THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY BY
J. BAYON.

NEW-ORLEANS,
SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 15, 1831.

The meeting called by the young men of New-Orleans, for the relief of the POLES, will be held on this evening, at seven o'clock, at the Reading Exchange in Chartres st.

We received yesterday our files of the *Mercurio* and *Diario* of Havana. The dates are of the 5th instant. We find a few items of marine intelligence, but they contain nothing that can interest our community.

We translate into our columns an able article from the Times, giving an enlarged view of the political state of Poland, and asserting the claims which she has on the intervention of civilized nations. Whatever may be the illusory rights of the *holy* Alliance in disposing of the liberties of mankind; whatever may be the means they bring into action to make them triumph, the contest, between the imprescriptible rights of the people and the assumptive power of Kings, cannot be doubtful, when a public journal, supposed to represent the liberal opinions of a majority of the British people, takes up the defence of a nation, on which the yoke was forced by injustice and maintained by despotism.

The elegant ship *Marengo*, 450 tons, was launched at Boston on the 24th ult. The M. is intended for a regular packet between New-Orleans and Havre, and is to be commanded by R. Wood, of Newport. She is pronounced by competent judges to be fully equal in point of material, workmanship, and finish, to any vessel ever built in that vicinity.

Speaking of the last production of our countryman Paulding, the editor of the London Globe notices the Dutchman's fireside in a flattering, and, we confess, deserved manner. There is a raciness of pungent wit, a vein of unadulterated humour in the writings of Paulding which rank him high among the *literators* of our country. The subjoined strictures are noted alike for the correctness of opinion and justice of the encomium:

Mr. Paulding, in his new and universally-admired novel, entitled *The Dutchman's Fireside*, has made great use, in the conduct of his plot, of the agency of jealousy, which is developed in a series of rapid incidents fully worthy of the pen of the author's early friend and coadjutor, Mr. Washington Irving. In reading "The Dutchman's Fireside," the fine and fresh descriptions of Transatlantic scenery, which are scattered here and there throughout the volumes, will not fail to arrest the reader of taste; and these alone, independently of the dramatic power of the work, will, in our opinion, be thought to stamp the author as second to few living novelists.

New-Orleans, October 14, 1831.

Mr. Editor.—For the benefit of Mr. R. A. Dossey, who appears to be a little sensitive at a typographical error in the report of the arrival of the ship Seine, as it appeared in the Argus, I have to reply, that the name of the pilot, who had charge of the ship, when she was run on shore, is Hollman.

Your &c. JS. L. GARDNER,
Master of ship Seine.

RICHMOND, V. Sept. 30.

From Southampton.—We understand by letters from Jerusalem, that a negro girl of about 16 or 17 years of age, has been produced as a witness, before the court of Southampton,—who states, that she has heard the subject of an insurrection mentioned among her master's (Solomon Parker's) slaves, and some of the neighboring ones, *for the last eighteen months*; and that at a meeting held at Racoon Meeting house in May, or August last, some eight or ten of them expressed their determination to unite in the scheme. Her testimony was at first disregarded, and all who were arraigned upon it, were acquitted—whilst in Sussex, five or six were convicted upon the same testimony. — At a subsequent trial, however, in Southampton, three convictions had taken place upon the evidence of the negro girl.—These, in addition to the twenty three previously condemned, amounted to 26. Thirteen had been executed on the 21st inst.—Eight had been recommended to a commutation of punishment, and two, a woman and a man, remained to be executed on monday last.—It was believed, that Nat Turner had been for some time meditating this plan of mischief—that with a view of acquiring an ascendency over the minds of his more ignorant comrades, he had affected a character for supernatural influence—that more than four years ago he baptised himself—but his movements had not been accurately ascertained. Some persons said he had never wandered from his master's dwelling—and others asserted, that he had even visited this city in his character of preacher and prophet.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 23.

Columbia.—Our former advices from Carthagena, stated that some of the provinces, including Panama, had refused to submit to the new government, and that troops had been sent to reduce the latter place to subjection. A letter from Chagres, of the 20th ult. received in this city, by way of Jamaica, states as follows:

"The brig Sea Nymph arrived here after a passage of ten days from Carthagena. Chagres has again fallen into the hands of the Government of Bogota, and Gen. Hands is taken prisoner and sent to Carthagena. The troops marched from here on the 10th, for Panama, intending to take that place, and bring it under the Bogota government. Dr. Denison, our Consul, was detained here 7 days, and proceeded for Panama the 15th. We have not yet heard of the arrival of the schr. Panama."

From Rio de Janeiro.—The brig Artic, Phillips, at Baltimore on the 26th, sailed from Rio Janeiro on the 5th August. By this arrival the editors of the *American* have received files of papers of that city to the 1st August inclusive. At the time the Artic sailed the disturbances among the soldiery, which were in agitation at the date of the previous advices, had subsided, but business remained much depressed; money became very scarce, and a universal distrust prevailed among the mercantile community.—Insurrection among the negro population was expected and only suppressed by the police, who were disarming and imprisoning the blaks daily. A few days prior to the sailing of the Artic, a Portuguese merchant of high standing was murdered by a negro slave. Assassinations of the Portuguese inhabitants were constantly committed.

Prices of the 3d August quotes coffee at 1900 a 4 [illegible]; hides 265 a 270 rs; exchange on England [illegible] sterling, 28000, doubloons 33[illegible].

[illegible] Captain SIMMONS, [illegible] arrive at Salem, (Mass.) from [illegible] that on the 7th [illegible] last a revolution broke out in that city, which resulted in the expulsion of Government, and the removal of the President, who was taken a prisoner [illegible] about to sail for Lisbon; his family [illegible] passage in the [illegible] Ann Eliza [illegible]

[illegible] Cambodia. All was tranquil when he left. (*Phil. Gaz.*)

Dutch Claim.—We are not aware that any part of the United States claim on Holland belongs in this quarter. The whole amount is not very large; but, whatever it may be, it will no doubt ultimately be paid.—The seizures were effected, as in the case of Naples and Denmark, through the influence of the French government in the fulfilment of Napoleon's monstrous Continental System. In the years 1809 and 1810, several American vessels arriving in the ports of the kingdom of Holland, some of them even driven in by stress of weather, were sequestered, their cargoes placed in the public stores, and afterwards, by virtue of the treaty of March 1810, between Louis king of Holland and Napoleon, transferred to the Emperor of the French. On the 9th of May, 1815, Mr. Eustis, being despatched as American Minister to Holland, was instructed by our government to claim indemnity for these confiscations.

In August of the same year, Mr. Eustis presented the claim to the Dutch Government, which refused to acknowledge it on the following *grounds*: 1st, that the *seizures were not* made by the Dutch government at all, but by Napoleon, and that if there be any claim, it is against his successor the King of France; 2dly, the seizures, if made by Louis Bonaparte, were made by a usurper, and that no claim, for indemnity can hold again this legitimate successor.

These positions were completely invalidated by Mr. Eustis, and again, after his retirement, by Mr. Everett, who was left as Charge d'Affaires. The King of the Netherlands persisted in them, however, and the discussion was closed at his request, in November, 1819, and has never since been resumed, to our knowledge. It is probable that not the least objection to affording us the indemnity which was our due, arose from the connexion at that time existing between Holland and Belgium, as the kingdom of the Netherlands. The Belgians had been from the first averse to being saddled with a portion of the enormous Dutch debt, and their discontent would probably have been much increased, had they been made responsible for spoliations in which their nation had no share. Whether the recent disruption of the kingdon of the Netherlands will accelerate or retard the payment of our demands on Holland, remains to be proved. (*Salem Gaz.*)

From the London Times.

It has already been confessed by every upright man in Europe, that those independent governments which looked on while Poland was racked and torn to pieces by Russia, Prussia, and Austria, in their former partitions, that those independent governments—England and France more particularly—were passive sharers in the most atrocious villainy that ever was perpetrated by conjoint fraud and force. It is admitted, that notwithstanding the eternal blot which this crime impressed upon the character of contemporary states, and the fatal overthrow which it gave to the whole equilibrium of European power, no sufficient reason could have been deduced from either circumstance for breaking up a general peace, when it really existed, whether with a view to redeem the disgrace, or to restore the subverted balance. But the partition, in so far as Austria and Prussia had been concerned, was greatly modified by Napoleon. By the treaties which they made with him, Austrian and Prussian Poland—that is, the provinces of the last partition—were partially released from the grasp of those plunderers. It has been said that the treaties made between Napoleon and the military despots whom he crushed with their own weapons, were extorted from them by fear, and were no longer binding than so long as he had power to enforce them. Then of what validity were the obligations incurred by Poland herself under the several treaties of partition? Was she *a free agent* in accepting them? What virtue was there in the treaties of 1814-15, which reforged the chains of Poland, and settled Europe by enslaving it? Were the nations bought and sold like cattle, and disposed of to masters whom they knew not, or abhorred,—were they to be for ever bound by the acts of a congress which they *execrated*; while no compacts entered into from the fear of Napoleon were to hold good? Of the many attempts which had been made to shake off or lighten the yoke of that dreadful coalition of 1815, those of France and Belgium are the only ones which have yet succeeded. If the treaties of 1815 were to be maintained at all events, and on the ground of public principle and necessity, why were France and Belgium, after one of them had expelled the house of Bourbon and the other that of Nassau,—why, we repeat, have they been recognized as independent states, *non obstantibus* the conditions made in 1815, by the alliance so called "Holy?" Why, but because it was more *expedient* to make the recognition with a decent grace, and without a war, than to go to war and then be forced to grant it. But if free France and free Belgium have been acknowledged by the parties who had placed them both, in 1815, under a bondage which it was proved afterwards they detested, and which detesting they have both indignantly cast off, what *principle* is there that can be alleged as opposing itself to the recognition of Poland? The Poles were made subject to Russia, *not absolutely*, but on conditions; they were to be a separate people, and ruled as such by a *Russian Monarch*; they were to have a constitution,—that is to say, *laws*,—as their securities against arbitrary and despotic power. The conditions were one and all broken; the states by which they had been stipulated were grossly and daringly insulted—France among them, England at the head of them. Good cause of quarrel was provided, by Russia, years ago, *through her breach of faith to the British nation*, in respect of our Polish brethren, for whose rights and liberties we had solemnly contracted in 1815. The Dutch troops, though beaten out of Belgium, were not destroyed, and at this hour have renewed the contest. The Russian troops were beaten out of Warsaw, and retired from the whole country west of the Vistula; *they have not yet subdued the Polish army, after* all their mighty efforts, and the noisy boasts of their master. Then we do aver that Russia is now in the possession of no right derived from acknowledged sovereignty—that she is in the act of, for the third time, repeating that atrocity, the non-prevention of which by Great Britain and France in 1793 will ever be a stain upon their *respective annals*; *the permission of which by* France and England in 1815 must be lamented as a cruel effect of the relative imbecility to which the events of the great war, and the position of the European continent had reduced them, and of which their passive endurance would at the present moment be a shame more indelible than that of 1793, and a calamity more deplorable than that of 1815. But the question, since all difficulty on the score of principle has been removed, is simply whether, on calculations of mere general advantage, it would be *better* to see Poland still a galley-slave of Russia, or a great, independent, and frontier member of the European commonwealth. If there be those who find immense obstacles in the way of a direct interference for an object so inestimable, we are among those who see more hazard of every kind, more positive toil, and expense, and bloodshed for all nations, in the (not remote) consequence of a third extinction of the Poles, than in any effort which need now be made for their deliverance from the grasp of Russia.

From a late London paper.

GOOD LUCK.—A hackney coachman of Moorfields was called from his stand on Saturday morning to take possession of the estate of 150*l* a year, to which he was heir by the death of a relation at Edmonton. The poor fellow and his family were in the utmost distress, having been threatened by their landlord, only a few hours before the glad tidings arrived, to be turned out of their lodgings in consequence of their inability to pay off some old arrears of rent.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 24.

JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

EVENING EDITION.

An evening Edition of the *Journal of Commerce* is published daily, and sent off by the great Southern and Northern Mails and the Steamboat Mail to the East. This edition contains all news received by the mails and from vessels arriving at this port, and a notice of mercantile transactions in the New-York market whenever they possess interest down to 2 o'clock P. M. The Editors have established a very valuable correspondence with all the principal commercial cities in the world. They have employed, for three years past, the fast sailing schr. *Journal of Commerce*, of 50 tons, built in Baltimore expressly for them, besides row boats, devoted exclusively to their use, by which ships have been frequently boarded at the distance of fifty, and sometimes one hundred miles from the city. They have now building, the pilot boat *Evening Edition*, of 75 tons, which will soon be added to and placed at the head of the present arrangements. The whole maintained at an annual expense of over *seven thousand dollars*. All the plans of the establishment are upon the most liberal scale of expense, and possess an efficiency which constitutes the Journal of Commerce, issued as it is, twice a day, a channel of news, both Political and Commercial, *surpassed by nothing* which can be found in this city. Full accounts of news received by foreign arrivals at this port have been frequently sent off twenty-four hours before the merchants' letters by the same vessels were placed in the Post Office.

This paper contains a full review of the N. York market once a week, and of the Cattle market at *Upper Bull's Head*, and full accounts of foreign and domestic markets, and in general every thing useful to men of business. It has been received with such favor by the mercantile community, that although established but four years ago, its present daily circulation exceeds TWO THOUSAND, including, as the editors believe, at least as large a number of active merchants, as *can be claimed by any other paper in the country*. Nearly half this circulation has been added during the last twelve months, by unsolicited subscriptions. It has come to be extensively substituted in the place of epistolary correspondence, and in various directions has opened for itself a circulation not before possessed by the daily papers of this city.

During the winter, when the Northern and Eastern mails start in the morning, the morning mail is forwarded, so that subscribers receive a morning and evening edition alternately, giving them the news throughout the year to the latest possible hour.

Terms $10 per annum, payable in advance. All orders and payments may be forwarded by mail, at the risk and charge of the Editors. Semi-weekly Journal of Commerce, $4. Mercury published once a week in large quarto, containing the news, and principal reading articles of the Journal of Commerce, with the New-York markets, but no advertisements, $3, in advance.

HALE & HALLOCK.

UNION HALL.—Yesterday Mrs. *Mary Ash*, wife of a tradesman at Deptford, was charged with having committed an assault on Major *John Purdy*, an officer in the army of the United States.

The complainant stated, that on the preceding evening, as he was walking along Deptford, he met the defendant, and merely said to her as he passed, in a low tone of voice, "Will you take me home with you, Miss?" when she, without further provocation, struck him a severe *blow on the face with a jug she had in her hand*.

Mr. Chambers—That was a most improper question to put to a decent woman. "Pray, Sir," said the magistrate, addressing the complainant, "who, and what are you?"

The complainant in reply said, that he was an officer in the army of the United States of America, and was now residing in this country in his *property*.

Mr. Chambers.—If that is the mode in which you address respectable women in your own country, Sir, I must tell you that it will not do in this. The familiarity of the expression was quite sufficient to arouse the feelings of any but an abandoned female.

The defendant declared, that she had been most grossly treated by the complainant before she resented it.

It appearing that the Major was the offender instead of the offended, he was placed in the situation of defendant, and Mrs. Ash having been sworn, detailed her statement, which was corroborated in every particular by a Mrs. Boyce, who witnessed the conduct of the defendant. It was stated that the Major had insulted several decent married women, in the street, and that he came from the west-end of the town in order *to carry on his tricks with impunity*.—He was fined 5*l*. (*London Globe.*)

Destruction of the English brig MARIA *and murder of her crew.*

The admiral Colpoys brought from Barbadoes, a private communication containing the particulars of the destruction of the British brig *Maria*, of Liverpool, and the *murder of her captain*, George, her mate and crew, on the coast of Africa, in May last, by pirates. The account given by a Krooman, who afterwards escaped from the vessel and regained the coast, is, that he went on bord the Maria at the island of Princes, accompanied by a countryman for the purpose of being conveyed to Kroo Country: that on the morning of the 7th day *after leaving* Princes, and when out sight of land, was fallen in with by a large brig from which they were hailed in English, demanding to be informed of the name of the vessel, cargo and business on the coast, to which several questions Capt. George satisfactorily answered. Captain George was then asked if he did not know that H. M. S. Primrose had taken a vessel of theirs; the answer given, was, "that he knew nothing of it, but that if they wanted to know they had better go to Princes, where the men of war were."—At this reply the pirates became enraged, and said that "they would show Capt. G., the way to Princes" fired a shot into the fore part of the Maria, directed capt. G. to go on board, and lowered six boats into the water, filled with men, which put off to board the Maria. Exertion was now made on board the Maria to escape, but without success. The boats having soon reached her, boarded—the pirates being principally armed with long knives, immediately commenced to slaughter the unfortunate crew, who were without the means of making an effectual resistance. Capt. George was shot through the forehead by the leader of the boarding party, as he came up from his cabin.

The Kroomen having escaped from the rigging, were spectators of this inhuman scene: they were soon discovered, and with four black men of Cape Coast, who had hid themselves below, (one of whom had his arm cut off with a sabre for not leaving his hiding place when desired by the pirates,) were, with the ivory, some guns, cloth, gold, &c., found on board, removed to the pirate vessel; after taking all that they required from the brig, they fired a broad side into her, which done so much injury that she sunk about two hours after.—Two nights after this occurrence, during a tornado, the Kroomen escaped from the pirates in one of her boats, which was towing astern—having previously supplied themselves with a small quantity of biscuit—and in fourteen days were so fortunate as to reach the coast of Guinea, at Wydah, at which place the pirate brig had been a short time before for a supply of water.

The only description of the pirate vessel given is, that she was a brig, with a poop, masts raked a little—not painted, sides white, inside of ports red; carried ten large guns, similar to those of a size for her, on deck, and two pivot guns, one amidships and one forward; the two after guns were brass; carried no flag whilst capturing the Maria, but afterwards hoisted Spanish; with a crew, upwards of one hundred in number, composed of people of various nations, Portuguese, Spaniards, Americans, and some who spoke English. The master was a tall stout man, with large red whiskers and red hair, spoke English well; said that he was bound to Havana.—The statement from which we have copied the foregoing, was given on oath before the Justice of the Peace at Freetown, on the 3d of June last.

The pirate alluded to as being captured by the Primrose, was gallantly carried by a boat's crew from that vessel, commanded by Mr. George Hose, master, the pirates making a most desperate resistance, the boat having, after a very long chase, to approach her under a galling fire from two long guns: the pirate's loss was, out of a crew of 23 men, 18 killed.

Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig Treaty, Warner, Philadelphia, S Thompson, cargo, 65 hhds tobacco, 78 empty porter casks, 107 bbls 2 tierces molasses, 344 pigs lead, 10 bales Spanish saddle trees, 375 bbls pork, 128 bales rope cuttings, 12 bales cotton, 8 bales mess.

Schr Margaret, Hawtham, Mobile, master cargo, 30 bbls molasses, 80 bbls flour, 8 boxes cegars, 6 boxes pigs tongues, 35 ps bagging, 34 coils rope, 7 casks 2 bbls hams, 25 kegs lard.

Schr Bonita, Stockton, St Jago de Cuba, Harrison, Brown & co, cargo, 102 hams, 10 bbls bread, 1 hf do crackers, 1 box glass, 194 bbls flour, 252 kegs lard, 76 bbls pork, 20 kegs butter.

CLEARED ON THURSDAY.

Brig Ella, Marston, Philadelphia, T. Toby, 234 hhds tobacco, 833 pigs lead, 71 bales cotton, 7 bxs samples, 10 empty casks.

Brig Josefina, Granados, Havana, S. Cucullu: cargo 767 bbls flour, 2 kegs butter, 600 kegs lard, 86 bbls pork, 119 horns 3 bxs leeches.

Brig Afortunado, Romaguera, Barcelona, J. Pratts; cargo 362 bales cotton.

Brig Blucher, Smallwood, Liverpool, Benj. Booth & co; cargo 714 bales cotton.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY,

Steamer Porpoise, Davis, from the Passes, towed to sea ship Palma, brought up from sea ship Tennessee, schrs Tres Manuelas, and Cirena. Left at 5 P. M. on the 12th, Steamer Shark in the offing, with one ship.

Packet ship Tennessee, Fowler, from New-York, to Wilbor & Hazard, cargo to Rogers & Slocomb; R Marsh & co; White & co; Harlow & Hullin; Hyde & Goodrich; Wilbor & Hazard; Hayes & Durell; Puech & Been; J Labadie; Reynolds, Byrne & co; Lee, Walton & co; Wallace, Lambeth & Pope H R Lee & co; J H Field & co; Thomson & Grant; W William; Whitall, Jaudon & co; Carriere & Bordizzi; J G Arraiza; J W Collins; A Eliot; M McCullum; D S Woodruff Foster & Hutton; Law & Austin; Gordon, Forstall & co; B Levy; G Bruslé; J Kohn & Bordier; Herman & co; Thomas & Soulet; J W Zacharie & co; Sober Goodman & co; J J Wood; Babcock & Gardiner; E Johns & co; J Wilcox; Duffy & Wilson; N M Riker; N & J Dick & co; V David; Brander, McKenna & Lee; W A Gasquet & co; Maurvin, Furst & co; Bagley & Merritt; Hall, Scott & co; G Arnaud; J M Duperu; Livaudais & Charbonnet; Parmale & Backer; J G Stevenson F Gillet & co; E C Bushnell; Hotchkiss & co; Robinson & Chenery; Palmer & Southmayd; Robinson & Ferry T R Hyde & Brother W F & E B Hyde & co; Rowe & Went; S Haynes & co; Whiting, Slark & co; H Decanus & co; P S Newton & co; Colles & Hearsey; E F Jenkins & co; M Flagg; L Sassinot; G Gaube; P Tulane & co; T Sloo; J W Breedlove; H H Jones & co; Kennedy & Duchamp. *Passengers*, Mrs Desaulis, Mrs. Riddle, 3 children and scot, Miss Riddle, Miss Bowen, Messrs Riddle, Jos Duperu, B Lacoste and son, Jos Flazim, and 29 in the sturage.

Schr Tres Manuelas, Martinez, from Havana with fruit.

Schr Cirena, Sapus, from Havana, with fruit.

Schr Creole, from the Coast, with 94 hhds sugar to S Cucullu.

A Pirogue from the Coast, with 34 hhds sugar to Toledano, Legendre & co.

Steamer Volant, Carter, from Louisville, with 200 bbls flour Bell & Buchanan; 100 coils rope, 40 pieces bagging, Borke, Macalester & co; 50 kegs butter 2 hhds 1-2 bbl Hains & Giddy; 98 sacks potatoes, Ragan & Copelands 12 bbls do 25 bbls apples owner on board. 40 tons way freight—11 passengers.

Steamer Cora, Streck, from Plaquemine—with 15 bbls molasses Forstall & co; 1 bale mdze W F & E B Hyde & co; 1 horse owner on board,—Passengers, Mrs. Bastide, Mrs. Bliss, Messrs. T R Shields & Lady, Bisland, G B Brozier, Branger, Ends, E Turcard, and others.

Steamer Herald, Impson, from Louisville—with 100 bbls whiskey, 190 kegs lard 167 coils rope, 12 kegs butter, 50 bbls apples, 30 casks molasses 24 bales cotton, 1 lot segars, to O Aldin; J G Stevenson; J C Dews; L Millandon & co, A Fisk; Watt & co. with 19 cabin passengers, 70 on deck and 130 slaves.

ARRIVED ON THURSDAY.

Steamer Monticello, Wenters, fm St. Louis, cargo, 100 boxes tobacco to J Mager, 149 kegs shot to J G Stevenson, 63 bbls, 9 half do. beef to Whitall, Jaudon & co. 1 bbl books to Wallace, Lambeth & Pope, 13 bbls whiskey to the captain, 32 bbls pickles, 30 boxes tobacco to owners on board.—*Passengers*: Messrs. Dunn, Wadsworth, Gamble, R & D Tindall, Hill and Shoemake, 25 way and 17 deck.

Steamer Cotton Plant, Laurent, from Bayou Sarah, with 620 bales cotton, 26 hhds sugar, 40 bbls molasses, 56 kegs lard and sundries to wit: 137 bales cotton to J Linton, 93 do: to N & J Dick & co. 54 do. to N Cox, 69 to Plauché & Courcelle, 63 do. to M White, 28 do. to J W Breedlove, 20 do. to J W Breedlove, 20 do. to W & J H Leverich, 27 do. to Reynolds, Byrne & co. 44 to Williams & Lee, 6 do. to Bullitt & Shipp, 77 do. to A Fisk, Watt & co. 4 do. to S W Goodrich, 24 hhds sugar to L Bourgeois, 40 bbls molasses to Vienne & Garnier, 56 kegs lard to McCloud & Campbell, sundries to Yard & Blois, Green, Martin & co. J Lanna, S Henderson, J Squier & co. Garthwaite, Burnette & co. Whiting, Slark & co. Bagley & Merritt, Davenport & Maxent, A Bel-

ARRIVED AT THE BASIN.

Schr. Emely, Featherston, Covington, with 20,000 feet lumber to Lefesvre et Durel.

Schr. Henrietta, Robinson, Tanshighahe, with 15,000 feet lumber to Lefebvre et Durel.

Schr. Martha-Ann, ——, Covington, with 25,000 bricks to Lefebvre et Durel.

Schrs. Mary, Rosalie, Calypso, and Lady Madison, from Covington, with 57,000 bricks to J McNeill.

Schr. Melissa Parson, Springfield, with wood

Schr. Pine, Smith, from West Pearl, do.

Schr. Isaphania, Scaret, from Wolf-river, do.

4 boats from Grand Pass, with oysters.

Departed for sea on Thursday last.

Towboat Florida, Morrison, having in tow brigs Blucher, Vines, and Josephina.

Towboat Post Boy, Herriman, having in tow brig Ella, for Philadelphia, and schr. Advance, for Charleston.

Towboat Pocahontas, Hubell, having in tow brig Afortunado, for Barcelona.

MEMORANDA.

Cleared from Havana for this port, october 4, Spanish brig Maria.

Hence at Havana, oct. 5, ship James Grant, Mackinzie; sept. 29, brig Isabella & Juan.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership, heretofore existing between A. Delpeuch and D. Castelnau under the firm of A. Delpeuch & Co. is dissolved by common consent. The settlement of the concern remains with A. Delpeuch.

A. DELPEUCH.
oct 15 D. CASTELNAU.

NOTICE.—I respectfully notify the public that the four lots, advertised for sale to daf at the Exchange, situate in fauxbourg Tremé, at the junction of St. Claude and Bons Enfants streets, and designated by Nos. 6, 7, 8 and 9, constitute part of my former brickyard, on which I have claims, for having sold it, ten years ago to Mad. Michel, who has never paid me for it. I refer the public to the advertisements, which I caused to be inserted, in the *Courier* and *Bee*, in April last.

oct 15 P. FOY.

CAUTION.—My wife *Elizabeth O'Connell*, having left my bed and board; the public are hereby cautioned against trusting her in my name as I shall not be answerable for any debts she may contract.

oct 15—1 Wm. O'CONNELL.

COD FISH.—200 boxes COD FISH, of superior quality, landing, for sale by

BRIDGE & VOSE,
oct 15 20, Bienville street.

PRIME LOUISIANA SUGAR, for sale by
oct. 15 J. MAGER.

FRENCH POTS, for sale by
oct. 15 J. MAGER.

EXCHANGE on New York, for sale by
oct. 15 J. MAGER.

JUST received and will be sold very cheap, if the whole is taken, a small invoice toys, apply to

E. JOHNS & Co,
oct. 15 113 Chartres-street.

THE subscriber offers for sale, at a sacrifice to close a consignment, one LONDON PHAETON, with turn-over seat without top, for one horse, with harness. Also, a small lot Lamb Skins suitable for book binders, for sale low.

M. WALTON,
oct 15, No. 14, Custom-house st.

ASTRAYS.

THE public are hereby informed that there are now on the plantation of Mr. Ludger Fortier, the following animals, to wit:

A light black Mule, branded on the left thigh with a spanish brand and I on the right shoulder.

A sorrel horse, white forehead and two hind feet white, having an illegible brand on the left shoulder.

A red horse, white forehead, and one fore foot white, no brand.

A white american Horse, no brand.

A cinnamon colored Mare, having an illegible brand on the right thigh.

A black mule, having several white spots on her body, cropped ears, and branded on both thighs with spanish brands, having moreover an illegible brand on the right shoulder.

A black Mule with spanish brand on the left thigh.

☞ The owners of the above animals are requested to claim the same on paying expenses of keeping and printing. If within eight days after the last publication, to wit: by saturday, 5th Nov. the above animals are not claimed, they shall on said day, at 4 o'clock P. M. be sold on the premises agreeably to law.

Parish of Jefferson, Oct. 9, 1831.

G. DESCHAPELLES,
Oct. 15 Syndic.

COURT OF PROBATES
OF THE PARISH OF ST. BERNARD.

Estate of Charlotte La Bure, wife of Antoine Bienvenu, senr.

IN conformity with a judgment of the Court of Probates, in and for the Parish of St Bernard, under date of the 29th of September last, rendered in the suit of Antoine Bienvenu, senr. vs. Mrs. Thomas and others, will be offered at public sale by the undersigned judge of the same, on the premises, on *Saturday* the 5th of November next, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M. the following property, to wit:

A SUGAR PLANTATION situated in the Parish of St. Bernard, about two leagues below the city of New-Orleans, and on the same side of the river, measuring eighteen arpents fronting the Mississippi, with all its depth extending to the lake, diminishing in width at forty arpens from the river of three arpens at the lower limit, and bounded above by the plantation of St. Amant brothers, and below by that of the heirs of Laronde.

The following BUILDINGS are constructed on said plantation:

A two story brick dwelling house, divided into sixteen rooms or apartments, surrounded by a spacious gallery.

A brick sugar house, with two setts of kettles.

A circular brick building, containing a Steam Engine, a Sugar mill, &c.

A brick curing-house or purgery, calculated to contain one hundred and ninety two hogsheads of Sugar.

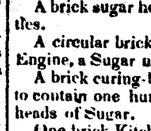
One brick Kitchen, with front and back gallery. One brick Store house. Thirty three negro cabins; one brick Hospital, Pigeon house; Blacksmith shop; barn; and other dependencies.

All the aforesaid buildings are in very good repair.

The crop now standing on said Plantation is composed of four hundred arpens in cultivation, viz: 225 of Plant CANES, 125 Ratoons, and 50 arpens of CORN.

106 head of SLAVES, attached to the said plantation, which gang is composed of 69 males, among whom are tradesmen, such as sugar maker, coopers, carpenters, shoe maker, &c; 26 females, among whom are cooks, washers, &c; and 11 children under ten years of age.

And further, three Slaves, named Pognon, a creole negro woman, good house servant; *Hyacinthe*, her son, ploughman, and *Fine*, her daughter, house servant.



The animals, instruments of Tillage, Carts, Tools, provisions, Carriages, house Furniture, and all other moveable effects generally whatever on the said plantation.

All the aforesaid property shall be sold agreeably to the descriptive and estimative inventory made of the same on the 16th day of June last past, the original of which is in the office of the undersigned Judge, and a certified copy deposited with Felix de Armas, esq. a notary public of the city of New-Orleans, for the information of the public.

TERMS:—All the above mentioned property shall be sold in one lot, payable as follows, to wit:—

Twenty one twenty second parts of the same in cash and the twenty second part remaining on a credit of one, two and three years, with interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum on each installment from the day of sale, secured by special mortgage on the property sold until final payment.

And as respects the slaves Pognon, Hyacinthe and Fine, ten eleventh parts for cash, and the eleventh part remaining on a credit of one and two years, with interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum on each installment, from the day of adjudication, secured by special mortgage on the property sold until final payment.

C. FAGOT, Judge.

Parish of St. Bernard, October 1, 1831.
oct 4

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY T. MOSSY.

ON Tuesday 18th inst. between 12 and 1 o'clock, will be sold opposite his auction store, 75 cases GLASSWARE, consisting of flutted decanters, glasses, wine and liquor glasses, plates, dishes, &c.

Terms at sale. oct 13

BY ISAAC L. McCOY.

ON Saturday next the 15th inst. at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange coffee house, will be sold,

TWO LOTS OF GROUND,

Situated in new faubourg Marigny, adjoining each other, and measuring each 30 feet front on Annette, between St. John the Baptiste and St. Avide streets, by a depth of 120 feet, French measure.

Terms—6 months credit for notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the vender, with mortgage until final payment. Acts of sale to be passed before C. Pollock, Esq. not. pub. at the expense of the purchasers. oct. 13.

BY ISAAC L. McCOY.

ON Saturday 15th inst. at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange coffee house will be sold (if not previously disposed of at private sale,

The schooner NEW PACKET, together with her tackle, apparel and furniture as she now lies. She is 101 tons burthen, and will be sold on a credit of 4 months, for approved endorsed paper. Her inventory can be seen at the Auctioneers Counting room corner of Conti and Chartres sts. oct 13.

BY ISAAC L. M'COY.

ON Saturday, the 15th October, at twelve o'clock at the exchange coffee house, will be sold slave Maria, about 18 years of age, a good plain cook, washer and ironer: is thoroughly acclimated, speaks French and English, and is fully guaranteed against the vices and diseases prescribed by law.

Terms—6 months credit for an approved endorsed note, and mortgage until final payment. Acts of sale to be passed before J. Christy, esq. notary public at the expense of the purchaser. oct 11

BY ISAAC L. M'COY.

ON Saturday the 15th October, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Coffee house, will be sold slave DOLLY, about 24 years of age, a good house servant, washer and ironer, a tolerable cook, has been about 4 years in the country, is thoroughly acclimated, and fully guaranteed.

Terms—6 months credit for approved endorsed paper, and mortgage until final payment.—*Acts of sale before Wm Boswell, esq. notary* public, at the expense of the purchaser. oct 11

BY ISAAC L. M'COY.

ON Saturday next the 15th inst. at 12 o'clock at the Exchange coffee house will be sold, the following valuable Slaves, to wit:

SALLY, about 27 years of age, a good cook, washer and ironer, and house servant in general, has been 4 or 5 years in the country, speaks a little french. Also her two children, John, about 3 years of age, and her infant child about 3 months old.

MARIA, is about 22 years of age has been about nine years in the country, speaks French and English, is a first rate washer, ironer and cook, chamber maid &c., all possess good characters and are fully guaranteed.

TERMS—6 months credit for notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the vender and mortgage until final payment. oct 11.

BY ISAAC L. M'COY.

ON Saturday next, the 15th inst. at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Coffee House, will be sold,

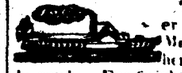
A HOUSE AND LOT, situated in Bourbon street, said lot measures 28 feet front on Bourbon, between Custom-house and Bienville street, by a depth of 120 feet more at less, bounded on the upperside by property belonging to Mr. J. Leslie, and on the lower by that of Mr. Duplessis.

TERMS: one-fourth cash—balance in 1 and 2 years for notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the vender and mortgage until final payment, the acts of sale before G. R. Strickler, Esq. not. pub. at the expense of purchaser. oct. 11.

MAYORALTY OF NEW-ORLEANS.

THE price of fresh Flour being this day $6 25 per barrel, according to the tariff, the Bakers must give during the ensuing week (which commences on Monday) 41 ounces of bread for a bit. oct. 15

FOR LOUISVILLE,
And all intermediate Landings.



The light draught steamer LAFOURCHE, capt Moo head, having part of her cargo engaged will have despatch. For freight for any place: have Natchez, or passage, apply on board, or to

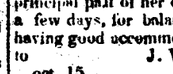
P. M. TOURNE,
oct 15 15, New Levee st.

FOR VICKSBURG,
Warrenton, Natchez, Fort Adams, and all intermediate Landings.

The fast running steamer KENTUCKIAN, capt. Richard Jackson, is now ready to receive freight and will meet with despatch. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

oct 15 REYNOLDS, BYRNE & CO.

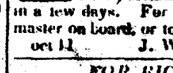
FOR CHARLESTON S. C.



The fine fast sailing Schr. ALPHA, ANDREWS, master, having the principal part of her cargo engaged, will sail in a few days, for balance of freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply on board or to

J. W. ZACHARIE & Co.
oct. 15 80 Bienville-street.

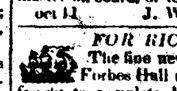
FOR COWES (G.-B.)



The superior fast sailing brig ULYSSUS, HALL master, will be dispatched in a few days. For passage only apply to the master on board, or to

oct 11 J. W. ZACHARIE & Co.

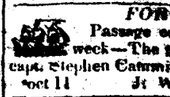
FOR RICHMOND (V.)



The fine new ship MARGARET, Forbes Hall master, requires some light freight to complete her cargo. For freight of which or passage, apply on board, or to

oct 11 J. W. ZACHARIE & Co.

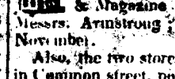
FOR CAHIZ.



Passage only—To sail in all next week—The good ship JAMES M., capt. Stephen Cammick, for which apply to.

oct 11 J. W. ZACHARIE & Co.

TO RENT



The store, at the corner of Common & Magazine streets, now occupied by Messrs. Armstr