THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY BY
J. BAYON.

NEW-ORLEANS,
SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 29, 1831.

☞From Monday next the BEE will appear daily.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

As we had surmised, the British barque LONDON, Capt. M'Clean, which came into port yesterday, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 4th of September, bri't London and Liverpool dates of the 2d and 4th of September. By that arrival we have received our regular files of the London Globe and Traveller to the 3d. We acknowledge the loan, from two commercial houses of this city, of the Morning Herald and Chronicle of the 1st of September, together with that of the Liverpool Mercury of the 2d.

The intelligence from Poland is still vague; the information of intestine dissensions among the patriots at Warsaw is not confirmed. On this head the Morning Herald of the 1st holds the following language: We received at a late hour last night, the Dutch papers dated yesterday Aug. 31st. This arrival we had expected with some impatience, as, from the critical position of the armies near Warsaw, we had hoped, but yet feared, that they would be the heralds of some conclusive and frightful intelligence. They are, however, altogether silent on the subject." This accounts for the want of information, and on the whole, such a dearth of news is probably rather assuring than otherwise.

The GLOBE of the 2d asserts with confidence that the French ambassador, near the cabinet of St. Petersburgh, has received positive instruction from his government, to expostulate with the czar, and urge the necessity of the great Powers' interference in behalf of Poland, if the often proved moderation of the Emperor should not be manifested in the approaching issue of the sanguinary contest in Poland. The more especially, as it might no longer be in the power of governments, that of France in particular, to oppose the wishes of their people; and they would then be compelled to afford effectual assistance to a generous people, engaged in a mortal strife brought about by a complication of crying wrongs.

The English Cabinet also, is said to have intervened in behalf of the Poles; it is affirmed that it has caused a note to be transmitted through Lord Palmerston, in which the bases of the ratifications of 1814 are recapitulated, and the inviolability of the privileges, which they ensure to the Poles, is assumed as a principle.

This interference of France and England is said to have made a deep impression at St. Petersburgh, and excited the attention of all the diplomatists, who are of opinion that negociations may be entered into respecting Poland as well as Belgium.

According to accounts of 20th August the Russian head-quarters were on that day still at Nadarzyn, to which place they had advanced on the 18th.

A conference of the Ambassadors and Ministers of Russia, Austria, France, and Prussia, and Viscount Palmerston was held on the evening of the 1st September at the Foreign Office. The Russian and Austrian ministers extraordinary attended the conference, which lasted about three hours

France has proposed to the British government to garrison Antwerp, should they mistrust her intention. The editors of the English papers seem to entertain no doubt of the honesty of the French ministry, and apprehend no sinister intention on the part of France, in the temporary retention of a portion of her troops in Belgium. The important question of hereditary peerage was not yet decided in the Chamber. The ministerial bill on this subject is not likely to be materially modified, in as much as the committee of revision have been chosen in accordance with the views of the ministers, who seem to be gaining in energy, while a sensible abatement is taking place in the party of the movement.

Speaking of a practicable combination, for the *protection of the liberties of mankind*, between England, France, and America, the Editor of the GLOBE makes use of the subjoined remarks:

"If England, France and America are firmly united, they may not only preserve liberty for themselves, but gradually extend its benefits to all countries in which its blessings are not enjoyed; and it seems to us to be the duty of every good citizen to use all the means, in his power, to maintain the good understanding, which at present subsists between these great and rising countries." We say Amen to the aspiration, and would look upon such a national compact, entered into by the three nations, as a really HOLY Alliance armed in defence of the rights of human kind.

The king of Holland has accepted an armistice for six weeks, proposed by the Five Powers. King Leopold still holds the truce in consideration. England and France, says the HERALD, ought to have forces in Belgium till the king of Holland acknowledges the independence of the new State.

General CHASE has declared the waters of the Scheldt to be open to the flags of all nations.

Great anxiety was felt in London as to the probable destination of two men-of-war lying in the Downs. Rumor destined them for the Scheldt, although no positive information had transpired on that subject. The Talavera and Wellesley, the names of the ships in question, are ordered upon service, whatever it may be, on account of their drawing less water than any other vessels in the squadron at Portsmouth. This goes to increase the probability that these ships are destined for the Scheldt, a river which is not easily navigated by vessels of deep draught.

The government have determined to send some English militia regiments, to the number of 25,000, in Ireland, and to recal the regular troops.

The French claim the Portuguese vessels, taken from Lisbon, as regular prizes, captured in action, and not as pledges for the performance of any particular engagements. The captures are eight in number; three frigates, two corvettes, two brigs and a schooner.

It will be perceived by an article, from Galignani's Messenger, that the whole of the cantons of Switzerland are in a state of ebullition.

From the COURT JOURNAL of September 3d, for the loan of which we are indebted to the politeness of a commercial friend, we extract a few notices. Among the fashionable, diplomatic, or political movements of the week we read the following:

Mr. Washington Irving, charge d'affaires from the United States, transacted business at the Office of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Despatches have been received from the British Consul at Lisbon, dated August 15th, containing a new catalogue of miseries caused by the government of Don Miguel. There are at this moment 30,000 persons in the different prisons of Portugal, for alledged political offences. At Oporto two British subjects had been insulted and nearly killed. *Quousque tandem?*

ENGLAND.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Sept. 2.

Lord Killeen presented a petition from the Roman Catholic prelates of Ulster, praying a more equable appropriation of the funds for the education of the Catholic people of Ireland.

Mr. SADDLER brought up a bill for the amendment of the poor laws.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

On the motion, by Lord ALTHORP, that the house get into committee on the reform bill.

Sir. R. VIVYAN wished to ask some questions relative to the protocols which had appeared in the papers of the morning; they related to the entrance of the French troops into Belgium, and the new armistice between the Dutch and the Belgians. The fourth protocol stated that the Dutch troops had left Belgium; it was a question of great importance to know whether the French troops were to withdraw at the same time, and no portion of them be allowed to remain in Belgium, otherwise the conduct of the Government would be much to blame, and the honour of the country deeply involved. What he wished to know was, whether our Government had received any additional information relative to the total withdrawal of the French troops, and the acceptance of the armistice by the Dutch and Belgians.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER had not had time to read the newspapers, and could not say whether the protocols they contained were those entered into by the Conference or not. Undoubtedly protocols to that effect had been adopted. His noble friend (Lord Palmerston) was, he regretted, absent; but even as the (Lord A.) should say, that if any gentleman wished at present to involve this country in war he could not adopt a more obvious method of doing so than by the proposition of those questions. (Hear, hear.)

Sir R. VIVYAN did not desire any such thing (hear,) he only wanted to know whether the Dutch and Belgians had accepted the armistice, and whether a renewed assurance had been made to our Government by France of the withdrawal of the French army. These were mere matters of fact.

Here the conversation dropped, and the house went into the committee. The next clause was then proceeded with.

Wellington makes great progress with his party. If he triumphs, we shall have war to-morrow, war against the Revolution of July. The war which our Cabinet has desired at every risk to avoid will take place, and the Scheldt opened to an English fleet, which will land their troops and the General of Waterloo at their head. Behold a prospect of division for the winter!—*Le Corsaire.*—[Two words in reply. There is no fear of Wellington's again taking office, and as little of his declaring war against "the revolution of July," which it is but justice to him to say that he was the first to recognize—nor is it at all probable, supposing the two events contemplated by the *Corsaire* (which true to its name, sometimes makes its attacks indiscriminately enough) to take place, that the hero of Walterloo would again head an army in Flanders.—*London Globe.*

Since the affair of the peerage, they have named the Cabinet of M. Perier the Penelope Cabinet—what they do in the day they undo at night.—*Corsaire.*

POLAND.

LONDON, Sept. 2d.

A Rotterdam Paper received, contains an article dated Berlin, August 25, which reports some unfavourable skirmishing on the part of the Poles, and the death in battle of some general officers. It appears, however, to be nothing more than a version of the same affair given in the Hamburg Papers, although exalted by stock-jobbing ingenuity into a general engagement and total defeat of the Pole.

FRANCE.

LONDON, September 2.

The *Tribune Constitutionnelle*, a new German paper, published in Bavaria, states that the Emperor of Austria has it in contemplation to give a constitution to his subjects.

It might have been well, perhaps, if in the discussions with respect to Belgian affairs nothing had been said of the fortifications. If they had been left in the possession of King Leopold, they could not have been maintained, but must have gone into decay like Old Sarum or any other of the rotten boroughs which have been the source of so much power to their possessors under an *improper* state of things. We think Belgium would be safer without them. They are either grievances to the French people or tempting baits. In the hands of a strong government they might be an instrument of mischief, or a source of protection; but to a power weak, as Belgium must be for a long time, they can of no real service.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

We have received the French Papers of Wednesday and the date of yesterday, from which we supply a few extracts below. We gather from the discussion in these journals, that the Peerage is not likely to be materially modified by a Committee of Revision chosen so much in accordance with the views of Ministers; and that whatever may be written and asserted as to the strength and energy of the party of the movement, a visible abatement has recently taken place in the spirit of the opposition manifested by its most respectable leaders. On the other hand, a party in the Peers is expected to exhibit considerable tenacity upon the subject of hereditary rank, and having the acknowledgment of the President of the Council himself in favour of its intimate connexion with monarchical government, they can with some reason and consistency complain of being sacrificed to what has thus formally been deemed erroneous popular opinion. As respects the evacuation of Belgium, every thing tends to show that there can be no doubt of the honesty of the French Ministry, and that *they* indulge no sinister object in the temporary retention of a portion of their troops there. Every thing, in fact, tends to convince us that the delay, so far as not really expedient, is rather more concession to popular opinion than an affair of ministerial volition; and candour must allow that a sudden expedition upon conferential views, to be as suddenly recalled at the same instance, has an air of implicit submission to apparent dictation about it, which, however expedient it is difficult to render palatable to a quick feeling community like that of France.—*Globe.*

From the Constitutionnel, Sunday, Aug 28.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—"It is announced that the *French ship of the line, the Saffren*, some frigates, and some smaller vessels, left the Tagus on the 13th and 14th of this month, this number of frigates being greater than that employed in the blockade of Lisbon. We are authorised to believe that among the frigates brought to Brest by Admiral Roussin are the Portuguese frigates which belong to France by the right of war.

There was a rumor that the Duke de Nemours was to marry the Queen of Portugal.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—A courier extraordinary arrived on Monday at the office of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, with dispatches from St. Petersburg. He was also the bearer of dispatches for nearly every member of the Corps Diplomatique at Paris.

The King and Queen, with the Royal Family, last night honoured the Theatre Français with their presence. They entered their box *immediately before the second piece, Dominique* began. The whole audience rose and greeted them with the most enthusiastic and loyal acclamations, which were repeated at their departure.

SWITZERLAND.

(From Galignani's Messenger.)

The *Lausanne Gazette* presents an alarming picture of the state of Switzerland. The disturbances at Liestal have agitated the whole of the cantons. The Council of the Exterior Districts of Switzerland has published a proclamation calling upon the people to take arms. On the 21st inst. there were two contingents ready for action, and the Landsturm was about to be organized. All the important posts on the frontiers of Wolleran were occupied by carbineers, and the cannon and ammunition at the Convent of Einsiedlen were secured. While the exterior districts were thus preparing themselves, the Landsgemend of Schwitz, which assembled on the 23d inst. to the number of upwards of 2000 men, unanimously rejected the proposals of the Diet for an arrangement. At Zurich, on the 22d, the Government decided to have in readiness a body of troops, composed of a battalion of infantry, two companies of carbineers, and a company of artillery, to support, if necessary, the resolutions of the Diet. The Government of the canton of Argus having been requested to exercise the strictest surveillance on the present occasion has collected several companies of different troops at Arau, and others have been called out. Intelligence of the disorders in Basle having reached Lucerne on the 21st, the Directory assembled. In five hours all the members of the Diet, with the exception of those from Schwitz, were collected. The deputy from Basle was called upon to lay before the Assembly all the intelligence he had received. He expressed his hopes that the Diet would signify its most decided disapprobation of the late events. The Diet accordingly, after expressing its most decided detestation of the renewal of anarchy, resolved to send four deputies to Basle, with orders to the insurgents to lay down their arms, and return to their duty, desiring, at the same time, that the government should cease the effusion of blood and every hostile measure. The deputies were to arrive at Liestal on the 23d, but the result of their mission was not known. The post in the canton is stopped, nor is any one, except foreigners and travellers, who cannot be suspected by the insurgents, suffered to pass."

A letter from Colmar, dated the 24th inst. says that the Helvetic Diet has sent deputies to Basle, to mediate between the town and the insurgent peasantry. This is to prevent all further acts of hostility, and afterwards to settle their reciprocal complaints by negotiation. The tranquillity of the frontier has not been disturbed, the inhabitants, abstaining from siding with either of the parties that divide the Canton of Basle.

TURKEY.

SCUTARI, JULY 26.

The Grand Vizier with his whole force is advancing against our Pacha and his head quarters, at Olessio. Mustapha has retreated into a fortress, which is already besieged by the Sultan's troops. A deputation is gone to Olessio, to offer the submission of our city to the Grand Vizier, and we may therefore daily expect to see it occupied by the troops of the Government.

It is to be hoped that Mustapha Pacha will then be delivered up to his own people, and that then the miseries of war will be put an end to.

(Allgemeine Zeitung, Aug 42.)

Latest from Bahia.—We learn, says the Philadelphia Gazette, from a gentlemen who came passenger in the brig Pegasus, from Bahia, which place the brig left on the 1st of September, that the night previous to her sailing, a revolution broke out, which caused great alarm among the inhabitants. Nothing serious, however occurred, and the day they sailed all was apparently quiet again, but apprehensions were afloat that preparations were making among a party of the troops opposed to the present government, for declaring a republic, in which event much confusion and blood-shed would likely be the consequence. Owing to the disturbed state of things, business of all kinds was extremely dull. An abundance of American produce in market, but no sales only by retail. Money very scarce and confidence entirely destroyed. The U. S. ship Lexington, Capt. Duncan, had been spoken with, (by an arrival at Bahia a few days previous to the P. sailing,) in long. 24 W. (no latitude mentioned,) out 36 days from Norfolk, bound to Pernambuco and Bahia. Her arrival was anxiously looked for by the American residents at Bahia.

From the Boston Patriot,

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—The case of the United States vs. E. Breed and Co., merchants of this city, to recover the difference of duty on a large quantity of "crushed" sugar, imported some time since from London, and entered as powdered sugar, paying 4 cents per lb. but which was alleged to be loaf or lump sugar, in another form, subject to a duty of 10 or 12 cents,—came on in the District Court on Thursday, the jury on a former trial being unable to agree upon a verdict. Yesterday the new jury returned a verdict for the defendants. Counsel for the defendants, Franklin Dexter, Esq. For the Government, Andrew Dunlap, Esq. District Attorney. Mr. Dunlap moved a new trial, which motion is under consideration by the Court. Suits have been instituted on bonds, *given for similar importations by other houses* in this city. The defence set up was that the sugar in question was not commercially known as loaf or lump sugar, and was not so valuable, selling at about the rate of powdered sugar. The difference in the duties on this importation would have amounted to a very considerable sum.

From the Baltimore Republican.

U. S. BRANCH BANK NOTES.—We mentioned some time since that a question had been raised in the State Courts of Ohio, as to the legality of the issues of Five and Ten dollar notes, drawn by the Branches of the Bank of the U. S. upon the Bank at Philadelphia.

A person named Cunningham was tried "for having in his possession certain counterfeit notes, purporting to be notes of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of the United States—knowing the same to be forged and with intent to utter." The counsel for the prisoner contended that the indictment ought to be quashed, in as much as the document produced in evidence was not a note purporting to be of the U. S. Bank, but of a mere check, drawn by the President of the Branch Bank at Louisville, countersigned by the Cashier upon the principal Cashier of the Bank residing in Philadelphia. It was agreed, however, that the case should be referred to the Jury, and the man was convicted. His counsel then gave notice that they would move for arrest of judgment—and the case lay over till the 28th ult. when as we learn by a letter published in the Globe of yesterday, the motion was made and the point argued and it was decided by the Court that the indictment had not been sustained, and the prisoner was liberated.

The arguments used were, that the Bank had not legal authority for putting into circulation as Bank notes those checks—that no note under one hundred dollars could be legally made payable to order—that the Bank had at two different sessions of Congress made application for authority to appoint two additional officers to sign notes, as the President and Cashier could not sign a sufficient number of notes for the currency of the country—that the request was refused on the ground, that by multiplying the signers of notes, facilities would be given to forgeries—that notwithstanding Congress had refused to allow two additional signers yet the Bank had increased the number to 25—by the *Presidents of the 11 Branches being authorized* by the Directors to sign notes—that this was an illegal stretch of power, unauthorized by the charter, or any other law—and finally, that there is no law of the State of Ohio for punishing any one for having forged checks in possession.

☞NOTICE.—The Office of the *Mercantile Advertiser* will this day be removed to the corner of Canal and Chartres street, over the store of Mr. Pendergrast. Entry in Chartres st.

MAYORALTY OF NEW-ORLEANS.

THE price of fresh Flour being this day $6 00 per barrel, according to the tariff, the Bakers must give during the ensuing week (which commences on Monday) 42 ounces of bread for a bit. oct. 29

Jacobs vs. W. D. Loomas.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, directed to me by the hon. G. Préval, associate judge of the city court, I shall expose to sale at the Exchange Coffee-House, on Monday 9th of November, at 12 o'clock, one Horse and Dray, seized in the above suit.

oct 29 L. DAUNOY, Marshal.

N. Jacques vs. F. Bellanger.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias directed to me by the hon. G. Préval, associate judge of the city court, I shall expose to sale on Tuesday the 8th day of November, at 12 o'clock, a note of hand drawn by J. Babin in favour of the defendant, for one hundred dollars; seized in the above suit. L. DAUNOY.

oct 29 marshal

COURT OF PROBATES.—*Sale by the Register of Wills.*—On Thursday 1st December 1831, I will expose for sale at the Exchange, at 12 o'clock precisely, on account of the estate of the late William Hendricks, f. m. c. the following slaves, to wit.

A black girl named Thema, about 40 years of age, a cook; a black girl named Patty; a black named Dick, about 14 years of age.

Terms—One half cash and the balance at 6 months, on a note satisfactorily endorsed, with special mortgage until final payment.

By order of the court.

oct 29 MARTIN BLACHE, *Register.*

The deeds of sale will be passed before L. Péraud, not. pub. at the cost of purchasers.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Friday evening, Sept. 2.

The sales by public and private this week amount 25,000 bags, and without any change in prices. The business having been so large, it might be supposed that the market had borne an animated appearance; such, however, has not been the case. The demand has been very fairly met by the holders.

The public sales of Sea Islands, &c. were not well attended; but upon the whole, though this also was a dull and heavy sale, the prices were not lower, especially so for the fair and common qualities, worth 10d a 10½d.

It will be observed, by a statement below of the stock, &c., that the average weekly outgoing from this market, as compared with the first nine months of last year, are singularly near the same quantity.

About 700 bales East India, 300 American, and 300 Maranhams have been taken for export, and some little has been taken on speculation, but not deserving of notice.

SALES OF THE WEEK.—178 Sea-Island 10½d a 14½d; 64 Stained and saw ginn'd 5 a 8d; 3585 Orleans 4⅞ a 7½d; 4573 Alabama 4⅝ a 6⅞d; 8631 Upland 4⅝ a 6⅞; 1080 Egyptian 7¼ a 9d; 1317 Pernambucco 7 a 8⅞d; 810 Bahia 6 a 6⅞d; 2072 Maranham 6¼ a 7½d.; 757 Surat 3⅞ a 4⅞d; 570 Bengal 3⅞ a 4½d.

PER PUBLIC SALE—949 Sea-Island 2215 offered; 9¾ a 17d; 79 Stained ditto 704 off., 5d a 8d; 26 Demerara 26 off. 6½ a 7½d.; 79 Surinam, 79 off. 7⅞ a 9½d.; 103 Tortola, 103 off. 5 a 5½d.; 135 Surat 291 off. 4⅞ a 4⅞d.—TOTAL 3418 offered—1371 sold.

PRICES OF THIS DAY—Sea Island, stained and saw ginn'd, 5 a 9½d; inferior 9¾ a 10; middling 10 a 10½d; fair clean not fine, 10½ a 11½; good clean and rather fine, 11½ a 12; fine and clean 12½ a 18d—New-Orleans, inferior, 5 a 5⅞d; middling 5⅝ a 5⅞d; fair, 5⅞ a 6¼d; good fair, 6⅜ a 6⅞; good, 6⅞ a 7¼d; very choice gin marks 7½ a 8d.—Alabama and Mobile, inferior, 4⅝ a 4⅞d; middling, 5 a 5⅛d; fair, 5¼ a 5⅜; good fair 5¾ a 6; good 6¼ a 6⅜d.—Upland, inferior, 4⅞ a 5; middling, 5⅞ a 5⅞d; fair, 5¾ a 5⅞; good fair, 5⅞ a 6⅛d; good 6¼ a 7d.

COMPUTED STOCKS.

	31st August 1831.	31st Aug. 1830.	Increase.	Decr.
American,	231,000	192,500	38,500	—
Brazil,	86,500	63,500	23,000	—
Egyptian,	12,500	7,000	5,500	—
West-India,	2,000	2,500	—	500
East-India,	7,000	5,000	2,000	—
	339,000	270,500	69,000	500

AVERAGE weekly quantity taken out of the market for consumption and export, from 1st January to 1st Sept. 1831, American 11,736; Brazil 3,468; Egyptian 467; West-India, 158; East-India, 562.—Total, 16,391.

Ditto same period 1830—American, 11,705; Brazil, 3,566; Egyptian, 423; West-India, 159; East India, 533.—Total, 16,377.

IMPORT into Liverpool, in August 1831—Growth of the United States, from

New-Orleans,	37820	81101 bags.
Savannah,	10133	
Charleston,	17918	
Other Ports,	15230	
Portugal and Brazils,		22908
East-Indies,		5382
Demerara, West-Indies, &c.		825
Mediterranean,		1161
Total,		111377
Total in Aug. 1830,		76021
Increase,		38356

VESSELS reported from the 26th of August to the 1st of September, (both inclusive), 1831:

7 from New-Orleans 7101 bags cotton; 1 from Mobile, 1211; 3 from Savannah, 2882; 7 from Charleston, 7183; 5 from New-York, 3861; 2 from Virginia, 679; 3 from Pernambuco, 3038; 2 from Maranham, 1150; 1 from Paraiba, 600; 1 from Aricati, 1123; 2 from Micaio, 3075; 1 from Ceara, 108; 1 from Savanilla, 223; 1 from Carthagena, 121; 1 from Barbice, 262; 1 from Demerara, 70; 3 from Barbadoes, 116; 1 from Calcutta, 4; 2 from Bombay, 3638.—TOTAL, 40948.

Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schr. Native, Brown, St. Marks, by J W Collins, with hams, whiskey, sugar, coffee, gin tobacco, flour, potatoes &c.

Schr. Nancy, Gould, St. Marks, do.

CLEARED ON THURSDAY.

Ship Margaret Forbes, Hall City Point V. by J W Zacharie & co. with 562 hhds tobacco.

Ship Atticus, Martinez, Havre, by J H Field & co. with 8 S S bales cotton.

Brig Sarah, Robins, Baltimore, by C J & A B Henshaw, with lead, tobacco, sugar &c.

Schr. Wild Cat, Auld, Matanzas, by Harrison, Brown & co. with pork, lard, hams.

Schr. Felicia, Martinez, Havana, by J Mager, with beef, tobacco, hams, pork, cod fish, empty bags and flour.

Schr. Emblen, Carson, Calcashu, by the master, with a company of U. S. troops.

Schr. Jalapeña, Vidal, Tampico, by Lizardi brothers, with wine, wax, and merchandize.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Towboat Florida, from S W Pass, having towed to sea ship James M., brought up ship London and schrs Essex and Two Friends.—Left on the 26th, at 10 p. m.; two ships standing down for the bar. In the river, British ship Cassander, 51 days fm Greenock, two Mexican schrs. and two brigs.

Barque London, M'Clean, Liverpool, to Currell, Kilshaw & co. with dry goods and flag stones to the consignees, Seignouret, J Hobson & co. and to order.

Schr Essex, Woodell, Boston, to the master, cargo: lime, cheese &c. to J A Merle & co. Stetson & Avery and the master.

Steamer Cora, Streck, Plaquemines, with 13 hhds molasses, 15 do. sugar, 3 hhds new sugar, 1 cow, 1 horse &c. to owners on board, 5 bbls sugar to Toledano & Legendre, 1 box to Plicque & Lebeau—42 cabin and 12 deck passeng.

A flatboat from the mouth of Ohio with apples; one from Maysville with flour; two from Cincinnati, with flour; several others with oats, corn, bacon, lard &c.

ARRIVED ON THURSDAY.

Steamer Cotton Plant, Laurent, from Bayou Sarah, with 403 bales cotton, 30 hhds and 16 bbls sugar and sundries, to wit: 102 bales cotton to M White, 68 do to Reynolds, Byrne & co. 48 to L Millaudon & co. 40 to N & J Dick & co. 35 to J Linton, 34 to Williams & Lee, 12 hhds sugar, 6 bales cotton to S C Bell, 23 do to N Cox, 8 to Allain, Perrault & Allain, 20 to Hyde & Goodrich, 19 to A Fisk, Watt & co. 18 hhds and 16 bbls sugar to T Segoud, 4 bbls wine to Yard & Deblois, 1 bbl to Carrière & Borduzat, 1 box to Œmichen, and sundry pkgs way freight.—Passengers, Mrs. Blanc, Hall, Nago, Water and daughter, Johnson, Gilbert, and Boudousquié & son; Messrs. Walter, Lawson, M'Cutcheon, Ferguson, Thompkins, Singeltary, Kenner, Wills, Flour, Willis, Price, Cash, Whitaker, Gaitru, Porsons, Bernet, Allain, Blanc, Hyde, Ledoux, Duplessis, Fauché, Holliday, Hattier, Hart, Perret, Hamilton, Rost, M'Faddin, Mathews, Whiting, Mason, Dubhu, Foucher, Bronsored, Richard, Boudousquier, Hart, Roman and others.

Steamer Walter Scott, Culver, 8 days from St. Louis—cargo, 800 bbls flour, 66 kegs butter 1412 pkgs lead to J G Stevenson, 1450 pigs lead to J Mager, 4 casks 12 hampers bottles to order. 38 kegs butter to Wallace, Lambeth & Pope, 63 bbls flour to D L Tracy, 1 bale mdze to M White, 2 bbl 2 bxes to F Beckman, 1 box mdze to Whitall, Jaudon & co. 53 horses to Darnielle on board, 11 ditto to J Price.—Passengers, Gen. W Montgomery, Messrs. J P Whether, Earnest, Price, Hearsey, Miller, Judy, Puiez, Darnielle, Tomlinson, Mathews, Morse, Segar, James, Gilmore, Castans, Walker, Manouvrier, Cook, Wobelin, Lazarreti, Donois, Bolonga, Love; Segnied, 19 way passengers and 65 on deck.—*Memoranda*; Left St. Louis, at 3 p. m. Oct. 18th, steamer Carrolton left same afternoon; steamer Hudson to depart on the 19th; the Yellow-Stone same day; steamer Oregon 20th; all for New-Orleans—Met steamers Constitution at foot of No. 8; Lady Franklin at No. 10; Wanderer at No. 34; passed Carrolton in the bend below New-Madrid; met St. Louis at mouth of Arkansas; Enterprise at Tompkin's bend; Kentuckian at Brunsburg; Volant at Natchez Island; Feliciana at Fort Adams; Niagara at Bayou Sarah; Gleaner 12 miles above Baton Rouge; Oct. 26th met steamers Courtland, Laurel, Cora, Waverly, & Columbia.—☞*The Mississippi* at St. Louis, was up at 9 or 10 feet, but had commenced falling when the Walter Scott left. The Ohio river at a stand—or 5 feet water reported by the last boats out.

Steamer Argus, Crooks, 8 days from Louisville—cargo, 37 coils bale rope to Lockart & Arrott, 100 do. 80 ps bagging to Blockwell & Bowers, 5 boxes to T Toby, 1 trunk to N Emerson—21 passengers.

Steamer Tippecanoe, Fullerston, 8 days from Louisville—cargo 94 coils bale rope 129 ps bagging, Yorke, Macalester & co: 7 tierces flaxseed 34 dags ginseng 25 bales wool T Toby; 109 bbls flour Foster & Hutton; 250 bbls apples 4 do cider 3 do eggs owners on board—115 tons way freight—Passengers, the Misses Dunsey's, J Allain & lady, V Allain, R Copeland, F Skiddy, M M Patton, Dr Younker, S K Barron, J Cukenyne, D Greggs, D L Brown, E T Branch, J T Philips, J C Wilson, C Newman, and 112 on deck.

Steamer Hudson, Carey, from St. Louis—cargo 134 coils bale rope Fisk, Watt & co; 2221 pigs lead J Mager; 400 do 2 hhds tobacco 50 bbls flour, J G Stevenson; 25 hhds tobacco J W Breedlove; 10 do W & J Montgomery; 2 do Tracy & Miller; 1 bx mdze Whiting, Stark & co; 4 bbls butter 10 do onions, T S'oo jr; 11 bbls onions 800 cabbages owners on board.—3½ tons way freight—21 cabin and 55 deck passengers.

ARRIVED AT THE BASSIN.

Schrs. Elenor and Two Friends, from Bonfouca—with wood to Cousin & Laurent

Schr. Mary, from Bay of St. Louis, with wood to G Montamat,

Sloop Fanny, from Madisonville—11,000 brick to J T M'Neil.

Schr. Fanny, from Bonfouca—19,500 brick to E Blanc.

Schrs. Two Brothers, from Pearlington, and Jolly Kate, from Tangipao, with wood to Cousin & Laurent.

Schr. Margaret, from Mobile, in ballast.

Schr Virginia, Mobile, in ballast.

Schrs. Bee, Sun, Calyso, Rovalie and Hamlet, from over the Lake, with bricks and charcoal.

MEMORANDA.

Up at Liverpool, for this port, with immediate despatch, ship Henry Lee, capt. John Prince. Ship *Saracen*, Hammond, to sail on the 10th of September.

FOR SOTO LA MARINA.

The fast sailing schooner **ELIZA THOMAS**, captain De la Rue, will positively sail on the 10th November next. For passage only (having good accommodations) apply to TUYES & Co.

oct 29 106, Royal street.

FOR TAMPICO.

The fine fast sailing coppered Mexican schooner **PAULINA**, captain Romon Paloano, is ready to receive cargo. For freight or passage, apply to

TUYES & Co.

oct 29 106, Royal street.

FOR BOSTON.

(Packet of the 1st November.)

The fine fast sailing brig **RUPEE**, Foyne master, will sail on the above day; for some small freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply on board or to

oct 27 STETSON & AVERY.

FOR ARANZAS BAY.

The fine copper and fastened pilot boat schooner **PILOT**, Pearce master, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will meet with despatch; for the balance of freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply to the captain on board, opposite the Blue Stores, or to

oct. 25 J. W. ZACHARIE & Co

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

The fast sailing coppered and copper fastened brig **CONGRESS**, captain E. A. Shaw. Apply to W. G. HEWES,

oct 25. No. 9, Camp st.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

The fine fast sailing coppered and copper fastened ship **WARREN**, capt. John Studley. Apply to W. G. HEWES,

oct 25 No. 9, Camp st.

TO HIRE.—A negro woman, a faithful and good house servant. Apply to No. 23, St. Louis street. oct 29

FOR SALE—The stock of a *COFFEE-HOUSE* and *GROG SHOP*, situate at the corner of the Rail-Road and Bons Enfants Streets. If said Coffee house is not disposed of at private sale by the 15th of November next, it shall on that day be sold by Mr. H. G. Domingon at public sale, at 4 o'clock P. M.

oct 29

WATCHES JEWELLERY &c.

The subscriber having returned from the north, informs his friends and the public in general, that he is now ready to offer them an elegant ASSORTMENT of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, and fancy articles, viz:

An elegant assortment of Chimney time pieces.
Gold and silver Patent Lever WATCHES,
Gold and silver Lepine's do
Diamond Buttons, Rings and Pins.
A beautiful assortment of Ear-rings of the latest fashions, coral, mosaic filagree and pearl,
Gold safe guards, chains, seals and keys.
Gold, silver; turtle-shell and stell Spectacles.
Musical Boxes, small and large.
Ladies musical Work-boxes.
Gold and silver Thimbles; silver and gilt Dirks.
Pocket Pistols; silver suspender Buckles.
A beautiful assortment of patent Pencils.
A beautiful assortment of Tooth-picks.
Harmonicas, Purses, Snuffboxes, Toy Watche
And a variety of **FANCY ARTICLES**.

Having taken much pains to make his purchases, he is enabled to sell on as law terms and as good conditions as any similar establishment in this city, and solicits a share of public patronage.

He will constantly receive fresh supplies of articles in his line, some of which he will sell wholesale.

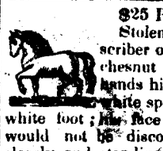
He will also as heratofore repair all kinds of Clocks, Watches, Musical Boxes and Jewellery, and endeavour to give general satisfaction.

☞He keeps also and assortment of watches materials files, oil, chains chain hocks gold, gilted & steel watch hands glasses, gilted keys, pipes &c. &c.

LOUIS MUH,

oct 29 115 Chartres street.

$25 REWARD.



Stolen from the stable of the subscriber on Tuesday night last, a chesnut sorrel horse, about 15 hands high 8 years old, has a small white spot on his forehead and one white foot; his face a little one sided, which would not be discovered without examining closely and standing before him. Said Horse works kind in harness and is a natural trotter, he is well known in this city and was formerly from New Madrid or vicinity, where he was known as a racer. Who ever will return said Horse to the subscriber and secure the thief in jail shall receive the above reward, or the same for the Horse, if taken out of the State, and all reason able charges paid, or five dollars for the Horse if taken in this State.

oct. 29 J. LEEDS.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY ISAAC L. McCOY.

WILL be sold this day, Saturday 29th inst. at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Coffee-House, will be sold the slave *ISAAC*, aged about 22 years, a first rate drayman and labourer; is acclimated and fully guaranteed.

Terms—6 months credit for approved endorsed paper, and mortgage until final payment.

oct 29

BY ISAAC L. M'COY.

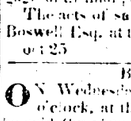
ON Wednesday 29th November, at 12 o'clock at the Exchange coffee-house, will be sold by order of the syndic of Richd. Brennau and of Brennau & Stewart, slave Comba, On a credit of six months for a note endorsed to the satisfaction of the vender and mortgage until final payment. oct. 29.

BY ISAAC L. M'COY.

ON Wednesday 9th November, at 11 o'clock, a. m. at the residence of Mr. Richd. Brennau in Bienville, between Burgundy and Ramparts street, will be sold, by order of the curator of Richd. Brennau and of Brennau & Stewart, a quantity of household and kitchen furniture, consisting of side board, chairs sofas, card, dining and center tables, glasses &c. also one very fine milch cow, Terms cash. oct. 29.

BY P. A. GUILLOTTE.

WILL be exposed for sale on Tuesday 1st. November next, at 9 o'clock A. M. on his plantation.



25 *CHOICE MILCH COWS*, as well as several Heifers. Thirteen of said cows have calves, and the others are all heavy. Said cows are sold because the owner leaves off trade.

TERMS.—All sums under $100 cash, and above, 90 days' credit on an endorsed paper.

oct. 27.

BY ISAAC L. M'COY.

ON Saturday next, 29th inst. at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange coffee house, will be sold Slave *KITTY*—has been 3 years in the country, is about 27 years of age, a cook, washer, ironer and seamstress; also her two children, one about 4 years, and the other 6 months old—all folly guaranteed.

Terms—6 months credit for notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the vender, and mortgage until final payment. *Acts of sale to be passed* before C. Pollock, esq. not. pub. at the expense of the purchaser. oct. 27

BY ISAAC L. McCOY.

ON Saturday 29th inst. at 12 o'clock at the Exchange coffee house will be sold,

Two lots of Ground and improvements thereon.

Situated in Custom House, between Rampart and Burgundy, sts. viz:

Lot No. 1, is 60 feet from the corner of Burgundy street, and measures 30 feet front, by 106 feet in depth.

Lot No. 2, adjoins No. 1, and measures 35½ feet front, by 106 feet in depth. The improvements thereon consist of a dwelling House divided into a parlour, dining room, three bed rooms, cabinet and pantry, together with a kitchen &c. each lot will be sold subject to an annual ground rent to the City Corporation of 6 per ct. on $500, redeemable at the option of the purchaser. Both lots will first be offered together, and if not sold, will then be offered separately.

Terms—one quarter cash, and the balance in 6, 12 and 18 months, for notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the vendor and secured by mortgage until final payment.

The acts of sale to be passed before