THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JÉROME BAYON, DELAUP & CO.

NEW-ORLEANS,
WEDNESDAY (MORNING,) DECEMBER 1, 1830.

NEW-YORK Nov. 11.

The ship Brighton from London is below.—She sailed from Cowes on the 15th Oct. and may furnish us with London dates one or two days later; but not in time, we fear, to avail ourselves of the news to-day.—*Evening Post*

From the New-York Journal of Commerce, November 11.

LATE FROM LIVERPOOL.

To the politeness of Capt. Buntin, of ship Adeline, we are indebted for Liverpool papers to the 19th Oct. inclusive—from the Courier of that date, we make the following extracts:

THE REPRESENTATION OF LIVERPOOL.—Sir R. Peel has declined the honor intended him by those gentlemen who invited him to offer himself as a candidate for the representation of Liverpool. The right honorable baronet did not wait the presentation of the requisition, which was in the course of signature, put embraced the earliest opportunity that afforded itself to state to the requisitionists, that

The pressure of his public duties as a Minister to the Crown would render it impossible for him to discharge, with satisfaction to himself, the duties of a representative at Liverpool, and that he must, therefore forego the honor of being put in nomination; that he assures the requitionists he is gratified in the highest degree by this proof of their good opinion and confidence, and that it adds another to the many motives which will ever induce him, though not its representative, to take the warmest interest in the welfare of Liverpool.

An answer has been returned by Mr. Charles Grant to the same effect. The reply of both these statements, although disappointing to the expectation of the gentlemen, who conceived it their duty to solicit them to offer themselves for the representation of the borough, are yet couched in very respectful terms, equally creditable to the promptness and good taste of Sir Robert, and the warm and manly feelings which characterizes the able and more extended communication of Mr. C. Grant. The question "who shall we have for a representative?" is, therefore, at the present moment, as important and as difficult of solution as it has been at any period since the melancholly event occurred which has rendered the interrogation necessary. Mr. Ewart is still the only declared candidate. A movement has however, taken place in favor of Mr. Dennison, and yesterday, we understand, a requisition to that gentleman was commenced, and is now in course of signature.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 11.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival yesterday, of the very fast sailing ship JOSEPHINE, Capt. THOMAS BRITTON, from Belfast, whence she sailed on 16th Oct. we have received (through the politeness of our friend Capt. Britton) a file of Belfast papers from 8th to 15th Oct. containing London and Liverpool dates of 11th [illegible] from which we make as copious ex[illegible] limits will permit.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The Pa[illegible]rs of Friday and Saturday and letters d[illegible]ay have arrived since out last. The later give an account of a discus ion in the Chamber of Deputies on a proposition of abolishing the punishment of death from the French code. One of the letters, which we subjoin, gives a brief but very interesting notice of this important attempt to improve the moral condition of society, by introducing a more effectual but more humane punishment than death into the French Code, and taking from the Law the power of destroying life—a power, the exercise of which must always be under an awful responsibility to the Creator, and which must be criminal when the advantages to society at large, and to the cause of virtue, are not too apparent to raise doubt or justify hesitation.

As the question now stands, the probability is, that the lives o[illegible] Polignac and his confederates in guilt and [illegible]ortune, will be spared, for although the French Legislature may not go to the full, and perhaps unreasonable extent of the abolition of the punishment of death in *all* cases, the offences of the Ex-Ministers will certainly be found in the class excepted from its application.

The French Funds are improving. On Saturday the Five per Cents. closed at 85f.; and the Three per Cents. at 65c.

From the Correspondent of the Courier.

PARIS, Oct. 9.—Public attention is very much roused in Paris to-day, on account of an important and interesting debate that took place last night, in the Chamber of Deputies, respecting *nothing less* than the *total* and *immediate* abolition of capital punishment. This momentous question originated in a motion of M. de Tracy, an honest and enlightened Member, something of a disciple of the La Rouchefoucalt School," and son of the count de Tracy, one of our Peers, and author of several works on Metaphysics. The author of the motion proposed a total and complete abolition. This was sent to a Special Committee for consideration. The opinion of the committee was that the motion ought to pass; but that the question was so new and important, and had so many bearings, that the decision of the House ought to be postponed till the next Session. This of course, disappointed M. de Tracy and his friends.—The debate took place yesterday. The speakers on the side of the original question were numerous and powerful. A most remarkable speech was delivered with an accent of the most impressive conviction, by M. Keratry, a man of a firm, honest mind, and one of our best writers. He proposed, that the house should address the Crown, in order to obtain from the King the proposition of a law abolishing the pain of death for a great many offences, and especially for political crimes. He was supported by our old veteran of every liberal humane idea, General Lafayette. M. Girob de L'Ain, Prefect de Police of Paris, went still further, and insisted on a total abolition, on the ground of his personal knowledge (having been twenty years a magistrate,) of the complete inefficacy of the punishment of death. Another Deputy of Paris opposed the motion in a long and eloquent speech, which was considered as particularly alluding to the present impeachment of the Polignac Cabinet for high treason. The house admitted however, M. Keratry's amendment, and an address was agreed upon, demanding Government to take the *initiative* on this *salutary* reform The decision on the motion divided the House in the proportion of 229 against 21. This is a most remarkable result. The House is to be prorogued during a month, in order to give the people time to complete its number, about 100 Members having for various causes vacated their seats. The trial of the ex-ministers Polignac and Co. will not begin until the 1st of November; so that, if the Government come down to the House with the measure demanded about that time, the guilty Ministers will at least escape with life. It is even generally admitted that the sense of the House is, that our present Cabinet will have time to propose and carry this measure before sentence of high treason is passed. The consequence of this debate will then be, evidently, saving the impeached Ministers."

JUNCTION OF BELGIUM WITH FRANCE.

We have received from Paris the following information connected with the affairs of the Netherlands:—"M. Gendebien, the gentleman deputed by the Provisional Government of Brussels to make an offer of an alliance with France, has had interviews with the Minister for Foreign Affairs and others, but has been most unsuccessful. He was informed that, with whatever satisfaction the French Government might view the prospect of increased friendly relations with the Belgians, it would only be as connected with the general tranquillity of Europe, which would be endangered by annexing the territory of Belgium to France, or placing it under the especial protection of the latter country." It was in consequence of the bad success of M. Gendebien's mission that the Provisional Government of Brussels issued a Proclamation, declaring Belgium an independent State. Under what form of government, and what chief, this State is to be placed, is now the point of interest; the objections in other quarters to its being independent are not, we believe, such as to cause any serious obstacle to the settlement of the question.—*Courier.*

The *Augsburg Gazette* gives the following, dated Frankfort, Sept. 30:—"Fresh disturbances have broken out in the district of Ysenburg. At Meerholz and Wachtersbach, the Count of Ysenburg's country residences have been attacked by the peasants and destroyed. In the provinces of Hanau and Fulda, all the custom houses have been closed by force, and no duty can be collected. It is reported that the Prussian custom-houses at Eckartsberg and Lutzen have likewise been attacked, and set on fire; but this rumour requires confirmation."

We learn from Berne, that on the 20th ult. M. Fisher, the provost, was attacked in the streets of the town and obliged to take refuge in a guardhouse. The Government of Berne have called in troops, and on the 30th twelve pieces of cannon were planned before the Hotel de Ville.

Discontent is said to prevail in Switzerland, and disturbances had taken place at Zurich. Some changes in the Russian Ministry seemed to be expected—that Power, it is said, had not yet recognized the new order of things in France.

We are happy to state from authority, that the most satisfactory assurances continue to be received by the Ministry from the French Government relative to their intentions, and that the Duke of Wellington has behaved so cordially to Prince Talleyrand since his arrival here, as to have induced the French King to observe last week in a company, that Talleyrand was delighted with his reception *(a été charmé de son accueil.)—Court Journal.*

The Administration.—It is generally understood that Lord Palmerston and Mr. Charles Grant will join the Administration—Lord Hill will have the Blues, and resign the Commandership of the Forces—Sir George Murray will succeed him and make way for Lord Palmerston at the Colonial Office; and Lord Francis Leveson Gower will resign the Secretaryship at War to Mr. Grant. This, at least, is the most generally talked of arrangements.—*John Bull.*

The Funds.—The Consol market is very buoyant this morning, and the price for the account has advanced to 87¼. Exchequer Bills are 65 to 67.

HALF-PAST ONE.—Consuls are rather flat at 87 for the Account; but the Foreign Market remains as at the opening.

THREE o'CLOCK.—Consols for Account are at 87 buyers.

Brunswick, Sept. 28.—Yesterday morning, a deputy from the Duke arrived here, who came from London with a message to Duke William. It was soon made known that the former has transferred to the latter the government of the country for an unlimited time. The Estates have drawn up a very long Address to Duke William, in which they paint, in strong colours, [illegible]lancoly state to which the country was re[illegible] the arbitrary measures of the Duke. [illegible]dress of the Estates was published here [illegible]y evening, at 6 o'clock.—An immense multitude was immediately assembled, to whom it was read aloud by lamp-light, and received with acclamations of joy.

Brunswick, Sept. 30.—The following answer of Duke William to the Address, was published the day before yesterday:—

"I thank the Estates of the Duchy of Brunswick and [illegible] Principality of Blankenburg for the assurances they have given me of their attachment and confidence. It is agreeable to me to find in the Address, presented to me the 27th, a new proof of the exalted patriotism, as well as the zealous and prudent endeavors, of the Estates to maintain the Constitution of the country, and to ensure its permanent prosperity. The more painfully I am affected by the picture given in this Address of the present state of the country, the m[illegible] securely may the Estates rely on my sincere and entire concurrence in all constitutional measures, the object of which is to restore and consolidate the welfare of the country. It gives me particular satisfaction to be able to inform the Estates, in answer to the proposal made to me, that I have been induced to assume, for the present, the government of the country, I may expect that in this manner the continuance of the tranquility so happily restored will be secured, and the most urgent wants of the moment provided for. Meantime, I shall exert myself to the utmost by a negociation, to be immediately commenced, with his Highness, my brother, to attain the object intimated by the Estates. If, contrary to expectation, my efforts should not be successful, I should not indeed be able to resolve to take myself the steps to which the Estates allude, but shall not object to their making a proper application to his Majesty, the King of Great Britain and Hanover; and I do not doubt that the deserved end will be attained by the mediation of that generous and enlightened Monarch. I have now only to express my wish, that the Estates may use their influence to receive and to consolidate the confidence of the subjects in the Government, without which, a country cannot prosper.

(Signed)
WILLIAM, DUKE OF BRUNSWICK, OELS.
Brunswick, Sept. 28.

PROCLAMATION.

"We, William, &c.—To all to whom these presents shall come greeting. Faithful to the oath taken to the constitution, in pursuance of the obligation which we have to fulfil with regard to our subjects, we have employed in vain, every method of pacifying the armed revolt which has taken place in the southern provinces. Finding it impossible, in consequence of events which have followed each other with the greatest rapidity, to protect the loyal inhabitants of those provinces against the overwhelming force brought against them *(overmagt,)* we feel it necessary to turn our undivided attention to that part of our kingdom whose loyalty to our house and to the institution of a well organized social condition has been displayed in so positive a manner. You see with what rapidity the conduct, to which a multitude deserving pity has been driven has produced terrible disasters. Your prudence—your fidelity to your duties—your attachment to honor, and above all your belief in the existence of a God, who punishes injustice—having prevented you from being carried away by the tempest. The maintenance of that liberty which the united Low Countries have enjoyed during centuries would then perhaps forever be impossible, and your ruin had been certain. Inhabitants of the loyal country, your strength is wanted at present for the protection of your country. The situation of the kingdom requires that a general arming should take place, and that your energy should be employed in preserving all that you hold dear and sacred. The fundamental law declares that in circumstances similar to those in which we now are, it is one of the first duties of the inhabitants of the kingdom to take up arms. This order is in accordance with your wishes.

"To arms, then, at the pressing demand of your Sovereign! To arms, for the cause of order and the laws! To arms, under the protection of Almighty God, who has so often saved the Low Countries and the House of Orange from the greatest dangers.

"We shall order the Governors of towns and communes to take immediately such measures as will give the greatest facilities to the speedy equipment of volunteers, in the mode best adapted to the objects to be effected in the different localities. They will shortly receive from us the necessary instructions.—*Hague, Oct.* 7."

BELFAST, Oct. 14.

New Government of Belgium—General Arming of Holland.—The Belgic Provinces are now busied in preparing a Constitution for themselves. The proposal of the Prince of Orange, which will be found in another part of our paper, in a proclamation from Antwerp, has come too late. The Belgians pay no regard to the promises of a House, who first tried to rule them as a province conquered by the sword; and who, when the attempt has been thrown back with disgrace, on the head that originated it, would now make offers of reconciliation & concession, which they cannot withold. The Prince calls on the Belgians to accept a separate Constitution, with himself at their head: they will form a Constitution for themselves, but the House of Nassau shall have nothing to do with its formation. The Provincial Government are taking the necessary measures for settling their own affairs. They will have an independent government, whether monarchical or republican, is not yet known; most probably republican. The following decrees of the Provincial Government, are preparatory to a new Constitution:—

"A commission for framing a project of a constitution is appointed, and in concert with the General Committe in will immediately enter upon its functions.

"It will first of all occupy itself in preparing a new mode of election, to be as popular as possible.

"It will present a project of a constitution intended to become, after being submitted to the examination of the National Congress, the fundamental law of Belgium.

The following persons were appointed members of the Committee:—MM. Van Meenan, Governor of Southern Brabant; de Garlache, counsellor of the Court at Liege; Tielmans, advocate; Devaux, advocate; De Brouckess, gentleman, Fabry, counsellor; Ballin, advocate; Tonde, advocate; Thorn advocate.

"The Central Committee reserves to itself the power of adding to the commission for framing a constitution the most distinguished men of all the provinces, as soon as it acquires the information which it expects on this subject."

The King of the Netherlands, or, as we may now designate him, the Stadtholder of Holland, has issued a most warlike proclamation. He decants on the revolt in the Southern provinces, and calls on his loyal subjects in the North to raise in arms, to secure their liberties. If accounts which have reached us, be true, he may be trembling for his Northern fastnesses, as it appears that the people of Holland are beginning to imagine they should not be quiet in the general commotion.

So complete is the separation, already from the House of Nassau, that, when the Prince of Orange wished to concert measures with some members of the Provincial Government, for the purpose of conciliating his interests, and those of the Belgians, it was replied, that they could not recognize the authority, either of the King or of the Prince, and that they must be instructed by the National Congress, who alone could treat with him. All idea of reconciliation is now at an end. We wait with much anxiety, the issue. The Belgians are more than able to vindicate their authority against Holland; but the contest will inevitably involve other interests.

THE NETHERLANDS.—There is a great agitation in Holland. They accuse the king of having, by his obstinacy, brought matters to the present crisis. The merchants of Amsterdam, who had offered pecuniary succours to the King, before matters were brought to the state in which they now are, have closed their purses, excusing themselves on the ground, that by the depreciation of the public funds, they have experienced great losses. A letter from the Hague says, the King is in a state of anxiety difficult to describe. He regrets much that matters have been driven to this point. Disturbances have broken out in many cities in Holland, where they have refused to pay the direct imposts.—*Messager des Chambres.*

State of France.—The Chamber of Deputies was occupied on Wednesday and Thursday last with a very interesting discussion, on the motion of Mr. Manguin, for an enquiry into the state of the Kingdom. In the course of which M. Casimir Perrier, in reply to some observations M. Mauguin made, an able defence of the ministers, and alluded particularly to the agitated state of a portion of the Continent, and the insinuations that the Sovereigns of Europe contemplate an interfearance hostile to the French liberty: "Let Liberty," said M. Casimir, "watch over good order within, and good order will watch over our independence without;" and, in another part, he observes, "let our external policy be a prudence which desires peace, but which will not be apprehensive of war." In reference to these sentiments, the Courier says, "Such has been, and will be the policy of Great Britain, and such ought to be the policy of every country. The French ministry feel that it is their interest, as well as the honor of France, to maintain peace, without however, fearing war, and if they can impress this salutary truth upon the people, they will be able to place the country on such a footing as to justify the assertion of M. Cassimir Perrier, that 'France is not attackable; and, if attacked, she is invulnerable." M. Manguin finally withdrew his proposition.

French National Guards.—There are 2,500 battalions of National Guards in France. These 2,500 batallions present a force of 1,300,000 or 1,400,000 men. 500,000 men have already been armed. 300,000 men are completely armed and equipped, 1,700 companies of Sapeurs; 400 of Cavalry.

STATE OF SPAIN.—The Standard of Monday, Oct. 11th, says—we have received from our correspondent at Bayonne, the following highly important letter:—

BAYONNE, Oct. 3d.—The regency is definitely established here. There has been a general assembly of Chiefs—Mina was present—nothing of great interest passed, but Mina was generally well received. Nevertheless, many Spaniards recently arrived from London, accuses this General of being a traitor to the cause of liberty.—Valdez and Vigo continue to be strongly opposed, and concord does not exist as it ought to do among those who serve the same cause. As each one furnishes his own corps of troops, those who have not such great pecuniary resources as Mina, state, that he wishes to procrastinate the entry of the Spanish refugees into the Peninsula, for the purpose of having all the power fall into his own hands.

The Spanish frontiers on Spain are tolerably well supplied with royal regular troops under the command of General Ivanito, commandant of the Avant Garde. The peasants state, that there are about 6000 men in Navarre; but this rumor is exaggerated, and which exaggeration is in consequence of the various movements and divisions constantly making by Ivanito, in order to impress the people with the idea of his having a large force. He has divided his little army into squadrons and batallions. He keeps them on nearly a constant march—and when one body of troops arrives at a place, the other directly marches to another. It is stated however, that the troops are very favorable to the constitutional party; but they are nevertheless afraid of compromising themselves by their acts.

At Bayonne, the arrangements of equipments are carrying on with activity. Still all is done in secret. The soldiers only at present are being equipped. The Officers are delaying—many believe that the matter will be arranged, and that Ferdinand VII. will abdicate—others wait for the orders of a chief. In the mean time the great body of the army of the refugees is getting ready with activity.

BAYONNE, Oct. 8.—It is officially stated, that Cadiz has declared itself independent of the Spanish government. This news arrived here last night, and has been confirmed to-day by the Courier—a telegraph despatch forwards this news to Paris.

There is no truth in the report of an insurrection at Cadiz. The letters from that port to-day, are of the 23d, and from Gibraltar 24th ult.—They state that every thing remained tranquil in the south of Spain. This intelligence may in fact clear off with the surprising matter in certain second editions, in which 40,000 Prussians have been made to march into Belgium and the King of Holland to run out of it—unfounded news, which is said to have created much confusion in French fund prices.

Some discretion is necessary even in eating for the *globe monde.—Globe of Monday, the 11th October.*

COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Oct. 12, (evening.)—The express from Paris has not had any effect on the funds. Consols, which left off yesterday at 86¾-87, opened at the same price; at present they 86¾, and for next account, 86¾-87.

Liverpool Corn Exchange, October 12.

This morning's market was exceedingly dull. The millers and dealers still refuse to comply with the reduced rates of credit, and purchase only for their immediate necessities. We consider the decline since this day sennight on old wheat 3d, and on new 6d to 8d, per 70lbs, and on Oatmeal fully 7s per 240 lbs. at which serious depressions very few sales could be effected.

Liverpool Cotton Market, Oct, 11.

Our cotton Market throughout the week has been dull, the sales amounting to 8,460 bags; prices are not lower. The transactions comprise 80 Sea Island, at 13d to 14d, with 30 stained, at 7½d; 4,280 Bowed, 6¾ to 7½; 960 Orleans, 6¾d to 8¼d; 1,010 Mobile and Alabama, 6¾d to 7⅞d; Pernambuco, 8¼d to 9d: 370 Maranham, 7⅞d to 8¼d: 320 Bahia, 7¾d to 8¼d; 20 Demerare, 7¾d to 8¼d; 70 West India, 7½d; 50 Egyptian, 9¼d: 30 Surat, 5¼d to 4¼d; and 160 Bengal at 4¾d to 5¼ per lb.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Huntress, Goddard, Cette, J Girard & Son.
Brig Ajax, Budd, Havan, José Prats.
Sloop Hetta, Lewis, Matagorda, Tupper & Brett.
Schr. Splendid, Day, Mobile, master

ARRIVED.

Steamer Atlas, Davis, from sea, with schr. Mary in tow—The Atlas did not land, but passed up to the wood yard: we could not obtain her report.

Schooner Mary, Ward, from Havana—cargo sugar, coffee &c. to sundries.

Brig Canaris, Melcher, Philadelphia, cargo to York, Macalester & co; N & J Dick; Thompson & Grant; Williams & Lee; Stetson & Avery, Wilkins & Linton; J H Field & co; and to order.

Steam-boat St. Louis, E Price, from St Louis with 118 bbls of beef, 49 half do, 14 bbls and 4 casks wax, 20 kegs of butter and lard, to S G Blanchard; 38 bbls flour, to Callender & Deblois; 250 bbls beef, 118 half do, 3 bbls tongues M F Maher; 3 do to Forrestier, 305 bbls flour, 9 packs beaver, 182 pigs of lead, to J G Stevenson; 6 kegs of butter 42 bbl flour to captain. 91 passengers.

Sloop George & Mary, from the coast: cargo 40 hhds sugar and 80 bls molasses to Peyroux, Rivarde & co.

A schooner from the coast, with 70 hhds sugar to Toledano & Gaillard.

MEMORANDA.

Up at Boston for this port, Nov. 9, brig Envoy, Blackler, to sail on that day; ship Warren, Studley, cleared on the 10th november.

Ship Citizen, 22 days hence for Liverpool, was spoken on the 4th instant, lat. 42, 42, long. 69, 20.

Up at New-York for this port, brig Trent, Bearstow, to sail on the 12th nov.; ship John Linton, Wibray, 22d; ship Salem, Richardson, on the 20th; ship Kentucky, Rathbone, 15th do.

Ship Java, Jellerson, hence for Liverpool, was spoken on the 22d ult. 11 days out.

Cleared at New-York for this port, november 11, ship Wm. & John, Jordan.

Sailed from Liverpool for this port, Oct. 11, ships Science, Chace; and Marshal M'Donald, Smart.

Up for this place, at Liverpool, October 12, ship Eliza, Hudon.

Up at London for this port, october 12, ship Eagle.

Up at Philadelphia for this port, brig Attakapas, Allen, to sail in a few days after the 10th Nov.; brig Ella, Cole, with despatch; ship Edward, Comaries, 25th november.

Up at Boston for this place, brig Progress, Thwing.

GABRIEL JULIEN,
CONFECTIONER & DISTILLER.
No. 30, Condé street, between Dumaine and Royal streets.

HAS the honor to inform the inhabitants of New-Orleans, that there will always be found at his store, a complete assortment of Cordials and Syrup, Sugar-Plums, Cakes of all kinds, Flowers and Fruits preserved in sugar, Sweetmeats, Fruits preserved in brandy, Chocolate, Pasto of Mallows, Pectoral Pastiles &c. &c.; there will also be found every day, at his store, fresh Pastry of all kinds, Cakes, white and red Nougat. He will supply deserts in town, and will execute promptly all orders from the country in his line. He also informs those in the same trade with him that he will sell to them the Dainties he receives from France, at first cost. dec. 1

GUILLAUME has the honor to inform the public that he has just opened his Boarding in Orleans street, between the Tricolor Coffee-House and that at the corner of Orleans and Bourbon streets. He hopes to deserve the public patronage by his attention and the goodness of his mess. He will undertake, as heretofore, to give breakfast, dinners or suppers for weddings or to militaries. Elegant rooms for ladies or private parties will be found in the upper part of this establishment.

The entrance of the saloons has no communication with the boarding-rooms.

At his MARINE HOTEL, on the Levee, there is also a large saloon where a table of 300 seats can be accomodated. In that house are kept the Public Baths, which are open during all season. dec 1

FOR SALE,
A LOT OF GROUND situated in Trémé streets, between Jackson and Canal street, suburb St. Mary, measuring 60 feet front, on Trémé street, by 120 feet in depth. If said lot is not disposed of until Wednesday 1st of December next, it will be sold at auction, at Hewlett's Coffee-House, on that day, at 12 o'clock.

ALSO—Several valuable SLAVES, which will be sold on the same day, and hour, if not disposed of before.

TERMS—The lot of ground payable in one year, in notes endorsed at satisfaction, and mortgage until final payment.
nov. 20 M. PETIT.

FOR SALE at No, 89, Levee street,—150 boxes brown Havana Sugar, entitled to debenture. Also, landing from Cyrus-Butler, a bbl. Irish Whisky, 2 cases U. S. Muskets.
nov. 19 THOMSON & GRANT.

ORLEANS THEATRE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1830
THE CAVERN
OR
THE THIEVES
An opera in three acts.—To be followed by
THE BILL OF EXCHANGE,
An opera in one act.

ORLEANS ROOM.
A SUBSCRIPTION LIST is opened for Society BALLS, to be given in said room. Persons wishing to subscribe are invited to call at Mr. J. Davis', where a list is deposited, or at Mr. E. Bertus'. nov 29

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,
The fine fast sailing brig BALTIC, Bradford, master, burthen about 200 now ready to receive cargo, and will proceed up or down the coast for sugar: apply to the captain on board, opposite Toulouse street, or to
nov 29 STETSON & AVERY.

FOR THE BRASSOS ST. JAGO,
(To sail on Tuesday next,)
The elegant fast sailing schooner NANCY, Miner master, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will positively sail on the aforesaid day. For balance of freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply to the captain on board opposite the Blue Stores, or to
nov. 27 J. W. ZACHARIE & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
The schr. DART, Adams master, is ready to receive cargo, and is in every respect a good vessel. The Attakapas and Appalachicola trade would be preferred. Stows below deck 500 barrels or the bulk thereof; sails well and is of easy draft of water. For further particulars apply to the captain on board.
nov. 26 THOMSON & GRANT.

FOR BALTIMORE.—Passage only. The fine fast sailing A. I. Packet Brig AJAX, Robert Benthall, maste, will return from up the river, loading, about the 28th, and sail the 30th, having superior accommodations, apply on board, or to
nov. 25. J. W. ZACHARIE & Co.

FOR THE BRASSOS ST. JAGO.
The fine fast sailing schr. SWAIN, Green, master, is now ready to receive cargo, and will meet with despatch: for freight of which, or passage, having good accommodations, apply to the captain on board opposite the Blue Stores or to
nov. 25. J. W. ZACHARIE & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
The fine new brig AVIS, stands A No. 1. Is coppered and copper fastened. Apply to
nov. 25 THEODORE NICOLET & co.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE glorious triumph of liberty in France on the memorable days of the 27th, 28th & 29th July over a government which had assumed all the power in its hand, and trampled upon the most sacred rights, has aroused several neighbouring nations, kept under the yoke of Despotism: they have risen and followed the noble example—Although SPAIN has not as yet declared in favor of liberty, of which she was so shamefully deprived, the favorable news which are daily received of the arrival of a great number of Patriots on the frontiers, among whom are the most renowned and influential men, give hopes that the decisive blow will soon be struck, and that that nation so worthy of liberty, will at last become free.

The hope of such glorious success, in accordance with feelings of a great number of Spaniards living in this city, have induced them to form on the 12th October ult. a *patriotic society*, with a view of contributing with all their means to the success of an undertaking tending to the welfare of all oppressed nations.

The society has therefore resolved in one of its meetings that a subscription should be opened to defray the expences of such exiled Spaniards who although anxious have not the means to join the standard of the defenders of liberty.

The following persons have been appointed as a committee to receive subscriptions—Messrs. *S. Cucullu*, Toulouse street, between Chartres and Royal; *Joaquin Fiosca*, Levee St. corner of St. Philip, *Ramon Mon*, Levee St. corner of Bienville.—In case of any unforeseen event, preventing the society to attain the object in view, the money paid will be reimbursed to each subscriber. nov. 30

AVISO
A LOS VECINOS DE LA CIUDAD DE NUEVA-ORLEANS.

POR un acta de la última sesion del Congreso-General de los Estados-Unidos, que provee la formacion del 5º censo de estos Estados, está mandado llevar su ejecucion á debido efecto en el intervalo desde el 1º de junio hasta el 1º de diciembre de 1830, y desgraciadamente, no siendo esta estacion del año la mas propicia para lograr la prolija enumeracion de los vecinos que habitan esta ciudad, por hallarse ausente, á esta época, un grande número de su poblacion; es muy verosimil que la mayor parte de los que han vuelto á ella, de pocos dias á esta parte, no consten en el padron general; y siendo tan indispensable como importante á nuestros intereses su exactitud, para afianzar cada vez mas nuestra respetable representacion en el Congreso-General de esta gran Nacion; creo que toda persona deba sentirse suficientemente interesada en este asunto, aun cuando no sea mas que para dispensar todos los auxilios y facilidades que esten en su poder, al *Marshal*, á quien está encomendada esta averiguacion; y con el fin de lograr, que todos los que se hallaban ausentes, como tambien aquellos que hayan sido omitidos, por la desidia del asistente nombrado para formar el dicho censo, puedan corregir cualquier error en que se haya incurrido; se les hace saber, que los padrones de esta ciudad, permanecerán espuestos y asequibles al público hasta el 6 de diciembre prócsimo, á cuya fecha quedarán cerrados; asi mismo se les suplica respetuosamente, tengan la bondad de depositar en la oficina del *Marshal* de los Estados-Unidos, sita en la Aduana, una nota que esprese el nombre, calle y número de la habitacion de cada uno, antes, ó en el espresado dia 6 de diciembre, afin de poder ocurrir á ellos en tiempo oportuno, para incluirlos en el espresado censo.

JOHN NICHOLSON,
Marshal de los Estados-Unidos.
23 de noviembre—12

TO SUGAR PLANTERS.—Advances will be made on sugar shipped to the States. Apply to
nov 26 J. MAGER.

BLANKETS.—A constant supply of Grenier's French Blankets, at
nov 26 J. MAGER.

PHILADELPHIA
Fashionable Clothing Store,
No. 7, Chartres Street,

THE subscriber having removed from No. 28 Conti, to No. 7 Chartres street, tenders his thanks to those who have hitherto been pleased to favor him with their custom, and solicits a continuation of their patronage.

☞ An extensive assortment of gentlemen's WEARING APPAREL, made up in Philadelphia, after the latest London and Paris fashions, have just been received.

**Prices will be extremely low.
nov. 25 JAS. BURK.

20 BOXES of superior pale Sherry Wine, just received and for sald by
nov. 25. J. W. ZACHARIE & Co.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY J. LE CARPENTIER & Co.
ON Wednesday the 1st December, at 10 o'clock A. M.
Twelve crates assorted EARTHENWARE, consisting of cream coloured and printed.
nov 29

BY P. A. GUILLOTTE.

WILL be sold on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, the 3d, 4th and 5th of December next,
150 HEAD OF MEXICAN
MULES,
Just arrived from Matamoros; many of them are remarkably large, and all in good condition. The sale to take place at the house of the Auctioneer and will continue from day to day until the whole be disposed of.

TERMS—Cash for all sums under $100, over $100 and under 300, four months credit; and above $300 twelve months credit. The purchasers giving notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the owners of the property. nov 26

BY F. DUTILLET.
SALE
OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.
WILL be sold on Saturday, December 4, at 12 o'clock precisely, at Hewlett's Coffee-House,

A HOUSE situated rue des Français, near Esplanade, between Moreau and Victoire sts. built of bricks, and covered with slates, having four rooms, three of which with chimneys, a saloon, four closets, and a cave under the stairs, a 2 story kitchen with a slates' roof, consisting of 4 rooms, 3 of which with fire places. The corridor is under the roof of the house, and is paved with bricks, as also a gallery attached to the house; the yard is paved with bricks, the privies and well also made of bricks. The whole is built on a lot measuring 22 feet front (exclusive of the bounderies) by 66 feet deep more or less. The whole well built and new. The house is now let at $35 per month.

The house is insured for seven months, and there is a lease on it for eleven months, from the 3d of August last.

ALSO—FOUR LOTS.

1st. Two Lots situated near the Basin, designated by Nos. 11 and 12, according to the plan drawn on the 21st February, by Jos. Filié, city surveyor. No. 11 measures 63 feet 10 inches, fronting Orleans street, by 63 feet 10 inches fronting the continuation of St. Peter street. No. 12 measures also 63 feet 10 inches on Orleans street, by 63 feet 10 inches on the continuation of St. Peter street. (French measurement.) Both those lots are fronting Orleans and St. Peter.

2d. A Lot of Ground situated in the New Suburb Marigny, No. 269, near the Rail Road, on Bagatelle street, between St. Jean-Baptiste and Girod streets, measuring 60 feet front by 120 feet in depth, in the square No. 27, French measurement.

3d. A Lot of Ground situated in the same suburb, No. 384, St. Avid street, between Annette and St. Antoine streets, measuring 60 feet front by 150 in depth French measure.

TERMS—6 and 12 months credit, in notes endorsed at satisfaction, and special mortgage until final payment.

☞ The deeds of sale will be passed before L. T. Caire Esq. notary public, at the expense of the purchasers. nov. 22

POR F. DUTILLET.
Venta de propiedades de gran valor.
SE vendera el sabado 4 de diciembre proximo precisamente a las 12 del dia en la Lonja llamada Bolsa de Mr. Hewlett.

UNA CASA situada en la calle *des Français*, cerca de la Esplanada entre las calles *Moreau* y *Victoire* la dicha casa es de ladrillos y esta techada con pizarra, consiste en cuatro posesiones de los cuales tres tienen sus chimineas, un salon cuatro cabinetes, y una cobacha bajo la escalera, una cosina alta de ladrillo y tambien cubierta con pizarra tiene cuatro posesiones tres de chimineas. El corredor esta bajo el mismo techo de la casa y esta azolado con ladrillo, igualmente: una galeria que hace parte de la casa, el patio tamb en esta azolado con ladrillos y son del mismo material el poso y comun. El todo esta fabricado sobre un terreno que tienne 22 piez de frente (no comprendido las mitoyenes) y 66 piez mas ó menos de profundidad, bien construida y toda nueba. La casa actualmente ocupada produce una renta de 35 pesos al mes.

Dicha casa esta asegurada por siete meses, y tiene un arrendamiento de once meses, principiando el 3 de Agosto prócsimo pasado.

ADEMAS,

CUATRO TERRENOS.

1o. Dos terrenos situados cerca del Basca de la Compañia de navegacion, designados con los numeros 11 y 12 en el plan levantado el 21 de febrero por Mr. Joseph Filié Abrife de la ciudad. El del No. 11 tiene 63 piez 10 pulgadas de fronte á la calle de Orleans y 63 piez 10 pulgadas á la continuacion de la calle Sn. Pedro. El del No. 12, tiene tambien 63 piez 10 pulgadas de frente á la calle de Orleans, y 63 piez 10 pulgadas a la continuacion de la calle Sn. Pedro (el todo es medida francesa) y cada uno de estos terrenos tienen dos frentes uno en la calle de Orleans y otro en la de Sn. Pedro.

2o. Un lot de tierra en el nuebo faubourg Marigny cerca del camino corredizo (Rail Road), calle Bagatela entre las Sn. Juan-Baptista y Girod No. 269, con 60 piez de frente y 120 de profundidad en la manzana No. 27. (medida francesa.)

3o. Un terreno situado en el mismo faubourg No. 384, calle St. Avide entre las de Anneta y Sn. Antonio con 60 piez de frente y 150 de profundidad (medida francesa.)

CONDICIONES—6 y 12 meses de credito en billetes endozados á satisfaccion y hypoteca especial hasta la conclusion del pago.

☞ Las actas de la venta se pasarán en casa de Mr. Louis T. Caire Notario Publico al costo los compradores. 22 nov—12.

NATCHITOCHES
CATHOLIC CHURCH LOTTERY.
21st CLASS FOR 1830,
The drawing will take place on Wednesday the 8th of December.
Scheme.

PRIZES.		DOLLARS.		DOLLARS.
1	or	10,000	is	10,000
1	or	3,000	is	3,000
1	or	1,800	is	1,800
1	or	1,400	is	1,400
1	or	1,200	is	1,200
1	or	1,008	is	1,008
6	or	500	are	3,000
6	or	300		1,800
6	or	200		1,200
156	or	50		7,800
156	or	30		4,680
621	or	8		4,992
7800	or	4		31,200
8760	PRIZES.			$72,080

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.*
Nov. 16 No. 119, Chartres street.

MACKEREL No. 1, 2 and 3; Tanner's Oil and Potatoes, for sale. Apply on ship Antioch, capt. Rich, post No. 70. nov 20