THE BEE.

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NEW-ORLEANS.
SATURDAY (MORNING,) MARCH 5, 1831.

The *Courier* of yesterday, suggests the propriety of holding a public meeting at the exchange this evening, to adopt measures for carrying into effect a plan to discharge the claims of the venerable Ex-President Monroe, upon the government and people of the United States. We have already expressed our sentiments on this subject, and now add our hearty concurrence in the above recommendation. Some pains has been taken to ascertain the feelings of citizens in reference to the proposed plan: there seems to exist but one opinion among them; and that it is expressed in terms of unqualified approbation. We believe there will be an overflowing meeting.

We have given as much of the speech of Mr. Burges to-day, as our limits would permit. The remainder shall appear on Monday, if nothing of a more interesting character transpires to exclude it. The sequel contains his reply to Mr. Cambreleng; which will not be found the least *piquante* part of the speech.

Congressional Debate on the Mission to Russia.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Feb. 3, 1831.

The motion to strike out the appropriation for the salary of a Minister to Russia being under consideration, Mr. BURGES, of Rhode-Island, addressed the House as follows:

Mr. SPEAKER: Permit me to justify myself, under all which has been said, both against me, and against whatever has been advanced by me in support of the motion made by the gentleman from Ohio. With the indulgence of the House, it may be well to look back to the question made by this motion; for, gentlemen in their zeal to eulogize the Minister, or to abuse those who doubt the correctness of his appointmen, have departed almost entirely from the matter in issue before us.

The objection to the appropriation, and the motion to strike it from this bill, have been made, because it is proposed for payment of a salary to a foreign Minister, who, by his commission of Legation, or by certain secret articles given to him, is authorized to leave the Court to which he is sent, to go to any other country, *whenever*; in his own opinion, his health may require it, and not to return to that Court so long as, *according* to the same opinion, it may be *injurious* to his health to do so. We deny such mission to be a legal one; we deny that the salary provided by law for foreign Ministers, is, or ever can be due to any man sent abroad under such credentials; with such privileges *reserved*, and such powers granted to him, not to the *public*, but to his own use. The objection to this appropriation has, therefore, not been made because the gentleman was, when sent abroad, and had long been, a valetudinarian, or because, if then in health, that health, exhausted by the tools of diplomacy, might require refreshment by relaxation and relief from public service: No, Sir—nor because that refreshment might not be found unless under a milder sky, and by removing to a more genial climate than that of Russia. Such things may excite, as they certainly have excited the special wonder of the Nation; and they are, and will be very proper topics of debate, when considering the "state purpose" of this mission: but they have not been, nor will they be made the *grounds* of objection to the appropriation of this item in the bill.

We object to this salary on account of the illegality of this Mission, and because the Secretary of State, knowing the enfeebled health of Mr. Randolph—knowing his inability to attend to the laborious details of that public service—knowing that his constitution could not endure either the *winter* or *summer* climate of Russia, did invent this mission, and did advise the President to send out this gentleman with credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at the Court of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia; and at the same time to give him a commission, no matter for what cause, to *reside as* such Minister, in *whatever* country he might choose to reside. Such a mission cannot be formed—such a Minister cannot be sent abroad, either under our laws or our constitution, or under the usages and laws of Nations. I ask the attention of the House, therefore, to the enquiry, whether this salary can be due for an illegal and void Mission? whether it can be due as a *quantum meruit*, or as a pro rata compensation for the services which were rendered at the Court of Russia; or, *last of all*, whether it can be due, because this mission may subserve certain purposes *highly useful* to the Secretary of State? Before these enquiries can, to the best purpose, be made, it is proper to give some reply to what has been offered by several gentlemen against this motion. These gentlemen have said less to support this appropriation, than to impugn the motives of those who oppose it. With my motives the gentlemen are welcome to amuse themselves. The storm of their abuse past over me, as the winter storms of my native New England have often passed over the humble dwelling of my boyhood, without shaking a stone from the chimney, or starting a shingle on the roof. I have too much respect for myself to believe that they have abused me from the wantonness of malice, but do believe it was done simply because they could find nothing to say more appropriate to the question.

This motion has been made to protect the rights of the Nation against the encroachments of power. Those who resist such encroachments, and assaults of power, must always expect to encounter vociferous, if not infuriated adversaries. I have not entered this warfare without *"counting the cost."* A school of high authority taught me that, in a war of aggression, "He who takes the sword shall perish by the sword"—but in a war of defence, "let him who has no sword sell his coat and buy one."

How then has our defence been met and answered? How by the gentleman from Virginia? [Mr. BARBOUR] First of all, I am accused of objecting to this appropriation, because it is for the use of a Virginian. In this the gentleman is utterly mistaken. I informed him of this error in a few moments after he had taken his seat. He has, notwithstanding, chosen to put this error in print. Suffer me, sir, in my place, and before this House, to protest against this procedure. The gentlemen who heard me then, and who do me the honor to hear me now, I call to witness, that I said no such thing; and I should have nothing to regret, could my protestation be made the printed companion of the gentleman's allegation against me, and travel side by side with it under the eye of the nation.—This, I know, cannot be done; and I must suffer the imputation, wherever his speech is read, without my correction of its errors. Be it so; but I believe there is too much good sense, and too much moral sentiment in Virginia, to set down one of their fellow men as quite so stupid, or quite so malevolent.

The gentleman alleges that I considered this mission as a bribe offered to Virginia. This might have been said by me, because I believe it to be true. If said, was it said, or could it be intended, in derogation of Virginia? Is Virginia dishonored by this attempt of the wily Secretary? I did not, and no man will intimate that Virginia had even looked with a favourable eye on this bribe, this splendid bestowment. Not those who hear, but those who listen to the song of the syren, and are allured by the enchantment, become debased by the temptation. Sir, temptations are spread over the whole path of our lives, from the cradle to the grave. The enticements of pleasure beset our youth: the toils of ambition are spread for our vigorous manhood; and old age; the honest *amor habendi*, when all other loves are frozen in the heart, allures the dim eye to gaze at, and the surd ear to listen to, the glittering beauties and golden melodies of avarice. Are we dishonored, because in the language of Sir William Jones, "vice is permitted to spread her snares around us, that the triumph of virtue may be more conspicuous?" The ermine of the judge is not tarnished because some unprincipled litigant has craftily proferred a bribe to the court. The name of the insulted Lucretia has arrived to us after a journey of 2000 years. Is it soiled by time, or by the breath of any one of the millions of millions who have pronounced it? That name, sir, like the alps of her own Italy, whose tops nearest to heaven are covered with clerical snow, is the monument of imperishable purity—while the name of the treacherous and cowardly Tarquin, scarred with infamy, will be as it has been, throughout all time, the name of whatever is most vile and odious. Sir, Virginia is not dishonored; the tempter and not the tempted, will suffer the infamy of the deed.

The gentleman from Virginia [Mr BARBOUR] would overthrow our objections to this appropriation by eulogising the man sent on the Mission.—He alludes to the monument of Mr. Randolph's fame, and lest men might call on him to show where they are, he has placed them in the hearts of his countrymen, where no being but "the searcher of all hearts" could discover their existence. What indication has Virginia given that those monuments are where the gentleman has located them? He has long been a Representative in Congres from that State. This is something in his favor; but from a State so long separated into districts, it is not conclusive. It is confined to his constituents, and only proves, what the gentleman himself has often asserted on this floor, "that never had man such constituents." He represented the whole State in the Senate—true; but this was for the fragment only of a term. Why was he not re-appointed? The interests, the honor, and high dignity of Virginia had been placed under his guardianship. How did he perform the offices created by these trusts? His conduct as a Senator from Virginia was brought before the Legislature of that State, on a question concerning his re-appointment. In this great Areopagus, than which none is more dignified, each judge, if he had a monument of this man in his heart or his house, read the inscription upon it—On what was he tried? Not on his political creed—he did not suffer, as the best of men have, for heresy. His faith was, for every purpose beneficial to himself, sound; his works alone were brought into question. On this question, a deep and interesting debate arose. The gentleman may have been present and heard it; or if not, as it was published, he must have read it. It belonged to Virginia, and was a part of her great commonwealth concern; nor would I have brought this wholesome example of family discipline before the nation, had not the eulogist of this froward son of Virginia told us, that the monuments of his exploits were in the hearts of his countrymen. Does this debate, or the result of it, confirm the gentleman's assertion? He was weighed and "mene mene tekel upharsin" was written on all his monuments. He was rejected, and a distinguished Virginian was chosen to represent that state in the Senate, and restore her ancient honor and dignity in the councils of the nation.

Ask again, where are the monuments of this man's glory? Has he improved his native state in the great arts of civil life? In agriculture, his own peculiar vocation? It has never been said of him. Have manufactures been fostered by his encouragement? Sir, the very name is odious to him. The sheep, the most innocent of all animals, and supplying by its wool the material for perhaps our most useful manufacture—the sheep is so hateful to him, that with all the purity of the golden age in his blood, this gentleman has said, *"I would go twenty rods out of my way to kick a sheep."* Commerce has been encouraged by him as little as either of her sister arts in our family of national industry. He is one of a class of men, now grown quite small in our country, who despise traffic and traders; and would have considered Cosmo de Medicis, the princely merchant and founder of Florence, as no better than a tin pedlar. He is literary, moral, I trust Pious, but what has he done to advance learning, morality, or religion? In this House, where he so long had a seat, where are the fruits of his sage councils; the laws originated, or sustained by his eloquence; and which will carry his name to posterity as a patriot statesman? When the gentleman shall point to these monuments, and shew them to belong to Mr. Randolph, he may realize a fame somewhat less fugitive and perishable than mere words.

The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BARBOUR) would carry my opposition to this salary to mere political account; and says I am opposed to it because Mr. Randolph overthrew the fabric of federal power. Be it so: let the man enjoy the entire fame of all the benefit, and all the mischief that he has done. I had no share in that power which every citizen did not equally enjoy. It gave me no honor, no emolument. I do not believe, and I think thousands who aided in its overthrow, do not now believe, that any structure, since that time erected on its ruins, has given a holier sanctuary to the Constitution, or a more secure shelter to the rights and liberties of the people. If this giant partizan did overthrow that fabric, he could not bury under its ruins the great principles of the revolution, "Union and Independence; the song of my cradle, the political creed of every hour of my life, and not sooner to be forgotten than the sainted bosom which nourished my infancy.

What did this man build, what could he build, in its place? Sir, when day light dawned on the world after this event, John Randolph sat, in the glimpses of morning, like the genius of the earthquake, amidst the ruins of some splendid city, without the power, or the will to move a single stone to rear a new edifice. Nay sir, when the statesmen of those times, forgetting the storm of party, set themselves in earnest to rebuilding, this man of monuments, resisted their labors. Little does the gentleman know me, if he believes I feel anger at the labors, or envy at the fame, of the man whom he has eulogized. He will be remembered, when much better Virginians, and perhaps the gentleman himself may be forgotten; but he will be remembered as the ears of *mildew* and *blight* and *famine* are remembered, when those of *plenty* and *prosperity* are forgotten. He may live in story; but not, like Washington, *"in the hearts of his countrymen."*

I should have said no more of the Secretary of Legation, had not the gentleman transmuted his confirmation by the Senate into the Roman ceremonial of bestowing the Toga Virilis. This toga, this gown, was, in the open forum, given annually by all the Romans to all their boys, who had, during the year, arrived at the age of seventeen years. By this classical allusion, I presume the gentleman intends to assure us, that Mr. Randolph's Secretary of Legation has fully arrived at that interesting period of his life. I had asserted he was twenty-one, but I willingly admit the gentleman's correction.

The other gentleman, from Virginia (Mr. Coke) has re-inforced his colleague. Will these gentlemen never have done with misstating me? Have I reproached Virginia? Never, sir; never. When speaking of any one of her citizens here, I have spoken of him as an American citizen. When speaking of that State, I have, on this floor, and elsewhere, spoken of her as one which poured her whole Spartan soul into the Revolution, which sent to the field of conflict a band of patriot warriors, "who have filled the world with their and our glory;" and which, to secure the benefits in addition to the triumphs of victory, relinquished her territorial claims to an empire, preferring to *State sectional* interests the more *glorious* objects of *Union and Independence.* I reproach Virginia! Is it not the birth-place, is it not the burial place, of Washington? Sir, who can reproach that most fortunate, most consecrated region, or even suppose the enormity possible, "and hope to be forgiven?"

I have, as the gentleman says, abused the President and his Machiavelian policy. I have spoken of the President as of the first dignitary of the nation, and in no terms of disrespect. I have, alledged, that, like monarchs in the old world, he has been advised by ministers, and under that advisement, has permitted those ministers to furnish, in his name, his annual message to Congress. Will the gentleman pledge his literary reputation, upon a denial of this allegation? I have said the President has been miscounselled; has suffered his confidence to be abused by an artful Minister; and that, too, in this very appointment. I put it to the gentleman, upon his conscience, to say, whether he believes this question could have come up, in this House, if Mr. Tazewell had been Secretary of State?

Of the Secretary of State I have spoken, and will *speak*, as I believe he *merits*. He is a power constitutionally connected with the Executive; but now, like the parasite plant under shelter of the oak, it has crept, and clasped, and wound itself around the trunk, spire above spire, until it overtops the loftiest branch of the magnificent tree. The leaves of the ivy will *soon* conceal those of the oak; and, unless the insiduous plant be removed, render it a sapless trunk.

The gentleman recommends to us charity, Christian charity. Where does he learn, that the delinquency of rulers are to be visited only in charity? While the messenger of divine charity wept over the coming ruin of his nation, did he not severely rebuke those rulers, that generation of vipers, stinging and poisoning that nation, and hastening on that destruction?

Sir, we are charitable. The people have looked on in charity. Charity has done her utmost. Her "mantle has covered a multitude of sins," but the brood has multiplied, and increased in size, and outgrown the covering.

This gentleman unites with his colleague, in eulogising Virginia. It is all supererogation. History has done it justice. The lofty-minded matron, we knew, thought well of herself; but no one deemed her quite so proud as the gentleman has announced her to us. In wielding the broom, or scolding her household, she may well scorn Neptune's trident, and Jove's power to thunder, as the gentleman says she does, and some of her children have given us fair samples of the family lectures.

The gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. Wayne,) has come forward to support this "State Mission." To support, do I say? His effort seems rather suited to rebuke me and those engaged with me in support of this motion, into utter silence. Nor would he silence us only, but stop the public press. Silence this House!—silence the public press! what more can be required for the establishment of a despotism over national opinion?

The gentleman has advanced an argument on the question. It is drawn from analogy. He will permit me to say, that such arguments are of all others the least conclusive. Founded on the resemblance of things, they have all the uncertainty of their foundation. He who should affirm, that all human forms are alike, would affirm the truth, but what conclusion could be drawn from it? For he who should affirm that all human forms are different would equally affirm the truth. The gentleman affirms, that we ought to make this appropriation to pay this salary, notwithstanding Mr. Randolph, by permission of the executive, left the court of Russia a few days after his arrival there, and has not returned, or may not return again. He alledges this, because the members of Congress are paid, notwithstanding they may be taken sick, either on their journey hither, or while here, or on their return home. It is true, but the analogy between the cases extends no farther. Suppose a case just like Mr. Randolph's: Suppose a member of this House arrive here, is here taken sick; & on leave of absence departs from this city for Charleston, Savannah, or New-Orleans, to regain his health, and does not return during the session; would he receive his pay? Could he receive it? I regret the gentleman thought it proper to say that we, in support of the motion, had used falsehood; "a thing equally dishonorable in argument with the use of empoisoned weapons in war." I regret this, because I had expected from him nothing but what was fair in debate, and pure, classical, and urbane in language. This expectation had been sustained by my own attention to the gentleman's demeanor in this House; but it had been roused by the report of him made to me by one in the relations of friendship to him, and than whom no man on earth is dearer to me. Will the gentleman do himself the justice to mark and point out the items of falsehood set down and used by us in our account of objection to this appropriation?

All these gentlemen agree in the argument against this motion, drawn from the incompetency of this House to question this appropriation. The President and Senate, to whom the constitution has confided our foreign relations, have, they tell us, established this Legation; and this House cannot, as they affirm, refuse this appropriation in support of it. Are we placed by the people as the constitutional keepers of the public treasury, and yet bound to follow every executive call for their money? Is it our whole fiscal duty to obey orders, and grant subsidies? Does not deliberation, and debate, and discretion, belong to this House? We can grant, and every power which can grant is, by its very nature, endowed with the power of refusal. Sir, our power to refuse appropriations is the constitutional check placed in our hands not to stop but to regulate, the movements of the executive. Without this power and its discreet and diligent use, the nation would be at the disposal of the President and cabinet council.

Sir, this mission may be regarded as the commencement of a system of sinecure appointments, of salaries without services. Sent to one Court, where he did nothing; and in the exercise of his powers, gone to another, where he can do nothing, what service is required, or was, or could be expected from him? When he shall return next June, what will he have done? His most zealous friends must say, NOTHING. If, then, he receive this salary, he will receive it without service of any kind rendered to the nation for it. The Secretary does avow, in the *message*, that the "power to leave the Russian Court for the advantage of a more genial climate, was given to Mr. Randolph in *consideration* of the extent to which his constitution had been impaired in the public service." The duties of a member of this House or of the Senate, and for which he received his legal compensation, like every other member? Was "his constitution impaired" by these services? Were not the constitutions of others *impaired*, and even their lives consumed, in like services? Is this gentleman alone selected for a place where he may, "In consideration of the extent to which his constitution has been impaired by those services," receive in one year the sum of $18,00? This sir, is the FIRST PENSION FOR CIVIL SERVICE on our records. How many hearts of revolutionary soldiers would this have made glad? Into how many abodes of desolation and widowhood it might have carried the light of joy, & brought on you the blessings of how many now ready to perish? Such a system of sinecure appointment and *civil pensionage* may be extended alike to the Courts of all civilized nations, and to the hordes of Nomade barbarians, requiring non-residence, either near the palaces or tents of the foreign power; the formality of a visit and a presentation may soon be omitted, and the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary will "in consideration of his public services," be permitted to receive his outfit and salary, while he continues to reside on his plantation.

What a scheme of speculation does this system open to the crafty and unprincipled, to men always at market either to sell themselves or to buy others! By this, *unstable* politicians of every variety of creed may be kept to the true faith. By this, tempest-beaten partisans, ship-wrecked in principle and fortune, may be towed into port, and laid up and preserved for future use. Establish this system, sir, and add to it a Government Treasury bank, and the Secretary might buy into the Presidency with your own money; not, like that Roman who bought the Imperial Purple at auction, be obliged to lay down his own gold and silver for the purchase.—Shall we, sir, through any fear of transcending our jurisdiction, give our sanction to such a system? A bolder stand than is now required was taken 16 years ago, on this floor, by an honorable member, now high in office, and presiding over the deliberations of the other House of Congress. "I will," said he, "vote no appropriation for the Navy until the Secretary of that Department is removed." What was the result? The Secretary was removed; and the naval branch did receive, as it always has received, his cordial and efficient support. In 1795, when the appropriation was under consideration for carrying into effect the second treaty with Great Britain. Mr. Gallatin declared, in this House, that a treaty had no binding force as a law of the land until such appropriations were made; and that this House, holding the power to control such appropriations held the constitutional power of rejecting treaties. Mr. Madison contended that this House had the right to judge concerning the expediency of treaties; and, as they might decide that question, to grant or refuse appropriations for carrying them into effect. This case does not require the aid of these doctrines: for public faith will not be touched in our foreign relations if Mr. Randolph should not receive a salary for *residing* in England as minister at Russia. Has the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. J. S. Barbour) forgotten that the enacting clause of the bill appropriating salaries for the Panama Mission was sustained by 61 members of this House, and that he himself, with nine of his colleagues, voted for it? Will gentlemen still contend for their own incompetency to question this appropriation? Sir, we are, by the Constitution, vested with a high competency and discretion on these important matters; and to these constitutional attributes of this House has this motion been addressed.

(To be continued.)

MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Gibralter, Baker, Boston. J E Lodge
Ship Hellespont, Pratt, Liverpool. Cutell, Kilshaw & co
Brig Montgomery, Winberg, Philadelphia, J W Zacharie & co
Brig Primera de Mahon, Vincent, Barcelonia, J Prats
Brig Delaware, Wilson, St Jago de Cuba, J W Zacharie & co
Schr Susan, Rossiter, Charleston, W W Caldwell,
Schr Clarion, Smith, New Bedford, Cockayne, Watts & co
Schr Richmond, Selby, Barataria, Master.
Schr Hannah & Elizabeth, Apalacichola, Master.
Schr Choice, Babcock, Franklin, Attakapas, Master.
Sloop Expert, Hempstead, Mobile, Master.

ARRIVED.

Towboat Atlas, from sea, with brigs Patron & Dos Hermanos. Left before the Pilot.

Brig Dos Hermanos, Buyosa, Havana, cargo, Brig Patron, Rogers, Boston, cargo to Bridge & Vose; J Leland & co; Cockayne, Watts & co; Wallace, Lambeth & Pope; J A Merle; J R Hyde; C D Jordan; A Gurney; W Frost; C Byrne; Yorke, Macalester & co; W Buhler; J M Dupera; W G Hewes; M Livermore; W A Gasquet & co; Stetson & Avery; W Williams; H & W Grant; Pico & Peabody; Bradt & Bradstreet; W F Mayo; Hill & Henderson; H Dodd; M Tunell; and to order.

Schr Paz, Puente, Tampico, to F Tio, with $6,500 specie, and 18 hides to the consignee.

Steamer Purpose, Stoddard, from S W Pass; brought up ships Alabama and Canova, and schr Franklin. Ship Tennessee went to sea on the 3d inst at 9 a m: ship Lune aground on the Bar; no new arrival: nothing new in the river.

Ship Canova, Whitney, from Castine; cargo, mackerel, oil, lumber etc to the master.

Schr Franklin, Hamilton, from Brassos St. Jago; in ballast, 16 passengers. Schr Miranda, ashore on the Bar.

Ship Alabama, Price, New-York (sailed on the 17th ult.) to Wilbor & Hazard, cargo to Tupper & Brett, L Arnaud, Tracy & Miller, T Slocum, C Squier & co, J Lalande, H R Lee & co, Fisk & co, N & J Dick & co, F Frey & co, V Tulane, Hill & Henderson, J Mager, J Labadie, Law & Austin, Lee, Walton & co, M Worthington, Stetson & Avery, Bonney & Baker, Foster & Hutton, Thomson & Grant, W Bullitt, Kennedy & co, Thompson & co W Williams, J G Arraiza & co, Smith & co, Hall & Opdyke, Wm M'Kean, J Welch & co J Linton, R Marsh & co, J Le Carpentier, J M Jones, Wilbor & Hazard, J M Jones, D C Hotchkiss, Robeson & Ferry, Colles & Hearsey, W C Norris & co, J P Labouisse, H M Pollard, G Brusle, Herman & son, Morgan & co, J Harrison & co, J H Field & co, D Rasch Callender & Deblois, Bervosse & co, S Hayne & co, capt. Price, J Dews, Whiting & co, J & L Brewster, V David, J Ogilvie & co, A J Guirot, H M Hart, L H Gale, M White, P B Penny, B Levy, Tappen & Blackwell, M Newell & co, P S Newton & co, Carriere & Borduzat, Rowe & Went, R Evans & co, Robinson & Chenery, F Pascal, Jones, Belden & co, Williams & co, E P Bushnell, Yorke, Macalester & co, White & co, R G L Depeyster, T R Hyde & brother, Peters & Millard, W & J H Leverich, J Lalande, J Colles, J Soulet, W Lyon & co, A Oliver, L Duclaud, Bonnabel, Babcock & Gardner, P Tulane & co, J G Springer, Maroni & co, J Wilcox, J T White, M M'Dougal, S W Oakey & co, C Redon, Whiting, Slark & co, T C Cash, T G Chamberlain & co, Harlow & Hullin, Kennedy & Duchamp, R Palmer & co, J & G Duramon, E Row, W Bullitt, W F & E B Hyde & co, G Wright & co, and to order.—*Passengers:* Mrs. Albuzi, Mrs. Hazard, Rev. W Peyne, W M Cartea, E D Bruyer, Sullivan, J T White, Flowers, D Spolding, J Scofer and seven in the steerage.—Packet ships Louisiana and John Linton had just arrived when the Alabama sailed.

Steamer Walk in the Water, Buckner, from Natchez, with 555 bales cotton Reynolds, Byrne and co; 104 W Bullitt; 318 A Fisk and co; 308 J Linton; 22 N and J Dick and co; total, 1307 bales. Passengers, Mrs Rice and sevt, Dr J Ker, Messrs J Green, W H Huntington, E Hanis, D Johnston, B Winchester; T J Durham; W Ball, B Arnaud; 3 on deck.

Steamer Western Virginian, Kennedy, from St Martinsville; with sugar, molasses and cotton Reynolds, Byrne and co; N and J Dick and co: Whitell, Jaudon and co; N Cox; J Linton; Louis LeCarpentier; Plauche and Courcelle—16 pass.

Steamer Mohican, Finden, Waterloo, with 3289 bales cotton 2 hhds 42 bags to W M Beal; N & J Dick & co; Cooper, Caruthers & co; Lockhart & Arrott; M White; B F West; J Hagan & co; Rogers & Slocomb; Foster & Hutton; S C Bell; R Miller and order—60 passengers.

ARRIVED AT THE BASIN.

Sloop Candidate, Cowny, Mobile.

☞ The brig **PATRON**, capt. Rogers, from Boston is discharging her cargo opposite Blenville-street—consignees will please attend.
march 5

MACKEREL & WRAPPING PAPER.—100 bbls. no. 3 mackerel, and 500 reams of wrapping paper, landing from brig Patron and for sale by
march 5 STETSON & AVERY.

FOR BOSTON.
THE superior coppered, fast sailing brig **SMYRNA**, Ellis Bradford, master, will have despatch, for freight or passage, apply on board, or to
STETSON & AVERY,
march 4 Camp street.

FOR CHARLESTON.
Some light freight wanted for the Schr **GEN. GEDDES**, Hayne master, for the above place, apply to
march 2 J. W. ZACHARIE & Co.

FOR VERA CRUZ.
A good vessel will be despatched for the above place if the bulk of 300 bbls be offered, apply to
march 2 J. W. ZACHARIE & Co.

FOR BARCELONA.
The fine Spanish brig **PRIMERO DE MAHON**, capt. J Vincent, will sail for the abovementioned port, the latter part of this week. For passage only, the brig having superior accommodations, apply to the captain on board, or to J. PRATS,
march 1 no 52 St. Anne-street.

FOR NEW-YORK.
The fine brig **GOV. KING**, Kelly master, burthen 207 tons, and will carry about 400 hhds of sugar—for freight apply to the master on board or to
feb 28 J. W. ZACHARIE, & co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
(*To sail on Saturday next*)
The packet ship **EDWARD BONAFFE**, capt. Vandyke, wants about 150 bales cotton, or the bulk thereof in light freight to comple her cargo—for which or passage, apply on board or to S. C BELL,
feb 28 Canal-street.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
The splendid packet Brig **ELM**, J. W. Mierkens master; having superior accommodations for passengers; for freight or passage, apply to
feb 26 J. W. ZACHARIE & Co.

WANTED.
A first class vessel of about 1000 bales burthen for Europe; apply to
feb 26 T. NICOLET & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
The fast sailing coppered schr **ST. THOMAS**, capt. Lane, of the burthen of 600 barrels, will be ready to receive cargo in three days. For terms apply to the master on board, nearly opposite Custom House street or to
STETSON & AVERY,
feb 25 No 27 camp street.

FOR MATAMORAS, via the River.
The fine fast sailing schr **JANE**, McPearson, master, having the principal part of her cargo engaged, will commence taking in on Monday next the 28th inst. for residue of freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply to the capt. on board or to
feb 25 J. W. ZACHARIE & Co.

FOR BOSTON.—(A Packet.)
The fine fast sailing coppered barque **PALLAS**, capt. Kelly, having part of her cargo engaged, will have despatch. For freight or passage, apply to the master on board, opposite no. 80, or to
feb 23 STETSON & AVERY, Camp-st.

FOR BOSTON OR PHILADELPHIA.
The new and fast sailing [A 1] brig **GEM**, will have despatch for one of the above ports—for freight apply to the master on board opposite the Custom House or to
feb 23 A GURNEY, 62 Gravier-st.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
The fine fast sailing brig **JOSEPH SPRAGUE**, capt Hanks, will carry about 275 hhds sugar, or 400 bbls flour, apply to
feb 23 Wm. G. HEWES.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
The [A 1] brig **CHALCEDONA**, capt. King, will carry about 450 hhds sugar—apply to W. G. HEWES,
feb 22 no 9 Camp street.

ORLEANS THEATRE.

ON SUNDAY, MARCH 6, 1831,
Extraordinary performance.
MR. ARISTIPPE'S,
☞ *Sixth and last appearance.* ☜
SYLLA;
A tragedy in five acts, by de Jouy. M. Aristippe, will perform the part of Sylla.
To conclude with
COUNT ORY,
A grand opera in two acts, music by Rossini.

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

LACKAWANA COAL.
50 hhds. of the above coal from the mines of the Delaware and Hudson canal and rail road company, believed to be superior to any other species of authracite coal, received by schr. Congress and for sale by
march 5 LINCOLN & GREEN.

FOR 11 DAYS ONLY.
THE public is respectfully informed that Messrs. Purdy, Macomber, Carley & Birchard will positively close their Menagarie of 75 living animals now exhibiting at the corner of Orleans and Royal streets, near the Orleans Theatre, on Sunday the 13th inst. Improve the present opportunity as such an other may not soon offer. march 4

THE subscribers offer for sale, the cargo of schr, Union, consisting of no. 1, 2 & 3 mackerel, in bbls., half bbls. and quarter bbls; fresh Turkey figs in drums, salmon in kegs, tongues and sounds, herrings in boxes, painted pails and measures, nest casks &c.
march 3 LINCOLN & GREEN.

NOTICE.
The proprietor's of orchards in the city and its environs, who may have fruit trees or vines to be planted or pruned, are respectfully requested to apply to Mr. Péquillan, merchant on the Levée; near the meat market, who will give information of a person well acquainted with that business, and whose prices will be very moderate.
march 3

SUGAR.
500 hhds prime sugar, on plantations above the city, for sale by
STETSON & AVERY,
march 3 Camp street.

DOMESTICS, WRAPPING PAPER &c.
26 bales 4-4 bro. sheeting, superior quality: 450 reams wrapping paper, large size; 100 barrels no. 3 mackerel, landing from brig Smyrna, for sale by STETSON & AVERY,
march 4 Camp street.

DRY GOODS.
11 bales Osnaburgs and 1 bale 5-4 imitation French sheeting, entitled to debenture, for sale by STETSON & AVERY,
march 3 Camp street.

NOTICE.
PERSONS having claims against the estate of the late widow Noyes, are requested to present them together with the evidences upon which they are founded, to the undersigned Testamentary Executor.
march 2 ANDREA DIMITRY.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY T. MOSSY.
WILL be sold, on Monday the 7th inst, at 12 o'clock, noon, at Hewlett's Exchange, a mulatto slave called James, about 25 years old, a shoe-maker, and having passed about one year in the country. Also, a mulatto girl named Julia, about 12 years old, a very intelligent servant and capable of doing plain sewing, but addicted to running away. These slaves are warranted free from the vices and diseases provided against by law. Conditions will be made known at the sale. march 3

BY T. MOSSY.
ON TUESDAY, the 8th inst. at his auction store, will be sold
50 packages of **HARDWARE**, consisting of Louisiana hoes and socket spades, trace chains and back chains, grid irons, curry combs, and brass cocks; tinned iron and metal spoons; drawing knives, screw augers and frows; pick axes, adzes and iron wedges; hooks and hinges and hooks and staples; fish hooks assorted; carpenter's planes, and a variety of joiner's tools; mill, pit and cross-cut saws; japanned trays, waiters and sugar boxes; French bolts; and various other articles. Terms at sale. march 2

[*Sale postponed*]
BY J. LECARPENTIER.
WILL be sold at Hewlett's Exchange coffee house on Monday the 7th of March 1831, at noon, immediately after the sale of Beale's plantation, a creole negro girl named Victoire, aged about 19 years, a good house servant and some what of a seamstress.
Terms:—6 and 12 months, in notes satisfactorily endorsed and mortgage on the slave; the deed of sale to be executed, at the expense of the purchaser, before Carlile Pollock Esq. Notary Public. feb 28

BY T. MOSSY.
ON Monday the 7th of March next, at noon, will be sold at Hewlett's coffee-house,
A LOT OF GROUND, corner of Magazine and Gravier streets, measuring 24 feet 7½ in front to the former and 100 feet 8 inches on the latter, on which stands a fine two story brick house.
A LOT measuring 18 feet 9½ inches front on Gravier street and 94 feet 11½ inches in depth, on which stands a two story brick store.
A LOT adjoining the preceding, one measuring 13 feet 8½ inches with a similar store on it.
A LOT adjoining the preceding, measuring 21 feet 7 inches, having also on it a two story brick store.
☞ A plan of the above property shall be exhibited on the day of sale.
PAYABLE—¼ cash, ¼ Dec. 30 1831, ¼ Dec. 30 1832, and ¼ Dec. 30 1833.

TO-DAY!
NATCHITOCHES
CATHOLIC CHURCH LOTTERY.
4TH CLASS FOR 1831,
The drawing will take place on Saturday, 5th March, 1831,
Scheme.

PRIZES.		DOLLARS.		DOLLARS
1	OF	10,000	IS	10,000
1	OF	3,000	IS	3,000
1	OF	1,800	IS	1,800
1	OF	1,400	IS	1,400
1	OF	1,200	IS	1,200
1	OF	1,000	IS	1,000
6	OF	500	ARE	3,000
6	OF	300		1,800
6	OF	200		1,200
156	OF	50		7,800
156	OF	20		4,680
624	OF	8		4,992
7800	OF	4		31,200

8760 PRIZES. $73,080
PRICE OF TICKETS:
Whole Tickets.....$4 00
Halves.....2 00
Quarters.....1 00
☞ Whole packages to draw at least $16 halves and quarters in proportion.
J. B. FAGET, *Manager.*
Feb 16 No. 119, Chartres street.

BATON ROUGE
CATHOLIC CHURCH LOTTERY.
5th class for 1831.
To be drawn positively on Saturday 12 March, 1831.
HIGHEST PRIZE $10,000.
SCHEME.

1	PRIZE OF	10,000	IS	"
1	" "	3,000	"	"
1	" "	1,800	"	"
1	" "	1,000	"	"
1	" "	800	"	"
1	" "	623	"	"
6	" "	500	"	"
6	" "	300	"	"
6	" "	200	"	"
156	" "	50	"	"
156	" "	20	"	"
624	" "	8	"	"
87,00	" "	4	"	"

J. VIGNAUD, Manager.
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,
march 5 *No. 81 Chartres-street.*

NOTICE.
Whereas Louis Dauney of the city of New Orleans has applied to me praying for the cancelling of three bonds; the first subscribed by him jointly with Prosper Marigny and Eugene Macarty, his securities, for the faithful performance of his duties of marshall of the city of New Orleans, on the twentieth day of November in eighteen hundred and twenty seven; the second, subscribed by him jointly with Prosper Marigny and Jean Guérin his securities for the faithful performance of his duties of marshall aforesaid, on the twentieth day of February eighteen hundred and twenty nine; the third, subscribed by him jointly with J. L. Lewis his security, on the twenty first of August eighteen hundred and twenty nine, & conditioned as the two above mentioned bonds, be cancelled, rased and annulled as also the mortgages which may result therefrom.
These are to give notice to all persons interested to show cause in writing at the office of the Secretary of State, within thirty days after the last publication hereof why the said bonds & the mortgages resulting therefrom should not be rased and annulled.
Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at New Orleans on the twenty sixth of February eighteen hundred and thirty one and of the independence of the United States of America the fifty fifth.
By the Governor, A. B. ROMAN.
G. A. WAGGAMAN, *Sec'y of State,*
march 4

31 hhds first quality hams, landing, for sale by
STETSON & AVERY.
march 3 Camp street.

FOR SALE.
Twenty first rate horses, owned by the proprietors of the Menagerie, now exhibiting opposite the Theatre, are good carriage, [illegible] dray horses, all well broke and can be recommended for every kind of harness: they may be seen and the terms made known at Mr. Kay's stable on Tchoupitoulas street.
N. B. the principal part of the above horses were bred in New-York, and have been three years in a southern climate. march 3