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1831.
Mr. ARISTIPPES' second appearance.

ATHALIE,

A tragedy by Racine in which Mr. Aristippe will personate the Character of Joad.

TO CONCLUDE WITH THE

BOFFOON & THE TAILOR

An opera in one act.

STRAY MARE.

Was brought to the stable of Mr. Nagel, a creole bay MARE, shod all round, and having on a Spanish saddle and a bridle. The owner is requested to come forward and claim his property, paying the charges for keeping and the expenses of this advertisement.

Should the said Mare not be claimed within 15 days same will be sold at public auction.

[illegible] with [illegible] will [illegible] for the use of planters, for sale by

P. SCHAL. M. TOURNE,
jan 25 15, new Levee

A CARD.

I feel myself impelled to inform the public that the notice which appeared in the Courier of the 21st and 22d inst.—Simon Metteux vs. Adolphus, had for its object only to obtain a settlement with Mr Jonchain Bermudez, Syndic of the creditors. Having paid my creditors, I have applied to the Parish Court to compel Mr. Jonchain to render an account of his proceedings in the premises.

jan 24 S. MEILLEUR.

THE subscribers of the petition to the legislature for a consolidated association Bank for the city of New-Orleans, are requested to meet on Monday next 24th instant at 6 o'clock p. m., at M. J. Davis' ball room, in order to elect a committee for said institution. Jan 22.

RICE—94 tierces prime rice, just received from Charleston, and for sale by
jan 22 P. B. PENNY, 28 Bienville-st.

LOST between the 20th and 31st December last, a box of Dry Goods, marked M. H. no. 69, which has been discharged from the schr United States, S Creighead master, from Havana. Any information respecting the same will be thankfully received, and a suitable reward given.

jan 22 J. W ZACHARIE & co.

NATCHITOCHES

CATHOLIC CHURCH LOTTERY.
2d Class for 1831,
The drawing will take place on Saturday 29th January 1831,

Scheme.

PRIZES.	DOLLARS.		DOLLARS.
1 of	10,000	is	10,000
1 of	3,000	is	3,000
1 of	1,800	is	1,800
1 of	1,100	is	1,100
1 of	1,200	is	1,200
1 of	1,008	is	1,008
6 of	500	are	3,000
6 of	300	are	1,800
6 of	200	are	1,200
156 of	50	are	7,800
156 of	30	are	4,680
624 of	8	are	4,992
7800 of	4	are	31,200
8760 PRIZES.			$73,080

PRICE OF TICKETS:

Whole Tickets.....$4 00
Halves.....2 00
Quarters.....1 00

Whole packages to draw at least $16 halves and quarters in proportion.

J. B. FAGET, *Manager*,
Jan. 20 No. 119, Chartre street.

WILL be sold by the undersigned, at a moderate price the following articles, by the ship *Pagoda* from Havre, having the right of drawback and suitable to the Mexican market, viz.

Ten bales of Elbeuf cloth assorted colours,
2 do of fine printed Indian handkerchiefs,
1 case of black alpine,
1 do of various colors of cloths,
1 do of Black satin and other colours,
1 do of satin,
1 do of levantines,
1 do of ribbons,
1 do of cotton handkerchiefs,
Moreover,
About 80 hhds. good Wine, since two years in the country.
About 80 cases of old Bordeaux Wine more than two years in the country,

BAPTISTE AZARETO.
jan. 11 corner of Esplanade & Levee.

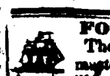
NOTICE.

THE undersigned, wishing, to adjust all claims connected with his office for the last year, requests all persons having unsettled accounts, together with himself or his deputies, to present or otherwise make known the nature and amount of them, with the least practicable delay.

jan 21 L. DAUNOY, marshall.

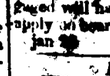
200 MOLASSES HHDS. for sale by
jan 14 WILLIAM G. HEWES.
No. 9 camp street.

FOR CHARLESTON.



The fine Brig ALFRED, Soul master, having considerable cargo engaged will have despatch, for freight or passage apply on board near the foot of Canal street, or to
jan 25 STETSON & AVERY.

FOR VERA CRUZ.

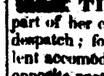


THE schooner NANCY, E. W. Meiser master, eighteen months old a fast sailer is now ready to take in cargo, for particulars apply to captain on board opposite St. Louis-street, or to
jan 21 J. W. ZACHARIE & co.

FOR MATAGORDA, TEXAS.

THE fine fast sailing schooner NATIVE, W. H Living master, having part of her cargo engaged will have immediate despatch; for freight or passage, having excellent accomodations, apply to the captain on board opposite post 29, or to
jan 21 S. W. COLLINS,
no. 60 Levee-st.

FOR BOSTON,—*A Packet.*

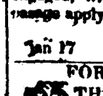


THE fast sailing copper-fastened ship HELEN MAR, Captain Holmes, is now ready to receive cargo and having part engaged, will have dispatch. For freight or passage apply to the master on board, or to
jan 17 STETSON & AVERY,
27 camp street.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

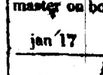
THE copper-fastened brig PROGRESS, Howes master, wants 50 tons heavy freight for the above port. Apply to the master on board, or to
jan 17 STETSON & AVERY,
camp street.

FOR LIVERPOOL.



The (A 1) ship MOUNT VERNON, Capt. Foster, requires about 400 bales to complete her cargo, apply to
jan 17 W. G. HEWES.
no 9 camp-st

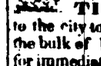
FOR BOSTON.



THE (A-1) coppered ship HELVETIA, Miner master, having returned to the city to complete her cargo, can take yet the bulk of 150 to 200 bales cotton, if applied for immediately,
jan 15 THEODORE NICOLET & co.

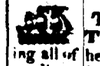
FOR TAMPICO,

(Passage only.)



THE fine fast sailing schooner NATIVE, Wm. H. Living master, having all of her freight engaged will have immediate dispatch. For passage only apply on board opposite post no. 20, or to J. W. COLLINS,
jan 14 No. 60 levee street.

FOR BOSTON.



The A. 1. ship CABINET, Topan master, has part of her cargo engaged, and will meet with immediate dispatch. Apply on board or to
jan 13 *LINCOLN & GREEN.*

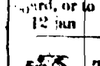
FOR CHARLESTON, (S. C.)

The fine fast sailing schooner MARY, Capt. Weeks, wants some light freight to complete her loading, and will meet with despatch: for freight of whieght, or passage, having good accommodations, apply to the captain on board, or to
12 jan J. W. ZACHARIE & Co.

FOR BOSTON.

The A. 1. brig AGENORIA, E. HAPPIN Master, will meet with immediate dispatch. For freight apply to the master on board opposite Post No. 68, or to
jan 12 ALPHEUS GURNEY.
62 Gravier St,

FOR HAVANA.



The fine fast sailing schooner GEN. GEDDES, Hague, Master, having part of her cargo engaged and *going* on board, will sail in a few days. For balance of freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply to the capt on board, near the Ferry or to
jan 11 J W ZACHARIE & Co

BALL-ROOM,

At the corner of Bourbon & Orleans streets.

On Wednesday, the 26 h of January.

A DRESS AND MASQUERADE BALL.

ADMITTANCE—Gentlemen.....$1.

No ladies will be admitted without a persons ticket. Gentlemen will find a private room where they can deposit their canes, cloaks, hats, &c. January 24

ORLEANS BALL-ROOM.

On Saturday, 29th of January,

A Grand Dress and MASQUERADE BALL.

No lady will be admitted who shall not have received a ticket of invitation; nor will any tickets for ladies be delivered on the day of the ball. The price of gentlemen's tickets is $1 50.
jan 24

Orleans Ball Room.

NOTICE.—Mr. E. BERTUS has the honor to inform the public, that he will give, on Monday the 31st inst.,

A GRAND DRESS BALL;
(preceded by a Ball for Children,)

Which will be for his benefit. The ball for children will commence at 6, and conclude at 9 o'clock. The Grand Dress Ball will take place immediately afterwards.
jan 22

BUFFALO ROBES, for sale by
jan 20 J. MAGER.

RAVENS DUCK of superior quality, for sale by Wm. G. HEWES,
jan 20 No. 9, Camp street

RUSSIA DUCK—50 pieces received per ship Henry Lee, entitled to debenture, for sale by Wm. G. HEWES,
jan 20 No. 9, Camp street

A FRENCH LADY, would be pleased to find a situation as Governess, in a respectable family, either in town or in the country. Satisfactory information with regard to her character and qualifications, may be obtained by application to Mr. Zénon Cavelier, Royal street, between Toulouse and St. Peter streets.
january 20

LANDING from the Steamboat Red River, from the Foundry of S. & J. Stacker, Tennessee,

Horizontal and perpendicular SUGAR MILLS, of several sizes and approved Construction.
SUGAR KETTLES, 24 a 80 inches.
GRATE BARS and FURNACE MOUTHS, for sale by WILLIAM M. STEWART.
jan 19 26, conti street.

12 kegs bright Chrome Yellow; 8 do fine Prussian Blue. 40 do Black Paint; 20 do dark Green; 10 do White Lead, in Oil; 1½lb, Ground Putty, landing from ship Russell and for sale by P. B. PENNY,
jan 19 28 Bienville street.

SACKS & BALE ROPE.

300 Large double twilled salt sacks, 75 coils bale rope, for sale by
jan 17 J. W. ZACHARIE & co.

PORK, LARD, BUTTER & Bale Rope.

72 Barrels Prime Pork,
15 do Cargo do,
250 Kegs Leaf Lard,
227 do Fresh Butter,
52 Coils Bale Rope,
Landing from Steamboat Cincinnatian; for sale by
jan 16 STETSON & AVERY.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY T. MOSSY.

WILL be sold this day the 25th inst. at his auction store, 60 boxes 1 doz. on each Plain's Axes: 20 do 1 do do Beer's do; 30 boxes cut Tacks and Sprigs (assorted;) 12 bbls Spirits Turpentine; 50 canisters pure Verdegris Paint; 30 bales Oakum; 10 kegs Litharge, 50 kegs Nails: 5 do do (Person's;) 10 boxes Putty, in bladders, &c.

☞ Conditions at the sale. jan 25

BY T. MOSSY.

THIS-DAY the 25td inst. will be sold at his auction store, 50 pieces tar rope; 1 hhd tin ware. jan 25

BY T. MOSSY.

ON Thursday the 25th inst. will be sold at his auction store.
50 pieces tar rope,
1 hhds. tin ware. jan 24

BY T. MOSSY.

ON Saturday, 5th February next, at 12 o'clock, will be sold at the Exchange coffee house, a quantity of lots of Ground forming part of the plantation belonging to, and occupied by Mr. Manuel Andry, adjoining on one side the property of the Nuns, and on the other that of Mr. Lonseps.

Terms:—1, 2 and 3 years credit. ☞ The plan may be seen at the auction store. jan 22

BY T. MOSSY.

ON Tuesday the 25th inst. will be sold at his auction store, at 10 o'clock, an invoice of hardware, consisting of axes, scale beams, foot axes, French bolts, Louisiana hoes, fagotted steel, X cut saws, hand-saws, brass fenders, andirons, &c. &c. jan 21.

BY F. DUTILLET.

WILL be sold on Tuesday the 25th inst. at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, 6 LOTS, situated at the corner of Villere and Jackson streets, square No. 16, each measuring 30 feet by 120,

Conditions; 6, 12, 18 and 24 months credit; the purchaser giving satisfactory indorsed notes with security upon the property. jan 14

BY F. DUTILLET.

WILL be sold on Tuesday January 25th, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, FOUR LOTS, situated in the faubourg Marigny, square No. 22, forming the corner of Girod and Francis Streets, and each measuring 30 feet by 120.

Conditions; 6, 12 and 18 months credit; the purchaser giving satisfactory indorsed notes, with security upon the property. jan 14

PUBLIC SALE.—Court of probate, Parish of Ascension.

Will be offered at public sale, pursuant to an order of the Probate Court for this parish, on Monday the 31st. of January, next, and succeeding day, the following Described property, belonging to the community which lately existed between Pierre Amirati & his Deceased Wife; —viz.

1. Two lots, situate in Donaldsonville, in this parish, designated on the plan of said town, by Numbers twenty two and twenty three, forming together a square, at the corner of of Iberville and Lafourche streets, measuring 120 feet front on each street, Together with all the buildings & improvements thereon, consisting of a handsome frame house, a part of which is fitted up as a store, Kitchen, stables, a large ware house: and other out-houses.

2. A tract of land, situate in the parish of Assumption, on the left bank of the bayou Lafourche, twelve miles below Donaldsonville, measuring three arpents seven fathoms and a half front, on forty deep, the lines running parallel, bounded above by the land of Joseph Fontelet, and below by Joseph Hidalgo's together with all the buildings thereon, consisting of a new and extensive frame Sugar house, Corn houses, Negro Cabins, a Sand Dwelling house &c.

Also 19 Slaves, viz: twelve men, six women, and a child: 8 yoke of oxen, 15 horses, 5 mules, and all the farming utensils attached to the said plantation.—The usufruct, for about two years, of a small tract of land measuring about thirty superficial arpens, situate a few arpens below the said plantation, and belonging to Antoine Milliano, subject to an annual rent of fifty Dollars.

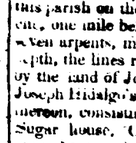
Terms of Sale: The plantation (in partnership between Amirati & Boyer, with all the slaves, horses, mules, oxen and farming utensils attached to the same, and the usufruct of Antonio Millian's land in 5 equal annual instalments, in March of each of the years, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, and 1836, the purchasers giving their notes, with security in solido, or with approved indorsers, at the option of Messrs. Amarati and Boyer divided in such sums, as they may require; payable at such places as they may elect bearing mortgage on the property sold, and interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum, from the time they become due, until final payment.

The tract of land in the parish of Assumption, the lots in Donaldsonville, and the two house servants, payable in 3 equal instalments, in March of each of the years 1832, 1833, and 1834, the purchasers giving their notes with Security in solido, or with approved indorsers, at the option of Pierre Amirati; said notes made payable at a specified domicil, bearing mortgage on the property sold, and interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum, from the time they become due, until final payment.

All the moveable property, payable in April next, the purchasers giving security in solido, to the satisfaction of Pierre Amirati.

The sale will begin at 10 o'clock A M on the plantation aforesaid.

EDWARD DUFFEL, Judge.
january 20



BROKE out of the livery stable of G. B. Fauchet, No. 176 Royal st. a young bay horse, with long full mane, and about four years old—very gaunt and poor, and has never been shod. A suitable reward will be paid to whoever will return said horse to the above mentioned stable. jan 22

EMPTY MOLASSES CASKS.

500 Empty molasses casks—coopered and ready for filling, for sale by
ALPHEUS GURNEY,
jan 22 62 Gravier street.

FOR SALE.

175 Hogsheads of very fine sugar, upon the plantation of Mrs. Livaudais, apply to
jan 11 H. PERRET & CHARBONNET.

500 POUNDS GUM SHELLAC, for sale by WILLIAM G. HEWES.
jan 14 No. 9 camp street.

21 BALES Deer Skins, received per Steamboat Cumberland, and for sale at No. 27 camp street, by
jan 15 STETSON & AVERY.

DRAFTS on Paris, for sale by
jan 18 V. ROUMAGE.