

THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JEROME BAYON, DELAUF & CO. NEW-ORLEANS.

SATURDAY (MORNING), MARCH 26, 1831.

The Legislature adjourned, sine die, at half past 11 o'clock last night, after considerable discussion.

William Charles Cole Claiborne Esq. son of the former Governor of Louisiana, of that name, and now a member of the State Legislature, has been appointed as the bearer of the address, and required immediately to proceed on his mission.

A brilliant and crowded audience last night attended the Camp street Theatre, on the occasion of Mr. Caldwell's Benefit. Benefits, by long standing usage, are exempt from criticism.

Having been unable to procure an English translation of the French original of the address to the French people, voted by our Legislature, we shall endeavor to lay a translation of it before our readers, as soon as practicable.

Erratum.—In the notice published in our paper of yesterday, respecting the presentation of the tri-colored flag to the French people, through the prefect of the Seine, by the New-Orleans deputation, an awkward mistake was made by the compositor. We republish this day, a correct statement of the transaction.

PARIS, January 29. Messrs. Guillaud and de St. Maurice, deputies of the city of New-Orleans, on being presented by General Lafayette, delivered the address and flag to Mr. Odillon-Barrot, prefect of the Seine who has promised to award the latter an honorable place among the decorations of the great hall of the Hotel-de-ville.

Nashville, March 14. The Favorite.—A beautiful new boat, with this appropriate name, which has been entirely built on this river, and completed in this immediate vicinity, has just reached our landing and attracted universal attention. She is indeed very creditable to the place of her birth, to the enterprise of the owners (Messrs. Baxter and Hicks and Capt. Horn) and to the taste and skill of the mechanics who constructed her.

We were informed, says the Western Times, a few days since, by a gentleman traveller, from the West, that during the severe weather, a man, about 45 years of age, his wife, six children, and four horses were frozen to death on the great prairie, in Illinois. When discovered, the mother lay with a small child in her arms—five other children around her—the father, with an axe and flint in his hands, as if he had been trying to strike fire—a part of his wagon was cut into small pieces for kindling, and all the horses in a heap, stiff in their harness.

NATIONAL CONGRESS OF BELGIUM. M. D'Archevot mounted the tribune, and read the following letter:

"Sir: The National congress having thought fit to consult the government of his majesty the King of the French, which feeling of anxiety and friendship are well known, I hasten to inform you of a despatch which I have just received from his excellency Count Sebastiani. I remain, &c."

"Paris, Jan. 23. "Sir: The situation of Belgium has again attracted the attention of the King and council. After a deliberate examination of all the political questions connected with it, I have been directed to inform you, in a clear and distinct manner, of the intentions of the King's Government. He cannot consent to the reunion of Belgium to France. He will not accept the crown for the Duke of Nemours, even were it offered to him by the Congress. His Majesty's Government is of opinion, that the choice of the Duke of Leuchtenberg would be likely to interrupt the tranquillity of France. We have not the slightest idea of restricting the Belgians in their choice of a sovereign; but we shall exercise our right in declaring, in the strongest manner, that we shall not recognize the election of the Duke of Leuchtenberg. No doubt the other powers will not be very favorable to that choice; for our part we are only influenced in this refusal by state reasons to which every other consideration ought to yield, when it does not interfere with the rights of any individual. The close relations between France and Belgium, the interest his Majesty takes in its inhabitants, & the desire we entertain of preserving the strongest ties of friendship between the two nations, call us to explain clearly and frankly to a people whom we respect and revere; no hostile feeling to the Duke of Leuchtenberg, or his family, whom we highly esteem, influences this determination. The King's Government is solely guided by a love of peace, both at home and abroad. You are fully authorized to give an official intimation of this resolution of the King's Government, but with that frankness and respect which he is always desirous of maintaining with the Belgian nation. Believe me to remain, Sir, yours, &c."

"HORACE SEBASTIANI." We publish to-day a summary of the speeches delivered in the French Chamber of Deputies on the 27th, 28th and 29th of January, in which the foreign policy of France was discussed. It will be seen that two great parties are at issue on that policy. M. Mauguin demanded categorically of ministers, now "that a tremendous conflict of life and death" was to take place between the Russians and the Poles, "whether it was their intention to uphold the latter, or abandon them to their fate."

"The Minister of Foreign Affairs replied, 'what is it but a war against all Europe that is demanded of us?' The government could not, he said, at once repudiate, as was required, the treaties of 1814. If wanted at first even the military force requisite to do so with impunity. Now that this objection subsists no longer, France cannot, even for Poland, though she feels the wrongs long committed against her, violate the principle of non-intervention on which she has taken her stand. 'That unfortunate country,' said he, 'is 400 leagues from us, and, I say it with grief, we can do nothing for Poland by force of arms.' The case of Belgium was distinguished from that not beyond the sphere of

France. The principle of non-intervention had saved her. As to that country he would say, that she had not addressed to France a wish for union nationally expressed, nor had France intervened, that is, interposed by force; he had only expressed her wishes, and the reasons for it. GENERAL LAFAYETTE said that France could not long remain in her present situation, which was ill suited to the monarch of her choice, who may rely on the support of the nation. He addressed the violation of the independence of the Poles, which was acknowledged by the Congress of Vienna and the treaty of 1815. It had been said that France could not contend with the Colossus of the North; but that Colossus had not now the aid of England, and Turkey, too, is ready to renew the war. He thought Belgium strongly out of favour. England, Austria and Russia are each straining every nerve to keep their hold on Ireland, Italy and Poland, while France denies to Belgium the union she desires.

The next day General LAFAYETTE rose, and a general silence prevailed. Diplomacy, he said, must be founded on the interests of the people. He did not plead for either peace or war, but he would lay before the Chamber a principle identified with the honour and prosperity of France. What follows has been branded by a contemporary journal as "a new edition of the propagandism of the former revolution." General Lafayette has himself replied to this in the conclusion of the speech from which we are about to make an extract. If Revolutionary France, he said, had made many conquests, it was because she was constrained to it by the blindness of her enemies, and by the Kings who then formed a league with their people against her. These Kings and these people might be her allies for the present day; in some few days perhaps they may become her implacable enemies. The passages which follow will exhibit the venerable patriot's sentiments as to the policy of his country.

"I have heretofore said that there were two contending parties in the world.—The oppressors and the oppressed; and I will now add that there are two governing principles in Europe—the rights of the people, and the rights of sovereignty, or in other words the right divine, on the one side liberty and equality, and on the other arbitrary power and exclusive privilege. I cannot say how long these two principles may continue to live in good neighborhood with each other, but I know that the principle we have adopted is progressively expanding, and that it will remain faithful to itself, and that all hostility against it will only serve to strengthen and accelerate its growth. It is in vain to talk of existing treaties. It is evident that the revolution of July by having annulled various clauses of the charter of the year 1814, has at the same time, annulled all those treaties that were incompatible with itself. I will mention but two—that which ensured the kingdom of France to Charles X. and his family, and that which united Belgium to Holland. When the ministers of foreign affairs asks whether we would go to war, in violation of treaties, I answer—Yes, both for France and Belgium; and the King's government ought to make the same reply. For I take upon me to say that these treaties have not been entered into between the chief of France and her enemies, but imposed upon France by her enemies, who, by force of foreign bayonets, placed one of their own society in the tuileries, to traffic with our independence, and convert it to their own profit—(cheers from the left.)"

"When called upon to explain in this chamber, and in the presence of ministers, my notions of the system of non-intervention, I said, that wherever the right of sovereignty was claimed by the people, every intervention in the affairs of that people should be considered as a declaration of war against France. These are the principles we ought to defend, be the consequences what they may. Should we by this fidelity to our principles be forced into a war, we shall, to apply the words of Mr. Ganning, 'enter into it with our eyes open, and not with our eyes shut.' We shall be supported by 500,000 regular troops, and by the 1,500,000 national guards, of whom the minister of war has rendered us so good an account, and for which I thank him. I shall now proceed to the affairs of Belgium, with regard to which the conduct of government has been perfectly consistent. It is true that scarcely was our Government established, when we were called upon to protect the sovereignty of the people of Belgium; and we immediately signed the momentary foreign soldiers set foot in Belgium, it would be considered as a declaration of war against ourselves. This was in strict conformity with our principles. Here I confess I would have stopped. When the Belgians asked for counsel I would have said—Be what you wish to be; if you wish to become a northern Switzerland, become so, except as to the aristocracy (laughter); if you desire to have a foreign Prince for your sovereign, choose whom you will. I will support you; and if they had elected ministers to advise the King to give his consent. 'As to the re-union of Belgium with France, I would not have stopped to inquire whether it might be displeasing to this or that power; all the enquiry I should have made would have been whether it was the desire of the majority of the Belgian people to effect, and the will of the representatives of the French nation to accede to the union, for it is not within the province of the government of either country to offer or accept it."

LAFAYETTE added that he did not fear offending England, who had acceded to the treaties of Lunéville and Amiens, which secured the union of Belgium with France under Napoleon, and who certainly had not more regard for Napoleon than for Louis Philip, nor less fear of France now that she had recovered her liberty. The re-establishment of Poland, as a barrier to Russia, might not be undesirable to England, and Austria and Prussia had yielded to its partition with reluctance.

"M. MAUGUIN said, the ministry have changed their language since they quitted the ranks of the opposition. What has been the conduct of ministers with regard to Belgium? They incessantly talk of non-intervention, and yet they threaten with war if our wishes are thwarted. It does not appear to me that this is non-intervention. Yesterday a new principle was advanced—that of neutrality. We have lived fifteen years under the principles of legitimacy; we have lived five months under the principles of non-intervention; and, by a gradual decrease of our respect for the rights of the people, we have arrived at the principle of neutrality. As to the question of Poland, I call upon ministers to explain to me, that Russia was coming down upon us, that Russia was coming down upon us."

M. SEBASTIANI—I know nothing about it. M. MAUGUIN—So much the worse. We do not fear war, and if Belgium should offer herself I would say, even at the risk of war—"Accept her." It would be a deadly war, I know, but it would be to the honour and glory of France. And, besides, who would dare to attack us? Would it be Russia? She has Poland and Turkey to contend with. Would it be Austria? She knows that with 50,000 men she could give her occupation in Italy. Would it be England? With steamboats we could carry armies and battalions into Ireland, (Strong sensation.) I here speak upon the supposition of war, but I speak only to induce ministers to collect their forces for the moment of danger. Nations have their treacherous sleep; this sleep is death; and death is foreign invasion and partition.

The Ministers for foreign Affairs could not refrain from some observations on the statements that preparations had been made for making war upon France. It had even been said that among the documents left behind by the Russians, upon their quitting Poland, were found orders for the Polish army to march. Despatches were received daily from the French Consul at Warsaw, and no mention had been made of such a

circumstance. Rumours had prevailed of armaments in Spain, and these had roused the attention of the Government. It had been declared to the Cabinet of Madrid, that if these armaments should exceed the ordinary forces of Spain France would take such precautions as would prevent her interests being compromised. No armaments had been made by Spain; of this the Government had not only the assurance but the proof. The armaments in the north had been considerable, and France had demanded an explanation, declaring that if a Russian soldier should pass the frontier and enter Austria, Prussia, or any other part of Germany, the *status quo* would be regarded as broken, and France would take counsel of her honor alone. (Cheers.) Positive explanations were sent to the Cabinet of Paris, and these explanations preceded the events in Poland. The minister concluded by stating that pacific assurances were received from every quarter, and there was not the slightest probability of war.

The close of the discussion being loudly called for, was put to the vote, and adopted, upon which the Chamber adjourned."

MARRIED.—On Thursday last, March 24th, between Father Mori, Mr. L. A. CHARLTON and Miss CAMILLE DEBLANC, both of this city.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS. CLEARED. Ship Citizen, Roberts, Liverpool. Brig Enterprise, Snow, Charleston. W. G. Heves. Brig Gov Coddington, Rider, Baltimore. Brander & McKenna. Schur Robert, Ceter, Mobile. Master Schur Thames, Prate, Apalachicola. Master Schur Frances, Ellison, Jacquemine. S. C. Bell. ARRIVED. Ship Cashmere, Whitney, in Liverpool, to Gordon Forstall & Co; cargo assorted, to Ogilvie & Co; A Lockhart & Co; S. P. Huboon; Johnston & Co; Gordon, Forstall & Co; Kennedy & Duchamp; G. Vance; Carr Wallace; T. Sloan Jr; J. Kohn & Bordier; Currell, Kilsbaw & W. Alderson, and order.

Ship Georges, Fates, in New York, to the master; in ballast. Ship Columbia, Foster, in Liverpool, salt. Ship Galconda, Wells, in Liverpool; cargo, salt and crates to W. Nutt & Co; Taylor, Grimsley & Sloan; J. Ogilvie & Co. Brig Execution, Thomas, Charleston, with rice. Brig Clydes, Hall, New York, to the master; cargo, hay to Wilbur & Hazard. Schur Combine, Sommersby, Cape Ann, to W. W. Caldwell; with merchandise to consignee. Schur Win Henry, Fuller, in Jamaica, in ballast. Schur Fulcrum, Pearce, Cape Ann; cargo to the master.

Schur Paryan, Toly, Savannah, with rice. Schur Yberia, Martari, from Havana, with coffee to S. Cucull & others. Steamer Sun, Mark, from Pittsburgh, with 400 boxes glass, water, &c; 36 packages mizze A. Woods; 13 hhd's tobacco W. L. Robinson; 36 bales cotton; 20 ploughs owners on board; 20 cabin and 30 deck passengers. Steamer Shepherdess, Chapman, from St. Martinsville, with 200 hhd's sugar to T. S. Gould; Deblane & Lavillabevre; J. Lantou; Peyroux & Rivarde & Co; C. Castagne; Forstall & Co; 42 passengers—30 slaves.

Steamer Souvenir, Carter, for Laboureche interior, with sugar and molasses; to W. Bogart; Tchoukoo & Gallard; Torner & Vassoult; Castagne; P. M. Tourne; P. Duberland, and owners on board. 13 passengers. Steamer Walk in the Water, Buckner, with 550 bales cotton, to A. Fisk & Co; 500 W. Ball; 16 S. Lantou; 27 Reynolds; Byrne & Co—total 1275 bales. 10 passengers.

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FOR KINGSTON, JAMAICA. The fine fast sailing ship SWAIN, Green, master, having all her cargo engaged, will sail in a few days; for passage only, having good accommodations apply to the captain on board opposite the blue store or to march 26 J. W. ZACHARIE & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER. THE fast sailing (A 1) ship GEORGES, capt Fales, apply to W. G. HEWES, no. 9 Camp street. march 26

FOR NEW YORK. THE fine fast sailing ship CHAN-CELLOH, capt Bradley, can take the bulk of 30 bales of cotton and accommodate several passengers, if application is immediately made to march 26 LINCOLN & GREEN.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER. THE fine Schooner WILLIAM HENRY, built on 121 tons, stows about 200 hhd's sugar, is in readiness for a voyage; for further particulars apply on board or to march 26 J. W. ZACHARIE & Co.

FOR TAMPOCO. The Mexican schr PAULINA, Roman Palomo, master. For freight or passage, apply to the captain on board, or to march 25 TUVES & Co.

FOR LIBERTY. About 75 bales cotton, can be taken on deck of the fine (A 1) brig CONGRESS. Apply to W. G. HEWES, no. 9 Camp street. march 25

FOR BOSTON. The fine fast sailing brig ELIZA, capt. Palmer, having part of her cargo engaged will have despatch. For balance of freight or passage apply on board, or to march 25 STETSON & AVERY.

FOR BOSTON. The copper brig FLOYD, capt. Bennett, sails 75 bales cotton on deck load. Apply on board, or to march 25 STETSON & AVERY.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER. The (A 1) ship HEWES, capt. Spear, apply to W. H. HEWES. march 26

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER. The (A 1) ship GOLCONDA, J. N. Willis, master, will carry 1200 bales of cotton; for terms apply to march 21 LINCOLN & GREEN.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER. The (A 1) ship HENRY TURE, capt. Bliss, burthen about 13500 bales of cotton, apply to march 21 LINCOLN & GREEN.

FOR PHILADELPHIA. The fine brig ALCYON, capt. Byram, will have despatch, apply to W. G. HEWES. march 23

FOR SALE ON BOARD 50 TONS good paving stones. march 23

FOR BOSTON. The (A 1) ship SOUTH-TON, will have despatch for the above port, for freight or passage apply to the captain on board, or to march 21 64 Gravier street.

FOR MATAMORES. (on the river.) The fine small steamer coppered and equipped for fast service schr ALBERTO, draws but 12 feet water and is in every way adapted to the trade; for freight, apply to march 1 J. W. ZACHARIE & Co.

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SALE OF A PLANTATION. Parish of St. John the Baptist. ESTATE OF GUSTAVE MARIONY. ON Thursday 21st April next, will be sold by the honorable Terence Le Blanc, Judge of the parish of St. John the Baptist, on the spot, at 12 o'clock, precisely,

A SUGAR PLANTATION, situated in said parish, on the bank of the Mississippi river, having about six acres of land, and a half-acre in front, by forty arpents in depth, forming an angle of seventeen degrees and a half, with all the rights to the domain, accession by the different deeds, relative to said plantation. The plantation is bounded on the upper side by the plantation of Mr. Antoine Vickner, and on the lower side by that of Messrs. Etienne Marin, Charles Aleste Reine—will be sold with all the buildings and dependencies, situated thereon, with all the rights and privileges, demands and advantages, belonging to it, as it stands. The said plantation is sold conformably to the titles and act of sale passed to Gustave Marigny before the judge of the parish, of St. John the Baptist, dated the 10th February, 1829, and conformably to a descriptive plan of said plantation, made by Louis Bringer, surveyor general of the state of Louisiana, which plan shall be deposited at the Exchange Coffee-House.

In front of said plantation there is a fine nature. There is on the plantation in good condition, a mansion house, kitchen, hospital, store-house, negro cabins and sugar-house, with a steam mill, a purgic, and a quantity of cane in maturation sufficient to plant about 140 arpents, more or less; with about 180 arpents rations more or less. FIFTY-EIGHT SLAVES, VIZ:— Isaac, a field hand aged about 30 Sandy, carter Wilson, afflicted with hernia Lunum, field hand and long Sawyer James Swan, carpenter Henry Hill, field hand Henry Gant, laborer Jacob, field hand Deary, carpenter William, field hand Gen. Carter Stephen, carter and laborer Wilson, field hand Davis, field hand Isaac, field hand Abraham, driver Pittman, good blacksmith Tomas, carter Perry Right, carter Perry, field hand Stephen, field hand, tolerable cooper Frederick, field hand Cyder, field hand, tolerable cooper Harden, field hand Moses, field hand Ephraim, field hand Richard, field hand Billy, field hand Russell, field hand Lawren, field hand Allen, field hand Jones, carter James, carter Henry George, blacksmith Jack, field hand Jeffrey, field hand Melly, Delly, field hand Melly, nurse and field hand Christian, field hand John, field hand Mary, mulatto woman her daughter Pauline 6 months Ana Francis, sick mulatto woman Maria, field hand with her child Louis, 9 months Charlotte, cook with her children Charinda, 14 months and Mary 3 do. Betty, negro woman with her child Diana, 1 year Sarah, field hand Jeac, field hand Rachel, field hand Cheny, field hand

—ALSO— Six good horses, ten mules, sixteen pair of oxen, four ox-carts, five horse carts, with harness, eighteen ploughs and harrows, twenty-five axes, forty hoes, and a box containing carpenter and blacksmiths tools. All persons desiring to see the plantation may do so by applying in the parish St. John the Baptist, to Mr. St. Luminais or to Mr. Troude on the plantation is a dwelling house, where resides Madame Widow Troude, which belongs to her and forms a dependency to it. TERMS AND CONDITIONS. Fifteen thousand dollars cash; eleven thousand payable in March 1832, in discharge of Mr. D. Seglin's mortgage and interest on the land; seven thousand in March 1832, in discharge of Mr. G. Marigny's note endorsed by Prosper Marigny, with special mortgage on said land; twenty thousand to the consolidated association, with special mortgage, payable the 15th May next, with the right of prolonging the payment 1, 2, 3 & 4 years, from the said 15th of May, by paying on said date, and annually thereafter the sum of four thousand dollars, with interest on the remainder unpaid. The balance of the purchase money in equal installments at 2, 3 and 4 years. N. B. In case the executor and heir shall deem it more advantageous, at the time of sale, to dispose of the land and slaves separately, the land to be sold subject to the payment of the mortgages, and the balance at 1, 2 and 3 years, and the slaves at 1 and 2 years. The whole secured by approved endorsed notes and special mortgage until final payment. march 18.

BY T. MOSSY. ON Monday, 4th April, at 10 o'clock, a. m. will be sold in the store no. 13 Levee at. occupied by Messrs. Gallagher & Co. A complete assortment of Chinese ware, glass-ware, earthenware, looking glasses, &c. Terms—Up to \$1000, on \$100 to \$250 three months; from \$250 to \$500 six months; and over \$500 eight months credit, for approved endorsed paper. march 25

BY T. MOSSY. ON Thursday, 7th April, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange coffee house, will be sold the following SLAVES, belonging to the estate of Mrs. widow Angelaine: Caroline, a Guinea negress, 20 years in the country, aged 30 a 35 years, with her two children, Francois aged 10 years, and another sucking. Francois, a creole negress, aged 12 years, house servant. Sarah, an American negress, aged 22, 7 years in the country, speaking English and French, tolerable seamstress and good house servant. Jerry, an American boy, 14 years old, 3 years in the country, speaking the 2 languages, house servant. All the above slaves are warranted against all vices and diseases contemplated by law. Terms—6 and 12 months credit, for approved endorsed paper, secured by mortgage until final payment. march 25

BY T. MOSSY. ON Friday the 25th inst. will be sold, at 11 o'clock a. m. under the inspection of the British consul, for acct. of whom it may concern. 2 cases madras handkerchiefs and other handkerchiefs; 1 case striped cambie gingham, damaged on the voyage of importation. march 24—12

BY T. MOSSY. ON Saturday, 26th inst. at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange coffee house, will be sold 18 lots of ground, situated in the new suburb Marigny, at two squares from the canal, and fronting Genie, Celestine, St. Antoine, Bagatelle, and Union streets, agreeably to the plan deposited at the Exchange coffee house. Terms—One fourth cash, and the balance in three equal instalments, at 1, 2 and 3 years, for approved endorsed carted notes, with mortgage until final payment. march 18.

BY T. MOSSY. ON Saturday, 26th inst. at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange coffee house, will be sold several valuable creole slaves, cooks, washers and house servants. All the above slaves belong to persons residing in France who have ordered them to be sold. Terms—12 months credit, for approved endorsed paper with mortgage. march 14

MARSHAL'S SALES. A. Abot vs. W. Hall. BY Virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed by the hon. P. F. Smith, associate Judge of the city court, I shall expose for sale on Monday the 25th of April, at 12 o'clock, at noon, at the exchange coffee house, corner of St. Louis and Chartres street, 1 Lot of Ground, situated in the faubourg annunciation, designated by no. 5 in the square no. 60 forming the corner of Magnin and Orange streets, having 90 feet front on the former and 120 feet front on the latter, together with the Building thereon, and another Lot of Ground, situated in the same square no. 60 designated by no. 4 having French measure 60 feet front on Magnin street, by 120 feet in depth bounded on one side by no. 5 and in the rear by no. 6, seized in the above suit. march 25 L. DAUFROY, marshal.

Dimit Mallony, vs. Tyler Blackford. BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. P. F. Smith, associate Judge of the city court, I shall expose for sale on Monday the 12th of April, at the principal, at 4 o'clock, at noon, looking glasses, tables, washstands, lamps, glass cases, &c. &c., seized in the above suit. march 25 L. DAUNOY, marshal.

Hos. vs. Hanger Besson. 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 Monday 4th of April, at 4 o'clock, at the principal, sundry articles of furniture, &c. &c., seized in the above suit. march 25 L. DAUNOY, marshal.

F. Prout vs. John Fetter. BY Virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. P. F. Smith associate judge of the city court, I shall expose for sale, on Monday the 4th of April, at