THE BEE.

PRINTED BY J. BAYON, DELAPE & Co.

NEW-ORLEANS:

SATURDAY (MORNING) SEPT. 4, 1830.

From the report made at the Mayors office by the commissary of suburb St. Mary, it appears that 145 men and 11 women are sick at the Charity Hospital.

New-York, August 14.

Reported fall of Algiers.—Another rumour, probably premature, of the capture of Algiers, by the French, has reached this country. Captain Gardener, of the ship Leonidas, touched at Gibraltar on the 6th ultimo, and was there informed that a Moorish vessel which arrived two days previous from Oran, had brought the intelligence that the French had taken Algiers in the latter part of June—on the the 16th or 26th, as it was understood by Captain Gardener. — An official bulletin of the leaders of the expedition as late as the 26th of June was several days since published in the papers of this city, and we therefore know that the reported victory was not achieved on the 26th. It is possible that between that day and the close of the month Algiers might have been taken. The French army were at a distance from the city of not more than five miles, and it will be recollected that a rumour, affording some corroboration of the present one, reached Paris on the third of July, that General Bourmont, at the date of a latter despatch than the bulletin of the 26th, was under the walls of Algiers. We incline to the opinion, nevertheless, that the rumour is premature. It has probably grown out of the news, either of the debarkation, or of the battle.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

From Boston.—We have received the second numbers of two papers from Boston, both professedly devoted to the Working Men's cause. The Working Men of Boston have much to contend with, both openly, and (unless we mis take the signs of the times) secretly. Let them "prove all things;" let them be on the watch narrowly to scan the motives and conduct of those who step forwarded among them. And, above all, let them be mild, moderate; avoiding equally ill temper towards others and extremes among themselves. Let them not consider themselves as an *exclusive* body; but (as they are—fact) as fellow citizens, uniting (without regard to speculative creeds) for their common welfare. Let them avoid equally religious and irreligious sectarianism; for they are equally unrepublican.

The aristocracy of Boston are already exulting (as our exchange papers show us) at the anticipated divisiov of strength among the Working Men of the New-England metropolis. Let the Working Men resolve to disappoint the prediction. Let their motto, not in word only, but in practice, be "In necessary things unity, in non-essentials liberty, in all things charity;" and—they may be attacked by open enemies, and perhaps misled, for a time, by pretended friends; but—they will succeed at last.

Georgia Silk.—A specimen of white sewing silk, made by Mr. Wm. G. Springer, of Carroll County, may be seen at this office. The silk although made from the common wild or black Mulberry, is of a beautifully color and texture, and would rival that from any part of the world. The fact that the Silk Worm dose well on the black mulberry, so commod in all parts of Georgia, is of vast importance to the people of this State, as they can go to raising Silk at once without having first to plant and rear the trees—as the leaves can be gathered fresh from the forests as they are wanted. Various other leaves, such as the oak, &c. answer to support the Silk Worm, besides the mulberry.—*Macom. Tel. Ga.*

The Philadelphia American Sentinel, in noticing the circumstance of the American shipping suspending their colors at half-mast as a mark of respct for the memory of the late King of England, and of condolence with his subjects, makes the following observations:

"Colors half mast high in token of mourning for the death of a British King, appears to be a strange thing for American shipping in an American harbour. Newspapers in black on the same occasion, stranger still. Is it the man that is mourned? Mr. Jefferson's account of his libertine youth, whatever the Duke of Wellington may spout to the contrary, does not recommend our sympathy. Is it the monarch? Why not, if so, go into mourning for the Emperor Alexander, our greatest friend among the crowned heads? Or Louis XVIII the brother of the protector of American Independence? Why is a King of England to be mourned for by Americans, more than any other King? Why is any King to be mourned for by Americans? Are not such signs of sorrow, badges of colonial subjection? Are they becoming a free sovereign and independent people? Is not their effect bad?—Why should the American ships be dressed in the show of regret for the death of a monarch?—People whose misfortune it is to be born subjects, may be bound to put on mourning when their royal masters depart this life. But people whose happiness it is to be citizens of a country where there is none of the memory of monarchy, should beware how they encourage its introduction. If the president should die, would the British shipping in Liverpool lower their colors? Would even the British shipping in New York? Would the English newspapers put their columns in Black? Would the court go into morning, or the Earl Marshal issue orders that all persons should wear shamoy shoes and crape on their elbows? Neither the dignity nor the commerce of the United States gain by those compliances with most unrepublican ceremonials.

According to the etiquette of the British Court, sixteen days must intervene between the decease of the British King and his interment. This would fix on July 12 for the interment of George IV. but it was supposed July 13 would be selected as the more convenient day.

Riot at the Quebec Circus.—The performance of Billy Button, or the Tailor's Journey to Brentford, which gave such offence to some of the Tailors' apprentices, in Montreal, lead to a row in the Quebec Circus on the 28th ult. Mr. West who appeared in the character of the tailor, was received with hootings and groans from a part of the pit, and with a volley of stones, two of which struck him. The manager said, he had advertised Billy Button at the request of several respectable persons, but would substitute some other performance since it gave offence. The majority insisted on his going on with it; and the house divided on the question. The Quebec Mercury says:

All attempts at restoring tranquillity were ineffectual and the *pro-Buttonits* drew up on the right side of the house, in front of the horse entrance, and made a charge upon the *Anti Buttonites* party, with sticks and staves of all descriptions and dimensions.

"Punches and slaps—thwacks of all sorts and sizes from the Knobb'd bludgeon, to the bunch of fives," were dealt with incredible activity, and some serious injuries sustained. One person received a violent contusion on the head, from a ruffian who came behind him. The opportunity appeared to have been regularly organized, and the rioters evidently acted on a preconcerted plan. The parties continued the affray in the street. There were some magistrates present in the boxes, but being necessarily occupied in protecting their families, and being without a police to assist them, could offer no effectual resistance. It is justice to the Master Tailors to say, that they have shewn a decided disapprobation of the conduct of their men.

ALGIERS.

The territory of Algiers consists of the ancient Mauritania, and Tingitana, in length above six hundred miles, and in breadth about one hundred and eighty; bounded by the kingdom of Fez on the west—the ridges of Atlas and Biledulgerid on the south—Tunis on the east—and the Mediterranean on the north.

The river Malva, now called the Meloois, which marks the western boundary, is the most considerable stream in this part of Africa, and is partly navigable for small vessels; five smaller rivers intersect the country.

Besides the metropolis of Algiers, which contains a population of about one hundred thousand souls, are several other considerable cities. The population of Constantina is estimated at no less than one hundred thousand. Oran is a large and populous town, with a tolerably good roadstead, within a few miles east of which is a fine bay, capable of receiving the largest fleets. Tremisan and Tenez, once the capitals of great and beautiful kingdoms, still exist, though in much decay. Boujelah, a strong fortress possesses a larger port than Algiers. Mersalquivir is a place, too, of some consequence, and likewise Sheishell. The salt pits of Arzew are said to be the most extensive in the world. Elcallah is renowned for its great market, and manufactories of shawls and carpets. The wool of the neighbourhood is soft and flexible, and well fitted for the manufacture of such goods. Bleeda is a populous town in the interior, and Gigeri, on the sea coast, are also places of some commercial importance. There are various other large towns in the populous districts, many of which have rarely been visited by European travellers. It is needless to add, that these towns are but remnents of prosperity, for, notwithstanding the numerous splendid cities, containing all that was accounted in Roman art, which once adorned Mauritania, the rage of its various invaders has left but little to gratify modern curiosity.

The climate of this country is described as soft and salubrious; the seasons follow each other in the gentlest succession; the heats of the earlier autumn are excessive, but generally tempered by northerly winds. Few diseases are peculiar to the Algerine territory: it has not been visited by the plague for many years, though in the meantime raging with much violence in the neighboring island of Malta.

The mineral riches are supposed to be great, but iron and lead are the principal metals which have yet been discovered. Gold is said to exist among the mountains of Atlas: other minerals and mineral springs are numerous, and great quantities of the most beautiful corals are found on the coast. It is, however, in the fertility of soil that the chief riches of the country exist: a happy combination of warmth and humidity, gives great vigor and magnificence to the vegetable productions; wheat and Indian corn are extremely abundant, and the vines grow to a prodigeous height. The olive tree is indigenous, all fruits common to the south of Europe are of the most exquisite flavour; and the oaks, in many places, grow to an immense size. The hills are covered with thyme and resomary; and in many places there are extensive tracts thickly planted with roses, for the distillation of the famous essence so well known in Europe. The climate has at all times been highly favourable to the culture of sugar cane, which grows with great vigor, and is thought by many to be indigenous, and to have supplied the plants with which the cultivation was first established in the West Indies. The horses of Barbary have long been celebrated for their beauty and symmetry. Beasts of prey are numerous, and the desolved state of the country favors their propagation.

The Algerines, to a proverb, are a barbarous people; but, though unlettered and unlearned, they are in a state of civilization far above the negroes of the interior of the continent or the Indians of America. They are, in fact, rather a rude than a savage race. Some of their manufactures are beautiful and worthy of imitation. They dress with costly stugs, in a better style and taste than either the Greeks or Turks, and they have that grand distinction of civilized society, an organized police, and laws, and a judicature. The French have, therefore, not gone to take possession of a wild country, merely on account of the soil, but to conquer a State of no inconsiderable resources—and the world is interested in their success.

The city of Algiers is built on the declivity of a large hill, and the houses rise in regular progression like the seats of an amphitheatre. The town is surrounded by a wall of 12 feet in thickness, and of 30 feet in height on the land side, and 40 feet in height towards the sea. It has a citadel, and is moreover defended by seven castles and a number of batteries. There are five barracks, five fendacas, or magazines for provisions and foreign merchandise, sixty mosques, twelve public baths, sixty-two steam baths, and six bagniost for prisoners. The buildings are white, and, forming a beautiful contrast to the surrounding verdure of the country, present a strongly re-splendent appearance from the sea, particularly when illuminated by the beams of the sun. The roofs are flat, and on them in the evening the inhabitants are seated, as well to enjoy the fresco, or cool air, as the brillant extent of the Mediterranean, which, bounded only by a clear horizon, stretches on both sides to an immense distance. The scene is doubly animated if any vessels approach from the offing, or if the signal tower has announced that the arms of the Crescent have been victorious, and the winds are wafting Christain captives to the harbour. The tops of the houses are then covered with spectators; and as and red white chiefly prevail in their clothes, the main, interrupted prospect is lively beyond imagination, heightened as it is by flowers and evergreens planted in large boxes on the terraces. The population consists of 60,000 Mahomedans, 15,000 Jews, and 2000 Christians. Its circumference comprises a space of a geographical mile and a half (15 to a degree,) and contains from 8 to 10,000 houses. The streets are very narrow, and the roofs of the houses approach each other so closely as to prevent the the access of the sun; so that, by means of its flat roofs it would be possible to establish a communication between the different quarters. High walls, provided with bastions and a dry ditch, run round the town. The cassaba, or citadel, crowns its narrow height, and commands the town and the batteries on the sea-side in an advantageous manner.

The city of Algiers is the residence of the Dey and his Court, and has long been the chief station for the Algerine corsairs, who have braved the resentment of the strongest powers in Christendom, and filled the Mediterranean with slaves. It is extremely well defended, and fitted to resist the vengeance of nations despoiled of their property and subjects, as to guard the immense treasures resulting from a long series of successful piracies. The harbour, which is an artificial one, is small, shallow and insecure, and its entrance is encumbered with several rocks and shoals. The entrance of the port is defended by a citadel, and considerable batteries. It is formed by a mole constructed on a low strip of ground, of about 500 yards long, which connects the city with a small island on which the chief fortifications are built. On this island are the custom house, navy hall, dock-yerds, and sail lofts, in which the slaves work; and here they are employed in loading and unloading vessels, fitting out corsairs, &c. A guard ship is stationed at the entrance of the harbour, and severally gallies, armed and manned, are near in case of an alarm, or an attempt on the part of the slaves to escape.

The Babazira, or Fish Gate, so called from its being the rendezvous of the fishing-boats, is a little to the south of the above, and near it vessels are built and hove down.

The Babazon Gate is due south, and terminates the main street which intersects the city nearly from north to south. This is the gate that principally communicates with the interior of the country; and round it, without the walls, are stalls and enclosures for the camels and other beasts of burden which bring provisions, or convey away merchandise. This is also the seat of public executions. In the ramparts large tenter-hooks are fixed, on which manefactors, or Christian slaves who have mutinied are cast from the walls, and left to decay or be devoured by the birds of prey.

The Babaloquet Gate terminates the same street to the north, and opens to the best walks near the city.

The slaves are designated by an iron ring worn round the leg, which it is death to take off or hide. Some privileged slaves, for whose persons wealthy Turks and foreign Consuls are answerable, are allowed to keep coffee houses, on paying a small sum per month. The [illegible] keep up an hospital for the relief of Christian slaves generally. It is provided with priests, who are physicians, and render every aid in their power to the sick and distressed.

Seen from sea, Algier has the appearance, both in shape and colour, of a main-top-gallant sail stretched out upon a green field. The mountains which surround it, and a well cultivated country, covered with white buildings, amongst which there are superb structures, form as you approach it, one of the most magnificent sights of any on the shores of the Mediterranean. Great works have been erected to fortify the maritime points by which it may be approached. On the land side Algiers is almost entirely defenceless. Cape Caxine about three miles to the north-west of Algiers, occupies the western extremity of the road. A good road runs from Cape Caxine to the town along the sea shore, resting on the mountains. There is nothing but craggy rocks on the coast, and no anchorage whatevevr. On the right the mountains present a very; and near the town a steep ascent deep ravine runs into the interior, where a great number of country houses are built on romantic sites.

In that direction all accessible points are defended by batteries mounting heavy cannon. A good road leads likewise from Algiers to the mouth of the Aratch; it winds along the shores of the sea on an agreeable coast covered with sand, forming part of the bay. This road passes a beautiful and fertile valley, about half a mile broad, after which a chain of mountains arises, which are intersected by deep vales: The whole plain is well peopled, and produces an abundance of vegetables for the consumption of Algiers. Castles, batteries, and intrenchments, defend the coast, which presents on all sides places well calculated for effecting a disembarkation, provided the weather be favorable. From the river El-Aratch to Cape Martifou, or Temendtus, the distance is about nine miles, which comprises the whole of the Bay of Algiers. The coast on its whole extent is fine, and covered with sand. All these spots are favourable to a landing, though several castles and batteries defend the approaches. An eminence of about 30 or 40 feet in elevation rises from the beach and terminates in a plateau, forming a continuation of the valley of Metidia.

The immediate vicinity of Algiers is supposed to contain no less than 20,000 vineyards and gardens; which the beauty of its environs is by no means inferior to those of Richmond Chantillery. of Fiesole; but its effect is destroyed when we reflect on the people into whose possession so fine a country has fallen. The landscape is truly delightful, if only seen in a passing and rapid glance; but when the eye rests on it, the barrenness and aridity of many spots are disclosed, showing the contempt of its barbarous inhabitants for agriculture and cultivation, the fruits of which they supply by dedicating themselves to war and plunder.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS

CLEARED YESTERDAY

Packet brig William, Collins, Boston, Stetson & Avery

Brig Iyanough, Batchelden, N York, Thos. Toby

ARRIVED ON THURSDAY.

Brig Budd, Betts, fm New York. to Cockayne, Watts & co; with assorted cargo to J H Field & co; J G Stevenson; Thomas and Grant; Lockhart and Arrott; W Bullitt; Stetson and Avery, and W A Gasquet and co.

Steamboat Columbia, Mumford, from Bayou Sarah, cargo, 120 bbls flour to M White; 22 bales hay, etc. to F Herries; 6 kegs lard to Oger and co. 53 passengers.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY T. MOSSY.

ON Saturday, 11th inst. at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Coffee house, will be sold.

A new Brick House divided into four appartments, built of the best materials and in the best style, on a lot situate in St. Claude, between Main and St. Phillip, sts. near the Lodge Persevearance, measuring 33 feet 3 inches front on 110 feet in depth, French measure, with a Kitchen and gallery containing 3 appartments, two of which have fire places, well, &c.

A Lot of Ground adjoining the one just mentioned, measuring 33 feet and 5 inches front on 130 feet in depth, opening in the rear, so as to give beyond 110 feet, 63 feet 8 inches in width, all French measure, with stable, well, large gate, &c. Both these Lots are well filled up.

A young negro named Charles, aged 11 years, smart and intelligent, good waiter on children, warranted against all vices and diseases contemplated by law.

Terms.—The House and Lot payable at 6, 12 and 18 months credit—the negro in 4 month in approved endorsed paper, &c. sep 4.

SALES OF LOTS.

BY J. LE CARPENTIER & Co.

(*Without reserve*)

WILL be sold on Saturday 4th of September, at Hewlett's Exchange Coffee-House, at 12 o'clock,

Five Lots of Ground,

Advantageously situated, to wit:

The Lot No. 383, designated by the No. 383 in the square No. 37, and situated in the New Suburb Marigny, between Annette and St. Antoine streets, measures 60 feet front on Prosper street, by 150 feet in depth, French measure.

The Lot No. 384, situated between Annette and St. Antoine streets, measures 60 feet front on St. Avid street [illegible]

These lots have a communication in the rear.

A Lot of Ground situated in the New Suburb Marigny, No. 269, in square No. 27, measuring 60 feet front on Bagatelle street, by 120 in depth, French measure.

Two other Lots, situated near the Bassin of Carondelet, and designated by the Nos. 11 and 12 in the plan made by J. Pilié, city surveyor, on the 21st February last, having each 63 feet 10 inches on Orleans street, by 63 feet 10 inches on the prolongation of St. Peter street, and 114 feet 3 inches on the depth line which separates it with the lot No. 10.

Terms—At six and twelve months, in approved endorsed notes, and mortgage.

Sales to be passed before Wm. Christy, Esq. notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. august 31

MAYORALTY OF NEW-ORLEANS.—The price of fresh Flour being this day $6 00 per barrel, according to the tariff the Bakers must give during the ensuing week, (which commences on Monday) 42 ounces of bread for bit.

sept. 4 D. PRIEUR, Mayor.

STRAY ANIMALS.

A black mule with a short tail, marked V on the left shoulder, and bearing a spanish mark on both thighs. That mule will be delivered to the owner, by paying the costs of publication and of the stable, otherwise it will be sold on Saturday 25th instant, by Mr. Guillotte, at the usual place for such places.

Sept 4. HUBERT, Syndic.

Marshal's Sale.

B. Shamburgh vs. Betsey Gardier.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. P. Smith, I shall expose for sale, at 5 o'clock, at the premises, No 25, Gravier st., on Tuesday the 7th Sept. next, one Side Board, seized in the above Suit.

Aug. 28 L. DAUNOY marshal.

Roberson vs. G. Dean.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, by the hon. P Smith, I shall expose for sale, on Saturday the 11th Sept. next, at 5 o'clock, on the premises, Tchoupitoulas street, opposite Hunters, Esq. Building, faubourg Lacourse 1 Lot of coal, and Tools, &c. seized in the above suit.

Aug 28 L DAUNOY, marshal.

H. Tupper vs. M. Linmos.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, by the hon. P. Smith, associate judge, I shall expose for sale on Monday the 6th of September next, at 5 o'clock, at the premises No 25, Gravier street, viz, looking glasses, tables, chairs, lamp. &c. &c.—seized in the above suit.

August 26 L. DAUNOY, Marshal.

John P. Jone vs. Mareglit Guiberine & AMichel.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, by the hon B. Beaugard, associate judge of the city court, I shall expose for sale, on Monday the 13th of Sept, at 5 o'clock at the principal, 2 card-tables, 1 pr. of brass land irons, chairs, looking-glasses, dining-table, work stand etc. etc. Seized in the above suit.

Sept, 2 L. DAUNOY, Marshal.

To the Amators of Dancing.

MR. TRIGANT DE BEAUMONT takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to his friends and the public of this city for the liberal encouragement, bestowed him for several years, and has the honor of informing them that he will reopen his classes on Monday the 27th inst. at the usual place, No. 244 Royal street, between St. Ann and Dumaine streets. A class for walzing will also be opened.

September 2

MILLE livres de vieux Cuivre à vendre s'addresser à

24 Juillet FORESTIER.