THE BEE.

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J. BAYON.

NEW-ORLEANS,
FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 18, 1831.

C. MAURIAN, Esquire, presiding Judge of the city court, has been, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed, yesterday, by the Governor, Judge of the courts of Probates and Parish for this city, in place of Judge J. PITOT, deceased.

A numerous meeting of the ship-masters, now in port, assembled last night at Brown's rooms. The meeting having been duly organized, resolutions of rather a virulent nature were offered; but the sense of the meeting being taken on the subject, they were rejected. A committee was appointed, who amended the above mentioned resolutions and reported them in a less exceptionable form. They conveyed the approbation of the meeting at the conduct held by the master, officers and crew of the Spanish brig Leon, in assisting and rescuing the crew and passengers, on board of ship Minerva, in an hour of imminent peril. Sundry other resolutions, tending further to express the sentiments of the meeting, were adopted. A piece of silver plate with a becoming inscription was voted to the master of the Leon, as a testimonial of the gratitude of the meeting.

A bill, relative to the introduction of slaves in this state, has been prepared by a select committee of both houses; judging from the talents of the gentlemen, engaged in the framing of its clauses, it will, we have no doubt, meet the exigencies of the country, harmonize the feelings of all the members, and reconcile the clashing interests now represented in the House.

One hundred and eighty slaves came into town yesterday, on board of the steamer Hibernia, from Louisville. Added to those already in town, we find ONE THOUSAND AND ELEVEN to the aggregation number of slaves introduced since the 17th October last.

The able correspondent of the Morning Chronicle, the unknown O. P. Q. has in a great measure recovered the spirit and vigor, which were formerly to be met with in his letters, and which of late had frequently been sought in vain. His letter, on the commotion caused in Paris by the intelligence of the fall of Warsaw, will not be read without some interest; his description is racy and full of animation—such as must necessarily have grown out of the subject, which he handles.

Crushed Sugar —The case of the U. States *vs.* Breed, is one of no little interest to our mercantile community. With the facts of the case, our readers, probably are familiar. This cause was first committed in the United States District Court, to a *special* jury of merchants, who were unable to agree upon a verdict, and were dismissed. It was again argued before a *common* jury in the same court, who brought in a verdict for the defendant. We understand that yesterday, his Hon. Judge Davis, set this verdict aside. The ground which the Judge took was, that the verdict was either against the law or against the evidence—inasmuch as, if the jury were of opinion that the sugar in question had not all the *essential* qualities of loaf sugar, that their verdict was contrary to *evidence*—and on the other hand, if they were of opinion that having all the essential qualities of loaf sugar, it was removed, by a charge of form, from the duty which the statue imposed upon loaf sugar, that their verdict was contrary to *law*. A *new trial* was, accordingly, granted.—*Bos. Courier.*

The Madawaska Difficulties.—The St. John Courier of the 22d inst. contains a report of the trial of the three persons arrested at Madawaska, and carried to Fredericton, on the charge of conspiring and confederating together to subvert the government of his Brittannic Majesty in the Province. The acts proved were the holding of a meeting to organize the settement of Madawaska as a town under the act of incorporation passed at the last session of the Maine Legislature. One of the defendants was chosen moderator. and presided at the meeting, another was chosen Town Clerk, and the third a Selectman, and took the oaths prescribed by the laws of Maine for persons holding those offices. They were found guilty, and were sentenced each to pay a fine of 650, and to be imprisoned three months.

The defendants were arraigned on another indictment for stirring up sedition, &c. in assembling to choose a Representative to the Legislature of Maine, and making choice of Peter Lizotte for Representative. To this indictment they pleaded not guilty, and the trial was postponed to February.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

Fall of Warsaw—Impression produced at Paris—Defeat of Perier.

[To the editor of the London Morning Chronicle.]

PARIS, Sept. 17, 1831.

Sir—Warsaw has capitulated! The White Eagle has fallen, dyed in the blood of the bravest, the noblest and the best; and the grand duke Michael occupies the former palace of the grand duke Constantine! Do you tremble as you read these lines! Do you turn pale with rage, and does your heart cease to beat, and your warm lifeblood, does it chill in your veins! This is natural, just and patriotic. But your tears will be unavailing; your sighs will not reach the iron heart of the tyrant of Russia and the despot of the North; and the Poles will refuse the sympathy of all men; for they have received the protection of none. Warsaw has fallen! The Russian army has feasted its rapacity on the treasures of the city—pillaged, sacked, burned, ravished, destroyed. The father and the husband have fled the city, to associate with their brethren, in order to defeat at Modlin the last vestige of national independence, and have left their wives and their little ones to the tender mercies of the savage Cossacks, and the fatherly humanity and sympathy of the Russian despot. They were not merely justified, but commendable for making this sacrifice. They abandoned all for their country; and liberty is now seeking an asylum in the entrenched camp of the Polish army, under the walls of Modlin. Do not imagine that she will demand a shelter in England, or ask for protection in France.—Let us hear no more of the wretched trash of England being "the classic land of liberty," and let us reserve all our praises for the Poles; all our regrets for France and England; and all our courage and resolution for the hours of danger and of woe which approach us.

Do not suppose that we shall longer follow your discussions on your reform bill, or take an interest in your local discussions; do not suppose that we expect even the immense topic of an Hereditary or non-Hereditary Peerage in France to interest the real friends of freedom in Europe or the world. No, no; we have now a subject more pressing than these, interests more important than these; for in the fate of Poland is involved the fate of liberty, of the existence of free institutions, and of Constitutional Governments, as well as the principle of popular sovereignty. We are not to abandon Poland because Warsaw has fallen; and though the White Eagle may for a while be crimsoned with the blood of thousands of victims, yet it shall re-appear as the standard of universal freedom, and the butcheries of Warsaw shall be avenged by the independence of more countries than Poland.—Warsaw has fallen! Oh how the Metternichs of Europe have rejoiced! how the halls have rung with pleasure, and how the goblets have sparkled with wine! "To the triumphs of Despotism!" drinks the Nero of Warsaw, who has shed the blood of the brave, the virtuous and the free. "To the long life of the Emperor Nicholas," say the Courts at Berlin, at Vienna and at the Hague, and the humane, pious and intellectual Monarchs of Spain, Portugal. Rome and Naples will embrace the priests, say extra Masses, and offer up *Te Deums* for the successes of the Russian arms.

And what will be felt—what will be said and done at the Palace of St. James? Will Lord Grey now regret that, before it was too late, he did not raise his voice in favor of Polish independence, and thus have averted the fall of Warsaw, and the union of despotism against Liberty, and of priests and tyrants against the rights of men and the honor and happiness of nations? Will Lord Brougham now feel that he has disappointed Europe and the world—and that it is not enough for such a man as he to discharge with zeal and talent the duties of a Lord Chancellor, and to get through his list of remanets, leaving nothing for the next term, but that he owed it to himself, to his country, to liberty, and to justice, to have demanded—and that with cannon at the Baltic and in the Black Sea—the independence of Poland? Will Lord Althrop and my Lord Russell imagine, that when history shall sit in judgment on their acts, and their policy, and on the years 1830 and 1831, she will approve their indecision, their cowardice, and their sluggishness as to the holiest and best of causes?—and do they believe that the progress of the Reform Bill will atone for all the errors and disgrace of their foreign policy?

When the programme of the Coronation shall be forgotten, and all those gaudy and golden fripperies which ornamented the heads or adorned the shoulders of the Court of St. James in the month of September, 1831, shall have mouldered and decayed—and when even the names of the countries shall be obliterated by time from the brazen monuments which will ere long be erected to all their memories, will succeeding generations not speak of the events of Warsaw with horror? and when the history of the reigns of William the 4th and of Louis Philip shall be read by our great grand children, will they not desire to change their heraldric ornaments, and not to bear the names of those who allowed Warsaw to be ravaged—Italy to be occupied by Austrian troops, in order to crush the spirit of freedom, and Belgium to be protocolled out of her independence by the representatives of absolute Governments? In those certain though distant times, the majorities and minorities on the reform bill will be forgotten—the subdivision of the counties, in the interests of the aristocracy, will be unknown—other more national, general, and comprehensive institutions will have been established; and the facts alone will remain that whilst some improvement was effecting in the national representation of Great Britain, yet the very Minister who suggested the plan, refused to plead the cause of Poland; refused to recognise the independence of the Poles; refused to oppose the efforts made by the Austrian government for crushing liberty in Italy; and "settled the affairs of Belgium" without consulting the wishes, interests or wants of the millions.—Those shallow and scarcely plausible pleas of "we are afraid of disturbing the peace of Europe; we wish to preserve the principle of non-intervention"—and "we hope to secure the continent from war," will then be ridiculed and scoffed at as they deserve to be by the lovers of human nature and the promoters of civilization and human happiness.

The influence of peace purchased at any rate, and at the sacrifice of every principle, on the "French Five per Cents," and on the "English Consols,"—on "Manchester Ginghams" and "Lyon's Sarsenets," will then be scoffed at or unheeded by our descendants; whilst the one vast fact will remain, that Warsaw was sacrificed to English fears, and to English manufacturers—Poland sacrificed to a French commercial system and to a French government cowardice, and liberty offered up as a victim on the bloody altar of unfeeling rentiers and cold heart-ed speculators. The fall of Warsaw will survive as an historical fact to denote the want of feeling, of sense, of law, of justice, of courage, of patriotism, of the love of freedom and of civilization, as well in France as in Great Britain, in the nineteenth century; and when some ignorant or half reading apologist for these times shall venture in succeeding ages to point to the revolution of July and the reform bill of England as the facts of 1830 and 1831, the calm and sober historian will read, from the pages of the Moniteur of the 16th September;

"Une dépêche télégraphique de Strasbourg a appris, ce soir, au Gouvernement, que Varsovie avait capitulé le 8, après deux jours de combat. L'armée Russe a pris possession de la ville. L'armée Polonaise s'est retirée dans le Palatinat de Plock et se porte sur Modlin."

Not a word of sympathy! not a line of sorrow! not a tear of regret! not a syllable of encouragement! for the brave and the noble heroes of the age in which we live; and the historian will then examine the columns of the *Moniteur* for the succeeding day, and will thus read the announcement of the event made by the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Chamber of Deputies:

"Messieurs, le Gouvernement a communiqué tous les renseignemens qui lui étaient parvenus sur les évènemens de la Pologne. Il a appris qu'une capitulation a mis au pouvoir des Russes la place et la ville de Varsovie; que l'armée Polonaise s'était retirée dans les environs de Modlin, que 24,000 Polonais seulement se trouvaient à Varsovie, quand elle a été attaquée, et que 36,000 hommes se trouvaient en Podlachie. A la date de la dépêche, L'ORDRE REGNAIT A VARSOVIE."

This will be sufficient. "Order reigns at Warsaw!" These were the words of the Minister of Louis Philip, when he announced the saddest news which ever broke on the ear of a disgraced and humiliated people! "Order reigns at Warsaw!" Yes, the order of the tomb! the order of the funeral pile! the order of the dungeon, the rack, the maniac, the idiot, and the dying! "Order reigns at Warsaw!"—That is, Russia is triumphant—the bloody standard is once more unfurled, the Diet is driven from the walls of the city, the orphan and the widow alone remain to gaze with vacant eyes on their oppressors, or to die the victims of the lust and the blood-thirsty appetites of their tyrants and masters. "Order reigns at Warsaw!" Then it is that "order" which precedes the last convulsive throes of the dying martyr; when engaged in an act of devotion and of reflection, he first commends his soul to his God, and then surrenders his body to his merciless executioner. Oh! how my soul loathes this wretched, wretched system, which has brought France to anarchy, the throne of the Barricades to pity and contempt, and the Revolution of July to be the subject of mockery and scoffing by every driveller on the 'Change, and by every puling politician in the Salons of this vast metropolis. But it is the same system in London. You have done no more in England than we have done in France. The same system of delusion has been carried on, the same system of subserviency to Prussia, Russia, and Austria; the same determination to adopt in 1831 the bloody and cruel treaties of 1814 and 1815; and the same indifference has been manifested by both the Governments for the rights of men, the interest of liberty, and the happiness of the world.

The scenes of this tragedy I am not about to attempt to describe. I am not about lending my pen to pander to the taste for mere news, whether that news be serviceable or injurious to human nature; nor am I about to dwell with savage curiosity on scenes which would madden by their interest, or should disgust by their atrocity. You may take, however, if you will, the following sketch:—It is accurate and brief. It will show you that Poland is entitled to your honour as well, as your love. But neither honour nor love will avail her, without an expedition be sent to the Baltic, and a squadron to the Black Sea. If the British Government will not make this sacrifice for Polish independence, and the cause of liberty throughout the world, the day will come when Great Britain as well as France will repent of her cowardice and avarice with tears of blood.

"According to reports in circulation, Paskewitsch offered the Poles, on the 5th September, humiliating conditions, which they could not accept without dishonouring themselves; they preferred to die with arms in their hands. The fighting continued for two days; the carnage was frightful. On the 7th, Paskewitsch renewed his propositions on a soil smoking with the blood of the brave. If on the 5th the muscovite yoke was rejected, it may be supposed that it would be rejected with horror after the massacre of two days. If they could not prevent the victor, bathed in the blood of the Patriots, from entering Warsaw, at least the defenders of their country have not to blush at having yielded it to him. The Russian Government is, in fact, in possession of Warsaw, and that is all; as to the right, it has less than ever: no free nation will ever recognise it."

But have we no hope for Poland, independent of those we would desire to derive from the still clinging fondness for our country's honor, and our anxiety to remove our country's shame? If neither France nor England shall demand the independence of Poland as a separate and distinct kingdom, will she, from henceforth, become the slave of Russian ambition and the victim of Russian tyranny? I do not belive this. Our excellent and admirable friends of the Polish Committee do not partake this opinion.

The brave, the gallant, the patriotic, the intrepid, undying hero of two revolutions, and of liberty both in France and in America, the immortal Lafayette! has still not merely hopes for Poland, but the strongest and the liveliest hopes. Even from that Prince of Jesuits, M. Horace Sebastiani, we learn there were 36,000 Polish troops in Podlachia, who had not surrendered, as well as 24,000 at Warsaw, who had retired upon Modlin. Still, then, we have some grounds for hope; for although the Lithuanian revolution is not prosperous, yet it is not extinct; and though in Volhynia the insurrection had not been successful, yet "order" had not been "re-established;" and in the Russian provinces, though at Novogorod the military tumults had been for the moment appeased, yet dissatisfaction and disorder universally prevail. This band of 60,000 men may yet be able to preserve the ark of freedom from becoming the prey of tyrants; and we may yet hear of triumphs and victories which shall restore us to warmth and animation; for at present we are frozen, torpid, and dead.

The Rentiers, the Bankers, the Bank and East India directors, and the pursy, the sleepy, gold loving men of London will hope for other results. They will hope that the Emperor will manifest his "clemency, prove his "forbearance," publish an amnesty! appoint a Polish Viceroy! "grant a Constitution," "retain his sovereignty!" but "pardon his offending children," and thus restore "peace and order!!" They will exclaim "Brave Poles!" "Magnanimous heroes!" "Wonderful people!" But if you look for their names amongst the holders of Polish subsidies, you will discover not even one of them, though, after this signal success, they will purchase Russian bonds at a rise of five or ten per cent. But the friends of freedom of civil and religious liberty all the world over, and of the greatest happiness principle, will not thus feel or thus hope. No, no; the Poles must come to no terms; must listen to no proposals; must carry the war into the enemy's country; must keep the Russian forces from obtaining either provisions or forage; must proceed to Volhynia, Lithuania, and the Russian provinces, and excite all the empire to revolt and insurrection. They must take the cholera to one province, and the pest to another, and war and famine every where will compel the Emperor Nicholas to evacuate Poland, or to establish national and representative governments where now no law is known but his will, and where no rights are enjoyed but those held by virtue of a royal. The Poles must not, and I believe will not, lay down their arms. They must not, and I believe will not ever recognise the Emperor of Russia as their sovereign. But the battle must be thought inch by inch with despotism, while a sword and soldier remain on the field. Hungary may rise, Posen may rise, Prussia may rise, the small German states may rise; the cause of Poland is every where felt to be European but in France and Great Britain; and though Warsaw has fallen, I am not reduced to despair.

The impression produced by this news at Paris has been marked, decided, profound. It has not been confined to a party—nor to the students or the journalists, or the Deputies, or the middling or the lower classes. The funds have fallen—even the public funds, cruel and cold as they are—have felt this triumph of despotism to be a vast evil; the Theatres ar closed—the streets are the scenes of agitation; the residence of Sebastiani has been attacked by the people—some citizens have sought for arms as in July, 1830—the Marseillaise has been sung under the windows of Pozzo di Borgos—the Deputies expressed their regrets, their shame and their disgrace in no measured language, and with no set phrases or terms of oratory—the Journals are full of bitterness and invective, and the most moderate men hang down their heads and mutter, "We are certainly for peace, but not for peace and dishonor, disgrace and shame."

At the Palais Royal mobs assemble; the Journals are read aloud; bursts of indignation are heard from all parts, and there is but one cry—"Vive la Pologne!" and "A bas les Ministre." The black flag has been hoisted in the Rue St. Martin. A gunsmith's shop has been entered, and all the arms seized on the Boulevard Poisonniere, and every where we meet crape hat bands, crape weepers, and we hear the loud and deep curses of those who made the Revolution against those who have thus ruined it. On Monday M. Mauguin, the General Lafayette, and M. Laurence will bring on the subject for discussion in the Chamber of Deputies. The Minister must be overthrown. M. Perrier must be sent back to retirement, obscurity, and even disgrace. The Revolution must march: and if war be necessary to assure the independence of Poland, and the progress of the Revolution of July, then we must make war, and sustain war, and defeat all our enemies; rather than the principle of our Revolution should be overcome either in France, Poland, Italy, Belgium, Spain or Portugal.

In the Chamber of Deputies, M. Perier has been defeated—both yesterday and on Thursday—signally and triumphantly defeated. You know that the jabberers about politics told you that this man had a majority in the Chamber for his system, as well as for himself. I told you no; and each day confirms my statement. The titles conferred by Napoleon during the 100 days were of course taken away by the cruel and ignorant Restoration. Those entitled to honors and pensions have, since the Revolution, applied to re-wear and re-enjoy them! But M. Perier has refused his assent, and has pleaded the question as one of finance and not of honor—of pounds, shillings and pence, and not of justice or of national feeling! Yesterday and Thursday, Marshal Soult opposed a project for re-conferring these grades and pensions; but he opposed in vain, and the Chamber adopted the measure by a great majority.

The drums beat to arms! The mobs are assembled in the streets! The Place Vendome is full of citizens! There is but one cry, "Vive la Pologne!" "Down with the Ministers!" Patience, and you shall see who is right—Casimir Perier, or

Your obedient servant, O. P. Q.

FOR sale low to close a consignment one silver mounted COACH AND HARNESS.
nov. 17 M. WALTON.

Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schooner Mary, Weeky, Charleston, B H Gale

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Grampus, Wales, from the Passes, with ship Illinois, schr. Felice, and another schooner—Nothing new off the bar.

Steamer Porpoise, Davis, from the Passes, towed to sea ship Golconda—brought up new ship Nashville and ship Gem—Nothing in sight.

Ship Gem, Baxter, from Havre—cargo to Benj. Booth & Co. L Bernard; Delpeuch & Co.; Grandchamps; E M Fortier; L Duclaud; Dufilho jr.; Th Nicolet & Co.; H J Bonnabel, Kohn & Bordier; A & Z Cavelier; Lindner; Lizardi brothers; A L Boimare; F Senecal; M Valee, Lesseps; Nott & Co.; F Wartell.—Passengers: Messrs F Wartell, Lacoste, Margaret Lacoste, Romiaux, Hanrz, Gerard.

Packet ship Nashville, Rathbone, New-York—to Foster & Hutton—cargo, to White & Co; Lizardi brothers; Marsh & Co; E L Tracy; Gaithwaite; Burnet & Co; H R Lee & Co.; Pendergrast, J C Sprenger; J Fortier; M Fortier; Bastides; Bell & Buchanan; Hayes & Durell; Redon; Squier & Co; M Walton; Fisk & Co; Allain & Deblois; Foster & Hutton; W Alderson; Stetson & Avery; Reynolds, Byrne & Co; Marvin, Furst & Co.; W W Caldwell; Morgan & Co; Thomson & Grant; Wallace, Lambeth & Pope; F Ferret; T Mossy; Lincoln & Green; Wilcox & Fearn; I Ogden & co; J H Field & Co; B Story; N & J Dick & Co; Dufilho jr; J C Tomlinson; Byrne, Ryon & Co; Yorke, Macalester P Co; L H Gale; Gordon, Forstall & Co; JS Shaw; Palmer & Baker; R Evans & Co; O Akin; S W Oakey; Tappen & Blackwell; Peuch & Bein; J M Duperu, J B Hyde, T R Hyde & brother; M Newell; Whiting, Slark & Co; A Oliver; Bullit & Shipp; H Jones & Co.; A F Cure; and order—Total 416 entrances.

Ship Illinois, Waterman, New-York,—to Wilbor C Hazard, cargo to Hotchkiss & Co. Livaudais & Charbonnet, C Squier & Co; N Barlow, Bushnell & Co; J G Arraiza, Palmer, Smith and Co; A Fisk, Watt and Co; J Armor; Foster and Hutton; Wilbor and Hazard; S Haynes and Co; Wells and Thompson; Hayes and Durell; M White, Thomson and Grant; Cockayne, Watts and Co; Reynolds, Byrne and Co; A Lanfear; Stetson and Avery: F Perret; Bliss and Whitemore; Harland and Blair; Rogers and Slocomb; J C Sprenger; Legendre; F P Ducongé; Bell and Buchanan; E L Tracy; Stetson and Avery; Soher and Goodman; N Cox; Parmele and Baker; Kennedy and Duchamp; Rowe and Went; L Duclaud; Robinson and Ferry; Lee, Walton and ton and Co.; Maillot and Landreau; Seignouret; J G Stevenson; Tulane and Co; J Mager and others—Passengers: Mrs. Guirot, Mrs. Osgood, Miss Carter, Miss Hall, Misses Poindexter Messrs. Cunningham, Hebert, Guirot, Hagan, Haynes, Leverich, Layton and family, Nelson, Poindexter, Sorbe, Duclaud, Heydecker, Babcock, Rev. Leiris, Streck, Collum, Stroud, Markoe, Tumball, Hall, Parmele, Williams, Wade, McMillan, Baker, Minturn and 23 in the steerage—Memoranda: Nov 10, off the Tortugas, saw a large bright sided ship ashore on the S W Reef—appeared to be an eastern built ship, with top gallant mast down—saw a barge launch coming to her assistance, from the shore.

Brig Pamilia, Haynes, Boston, to the master—Cargo 919 bbls lime to W Tupts and co.

Schr Reaper, Southwick, Key West, ballast.

Schr John Hope, MacDonald, from S W Pass in ballast.

Schr Emblem, Carson, from Calcashua in ballst. Passengers, Maj' Burch, Let Niwell, and a company of U S 3d Regiment Infantry, destined for cantonment Gibson

Schr. Felicia, Martinez, Havana—cargo, 50 bags coffee and fruit—0 passengers.

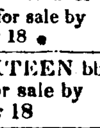
Steamer Cotton Plant, Laurent, Bayou Sarah—with 861 bales cotton, viz, 290 Reynolds, Byrne and Co., 143 Williams and Lee, 66 J Hagan and Co. 60 A Fisk, Watt and Co; 29 M White, 77 John Linton, 40 F A Blanc, 38 Hyde and Goodrich, 35 N Cox, 19 Plauche and Courcelle, 20 Cooper, Caruthers and Co. 12 N and J Dick and Go; 10 S C Bell, 11 Allain, Perrault and Allain, 10 J W Breedlove, 1 Maurin and O'Dubigg, 30 bbls rums Adams, 227 saddles J Miremond, 24 rolls leather Lobre, Orain and Co, 200 pumpkins W Brand, sundries to Gov. A B Roman, S C Bell, Gen. Gaiennie, E Jones and Co.—10 passengers.

Steamer Hibernia, Shallcrop, 6 days from Louisville—Cargo 100 ps bagging, 44 coils rope, 1 coil hemp rope A Fisk, Watt and co; 34 coils rope, 37 ps bagging, 3 bales twine Turner and Woodruff; 47 hhds 647 bales tobacco Brander, Mackenna and Lee; 22 ps bagging, 21 coils rope G P and W C Bowers; 30 barrels pearl ash Whitall, Jaudon and co; 360 bbls flour F Wells; 647 do to order; 2089 head cabbage to owner on board; 260 turkies, 62 doz chickens 14 bzs, 9 bbls whiskey 2 bxs mdze to owner on board—sundry way freight—Passengers, Mr Sheman and 10 slaves, Frest and 4 slaves, Boslus and Patteson with 26 slaves; J. Meade and 19 do, D R Alexander and 5 do; R V Sheston and 47 do; W Harris and 12 do, Grisby and 46 do; Rose and 16 do; total 183 slaves and 15 horses—Passengers, Mrs Banson, Miss Kruuicut, Miss Greyson, Mrs Greyson, Miss E Davis, Miss M Davis, Mrs Duval, Mrs Nicols, Messrs Gilman, S Davis, L Williams, Falconer, Jones, A B Morgan, J Irwin, Estis, J Rose, Talifano, McHenry, J T Rates, P M Renson, Wilson, McCausland, McNeil, Griffin, Dr Darnell, P H Gallway, Grey, J C Tomlinson, Redon, J L Ewinn, E B Brown, D W Hulling, J L Bogert. C Tate, J H Bush, Pany, J D Foster, Thompson, Misses Nichols, Talibano, Mesdames Smith, Rose, Redon, Stickney Wells, Tricknar, *Memoranda*, Nov 10th at 6 p m left Portland, met 2 bonds near salt River; 11th Niagara wooding at Troy, met Mohica towing steamer Water Witch, near Mont Vernon, 12th, Forrestier at Irish Jemmy Bar, passed Volant at Little Chaint Lafourch at Trenity; 13th Phoenix at Reddl's Bar, Carrallton, near Randolph; Tippocanoe at Devil's Race Ground; 14th Argus head of Cypress Bend; 16 Hudson at my wife's Island; Uncle Sam, lying at Petit Gulf; Courtland at Natchez.

Steamer ST. JOHN, for Yazoo &c.—The starting of this boat having been unavoidably delayed, she will take in freight this day and to-morrow morning, and depart to-morrow evening 19th at 4 o'clock P. M. nov 18

THE Counting room of the subscriber is at No. 74 Common st. in Bank's new buildings.
nov 18 JOHN L. RICHARDS.

SALTPETRE—60 bags crude Saltpetre best quality, landing from ship Marengo, for sale by [nov 18] STETSON & AVERY.



GARDEN SEEDS.—The subscriber has just received and offers for sale, a general assortment of Garden Seeds, of the crop of 1831.
VALSIN VIGNAUD,
Conti street, No. 58, opposite the Louisiana
nov 18 Bank.

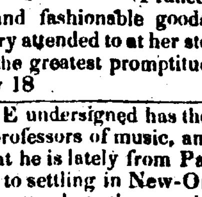
ON board of the ship Gem, 50,000 TILES—for sale by
nov 18 TH. NICOLET & Co.

SIXTEEN bbls Castor Oil, just received and for sale by JAS. S. SHAW, Druggist,
nov 18 Custom-house st

TEN Ounces Dentist's Gold Foil, together with a complete assortment of Dental instruments, for sale by J. S. SHAW, Druggist,
nov 18 Custom-house street

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

NOTICE.

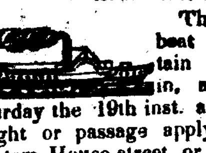


Mrs. COCHRANE, informs the ladies of New-Orleans, and the public in general that she is just receiving an extensive assortment of Millinary, from France, together with other late and fashionable goods. Orders from the country attended to at her store in Chartres street with the greatest promptitude and care.
nov 18

THE undersigned has the honor of informing professors of music, and the public generally that he is lately from Paris, and that he intends to settling in New-Orleans.

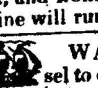
He attends to the repairing and turning of Pianos-Fortes; he also repairs every pieces of stringed instruments. Apply No. 137 Toulouse street.
nov. 17 J. B. ROSE.

FOR YAZOO RIVER.
Manchester, Vicksburg, Natchez, and all intermadiate landings.



The fast running steam-beat ST. JOHN, captain Harris, is now taking in, and will depart on saturday the 19th inst. at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, opposite Custom-House street, or to
nov 15 FOSTER & HUTTON.

The St. John is intended as a regular trader, is just off the ways, having had a new bottom, and otherwise refitted in the best possible manner, she will rate as high as any other boat, and from the improvements made in her engine will run equally well. nov 18.

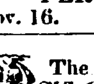


WANTED—for Havre, a good vessel to carry from 800 to 1000 bales cotton. Apply to
nov 17 THEOD. NICOLET & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

The first class ship TECUMSEH, Capt. GLIDDEN, will depart in a few days, and can accommodate 8 passengers, apply on board or to
PERRET & CHARBONNET,
nov. 16. Toulouse-street.

FOR HAVRE.



The A I coppered and fast sailing ship ST. GEORGE, Capt Taubman, will commence loading tomorrow and have immediate despatch, having nearly all her freight engaged, for the remainder of which or passage apply on board opposite the public square or to
v. 14. FOSTER & HUTTON.

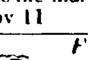
FOR HAVRE.

The fine ship, of the first class, ROMULUS, captain HARDING, will sail in a few days, and admits passengers. Apply on board, or to
v 14 F. PERRET.

FOR NEW-YORK—(Packet of the 20th.)
Louisiana and New-York line.

The new and elegant ship LOUISVILLE, capt. PRICE, will commence loading on the 13th and sail as above. For freight or passage apply on board first tier above the market or to
nov 11 FOSTER & HUTTON.

FOR BALTIMORE.



The coppered and copper fastened packet brig BOURNE, BENTHAL master, will meet with dispatch For freight or passage apply to
nov 9 J. W. ZACHARIE & CO.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the estate of the late Nicholas McConnell, or to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days why the account rendered by the curator of said estate should not be homologated and the curator discharged accordingly.
By order of the court,
nov 18 MARTIN BLACHE, register.

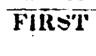
COURT OF PROBATES.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the estate of the late Arthur B. Leary, or to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days why the account rendered by the testamentary executor should not be homologated, and the creditors paid according to said account.
By order of the Court.
nov 18 MARTIN BLACHE, register

WINES, &c.—The subscriber has landing ex brig Gaulois, from Bordeaux, excellent old Haut Brion Claret in cases of 25 and 50 bottles; fifty dozen old superior Champaigne.

Also in store, from former importations:—50 casks St Estephe Claret of the vintage of 1826. Also, negro Shirts and Pantaloons of the manufactory of Wm Miller, of Cincinnati.
nov 17 J M FORTIER.

MR. ROUMAGE offers for sale, cheap, one thousand large and strong Demijohns.
nov 17

TO RENT.



The store in Magazine street, recently occupied by Caleb D. Jordan, dec. being an excellent stand for business and will be leased to a good tenant on reasonable terms, apply to Thos. Banks or to
nov 17 FOSTER & HUTTON.

FIRST EXPERIMENT IN AMERICA
OF
THE DIRECTION OF BALLOONS AND THE SIXTH

ASCENSION

OF

ADOLPHE THEODORE,

Which will take place on Sunday 27th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. (weather permitting.)

THE ascension will take place in the College yard, Condé street: the doors will be opened at two o'clock precisely.

At three o'clock *Military music* will announce the opening of the Fete and precede the ascension of a BALLOON supporting a small Gondola; on reaching a mean height, the bottom of the Gondola will open, and drop flowers as an homage to the fair sex of Louisiana.

At half after three, a 2d. Balloon encircled with the TWENTY-FOUR STARS OF THE UNION, supporting a vessel of war with its extended sails and streaming flags, dedicated to the Commerce of Louisiana, will rise majestically into the air, when an explosion will take place, the sound of which shall be audible, the smoke and fire discernible to the spectators.

At three quarters past three, a large flying fish will precede the ascension of the æronaut in order to indicate the course of the wind in the upper regions; from this fish will drop a silken life preserver supporting two doves dedicated to Mrs. ROMAN, consort to the Governor of the state.

The gondola will be exposed to public inspection in the interior of the circus. The æronaut trusts to his simple and ingenious mechanism for the direction of his balloons. Immediately after which the æronaut will prepare for his celestial voyage, and place in his gondola the different meteorological and astronomical instruments, as ballast, anchors, speaking trumpets, spy-glass, compass &c.

After having travelled through the enclosure leading the balloon by two strings, to the sound of a military march. putting the wings and helm in motion in different directions, the æronaut will take leave of the assembly waving the glorious star spangled banner, and giving orders for his departure; then rising with velocity, neither his farewell nor his prayers to Heaven for the prosperity and glory of the American nation will be longer heard.

PRICE AND SALE OF TICKETS

Subscription for a seat in the circus, on benches	$1 50
Pitt	1 00
Children under 10 years of age	50
Places for persons of color	$1 50
Pitt for persons of color	1 00

To avoid confusion, no checks will be given.

The public are invited to provide themselves with tickets, which may be procured at the following places:

At the Æronaut's domicil, Marine Hotel.

AT THE COFFEE-HOUSES OF

Hewlett, Richardson, Merle & Girodeau, Victorin, Chapus, Orleans Coffee House, Guillaume and Garcia corner of St. Anne and Condé street.

AT THE BOOK STORES OF

Messrs. Boimare, G. Bruslé, E. Johns & co Benj. Levy and Miss Carroll; and for persons of color, at the Coffee-House of the St. Philip street Theatre.

The ticket office will be opened near the door, on the eve and on the day of the ascension.
nov 16 ADOLPHE THEODORE.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY H. J. DOMINGON.

ON Monday 28th of Nov. at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold in the dwelling of late Mde Constance Bruneau, widow Michon, Toulouse street between Rempart and Burgondy streets, the household & kitchen furniture belonging to the estate—Conditions, cash.
nov 18.

BY H. J. DOMINGON.

THIS DAY, 18th instant, will be sold on the Levee, at 4 o'clock P. M. landing from ship Crescent, 500 cases CLARET, entitled to draw-back. Terms at sale. nov 18

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.

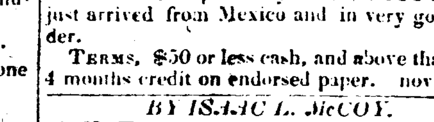
Another Lot, situate in the same street (west side) between Bourbon and Dauphin, measuring thirty-five feet and one and a half inch in front, on the said Toulouse street; on a depth of one hundred and fifty feet, bounded on the right by the property of the widow Grima, on the left by Mr. Borduzat, in 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 Fremon; 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 expense of the purchaser. nov 18

BY P. A. GUILLOTTE.



ON Saturday the 19th inst. at 9 o'clock, a. m. will be positively sold 66 MULES, just arrived from Mexico and in very good order.

TERMS, $50 or less cash, and above that sum 4 months credit on endorsed paper. nov. 18

BY ISAAC L. McCOY.

ON Tuesday 21st instant, at 12 o'clk, at the Exchange coffee house, will be sold

27 LOTS OF GROUND,

Situated on the left side of the Bayou Road, bounded on the upper side by the Highland Road, joining what is commonly called *Terre des Lépreux*, and on the lower side by property lately owned by Guignan. Said lots are of various sizes; and some of them have dwelling houses thereon; all as will more fully appear by a plan now exhibited at the Exchange coffee house.

TERMS—1-5 cash and the balance in 1, 2 and 3 years, for approved endorsed paper secured by mortgage until final payment. The acts of sale to be passed before H. Pedesclaux, Esq. notary public, at the expense of the purchasers. nov 17

BY ISAAC L. McCOY.

ON Saturday next the 19th inst. at half past 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the warehouse of T. D. Walden, on St. Charles st. opposite the Cotton Press of Messrs Frerett & Brothers, will be sold about 2000 BARRELS CORN. Terms: all sums under $100 cash; of $100 and upwards 4 months Credit for notices endorsed to the satisfaction of the vender. nov 17.

BY ISAAC L. McCOY.

ON Thursday 24th inst. at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange coffee-house will be sold,

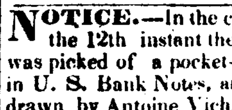
A HOUSE & LOT, No. 73 situated in Bourbon, between Conti and Bienville streets. The lot measures 43 feet 8½ inches front on Bourbon street, by 127 feet 10½ inches in depth. The improvements thereon consist of a good comfortable Brick Dwelling House, divided into four rooms, two small cabinets with a fine back gallery, and a back building also of brick divided into a kitchen and three servants rooms. The yard is well paved, and the premises may be examined at any time before the sale. Possession will be given on the 1st December next.

Terms, 6, 12, 18 and 24 months credit, for approved endorsed paper, and mortgage until final payment. nov. 12.

P. Bulger vs. John McCleary.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias directed to me by the Hon. G. Preval, associate Judge of the City Court, I shall expose to sale on Wednesday 30th of November, at 4 o'clock, at the Principal, a pair of card tables, 6 chairs, a looking glass, 2 dining tables &c. seized in the above suit.
nov 18 L. DAUNOY Marshal.

CARRIAGE WAREHOUSE.



Landing from Ship Russell, one first rate coach from the manufactory of G. and A. R. Carter, Newark (N. J.) on hand carriages of every description for sale low for cash or city paper, also an assortment of second hand carriages.
nov. 17 M. WALTON.

NOTICE.—In the course of the evening of the 12th instant the coat of the subscriber was picked of a pocket-book, containing $120 in U. S. Bank Notes, and an order for $150, drawn by Antoine Vichnaire on Fras. Henry, bearing date of the 11th instant, Parish of St. John Baptiste, the public are requested not to negotiate said draft. HIJAH BOBO.
nov 16

MESDAMES MICHEL AND CHESTER have the honor of informing the ladies of New-Orleans, that they have just received from France, per ship Crescent, an assortment of fashionable and fancy goods of the greatest variety. nov. 16.

WANTED—by a young man who has lately arrived from Martinico—a situation as sugar maker or overseer on a plantation, who would, if required, take charge of both. The best of testimonials as to character or abilities can be produced. For particulars apply to
sept 29 LINCOLN & GREEN.