THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY BY
J. BAYON.

NEW-ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 9, 1831.

"Facetus, emunctæ naris."

The "Free Press" grows more witty still.

Free translation. Hor. Sat. Lib. 1.

BULLETIN!!—Yesterday at 3 o'clock P. M. our friend of the Free Press had a violent access of *wit;* but it will, no doubt, please his well-wishers to hear that it was but of short duration, and that he has again relapsed in his usual placid dulness.

During the influence of the fit, he raved madly and incorrectly about honest Jack Falstaff; we wish his readers to mark that the error is only to be attributed to momentary effervescence;—Otis raved Trophonius when laboring under the obsession of the Delian God. We beg them to believe that he had no idea of garbling quotations; that honest Jack had a prescience of the matchless qualities of our friend of the Free Press, when, by anticipated proxy, he said: "*I am not only witty myself;* but the cause of wit in others." He promises no more to be "a foul defacer of God's handiwork;" and to consult a *cicerone* whenever he shall need the assistance of Jack Fallstaff's language.

We learn, from the *Journal des Débats*, the important fact that the plenipotentiaries in London had decided that the throne of *Greece* should be offered to Prince William Frederick, second son of the king of Holland. The prince is 34 years of age, and connected with the royal blood of Prussia, by marriage with one of the king's daughters. This is rather a poor qualification for a prince, designed to rule a nation who have made immense sacrifices to achieve their freedom; but were he, ten times the son and son-in-law of despots; did he come in direct line from the arch fiend himself, he were better fitted than d'Istrias to sway the affairs of Greece, and conciliate the confidence, or even the affections of the inhabitants of that harrassed country.

General Bernard, late of the U. S. topographical corps, has been graciously received by the king of the French. The Paris papers give him the title of lieutenant-general. If we mistake not, this eminent officer enjoyed the title and prerogatives of a brigadier under Napoleon.

KEY WEST, Oct. 26.

In our paper of the 13th we noticed the wreck of the brig Concord, captain McKoisn, on one of the Tortugas shoals. Goods to the amount of upwards of fifteen thousand dollars, in a partially damaged state, were saved from that vessel and brought to this place under the charge of Edward Glover, keeper of the Tortugas light, and were libelled by him for salvage. On Friday last the United States' court at this place decided the cause, and decreed to the libellant $750 besides his expenses. Many persons were under the *impression* that a much larger sum would be given; but the reasons assigned by his honor judge Webb, in his opinion, for decreeing so small an amount were perfectly satisfactory to us, and we believe were equally so to most persons who heard the opinion delivered. They were founded principally upon the impolicy of placing temptations within the reach of light house keepers, which might operate as an inducement either to a neglect of duty, or to such acts as would probably lead vessels into the very difficulties against which their lights are intended to guard.

The brig with the remainder of her cargo has also been libelled for salvage, and the case is now under adjudication.

FROM BATAVIA, &c.

By the Gen. Smith, arrived at Baltimore, we have received the following letter from our correspondent at Batavia, dated July 31st, 1831.

[New-York Mercantile Advertiser.]

"The difficulties that existed between the natives of the interior and the government, are adjusted for the present, and peace restored—extensive provinces have been taken from the native princes, to indemnify government, in part, for the expenses of the war. Whether these people will long remain at peace, is a problem I will not venture to solve. The moving spirit that is stirring all Europe has reached the shores of Asia and the islands of the east. You will probably have received accounts, ere this reaches you, that the Chinese, in May last, attacked the English factory, in Canton, razed part of the buildings to the ground, destroyed the furniture; *and as is stated,* 'treated a portrait of the present king with rude contempt.' The Chinese viceroy and other officers refuse to receive remonstrances or any communication from the E. I. Company's agents regarding this outrage—in fact, I believe all intercourse has ceased. Trade with the Company's agents is entirely at a stand, and they, the agents, give notice that unless the Chinese authorities give ample satisfaction for the past, and security for the future, on or before the 1st of August next, their intercourse will not be renewed, which we construe as meaning that the British government will knock down the forts of the Boeca Tigris by their men-of-war, and commit further hostilities. The Company's agents set forth a list of grievances endured by them, the amount of which is, that they have violated and refused to obey the laws of China, and that government has endeavoured to enforce them without success, out of which has grown the unlawful outrage now stated. In the statement made by the Company's agents, it would appear that the attack on their factory, &c. was made by the consent of a governor, a viceroy, ad interim of Canton, the real viceroy being absent, and that if the latter had been at his post it would not have happened—I have no doubt it was an act authorised by the supreme government, in hopes it may rid them of the Company's agents, who certainly have been very arrogant and dictatorial to the Chinese government, especially when it is considered they have had a residence in the country only by consent of its sovereign. What will be the result, time only can develope—our opinion is, the Chinese will prove stubborn and unyielding, at least until they see and feel a naval and military force upon their frontiers of adequate power to do them essential injury. All the sovereigns of Asia and the islands east have become exceedingly jealous and fearful of the British nation—her conquests in Asia, and latterly of the Birman empire, have given those nations yet unconquered, good cause of apprehension for their own independence. The discussions going on in England upon the question whether the E. I. company's charter shall be renewed or not, and the powerful opposition to its removal shown by the British nation, together with the political state of Europe, have no doubt hastened the recent events in Canton. The Chinese government believes that the change in progress among the governments in Europe will essentially reduce England's power. Should the Company not go into the China market, prices of teas and other exports must be very low this season, and the prices of many articles usually taken to China by the Company's ships, will rule high, unless the agents manage to get them into market through private hands. No other trade than the E. I. Company is interested in Canton. You will receive accounts of the above mentioned events in the United States about the time they are received in England, as the sloop of war Coote left Anjier on the 27th inst. only for England, with the despatches relating thereto, and the first that have gone forward, as we learn—the monsoon having been unfavorable to get down the China seas since March, and will continue so to be until October"

From the London Examiner of the 8th Oct.

The members of the Stock Exchange were yesterday prepared for the rejection of the Bill; and the correctness of their information is proved by the fact that it was then stated that it would be lost by a minority of forty. It has been so generally understood that the ministers will remain in office, and that the rejection of the bill by the lords is not to be considered as decisive of its fate, that many, consequently, have deemed it premature to discuss the ulterior measures of the people. But it was scarcely possible not to have the ultimate loss of the bill, and to avoid the consideration of the consequences. We have taken some pains to obtain information as to the indications of the state of the public mind, in the metropolis, and the country, on the present crisis. The following are a few of the facts which have come to our knowledge.

It is known in the city that considerable purchases have recently been made of American stock.

There is reason also to believe that people have provided themselves with small amounts of gold, and property easily available in emergencies; but

great caution is used not to create any alarm, and the purposes are seldom avowed

At the clubs, and other places of meeting of the trading classes in the metropolis, various plans for the formation of a national guard have been the subject of discussion.

We have been informed that in several districts of the metropolis the tax-gatherers have been informed by the inhabitants on whom they have called, that the taxes which they have recently collected would be the last they would have to receive, unless the reform bill were carried. The districts to which we allude are not those in which a determination has been evinced, with reference to the taxes called rates, imposed by self-created bodies, to act upon the constitutional principles that taxation without representation is illegal; namely, Mary-le-bone, St. Pancras, and Islington parishes. We may men ion as an instance of the quiet mode in which these determinations will be carried into effect, that the inhabitants of St. Martin's parish, without calling any public meeting, or making any outward demonstration, have refused to pay their last poor rate. The amount which it was expected to produce is perhaps £2000: and of this amount probably not more than £100 has been collected, and that it is believed has been paid by those who had not been consulted, and who knew nothing of the determination of other inhabitants to refuse payment.

FRANCE.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

SITTING OF OCT. 10.

M. Berrainger the reporter of the committee, summed up the discussion on the peerage bill. He recapitulated the various opinions emitted during the debate, and opposed the system of election and candidature as tending to render the two chambers completely homogeneous. He then recurred to the question of hereditary descent, reminding the chamber, that to abolish it would be to annihilate a right which was acquired by the greatest services, and which had become vested by a possession of 16 years duration. The revolution of July could not be so decidedly opposed to the hereditary descent as was pretended, since it had made the crown hereditary. In conclusion, he called on the chamber not to forget that the session of 1830 had created a king, but that the constitution of the monarchy belonged to the session of 1831.

The President announced that twenty six amendments had been proposed, each of which embraced a system more or less complete. He therefore suggested that each paragraph of the bill, with the amendments relating to that paragraph, should be discussed separately.

The chamber decided that the question of hereditary descent should first be entered upon.

Mr. Jay, and Mr Enouf, successively argued in support of their respective amendments, both of which were nearly to the same effect, viz: the transmissoin of the peerage by hereditary descent in a direct line only: but M. Enouf's being more fully worded, that of M. Jay was withdrawn.

Gen. Lamarque said that he could understand that the Indians might believe that the Grahmins came from the head of Brama, but he could not understand how, in a country not buried in superstition, it would be believed that a father could bequeath his mind and talents to his son. He opposed the amendment.

M. Delameth reproached the minister for having after their late success given way to a false public feeling, and stated, that from a firm conviction that an hereditary peerage was necessary to the stability of the constitution, he felt bound to support the amendment.

The chamber then went to the ballot, and the numbers were declared to be—

For the amendment	86
Against it	324
Majority against an Hereditary Peerage	238

Adjourned.

The *Sentinelle de Bayonne*, of the 4th ult. states, that M. Montanno, a Spanish officer of the police, having been arrested by the gendesarmerie, shot himself immediately afterwards, and adds, that papers found in his possession compromise a great number of individuals of so much influence and importance, that the magistrates dare not take any measures against them. M. Montanno was not only a secret agent of the Spanish Government, but was also engaged in the interest of the Carlists, and made frequent journeys to Bordeaux, Toulouse, and Perpignan, either to seduce the French soldiery to desert, or to hold an intercourse with the most influential of the ex-king's partizans.

ITALY.

Extract of a letter of the 17th ult. from Rome.—"In order to repair the dilapidated condition of the Pontifical finances, which is daily becoming worse, the Pope has invested Cardinals Bacca, Macchi, Marcy Catalan Giustiniani, and the treasurer Matter, with full powers as a committee. The following are their first acts:—They have suppressed all useless religious corporations, and carried their revenues to account at the public treasury. The convent of the Olivetans, and that of the Ladies of Campo Mazo, are already abolished. The Cardinals are to receive no part of their appointments for 1832, and the Bishops are for that year to receive but half their allowances. The heads of princely houses will willingly double their land tax. The Roman nobility will contribute to the charges of the recruiting service, and towards the pay of the army. These measures will produce upwards of 3,000,000fr. The secular and regular clergy will, no doubt, follow this good example. If the richer chapters obey the impulsion, the treasury will be at once filled, loans will be unnecessary and the Holy See will have at once filled up the void in the revenue of the state, caused by the defection of those provinces that have seperated themselves from it, and still persist in forming their own government."

According to letters from Naples, the Prince de Cessato, Minister for Foreign Affairs, has embarked for Genoa, for the purpose of demanding the hand of the Princess Christina of Sardinia, for the King of the Two Sicilies.

The earthquake, which was felt at Venice on the 11th ult. at about a quarter past seven o'clock, was perceived at Parma on the same day and hour. The shocks were very violent, and lasted for eight minutes; they came in the direction of the north east to south west at Parma, while at Venice they were from east to west. At Parma the clocks were stopped, and chasms were made in the walls; the inhabitants fled from their houses and the churches for fear of being crushed to death.—The bells rang from the vibration, the horses neighed, and the dogs ran about the streets howling with dread.

The earthquake was at the same time perceived at several places in the centre of Italy. At Reggio, the Benizzi Palace was almost entirely destroyed, and 200 chimneys were thrown down. At Modena and Castel-Nuovo, the same effects were experienced. The following day these shocks were repeated, but with less force—it was expected that a volcano would break out between Parma and Reggio.

From the New England Farmer.

MANUFACTURE OF SILK.

In a late journey to the eastward I called on Mr. Enoch Boynton, inn keeper, of Newberry, and had some conversation with him relative to the growth and manufacture of silk.

He informed me that he had made the silk business a study for forty years; and was convicted of the utility and practicability of its being pursued as a lucrative branch of business.

He stated that the inhabitants of the United States can be clothed with silk goods with less expense and less labor than with flax, wool, or cotton; and that it can be made impervious to water for outside garments, while cotton, wool, and flax be made useful for inside.

I perfectly coincided with him relative to converting the cocoons into silk goods with less expense, and less labor than with flax, wool, or cotton manufactures: for in converting cotton into goods, it has to be cleansed from seeds; it is then broken, and finished ready for drawing, and has to pass through a card called a breaker, and another called a finisher, then through the drawing and rose process, then spun and woven. The machinery for breaking, finishing, drawing and roping, is very expensive—all of which is not necessary for the operation of silk.

Silk is first drawn from the cocoons by a process by like those of Homergue's or Duponceau's of Philadelphia, or J. A. Cobb, Esq. of Dedham, or E. Boynton's of Newberry. It could then be taken, spooled, twisted, and doubled for such kind of goods as are intended for manufacture, then warped and woven by water or steam power, as well as cotton, wool, &c. and with much less labor than the aforementioned materials.—He informed me he had upwards of fifty thousand white mulberry trees, of two, three, and four years' growth, a part of which he would sell at extremely low prices, and of such ages and quantities as to suit purchasers.

The trees will do to take up and set out till the ground is frozen, and early next spring as the frost is out till the month of May. He stated that he pruned a part of the aforesaid trees this year, and gave the prunings to the silk worms, which produced upwards of seventy pounds of cocoons, which were stifled in an oven with a temperature of 140 down to 120 degrees by the thermometer. He took the prunings without separating the leaves, and placed them among the worms to feed on, and thought they did better than if the leaves were stripped off, as the worms would climb and rest themselves on the branches, as intended by their benificent creator.

The improvement he has made on his silk mill will no doubt be of utility. He ran from said mill 200 yards of different sized thread, reeled and spooled from the cocoons, and laid on spools or bobbins in such a manner as to be put into a bobbin nest for doubling and twisting for any fabric wanted.

He declines exhibiting said mill at present for various reasons, one of which is the great hinderance it would cause him to gratify the idle curiosity of the people who might call on him.

From the Lansingburgh Gazette.

THE "BOHON UPAS TREE."—The article alluded to by the writer of the following note, was published in this, and many other papers, some time in the year 1830. We have many accounts relative to this singular tree, but the following statements, by an intelligent and highly respectable gentleman, who has resided in the island of Java for a number of years, come nearer the truth, we believe, than any we have yet seen, and it is with no small degree of pleasure we give them a place in our columns:

To the Editor of the Lansingburgh Gazette—

BATAVIA, (Java,) April 15, 1831.

DEAR SIR—In the New York Evening Post of Dec 6, 1830, I observed an article headed the "Bohon Upas Tree," purporting to be facts taken from the journal of a Botanist, sent by the Emperor Napoleon to this country in 1810.

The Bohon Upas grows on almost every forest on the island; but the story from which the Botanist has taken his remarks is all a fable, and such a tree as he describes, possessed of such deadly qualities as to affect the atmosphere for miles in circumference, does not exist. A short time since, when in the country, I sat under the *Bohon Upas,* from which the natives procured a substance for poisoning their weapons, which is obtained by cutting notches in the tree, and a substance thus procured mixed with the juice of lemons is rubbed on the blade. The botanist observes, the "poison is a gum, which like camphor, issues from the bark."—Now camphor being of a dry nature, does not exude from the tree, or manifest any appearance on the outside. The natives, from long experience know whether any is contained within, by striking it with a stick. In that case they cut it down and split it with wedges into small pieces, finding the camphor, in the interstices in the state of a concrete chrystalization. Thus you see the comparison is not a good one, and he knew nothing of the camphor tree.

Some of the Java weapons are so poisonous as to require but a slight incision to deprive one of life in a very few moments, but it is necessary to renew the poison every few years, as age destroys in a great measure its strength.

I hope you will give the above publication, as the rising generation may know, that although the Bohon Upas affords poison for the native's weapons, it is not possessed of these deadly qualities so often related, and that vegetation beneath its branches is as flourishing as at any distance from it, and the traveller may rest his weary limbs beneath its shade without the fear of the least injury.

The name in the Javanese language means *Bohon,* tree; *Upas,* poison.

Yours truly

F. V. B. M.

*Vide Marsden's History of Sumatra.

☞ The number of our patrons having considerably increased, we would wish to employ two or three faithful and active persons, to distribute our paper in the commercial part of the city.

The following Gentlemen are candidates to fill the vacancies occasioned by the resignations of Messrs C. Gayarré and J. Freret, in the House of Representatives, for the parish of Orleans:

W. DUPLESSIS	ALBERT HOA,
S. D. DIXON	J. BERMUDEZ.
B. MARIGNY.	

☞ The election will take place on Monday the 12th of December and on the two following days.

American Theatre.

MR. HERBERT'S 3d night; and 2d. appearance of the FIRE KING.

This Evening December 9th 1831.

Will be presented Coleman's Comedy of the

Poor Gentleman.

Sir Ro: Bramble	Mr. HERBERT.
Doctor Ollapod	Mr. Cowell
Emily Worthington	Miss Petrie

At the end of the Comedy,

MR. WILLIS

(THE AMERICAN FIRE KING.)

Will take from the fire a *red hot bar of Iron,* and after repeatedly licking it with his tongue, will stamp on it with his *naked foot!*—He will next take a plate of

LIVE COALS OF FIRE.

Of which he will make a hearty supper—He will then regale himself with a dish of

BLAZING BALLS

Composed of Brimstone and Rosin.

After which the laughable farce of

Mons. Tonson.

Monsieur Morbleau	Mr. Gray

On *Saturday* that splendid drama, ALLADIN; OR, THE WONDERFUL LAMP.

INVINCIBLES.—In accordance, with a resolution passed at a meeting of Members, last evening, you are hereby requested to assemble, at the Globe Coffee-House, on Saturday next 10th inst at seven o'clock P. M. precisely, as business of importance will be transacted. dec 9—2

NOTICE TO AMATEURS.

THE undersigned offers for sale 10 pieces superfine, black, blue, and snuff colored French Cloths, from the Manufactures of Sedan & Louviers, at liberal rates, wholesale and retail. 49 St. Louis, opposite Exchange.
dec 9 L. S. RIEUX.

20 casks superior Goshen Cheese for sale by
dec 9 DUCROS & MORPHY.

LIME.—The cargo of ship Georges, for sale by W. G. HEWES,
dec 8 9 Camp st.

Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED,

Ship Nashville, Rathbone, New-York, Foster & Hutton, Cargo; 34 bbls oil; 49 do beef, 1 do nuts, 62 pigs lead, 272 bales cotton, 844 hhds, 1 box tobacco, 82 hhds sugar, etc.

Ship Marengo, Wood, Havre, H Perret & Charbonnet. Cargo, 1481 bales cotton.

Ship Henry Thompson, Williams, Boston, Callender & Deblois. Cargo: 1213 hides, 29 hhds sugar, bale wool, 50 bales tobacco, 30 bags feathers, 2285 pigs lead, 657 bales cotton, 100 bbls whiskey

Schr Emperor Cormier, Tampico, S Cucullu; cargo, beeswax, silk, cotton and woollen goods, earthenware, wine, segars, &c.

Schr Industry, Chamberlain, Baltimore, R D Shepherd & co, 16 bales hoops, 89 hhds sugar, 28 bbls 10 tierces molasses.

Schr Express, Giraudel, Belize, J Le Blanc; cargo, 4 bales mdze, 500 bbls flour, 100 do pork, 100 do bread

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Pilot, Riddle, fm the Passes—towed in over the Bar on Tuesday, ship James, fm Greenock; brought up from sea ship Grattan, from New York—*Passed below thn Turn ships James, Phoenix, Jane;* brigs Catharine Stevens, from New York, and brig Sarah, from Boston

Steamer Florida, Morrison, from below with brig Hunter

Ship Groton, Baker, from New York, cargo to J G Stevenson, J N Hawthorn, A L Boimare, V Chetter, J H Field & co, and order

Brig Hunter, Bonney, fm Havana, cargo, coffee, sugar, segars, fruit &c to E Growning & co, Jose Suarez & co, R Monn, Y Gracia, J Estavanell; J Pratts, F Tio, J Bonney. Passengers: Messrs Growning, Tritall, Cavarara, Lynch and family.

Brig Attention, Patton, fm Portsmouth, rep

—— Pulaski, Webb, from Thomastown, rep

—— Marie, from Havanna, cargo.

Sloop Juno, Lester, fm New London, cargo to Thomson & Grant, J Desbraw, W Leeds

Schr Signal, Savannah, rice, mdze and 6 slaves to J Law, J E Calaan

Schr Rien Aparecida, Mathie, from Matanzas, to J Suarez; cargo, 100 hhds white sugar, to the consignees, fruit to the master, and coffee to J Estevanelle.

Schr Collector, Durell, Pensacola, rep

—— Hannah and Elizabeth, Shannon, Apalachicola, to E W Gregory, cargo rep

Schr Jane, McPherson, St Jago de Cuba, with cargo

Steamer Cotton Plant, Laurent, from Bayou Sarah; with 1003 bales cotton; 148 to Plauche and Courcelle: 48 to A Fisk Watt & co; 40 F A Blanc; 50 Reynolds Byrne & co; 65 to M White, 45 E Forstall; 16 N & J Dick & co; 20 W & J H Leverech; 140 Allain, Persault & Allain; 40 J Linton; 36 Williams & Lee; 25 J Hagan, 8 to order; 6 Cooper, Caruthers & co, sundries to owners on board: Passengers; Miss Harriart, madm Mejescum and family, Mrs Watts, Miss Rhea, Mrs Ives, Messrs Mayer, Failby, Benton, Garigues, Noray, Shaw, Taylor, Aigin, Bearn, Duplantier, Allain, Mearns, Armitage, Octave, Le Blanc, Delonde, Wen, Teboro, McConnell, Livermore, Wilson, Spear

Steamer Rapide, Waters, from Nachitoches, with 47 bales cotton to Peyroux, Rivarde & co; 20 do Maurin & O'Duhigg; 95 N & J Dick & co; 22 John Linton; 180 J Hagan & co; 46 Bullitt & Shipp; 2 Williams & Lee; 15 beef hides, 1 hhd sugar, 1 coffee 1 bbl molasses &c to the owners on board. Passengers: Mr Steyne and lady, miss Hunt, Miss Jones, miss Steyne, Mr Gross and lady, Mrs Holstein and son, Mrs McWaters, Mrs Mackay, Mr Williams and lady, Messrs Seawell, Wright, Langlarar, Rankin, Manadew, Brown, Bourne, Wells, Johnston, Bynum, Voorhies, Hailey, Mercer, Manadew, J K Bourne, Scott, Fulton, Shepherd.

For the PASSES THIS MORNING.

Steamer Grampus, with ships Nashville and Henry Thompson, and schr Emperor

Steamer Florida, with ship Illinois and brig Premium

Steamer Pilot, with ship Marengo

PUERCO.—Se venden, en el almacen No. 65, calle de Camp, 200 barriles de puerco, verificado; y 400, idem, *Prime,* de varias calidades, que no han sido verificados.
dec 9 YORKE, MACALESTER Y Cia.

MANTECA Y JAMON.—Se venden, No. 65, calle de Camp, 10 toneles Jamon de Cincinnati, y 30 barriles manteca.
dec 9 YORKE, MACALESTER Y Cia.

RICE.—101 tierces and four half tierces prime, received per brig Atlas from Charleston, for sale by
WILLIAM G. HEWES.
dec 6 No. 9 Camp st.

SCHUYLKILL COAL.—The undersigned have on board of brig Commerce from Philadelphia one hundred and sixteen tons of coal, which they will sell in lots to suit private families and others. The vessel is opposite Jefferson street.
LAUVE & BENEDICT.
dec 6 86 Common street.

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber one case black CRAPE broad salvage and of first quality F. PERRET.
dec 6 62 Toulouse st.

WHITE HAVANA SUGARS.

80 boxes fine white Sugars for sale by
dec 6 J. W. ZACHARIE & CO.

TWO boxes Scarlet Crapes, entitled to debenture, landing from brig Bacchus, 20 barrels loaf sugar, for sale by
dec 6 A. QUERTIER & BOUTIN.

TO RENT.

A very convenient store in Common between St. Charles & Camp streets, apply at
dec 6 No. 9 Camp street.

TIN PLATE &C.—100 boxes tin plate, and 50 pieces steel, just received and for sale by W. G. HEWES,
dec 8 9 Camp st.

OLIVE OIL.—Entitled to Debenture—103 baskets of 12 bottles each; 200 do 6 do do fresh Olive Oil of superior quality just received per brig Delight and for sale by
dec 8 F. PERRET, 62 Toulouse st.

FIRE BRICKS.

10,000 Berry's Baltimore fire brick, landing from ship Mirrimack and for sale by
dec 7 S. P. MORGAN & CO.

RAISINS AND CHEESE.

100 boxes fresh raisins; 7 casks Goshen cheese, landing from packet ship Natchez and for sale by
TOURNE & BECKWITH.
dec 7 15 New Levee st.

300 gallons very superior SPERM oil, for family use, just received for sale by retail. JAMES S. SHAWS,
dec 7 Druggist.

GARDEN SEEDS.

The subscriber has just received per ship Natchez an assortment of garden seeds, of the crop of 1831.
VALSIN VIGNAUD.
Conti street, No. 58, opposite the Louisiana Bank dec 7

HAMS & BACON.—10 hhds superior Cincinnati Hams; 30 do Bacon for sale by YORKE MACALESTER & CO,
dec 6 65 Camp st.

100 bags coffee received per schooner Clarissa from Havana and for sale by
dec 6 QUERTIER & BOUTIN.

BAGGING AND ROPE.

189 pieces Kentucky bagging and 667 coils ditto bale rope of first quality, for sale by [d 7] FOSTER & HUTTON.

VICTOR ROUMAGE offers for sale, lately received by the Indian, from Nantz:
500 boxes Pilchards, pickled in oil.
200 do strawberries and Rhaspberies.
dec 7

DEMIJOHNS.—1500 Hamburg Demijohns entitled to debenture for sale by
dec 6 J. W. ZACHARIE & CO.

TRITES sur France, à vendre par
22 nov J. MAGER.

FOR LAFOURCHE INTERIOR,
and intermediate landings.

(To depart on Tuesday 6th inst. at 4 o'clock p.m)

The new steamer VOLANT, H. Carter master will ply as a regular Packet throughout the season; between this city and the above mentioned places. For freight or passage having good accommodations. Apply on board or to
TOURNE & BECKWITH.
dec 5 15 New Levee st.

FOR VERA-CRUZ.

The fine and fast sailing Mexican lugger LIBERAL, capt. A. Marais, coppered and copper fastened (A. 1.) having already part of her cargo engaged, for the balance thereof, or passage (having a splendid cabin.) Apply to the capt. on board, opposite Conti str or to VICTOR DE LA COVA,
dec 9 53 St. Louis st.

FOR HAVRE.

The fine fast sailing ship JOHN HALE, Saml. Crowell master, will meet with immediate despatch, and can take 200 bales cotton. For freight of which or passage, apply to the captain on board or to
dec 7 QUERTIER & BOUTIN.

FOR PHILADELPHIA,

The packet ship JOHN SERGEANT, Van Dyke, is now discharging, and will be ready to receive freight in a few days, for which, or passage, apply on board, or to
SAM'L C. BELL,
Dec. 7 81, Canal-street.

FOR ST. YAGO DE CUBA.

The Spanish schooner MONTANESA, Capt. Morillo, having half of her cargo already engaged will meet with immediate dispatch. For freight or passage, apply to the master on board, or to JOSE PRATS,
dec 6 52 St. Anne st.

FOR BORDEAUX,

The fine fast sailing coppered and copper fastened French ship TRINITE, Battus master, will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage, having handsome accommodations for 15 or 20 passengers, apply to the capt. on board opposite Toulouse street, or to P. E. SORBE.
dec 6 118 Royal st.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,

The fine schooner PATRIOT, burthen 111 tons or about 800 barrels. Apply on board opposite Marigny's, or to
dec 5 STETSON & AVERY.

FOR BORDEAUX.

The beautiful French brig GAULOIS, capt. Guignard, wants about 200 bales cotton to complete her cargo and will soon be dispatched. For freight or passage, apply on board, opposite the Blue Stores, or to
dec 5 HY. PERRET & CHARBONNET.

$5 REWARD.

Ranawy from the subscriber's a yellow wench, named HANNAH, *alias* LIZA, about 22 years of age; speaks the French and English, about 5 feet, (american measure) she is of a light complexion, and freckled; she has no use of her left eye; the defect is not perceivable. She was dressed in a red checkered gown, and wore a green kerchief on her head, blue stockings, and morocco men shoes. She was formerly owned by Mr. J. Brandt. The above reward will be paid to whoever will lodge her in jail, or bring her back to her owner.

Masters of vessels, steam-boats, and others are forwarned against harboring said slave.
P. CHIGE.
dec 8 Chartres st. Dr. Thomas' House

COURT OF PROBATES.—*Sale by the Register of Wills*—On Thursday December 22d 1831, I shall expose for sale, at the Exchange, at 12 o'clock, on account of the estate of the late William Hendricks.

A negro woman named Thema, about 40 years of age, and Patty, about 50 years old.

Terms—12 months' credit, on approved endorsed paper, to the satisfaction of the curator, with special mortgage until final payment.

By order of the Court.
MARTIN BLACHE, Register.

N. B. The deeds of sale will be drawn before L. Féraud not. pub. at the costs of the purchaser. dec 8

COURT OF PROBATES.—*Sale by the Register of Wills.*—On Tuesday January 10th 1832, I shall expose for sale at the Exchange, at 12 o'clock, on account of the estate of the late Esteven A. Nemc.

A lot of Ground situate in St. Mary's fauxbourg, in Hevia street, being 15 feet front on a depth of 180 feet, whence said lot opens and measures 30 feet, bounded on one side by L. Millandon's property and on the other by S. W. Zacharie's. Terms cash.

By order of the Court.
dec 8 MARTIN BLACHE, Register.

COURT OF PROBATE—*Sale by the Register of Wills*—On Tuesday Jan. 10th 1832, I shall expose for sale, at the Exchange, at 12 A. M, on account of the estate of the late Marin Giret;

A black woman named DINAH, about 14 years of age: Terms one half cash, and the balance at six months credit, on approved endorsed note, to the satisfaction of the curator, with special mortgage, until final payment. By order of the Court. MARTIN BLACHE,
dec. 6. Register.

N. B. The deed of sale will be drawn before H. Pedesclaux Not. Pub. at the cost of the purchaser.

THE undersigned intend offering for public sale, in March or April next, the whole extent of arable lands, constituting Mrs. Marigny Livaudais' plantation, together with the entire batture, divided into squares. They will, in the meantime, receive proposals for the whole or part purchase at private sale. Apply to Ch. Papet, or to
dec 6 PERRET & CHARBONNET.

HAY.—80 bales prime Hay landing from ship Natchez from New-York, for sale by
dec 6 FOSTER & HUTTON.

PORK.—200 barrels inspected Mess Pork; 400 do do Prime do; 300 do various qualities, not inspected for sale by
YORKE MACALESTER & CO.
dec 6 65 Camp st.

THE undersigned have just received per the Olympia the following articles:

Regnauld's Balsamic pectoral paste.
Girodeau de St. Gervais vegetable syrup.
Extract of Ratanhia.
Alcoholic do. of Nux vomica,
Piperine—Gentianine—Veratrine. Acetate of Morphine. Hydriodat of Potash Radical Acetick Acid, Aleppo Scamony, Essential oil of Cedrat, Essential Lime do. Hypericon. Single and double trusses. Serynges of all dimensions. Chrystal Mortars. Tooth brushes. Night lamps. Ruviere's Ethereal, balsamic essence. Dr. Frank's grains of health. Muriate of gold. Emetine. Tridace. Wild Pomegranate bark. Gui, mauve flowers. Guible's Anti-Glareous Elixir. Every species of medicines, simple and compound, can also be had on application to
F. ORIOL & CO.
nov 10 corner of Dauphine and Conté.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY packages fresh Drugs and Medicines, received per ship Ann, and other late arrivals—for sale wholesale and retail by J. K. SHAW.
nov 18 Custom-house street

SALES AT AUCTION.

VALUABLE BATTURR PROPERTY.
BY ISAAC L. M'COY.

ON Saturday, 10th inst. at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange coffee house, will be sold.

A valuable House and Lot, situated on New Levee, and within one building of the corner of Julia street, immediately opposite the steamboat landing. The Lot measures 23 feet one inch front, by 108 feet 4 inches in depth more or less. The improvements thereon consist of a new three story brick building, divided into a store with an entrepot, and five handsomely finished rooms for a dwelling. There are also a fine paved yard, kitchen and well. The whole composed of the best materials, and finished in the best workmanlike manner.

☞ Terms—One third cash, and the balance in 1 and 2 years credit, for approved endorsed paper, secured by mortgage until final payment.
dec 9

By ISAAC L. McCOY.

ON Saturday next, 10th inst. at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Coffee House, will be sold, a dark *MULATTO,* or griff Slave, named *Jerry,* about 20 years of age—is something of a house painter, is well acclimated, and speaks French and English, a very healthy, active, intelligent boy, and would make a good mechanic; title only guaranteed.

Terms, 6 months credit for approved endorsed note, secured by mortgage until final payment. Act of sale to be passed before Wm. Christe, Esqr. notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. dec 9

BY ISAAC L. McCOY,

ON Saturday the 10th inst at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Coffee-House, will be sold the slave SRAMAN, aged about 25 years, has lost part of the fingers of one hand, but it does not prevent him from using it equally well with the other; he is a first rate drayman and wood cutter: is acclimated and fully guaranteed.

Terms cash, with privilege to the purchaser of 6 months credit, adding interest, and securing payment by approved endorsed paper, and mortgage until final payment. dec 9

BY ISAAC L. McCOY.

ON Saturday 10th inst at 12 o'clock at the new Exchange Coffee House will be sold the fine negro wench, GRACY, aged 22.—She is a plain cook washer and ironer, is acclimated and fully guaranteed against all vices by law.

Terms 6 months credit for approved endorsed note.—Act of sale to be passed before C. Pollock Esqr notary public at the expense of purchaser. dec 9

BY T. MOSSY.

ON Friday the 9th inst will be sold at the auction store, at 10 o'clock A. M.

1 bale Sailors' caps, slightly damaged; 2 cases true madras handkerchiefs; 1 case cotton hose, 3-4 and 4-4 and larger width muslins, bleached and brown; blue and red checks; shawls and handkerchiefs of different kinds; Russia sheeting, Irish linnens, prints, cotton ticks, plaids, satinets &c. &c. Terms at sale. Out door sale, between the hours of twelve and one, 20 and odd crates crockery ware. dec 7

VALUABLE PROPERTY.
BY ISAAC L. McCOY.

ON Saturday 10th inst. at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange coffee-house will be sold,

A VALUABLE LOT, situated at the corner of Tchoupitoulas and Hunter streets, or more generally known by the name of "Sycamore Grove," and directly opposite Mr. H. Morton's. The Lot measures 36 feet front on Tchoupitoulas st, by 120 feet front on Hunter st. The improvements thereon consist of a one story frame building which is now occupied as a coffee house, and commands a rent of $400 per annum.

Terms—$1000 payable in one year from the day of sale without interest, and the balance in 9 years from the 1st of January next, with an annual interest of 8 per cent payable every 6 months, all to be secured by approved endorsed paper and mortgage until final payment.
dec 2

BY H J DOMINGON

ON Wednesday, December 21st, 1831, will be sold at Hewlett's Exchange at 12 o'clock, in virtue of an order from the hon. the court of probates, dated the 16th inst. the following property belonging to the estate of the late Madam Annette Constance Bruneau, widow of Mr. Jean François Michon:

SLAVES.

Anna, an American wench, about 40 years of age, speaking both English and French, a laundress, cook and house servant, with her child named

Adelaide, a creole of this place, about 8 years old.

Marcelite, a yellow girl, a creole by birth, about 21 years old, cook and childrens' nurse,

REAL ESTATE.

A Lot of Ground, situate in Toulouse street, on the east side, between Rampart and Burgundy streets, having thirty feet in front and one hundred and twenty in depth, bounded on the right by Mr. Dansac's property, on the left by Mr. C. Nagel's and in the rear by Mr. J Bourdain's, having a story Brick House, also back brick buildings; these buildings will be sold independently of the ground, the lot being subject to an annual rent payable every three months at the rate of five per cent on a capital of seven hundred dollars.

Another Lot, situate in the same street (west side) between Bourbon and Dauphin, measuring thirty-five feet and one and a half inch in front, on the said Toulouse street; on a depth of one hundred and fifty feet, bounded on the right by the property of the widow Grima, on the left by Mr. Bordozat, in the rear by Mr. Bucas, with a house built of bricks betwen posts, a baker's oven, and other out buildings.

Another Lot, situate in St. Ann street, between Condé and Royal streets, measuring about sixty feet in front on St. Ann street, and about eighty feet in depth, having on the right Mr. A. Charbonnet's property, on the left Mr. F'Tio; there are on the premises a frame building and a brick oven, with other out buildings.

Another Lot, situate in St Mary's faubourg on Tchoupitoulas street, between Poydras and Girod streets, measuring sixty feet front, and one hundred and sixty in depth; bounded on one side by Mr. L B Macarty's property, and on the other side by that of Madam Fremont; there is on said lot a story Brick House, also one built of bricks between posts, and other wooden buildings in the back part.

Conditions.—The slaves at six and eight months; real estate one sixth cash and the balance at one, two and three years, on notes in shares satisfactorily endorsed, with special mortgage until final payment. The deeds of sale will be passed by F. De Armas, notary public, at the