THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY BY
J. LAYTON.

NEW-ORLEANS,
SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 24, 1831.

To-morrow, Sunday, being Christmas day, the Bee will not be issued on Monday. Should Tuesday's mail, however, convey any interesting news, we shall impart it to our readers by an extra.

The ship *Hanover*, Capt. Taylor, which arrived yesterday from Havre, whence she departed on the 18th of October, has furnished us with regular files from Havre to the 17th instant, and from Paris to the 10th of the same month.—We have, moreover, received a price current of the 17th and a report of the week's sale, which we publish under the commercial head. The Bolivar, so long expected, was to have departed on the 20th; the Tallahassee was to have left on the same day, and the Helvetia on the 20th.

The following is translated from one of the last Paris papers;

"We have just received from Toulon the following letter, dated, Oct. 6th:

"Yesterday the squadron commanded by Admiral Hugon had prepared to set sail this day. Provisions for two months had been provided, the vessels manned, and measures, presaging a new expedition, had been adopted. This morning, however, to the astonishment of the mariners and of the public, the order of disarming has been given to the majority of vessels. It is reported that a telegraphic despatch has the setting out for sea of the Ville de Marseille and of the Superb. The Marengo, it is said, has been directed to coast the Island of St. Helena, in order to take from thence the remains of Napoleon, which are to be interred beneath the Colonne de Vendome."

"The forces directed towards France, by Spain, amount to 50 or 55,000 men, independent of the royal volunteers of Arragon, Navarre and Catalonia, who only wait the martial signal."

HAVRE, Oct. 17.

"Last evening, at half after nine, some American sailors, to the number of about sixty, had a quarrel among themselves, and afterwards got to sparring with some French seamen. The police tried to put a stop to it, with the assistance of some soldiers.—This force, first pelted away, at last overpowered them; a company of Voltegeurs having joined them under the command of a regular officer. They seized about twenty of them, who had hid themselves in the rigging of the vessels. Several soldiers had been wounded before they made use of their arms, which were resorted to only in the last extremity.

Arrived here yesterday, steamer Walter Scott, Culver, from Ouachita river, having been employed in transporting 800 Choctaw Indians from Vicksburg to the Port of Arkansas and Ouchita—also, crossing about 1000 horses at Vicksburg which, together with about 500 steers and 800 Indians, are to travel through by land. Among the passengers, are Capt. Colquhoun, U. S. Special Indian Agent, Mr. Samuel Ragsdale, Indian Commissary Contractor, and Mr. Patten. The steamer Talma was taking on board about 500 Indians; steamer Cleopatra 500, and steamer Reindeer, 400—making, in all, transported at this time by Captain Colquhoun, 2,200 souls, and 1500 horses, all of whom are in good spirits, and appear to be well pleased with the change of place, and mode of transportation.

A new improved planing Machine.—An improvement has been lately made at Wheeling, (Va.) on a machine, which has been in successful operation in that city, for planeing, tonguing and grooving boards. It is said that one man, with this machine, can perform the labour of thirty, working in the ordinary way; that the construction is extremely simple, and that the machine can be easily kept in order.

We are informed by the National Banner, that two Steamboats were launched in the Nashville trade, on the 3d of this month; they have been named the *Red Rover* and the *Memphis*, and are pronounced fine, strong and well built boats. The Memphis is of the largest class, and is said, by competent judges, to be one of the firmest and best constructed hulls ever launched upon the Western waters. These boats are intended to run between Nashville and New-Orleans.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.

The Weather and its effects.—The Insurance Offices have been induced, by apprehensions of the distress which may be experienced, and the damage sustained, by vessels arriving on the coast during the present severe weather, to charter the fine new schooner President for the purpose of cruizing along the coast, and affording relief to such vessels as may be found in need of it.

Specie.—We learn, says the New York Gazette from a good source, that letters were received by the York, addressed to some of our most respectable Houses, informing them that the last shipments of specie could not be disposed of to advantage, and if they shipped any more, they were, they would be compelled to return it. This state of things will of course prevent any further demand for specie for exportation.

Cotton.—Bills have been proposed in the Legislature of Georgia, to establish in the city of Augusta, a Board for the Inspection of Cotton, and for the purpose of settling differences that may originate between the purchaser and seller of Cotton; and to prevent the practice of duelling, by requiring members of the Legislature to take an oath against it.

Vessels Wanted.—An unusual scarcity of vessels exists in our port at present, in consequence of which the operation in the article of cotton are cramped, the bustle and hum of business along the wharves, usually prevalent at this season, are wanting. Freights are brisk at three farthings for Liverpool, at which rate many cargoes might be had, while at New Orleans the current rate is but three eighths and a ship (a rare occurrence and unexampled thus early,) has been ordered from that port to this. Unless we have numerous arrivals shortly, freight must go still higher.—*Savannah Georgian.*

PHILADELPHIA Dec 5.

Seventy-five coloured persons arrived at Norfolk a few days since, to sail for Liberia, in the ship James Perkins, and 27 more were expected from the same country the next day. 300 were looked for soon, which would make up the whole number.

The United States ship Erie, Captain Clack, bound to the West Indies went to sea from Hampton Roads on Sunday last.

We learn from the Trenton Emporium, that William N. Jeffries had resigned his commission to Charge de Affairs to Central America.

The weather was so cold on Tuesday night, says the Trenton Eagle, as to freeze over the Morris Canal with ice about the thickness of a dollar. *Phil. Chron.*

Three young men, brothers, were found dead a short time since, in a prairie, in Coles county, Indiana. It was supposed they all had been killed by lightning. ib.

Mr. Robert Potter, Representative in Congress from North Carolina, being requested by his constituents to resign his office in order that they might choose a reputable man in his place, has complied with their request, and it is probable a new election will take place.

Extract of a letter dated London, Oct. 17.

"There have been recently several large investments made in the American funds by the different Tories. United States Bank shares £26 10s. with dividend from 1st July. New York State 5 per cents 1837, 100, do. do. 1845, 105; do 6 per cent. 1834, 104; do. do. 1816; 102 with dividend from 1st October. Pennsylvania 5 per cent. 1856, do. 1858, 105 with dividend from 1st August; Louisiana 5 per cent. Bond, 102 a 3 with dividend from 1st July; do 6 per cent, 112 with dividend from 1st July. The best paper is discounted at 4 per cent. There has been a considerable demand on the Bank for gold to supply the country Banks on the grants of private individuals. It has now ceased in a great measure. The Bank, however, has only about seventeen millions in circulation, which is five millions less than at the period of the French revolution in July.

From the Utica Intelligencer.

FORTUNATE DISCOVERY.—Our neighbor (Mr. Curtis,) who owns the distillery at Nail Creek, in this village, in the process of distillation from corn, perceived an oil which rose upon the surface of the liquor. He took pains to collect it and make a trial of its properties. It has been determined by repeated experiments by various persons, that the oil answers as well for burning as the best spermaceti oil. It is equally pure and as free from any offensive smell, and will burn as long. Further experiments are making of its use in painting, and it is alledged (although a fair trial has not yet been made) that it answers all the purposes of linseed oil. Mr Curtis procures a little less than a quart from a bushel of corn, and from 9 to 12 gallons per day, from the quantity of corn he works up. This oil is worth one dollar a gallon. It is also a clear profit to the distiller, as it does not diminish the quantity of liquor or whiskey.

From the London Times.

The royal speech of Thursday, proroguing parliament, on which we remarked yesterday, deserves another notice; it contained allusions to various topics, all of which would, at other times, have been viewed with more than ordinary interest, but of which the whole value and importance is now in a manner concentrated in one—that one is a reform in the House of Commons. There is, doubtless, no slight satisfaction in the assurance that the horrible game law system has at length been deemed a fit subject for discussion at least, if not yet—though it will by and by—for any extensive or substantial amendment; and hardly less so, that the law of bankruptcy is no longer a field wherein rapacious harpies might plunder the wretched with impunity. But whence comes it that the atrocious game laws have ceased to be held a matter of divine right, like tithes, or crowns and sceptres? And why is it, that now, for the very first time, the property of insolvents, creditors and debtors, has been wrested from the fangs of official patronage—that curse of the people of England for a century and a half—and that a court for the administration of bankruptcy affairs has been created, on the understanding that the country calls for certain public functionaries, not that a multitude of private individuals want places? Why have these things been lately tolerated, and not before? These breaches suffered in the old fortress of prejudice and corruption? Why, but that the spirit of general reform has waxed great and powerful since the people of England have begun to commune more freely each man with his neighbour, and reciprocally to fortify each other in the conviction that the proper object of government is the security of nations against their rulers—not that of rulers against nations. Among the benefits, therefore, which the growth of the reform spirit and the obvious approach of a reformed parliament have already, and as a foretaste of a richer futurity, obtained for us, are those two measures referred to with so much hearty gratulation by his Majesty—viz. a preliminary improvement of the game laws, establishing it as a principle *that the sports of the aristocracy are* no longer to be death to the poor; and, secondly, the extinction of those execrable bankruptcy tribunals under which the classes engaged in commerce were as severely persecuted by legal tyrants as the rural population by the landholders. But the pre-eminent power and virtue of his Majesty's discourse to parliament were in the concluding paragraphs on reform. The King affirmed, and in justice his Majesty might well do, "the anxiety so generally manifested by his people for the accomplishment of a constitutional reform in the Commons' House of Parliament"—a declaration from the throne which may, by possibility, outweigh the edifying assurances of certain honest Tories, that the bulk of the nation cared nothing about reform! Nothing could be more clear, direct, and forcible, than the entire language of the last paragraph of the speech, nor, we may add without impropriety, were there ever words of friendship and encouragement addressed by a good Monarch to a people, in whose welfare he was devoted, the manly and animated utterance of which were more characteristic of the sentiments they conveyed. It was impossible to misconstrue, and equally so to avoid admitting, the earnest and emphatic delivery of King William, when he announced that the important question of reform would "necessarily" again engage the attention of parliament at the opening of the ensuing session—when he assured the country of his "unaltered desire" to promote the settlement of that great question; or when he spoke of securing to his people the "full" enjoyment of their constitutional rights. The prevailing tone of the speech appears to us to be worthy of a solemn and commanding crisis; and if ever there was a mind immovably made up to the brave discharge of duties, however arduous, we should say, from the whole proceeding of Thursday, had we no other evidence, that it is the mind of King William.

From the Dublin Times.

MR. O'CONNELL'S SPEECH.

The address delivered on Tuesday by this very remarkable man to the assemblage at Merrion square has called forth the approval of every well wisher to the peace of his country. It is our fortune to mix variously amongst all classes, grades, and creeds, in the metropolis, and but one sentiment prevails as to the discretion, temper, and wisdom of the sentiments there and there delivered. They breathe peace in every line—and when the extraordinary influence of the speaker over the peasantry of Ireland is considered, which influence may, and so recently has been mischievously directed, it is impossible to overrate the importance of the new direction which Mr. O'Connell now so judiciously seeks to give to the popular impulses. Well—but how long will the popular leader continue of this mind! Yes—no doubt the question is rational, and is put at every turn. For our poor parts, although we cannot speak from personal acquaintance with Mr. O'Connell, we incline to believe most ardently that his confidence in Lord Grey's government is not a sudden opinion taken up on the spur, of the occasion, but is the result of calm and close observation of the character and conduct of those illustrious men who compose that government. We place perfect reliance on their integrity, and we judge with "his own eyes" the difficulties they have had to encounter since the entrance into office—difficulties, the offspring of that very system they are now so arduously labouring to destroy.—He at length perceives that it is not a task quite so easy of execution to break down the machinery which former governments have, for the last fifty years, been erecting in these countries, to perpetuate their own domination—and we incline to think that Mr. O'Connell is not unwilling to admit that those difficulties were materially augmented by the headlong career of almost incredible folly into which the humbler classes of this country were driven last winter, by their unreflecting impetuosity of character. That season of national madness has now, however, happily passed away, and we fervently hope that peace and order, and attachment to the laws, and that new born virtue in Irishmen, confidence in the King and the Government, are about to follow in the train of national and sober reformation. If these blissful anticipations should be realized, and that Ireland, with her institutions reformed, and her gigantic limbs unfettered, be allowed to taste the joys of tranquility, to which she has been so long a stranger, there is nothing trifle in the speculations of all the illustrious men of past and present times, if she does not speedily reach that point which should be the aim of all governments—national happiness, based on national contentment.

STRASBOURG, Oct 4.

This morning the Polish Generals Patz, Malkowski, and Wengierski, arrived here; a great number of other officers have likewise presented themselves. Towards evening Gen. Wromizky arrived here, deputed from the Polish head quarters; he was the bearer of a letter addressed to the Prussian authorities upon the frontiers, and signed by General Rikinsky, who was falsely reported to have met with a violent death. The General solicits permission to enter the Prussian territory on the 5th, and appeals to the humanity of the Prussian Monarch for protection of his followers. In consequence of this overture, Gen. Zepelen, Commandant of the Prussian troops in the the vicinity of Strasbourg, consents that the Polish army, 15,000 strong, with 24 pieces of cannon, shall be admitted on the Prussian territory on similar conditions to those granted to the corps of Oielgud. In conformity with this resolution, the Polish army will pass to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock the frontiers near Soblerzyeno, and in taking the route of Szutowo to Jastezembien will defile.

VIENNA, Oct. 7.—The territory of Cracow, which General Rudiger has occupied with 10,000 men, will shortly be evacuated by the greater part of those troops—and only some battalions under Gen. Rammenkampf remain to preserve order, and wait instructions from St. Petersburg, negociations being commenced relative to the farther occupation of this republic, which is guaranteed by Russia, Prussia, and Austria, in consequence of which the stipulations contained in the act of the Congress of Vienna will be carried into effect conformably to the treaties by the joint intervention of the three Powers. This will do away with all remonstrances respecting the entrance of Russian troops into the neutral territory.

From the London Globe.

There is one sign of popular feeling than which we know nothing more likely to affect the minds of the Peers opposed to reform—it is the fact of several of them being dismissed from their commands, or, in other words, requested to resign, by the yeomanry of which they are officers. Last week we mentioned examples of this kind in Kent—to-day we have a remarkable instance in the case of Lord Wharncliffe, to whom a gentle hint, by the majority of his troops, has been given that he has forfeited their confidence.

This is the mere practical mode of proceeding, because the yeomanry formed main thrums of the mop which Mrs. Partington intended to trundle against the ocean. The Tory writers of the Blackwood school have been chuckling in the idea that the yeomanry are "a fine body of men"—"sound to the core;" by which eulogia they meant to imply that these Englishmen would, if matters came to a crisis, fight against their countrymen to support the ideas of the Bishops and the Pitt Peers—to support boroughs and the offspring of boroughs—to support taxes and extravagance, and to ensure their own degradation. This ignorant exultation has received a fillip from these resignations. The yeomanry are men of the same stuff as those who have advanced the cause of reform, to its present state; & though the Ministers, by allowing the Lieutenants put in by the enemies of reform to continue in their counties, have caused them to be very generally commanded by persons of Lord Wharncliffe's opinions, these officers would, on the first occasion of their abusing their power, be treated as Lord Wharncliffe has been. However, even at present the conduct of the Yorkshire yeomanry is very worthy of imitation.

From a London paper.

We learn that the temporal power of the Pope is now strictly limited to the walls of Rome, and that Bologna and three Legations are now independent of his Holiness, and under the military surveillance of Austria; but so abated in rigour as to be rendered palatable to the people. The Cabinet of Vienna is, in fact, courting the Italians, who, after struggling in vain, find they have no hope from France, while the French Cabinet rather fosters divisions among the Italian States than encourage their political strength in their union. The same observer states, as his opinion, that of every 100 of the Italians, 95 are indifferent or schismatics, in religion; so that not more than the odd five are devotedly religious.

It now appears that the Niger disembogues itself by no less than 20 or 40 streams, some of them of such dept that it is certain light vessels and steamboats may navigate as high as Timbuctoo, and thus open a commercial intercourse into the heart of Africa. The British government, with due attention to a subject so interesting at once to trade and geography, have, we understand, directed some of our cruizers to work into some of the channels of this Delta, and we may therefore soon expect a variety of interesting details. Timbuctoo, the fabled city of a terra incognita, will there, it is presumed, become an entrepot of African commerce, and that vast continent be thereby opened to the knowled of the world, and the arts of civilization. Now the discovery is made, we are of course lost in wonder that for three centuries this communication should have been a vulgar tradition, and that the European captains and traders should have passed this Delta with listless indifference.

To the MEN of ENGLAND.

Salus Populi suprema Lex.

These are the times to try men's souls.

MY COUNTRYMEN.—Dangers and difficulties beset us! It is our duty as well as our interest to avert ourselves in this great crisis for the safety of the empire. Solon, the wisest of legislators tells us, that if the commonwealth be divided into hostile parties, the *Neutrals should be marked with infamy.* He, in this sacred cause, thinks not for us is against us. The rejection of the reform bill, the wish and the hope of the great majority of the nation, has spread a gloom and deadly gloom over the land. Rage and disappointment, strife and vexation, universally prevail. Passion never adds the judgement a personal judgment; personal violence and the detruction of property and proofs of ferocity, as unconvincing as they are impolitic.

What will the people do?—That is the question! Like Aaron's rod it swallows up all the rest. Vengeance cries aloud against the Bishops and the Peers. Vengeance is a poor paymaster, and a worse judge. They acted madly: still justice would allow them the plea of palliation, which may be fairly offered, and only unfairly denied. They live in the circle of fashion and folly—philosophy cannot breathe in its atmosphere—there the laugh of insanity drowns the still voice of wisdom. They are basely fawned upon and flattered by their dependents. Truth rarely reaches their ears. They know little of the world beyond the narrow boundaries of their sphere. A few months have illustrated these positions: Polignac despised the French revolution as a riot, and directed Marmont to disperse the mob, even after that mob had conquered the government! With this order banished his authority, and when it was too late he opened his eyes! The Duke of Wellington denounced REFORM—down fell his popularity never to revive, and he who was the public idol one day, became the next the public bane. When the people read and think, the peers, as a body, retrograde. In an enlighted age, they fall into the rear of the march of mind. It is a natural effect—necessity calls on them for no mental exertion. The generality of mankind distinguished themselves in intellectual pursuits as the spur of necessity goads them on. Few master geniuses assist in any age. The great man will always live within certain parallel lines; but spirits deeply imbued with etherial fire, fill the ranks and display the godlike gift, to instruct, enlighten, and direct mankind.

What will the people do? That is the question! People of England, with one voice, implore your patriot King, William the good and the glorious, to exert with effect his dormant but not extinguished prerogative, if a dissolution should take place before the reform bill becomes law. Intreat his Majesty to create new boroughs, consonantly with the purport and effect of that bill, as far as that prerogative extends, and not to direct the issue of writs for the election of members for the boroughs placed in schedule A. Call on the majority of the Commons, by the pledge which they have given to their constituents, to petition his Majesty to revive the prerogative for the nation's welfare. Let the Commons so resolve, and the King accede, all collision will triumph, and the bill may rest in quiet till calm reflection and sober thought have taught many of the Peers their error, and induced them to offer their repentance on their country's shrine. Let this be done quickly. To prorogue the parliament whilst the nation writhes in unusual movement—whilst commerce decays beneath fiery agitation, and trade languishes under the paroxysms of sorrow and despair—whilst the frightful volcano of revolution murmurs in its wrath, would inflict on the nation countless ills! My design has been deemed illegal and impracticable. Illegal, because it is inconsistent with the union of Scotland and England. THIS I DENY. Neither the articles of the treaty for the union, nor the act of parliament passed in Scotland for ratifying those articles, nor the act of union itself, contain one sentence—one word, to annul the royal prerogative, to abridge its power, or prevent its exercise! The authorities for its legality are irresistible! Nor is it impracticable or dangerous.—Timidity raises apprehensions which reason condemns. Will the thirsty dying man refuse to quaff the enlivening stream from the fountain because some future possessor may poison the spring? Shall a nation avoid the aid of royal prerogative because a future King may use the power improperly? Shall we now reject this royal medicine, which will cure the nation's gangrene, because it contains some ingredient which, in distant times, may be employed to reproduce the disease? Dismiss these idle opinions. Act firmly, and laugh at the consequences. Under wicked Kings this prerogative has been abused; but does that abuse demonstrate the danger of its exercise under a good Monarch, the greatest friend of the people of all the Sovereigns of a thousand years? For what purpose were prerogatives given to our Kings? Not for themselves, but for the benefit of the nation—for the security and advantage of society—to be drawn into action in emergencies; and when the end of the exercise of prerogative is liberty, national safety, and the recovery of the just right of the people, not to revive the power savours less of wisdom than of unphilosophic fear. Prerogative so called into action at the request of the representatives of the people, by the nation's voice, for the people's advantage, to destroy the mischiefs that are now rising up on every side, would be hailed with delight and be supported by millions!

The people of England have drank deeply from the fountain of freedom, and they will no longer slake their thirst in the filthy puddles of corruption. Let not the 199 deceive themselves—they are like gossamer in the torrent in such a contest; a FEW against the MANY—199 in conflict with millions.—There is nothing as absurd in all Mother Bunch's fairy tales. Let them not wantonly exclaim,

Non numerous sumus.

The reply would be louder than the roar of the whirlwind—

Et nati consumere fruges.

Oct. 10, 1831. CATO.

An article appeared a few days since in one of the Baltimore papers, announcing that a ball was to take place the succeeding evening. The writer requested, or intended to request, the ladies not to *forget* their tickets; but by some mischance of the devils, (printer's,) the *t* was dropped; the ladies took umbrage and refused to go to a ball where persons who could be suspected to *forge* tickets might be admitted.

COMMERCIAL

Review of the Havre Market of the 17th of October, 1831.

COTTON.—We received during the week, 1398 bales from New York, by the *Formosa* and the *Duquesne*, and 710 bales from Charleston, by the *Mercury*—total, 2105 bales.

The sales have amounted to 2886 bales, as follows:—

1168 bales fair to fine,	fr. 85	a	108
443 do. Georgia, short staple, inferior to fine, and merchantable,	70	98	
506 do. Mobile, ordinary to good fair,	84	93	50
551 do. Tennessee, common, fair, to ordinary,	83	85	
65 do Pernambuco, fair, to merchantable,	107½	109	
42 do. Bahia, ordinary,	82½		

The demand was maintained, although not brisk, except towards the end of the week, when transactions became more active.

Our prices are maintained The good and firm qualities of Louisiana and short staple Georgia, very scarce this day, have found a ready sale at 1 and 2 fr. for some lots. Tue demand for Louisianas, has entirely been for good qualities from fr. 98 a 105—a lot of 650 bales, landing from the Bolivar, was bought altogether at the rate of fr. 100. A handsome lot of 14 bales fine cotton was sold at 103 fr.

Another small lot of 20 bales was refused at 109 fr.

Fine Georgia, c. s. are diminishing every day; a lot of 80 bales, fine and merchantable, has been sold at fr. 08—and the balance at the market price.

The Mobiles, in lieu of the Louisianas, obtain a ready sale at 92 a 95. The Tennessees and Alabamas, ordinary, there has been no change. It is the same with those of Brazil. We have only about 7 or 8000 bales Pernambuco on hand.

The whole of our stock, of all sorts, amount to about 20 to 21,000 bales.

Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Margaret, McIntosh, Cowes, Hermann & co.
Brig Brandywine, Perry, Baltimore, L H Gale
Tribune, Staples, Havana, L H Gale.
Schr Felicia, Martinez, Havana, W Tufts and co.

ARRIVED.

Towboat Grampus, Bustin, S W Pass. Brought up ship Charles Carroll, from Liverpool, and ship Hanover, from Havre.

Towboat Florida, Morrison, from the S W Pass, having towed to sea ship Rome, brig Juno, brig Phoenix, schr Pocahontas, and towed up from the N E Pass, schr Carolina, from Charleston, and brig Ariel, from Baltimore. Left the N E Pass the 22d, at meridian. Brig Corinthian has been on shore at the N E Pass. Two ships in sight. A black schr aground at Pass a Lautre in the bay.

Ship Hanover, Taylor, from Havre.—For consignees, see French side.

Ship Charles Carroll, Pierce. Liverpool, to the capt—cargo to Davezinez & Munro; W A Gasquet; A Lockhart & co; P G Hobbes & co, and to order. Sailed 24 Oct.

Schr Caroline, Stanton, Charleston—assorted cargo to Cockayne, Watts & co; T H Rose; Wm G Hewes; F Skiddy; W Newins; W Nott & co; M J Maher.

Brig Alfred, Soule, Baltimore—with cargo, to sundries.

Sloop Splendid, Smith, from St Marks.

Steamer Walter Scott, Culver, from Ouchita river—no cargo, 8 passengers.

Steamer Paul Clifford, Gordon, fm Natchitoches—cargo, 156 bales cotton N Cox; 75 J Linton; 33 Peyroux, Rivarde & co; 35 Bullitt & Shipp; 36 J Hagan & co; 22 R P Gaillard & co; 10 A Fisk, Watt & co; 13 Reynolds, Byrne & co; 43 bbls molasses, 1 lot beef hides, and 1 lot deer skins, Harris & Wright. Passengers, Capt S R Reed, W Vance, W Hill, D Berthoud, E D McCaleb, P Smith, H Veel, W W Smith, Landry and servant, J T Whitwith, J Landry and lady, and B Fortire.

☞ NOTICE.—The Packet brig LAGRANGE, Collins master, from Boston, is discharging cargo opposite the Public Square. Consignees will please attend to receiving their goods. dec 24

☞ The ship MARY & SUSAN from Liverpool is discharging opposite the Public Square, consignees are requested to obtain their permits and receive their goods. dec 22

☞ FOSTER & HUTTON have removed their Counting House to No 77 Canal Street. dec 24.

WANTED TO HIRE.—Two or three negro men who understand baking. Apply at this office. dec 19

FOR THE DIFFERENT LANDINGS IN THE BIG BLACK RIVER,
And all intermediate Landings on the Mississippi.

THE Steam Boat ST. JOHN, Capt. Parks, is now loading, and will depart on Sunday morning the 26th inst, at 10 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, opposite Custom House Street, or to FOSTER & HUTTON.
dec 24 No 77 Canal St.

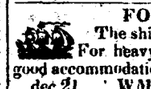
FOR FLORENCE, Alabama.

The light draught steamer CRITERION, A. Ryan master, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch, for the remainder of freight or passage, apply on board or to
dec 22 TOURNE & BECKWITH.

FOR LOUISVILLE, NASHVILLE.
And all intermediate landings.

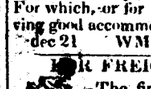
The very fast running A. L. steamer BRANDYWINE, capt. Hamilton, has part of her cargo on board, will start on Sunday 25th inst.
Freight for Nashville will be forwarded from the month of the Cumberland without delay. For freight or passage apply on board or to
dec 20 YORKE, MACALESTER & CO.

FOR BOSTON.



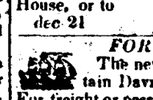
The ship HEWES, Capt. Spear. For heavy freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply to
dec 21 WM. G. HEWES, 9 Camp-st.

FOR BOSTON.



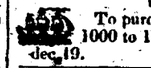
The ship WARREN, Captain Studley, can take 400 bales Cotton.—For which, or for heavy freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply to
dec 21 WM. G. HEWES, 9 Camp St

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



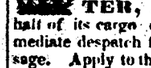
The fine fast sailing Baltimore built schr. COURIER, Joseph P. Burnet, Master, burthen 140 tons. For which, apply to the Captain on board, opposite Custom-House, or to J. W. ZACHARIE & CO.
dec 21

FOR LIVERPOOL.



The new ship LIBERTY, Captain Davis will be despatched as above. For freight or passage, apply to
dec 20. YORKE, MACALESTER & Co.

WANTED

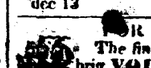


To purchase a first rate schooner of 1000 to 1200 bbls burthen—apply to
dec 19. T. NICOLET & Co.

FOR SISAL.

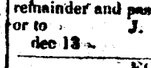
The fine and fast sailing brig HUNTER, J. BONNEY master, having half of its cargo engaged, will meet with immediate despatch for the balance thereof or passage. Apply to the captain on board or to
JOSE PRADS,
14 dec. No. 52 St.-Anne street.

FOR HAVANNA.



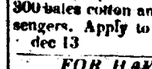
The fine Spanish brig MARIA, class No. 1. M. Larragan master, having part of her cargo engaged, will sail with dispatch. For freight or passage, apply to
SIMON CUCULLU.
dec 13 53 Toulouse st.

FOR BALTIMORE.



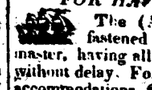
The fine fast sailing copper fastened brig VOLTA, Sylvester master, has the principal part of her cargo engaged, will meet with immediate dispatch. For freight of the remainder and passage apply to capt. On board or to J. W. ZACHARIE & CO.
dec 13 Bienville st

FOR HAVRE.



The A. 1. ship HENRY LEE, capt. Prince, now loading, can take 800 bales cotton and accommodate several passengers. Apply to Lincoln & Green, or
dec 13 T. NICOLET & CO.

FOR HAVRE.—(Passage only)



The (A. 1.) coppered and copper fastened brig GEORGE, Snow master, having all her cargo engaged, will sail without delay. For passage, having comfortable accommodations, for 3 or 4 passengers. Apply to the captain on board opposite Toulouse street or to P. E. SORBE,
dec 10 118 Royal st.

FOR PORT-AU-PRINCE.

The fast sailing coppered and copper fastened packet brig GEN. VICTOR, Henry Bradley master. For freight or passage, apply to the captain on board opposite Blue Stores or to
dec 10 J. W. ZACHARIE & CO.

BALL ROOM,
Corner of Orleans and Bourbon streets.
ON SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 24,
Will be given a
GRAND DRESS & MASQUERADE BALL.
Admittance—One dollar. dec 22

JUST RECEIVED—Ladies' Musical Dressing Cases; 1 bale shawls; 10 hogsheads tin ware, assorted; 5 pipes Madeira, London particular; 4 kegs fowling English gunpowder; 80 copies of the life and speeches of Gen. Foy; 24 boxes Burgundy wine; 71,000 hooked tiles, and an assortment of fine jewelry, for sale by
dec 24 THEODORE NICOLET & Co.

CODFISH & POTATOES.—517 boxes "Grand Bank" Codfish; 200 barrels Potatoes, landing from brig Lagrange, for sale by
dec 24 STETSON & AVERY.

CHAIRS.—9 dozen Chairs, landing from brig Lagrange, for sale by
dec 24 STETSON & AVERY.

WAS STOLEN

ON the morning of the 22d October, an American horse, opposite to the steam boat Columbia, from which he had just been disembarked and tied to a bale of cotton. This horse is about 9 years of age, a dark bay; his forehead and hind feet are white; his back is bespecked with white spots and he is called Tom.

A reward of twenty dollars will be given to whoever may apprehend the thief, and one of five to the person who shall deliver this horse to the Captain of the Columbia or to the undersigned.
J. CUVILLIER.
Champs Elysees Street, near Washington square, Faubourg Marigny.
dec 24

LOST yesterday evening at about 2 o'clock, in Toulouse street, between Chartres and Royal, a note of the amount of $278, 10, drawn by J. Coulon & Co. to the order of E. Debergue, and endorsed by M. Landeaux Jr., and H. Landeaux. The said note is dated the 1st October, at six months; payment having been stopped, the public is apprised not to take up said note; whoever finds it is requested to leave it at the office of Landreaux & Chabert, No 54 Toulouse Street. dec. 20.

ROYAL STREET NO. 180.

THE subscriber has received from France by the ship Indies, a large assortment of goods, consisting in manteaux, leather and satin bootees and shoes, of all colors, and prunella do. for ladies, also a choice selection of cloth and circassian dresses, children's caps, ribbons, gloves, flowers, &c. &c. Having previously on hand a general assortment of dry goods; which he offers for sale at moderate prices.
dec 20. VR. GOUY.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY H. J. DOMINGON.

THIS day, 24th December, at half after four o'clock P. M. (weather permitting) will be sold on the Levee in front of Jefferson street, landing from ship Indiana, 20 casks Claret, 12 do, Malaga first quality, 24,000 Square tiles.
dec 24

BY H. J. DOMINGON.

ON Monday next, the 26th inst. at 12 o'clock precisely, will be sold at Hewlett's Coffee House, a mulattoe man named William, about 23 years old; understands girting and painting, in some degree. Warranted again the vices and diseases as provided by law. He is an excellent subject. Terms—4 months. dec 24

BY T. MOSSY

ON Tuesday the 27 inst. will be sold at 11 o'clock at the Auction Room on account of the concerned, 6 bales of Muslins, imported in and damaged on board of the ship Liberty, Capt Davis, from Philadelphia. dec 24

BY T MOSSY.

ON Tuesday the 27 inst. will be sold at the Auction Room, 100 pair pocket pistols, brass and iron barrels, 100 pair Cavallery pistols. dec 24

BY T. MOSSY.

ON Tuesday the 27th instant, at 10 o'clock, at his Store in Toulouse St. a choice assortment of Bobinet Lace, Lace Veils, Shawls and Collars, Lace Robes and Dresses, Embroidered Muslin Dresses and other articles suitable for the present seson, recently imported from England.

Also an assortment of ready made clothing just imported, together with above articles, from England, consisting of Coats, Frock Coats, Jackets, Waistcoats and Pantaloons. dec 24

BY ISAAC L. M'COY.

ON Thursday morning, 5th January next, at 10 o'clock, at No 126 in Canal, between Dauphine and Bourbon Streets, will be sold by virtue of an order from the Honorable, the Court of Probates in and for the City and Parish of New Orleans, the following property belonging to the succession of the late Mrs. H. K. Gordon, deceased, viz: A variety of
HOSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE consisting of Dinner, Tea, Card and Breakfast Tables, Looking Glasses, Sofas, Chairs, Carpets, Bedsteads, Beds and Beading, Dinner and Tea Sets, Silver Plate Dinner and Tea Spoons, Shovel, Tongs and Fenders, Knives & Forks; Sideboard, Washstands, Armoirs, and a variety of other articles.—Also, two gold *WATCHES* and a variety of valuable Books, &c. Terms cash. dec 24

BY ISAAC L. McCOY.

ON Saturday the 24th inst. at 12 o'clock at the exchange coffee house, a servant girl, aged about 20 years, a good seamstress and can cut out and make all kinds of wearing apparel for men, possesses an excellent character for honesty and sobriety, and together with her child aged 3 1-3 years, are guaranteed against all the diseases and vices prescribed by law. dec 23

BY ISAAC L. McCOY.

ON Saturday the 24th inst. at 12 o'clock at the exchange coffee house will be sold the following slaves: Eliza, aged 20 years, a good washer and ironer, fully guaranteed and acclimated: Lee, aged 26 years, a field hand, is a creole, and fully guaranteed with the exception of once having runaway: Mary, aged about 30 years, a field hand; title only guaranteed.

Terms—six months credit for approved endorsed notes and mortgage until final payment. The act of sale of the two former to be drawn before W. Boswell Esq., for the latter, before Wm. Y. Lewis Esq. at the expense of the purchaser. dec 23

BY ISAAC L McCOY,

On Saturday, 24th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Coffee House, will be sold
THREE LOTS OF GROUND,
situated on the west side of Canal Carondelet, near the Basin, and numbered 13, 14 and 15 agreeable to a plan drawn by Joseph Pelie, Esq. city surveyor, on the 21st Feb. 1828 and deposited in the office of Felix de Armas, Esq, said Lots measure each 65 feet 10 inches front on the Canal and run from 259 to 275 feet through to the continuation of St. Louis st. where they have a front of 63 feet 10 inches.

Terms mentioned at the time and place of sale. dec 22

BY ISAAC L. McCOY.

ON Saturday the 24th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Coffee House, will be sold the following SLAVES, viz:—Sophia, aged 25 years, and her child, 9 months old; Sophia is a good cook and washer, fully guaranteed. Terms: 6 months credit.

BILLY, aged 21 years, a ploughman, title only guaranteed. Terms: 4 months credit, for approved endorsed notes secured by mortgage until final payment. dec 22

BY ISAAC L. M'COY.

ON Saturday next 24th inst. at 12 o'clock at the Exchange Coffee House will be sold,
A LOT OF GROUND
and improvements thereon, situate at the corner of Constance and Barthelemy streets, measuring 63 feet 11 inches front on the former and 62 feet front on the latter as per plan exhibited, at the Exchange Coffee House. The improvements thereon consists of a double kitchen and one dwelling house, there is also a well and stabling for five horses all enclosed by a good pale fence and commands a rent of $15 per month.

Terms—$1000 payable in six months and the balance in 1 and 2 years, for notes drawn and endorsed to the satisfaction of the vender and secured by mortgage until final