THE BEE.

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NEW-ORLEANS.
SATURDAY, (MORNING,) FEBRUARY 12, 1831.

It was intimated to us some days ago, that the publication of the speech of Mr. Burgess, of Rhode Island, delivered in the house of representatives of the United States, on the motion of Mr. Stanberry of Ohio, to strike out from the appropriation bill, the salary of the minister to Russia, would be acceptable to many of our subscribers. Its length, which would occupy our whole space on the English side of our paper, and the reluctance we felt to give it retrenched and mutilated, formed the only objection then. To day, in the absence of any kind of news, we yield with pleasure to the suggestion, and give it entire—at least, as it came to us: we are not certain that it was reported at full length in the paper from which we copied.

Mr. Burgess rose, and addressed the committee, as follows:—Mr. Chairman: The present is, I believe, no unusual discussion. In the short term of my service in this Hall, I have witnessed sitting after sitting of a committee of the whole House on the state of the Union, where the quantum of salary, compared with the service of foreign Ministers, was the subject of most stirring debate. When has the competency of this House to move such debate been questioned? Never, until the present sitting of this committee. If I am mistaken, I ask the Chairman of the Committee on foreig. Relations to tell me when that question was made by the friends of the last administration? The question is put to him because of his proximity to the executive department, and because, if he will not give it a candid answer, such answer can be expected from any gentleman in this Hall.

What call, then, can, by any usage, be at this time made on this branch of the Government to throw itself at the very foot of executive subserviency? Do the people expect this from us? They have placed the national funds at our control, but with a full confidence in our fidelity and diligence, and under no fear that we should unlock the treasury, unless paramount public interest call upon us to turn the key. We cannot do this merely because required to do it by Cabinet Ministers, or by the Executive under their advisement. This House has ever claimed and exercised the right to deliberate, to debate, and, under a sound discretion of its own, to decide and determine all claims for appropriation, by whomsoever or for whatsoever purpose they may have been made. If missions of minor importance were, in years past, questioned under the vigilance of a spirit of retrenchment, without a follow in former times, may we not now—although that spirit has been touched, and put to sleep by the caduceus of the State Department—may we not call to our aid so much of the sober watchfulness of the best days of our republic as may enable us, with due diligence, to examine such a question of appropriation as this item of this bill has brought before us? It relates to no mission to an infant nation, or some inconsiderable state, but our long established Legation to a Court among the most illustrious of Europe, and involving relations pre-eminently interesting to our country. Innovations relative to this distinguished mission do, above many others, place our national interests in jeopardy. Our relations with Russia have hitherto been cherished, and sustained by a Minister Plenipotentiary *residing near* that Court. *At* that Court, *is* the royal city of St. Petersburgh; and *within* the political and social circle of the Emperor himself, the high dignitaries of his government, and the diplomatic envoys of all the nations of Europe, and many of those of Asia.

What, then, is the question before the committee under this item of appropriation? The gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Stanberry,) has moved to strike from the bill the $9000 proposed to be appropriated for the current year's salary to the gentleman said to have been despatched as minister to Russia. He has ably, though briefly, sustained his motion. I trust the committee will indulge me in a few remarks on the same side of the question.

The item itself bears no mark distinguishing it from others of the same kind, or giving us any warrant for rejecting this while those are allowed. We must look to other documents for information concerning this mission, and our obligations to furnish the money for supporting this minister at the court of St. Petersburgh. The paper which I now take from the desk before me contains that information. It purports to be the annual message from the President of the United States to Congress at the present session. It certainly bears his signature, and was sent to this House by that high dignitary. Notwithstanding these facts, the document must be received and considered entirely as the production of cabinet ministers. No literary gentleman in this Hall—I mean no member of this House—who reads and examines this communication, made to us so much at length, could, I think, say, without hazard of their reputation, that he believes one sentence of it was composed by the distinguished gentleman whose name is placed at the end of it. This, sir, is not said for any purpose of derogation from the eminent official character of our first Magistrate; but for a very different, a much more important purpose. Are gentlemen aware of the extent of our importation of European politics? Have we not brought home, and put into use, the high tory maxim of their monarchies, that the king can do no wrong! Was there ever a time in our country when the friends of any administration, other than the present, believed and practised this article of political faith with more unscrupulous devotion? The cabinet ministers of our executive have taken artful council from the fact. As European Ministers, being answerable with their heads for what the king, their master, may from the throne communicate to his Lords and Commons, will not suffer any speech but of their own contriving to be thus communicated: so, the adroit ministers of our cabinet, taking shelter under the executive subserviency of the times, have not only put upon the nation this message, but the President, a man who if he moved at all, always marched straight forward to his object, they have betrayed into the crooked councils which may by diligent examination, be found in this message, sent to congress by them, while they lay sheltered under the imposing name of the first dignitary of the nation. If the king can do no wrong, thank God ministers may, even in these times, be made accountable for the councils which they have given him. "The right divine in man" to rule, "the enormous faith of many made for one," comprehends in its creed no permanent provision for any crafty sycophant to skulk and screen himself behind the throne, and lay the little tyrant with security.

That part of this message, from which we learn the character of this mission to Russia, is all of it which now it concerns us to examine. Our foreign relations are a branch of the Department of State; and this mission was contrived, and the account of it contained in the message, has been given to us by the Secretary of that Department. The gentleman from North Carolina, (Mr. Carson,) has read this account for one purpose—suffer me to read it for another.

"Our relations with Russia are of the most stable character. Respect for that empire, and confidence in its friendship towards the United States, have been so long entertained on our part, and so carefully cherished by the present Emperor and his illustrious predecessor, as to have become incorporated with the public sentiment of the United States.

"I sincerely regret to inform you that our minister lately commissioned to that court, on whose distinguished talents and great experience in public affairs I place great reliance, has been compelled, by indisposition, to suspend his exercise of the functions of his commission, which, in consequence of the extent to which its execution had been impeded in the public service, was committed to his discretion, of leaving temporarily his post for the advantage of a more genial climate.

"I have received the most satisfactory assurance that, in the mean time, the public interest in that quarter will be presented from prejudice by the intercourse which he will continue, through the Secretary of Legation, with the Russian Cabinet.

Am I not correct in saying that this fabric was wrought in the Department of State? Who but Mr. Secretary Van Buren would have devised such a mission, or selected such a man to fill it, or caused such a printed paper to be sent to this House? We are told by it that our long established Legation to Russia has been totally changed; and that, in place of a permanently resident minister at that court, regardless of the public service, a mission has been invented to suit the talents, the health, habits, and disposition of the distinguished individual for whom it was designed. By the very terms of this mission, this individual is required to repair to Russia, but is authorised to leave the court, and that empire whenever his health (and of that he alone is the judge) may require it. Who but the Machiavelian at the head of the State Department would have advised the President to such a mission, or dared to place on a document, prepared to be sent to this House, such a statement of its commencement, progress, and present condition? In what part of the constitution, or the laws of the United States, or of the usages of this government, does he find any thing, in support of the measure? It will not be hazarding very much to say, that this House was never, before this time, called upon to pay such a salary for such services.

The distinguished Minister to Russia is John Randolph. How does he understand the terms on which he agreed to embark on this mission? The course of conduct pursued by him since his departure may give us some knowledge on this point. We are left in nearly utter darkness by the Department of State concerning all the movements of this Minister, for the Message merely tells us that he has already taken benefit under the sinecure clause in his charter of legation. He has left the court of our illustrious friend the Autocrat of all the Russias; but when, or for what other region? Here the Secretary is cautiously silent. The chairman of the committee on Foreign Relations has been equally so. Can any gentleman of this committee either indoctrinate us into this great mystery of state, or give us the light of a single fact concerning the voyages and travels of this Minister of ours?—Let us know whether he is now moving or stationary. Where is John Randolph! Where is our Ambassador, for whose public services Mr. Van Buren is calling upon us to provide a salary? We are told that he is not where he was sent; and that he had permission to go thence when and whither he might choose, but whether he is, in pursuit of health, now basking in the sunshine of Naples, or, for a like purpose, traversing "the fog wrapt island of Britain," we are left to learn from the same authentic documents from which the chairman of the committee on foreign relations seems to have taken advice, rumor and the public papers. These have "talked of his whereabouts;" and, though, without giving daily bulletins of his health, haults, or motions; yet their right to speak, and our right to hear, cannot be questioned, when those who know and could tell us the whole truth, persevere in a safe and cautious silence.

If we are left by the Secretary, without knowledge of his movements or localities, we are equally uninstructed by him concerning the health of this Ambassador. We are merely told that he has already availed himself of his right, by the terms of his commission, to abandon the public service. In what state of health was he then, is he now, or probably will he be, at any future time? For information on this subject, in what a luminous condition this present Secretary has placed this House! We have an equally distinct view of the past, the present and the future. Does any gentleman of this committee possess the power to tell us whether John Randolph might now, or can be required, by the terms of his legation, to return to the court of Russia? Is not this salary intended to be given to him for the distinguished services already rendered at that court? If his health continue to require it, he has, we are told, the right to choose his place of residence. What are, what have been his own opinions concerning that health?—You have all seen him walk into this House, and out of it, and must know his own opinions concerning his own health. We have often heard him pronounce his chronic complaint, "a church-yard cough." In winter, "he should never live over corn planting;" in seed time, "he should die before harvest." He has for years been travelling from New-York to Liverpool, from England to France, from America to Europe, and from Europe to America, in pursuit of health. Has he not, from all this, learned that neither time, nor travel, can bring back to age the bloom of youth, or to infirmity, the vigor of his fifth? Were he, at this moment, to walk into this Hall, wrapped from the eyes, in flannel and flannaught, what would he tell you, sir, concerning his health? What of his intended residence in Russia? No, sir, if he be the judge—and who but he can be the judge of his own health?—he will never again return to the court of the Czar. We are, therefore, directed, and required, by the Secretary of State, to appropriate this item to $9,000, for the salary of a public minister, who has been in the public service at the place of his destined residence, not much more than a like number of days. He arrived at St. Petersburgh, was presented to the Emperor, made his bow, or genuflexion, retired, and went to England! France! Italy? or where? No mortal man, on this side the Atlantic, can inform us.

During this nine day's residence, what service did he render to the American people? The Secretary is satisfied; and we surely ought not to be anxious about this great affair. We are told it is a matter exclusively within the competency of the Executive; and, therefore, it is, I presume, considered, that the Representatives of the people have no other vocation but to vote the promised and required compensation. He certainly succeeded, even in that short time, in rendering himself very distinguished at the court of Russia; and, therefore, it may be said, in giving equal celebrity to his country. He certainly gave voice to every tongue of rumor in both hemispheres. His mission will hereafter be regarded as an era in our foreign relations; and the residence of Randolph at the court of Russia as a phenomenon in diplomacy. For this we must give him the $9,000 demanded by the Secretary.

What could such a man do for his country in the character of a foreign Minister? Just what he has done: which was very much like what each man of the nation of all parties, who knew him, must have expected he would do. Genius he certainly has: for he is original, and unlike all other men. If you please, he is eloquent; but if so, that eloquence is, like himself, sui generis. These have enabled him to perform what he has done; could they qualify him for the services of a great diplomatic Minister? Do not these require sound judgment, deep, extensive and regular thinking; laborious perseverance in business; and, above all, prudence, and vigilent circumspection? In his thirty years' public service, where are the monuments of his political wisdom, and labors of patriotism? They are all of a piece, of one uniform character; and this Russian residence will neither give the blush, nor the pain to any other public transaction of this remarkable man throughout his political life.

With a perfect knowledge of this man, the Secretary of State could not have contrived this legation, so different from all others, with any view to the public service. This man was sent out not to benefit the people abroad, but to receive the administration at home. The Secretary had witnessed the political movements of this eccentric man. He feared the comet might return and visit his political hemisphere.—He saw it blaze in Perihelium:

"With fear of change perplexing men in power,
Was it not prudent to remove this star of malign influence to another sky? It has been done: and the nation must pay, not for a mission made for the advancement of their interest, but made to secure the political power of the Secretary.

We have been told that our relations with Russia are of high and important interests; and, therefore, we cannot dispense with this appropriation, because, if we refuse this salary, we shall defeat the mission. Should this mission, by which no public benefit was intended, and from which none can be hoped, be recalled, it may be replaced by one of better purpose, and efficient character. It is an obstruction in the "straight forward" path of our relations with Russia, and we are laboring to abate, or to remove it out of the way.

Our relations with that Government are truly important.—That Empire is perhaps the most numerous in population, and certainly the most extensive in territory of any power on the Globe. No nation of the old world, otherwise than by colonies, approaches so near to us. This people is advancing in civilization, wealth, and power, beyond any example in its former history. In the last controversy of arms, between Russia and the Ottoman Empire, had not other powers of Europe interposed a shielding hand, the Moslem, after a dominion of more than four centuries in the fairest part of Europe, had been driven beyond the Bosphorus; and the Autocrat of Russia would have ascended the throne of Constantine. At all times, our relations with such a power must be important to the American people. Are those relations taken care of now, as heretofore they have been, and as now especially they ought to be?

Yes, sir, I say as now they should be. For now Europe is convulsed, and agitated from the Mediterranean to the Baltic.—The flame of war is but just repressed. Troops are called into the field, in almost every nation, and Russia, in a kind of winter campaign, has sent out 200,000 soldiers to her south-western frontier, to look out on the old battle fields of Belgium and France. In this condition of Europe, do we not require an able, a diligent, a resident minister of Russia. Withold this appropriation; abolish this sinecure legation, and this may be effected.

One other fact, in the history of our diplomacy, renders the residence of a skilful minister at that court, at this time, above all others, indispensable. We learn from the Department of State, through, the same medium, this message, that a treaty of amity and commerce has been negotiated between the United States and the Sublime Porte. The Secretary, with great candor, told us what the Turk had agreed to do for the Christian; but he, with great caution, concealed what the christian had agreed to do for the Turk. This gentleman is as well persuaded as the French monarch was, that "he who knows not how to dissemble, knows not how to rule." Rumor has run clean counter to Mr. Van Buren; for though she often tells more than the truth, she never tells less. What have we learned from this witness? Why truly that a secret article is contained in this treaty, and this has, I believe, been published in the newspapers, before we received the message. It is said, it is believed, that by this article the American people agree to furnish armed ships to the Sultan of Turkey, in his future wars with christian nations. Do you believe, sir, that our Envoy had left Constantinople before the Russian minister at the Porte knew this fact? The very Drogoman, by whom your Mr. Rhind talked with Reis Effendi would for half a piastre full of piastres, have told the whole story to count Orloff, and sworn he was doing good service to the Prophet by betraying one christian dog to another.—Sir, his friendship for the Russian Empire, been so cherished by the present Sovereign, and his illustrious predecessor, that it has become a sentiment of the American people? Is not this secret article a diplomatic fraud, not only on that friendship, but, which it quite as much concerns us to consider, upon that Sovereign who has so generously cherished it? I say nothing now of what may happen, if the Turk should again war upon the Greek: or how it may comport with the republican principles of the Secretary of State, when he shall call on this House to furnish ships to that despot, thereby aiding him in bringing that people again under his iron yoke. What shall we say to the Emperor of Russia? Who shall make our explanation, if we shall have any to make? It is probable that the news of this treaty, and perhaps a copy of it, reached the court of St. Petersburgh, shortly after our Minister left that city. The shortness of his residence there, the suddenness of his departure, the intelligence of this secret article, the intended sojourn of that Minister, perhaps in England, perhaps in France, the attitudes of the nations of Europe, all giving dreadful note of preparation for war, must have had some tendency to place our relation with Russia on a footing not the most firm and friendly. Does not sound policy—does not national good sense call on the American people to have an able Minister at that court, and that too, right speedily? Have we one there now? Under the mission for which this appropriation is to be made, are we likely soon, or ever, I do not say to have such a man here, but to have there any Minister at all?

In answer to all these anxious forebodings, we are told, that in this absence of the Minister, the Secretary of Legation takes very special and satisfactory care of our relations at the court of St. Petersburgh. If this were not too ludicrous, it must be received as a mere mockery of the American people. When this paragraph came from under his pen, Mr. Secretary Van Buren must, if he had placed his hand there, have felt something on his face different from the eternal smile. Who is this Secretary of Legation, the protegee of the Minister, John Randolph Clay? A lad of less, or certainly not more than twenty-one years old; undistinguished by talents, education, or employment, without acquaintance with men, or things, or business. A youth to whom fame has not, nor have his friends attributed any thing extraordinary, either in possession or promise; and with nothing but his *sir-name* to recommend him to public attention. I would not, I cannot speak in derogation of this youth; and all I would say is, that he must be utterly unqualified for the public station where he is placed. The service requires men; the nation has able men. Why then hazard our interests, perhaps our peace, by placing the weight of Empires on the slender shoulders of Boyhood?

Let us strike out the appropriation, that this sinecure, this state mission, may be avoided, that the Minister may return to his "constituents," the Secretary to his studies: and that the PRESIDENT may send a Legation to Russia fit for the public service.

As it will not be contended that this appropriation should be made, because the gentleman, who may take the benefit of it, is a native of Virginia, so may gentleman, be assured that these remarks have no sectional origin; and I utterly disclaim any, and all adversary feeling to that distinguished Commonwealth, her interests, and her citizens. I have spoken as one of the representatives of the American people; and as one, coming from a part of our common country, which has done, and will do as much for the illustrious man of Virginia, as any other part of this nation. The appropriation is opposed, because it is intended to support a mission, formed for purposes unconnected with the public interests, places our foreign relations in peril, and is without any justification in law, usage, or constitutional principle.

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

MACKEREL.—300 bbls. and 200 half do. No. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel, on board the Paramamount, and for sale by
feb 3 LINCOLN & GREEN.

MARITIME JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Brig William, Collins, Boston, Stetson & Avery.
Schr Ellen Gordon, Jones, St Barts, P B Penny.
Schr Orleans, Vincent Mobile, Master.
Schr Trenton, Davis, Key West Master.
Schr Harmony, Seith, Grand Cayman, Master.
Sloop Splendid, Barclay, Mobile, Master.

ARRIVED.

Steam Tow Boat Shark, Wood, from S W pass, took to sea brig Two Sisters, brig Eighth of October, schr Veracruzano, left the pass on 10th inst at 7 o'clock p m; at anchor out side, ship D Morgan, ship Crown, bark Agness Ann, Spanish schr name unknown; brought up brig Charles Joseph, brig Mary Hart, brig Seraphin, a Danish brig from St Croix:—the Shark met Steamer Atlas with two brigs in tow, bound up; Steamer Grampus, coming up from S W pass with two brigs and one schr in tow; ship Salem and brig Virginia still aground on the bar.

Steam towboat Porpoise, Stoddard, from N E Pass; having taken to sea ships Russell & Lotus; brought up barque Henry Gratten and schooner Henry. Nothing new in the river.

Brig Mary Hart, Doane, from Havana, to W Tuths & co, with 500 bags coffee, &c to sundries.

A Danish brig, from St Croix.

Brig Charles Joseph, 25 days from Providence, to the master, cargo to Waterman and Burgess, G Bucklin, J W Lelland & co; spoke on the 20th January Brig Lincoln, from Marseiles, for Boston, in lat 33 long 72d 40m; in distress, making for the first port; 28th spoke brig William Henry, off Sirup's key, 20 days from Warren, for Mantanzas: Feb 1, changed nos with British bark Geo Canning, hence for Liverpool.

Brig Seraphin, De La Roche, 20 days from Norfolk, to Seraphin Cucullu; has experienced a series of heavy gales, and head winds, and lost an anchor on the Bahama bank; left brig United States, Ball, for this place; passed several large ships and brigs, apparently bound for this river.

Barque Henry Grattan, Hylton, Liverpool, to B Booth & co; cargo salt, crockery-ware and dry-goods, to the consignees, Stetson & Avery; Thompson & Grant; Hill & Henderson: and to order.

Brig Moro, Martin, Bay of Honduras, logwood and specie.

Schr Henry, Hull, Balize, (Honduras,) with logwoon and hides.

Schr Profit, Hall, from Mobile.

Steamboat Planet, Butler, Bayou Lafouche, with 44 hhds and 4 bbls sugar, 6 do molasses to J Linton; 17 hhds molasses 7 hhds sugar, 1 tierce syrup, 1 bbl sugar cane to J W Taylor—9 cabin pass.

Steamer Natchez, Myers, from Natchez, with 701 bales cotton; 23 pass.

Steamer Feliciana, Edgerton, from Vicksburg, with full cargo of cotton.

NOTICE.

THE Ladies & Gentlemen of New Orleans are most respectfully informed, that the great

Boa Constrictor,
ORIENTAL COBRA, and ROCK SERPENTS, have just shed their skins, and will be fed on Sunday Feb. 13th, if the weather permits, at 11 o'clock, A. M. feb 12

MENAGRIE
75 LIVING ANIMALS,
NOW exhibiting at the corner of Orleans & Royal-sts: near the Orleans Theatre. The exhibition of the cage animals will commence at 7 o'clock in the Evening.

The ring performance consisting of 4 ponies and riders, camels, lamas, elephant &c. at 4 o'clock.

Mr. J. Wright the keeper of the Asiatic lions will enter the cage and caress them at half past 8 o'clock, by request of many visitors the animals will be fed this, and every other evening for a short time in presence of the company at 8 o'clock.

N. B. Every attention will be paid to day visitors from 10 o'clock a. m. till 5 p. m. feb 12

NOTICE.—Having in an unguarded moment, offered a grievous insult to Mr. P. Henry, an officer of the city police for the faubourg St Mary, whilst engaged in the exercise of his official duties,—I hereby acknowledge I have made amends to him for any misconduct on that behalf, in presence of the persons who witnessed the same.
feb 12 P. HENO.

ORLEANS BALL-ROOM.
On Saturday, February 12,
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.

BALL-ROOM,
At the corner of Bourbon & Orleans streets.
On Saturday, February 12,
A DRESS BALL.
ADMITTANCE—Gentlemen, ... $1.
No ladies will be admitted without a personal ticket. Gentlemen will find a private room where they can deposit their canes, cloaks, hats, &c. February 7

Orléans Ball Room.
THIRD & LAST BALL for CHILDREN.
MR. E. BERTUS has the honor of announcing to the public that there will be given for his Benefit, on Monday the 14th inst.
A GRAND DRESS BALL.
PRECEDED BY A BALL FOR CHILDREN, which will commence at six and conclude at nine o'clock. feb 3

Orleans Ball Room.
Anniversary of the birth day of WASHINGTON.
A subscription is open for a ball which will take place at the above mentioned ball room, on the 22d day of February 1831.

Each subscriber accompanied by ladies, will pay for his tickets, at the time of receiving them, three dollars; and the price to those who shall go unaccompanied by ladies, will be two dollars payable at the time of receiving their tickets.—Subscription lists are open at Mr. J. Davis's, and at the residence of Mr. Bertus. feb 3

MAYORALTY OF NEW-ORLEANS.—The price of fresh Flour being this day $5 25 per barrel, according to the tariff the Bakers must give during the ensuing week, (which commences on Monday) 46 ounces of bread for a bit.
feb 12 D. PRIEUR, Mayor.

FRESH HATS AND SHOES &C.
86, *Levee-Street.*
The subscriber is just receiving by the packet ship Dewitt Clinton, an assortment of handsome HATS, BOOTS, and SHOES, ordered by him expressly for this market. He has also in store imported lately 60 dozen Scotch bonnets of the best quality of good sizes and fine large crowns which he will sell low by the [illegible]
feb 8 M[illegible]E McCALLUM.

57 HHDS. SUG[illegible] deliverable on a plantation, 45 mi[illegible] the city by
jan 27 THEO[illegible] NICOLET & co

FOR sale by the su[illegible] 40 Toulouse st. between Royal [illegible] claret in [illegible] champaign, madei[illegible] muscatel wine, raschino olive oil, [illegible] pickles, tunny in [illegible] almonds shelled, do[illegible]
jan 5 [illegible] & co.

FOR LOUISVILLE & CINCINNATI.
The new low pressure Steam boat CINCINNATIAN, Perry master, has commenced loading and will have despatch, for freight or passage having superior accommodations, apply on board or to
jan 26 STETSON & AVERY.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
A first rate coppered brig, burthen 150 tons, can be in readiness to receive cargo in a few days. Apply to
STETSON & AVERY.
ef 12 27, Camp street.

FOR PORTO RICO.
The fine fast sailing brig ATTENTION, capt. J. Patten, has her cargo all engaged, and will have immediate despatch. For passage only, apply on board, opposite Bienville-street, or to
feb 11 P. B. PENNY.

WANTED.
A good vessel to carry about 400 to 425 hhds. sugar and molasses to a northern port. Apply to
feb 11 THEOD. NICHOLET & co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
The [A 1] brig ELVIRA, capt. Joseph Grace, burthen 900 bales cotton—apply to W G HEWES,
feb 9 No. 9 Camp-street

WANTED.
A first class vessell, of 800 bales capacity, for a northern port—apply to
STETSON & AVERY.
feb 9 27 Camp st.

FOR NORFOLK & RICHMOND.
(*Passage only.*)—The fine fast sailing brig BOURNE, capt. Benthall, now up the coast loding, will be down in the course of a few days; and will have immediate despatch. For passage, having superior accommodations, apply to the master on board, or to
feb 8 J. W. ZACHARIE, & co.

FOR HAVANA OR MANTANZAS.
(*As freight may offer.*)
The fine Spanish fast sailing coppered brig ISABELLA & JUAN; Beiga master, burthen about 800 barrels. For freight or passage apply to
feb 5 J. W. ZACHARIE & co.

FOR TAMPICO.
The fast sailing schooner MARY, J. Almeida master, will have immediate despatch, for freight or passage, apply to the Captain on board, or to TUYES & co,
f 5 4 73 Royal-st.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
The fast sailing brig DELAWARE Wilson master, burthen 130 tons, and stows 160 hhds, for terms apply to the Captain on board opposite blue stores, or to
feb 4 J W ZACHARIE & co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
The new fast sailing schooner SARAH, Stevenson master, is now ready to receive cargo. For terms apply to
feb 4 J. W. ZACHARIE & co.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
The fast sailing Brig ALFRED, capt. Soule, having three quarters of her cargo now on board, requires the bulk of 600 barrels to complete her loading. For terms apply to the master on board, or to
feb 4 STETSON & AVERY.

FOR CHARLESTON.
The superior and fast sailing schooner TREMONT, Davis master, of the burthen of 60 tons, 18 months old, for freight apply to A. GURNEY
feb 4 62 Gravier st

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
The fine schooner PARAMOUNT, Capt. Tobey, berthern about 80 hhds sugar, will be ready to load in 3 or 4 days. For terms apply to
feb 3 LINCOLN & GREEN.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE superior fast sailing Schr. TREMONT, 18 months old, Davis master; for terms apply to
ALPHEUS GURNEY,
feb 1 62 Gravier street.

FREIGHT FOR BALTIMORE.
Wanted a small vessel to load about 200 hhds sugar, at a plantation nine miles above the city apply to
jan 28 THEODORE NICOLET & co

FOR SALE
FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.
The fine Schr. NANCY, of the burthen of 50 tons, about 18 months old, stows 400 bbls. and is in readiness for a voyage; for further particulars apply to the master on board or to
27 J. W. ZACHARIE & co.

SEGARS. 24,000 *superior quality* Havana Segars, received pr. schooner Bashaw for sale by WILLIAM G. HEWES.
feb 11 no 9 Camp street

Coffee, Lemons and Lemon Syrup.
89 Bags Havana coffee, 20 boxes lemons, 1 doz lemon syrup now landing and for sale by A. GURNEY,
feb 11 62 Gravier street.

ORLEANS CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
No. 14 Chartres near Canal-street.
THE subscriber has just received per brig William & Henry from Philadelphia an additional supply of Gentlemen's SUPERFINE CLOTHING consisting of nearly every article in his line. Also, fine Louis Philippe Wrappers, camblet coats and cloaks, ladie's fine silk, merino, and plaid do., all of which he offers for sale low (wholesale or retail) for cash or good city paper.
feb 9 P. CLARKE.

MACKEREL.—100 bbls. No. 3 mackerel for sale by
feb 9 A. GURNEY, Gravier-st.

MADRASS HHDKFS.—2 trunks received per brig Wm. Henry, and 4 trunks in store—beautifull patterns for sale by
W. E. HEWES,
feb 9 No 9 Camp-street.

MOLASSES HOGSHEADS.—800 new casks for sale by
feb 9 LINCOLN & GREEN.

EXCHANGE.—Checks at sight, on the Farmer's & Mechanic's Bank, Philadelphia, and on Nashville, Tennessee, for sale by
YEATMAN, WOODS & Co.
january 4 Canal street

NOTICE.
THE undersigned proposing to sail for France in the course of a few days, offers for sale on the most favorable terms, the entire furniture of his house, together with several house servants of both sexes.—For further particulars apply to the subscriber, Bourbon, between St. Philip and Ursuline-sts.
feb 7 DUREL, Sen.

LINSEED OIL & PEPPER.
30 Barrels Linseed oil, and 50 bags Sumatra Pepper, for sale by
jan 27 STETSON & AVERY

STRAY HORSE.
WAS brought to the stable of the subscriber, no. 116 Bourbon street, a bay Horse, about four or five years old, having on him a bridle & saddle. The owner is hereby notified to come forward and claim his property, paying the expenses of keeping and this advertisement.
feb 11 L. A. FONLEOY.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY JOSEPH LE CARPENTIER.
WILL be sold at auction, on Friday the 18th inst., at 6 o'clock P. M., at Hewlett's exchange, a creole negro girl, called Victoire, about 19 years of age—a seamstress and good house servant—warranted free from the vices and diseases redhibitory.

Conditions: 6, 12 and 18 months credit from the day of sale: the purchaser giving satisfactory indorsed notes, with mortgage on the property till full and complete payment. Acts of sale to be passed before Mr. Carlile Pollock N. P. at the expense of the purchaser. feb 11.

BY T. MOSSY.
ON Monday the 7th of March next, at noon, will be sold at Hewlett's coffee-house,
A LOT OF GROUND, corner of Magazine and Gravier streets, measuring 34 feet 7½ in front to the former and 100 feet 9 inches on the latter, on which stands a fine two story brick house.

A LOT measuring 18 feet 9½ inches front of Gravier street and 94 feet 11¾ inches in depth, on which stands a two story brick store.

A LOT adjoining the preceding, one measuring 13 feet 8½ inches with a similar store on it.

A LOT adjoining the preceding, measuring 21 feet 7 inches, having also on it a two story brick store.

☞ A plan of the above property shall be exhibited on the day of sale.

PAYABLE—¼ cash, ¼ Dec. 30 1831, ¼ Dec. 30 1832, and ¼ Dec. 30 1833.

BY H. J. DOMINGON.
WILL be sold at Hewlett's Exchange on on Monday the 21st inst. at 12 o'clock precisely, twenty lots of ground, situated in the faubourg Marigny and fronting on the rail road. These lots have an elevated situation, and are bounded by the property of Mr. Lavergne.—Their advantageous location, and the great improvement in value which they are susceptible of, make them an object worthy the attention of speculators, who are particularly invited to look at them. A plan will be exhibited on the day of sale, representing the situation and dimensions of the above mentioned lots.

Conditions:—The price will be made payable in 1, 2 and 3 years: the purchaser giving satisfactory indorsed notes, with mortgage upon the property till full and complete payment is made.—The acts of sale to be made at the expense of the purchaser, and passed before L. T. Caire, Notary Public. feb 7

BY ISAAC L. McCOY.
SUPERIOR MADEIRA WINE.
ON Monday afternoon, the 14th instant, at 4 o'clock, in the Custom-house yard, will be sold, 12 hhds, 12 quarter casks and 8 15 gallon kegs superior Madeira Wine.

Terms—$200 or less than $500, 4 months; $500 or upwards, 6 months, for approved endorsed papers. feb 5

BY T. MOSSY.
ON Monday the 21st instant at noon precisely, will be sold at Hewlet's Coffee House,
A LOT OF GROUND, situate in Maintstreet, between Dauphine and Burgundy, measuring 30 feet front and 9[illegible] depth, having in front, a house built of brick and covered with tile, consisting of four apartments with fire-places, gallery and two closets, brick kitchen &c.

A LOT OF GROUND, adjoining the preceding one, measuring 24 feet front on 90 feet in depth with a house on it, built of bricks between posts, containing four rooms, &c.

Payable at 6, 12, 18 & 24 months in approved endorsed notes, &c. The deeds of sale to be passed before Felix de Armas. feb 4

For Sale.
A LOT of ground (No. 1) situated at the corner of Baron and Union streets, (Faubourg St. Mary,) measuring 35 feet upon the first front, and 97 feet 10 inches on the second, by a depth of 10 feet 4 inches more or less, on the line of separation from No. 2 Baron St. Upon the said lot is a house built of brick between posts, and covered with shingles, a kitchen, dove house and hen house, all of wood and in good condition. There is also upon it a considerable number of bearing fruit trees.

LOT No. 2, which has 33 feet 6 inches front on Baron street, by 108 feet depth on the side adjoining lot No. 1, and 108 feet 11 inches, more or less, depth on the side adjoining the property of Mr. Wm. Moor—upon this lot there is a large number of bearing fruit trees. It must be observed that the foregoing is French measure. Should the said lots not be sold together or separately, at private sale, prior to the 22d instant, they will on that day be offered at auction, by F. Dutilett at Hewlett's exchange, at 12 o'clock at noon.

Conditions; the corner lot, one-third in hand, one-third in 6 and one-third in 12 months; and together, one-fourth in hand, one-fourth at 6, one-fourth at 18 and one-fourth at 18 months, the purchaser giving indorsed notes with special mortgage on the property as security till payment.

Should the purchaser prefer it, a discount of [illegible] per cent will be made for prompt payment of the amount of the two first terms, and 10 per cent on the last. The acts of sale to be passed before J. T. Caire Esq. Notary Public. feb 3

THE subscriber being about to leave this place for Mexico, will sell his Store No. 215 Royal street, on liberal terms. For further information, apply to
BERNARD TURPIN.
If by the 15th instant, the said store is not sold at private sale, it will on that day be offered at auction. feb 2

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION.
JAMES T. COPS, from the Tower of London, and late of New York, begs leave most respectfully to inform the public that he has opened for their inspection his Exhibition of the most rare and beautiful works of the creation, at the corner of Levee and Conti-streets, where he hopes to meet with that encouragement so liberally bestowed by a discerning public, on subjects of natural history amongst which will be found an immense Anaconda, or mountain serpent of Ceylon, also the Boa Constrictor, or Strangling serpent of Java, and great Rock serpent of Bengal, the oriental Cobra, or Real Diamond serpent of Shandernago two of those surprising snakes, hipsbieco, or golden headed serpent of Siam and the snake destroyer, the real Egyptian Ichnumon, four of those astonishing reptiles of many hues, the Camelcons from Egypt.

Hours of exhibition from ten in the morning till 9 in the evening. Admission 50 cents entrance in Conti st.

N B for further particulars see hand bills.
feb 8

GENERAL AGENCY & COMMISSION STORE, No. 81 CUSTOM-HOUSE ST.
THE office undertakes the liquidation and settlement of all kinds of litigation and other business; collections of all kinds; of the sale and purchase of moveable and immoveable property, titles, claims &c.

It also undertakes the drafting of all kinds of contracts, transactions or obligation, under private signatures, and the translation of the same in three languages.

☞ The office is open every day between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m.
feb 4

50,000 Melee segars in boxes of 100 each, just received and for sale by
jan 28 N. B. HEES,
[illegible] tres street.

SPIRITUOUS
30 Casks of [illegible]
[illegible] NICOLET & co.
[illegible] Camp st.