

Centres Politiques.

Par T. Moisy.

Il sera vendu mardi 21 du courant, au magasin d'encan : 25 boucans d'artillerie et coutellerie, savoir : limes, ciseaux de menuisiers, vis de bois, clous, charpentes en cuivre, moulius à male, bouillouses, casseroles, grés, poêles à faire, couplets en fer. Sera à repasser, couteaux et fourchettes de table. Les conditions seront annoncées.

Par T. Moisy.

LUNDI 20 du courant, il sera vendu au magasin d'encan : 25 boucans d'artillerie, vis de bois, clous, charpentes en cuivre, moulius à male, bouillouses, casseroles, grés, poêles à faire, couplets en fer. Sera à repasser, couteaux et fourchettes de table. Les conditions seront annoncées.

10 oct.

Par J. Le Carpenter.

Il sera vendu Mercredi, 21 du courant à 10 heures du matin, au magasin de Meurs. Gottschalk et Reymond, au coin des rues Royale et St. Louis, 20 pipes de Genève de Hollande, 18 boucans Rum de la Jamaïque, 80 barriques Vin d'Opéra, 100 caisses Vin muscat, 100 do. Amaz, 50 do. Liqueurs assorties, 50 do. Canevettes, 50 do. do. do. Acajou, 50 beris Genévre du Nord. Conditions :—Au dessus de 9300 francs ; au-dessus de 300 piastres, 4 mois ; au-dessus de 1,000 piastres, 6 mois ; au-dessus de 1,500, 6 et 1/2 mois, et au-dessus de 2,000, 9 mois de crédit, pour des billets endossés à satisfaction.

6 oct.

VENTE PAR LE MARSHAL. Caroline Ford et autres

Il sera vendu le 21 du courant à 10 heures du fieri

so par l'hon. P. Smith, juge associé, l'exposera en vente Mercredi 29 Octobre courant, à 4 heures, au Principal, divers articles tels que chaises, tables, bois de lit, armoir, aubettes, verre &c. sans dans l'affaire ci-dessus.

20 oct. I. DAUNOY, marshal

Vente par le Marshall. Nedred Howen et Batou-a-vapeur Grampus et propriétaires.

Il sera vendu d'un arrêt de ferme à moi adressé par l'hon. J. Bernadot, juge associé, l'exposera en vente Lundi 20 Octobre, à midi, à la bourse de Hewlett, au coin des rues du Charette et St. Louis, la coque et le matériel Batou-a-vapeur Grampus, ainsi qu'il suit.

10 oct. I. DAUNOY

Vente par le Marshall. Goldsmith vs. Savage.

Il sera vendu d'un arrêt de ferme à moi adressé par l'hon. A. Dubourg, juge associé, l'exposera en vente Mercredi 29 Octobre prochain, à midi, à la bourse de Hewlett, au coin des rues St. Louis et de Chartres, Un lot de terre situé à l'encaignure des rues Quartier et Bourgogne, au bord de la rue Bourgogne, et 95 pieds du côté de la rue du Quartier, avec tous les édifices qui s'y trouvent—Saisi dans l'affaire ci-dessus.

10 oct. I. DAUNOY, marshal

VENTE PAR LE MARSHAL. Martin vs. J. Chaffers.

Il sera vendu d'un arrêt de ferme à moi adressé par l'hon. G. Préal, juge associé, l'exposera en vente Vendredi 1er Novembre, à 4 heures, au Principal, un lot d'outils de tonnerie, ainsi que l'affaire ci-dessus.

14 oct. I. DAUNOY, marshal

Vente par le Marshall. E. Foucher

Il sera vendu d'un arrêt de ferme à moi adressé par l'hon. A. Dubourg, juge associé, l'exposera en vente Lundi 10 Novembre prochain, à midi, à la bourse de Hewlett, au coin des rues St. Louis et de Chartres, Un lot de terre situé à l'encaignure des rues Quartier et Bourgogne, au bord de la rue Bourgogne, et 95 pieds du côté de la rue du Quartier, avec tous les édifices qui s'y trouvent—Saisi dans l'affaire ci-dessus.

10 oct. I. DAUNOY, marshal

POUR NEW-YORK.

Le navire (paquebot du 22 Octobre) à LOUISIANA, capt. Price, partira à cette date, sans fret ou passage, s'adresser au capitaine ou à FOSTER et HUTTEN.

15 Oct.

POUR BOSTON.

Le beau brick CARROLL, double et chevillé en cuivre, capt. Smith, ayant la moitié partie de son chargement engagé, partira sans le plus brief délai. Pour fret ou passage, s'adresser au capitaine à bord, ou à COCKAINET WATTS.

15 Oct. N° 56 rue Bienville.

Pour Donaldsonville, Bayou Lafourche et Plaquemine.

Le superbe batou-a-vapeur LADY LAFAYETTE, en marche, fera les voyages réguliers d'ici à Plaquemine, et prendra du fret et des passagers pour tous les endroits de débarquement d'ici là.

Le frot pour le Bayou de Lafourche sera envoyé dans une barge jusqu'à Thibodaux. Le Lady Lafayette partira de la N.H. Orléans tous les Mercredis à 10 heures du matin. Pour fret ou passage, s'adresser au capitaine à bord ou à

15 oct. A. LEMEYE.

AVIS—Le souigné, curateur de la succession de feu John Laprue, invite les personnes qui pourraient devoir se défaut à vontoir dans l'acquisition d'objets en succession sous le plus brief délai, et ce qui pourraient avoir des discussions toutes celles à faire connaître leurs droits.

J. DUFOUR.

ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE.

Cour du premier District Judiciaire.

John Reynolds

I est ordonné qu'il ne assemble devant le

contre créanciers du débiteur.

Il sera fait lieu en l'étude de Theodore Seghers, notaire public, le

7 Novembre prochain, à 10 heures du matin, aux fins mentionnées dans la petition.

Dans l'intervalle, toutes procédures judiciaires contre la personne et les biens de l'honorable John Reynolds sont suspendues.—Par ordre de l'honorable Joshua

Bewis juge de la ladite Cour.

14 oct. J. L. LEWIS—Greffier.

THE BELL.

Parlement, 1. or 2. classe.

St. Paul's Broad Street.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1828.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

FIRST MONDAY IN NOVEMBER.

ADMINISTRATION TICKET.

Domestic Manufactures, Political Inquiries,

and War News.

JAMES VILLEME, of St. Bernard,

ANDRE LE BLANC, of Assumption,

C. BUR. YELL, of East Baton Rouge,

N. DECLOUET, of St. Martin,

D. MARCHAL, of Natichoches.

ADMISSION INTELLIGENCE.

The Brazilian Ministers at London and Vienna, have presented a protest against the usurpation of the crown of Portugal by Don Miguel, which furnishes most conclusive evidence that it was a traitorous act.

Lord Anglesea, it is said, is received cordially by all classes of the Irish people, and mingled in a social and unaffected manner with the gentlemen of the country.

The French Government have placed at the disposal of the scientific men who are to accompany the expedition to the Morea a large sum of money, which they are to disburse in the purchase and transmission to France of objects of science, in every department. It is proposed to form a distinct museum of the relics of antiquity, specimens of biography, which may be forwarded from Greece by the agents of this undertaking.

News had reached Smyrna, by a traveller who left Liverpool June 2, that the Russian army, from the provinces of Moldavia and Crimée, had a few days before that date, appeared before that city, which is considered the strongest in Asia Minor, and the key of the Turkish dominions on that side and took a position on the heights, and established batteries. The Pacha of Erzeroum sent out of the city the Greeks and Armenians, and concentrated them in the troops. After a bloody combat the city was taken by assault, and the garrison put to the sword.

The London Argus of the 19th Mar. discourses that on the speech of Mr. Huskisson in relation to the American Tariff.

"Mr. Huskisson, as well as we can discover, addressed himself to show that, because the United States of America had played the fool, England ought to do so likewise. He should have remembered the adage, "No fool so great is an old fool." We impose duties excluding Foreign corn, the staples of the states, from the ports of England, a folly which does the Americans some harm, but us much more. We pick our own pockets of twenty millions a year, fling three-fourths of them away, and transfer the remainder to the landlords. The Americans, not to be outdone by us, have laid a heavy impost on those of our manufactures of which they are themselves most in want; such as hardware and cottons, this is injurious to them, and it is also injurious to us. But, says Mr. Huskisson (though he says it, indeed, as obscurely, doubtfully and autologically, as if he were ashamed of himself,) we ought to retaliate. That is, impose more and heavier duties on those of their productions which we stand in need of, cut off your own head that you may live in the face of your enemy! Die of starvation, rather than buy a beefsteak from a man you have quarrelled with! When a Hindoo comes to recover a debt, he sits at the door of his debtor till he perceives of abstinence, that his blood may lie on the head of the defaulter! Go then, says Mr. Huskisson, and do likewise. If, by doing an injury to the Americans, we could force them not to do an injury to us, there would be some show of reason in the scheme. But it is clear that they are willing to submit to suffer, provided they can make no suffer too, or they would never have passed those restrictive measures which exhaust the price of the commodities we sell to them. We can do them no harm without entailing on ourselves a corresponding degree of evil. If we can get tobacco and raw cotton from America cheaper than elsewhere, we hurt ourselves by refusing to purchase the commodities, and they, on the other hand will surely resent that, by taxing our stuffs and iron, they are merely enhancing the cost of articles which are of prime necessity to themselves."

From Smyrna, Malta, and Gibraltar. When the Cherub, Capt. Ross, left Smyrna, [July 8] piracies supposed to be nearly suppressed—only one pirate vessel having been detected in the last 4 or 5 months, which was a Greek brig of about 800 tons and 20 guns, which had been taken in the bay of Souda, with goods of almost all nations, and carried into Smyrna by an Austrian vessel. It had been acknowledged by the Greek pirates, that if two such vessels as the U. S. ship Warren, Capt. Keane, were cruising in the Archipelago, piracy must be given up; for at night she was at one island, and before morn-

ing at another; and there was no calculating to avoid him. Will not a generous public appreciate the worth and services of such an officer?

When the Cherub left Smyrna the Plague was raging, with great fury, in almost all parts of the Morea.

The prevalence of the Plague in the Morea, may prevent the French expedition from proceeding there.

Admiral Sir John Malcolm, arrived at Malta July 24, from England, to take command of the British fleet.

The Lisbon Gazette of Aug. 4, says the British and other vessels of war in the Tagus maintained their yards and loaded iron Masts, when he crossed the river, after he had become King.

Rio de Janeiro, August 6, 1828.

From RIO-JANEIRO.—The brig Rosannah, Weston, arrived at this port on Wednesday, left Rio de Janeiro on the 7th August. We have been politely favored with letters received by this arrival, of which the following is the latest:

Rio de Janeiro, August 6, 1828.

"We now have the pleasure to inform you of the arrival of Commissioners appointed by the Buenos Ayres Government to proceed to this place, for the purpose of negotiating a peace. It is impossible yet to form a judgment as to the success of their mission. But presume that as peace is much desired by both parties, some amicable arrangement will be entered into."

SNUFFING.—Since the detection of the smugglers at Boston the other day, some of the papers have become quite alarmed or quite rejoiced. It is hard to say which, at the prospect of an extensive contraband trade. Persons of respectable standing, we're told will not hesitate to engage in smuggling because the duties are so enormously high. For our part we can discern no great cause of alarm, or of rejoicing, which ever they will have it, that honest men will become dishonest for 10 or 20 or 25 percent additional temptation, is hardly to be expected. Nor is it so easy to introduce goods clandestinely into the United States as some would be glad to have it. Our custom-house officers have every temptation to be vigilant, for the forfeitures due, one quarter to the informer, one quarter to the collector, surveyor and naval officers jointly, and the other half to the government and in addition to the goods the vessel or vehicle in which the goods are found is confiscated. It is easy to doubt to bring goods over the Canada line, but experiments hitherto show that they stand a poor chance to escape before they have arrived far into the interior. As regards the sea coast, it is much easier to smuggle into England than it is into this country, owing to its proximity to the continent. If a vessel arrives on our coast far abroad she must have come in from a long voyage and of course will be easily known, as she must be a vessel of some importance and as her cargo will be large, but in the English Channel small boats and fishing smacks can pass and repass every day, and land at any part of the coast without exciting great attention. Though even there, at the present time the amount of goods smuggled is comparatively small.—*Journal of Commerce.*

The Mexican government has rescinded the order by which all species of foreign goods received in the Mexican ports were to be presented to the authorities, and it is also injurious to us, and it is also injurious to us. But, says Mr. Huskisson (though he says it, indeed, as obscurely, doubtfully and autologically, as if he were ashamed of himself,) we ought to retaliate. That is, impose more and heavier duties on those of their productions which we stand in need of, cut off your own head that you may live in the face of your enemy! Die of starvation, rather than buy a beefsteak from a man you have quarrelled with! When a Hindoo comes to recover a debt, he sits at the door of his debtor till he perceives of abstinence, that his blood may lie on the head of the defaulter! Go then, says Mr. Huskisson, and do likewise. If, by doing an injury to the Americans, we could force them not to do an injury to us, there would be some show of reason in the scheme. But it is clear that they are willing to submit to suffer, provided they can make no suffer too, or they would never have passed those restrictive measures which exhaust the price of the commodities we sell to them. We can do them no harm without entailing on ourselves a corresponding degree of evil. If we can get tobacco and raw cotton from America cheaper than elsewhere, we hurt ourselves by refusing to purchase the commodities, and they, on the other hand will surely resent that, by taxing our stuffs and iron, they are merely enhancing the cost of articles which are of prime necessity to themselves."

Egyptians.—The young ladies who were sent by the Patriarch of Egypt to France, for the purpose of being educated, are, notwithstanding the battle of Navarino, to continue there for some years. At their last public examination they showed clearly that their time had not been wasted. They all speak and write French with propriety. One of these writes very tolerably French verse, and another is occupied in translating a treatise on mineralogy into his native tongue which he intends to publish on his return to Egypt. This will be the first work of this science which has appeared in that language.

There was a period during Mr. Pitt's administration, when he was very unpopular with the lower class of people. At this period Mr. Pitt was one morning riding slowly into town from Holwood, on a small horse, and without a servant, when he was recognised on Westminster bridge by a rabble. They immediately began to pelt him with mud, and the shower increased as the crowd accumulated, but this great man did not in the least urge the pace of the horse, and was soon nearly covered with mud and iron. He made some demonstrations of English liberty. When he arrived at his house in Downing street, followed and pelted by the crowd, he alighted, gave his horse to a servant in waiting, and then, turning to the populace, took off his hat, and bowed to them with great good humour. The mob, struck by this display of real magnanimity, immediately and unanimously gave him three hearty cheers, and retired.

Ship Returns.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrived.

Tow-boat Hercules, having taken to sea, brig Union, left Natchez and S. W. Pass at 8 p.m. on Saturday, no vessel in sight another place, towed up to town, schr. Eclipse, Rover, from Rio Branco, reported—and brig Ajax, Banks, from Norfolk, with 160 slaves.

8 B Cincinnati, Water, fm Harrisonburg; no freight; passengers, Mrs. Duplaine, capt. Dutherry, T. Bryan, 8 Pease.

8 Neptune, Williams, from Fort Adams; with 500 cotton to L. Milford; 23 to Wilkins and Linton; 147 to N. White; 113 to J. Hagan and co.; 32 to Lee and Williams; 42 to Reynolds, Byrne and co.; 17 bags butter to C. Rose; passengers, Messrs. Parker, Gandy, Nichols, 4 way and 10 on deck.

Steamboat Natchez, Jacob, from Natchez, with cotton to L. Milford; 20 to J. H. Leverich, Mr. Kennedy & Duchamp; 1 truck to A. Benoit; 6 passengers.

Steamboat Lady Lafayette, Vandenberg, from Philadelphia, with cotton to Morris and O'Dubois to Bonapart & Blanchard—passengers, Messrs. Carteaux, Lacoste, Thompson, Turner, Cheever, Capelle—5 way.

Cleared.

Schr. Trimmer, Shirley, Vern Crum, John M. Lee.

Arrived at the Basin.

Packet schr. Hannah & Sarah, Elderkia, 30 hours from Mobile, to John P. Payson—cargo, 20,000 feet lumber to B. Clapp & co.; 150 bags corn 30 bushels run to order; 30 sacks lime to the consignee—5 passengers. (Landed at Bay of St. Louis, from Mobile, John Nicholson, Esq., A. Marshall).

The Steam tow boat Porpoise, Wood, started for the Belize, Saturday evening.

MEMORANDA.