THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JÉROME BAYON, DELAUP & CO

NEW-ORLEANS.

SATURDAY, (MORNING,) FEBRUARY 5, 1831.

☞ By the English ship John Marsh, capt. Gleaves, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, we understand that a gentleman of this city received papers of two or three days later date than the last accounts *via* New-York. They were already lent when we applied for the perusal of them: we learned however, that they contain no political news of importance, with the exception of some revolutionary movements, which are stated to have taken place in Poland. These were partial in their extent, and no decisive results were anticipated. It was thought they might have a tendency to check the intended operations of Russia against France, if, in fact, any hostile designs are seriously entertained by the Emperor.

Some commercial letters received by the same conveyance were shown us, which state that the cotton market is exceedingly heavy and the prospect bad. Disturbances among the cotton spinners and laborers in the interior, had rather increased than diminished: and this unsettled state of things discouraged the manufacturers from making evensive purchases.

☞ A meeting of merchants and masters of vessels is respectfully solicited at the exchange, corner of Chartres and St. Louis streets, on Monday evening next, to take into consideration the necessity of uniting with the merchants of Charleston, S. C. in a memorial to congress praying that an equivalent tonnage may be exacted on Spanish and Mexican vessels arriving in the United States, to that paid by American vessels in Spanish and Mexican ports.

The first number of the Nashville Herald, edited by Watkins Tannehill, Esq. made its appearance on Thursday 20th inst. It is printed on a sheet of goodly dimensions, with handsome brevier type, and contains an ample quantity and variety of original and selected matter. It is unequivocal and not without zeal, in its support of Mr Clay as a candidate, in opposition to the present incumbent, at the next election of President of the United States. It will, no doubt, be conducted with talent, industry, and spirit.

National Banner.

THE "REVENUE TARIFF."—The Boston papers announce the sailing of the ship Emerald, from Salem, for Calcutta, with 21 3 bales of American Manufactures on board. The "accursed tariff will ruin the commerce of the country!"

Will the enemies of Domestic Industry inform us what amount of flour, pork, beef and vegetables, entered into the value of these goods? This is the true way of exporting our surplus produce. If England shuts her ports to our bread stuffs, she can no longer prevent the creation of a market for them at home.—*Buffalo Journal.*

A meeting of the friends of the American System, in this county, is to be held on the 15th to appoint delegates to the State Convention. It is with pride and joy that we congratulate the friends of Clay on this movement in old Albany. When the question shall come up, it will be found that this county will give an overwhelming majority for the great principles of which Henry Clay is the advocate. It is therefore very meet and right that she should be active and stirring in the advancement of the cause; and it is pleasing to observe the enthusiasm which begins to manifest itself on this occasion. A fixed and strong determination exists among the friends of Clay, to strain every nerve to promote his election. This is all that is necessary to secure his triumphant success: and it is with satisfaction that we can announce to our friends in distant parts, that the people in this section of the state, and indeed throughout the whole state, are now using means to form the National Republican party with such organization and strength as will ensure a united and formidable, ready and willing and desirous to do all that that men can do to support the true American doctrines which are the basis of their union.

Let then the friends of our country's best interests, in all parts of the United States, exert themselves in the same manner to gain the same end. If the like spirit shall pervade among them as does among us, the fourth of March 1833, will witness among us, the commencement of a system of policy whose regenerating and invigorating influence will be felt in every department of the government, and animate every portion of society.—*Albany Daily Advertiser.*

(From the Boston Courier.)

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM.—The last North American Review has a very able article on the American System, and we are happy to find from an extract made in this article that the irrefragable Dr. Cooper of South Carolina, the redoubtable champion of free trade, is also an able defender of the faith, on the side of the American System. After making an extract from a paper published by him in 1813, the reviewer says—

"As Dr. Cooper has justly and forcibly described, in the above extract, the great advantages resulting from domestic manufactures, so he has correctly pointed out at the close the nature of the difficulty attending their establishment, and the means by which it may be overcome. The difficulty lies in *beginning*, and it must be overcome by a *struggle*, which can only be applied in the form of legislative protection. However favorably situated a country may be for manufacturing,—and there is certainly none upon the face of the globe that combines more natural advantages and facilities for this purpose than the United States—whatever care and skill may be employed in laying the foundations of the establishments, it is certain that their products will be for a time inferior to the corresponding ones, which are furnished by an equal amount of labor in other countries. No forethought, care, or vigilance will entirely supply the want of experience. Injudicious and unnecessary expenses will be incurred—unsuitable agents will be employed—erroneous methods will be adopted, and it is not until the progress of years has afforded time and opportunity for reforming errors and supplying defects, that the products begin to wear a finished shape. In the mean time, it is offered in a form at once less perfect and more expensive than the foregoing one, and if the market be left open, the necessary consequence is, that there is no sale for the former; or if we adopt the supposition that the domestic article is every way equal to the foreign one, the mere force of habit will give the latter for a time a decided preference. Under these circumstances, the domestic article finds no purchasers; the manufacturer of it yields no returns and is abandoned, and the great and permanent advantages that would have resulted from it, if it could have been persevered in, are lost to the community.

In order to secure these results, and remove the dangers that are incident to new establishments, it is only necessary to give them for a short time the aid of legislative protection, by imposing a duty on the importation of the products of similar establishments in foreign countries. This occasions a rise of equal amount in the cost of the foreign article in the domestic market; and the domestic manufacturer is able to furnish his article at a cheaper rate, though perhaps at first of a somewhat inferior quality. He finds of course, a ready sale: his establishment is sustained through the critical period of its infancy; he gradually acquires experience—reforms his errors—enlarges his establishment in perfection, and finally becomes independent of the protecting duty, because his article, not being charged with the expenses of transport from abroad, can be furnished cheaper than the foreign one. The establishment is now secure and flourishes—the methods employed in it are copied in others—the duty becomes a mere name, and the domestic manufacturer instead of requiring legislative aid in order to have possession of the market of his own country, begins to supply that of others. Such has been within our own time and in our immediate neighborhood the progress of the cotton manufactory, which would never have taken root and flourished without the protecting duty; but having now grown up to maturity is in a great measure independent of legislative aid, and in some of its branches would continue to thrive if the whole duty were taken off. Such is the history of most of the British manufactures, which, under the operation of a steady course of Legislative protection, have gained such a degree of consolidation and stability, that they now defy competition in all markets, foreign and domestic. Under these circumstances, the protecting duty is merely nominal, and the Ministry, by diminishing or removing it on some articles, are able to give them elves without hazard, the credit of a liberal policy—taking care, however, as they regularly do, to retain the duty upon any product in regard to which there is the least possibility of any competition from abroad. The operation of legislative aid on the infancy of domestic manufactures, is like that of favorable circumstances on the seeds of a powerful and productive tree. They require but little aid to make them germinate, but that little is absolutely necessary, and unless it is given, they perish forever. An acorn, which is thrown upon the rocks, or the way-side, is soon converted into a little heap of useless dust; supply it with a handful of earth and a few drops of water, and it forthwith becomes a plant—protect the young plant by a fence from external violence, and it shoots up into a large and spreading oak—the pride of the forest and the material of future navies. So it is with domestic manufactures. In their infant state, they require the aid of protecting duties, and without it, they can rarely, if ever take deep root—obtain consistency, or ultimately flourish. Afford them the protection they want, and they soon outgrow the necessity for it, a sure a healthy and vigorous developement, send forth branches in all directions, which enliven and adorn the whole face of the country; and yield returns of wealth and well-being, in comparison with which the trifling sacrifice that was originally made for the purpose of securing their infancy is not worth consideration.

The writer then proceeds to show that the protecting duty, even in the beginning, imposes a very slight burthen if any at all, in which opinion we agree with him, in respect to cases where the duty is judiciously applied, though we do not found our opinion upon precisely the same reason. When a duty, judicious as to the rate, is laid upon cotton fabrics, wool, leather, or any other product for the supplying of which we have natural advantages, though it raises the price of the imported article, and may, though it does not necessarily, have the effect of enhancing that of the domestic product of a similar kind so as to render it dearer to the consumer than the imported article would be if no duty were imposed on the importation, still the stimulus thereby given to industry by the opening of a market and creating a demand for labor, and its products, is more than an equivalent for the temporary enhancement of the price. Though the laborer may for a time have to pay more for a yard of cotton cloth, or pound of cotton wool, yet as the very circumstance which raises the price, at the same time gives him a more steady employment, if not at higher wages, he may on the whole be better supplied with cotton or cotton cloth by his earnings, than if no duty had been laid.

The reviewer then proceeds to consider whether the complaints of the injurious effects of the American System on our navigation have any foundation; and shows most clearly and conclusively that the navigation, instead of being injured by it, is promoted, and in pursuing this inquiry, he makes most destructive havoc with Mr. Cambreling's *memorable* report in which was set forth, in *round numbers*, the flourishing condition of the British navigation and the decline of our own. The animadversions on the tone of that report are just, and admirably expressed.

We shall first notice the report of Mr. Cambreling, and before we proceed to examine the substance of it, we cannot but remark, that the tone does not strike us as precisely the one best suited on every account to the nature of the occasion. We speak with diffidence on this head, because we are aware that the tone which is proper to be observed in the oral and written proceedings of Congress, is in part, a matter of mere usage, and that we have then far no right to oppose our merely speculative notions to the results of practical experience; but with all the deference that we feel for the high authority of the Chairman of the Committee of Commerce, we must say, that in our opinion a less decisive and triumphant one than that which he employs, would have been in better taste. The chairman of a committee, in making a report to the House, is in the nature of an agent, submitting for the consideration of his principal the results of an investigation undertaken by his order. The tone which properly belongs to such a position is that of perfect respect and deference, more especially when, as in the case before us, these results are known to be at variance with the established opinions and practice of the principal. Mr. Cambreleng was fully aware that the system he intended to combat was a favorite one with a decided majority of both Houses of Congress—that the majority of Congress were sustained in their opinion on this subject by the majority of the people—by the opinions and practice of all the preceding and of the present Administration of the General Government—by the almost unanimous voice of his own great State. He was fully aware that the Government and people of the United States are sustained in their opinion and practice upon this subject by those of every other nation in Christendom. He was fully aware that the system which he prefers, is a mere speculative theory—promulgated for the first time half a century ago by an ingenious Scotch writer—which has not been practised upon by any government whatever in any part of the world and which, as a mere theory, is fast going out of vogue in the only quarter where it ever obtained any authority. In addition to all this, he knew that the system he was opposing, was the law of the land, and entitled as such, were it even founded in erroneous principles, to the respect of every good citizen, and especially of those whose particular province it is to superintend and regulate the operations of Government. All these considerations ought not, we are aware, to have prevented Mr. Cambreleng from stating distinctly in his report the opinions of the majority of the committee, in whose name he was speaking, were it even at varience with that of the House and the country; but they ought, we think, to have prevented him from applying to the latter such epithets as 'antiquated absurdities' 'extravagant speculations,' 'remnants of an expended system,' 'experiments to encourage gambling and smuggling,' and a variety of others of a similar kind. We cannot consider it as quite decorous in a member of the House of Representatives of the United States, to tell that body in a formal report, that a policy, which a majority of the members are known to approve, is disgraceful to the country, and that it *must* be altered. This style appears to us to suit the position of a General at the head of his army, reprimanding a negligent or offending officer, rather than that of an individual member submitting to the consideration of one of the most imposing deliberative assemblies in the world the results of an inquiry, undertaken by their order, into the state of an important branch of the administration.

This dogmatical, arrogant tone—to use very mild epithets, considering the subject to which they are applied—has infected many of the free trade philosophers, both on this side of the water and the other: and we are glad to find the reviewer following it up a little further, and giving the conductors of the New-York Evening Post, in a very gentlemanly style, however, a little well timed and well deserved reproof on the same subject.

We have remarked on some other occasions as well as this, in the language of the opponents of the protecting policy, a dogmatical and peremptory tone, which we think exceedingly ungraceful, although it is not uncommon in persons who are opposing what they deem the results of scientific research, to the plain dictates of the experience of practical men. The editors of the N. Y. Evening Post, for example, in a commentary on our own poor labors, very coolly remarked that the doctrines of the protecting policy are regarded by the most enlightened men of all countries as absurd and mischievous. Now it so happens as we have already hinted, that these doctrines are, always have been, and probably always will be, approved and acted on by the governments of all the powers in Christendom, including the United States. If the simple fact of agreeing or not agreeing on this subject with the editor of the New York Evening Post be the test of intellectual light and darkness, his proposition is of course identical; but on any other view of the case, it is not more plausible, than it would be to affirm that the leading statesmen of Christendom do not belong to the class of persons, who, from their superior talents, are commonly called *enlightened men.* To speak only of our own country, Gen. Washington approved the protecting policy—Hamilton was its great advocate—Jefferson, who differed from Hamilton on so many other points, agreed with him in this. John Adams, Madison, and Monroe, held the same opinion. All these persons do long, in our opinion, to the class of enlightened men—of the most enlightened men in the country. If the denunciation applied only to the members and principal supporters of the last administration, we could find a natural motive for it in the party politics of the writer, although we incline to think that candid men of all parties would be willing to allow that Messrs. J. Q. Adams, Clay, Rush, Webster, and their principal coadjutors—all warm supporters of the protecting policy—are yet fairly entitled to the description of enlightened men. The present Administration of the General Government partakes on this subject in the error, if such it be, of all the preceding ones. The President, long ago, declared himself in favor of a *judicious tariff* and on a late occasion expressed anew his firm determination to give a temperate and steady support to the encouragement of domestic manufactures. Mr. Secretary Van Buren and a majority of the Cabinet are understood to agree with him in these opinions and intentions. Are we to understand, then, that the President, the Secretary of State, and the majority of the Cabinet are in the opinion of this writer, unlightened men? Is the editor of the Post with all his intellectual light, pursuing the track of a set of blind guides? Or, if, where he differs from the Cabinet on this he is willing to allow them the possession of a share of common sense, would it not be natural to treat with more indulgence other writers, who concur in favor of their opinions upon the point on which they have the misfortune to differ from him, the authority of the very statesmen in whom he places the fullest confidence?

We propose to analyze this elegantly written and unanswerable argument still farther in a future paper.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Schr Isabella, Compagee, Mendle, Master

ARRIVED.

Towboat Shark, Wood, from the Turn, with ship Delta and schooner Surprise.

Ship Delta, Wood, Lawton, in ballast.

Schr Surprise, O'Flaherty, 5 days from Rio Grande, to J W Zacharie & co; cargo specie, $9000 to Kohn Barker; $4654 to G V Moore; $1000 to S Cordwoan; $1 to P B Phelps; 6 bags silver to order—7 passengers.

Steamer Planet, Potter, 40 Bayou Lafourche, with 95 hhds sugar, 142 bbls molasses and 11 bales cotton to P Laurence; Le Carpentier; Turpet & Brett; D Maurin; P Revel.

Steamer Souvenir, Moorehead, 110 Lafourche with 39 hhds sugar, 76 bbls molasses to Toledano & Gaillard; 43 hhds sugar to A Fisk & co, 15 bbls molasses to L Bernard; 1 do to W Bogart.

Steamer Courier, Keating from Bayou Lafourche, with 19 hhds molasses to J Hagan & co 28 tierces, 40 bbls do, 62 hhds sugar, to J Linton; 28 hhds sugar to A Fisk & co, 6 bbls molasses to order.

Ship John Marsh, Gleaves, Liverpool to Taylour, Grimshaw & Shone—cargo.

Brig Attention, Patten, Charleston with slaves.

Steamer Walkin-the-Water, Buckner, Natchez, with 114 bales cotton to J Linton; 55 W Bullitt.

Steamer Columbia, Mumford, Bayou Sarah—with 70 bales cotton to N Cox; 62 Williams & Lee; 77 A Fisk & co; 16 E Forstall 17 Cooper Cuthers & co; 6 P Smith & co; 51 E McGehee; 18 J Knighton; 1 hhd 1 bbl sugar 41 do molasses to Davenport & Maxent. 85 passengers.

Steamer Lafourche, Strick, Bayou Lafourche—with sugar, cotton & molasses to N & J Dick & co; Turner & Woodruff; Lockhart & Arrott; Toledano & Gaillard; J Hagan & co; P Dubertrand; and order—19 passengers.

ARRIVED AT THE BASIN.

Schr Leadrum, Smith, from Mobile, with wood and 7 negroes.

Schr Exit, from Covington, with 103 bales cotton to Bagley & Merrit; 32 C Byrne; 118 A Fisk & co.

Schr Hannah & Sara's, Elderkin, from Mobile, to T Toby.

MORALITY OF NEW-ORLEANS.—The price of fresh Flour being this day $5 00 per barrel, according to the tariff the Bakers must give during the ensuing week, (which commences on Monday) 47 ounces of bread for a bit.

jan 5 D. PREVEUR, Mayor.

LANDING from ships Tennessee and Dewitt Clinton

140 firkins prime Goshen butter.
30 casks do do cheese.
10 barrels smoked beef and tongues.
16 casks winter strained spermaceti oil.
50 barrels Maunsey's double ale.
40 barrels cider.
60 boxes sweet and No. 1 chocolate.
10 half barrels fly market beef.
20 bags race ginger.
50 half barrels butter crackers.
50 boxes smoked herrings.
600 lbs. cloves.
17 cases mustard.
50 pounds nutmegs.
60 boxes, each 12 pounds fresh imperial tea.
10 pipes cognac brandy and holland gin.
100 quarter casks dry and sweet, malaga and marseilles madeira wine.
6 pipes, 6 half pipes, 6 quarter casks teneriffe wine.
20 boxes Watson's axes.
6 pairs blacksmith's bellows.

For sale at 39, Levee street, by

feb 5 THOMSON & GRANT.

THE subscriber being about to leave this place for Mexico, will sell his Store No. 215 Royal street, on liberal terms. For further information, apply to

BERNARD TURPIN.

If by the 15th instant, the said store is not sold at private sale, it will on that day be offered at auction. feb 2

Orleans Theatre.

ON SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1831.

HERR CLINE'S

THIRD NIGHT.

On which occasion he will perform his much admired scene of the

Carnival of Venice,

in the course of which, he will give a highly finished and classic picture of the

ROMAN GLADIATOR.

The performance of HERR-CLINE, will be preceded by the representation of

THE INN OF BAGNERES,

A comic Opera in 3 acts, music by Catel.

The entertainments of the Evening will conclude with

THE LITTLE SAILOR,

An Opera in one act, by Pigault Lebrun, music by Gaveaux.

ORLEANS BALL-ROOM.

On Saturday, February 5,

A Grand Dress and MASQUERADE BALL.

No lady will be admitted who shall not have received a ticket of invitation; nor will any tickets for ladies be delivered on the day of the ball. The price of gentlemen's tickets is $1 50.

BALL-ROOM,

At the corner of Bourbon & Orleans streets.

On Saturday, February 5,

A GRAND FULL-DRESS BALL.

ADMITTANCE—Gentlemen, ... $1.

No ladies will be admitted without a personal ticket. Gentlemen will find a private room where they can deposit their canes, cloaks, hats, &c. January 31

Orleans Ball Room.

THIRD & LAST BALL for CHILDREN.

MR. E. BERTUS has the honor of announcing to the public that there will be given for his Benefit, on Monday the 14th inst.

A GRAND DRESS BALL.

PRECEDED BY A BALL FOR CHILDREN, which will commence at six and conclude at nine o'clock.

feb 3

Orleans Ball Room.

Anniversary of the birth day of WASHINGTON

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

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

BUTTER, CHEESE, OIL &C.

THE subscribers have received, mostly by the late arrivals, and offer for sale—45 firkins fresh Goshen butter, 45 boxes Goshen Cheese, 150 half bbls family mackerel, 200 packages gunpowder, imperial and hyson tea, 600 boxes fancy shaving soap, 38 boxes lump tobacco various brands, 15 kegs pickled tongues, 25 qr casks Port wine, 1 pipe and 13 qr casks Teneriffe, 3 pipes and 3 half pipes madeira, 2 pipes and 3 half pipes sherry, 2 pipes and 11 half pipe Lisbon, 1 pipe and 30 qr casks St. Lucar, 90 qr casks sweet malaga, 50 qr cask samos, 94 bbls olive, 70 bbls colmenar wine, 20 pipes stard, and seignette brandy, 10 half pipes seignette do, 10 pipes london and swan, 2 puncheons jamaica rum very old, 16 casks pure sperm oil, 10 bbls spirits turpentine, 28 bundles oakum, 125 boxes 8 by 10 glass.

WHITE & co.

feb 5 83 Custom House st.

GENERAL AGENCY & COMMISSION STORE, No. 81 CUSTOM-HOUSE-ST.

THE office undertakes the liquidation and settlement of all kinds of litigation and other business; collections of all kinds; of the sale and purchase of moveable and immoveable property, rules, claims &c.

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

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

feb 4

RYE.—100 whole and 25 half tierces *prime*, received by brig Attention, from Charleston, for sale by W. G. HEWES,

feb 4 no 9 Camp-st.

Christ Rejected.

THIS magnificent picture by the late BENJAMIN WEST, Esq. President of the Royal Academy, &c. &c. of London, may be seen daily (for a short period) from 9 in the morning until dark at the *Mariner's Church on Custom House square.*

This is the largest piece ever painted by Mr. WEST. It was one of his latest, and has been pronounced by the best judges to be the CHEF D'OEUVRE of the many celebrated productions of his pencil. Ten thousand guineas were offered for it in London; where it continued to excite the admiration of connoisseurs and the public from 1815 until its arrival in this country in autumn of 1829; since which it has been exhibited in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston, and been visited by more than a hundred thousand individuals.

ADMITTANCE,—50 *cents.*

☞ A phamphlet in French and English, descriptive of the picture, may be purchased at the exhibition for 12½ cents. feb 3

CAIN

THE citizens of New-Orleans are respectfully informed that the celebrated painting of **CAIN,** meditating the death of Abel. (by DAVID,) will be exhibited for a short time at No. 3 Chartres street four doors from Canal street.

This splendid paintaing has been universally pronounced of the first order, and the magical talents of its author have never been more happily displayed: he has disdained all adventitious circumstances and accessaries, and embodied the whole of his subject in the astonishing figure of CAIN, his wife and children.

Open every day, and brilliantly illuminated in the evening. Admittance 50 cents, children half price, season tickets $1,00. jan 31.

WILL be sold by the undersigned, at a moderate price the following articles, by the ship *Pagoda* from Havre, having the right of drawback and suitable to the Mexican market, viz.

Ten bales of Elbeuf cloth assorted colours.
2 do of fine printed Indian handkerchiefs,
1 case of black alpine,
1 do of various colors of deths,
1 do of Black satin and other colours,
1 do of satin,
1 do of levantines,
1 do of ribbons,
1 do of cotton handkerchiefs,
Moreover,

About 80 hhds. good Wine, since two years in the country.

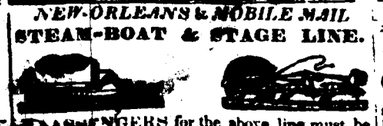
About 80 cases of old Bordeaux Wine more than two years in the country.

BAPTISTE AZARETO.

jan. 11 corner of Esplanade & Levee.

NEW-ORLEANS & MOBILE MAIL

STEAM-BOAT & STAGE LINE.



PASSENGERS for the above line must be ready at *Richardson's Hotel,* Conti street or at the Basin by 4 o'clock P. M. Monday, Thursday and Saturday. Passengers for the above line will reach New-Orleans on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday by 3 P. M. jan 27

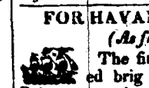
FOR LOUISVILLE & CINCINNATI.

The new low pressure Steam-boat **CINCINNATIAN,** Perry master, has commenced loading and will have despatch, for freight or passage having superior accommodations, apply on board or to

jan 26 STETSON & AVERY.

FOR HAVANA OR MANTANZAS.

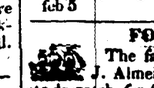
(As freight may offer.)



The fine Spanish fast sailing coppered brig **ISABELLA & JUAN,** Beiga master, burthen about 800 barrels. For freight or passage apply to

feb 5 J. W. ZACHARIE & co.

FOR TAMPICO.



The fast sailing schooner **MARY,** J. Almeida master, will have immediate despatch, for freight or passage, apply to the Captain on board, or to TUYES & co,

feb 4 73 Royal-st.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

The fast sailing brig **DELAWARE** Wilson master, burthen 130 tons, and stows 160 hhds, for terms apply to the Captain on board opposite blue stores, or to

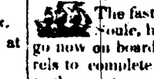
feb 4 J W ZACHARIE & co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

The new fast sailing schooner **SABAH,** Stevenson master, is now ready to receive cargo. For terms apply to

feb 4 J. W. ZACHARIE & co.

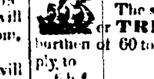
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.



The fast sailing Brig **ALFRED,** capt. Soule, having three quarters of her cargo now on board, requires the bulk of 600 barrels to complete her loading. For terms apply to the master on board, or to

feb 4 STETSON & AVERY.

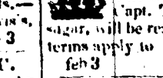
FOR CHARLESTON.



The superior and fast sailing schooner **TREMONT,** Davis master, of the burthen of 60 tons, 18 months old, for freight apply to

feb 4 A. GURNEY 62 Gravier-st

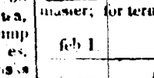
FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



The fine schooner **PARAMOUNT,** Capt. Tobey, burthen about 80 hhds sugar, will be ready to load in 3 or 4 days. For terms apply to

feb 3 LINCOLN & GREEN.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

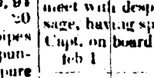


THE superior fast sailing Schr. **TREMONT,** 18 months old, Davis master; for terms apply to

ALPHEUS GURNEY,

feb 1 62 Gravier street.

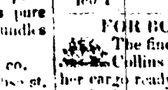
FOR HAVANA.



THE fast sailing brig **ATTAKAPAS,** W. H. Ramsdale master having the greater part of her cargo engaged will meet with despatch for balance of freight or passage, having splendid accommodations; apply to Capt. on board opposite the Blue Stores or to

feb 1 J. W. ZACHARIE Co.

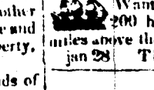
FOR BOSTON (a regular packet.)



The fine fast sailing brig **WILLIAM,** Collins master, having the greater part of her cargo ready to go on board, will have despatch, for freight or passage apply on board or to

jan 29 STETSON & AVERY.

FREIGHT FOR BALTIMORE.

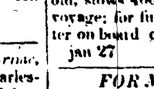


Wanted a small vessel to load about 200 hhds sugar, at a plantation nine miles above the city apply to

jan 28 THEODORE NICOLET & Co.

FOR SALE

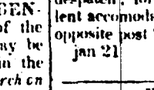
FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.



The fine Schr. **NANCY,** of the burthen of 50 tons, about 18 months old, stows 400 bbls. and is in readiness for a voyage; for further particulars apply to the master on board or to

jan 27 J. W. ZACHARIE & co.

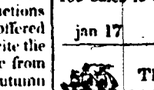
FOR MATAGORDA, TEXAS.



THE fine fast sailing schooner **NATIVE,** W. H Living master, having part of her cargo engaged will have immediate despatch; for freight or passage, having excellent accomodations, apply to the captain on board opposite post 29, or to

jan 21 S. W. COLLINS, no. 60 Levee-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

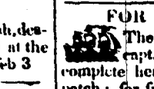


The (A 1) ship **MOUNT VERNON,** Capt. Foster, requires about 400 bales to complete her cargo, apply to

W. G. HEWES,

jan 17 no 9 camp-st

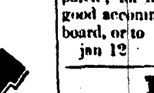
FOR BOSTON.



The A. 1. ship **CABINET,** Topman master, has part of her cargo engaged, and will meet with immediate dispatch. Apply on board or to

jan 13 *LINCOLN & GREEN.*

FOR CHARLESTON, (S. C.)



The fine fast sailing schooner **MARY,** capt. Weeks, wants some light freight to complete her loading, and will meet with despatch; for freight of whiegh, or passage, having good accommodations, apply to the captain on board, or to

jan 12 J. W. ZACHARIE & Co.

MENAGERIE,

SEVENTY-FIVE LIVING ANIMALS,

or THREE Exhibitions united.

THE public is respectfully informed that Messrs. Purdy, Macomber, Carley, Wright & Birchard have united their exhibitions for a short time, and are now exhibiting at the corner of Orleans and Royal streets, near the Orleans Theatre, where a place has been neatly fitted up for the reception of Ladies and Gentlemen.

Hours of Exhibiton from 10 o'clock A. M. to 5 P. M., and in the evening, from half past six to half past 9 o'clock.

Season Tickets may be had at the door during the hours of exhibition.

Day visitors will not be admitted in the evening without a second payment.

Entrance for people of color second door from Royal street.

N. B. During the day, the place will be handsomely decorated—and in the evening brilliantly illuminated.

☞ Admittance one dollar—children under 12 years and servants half price.

The Exhibition will be accompanied with a Band of Music. jan 26

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY ISAAC L. McCOY.

SUPERIOR MADEIRA WINE.

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

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

BY T. MOSSY.

ON Monday the 21st instant at noon precisely, will be sold at Hewlet's Coffee House, **A LOT OF GROUND,** situate in Main-street, between Dauphine and Burgundy, measuring 30 feet front and 90 feet depth, having in front, a house built of brick and covered with tile, consisting of four apartments with fire-places, gallery and two closets, brick kitchen &c.

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

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

BY T. MOSSY.

ON Friday the 5th inst. will be sold opposite the auction store, one Hawser, in good order. feb 3

BY T. MOSSY.

ON Saturday, 5th February inst, at 12 o'clock, will be sold at the Exchange coffee house, a quantity of lots of Ground forming part of the plantation belonging to, and occupied by Mr. Manuel Andry, adjoining on one side the property of the Nuns, and on the other that of Mr. Lessops.

Terms:—1, 2 and 3 years credit. ☞ The plan may be seen at the auction store. jan 22

MARSHAL'S SALES.

H. A. Krehn, vs W. H. Smith.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, by the Hon. G. Preval, associate judge of the city court, I shall expose for sale, on Monday the 14th of February at 4 o'clock, at the premises, basin Carrondelet, a quantity of groceries, furniture, and crockery ware, &c. seized in the above suit.

feb 4 L. DAUNOY, marshal.

John Corbet vs. Jos. Robert.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* to me directed, by the Hon. P. Smith associate Judge of the city court, I shall expose to sale, on Monday the 21st of February inst., at 12 o'clock, at Hewlett's coffee house, corner of Chartres and St. Louis street, an certain half lot of ground No. 6 in the square No. 71 situated fauxbourg Tremé, in St. Philipp, and corner of Claiborne streets, measuring 30 feet front by 120 in depth, seized in the above suit.

The same being the second and last auction, it will be sold, to the highest bidder, for what it will bring, on a credit of 12 months, with 5 per cent interest, from the day of sale, the purchaser giving bond and security on the property sold until final payment, agreeably to the act to amend the several acts enacted to organize the courts of this State, and for other purposes.

feb 3 L. DAUNOY, Marshal.

Jos. Carriere vs. Grayson and [illegible] Boat Red River.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* to me directed by the hon. P. F. Smith associate judge of the city court of New-Orleans, I shall expose for sale on Saturday the fifth day of March next 1831, at Hewlett's coffee house, corner of Chartres and St. Louis streets, the Steam Boat Red River, her tackle and apparel, seized to satisfy the judgement rendered in the above suit.

feb 3 L. DAUNOY, Marshal.

For Sale.

A LOT of ground (No. 1) situated at the corner of Baron and Union streets, (Faubourg St. Mary,) measuring 55 feet upon the first mentioned, and 97 feet 10 inches on the second, by a depth of 140 feet 4 inches more or less, on the line of separation from No. 2 Baron St. Upon the said lot is a house built of brick between posts, and covered with shingles, a kitchen, dove house and hen house, all of wood and in good condition. There is also upon it a considerable number of bearing fruit trees.

LOT No. 2, which has 23 feet 7 inches front on Baron street, by 140 feet depth on the side adjoining lot No. 1, and 108 feet 11 inches more or less, depth on the side adjoining the property of Mr. Wm. Moor—upon this lot there is a large number of bearing fruit trees. It may be observed that the foregoing is French measure. Should the said lots not be sold together or separately, at private sale, prior to the 22d instant, they will on that day be offered at auction, by F. Duffect at Hewlett's exchange, at 12 o'clock at noon.

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

Should the purchaser prefer it, a discount of 8 per cent will be made for prompt payment of the amount of the two first terms, and 10 per cent on the last. The acts of sale to be passed before J. T. Caire Esq. Notary Public feb 3

TO-DAY!

BATON ROUGE

CATHOLIC CHURCH LOTTERY.

3d class for 1831.

To be drawn positively on Saturday February 5th 1831.

HIGHEST PRIZE $12,000.

SCHEME.

1	PRIZE OF	10,000	is	10,000
1	" "	4,000	"	4,000
1	" "	1800	"	1800
1	" "	1,200	"	1,200
1	" "	900	"	900
1	" "	688	"	688
6	" "	600	"	3600
6	" "	300	"	1800
6	" "	200	"	1200
156	" "	50	"	7800
156	" "	25	"	3900
624	" "	8	"	4992
7,800	" "	4	"	31200

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets, $4; halves, $2; quarters $1—Packages of ten whole tickets, $40, warranted to draw not less than $16; half and quarter packages at the same rate. Apply at the

Manager's Office,

feb 2 *No. 81, Chartres-street.*

MACKEREL.—300 bbls. and 200 half do. No. 1, 2 and 3 Mackarel, on board schr Paramamount, and for sale by

feb 3 LINCOLN & GREEN.

1000 HHDS. MOLASSES for sale by the undersigned, near the city.

feb 2 J. MAGER.

57 HHDS. SUGAR deliverable on a plantation 45 miles below the city by

jan 27 THEODORE NICOLET & co

DRAFTS on Paris, for sale by

jan 18 [illegible]

FOR sale by J. W. Zacharie & co. [illegible] of assorted superfine men and women's hose, laced ancles.

feb 1

OHIO BUTTER.—200 Kegs, of fine quality for sale by STETSON & AVERY

jan 28 87 Gravier street.