THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JEROME BAYON, DELAUP & CO

NEW-ORLEANS.
SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 1831.

The ship *Antioch*, from Liverpool, came last night into port. She sailed on the 22d February, and consequently brought no news later than those received via. New-York. The ship Tennessee was on the bar.

This day is appropriated for the opening of the Pontchartrain Rail Road at 4 o'clock P. M. An immense crowd, we have no doubt, will meet on the spot to witness this monument of the public spirit of our citizens, who have conceived this plan of improvement and brought it into execution. Horses will be made use of to draw the vehicles, until the locomotive engines are obtained.

For the second time of their new engagement, Mr. and Mrs. Cramer Plumer appeared in the marriage of Figaro, on Thursday last. The sounds of their voices greeted us like the herald of returning pleasures. And never were those tones more mellow, more soothing to the ear than on that occasion. It were useless to expatiate on the merits of their performance; what they had to do was done with spirit and precision. There might have been some halting in the progression of the piece, but let the blame be with those who committed the errors. For our approbation of those delightful singers,—it is but the echo of the audience's satisfaction. We would follow the great master's dogma: we would mark him who could hear them unmoved, as a fit subject for any sinister attribute. Some may love to shudder before the soul searching glance of the tragedian—may ask for strong and powerful emotions; others delight in less tumultuous, though probably not less pleasurable sensations. And Mr. and Mrs. Plumer have the power of calling up those feelings, which music is so eminently calculated to excite. They appear to-night in the Barber of Seville;—a treat to the amateurs. The Brigand is announced as the after piece; Massaroni, though a "rascal cursitor" is not without interest.

[From the New York Commercial Advertiser.]

Detection of Smith.—The following plain narrative has been brought to us by the counsel for Mr. Bangs, for publication. As the publication would unavoidably be made, though many of the circumstances may probably come under oath before a jury, we see no impropriety in our giving it an insertion, without any comment.

On Monday, the 21st, instant, 'etween 7 and 8 o'clock, A. M. Smith came to my house with his baggage, in company with a cartman, and enquired of Mrs. Bangs if he could have board—stated he had just arrived—was shewn a room and a bed-room, which suited him, and the cartman brought in his baggage. He called himself Jones—stated he had considerable business to transact while in the city, and would require his meals in his room, for which he would pay extra. Soon after a person called and enquired whether Mr. Jones had taken board there and was shewn to his room, where he remained a few minutes. The same person continued to call several times daily to see him. Jones pretended that he had much writing to do, and therefore did not wish to be interrupted. Mrs. Bangs, woman like, soon suspected that all was not correct, and communicated her suspicions to me, and to several other persons.

On Friday morning, about 9 o'clock, the servant on bringing his breakfast things down, observed that Mr. Jones would not want any thing till dinner, and did not wish to be disturbed, as he had some particular business to transact with a gentleman that morning. Soon thereafter the same person who had before visited him, called, and went up to his room, and remained there till after two o'clock. Mrs Bangs discovered from the yard that the shutters were closed, except half a shutter, which admitted no light—her suspicions increased, and she went to the door and feigned a pretence to ask him if he wished a pitcher of water, and at the same time attempted to open the door, for the purpose of seeing what they were doing—she found the door locked, and he answered her enquiries that he wanted nothing. He sent by the servant girl half a dollar down for an extra dinner for the gentleman, and with orders to have the table set below.

Mrs. Bang's suspicions increased—when I came home, she repeated her suspicions. I concluded to get an officer at once, and search to ascertain if any thing was wrong, but my wife appeared afraid of getting into difficulty, and persuaded me to delay till something more certain should be discovered. In the evening I communicated to counsel our suspicion, and he thought I had enough to warrant a search, but advised if there appeared no danger of his taking his things away, to delay till the next day, to see if any thing more certain could be discovered.

On Saturday morning I left word with Mrs. Bangs if any thing more should be discovered to send immediately to the shop for me. Nothing occurred till said Jones returned in the afternoon about 5 or 6 o'clock, with a small trunk, and early in the evening he went out with it under his cloak. Mrs Bangs went up stairs to his room to see what she could discover, and then discovered that he had packed up his cloths, brushes &c. which before had lain about the room, and had strapped up his trunks, apparently to move. She then sent for me, and communicated what she had discovered. This determined me to act. I called upon a neighber, stated to him what we had discovered, Mrs. Bang's suspicions and my belief that this person was the bank robber, or in some way connected with the robbery, and my determination to take him, and examine his trunks, and enquired of him where Hays, with whom I was totally unacquainted, lived.

My neighbor informed me that he knew Hays, and would go with me to him, and he did so. My neighbor introduced me to Hays, to whom I stated the cause of my suspecting that the said Jones was the bank robber or concerned in the robbery. On making the statement to Hays he enquired—"whether I wished him to go with me," to which I replied—"certainly, that is what I came here for." Hays then turned to his son, and asked him if he would walk up with him. Hays remarked that he had had information that a suspicious boarder was at my house, but did not think it sufficient ground to go upon, but intended that if he had been passing that way to call in. When at the corner of Canal and Elm streets, I told Hays that he and his son had best fall behind, and that my neighbor and myself would go to the house and see if Jones had returned, and that they would wait at the corner of Grand and Elm streets, till I sent for them.—They waited accordingly, and came, with Hayman in company as directed by me. I took them up stairs to Jones' room, and shewed them Jones' trunks, which were opened with one of the younger Hays' keys, and in one of the trunks was found the money—this was about 9 o'clock P. M. Mr. Hays immediately proposed to take the money to his house, but I objected to that till we took Jones, and requested the trunks to be placed as before, and wait down stairs in my room till he came. I secured the gate and all the doors, so that no person could get out or in, other than through the front door, and as Jones had taken the night key with him, we were certain to take him. We all waited till about 15 minutes before twelve, when Jones entered and went up stairs to his room. I discovered that it was him; took a candle, proceeded, up with my neighbor, Jacob Hays, his son B. J. Hays, and Homan, and seized him. Hays and Homan took him to the watch house at the hall. My neighbor, B. J. Hays, and myself, carried the trunk with the money to Hays' house; its weight required two persons to carry it; placed it in the front room, locked the door, and young Hays took the key as well as kept his own key, which unlocked the trunk; the trunk and money remained there till about 9 o'clock on Sunday morning, when I and my neighbor called and went with it to the hall, carried by a porter. After leaving the money at Hays', we repaired to the city hall watch house. There we found Hays, and enquired if he knew where the President of the city bank lived. He answered "yes," and said he had given him notice. We remained there till about three o'clock, expecting the President or Cashier to come and accompany us to Mr. Hays' house, and either count the money or deposit the trunk in some public place of deposit. The next morning the officers of the bank attended at the police office, counted the money in my presence—it amounted to one hundred and eighty-five thousand seven hundred and thirty-eight dollars—took it into their possession.

The President stated he understood from Hays that the money was at the police office, and had remained there all night, and which should have been the case if I had not believed that the President or officers of the bank were to have been immediately brought to Mr. Hays' house to take charge of the trunk or count the money. I have given this detailed statement of facts, that whoever is entitled to it, may receive the credit of detecting the robber and regaining the money, that credit be not given to whom credit is not due. HENRY BANGS.

THE EXCITEMENT.

Since the good honest times described by the grave and dignified Deiderick Knickerbocker, when the old Dutch ladies durst not go to the pump for water without first setting down their pails, and peeping round the corner to see if the British army was not at hand, the city has not been in such commotion as has prevailed since the late audacious bank robbery. The sensation was universal and startling. The usual method of salutation between friend and friend, "Good morning, sir; fine weather," was exchanged for "Any news of the bank robbers?" It was the topic of conversation at every place—at every time. The other evening while Mr. Jones, as the Prince in Cinderella, was singing "Brightly gleaming," a voice in the second tier was distinctly heard to say, "Two hundred and eighty thousand besides six thousand dollars in gold!"

As the affair became more fully disclosed, all eyes were turned immediately upon the high constable. He was an object of universal interest and admiration.—The ever watchful guardian of the city a purity, who was supposed to carry about in his head a map of every hole, nook and corner of the town, besides an accurate list not only of every man who had departed from the straight path, but of all whose virtuous minds were wavering, and whose morals were on the decline, was now expected to sustain his reputation by some miraculous display. People looked anxiously into his well-known countenance, as he walked through the streets with his arms crossed contemplatively on his back, and all the thousand, various narrations of the affair wound up with "Well no matter—old Hays will catch him." "But where has the thief gone," was asked; "to Philadelphia, Boston, Liverpool, or Calcutta? or does he remain quietly in the city, sheltered beneath fine clothes and a good character, even from suspicion?" The excitement at length rose to its highest pitch. If a five dollar note was presented to a shop keeper, he looked grave and scrutinizing upon the countenance and habiliments of his customer. The ten thousand dollars reward was worth a little extra ingenuity; and an innocent person who offered a hundred dollar bill to be changed was apprehended, and underwent a strict examination. The selfish intereats of mankind, indeed prevailed to so great a degree, that it is reported of an individual strongly addicted to poetry but never before suspected of money, that having taken out a two shilling piece to buy some peanuts, the high constable, who happened to be passing at the moment, fixed his eyes upon him in an awful manner, and desired to know the reason of his embarking in such extraordinary indulgences!

We claim the sympathies of our readers, however, for the gentleman who was so unfortunate as to be the real perpetrator of the deed: with two or three hundred thousand dollars in his trunk, and a whole city, nay, a whole nation, like a pack of full blooded hounds close at his heels, yet hoping that they would lose the scent, and pass off in the distance. But old Hays knew what he was about. What would folks who have long entertained opinions unfavorable to the manner in which this trusty officer executes his duty so effectually—what would they have said, had they witnessed the interview between the two gentlemen, namely, himself and Mr. Smith, which led to the disclosure? The latter is said to be social in his habits; but it is shrewdly suspected, that, however much he admired Mr. Hays' private character and manners, he experienced some unpleasant sensations on seeing him enter his chamber at the "very witching time of night." Ye painters, immortalize yourself by the sketch. Ye poets and poetesses, whose names deck the annals of this great metropolis, seize the heavenly lyre, and strike the trembling chords!

"We meet again at Philippi," said Cæsar's ghost to Brutus.

"Whose trunks are those?" said Mr. Hays to Mr. Smith, and at that identical moment, as every honest lady and gentleman in town well knows, a sudden clap of thunder shook the earth and heavens, and a deluge of rain, like a cataract did pour down upon this wicked city, and roll foaming and tumbling along the gutters, whereby the intimacy of the high constable with improper persons came to be apparent.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

A work, very truly described as a "typographical wonder," was presented to their Majesties on Monday last at the Pavillion. It is the new Testament, printed in gold on Porcelain paper, and it is the first instance where such printing has been successfully executed on both sides:—Two years were employed in perfecting this work, of the costly nature of which an idea may be formed from the fact that the gold it contains is of no less value than five guineas. Only 100 copies are printed.—*Brighton Gazette.*

On Friday, a poor woman, who lived ni Quaylane, Limerick, after purchasing a coffin for her husband, whose remains were that day to have been interred, returned home, and, in agony of grief, wished "that she might be dead before her husband was buried." But a little time elapsed, when she placed her head in her daughter's lap, and in that posture, she immediately became a corpse. The coffins, in which their remains were interred, had been the charitable gift of a lady, who was made acquainted with the melancholy end of this ill-fated pair. Both were placed in the same grave.—[Limerick Evening Post.]

Extract of a letter from an officer in the army, dated Cantonment Levenworth, (320 miles above St. Louis, Missouri, 10th March, 1831, to a gentleman in this city:—

"Yesterday an express arrived from the Bluffs bringing information that Mr. Vandeberg's party was attacked by the *Black Feet* Indians, on the Madison fork of the Missouri. The Indians attacked them in camp, at the dawn of light in the morning, and fought all day. At dark the Indians withdrew; and left forty killed, and a number of horses; the wounded not known, as they were carried off, but from the appearance of blood supposed to be a number. Mr. Vandeberg had one killed and two wounded. This information was received through Mr. M'Kenzie, who is at the Mandan villages. No other news from Upper Missouri was received of any importance."—*Nat. Gaz.*

PARIS, Feb. 15.

(Translated from le Temps.)

AUSTRIA.

The Prince of Meternich's marriage.—Marriage was on the 30th of Jan. celebrated between Prince Meternich and countess Melanie de Zichy; the Pope's nuncio dispensed the nuptial benediction.

Condition of the Russian army—Cholera Morbus. The Polish army is daily recruiting; they expect to come out victorious from the impending struggle, for they are mailed in the resolution of despair. The Russians, on their part, are condensing their forces to a considerable degree. We are informed that the emperor incessantly is to reach the frontiers, and is expected at Brzesc. The Poles maintain that the Cholera Morbus is making havoc among one of the Russian corps—this corps cannot consequently communicate with the others: it is said that Russia will not be able to set on foot, for the present campaign more than 120,000 men, part of which is incompletely organized and even destitute of ammunitions. The preservation of the old constitution is now entirely out of the question. The subject of debate is the re-establishment of ancient Poland; consequently not the Kingdom, but the republic of Poland is the subject matter of public conversation. This expression, so very grating to the ears of diplomacy, will doubtlessly create alarm; but it must not be forgotten that the Polish republic never was, and can never be other than a constitutional monarchy; the ancient confederations have also started up from their enduring slumbers; some hundreds of the nobility of the Russo-Polish provinces have adhered, by an address, to the cause of independence, and declared that their provinces are ready to rally under the banner of their country's freedom.—*Augsbourg Gaz.*

From the Illinois Gazette.

Bank of the United States.—It is with great satisfaction that the friends of General Robinson have witnessed his course in the Senate of the United States during the late session. His vote upon the question of re-chartering the Bank of the United States, moved by Mr. Benton, is the vote of one, instructed by experience, (as we all are in Illinois,) of the evils of an unstable and unsound currency.—He promptly, and in the face of Mr. Benton's attack upon the bank, voted in favor of that institution. Every one who has been at any time conversant with public affairs, recollects how all classes, but the poor especially, were swindled by the thousand rag banks which formerly inundated the country—and how little safety there was in the currency. Every one also recollects how these evils disappear under the wise and gentle operations of the bank of the United States, and every one *knows* now, that we have a currency in the paper of that institution, at once uniform in its value and sound. No one now fears that when he receives a bill of the bank of the United States, and folds it in his Pocket book, it will die in his hands and become a worthless rag when he next opens it to light. No one fears or doubts that when he sends one of these bills abroad to pay a debt, or buy some little necessary, it will be returned to him or *shaved*. It is current every where at par. Nay, it is better, for it often commands a premium.

Then why refuse to re-charter an institution which has done so much good, in ridding the country of a fictitious and false currency, and which furnishes so safe and so convenient a medium of exchange? There is surely no reason for it, and General Robinson has truly represented his state, and the great interest of the country, in voting to reject Mr. Benton's speech against the Bank.

Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Brig Rogue, Seaver, Marseilles, J A Merle.
Schr Bashaw, Parkey, Sisal, A Fisk & co.
Sloop Reindeer, Coon, Belle Isle, Master.
Majesty, Spear, Baltimore, Master.
Francisco, Espinola, Campeachy, Kohn & Bodier.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Grampus, Houron, from S W Pass, took to sea brigs Berkly Marians Mary, and Isabella & Juan and schr Minos, brought up ships Antioch and Mary & Harriet; left S W Pass at 4 o'clock P M 21st inst; ship Tennessee off the Bar; passed at Fort Jackson ship New London & 3 brigs names unknown, passed them in the night.

Ship Antioch, Rich, Liverpool 22d Feb. to the capt with full cargo to A & G Dennistoun, J W Zacharie, B Booth & co, Harrison, Brown & co, Jaudon & co, Whiting Slark & co, Thompson & Grant, Kennedy & Duchamp, B Booth & co, Currell & co, Kohn & Bordier, A Lockhart & co Yorke, Macalester & co, S G Washington, Stetson & Avery.—7 pass.

Ship Mary & Harriet, from Portsmouth.

Steamer Attakapas, Dough, St Martinsville, with 45 bales cotton Peyroux, Rivarde & co; 8 hhds sugar DeBlanc & Lavillbuvre; 28 do Plauche & Courcelle; 12 do to order 18 cabin & 15 deck pass.

Steamer Souvenir, Carter, Lafourche, with 59 hhds sugar Toledano & Gaillard; 21 P M Tourne; 25 do P Dubertrand; 1 bx mdze J M Duperu; 16 hhds 27 bbls sugar, 2 bbls molasses to order, 20 bales cotton Peyroux Rivarde & co; 24 do Plauche & Courcelle—26 cabin passengers.

Steamer Courier, Keating, Lafourche, with 142 hhds, 17 tierces, 7 bbls sugar, 5 hhds molasses, 32 bales cotton to J Linton; J Hagan & co; W Borgat and owners on board—16 cabin and 10 deck passengers.

Steamer Opelousas, Sheridan, from Opelousas, with 68 bales cotton to J Linton: 44 Kennedy & Duchamp; 14 hhds sugar, 1 lot hides, 209 bales cotton Toledano & Gaillard; 22 hhds sugar, 10 do molasses, 8 rolls leather G & A Legendre; 7 bales cotton Maurin & O'Dunigg; a lot of hides and horns to owner on board.—12 passengers.

Steamer Bob Handy, Dutiel, Bayou Lafourche 47 hhds sugar 4 do molasses 32 bbls J Hagan & co and order.

Steamer Vermillion, Walls, St Martinsville; with 120 hhds sugar, 23 bales cotton Peyroux, Rivarde and co; 150 do 37 hides Plauche and Courcelle; 50 hhds sugar C DeBlanc; 4 bbls do Reynolds, Byrne and co; skins and horns to the owner on board; 10 passengers.

Steamer Coosa, Cain, Bayou Lafourche, with molasses to S Alden; sugar to J R Purdon—15 pass.

Steamer Lady of the Lake, Riley, fm Chittaloosa, with 200 bales cotton A Fisk & co; 193 W Bullitt; 41 J Linton; 8 W Bogart; 5 J Hagan&co; I P Smith & co; 425 kegs lard Townsley, Prieur & co; 247 Harris & Wright; 101 bbls whiskey J Littlefield & co; 19 casks N Emerson & co; sundries to order—40 passengers.

Steamer Lafourche, Moorehead, Louisville, with window glass, hemp yarn, mdze, tobacco, pork, bacon, hams, lard, flour cotton and way freight, to Whitall Jaudon & co; Foster and Hutton; Wallace Lambeth & Pope; J H Graham; S S Sloane; Townsley, Prieur & co; Brander & McKenna; B F West; J W Breedlove; Cooper, Caruthers & co; A Fisk & co; M White, & order; 26 cabin and 17 deck pass. Extract, left Louisville on the 15th inst; 16th met steamer Louisiana at Levenworth, Cincinnatian at Henderson, '76 at Mount Vernon: 17th Belfast at fort Massac, several boats in the night, names unknown; 18th Huron at Mill's point, Experiment at no 18, Car of Commerce at no 19, Constitution at no 20, Abeona and Maryland at Canadian Reach, Powhatan no 28; 19th President at no 56, Filiciana at Helena; 20th Convoy at Stark Island, Telegraph at lake Providence, Oregon and Tennessean at Palmyra; 21st Atlantic at Homichitta, Mohican at Deadmans Bar, Farmer at Red River, Hudson and Huntress at Bayou Sarah, Nashville and Louisville 10 ms below, H McGregor at Fd's Isl; Rapide, at Barker's Bar; several boats in the night; passed a great number of flat boats in the Mississippi.

RECENT IMPORTATION.

The Hydroconion, or Rain Bath.

EVERY thing connected with the cleanliness of the body; every thing, which may act as a preventative of disease belongs to the province of hygeian medicine, which Mr. Schneider has lately enriched with the precious discovery of his *Hydroconion.*

The importation into France by Mr. Walz, of the apparatus necessary to the application of this new mode of baths, has obtained for him the approbation of the society of practical medicine, in Paris, to whom he has submitted his process, and ensured him, from the public's general use of his new apparatus, a just reward for the services which has rendered to humanity.

These baths, the usefulness of which is generally acknowledged in France, both in a medical light, and markedly in that of public salubrity, present advantages too numerous not to be particularly mentioned, in order to recommend, to the public of New Orleans, the apparatus lately imported by Mr Gicquel.

The liquid contained in a reservoir above the bath, and yielding to its weight presses according to the laws of hydraulics, into narrower tubes, fixed in a variety of ways, so as to issue through a great number of capillary apertures, which project it in the form of a water spout on the surface of the whole body, or on one, or the other of its parts, according to the direction of the capillary aperture.

Simple or composed, natural or artificial waters, decoctions, aromatic tinctures, spirituous distilments, can be alike made use of in the hydroconion; and the apparatus may be employed, not only in rain but also in shower baths, whether with a liquid or with steam, as applied to the head, trunk, or limbs of the body.

In practical medicine, the use of this bath, from the various modes of its application has produced the happiest results; physicians have already obtained signal success in a variety of cases, such as gouty obstructions, glandular affections, contractions of muscles, scurvy, tardy digestions, weariness, exhaustion of every sort; turbercular and cutaneous affections; eruptions of every species, even to the wart-kind; nervous weakness, and in a number of diseases in which it is equally necessary to *tonify* animal economy.

Considered in the light of a powerful hygeian auxiliary, the use of the hydroconion is not only salutary, but produces a healthful vigor, a development of strength, which by no means result from the bath by the immersive process; the perpetual washing of the different parts of the body, by the means of the capillary sprinkling; the excitement produced on the skin by this constant sprinkling, the general tone and activity, which are the consequences of it; the agreeable sensations, which it creates, the faculty of transmuting the steam into rain and the latter into the former: each and all of those are qualities of hygeia, too well known to require further explanation on the subject.

The rain bath differs from the immersion bath, in this respect; that in the use of the latter, the pression exercised by water on the body frequently products a very great difficulty of breathing; a tendency of blood to the head, and hence headaches and vertigos.

The bath by aspersion, on the other hand, produces quite a contrary effect; the water, falling on the whole superficy of the body in small drops more or less tepid, assists perspiration; a gentle titillation is experienced in every part of the body: the process of respiration is regular; it gradually expands, the pulse acquires liveliness without losing its regularity, and if the expression be allowed, the articulations become more vigorous; for that feeling of weakness, ever attendant on the bath by immersion, is never experienced. In conclusion the discovery of the hydroconion may be considered as an additional luxury in domestic life, as well on account of the pleasurable sensations, which it creates, as the immense advantages of cleanliness, so very salutary to the body.

Baths, with Mr. Walz' apparatus can be taken warm, cold, or cold; as also medicated, unctuous, alcaline, exciting or steam and shower baths, the usefulness of which is very great though generally disregarded on account of the high expenses and infinite care attending the establishment of steam baths at home.

This new apparatus independently of the little space, which they take up in a room no ways interferes with the service of a household; and if the mere trifling details are taken into considertion ogers a saving of time, fuel and water, Manufactured in the shape of sundry moveables, this same apparatus can adorn a dressing room, a parlor, or the most modest tenement; in the form of a book case or of a press it may be found an indispensible desideratum in a household.

Initiated into the secret of the process, Mr. Gicquel will take upon himself the setting up of the apparatus after the form and manner, which may be pointed out to him.

The public will be admitted to an inspection on the 1st of May next, at the establishment of the hydroconion bath, Bourbon, between St. Anne and Maine streets.

PARISH COURT, for the parish and city of New-Orleans, April 16th, 1831. Present, the hon. James Pitot.—*Marie Adele Harty vs. Isaac Lambert, her husband.* This cause was taken up for trial by counsel of parties—Soule for plaintiff. Roselius for defendant—when after hearing testimony in support of the plaintiff's demand, which has satisfactorily proved the embarrassment of the defendant's affairs.—It is ordered, adjudged and decreed, that a separation of property between the plaintiff and her husband Isaac Lambert, do take place, and that she, Marie Adele Harty, be, and she is hereby authorised to receive and enjoy for her own use and that of her children, any property she may hereafter acquire, either from the estate of her deceased father or otherwise, and that judgment be accordingly entered in favor of the plaintiff and against the defendant, with costs of suit to be paid by the latter.

Signed JAMES PITOT, Judge.

I do hereby certify the above.

april 23 THOS. S. KENNEDY. Cl'k.

MAYORALTY OF NEW-ORLEANS—The price of fresh Flour being this day $5 25 per parrel, according to the tariff the Bakers must give during the ensuing week, (which commences on Monday) 46 ounces of bread for a bit.

april 24 D. PRIEUR, mayor.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on Wednesday april 20th, an American negro girl named *KELSY or ELSY*, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, formerly belonging to Mr LeanChabert.—She was dressed at the time of her running away, in an apricot coloured gown, with a sidelong band at the bosom; she has only been three months in the country, and speaks nothing but English. The above reward will be paid to whoever may bring her back to her owner, Chartres street, in Mr. Chige the boot maker's house, or lodge her in jail.

Masters of vessels and steamboats are forewarned against harboring said slave, under the penalties of the law.

april 22 VICTOIRE ARNAUD.

BACON.—13 hhds. HAMS, small size and 4 do. sholders, superior quality, for sale by

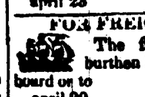
april 20 STETSON & AVERY.

FOR LAFOURCHE INTERIOR
and intermediate landings.

The steam boat SOUVENIR, Carter master, will depart to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board or to

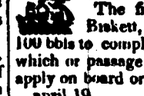
GRAY & DURRIVE,
35 New-Levee st.
april 23

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



The fine brig AUTHENTIC, burthen 247 tons, apply to capt. on board or to A. GURNEY,
no. 62 Gravier street
april 20

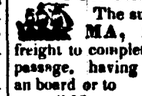
FOR PHILADELPHIA.



The fine brig BELVIDERE, Biskett, master, requires the bulk of 100 bbls to complete her cargo for freight of which or passage having good accommodations apply on board or to

april 19 J. W. ZACHARIE & co.

FOR CHARLESTON (S. C.)



The superior fast sailing schr TALMA, Pool master, requires some freight to complete her loading. For which or passage, having good accommodations, apply an board or to

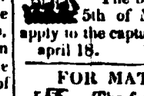
april 19 J. W. ZACHARIE & co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

The (A 1) ship SARAH & CAROLINE, capt G. S. Prince, will carry about 1350 bales of cotton. Apply to

april 18 LINCOLN & GREEN.

FOR MARSEILLES.



The brig VENUS will sail on the 5th of May next. For passage only apply to the captain on board or to

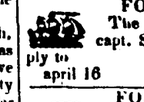
april 18. G. MARMICHE.

FOR MATANZAS & HAVANA.

The fast sailing coppered Spanish brig JULIA, capt; Bernaben, will sail with dispatch, for freight or passage having fine accommodations, apply to the captain on board near the ferry, or to THAYER & HURD,

april 16 29 Magnaine street.

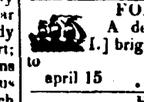
FOR NEW-YORK.



The fine schooner JUSTICE, capt. Springer, will have dispatch, apply to Wm. G. HEWES,

april 16 no. 9 Camp street.

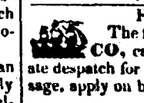
FOR LIVERPOOL.



A deck load can be taken on the [A. I.] brig IRIS, capt. Harding. Apply to Wm. G. HEWES,

april 15 No. 9, Camp-street.

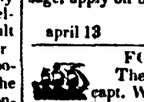
FOR TAMPICO.



The fine fast sailing schr. TAMPICO, capt. Sanchez, will have immediate despatch for said port. For freight or passage, apply on board or to

FOUCHÉ COUGOT,
april 13 no. 147, Royal-street.

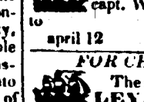
FOR NEW-YORK.



The superior brig PULASKI, capt. Webb; for freight or passage apply to Wm. G. HEWES.

april 12 no. 9 Camp-street.

FOR CHARLESTON, (S. C.)



The superior fast sailing brig ILSLEY, has the greater part of her argo engaged, will meet with despatch, for freight or passage apply to the captain on board, or to

april 11 J. W. ZACHARIE & co.

MARSHAL'S SALE

James Mager vs. F. N. Fluming. R. V. Marge vs. the same.

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 for sale on Friday the 6th of May next, at 5 o'clock New-Levee street, at Mr. Buckman's, 4 bbls gin, 1 do. whiskey, 1 do. beef, 1 box tobacco, 1 box tea &c. &c. seized in the above suit.

april 23 L. DAUNOY, marshal.

Lewis C. Huchinson vs. Mrs. Morris.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* to me directed, by the hon. B Beauregard, associate judge of the city court, I shall expose for sale on Thursday the 5th of May next at 4 o'clock, at the Principal, sundry articles of furniture, seized in the above suit.

april 22 L. DAUNOY, marshal.

B. White vs. a certain boat whose owner is unknown

BY virtue of a writ of Provisional seizure to me directed by the hon. G. Preval, I have taken possession of the said boat, and do hereby cite and admonish all persons having or pretending to have any claim to the said boat, to appear, in open court in fifteen days to shew cause, why the said boat shall not be condemned and sold to pay the Plaintiff claim, in this case for salvage as praid for in the petition.

april 22 L. DAUNOY, marshal.

J. Gaburoche vs. E. Crevon.

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, Tuesday the 3d of May next, at 4 o'clock, at the Principal, 4 casks liquor; 35 pitchers, quantity of empty bottles 4 grosses jars; 4 reams brown paper, 34 barrels white sugar, candles, boxes, brandy, fruit, and sundry other articles of Grocery Store, seized in the above suit.

april 22 L. DAUNOY, marshal.

The Mayor Alderman and Inhabitants vs. E. A. Fliming.

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 Wednesday the 4th May next at 4 o'clock, at the Principal, 6 painted casks marked different liquors, with other articles, seized in the above suit.

april 22 L. DAUNOY, marshal.

CIRCUS.

CORNER of Orleans and Royal streets, opposite the French Theatre.

This evening, April 23.

The performance to commence with Horsemanship by Master Joseph who will, conclude his performance by jumping through a balloon.

Horsemanship by the whole troop; clown Nichols.

Song by Mr. Creighton.

Grand star entree of eight beautiful horses.

Still vaulting, by the company, in which Mr. Minnich will appear, who is classed among the first vaulters in America.

The horse Saladin will go through his performance.

The Metamorphosis of the sack, or the clown deceived by a woman, by Master Smith.

Song Jim Crow, by Nichols.

Slack Rope by Mr. Minnich, who will throw himself from the rope while at full swing, suspended only by the neck.

Song the smokers Club by Mr. Creighton.

The whole to conclude with Horsemanship by master Birdsall.

april 23

REMOVAL.—Mrs. Gicquel, midwife, has removed from St. Anne to Bourbon, between St. Anne and Maine-streets, into the house ormerly tenanted by Messrs. Soulié. april 23

86 LEVEE STREET.

MALCOM McCALLUM is just receiving by ship Dewitt Clinton, some summer clothing, among which are bombazine frock coats and coatees; bombazine pantaloons, circassian jackets and pantaloons, and a variety of west-coats &c. &c. april 23

NOTICE.—The undersigned having entered into a partnership, under the firm of JULIEN and ADRIEN DELPIT, the snuff and cigar establishment shall, from this day, be directed by said firm. JULIEN DELPIT.

april 19—3t ADRIEN DELPIT.

SALES AT AUCTION.

The schooner SOPHIA, as she now lies at the ship Yard of Brunel & Ashton on the other side of the river. This beautiful vessel was built in the Chesapeake near Baltimore about two years since, of the best materials; is coppered and copper fastened, sails very fast, is of a light draught of water, and well suited for the Mexican trade. She is offered at private sale until the 2d of May, on which day if not previously disposed of she will be sold at auction at the exchange coffee house at 12 o'clock by James L. M'Coy auctioneer; persons wishing to see the vessel may apply to captain Dayword on board.

S. P. MORGAN.
april 22 no. 49 Magazine street.

BY H. J. DOMINGON.

ON the 10th of May next, at Hewlett's exchange, at 12 o'clock at noon, will be sold at auction, if not disposed of previous to that time at private sale, a lot of ground situated in suberb Lacourse, at the corner of Prytanee and Erato streets, measuring sixty feet (French measure) front to the former, by one hundred and twenty on the latter.—Terms to be made known at the time of sale. april 22

BY T MOSSY.

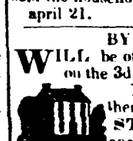
ON Thursday, April 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange coffee house, will be sold by order of Madam Turcas, who is about leaving the country the following SLAVES:

Daniel a negro, cartman, aged 44 years; Sarah, a cook and children's nurse, aged 55 years; and Adeline, house servant, aged 17. Terms at sale.

And on the same day at 4 o'clock, p. m. at the residence of the above mentioned lady, corner of St. Ann and Bourgoyne streets, will be sold the household FURNITURE.

april 21.

BY F. DUTILLET.



WILL be offered for sale, at the Exchange, on the 3d of May next.

1 LOT, with the buildings thereon, consisting of a HOUSE, STABLE, and other appertenances. Said lot, situate in Saulet's faubourg, is designated by number 1 in square No. 3, and measures 52 ft. 7 inches front on Apollo street (continuation of Carondelet's street,) on 120 feet deep, and 32 ft. 6 inches in width at the bottom. This lot is situated on an elevated spot, perfectly drained.

Terms:—One third cash, and the balance at 6, and 12 months credit, on approved endorsed paper and special mortgage until final payment.

april 21.

BY F. DUTILLET.

BY order of the Probate Court of the parish of St. Bernard, on Saturday the 7th of next May, at 12 o'clock precisely, will be sold, at Hewlett's exchange all the property belonging to the estate of the late Amédée Reggio, situate in the parish of St. Bernard, Terre aux Bœufs, to wit:

1st. A SUGAR PLANTATION measuring about twenty arpents on either side of bayou Bœufs, on a depth of forty arpents on each side of said bayou, bounded above by the lands of F. Alphonso, and below by those of widow Nuñez;—22 choice slaves, warranted free from all vices, 5½ teams of draught oxen, 14 horses, 5 cows with 4 calves, and all the utensils. There are on said plantation 45 arpents of canes of this year's planting, and 40 arpents of first shoots.

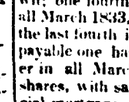
A TRACT OF LAND, about 123 arpents front, known under the name of Wittz Island, calculated for a cow pen, on which there are twenty heads of horned cattle, about a league distant from the main dwelling.

Terms:—The sugar plantation, slaves and cattle in one undivided lot and in 4 installments, to wit; one fourth in all March 1832, one fourth in all March 1833, one fourth in all March 1834, and the last fourth in all March 1835. The island payable one half in all March 1832, and the other in all March 1833—the whole in notes in shares, with satisfactory endorsements, and special mortgage, until final payment. The deeds of sale and mortgage, at the cost of the purchasers, to be drawn before Charles Jannin Esq. Notary Public.

Should the plantation not be sold, on said 7th of May, for want of purchasers, the slaves shall immediately be sold singly, by the same auctioneer, payable, in such a case, in all March 1832 and 1833.—18 april 19

BY J. LECARPENTIER & CO.

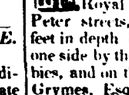
ON Tuesday the 3d of May next, will be offered for sale in lots,



That valuable property now occupied by Mrs. Widow Poeyfarré in suburb Delor, fronting Tchoupitoulas, Duplantier and Foucher streets. A plan of this property will be deposited in the exchange coffee house a few days before the sale. Terms; 1, 2, and 3 years. april 14—tf

BY JOSEPH LECARPENTIER & co.

IN virtue of a judgment rendered by the honorable the first Judicial District Court of the state of Louisiana, there will be sold at Hewlett's exchange coffee house on Saturday the 23d of April 1831, at one o'clock precisely p. m.



A lot of ground, situated in this city, in Royal street between Toulouse and St. Peter streets, measuring 60 feet front by 120 feet in depth French measurement; bounded on one side by the property of Mrs. Widow Loubies, and on the other side by that of John R. Grymes, Esq.; together with the buildings and improvements thereon.

Terms—Payable in three equal instalments at one, two and three years from the day of the sale in notes satisfactorily endorsed bearing mortgage on the premises; the notes to be divided into such proportions as will suit the venders; the deed of sale to be executed before Theodore Seghers Esq. Not. Pub. at the cost of the purchaser.

march 21. d

NATCH