By letters received at Mexico from Islapa, it id that Alvarez, one of the leaders of Guerrames party, has been wounded, and that Acapulhad surrendered to the Government's troops.

The Polish Manifesto .- We offer to our readare the appeal of the Polish nation to the powers should ever characterine the language of the aserters of their country's freedom.

Revolutions commonly take their rise from a decadency, in the system of administration, which imperiously demands a change of government: state of things, which is not in harmony with established order. A nation, in spite of the nattriotic children. The measure of tyranny was the evilatofa revolution became less terrible of Poland; its shout, like the sound of Ziska's against their oppressors. drum, has alarmed the ear of the Russian bear; and the descendants of the bardy Sarmartian, strong in justice, valor, and patriotism, will to the last farthing, exact "the unpaid amount of Catherine's bloody debt."

ACCIDENT .- Last night at about 10 o'clock. the tow-boat Livingston, having in tow the brigs Sardius and Josifins, bound t Boston, ran foul of a brig at anchor, near Poverty Point, and carried away the jib-boom, an I broke both flues of the anchors of the Sardius, carried away the bowsprit of the brig at anchor, and did considerable other damage to the boat and vessels.

The following quaintly characteristic card we translate from a French paper:-Champs-Elysées. Avenue de Neuilly, No. 171,

Opposite Berry's New Street. WIDOW ZWINCK has the honor of in forming the public, that for 27 years she has devoted herself to the cure of dogs' and cats' dis-tempers; she has succeeded in the discovery of a nostrum, which radically cures palsied, -- nay, -impotent dogs,—crops their ears—boards them; and calls on patrons; takes upon herself the edecation of parrots, starlings, and every variety

(From the Maysville Eagle.) OUR TURNPIRE.-It gives us much pleasure to publish the proceedings of the town meeting held in this place on Saturday last: and also to add, that the board of Trustees with a prompti-tude truly erincive of their earnest concernment

for the speedy completion of this great thorough-fare of social and commercial convenience, have breedy complied with the wishes of their conats, and adopted the most judicious measures to obtain a loan of \$30,000, on the most Maysville and Lexington turnpike road com- blessings of a Constitution should be extended

atte has authorized the liberal subscription of eration to reign in the Chambers which was their only end and object. The freedom of the press, and the publicity of the proceedings of the Diet, best, Nicholas and Mason will speedily take into the hymns and praises of a subjugated people westment if not equal in amount, and show in honor of their all powreful conqueror; but by their acts that they are the fast friends of when, after that Diet was closed, the public jourmond is known to be already completed and under censorship was introduced; and on the meeting of the following Diet, which proposed to itself 660,000, made at the last session of our Legislature, it is estimated that about \$130,000, will be required to meet the expenditure for the completion of the whole work, with the neces-tary bridges and masonry.

Four the civil authorities of the corporations of Paris and Lexington, we should also be much

gratified to see a prosept expression of their shown for their Sovereign, his religion and customs. It is, we learn, very desirable that all the section, of the road to be completed in 1832, other, the bad faith with which power has been should be put under contract during the approaching month of March, and as it would be so cer-tainly conducive to the permanent prosperity and reciprocal interests of this and the interior counties of Nicholas, Bourbon, and Fayette, that this avenue of communication should be finished as early as practicable; we hope they willhot only imitate, but improve upon our ex-

"London, Jan. 24. Morning Herald Office, 4 o'clock. We have just received by express, the Messa ger des Chambers and the Gazette de France of esterday, and the entire of the Paris papers of Friday and Saturday. The following are ex-

[From Galignani's Messenger.] "MANIFESTO OF THE POLISH NA-TION.

When a nation, formerly free and powerful, finds itself compelled by the excess of its ills to by the hand of her recourse to the last of its rights—to the hard of her recourse to the last of its rights—to the herself successivels reprived of all her privileges. No time was jost in carrying this design into execution. Public education was corrupt—the manufacture of their most exalted functions.

It was after such acts that the Emperor Nich-

makich accompanied the three dismemberments ramous hireling instigators, and vile and despision of ancient Poland, are but too well known; history has already branded them as a political edity called for, pensions were suggested in a crime. The deep and awful mourning which this violation spread throughout the country has normous gratuities, and offices created solely with the view of anomalius the created solely with the view of anomalius the country has never been laid saide, but has been religiously with the view of angmenting the number of the served even until now; the unspotted stand- government satraps. preserved even until now; the unspotted stand-ard has never ceased to wave at the head of our valiant army: and, in all his military migrations, the Pole, carrying from country to country his preserved even until now; the unsposed summa-ard has never ceased to wave at the head of our ed idea, has never failed in the end to be re

monget them as spoil, should not in some degree them to diagraeful public labours, reserved for soften the fresh outrages committed against the the vilest convict; as if Providence, by perflict had found independent, parcelled out on exciting cause of our insurrection.

three sides, received the title of Kingdom, and After so many affronts, after so

to their brethren. These gifts, however, were not gratuitous: he had previously contracted obligations towards us, and we, on our part, had burst its fetters and forge them into arms? at other times this change may grow out of a made sacrifices in return. Before and during the decisive struggle, the brilliant promises made the rulers. But far different was the situation of ises in proclaiming himself king of Poland, but the national recollections awakened in them, first guarantee of their liberties, until after having se world had not taught us that, even after an inter-The chains of the northern despot wound val of ages, nations reduced to foreign subjecversion. They bore with their sufferings until ATOR from the beginning of time, by having separated them from other nations in language and customs-as if this lesson was forgotten by go-But these conditions, though arbitrarily impos-

ed, were not fulfilled; the Poles were not long before they became convinced that the nationality and the title of kingdom, given to Poland by ne Emperor of Russia were but a lure to their brethren, subject to other States-but a weapon against those same states-and but a mere chimera to those to whom they had been guaranteed. They became convinced that, under the shelter of these sacred names, it was intended to reduce hem to a servile degradation, and weigh them down by all the inflictions of a continued despotism, and the loss of the dignity appertaining to man. The measures taken against the army first drew aside the veil that covered this mysterious plan. The most cruel outrages—the most infamons punishments—the most refined persecutions ordered by the Commander-in-Chief,under the pretence of maintaining discipline, but the real object of which was to destroy that feeling of honor, that national dignity, which charcterised our troops, were invented and enforced. Faults the most trifling, were deemed and treated as most serious offences—the slightest suspi-cion converted into proofs of breach of discipline and the Commander-in-Chief, by his arbitrary control over the Courts martial, rendered in fact the sole arbiter of the life and honor of each individual soldier. The nation beheld with indignation the decrees of these Courts repeatedly quashed, until at length their decisions attained them. Many members, in consequence, sent in their resignation; many personally insulted by the Commander-in-chief, purified by their own blood the outrages that had been committed upwas not the want of true courage, but the fear of compromising the future fate of their country,

upon their oppressors. ntageons terms, to be subscribed as stock in dom, a renewal of the solemn promises that the to our brethren. who were to be re-united to us, It will also be observed that the county of Fay- revived extinguished hopes, and caused the modernal Improvement. A small portion of the nals continued to discuss public affairs, a severe er contract, and even with the appropriation the same object as the former, the Representatives of the people were persecuted for the opinions they delivered in the Chambers. The constitutional state of Europe will be astonished when they learn what has been so carefully concealed from them; when, on the one hand, the; behold the wise and moderate use the Poles have made of their liberty, the veneration they have shown for their Sovereign, his religion and cusused, not content with despoiling an unhappy people of their rights, but imputing the horror of these violations to the unbridled exercise of their freedom.

The placing in union upon one head the Crowns of an Autocrat and of a Constitutional King was one of those political monstruosities which are never of long duration. Every man foresaw that the Kingdom of Poland must become either the nursery of liberal institutions for Russia, or sink under the iron hand of its despotism. This question was soon resolved. It appears that at one moment, the Emperor Alexander conceived he might consolidate his arbitrary power with our liberal laws, and thereby secure for himself a new interest over the affairs of Europe. But he was soon convinced that liberty could never become so debased as to be the blind instrument of despotism; and from that time, instead of her defender, no became her persecutor. Russia lost all hope of ever seeing the yoke by which st was oppressed taken off into execution. Partice education was corrupted a system of concealment and mystery was an adopted, the people were left without means of instruction, a whole palatitute was deprived of instruction, a whole palatitute was deprived of instruction, and the chambers of November, and acknowledging it to be national, they have resolved to justify thermalves in the companies of Europe.

The infamous machinations, the vile calumnies, the open violence, and the secret treachery, and the people were left without means of instruction, a whole palatitute was deprived of instruction, and the chambers of longer allowed the faculty of voting the applies. New burdens were imposed, new monopolies created to dry up the sources of the national wealth; and the treasury, enriched by these measures, became the pasture of salaried sycophants, infamous hireling instigators, and vile and despicable spices. Instead of the economic to repeat-

the Pole, carrying from country to country his dom of private life infected with their poison household Gods, has cried out for venguance for the ancient hospitality of the Poles' became a the outrages committed against them. Cherish-ing that noble illusion, which, like every other which had been solemnly guaranteed, was viogrand idea, has never failed in the end to be re lated, and the prisons of me make occame crowded, he halleved that, whenever he fought for ed; councils of war were authorised to proshe cause of liberty, he was fighting for his own sounce judgment in civil cases; and citizens. sountry. This country at length re-established by the existence; and, akhongic Patrained within perrow limits, Poland received from the Great Warrior of the age intrinsive language, her rights and liberties—precious gifts again angular than the trees of the action from corruption, were subjected to infamous punishments. It was in vain that some of the authorities of the kingdom, and the representatives of the received for the proposed by the greatest of house of the proposed by the country at length of the country at length of

Poland; and that which the great European con- their inordinate abuses of authority to be the

After so many affronts, after so manifest was placed under the immediate dominion of the violation of the guarantees sworn—a violation capital, and the whole country. The night of Emperor Alexander, with a senarate charter, and which no legitimate government in any civilized November 29th, was illuminated by the fire of of Europe. It sets forth a long enumeration of Emperor Alexander, with a separate charter, and which no legitimate government in any civilized high-handed injustice and tyranical vexations, the power of being enlarged.

In execution of these stipulations, he granted and which, a fortiori, may justify our insurance of the power of being enlarged. country would have allowed itself with impunity, a free Constitution to the Kingdom, and gave to the Poles, subject to the domination of Russia, a who will not consider that this authority has gleam of hope that they might shortly be united broken off all alliance with the nation, that it has oppressed it beneath the yoke of slavery, that it has given the right at every instant

The picture of the disasters of our brethren may be superfluous, but truth forbids us to pass to the Poles who were subject to the sceptre of Alexander, and the suspicions raised with respect with Russin have not been re-united to the kingto consolidate the united Greek ritual upon the to nations and sovereigns. ruins of the Catholic ritual.

In the kingdom, although none of the liberties guaranteed by the Constitution were observ ed, these liberties, suppressed de fireto, nevertheless continued to exist de jure. It was prearticle to the constitution appear, which, setting forth a specious solicitude for the maintenance of the charter, destroyed one of its principal provisions by depriving the chambers of the publicity of their proceedings and the support of public opinion, and which, above all, was to conse crate the principle that it was allowed to cut up at will the fundamental compact, and thereby entirely abolish the charter, as one of its articles had been abolished. It was under these auspices that the diet of 1827 was convoked, from which it was sought, by all manner of means. to discard the most intropid detenders of our liberties; a Nuncio, who had just taken part in the deliberations, was carried off by main force. surrounded by gendarmes, and held cuptive for five years, till the moment when the revolution broke out. Deprived of its force, shirt up, threatened with the loss of the charter, and misled by fresh promises of the ancient provinces being reunited to the kingdom, the diet of 1825 followed the example of that of 1818: but these promhe degree of severity that was required from ises remained without effect, and the petitions which prayed for the restoration of our liberties were rejected.

The general indignation of the well disposed

inhabitants, and the exampleration of the whole on them, and, at the same time, showed that it nation, had long been bringing on the storm, the approach of which began to appear, when the death of Alexander, the necession of Nicholas to that withheld their arms from falling a vengeance the throne, and the outh the took to arrintain the Constitution, seemed to promise us a cessation On the meeting of the first Diet of the king- of abuses and the return of our liberties. This Schr Albion, Quarles, hope soon vanished, for not only did things con- Schr Elizabeth, Eldridge, Mobile, tinue as they were, but the revolution at St. Petersburg even served as a pretext to imprison and bring to trial the most distinguished individuals Gale; cargo to N Newcomb; W II Freland; of the Senate, the Chamber of Nuncios, the ar Brenster; S C Bell; J II Field & co; J LeCarmy, and the citizens. In a short time the pris ons of the capital were filled. Every day fresh buildings were appropriated to receive thousands of victims, sent to Warsaw from every part of Old Poland, and even from parts subject to foreign Governments. Upon the native soil of liberty were introduced turtures which cause humanity to shudder. Death and saicide constanty diminished the number of the unfortunate victims, who were sometimes left forgotten in small and damp dungeons. In contempt of every law, a special committee of inquiry was instituted, composed of Russians and Poles, most ery law, a special committee of inquiry was instituted, composed of Russians and Poles, most of the military men, who, by protracted tortures, by promises of pardon and insidious questions, only sought to extor from the accessed the confession of an imaginary crime. It was only after an imprisonment of one year and a half that the High National Court was established, for, as in spite of every law, imprisonments had been criminally prolonged to a proposed of Russians and Poles, most insidious questions, of F. Alphonso;—24 SLAVES, twenty the lands of Widow Nunez, and below by those of F. Alphonso;—24 SLAVES, twenty two of whom are males, and one female, with her cannot have the hours of ten in the office of third, I year old, I grant Oxen, 6 Ows with their caves; and all the utensits.

BEVERLY CHEW.

A TRACT OF LAND.

about 125 argents in front, known under the name of Wiltz's Island, calculated for a name of Wiltz's Island, ca The conscience of the Senute disappointed this passengers. expectation, and the accused, who had been groaning in prison for two years, were acquitted of any crime agains the State. This decision, from that period, removed all distinction beco; Williams & Lee; Reynolds, Byrne & eo; tween the accused and their Judges. The for- M White; A H Harris; H H Marks; 10 pasmer, notwithstanding the sentence which proclaimed their innecence, instead of being set at liberty, were conveyed to st. Petersburg, where they were imprisoned in forts, and up to this submitted to the examination of the administrative authorities, and when, at length, out of some publish it, a Minister carried his audacity so far as to degrade the national Majesty, by repri-

It was after such acts that the Emperor Nichhas resolved to be crowned King of Poland. The representatives of the nation being summoned, were silent witnesses of this ceremony and the new oaths were soon violated again, for nd abuse was suppressed, not even the discretionary power. - Even on the day of Coronation the Senate was filled with new-members, who did not possess the qualifications required by the constitution, the only guarantee of the inde-pendence of their votes. An illegal loan, and the alienation of national domains, were intended to ren ler moveable and disposable the imnense landed property of the State. But Proidence directed that the large sume proceeding from the partial execution of this plan, should

support their mesurtures namely, the hope of seeing themselves reatised to their prethren, was taken from them by the Emperor Nicholas. From that moment all the word broken. The sacred fire which had long been prohibited from being kindled upon the allars of the country. was secretly burning in the hearts of all well disposed men. One thought only was common to was in vain that some of the authorities of the dure such slavery. But the Government itself was in vain that some of the authorities of the people, hastened the mement of explosion. In consequent of the second of the people, hastened the mement of explosion. In consequence of reports, daily corroborated, of a war

noment his cause became ours-our blood be | buses committed in his name, for not only were against the liberty of nations, orders were given the abuses suffered to remain unsuppressed, but to put upon the war establishment the Polish arm itself abandoned him, the Poles, preserving the responsibility of the ministers and the adtheir fidelity, participated in the disasters of the ministrative authorities was paralysed by the sian armies were to occupy the country. Conhero, and the common fall of the Great Man, immediate interference of the brother of the siderable sums, proceeding from the loan and For freight of four hundred Bis or passage, apand an unfortunate nation drew involuntary tears | Emperor, and by the exercise of that discretion | the sale of the national domains, deposited at ply to capt. Green on board at the foot of Bien | lots of ground, situate in the new suburb from the Conqueror himself.

This sentiment had produced too strong an immonstrous authority, the source of the greatest deadly war against liberty.

Arrests again took. pression.—The sovereigns of Europe, in the abuses, and which might wound the personal midst of the combat, had promised with too dignity of every individual, had become so into much solemnity to give durable peace to the world; to admit that the Congress of Vientand and the world; to admit that the Congress of Vientand and the world; to admit that the congress of vient peace to fattated, that it even dared to call before it either the world; to admit that the Congress of Vientand and condition, merely to other nations, and to fight against liberty and our former companions in arms were at stake. Every one shared this feeling; but the heart of the nation—the focus of enthusiasm, the youth Poles. A nationality and a reciprocal freedom of mitting them to carry their outrages against the of the army and of the colleges, as well as the commerce was guaranteed to every part of ancient people to the very utmost pitch, had destined great part of the garrison of Warsaw, and of the citizens impressed with this sentiment, resolved to give the signal for the insurrection. 'An electric spark in a moment inflamed the army, the liberty.——In one day the capital was delivered; in a few days all the divisions of the army were united by the same sentiment, the fortresses occupied, the natives armed, the brother of the Emperor, with the Russian troops relying upon the generosity of the Poles, and owing his safety to this step alone. Such were the acts of the heroic, noble revolution which is as pure as the enthusiasm of the youth whose offstring it is.

The Polish nation have risen from their abasement and degradation, with the firm resolution no longer to bend beneath the iron yoke. to the intentions of Napoleon, prevented more than one Pole from declaring in his favor. The the least apparent cause, shake off the yoke of Emperor of Russia was only faithful to his prom- od by the congress of Vienna; on the contrary, regained their independence and power, the only Poland. Fallen from her high estate; lotted to become the guarantee of the peace of Europe, but to aurrounding powers, curtailed of her we were forced to purchase them at the price of state, and the king of Poland caused to be pros
but far different was the situation of as to that nationality—those iberties which were by promises and encouragement, and then by a cured the enjoyment of these iberties, which they long expectation, because a crime against the claim upon a twofold right—namely, as the we were forced to purchase them at the price of state, and the king of Poland caused to be prosprivileges—deprived of comparative freedom; our independence, that first condition of the po- ecuted, in the ancient provinces of that State, the urgent want of the age; and, finally, until afthe remambrance of her once enjoyed rights but litical existence of nations, as if a durable peace such Poles as had direct to call the remainded to their brethern, subject to the despend the gloom which hung around her pa-16,000,000 of people as if the annals of the objects of persecution; your children were torn having delivered then, they shall have made from their mother's breast, the issue of the first them sharers of their liberties and independence. families were transported to Siberia, or were We have not been influenced by any national nore straightly around them. Injury was heaption did not always recover that independence forced to enter into the ranks of a corrupt solhatred against the Russians, with whom we which had been destined for them by the Cardicry. In official documents and judicial examinations, the Polish language was suppressed; first moment we felt pleasure, upon the loss of the Polish tribunal and civil law, were annihilated our independence, in thinking that, although our by Ukases; abuses of administration reduced reunion under the same sceptre was injurious to than the evils of further endurance. The voice vernments, that people oppressed ever become the landed proprietors to misery, and since the our interests, yet it might cannot a population of of freedom once more resounds along the plains natural allies of whoever may happen to rise up accession of Nicholas to the throne, this state of forty millions to particle of the enjoyment of things had constantly been growing worse. Re- constitutional liberties, which in the whole civilligious intolerance itself employed every means ised world, had become equally necessary both

Convinced that our liberry and independence. far from having been hostile to the neighboring States, have, on the contrary, served, at all times as an equilibrium and shield to Europe, and may now become more useful than ever, we appear cisely this existence de jure that it was necessa-ry to undermine. We then saw that additional the assurance that the voice of policy and humanity will be equally heard in our favor.

If even, in this struggle, the dangers of which we do not conceal from ourselves, we were to fight alone for the interest of all, full of confi dence in the sanctity of our cause, in our own valor, and in the assistance of the Almighty, we will fight till our last gasp for liberty; and if Providence have destined this land to perpetual slavery; if in this last struggle, the freedom of Poland is to fall beneath the rurins of its towns and the bodies of its defenders, our enemy shall only reign over deserts, and every good Pole, when dving, will carry with him the consolution. that if fleaven has not permitted him to save his own liberty and his own country, he has at least, by this deadly cambat, placed the liberties of threatened Europe under shelter for a mo-

filere follow the signatures of the persons who drew up the Manifesto, the Committee of the Diet appointed to give their opinions upon it SPERM CANDLES & CHOCOLATE.—
the Murshal of the Diet, and the Secretary of the Chamber of Nuncion.]

MARINE JOURNAL. PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS. CLEARED.

Packet ship Alabama, Price, New-York, Wilbur & Hazard.

ARRIVED.

Brig Exchange, Baratow, New-York, to L H Brig Rapiac, Shoot, Havre, (19th January) with a full cargo. For the consignees' names, see French, side.

aves and rice. Brown & co; cargo 23 bags specie; 10 passengers; 15 sail at the Turn.
AT THE TURN.

nois.

Brigs Eliza and Mary-Ann. as in spite of every law, imprisonments had Joseph Souvinet; I box index Henshaw & Case; have of Wiltz's Island, calculated for a cowpen, local victims had died in miles in the control of the control o eral victims had died in prison, it became abso- Gallagher; 17 hhds sugar M White; 689 hides, horned cattle, about a league distant from the 400 horns owner on board; 32 cabin and 8 deck

engers.

Steamer North America, Scott, from St Louis, with pig and bar lead, perk, tea, tobacco, wax, tallow, cotton, horses, chickens &c to J G they were imprisoned in florts, and up to this moment several have not been restored to their families. The latter were detained for nerly a year at Warsaw, for having shown themselves independent Judges. The publication and execution of the sentence was stopped. It was not steamer Maryland at St. Louis shot tower o 90 miles below St Louis.

Steumer Uncle Sam, Russell, Louisville, with regard for Europe, it was found necessary to full cargo of beef, pork hams, lard, flour, mdze, porter, eggs, onions, chickens, turkies, 50 horses &c, to Bridge & Vose, and others. FOR A SHORT TIME LONGER.

R. Cops takes this opportunity of returning his sincere and most respectful thanks o to the ladies and gentlemen of New-Orleans, for the very extensive patronage he has met with in this city, and also informs them, that by par-ticular desire of a number of Ladies and Gentlemen, who wish to bring their families to see the exhibition, it will remain open a short time longer for their inspection, at the corner of Conti and Levee streets. It contains an enormor Anaconda, a beautiful priental Cobra, the great Boa Constrictor, Highbles of Siam, several Camelions, the real lemman, the first ever introduced into America and the head of a New Zeland Chief, in fine preservation and beautifully attord.

NOTICE is hereby given that subscriptions for the capital stock of the City Bank of New not be squandered away; but be used in arming the nation.

In short the last squandation, which, under the reign of Alexander; enabled the Poles to suppose their professional successively, (Sundays excepted.) commencing on Saturday, the 19th of March, and ending on Monday the 11th day of April, 1831, at the office of the Pontchartmin Rail Road Company, No. 83 Royal-street, New-Orleans.

Stebbins Fiek, Francis Garders. Nath. Cox. James P. Freret. Martin Duralde. Joseph Lallande. 4. G. Wallace. John A. Bordier. John A. Merle A. Cruzat.
D. G. Bordant. George Eustis. march 10

FOR ST. JAGO DE CMBA. The fine sele SWAIN, capt. Green, will sail for the above port in a few days

ville street or to
march 23

J. W. ZACHARIE & co. FOR PHILADELHHIA.

The fine brig ALUX O. L., Byram, will have dispatch; apply to W. G. HEWES. 9 camp street. For sale on beard 50 tons good paving stones.

FOR SAVANNAH. THE (A 1) schooner FEE A. T. Capt. Ellison, wants about one hundred to the shares f in light freight to THE (A 1) schooner FRANCES, ON Saturday, 26th inst. at 12 o'clock, at the completes her loading. For which or passage,

8. C. BELL,

60 Gravier street.

apply on Board, or to

FOR BOSTON. The (A 1) ship SOUTH BOS-TON, will have dispatch for the anove port, for freight or passage apply to the capain on beard, or to

A. GURNEY.

62 Gravier street. march 21 FOR MATAMORES, (via the river.) The fine substantial coppered and copper fastened Mexican schr ALER- St. Philip and Convent streets, as the whole ap-TO, draws but 41 feet water and is in every pears on a plan made out by Joseph Pilie, city way adapted to the trade; for freight, apply to surveyor, and which shall be exhibited at the J. W. ZACHARIE & co.

CIRCUS. N Custom House-street, between Dauphin and Burgundy-sis. Wednesday, March 23d 1831.

The performance to commence with horsemanship by the whole troop. Horsemanship by Master Joseph. Song by Mr. Creighton. Comic Stilt dance by Mr. Braidy. semanship by Master Birdsall without and-

dle or bridle. The Egyptian Pyramid, or men piled upon men by the company. Song, by Nichols, foremanship by Mrs. Smith who will intro-

duce the scene of the Indian Princess. Flying vaulting by the company. Favorite song by Mr. Creighton. Horsemunship by Mr. Howard, who will introduce the scene of the dying Moor in defence of

The whole to conclude with the Hunted Tailor. or Mr. Button's unfortunate journey to Brentford.

Billy Button, OF Doors open at half past 6, performance o commence at 7. (CFAdinittance \$1 00-children and servants all price march 23

CHRIST REJECTED. N consequence of the late inclement weather, be proprietor of this superb Picture, (at the requert of many who have hitherto been prevented from visiting it) has been induced to continue the Exhibition at the Mariner's Church open during the present week. Admittance 50

On Wednesday and Thursday persons of will be admitted.

THE stock in trade of a Grog shop, situate in Marigny's Fanbourg, at the corner of Amon and Union streets, with considerable custom. If said Grog shop shall not have been amicably disposed of, on the 23th of this month, it shall on that day, be sold, on the spot, to the highest bidder, at 3 o.clock P. M.

olate, landing and for sale by STETSON & AVERY. march 23

ROBERT CARY, former of the Wall-street house. New-York, begs have to inform his friends and the public in general. that he was opened the Eastern Hotel, No. 140, Brig America, Croft, Charleston.

R O Pritchard & brother.

Magnet. lie in general.

Magnet. in general.

COURT OF PROBATES.

Parish of St. Bernard ON Wednesday, 15th of April next, the undersigned Judge, ex-officio auctioneer, shall on the premises, and at the hour of twelve, proceed in the sale, at the highest bidder, of the property Brig Alfred, Soule, from Charleston, with left by the catale of the late Joseph Amalee Regjio, situate in the parish of St. Bernard, Terro aux Boeufs, to wit-

A SUGAR PLANTATION. measuring about twenty front arpents on each side of Bayou Boufs, on a depth of forty arpents pied by the Merchants' Insurance company cor-Ships Henry Tuke, Chester, Hewes and Illi- on each side of said bayou, bounded above by ner of Royal and Custom-house streets, on Mon-

principal dwelling.

steamer St John Barrett, from Petit Gulf, with 841 bales cotton, 8 bags cotton seed, 102 bbls flour, J Linton; A Fisk co; J Hagan & years—the whole on notes in shares, with approved endorsement, special mortgage, until figure of the proved endorsement, special mortgage, until figure design of the proved endorsement, special mortgage, until figure design of the proved endorsement, special mortgage, until figure design of the proved endorsement, special mortgage, until figure design of the proved endorsement, special mortgage, until figure design of the proved endorsement, special mortgage, until figure design of the proved endorsement and the proved endorsement of the proved endorsement nal payment. The deeds of sale and mortgage, at the costs of the purchasers, to be drawn before Mr. Charles Jannin, notary public of the city of New Orleans.

C. FAGOT, P. Parish St Bernard, march 23 1830. TO THE PLANTERS. Ready made Shirts and Pan-

taloons. quantity of ready made Shirts and Panta- excellent steward and cook. loons for negroes, for sale, made of the

march 17 M. FORTIER. NOTICE. The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm of Hewlet & Raspiller for the purpose of transacting AUC-TION BUSINESS. Their friends and ac-

CHARRELTON RASPILLER SUGAR & COFFEE.

500 bags green coffee, 25 boxes white Havana Sugar for sale by
THAYER, HURD & co. march 12tf 29 Magazine street.

TO HOTEL & TAVERN KEEPERSor Porter, recently received from the manufac-

Sage, Mamjoram, Twore, Savoury and Celery

countess do: received p r b g Bassoy from march 1" Liverpool—apply to T. NICOLET 4 co. Fint. on murch 17

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY T. MOSSY. N Saturday, 26th inst. at 12 o'clock, at Marigny, at two squares from the canal, and fronting Génie, Célestine, St. Antoine, Bagatelle, and Union streets, agrecably to the plan de-

posited at the Exchange coffe house.

Terms:—One fourth cash, and the balance in three-equal instalments, at 1, 2 and 3 years, for approved endorsed curtailed notes, with mortgage until final payment. march 18.

BY F. DUTILLET.

Exchange coffee house, will be sold several barrels, or the bulk thereof in light freight to valuable creoks slaves, cooks, washers and house servants. All the above slaves belong to persons residing in France-who have ordered there to be

Terms-12 months credit, for approved endorsed paper with mortgage. BY T. MOSSY.

ON Wednesday, March 30, at noon, will be sold at Hewlett's coffee house THREE LOTS OF GROUND with each of them a brick house and appurtenances, situate on the eastrn side of Conde street, between

coffee house before the sale. No. 1 measures 33 feet 41 inches in front and 109 feet 7 inches in depth on one line, and the other line measures 63 feet 111 inches and then diminishing 3 feet 2½ inches, and then extends 45 feet 7½ inches; whereby the back line is reduced to 30 feet 2 inches.

No. 2 measures 33 feet 9 inches front and 109 feet 7 inches in depth.
No. 3 measures 33 feet 8 inches front and 109

feet 7 inches in depth. TERMS-\$500 cash on each lot and the balance in three equal instalments, viz: on the 30th December 1831; on the 30th December 1832, and on the 30th 1833, in approved endorsed paper, with special mortgage until final payment. The acts of sale to be passed before L. T. Caire Not. Public. march 14

MARSHAL'S SALES

McLean Moss vs. M. Pages. PY Virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, by the hon. J. Hermudes, associate judge of the city court, I shall expose for sale on Thursday the 31st of March, at 4 o'cleck, at the Principal, sundry articles of Furniture, seized in the above suit. march 22 L. DAUNOY, marshal.

.4. M. Buchanan vs. Marie Therese, f. w. c. BY Virtue of a writ of alius fieri facias to me direct d by the hon. G. Preval, associate udge of the city court, I shall expose for sale, on the 21st April next, at 12 o'clock, at the Ex. change coffee house, corner of Chartres and St.
Louis Street, A Lot of Ground, and the building thereon, the said lot situated faubourg Lacourse, known by the no. 11, in the square 55 measuring 60 feet front, by 120 in depth, more or ess, seized in the above suit, march 22

L. DAUNOY, marshal.

THIS DAY. NATCHITOCHES CATHOLIC CHURCH LOTTERY.

5TR CLASS FOR 1881; The drawing will take place on Wednesday 23 March, 1831, Scheme.

OOLLARS. DOLLARS 1 or.... 10,000.... 10,000 1 or .... 3,000 ... is ... . 3,000 1 or ......1,500 .... 1,500 

PRICE OF TICKETS: ON Wednesday, 15th of Halves Quarters.... 1 00

Quarters

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

J. B. FAGET, Manager,

March 7

No. 119, Chartres street.

OTICE is hereby given that books for receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of the New Orleans cansl and banking company, will be opened under the direction of the un.'ersigned commissioners, at the office singly occursigned commissioners, at the office intely occu-

MANUEL WHITE. JAMES FOSTER JR. CHARLES GENOIS.

march 10tf TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD

SHALL be paid to whoever will bring back, to the subscriber, the creole yellow boy, named NICHOLAS or CHARLES; speaks the French and English, and a little Spanish; 24 years of age, middle sized, rather dark complexioned, sunken cheeks and eyes, little board on his chin. There is a darker shade on the right side of the neck, the consequence of a burn; another on the left side of the face, from the temple down to the cheek.

He had on, at the time of starting, a bombazine surtout, a fur cap, and brogaus. He is an Masters of vessels and steamboats are warned factory of Wm. Miller Esq. at Cincinnati. Ap- not to harbour said alays, under the penalty of

march 19 16 L LALAURIE. PARIS COFFEE HOUSE.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the public, and their friends in particular, that they have become the lessees of the Ball Room, above quaintances, as well as those persons who will their coffee house, corner of Orleans and Bourhorior them with their patroange, may depend bom sts., that they shall undertake the dressing on their unremitted attention to foster their in- of all kinds of DINNERS, private or militaterests.—Their office is in St. Louis street, next door to Hewlet's coffice house.

JOHN HEWLET.

of all kines of aparticle and of the ry, and hope by their promptitude and care to obtain a share of public patronage.

CHAPUS & ANDRE.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS A. Longer has applied to me, praying the bond which he subscribed as security with T. F. Bargas as a weigher of cotton for the city of New-Orleans, on the 14th day of July 1829, and the mortgage resulting therefrom be resed and annulled. These are to give notice to all persons interested to show cause The subscriber offers for sale a few single in writing at the office of the Secretary of State, and double Brass Rack Pumps, for drawing Ale within ninety days after the last publication hereof, why the mid bond and mortgage resulting

or Porter, recently received from the manufacturers, Messrs. Ewbank & Whittingham, of New York, which may be seen on application to WM. SMITH, Garden seed Store, 55 Royal street.

Note,—A constant supply of Herbs for Noup, either plain, or pulverized in bottles, comprising

By the Gernor, A B. ROMAN.

G. A. WAGGAMAN, Scoretary of State,