THE BEE.

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NEW-ORLEANS.

THURSDAY (MORNING.) OCTOBER 28, 1830.

SPAIN.

Great expectations have been formed that a revolution must break out in Spain. Such a result is certainly highly probable. The following article is from a late number of the *London Times*:

According to the articles from Madrid in the Paris papers, the news of the French revolution has already had the effect of producing a change of policy in the Spanish Cabinet. At a council held at St. Ildefonso, a division arose in the cabinet as to the course to be followed in consequence of the events in France. The King, it is said, concurred with the least violent party, and it was resolved that some sort of compromise with public opinion should be attempted. As a commencement of reform, a few of the apostolical ultras have been removed from official situations, and more moderate men substituted for them. It does not appear, however, that any alteration has been made in the cabinet itself, and we apprehend that were it possible to place any confidence in the intentions of a faithless despot, the concessions he is willing to make will be found to be too insignificant to conciliate the constitutional party. Ferdinand's repentance comes too late! The accounts of the state of the provinces nearest France are contradictory.

We have understood that Ferdinand's brother, Don Carlos, had been intriguing with the Apostolic party sometime previous to the French Revolution of July, and that as a check to him, Ferdinand had determined to give Spain a constitution. As his Queen was in that state which "ladies are who love their lord," the grant of a constitution was delayed till the Queen should give an heir to the throne. Every preparation however had been made by the reigning family to give a young King and a new Constitution to Spain, for the purpose of defeating the intrigues of Don Carlos with the apostolicals. The explosion of the revolution in July may have disconcerted the plan of a constitution; and Ferdinand, Carlos and the whole family may bury their personal differences for the purpose of opposing what would be to them a greater danger—the full regeneration of Spain.

In a late number of the *Times* it is also stated that a very active correspondence has been held among the Spanish constitutionalists in Spain, and those out of it, for the purpose of preparing a revolution in that country. This was begun long before the French revolution broke out. General Mina is one of its leaders. It is also said that the new movers in this revolution intend to give Spain a constitution like that of England—to introduce the principles of free trade, and to modify and alter many of the existing laws of Spain. Much confidence is expressed in the success of this project. It has been spread throughout Spain, and probably the next or subsequent arrival may bring us accounts of the general rising in that country.

(New-York Cour. & Enq.)

From the Gazette de France.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 25.

The Turkish territory is almost entirely free of the presence of Russian troops. Varna is to be soon delivered up to the Turkish authorities.

The proposals of the house of Rothschild for the negociation of a loan have not been accepted. Mr. Guidamidt has left this again for Vienna.

BERLIN, Aug. 8.

His majesty had returned to town yesterday. The intended voyage to Hamburgh has been countermanded. The prince royal will not go to the island of Rugen. It is positively asserted that the usual autumn manœuvres in the Rhenish provinces will not take place this year. We cannot say that the events in France are the cause of it.

From the Courrier Français.

FLORENCE, August 10.

MR. EDITOR—I have this morning received large numbers of your journal of the 30th July, and 1st and 2d August. The great news they have brought me have thrown me into a state difficult to be described. How happy and proud I am to be a Frenchman! I wrote to you in haste and am still deeply affected. The object of my letter is to request you to distribute among the indigent families of these heroes, of the 27th, 28th and 29th of July, the humble sum of 60 francs, which I send you herewith, being all I possess at this moment.

The revolution which has taken place is unexampled in history. This is a revolution of reasonable people, 32,000,000 of men, without any public leaders but honour and justice, arm themselves spontaneously to sustain their rights; they fight with unheard-of courage, and when they have conquered, left off perfectly pure of all crime. The most civilized people in the world know how to pardon. Its very moderation in victory is one of the brightest trophies. The idea of revenge is far from them. It protects or assists the flight of the enemies, and condemns them to see from the extremity of their retreat, that France which they would oppress is free in spite of them.

"Virtutem ut videant contabescentqne relicts."

The regret I experience at not having been able to shed my blood for so sublime a cause lightens me with remorse. But the triumph of my country softens materially the bitterness of my life.—Receive, &c.

(Signed) NAPOLEON BONAPARTE,

Eldest son of Louis Bonaparte, count de Saint Leu.

[From the Courrier Des Pays Bas of Saturday August 28th.]

LIBERTY! ORDER! UNION!

"The *Mouture*, a municipal tax in Brussels, has disappeared; this is a material and local satisfaction. It is still necessary to obtain with perseverence what is demanded: with liberty in all things, and for order and security, which make liberty loved.

"Let this be sacred; let us abide by it as an oath. Let it be unchangeable; let us hold to it as a condition of our existence.

"M. Van Maanen will be removed from all public functions. With that man there never can be repose or confidence. Those who were the instruments of that unpopular man, will be removed with him.

"The penal responsibility of the ministers ought to be speedily organized by a law. Where evil can be committed with impunity the chance is with evil, and liberty a vain word.

"We turn our eyes towards the throne as citizens devoted to their country, devoted to order and liberty; without which the national independence will be incessantly endangered. We ask with confidence, with respect, but also with firmness, that the King shall proceed in concert with us, for it is the spirit of the fundamental laws.

"We adjure all the inhabitants, who, by their social capacity, can exercise some influence over the laboring classes, to intervene promptly. Let them give to the workmen, employment, even unpaid employment, if it cannot be otherwise. All who by their delay return to order are guilty.

"Yesterday related the events of the night; we have passed during the day, and the Belgic Guard now masters of the whole city. To their duty, they occupy all the posts, and zealously watch themselves over the public security, which they guarantee.

"In the morning, the fire of musketry was almost uninterrupted; blood flowed; and this firmness of the troops, by exasperating the people, necessarily animated and prolonged the conflict. Accordingly, the people continually cried to the troops, 'retire, surrender, return to your barracks, and promise not to fire any more.'

It must be said to the honour of our soldiers, and especially the officers, they are Belgians, and it pierced their hearts to shed the blood of their fellow citizens, their friends and their brethren.—They listened to the repeated exhortations: by degrees they were seen to cease firing, and to exhibit their neutrality should be respected on condition of their not interfering! The contest became less violent, and there was every reason to expect if not a termination, at least a pause in the combat.

As early as 8 o'clock in the morning, the principal citizens were joining the officers of the civic guard in the barracks of the *anonciades*. They called for arms, which were given them, and in a short time patrols of the Burgher guard were organized and appeared in the streets.—They interposed between the combatants, and relieved several posts which were occupied by the firemen and the troops of the garrison.

About 11 o'clock, a proclamation of the magistrate was distributed and posted up, announcing the abolition of the Mouture still existing in Brussels as a municipal tax, and inviting all the citizens to take arms and provide for the maintenance of the public security. The promise concerning the Mouture was intended to calm the inferior classes, irritated at the increase of the price of corn and bread, and who might proceed to pillage in the midst of the inevitable confusion of an insurrection. Meantime, about noon the Burgher guard, whose numbers continually increased, patrolled the city in all directions. There was no more firing. The troops had ceased all attacks in the streets; they fell back towards the king's palace, where the royal guards assembled, or retired into their barracks, ceasing all resistance. Some soldiers were, however, obliged to fire from a window of the barrack on an assemblage of people, but this lasted only a few moments.

The inhabitants then appeared in crowds in the streets where they met with no obstacle. The houses and shops remained closed, but it was through an excess of precaution. Ladies were seen walking about every where; the crowd repaired in preference to the street De la Madeline, and to the Sablon, to see the hotel of Van Maanen, and the house of Libry Bagnano, which are completely gutted and demolished. In the evening, and during the night, the houses in all the streets were illuminated.

The Burgher guard did duty every where; already, in the afternoon, detachments were every where seen with standards, bearing the motto 'Liberty, Security!' These armed citizens saluted each other with 'Bravos' when they met, and shook hands, with cries of 'Liberty for ever!'

This admirable activity, this organization, (which is still very imperfect but spontaneous and rapid,) every where produced enthusiasm.

The Burgher Guards were stationed at all the gates, acting as Police, placed sentinels, and prevented all disorders. Some of them were seen carrying to prison drunken men, who were attempting to steal.

The night passed without disorder; there was only that agitation which was natural after such events.

An attempt was made to force the entrance of the street of the Museum in order to go and destroy the rich toilet of the Princess Marianne, but the Burgher Guard opposed it.

Order and tranquility are now every where restored. The popular anger is appeased; nothing more is asked but to see the government better informed of its true interests, and at length respect the voice of a people who possess, in a high degree, the grift of patience, but have never suffered any one to drive them to extremity, or openly to sport with their rights, their interests, or their just will.

The guard remains under arms and continues to do duty. There are general complaints of the want of muskets, of which there are by no means a sufficient number.

Brussel, Aug. 27.

From a Correspondent.

FIVE O'CLOCK.—The Garde Bourgeoise amounts to 5,000 men, and every hour is adding to the number. They are under the command of a man chosen by themselves, Baron Emmanuel d'Hodgvorsa. The government is virtually in his hands. The Governor of the city is no longer heard of. The Burghmaster and the *Regence* are mere ciphers. They sign the numerous proclamations, but no one cares for them; and a petition is gone to the King, calling for a change in the local magistracy, and the removal of M. Van Maanen. Libry Bagnano has not been heard of. Neither are there any tidings of Baron Knyff, the Director of Police. Their houses are in ruins, with those of the Governor, Vanderfosse, Baron Vautier the General Commandant, and the Minister of Justice, Van Maanen. So thorough is the disorganization of Government, that there was no one found this morning to issue stamps for the newspapers.

I may say generally that nothing could display more temper than did the troops and their commander; but when ordered to fire, the soldiers readily obeyed.—There were about a dozen of the people killed, and half as many soldiers. I saw several of the struggling conflicts between the military and the mob, and the latter showed no want of courage. Had they but had a cause one might have sympathized with them. Their object is now apparently satisfied. They have given vent to their feelings of hatred against the most eminently unpopular men; and being gradually disarmed, by fair means and foul, the rabble is no longer dangerous. Strong patrols are in movement all through the city and faubourgs; and the garrison now consists of 3,500 men. No more troops are to be brought into the town. The whole of the military posts are confined to Garde Bourgeoise; the name Communale is no longer acknowledged; and no citizen wears uniform of any kind. The city is divided into eight sections, and the citizens act under the orders of as many chiefs, they, of course, directed by the Commandant.

The aspect of things is now infinitely more serious to any thinking mind than it was yesterday, while the rabble were reeling about in all directions, covered with blood and reeking with beer, firing their guns at random, and spreading alarm that is now quite extinct. The garrison is still in great part under arms in the stations where it bivouacked all night. But we must now look for events of higher moment than skirmishes between soldiers and mob. It is now a demand against grievances, real or imagined, between an armed people and their Sovereign. What the result will be, it is idle to foretel or guess at. People wonder at the non-arrival of the King or the Prince of Orange. The armed force is every hour increasing in number and confidence; and a thousand reports are afloat as to the events of yesterday, at Ghent, Antwerp, Liege, and the other towns. Many English are quitting—some afraid to stir—and certainly no new comers expected.

[From a second edition of the Truce.]

BRUSSELS, Friday, Aug. 27, 11 o'clock, A. M.

Many of the facts which I have stated above, become totally insignificant after the disclosure of what I am about to state, and with which I was previously unacquainted.

The Nobility and other classes have put themselves at the head of the movement.

Yesterday they entered into a contract with the Chiefs of the military force, who have joined their cause. The latter only required that they might not be required to lay down their arms, and that the custody of the Palace should be confided to them. The Civic and Belgic Guard took possession of all other posts by that Treaty.

The Palace will be given up if the answer from the Hague is not favorable to the views of the national party.

They are to demand a new Constitution not *octroyee*, but *conquise*. They as yet speak of no change of dynasty.

Either the King or the Prince of Orange is expected at Ghent. The populace have set fire to the buildings in the park. The King's Theatre is in flames.

Four O'clock, P. M.—The Civic Guard are excellently organized. Every man who has property to protect is called upon to enrol his name, and to give his services in this body.

Confidence is not yet restored to any extent. The populace demand the surrender of the Royal Palace, and threaten to set fire to it if not given up to them.—They think that by its possession the Government could more readily be brought to terms.

The tri-color worn by the insurgents of Brussels, is not the French colours, but the old colours of Brabant.

The rumour of disturbance at Ghent was wrong, or premature. None had taken place yesterday afternoon.

The mails were allowed to leave Brussels yesterday; but no letters that came have yet been delivered.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 3.

"Every thing is tranquil here, but of course there is much anxiety as to the turn which affairs may take in the Netherlands. There has been a considerable fall in the funds. The Dutch Stock, which was lately above 60, is now only at 51½ a 52. The Loan which came out a few weeks ago at 90 is now at 77.

Hamburg, Aug. 5.—The revolutionary mania seems to have spread even to this city; at least it manifests itself in various ways, in the coffee-houses on the Jungfernsteig (ladies' walk,) for instance, by the eternal repetition of the long forgotten Marseillais Hymn, which and not always at the desire of the French merchants' clerks) must not be played from morning till night.—The lilies on the sign of a French hairdresser have been painted over, and the three colors are seen here and there in places and on persons where one would not look for them.

On the 7th instant, a vessel returned from the fishery arrived in the roads at Dunkirk; the Captain astonished at seeing the tri-coloured flag which had been hoisted on the fort, turned to one of the sailors, and said, "Did I not always tell you, John, that he was not dead." The honest fellow was thinking of Napoleon.

Tournay, Aug. 28.—The police have this morning found several cockades and tri-colored flags in our streets; most alarming rumors were immediately spread in the town; but they had no bad results. The Burgomaster has assembled all the masters of the poor parishes, and means have been taken to preserve public tranquility. The soldiers in our garrison have been kept to their quarters since yesterday. An inhabitant assures us that he saw several cannon in the citadel pointed towards the town.

The gates of the town of Ath are closed, but diligences are allowed to go through. It is rumored that some disturbances had taken place there as well as at Mons. It is said that the colliers of the environs of Mons had just entered the town in a body.

MONS, Aug. 29.

On the 26 and 27th, about 8 o'clock in the evening, the grand place (square) was filled by an immense mob, waiting the arrival of the dilligence from Brussels.

On the 27th a number of workmen assembled, crying out "vive la liberte,' 'vive la cocarde tricolore.' Gen. Duvivere presented himself to them, and promised that there complaints should be attended to.

On the 28th a citizen guard was established to protect property and maintain order, each part of the town formed a company, and named their own officers. They continued patrolling the streets all the morning; a great number of workmen, however, continued parading the streets, and at 3 o'clock the city guard, both infantry and cavalry, was assembled to be passed in review in the square. To the great surprise of the inhabitants the governor came dressed in his court dress, and at the close of his harangue cried out "Vive le Roi,.'

The commander and officers of the National Guard surrounded him and told him they were there to maintain the tranquility of the town and to keep good order, and whatever troubles might have arisen, they were not come to support any political feeling, or civil or military power, but the safety of the city, and they would acknowledge no other authority than the one appointed by themselves. This was received by acclamations of "Vive le Commandant,' 'Vive le Regenes.'

BRUGES, Aug. 28.

This morning the first battalion of the 6th division left here for Menin. The prisoners in the jail took advantage of this about 7 in the evening and eighteen of them managed to escape. Several great mobs soon after assembled in the streets.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—General Boudrand, whose arrival is this country on a special mission from Philip I. we stated in our last, has returned to France, after having experienced a most favorable reception from our Court.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—It is expected that the next arrival from Lisbon will bring important information on the subject of the demand made by the British Government, for reparation for the capture of British vessels by the Portuguese squadron off Terceira. We can state positively that the instructions given by our Government to the Captains of the frigates which have been sent out to Lisbon and Terceira, are such as to convince Don Miguel that the British flag is not to be insulted with impunity; they are required to demand an apology from the Portuguese Government, the dismissal of the captain of the frigate which captured the British vessels, the immediate restoration of them, and a full compensation to the owners, crews, and passengers.

No discussion arose on this proposition, and each article being separately put to the vote, was carried unanimously.

PARIS, Aug. 29.

The Spanish patriots Mina and Quiroga have arrived this morning in Paris.

A civil action has been brought in the Royal Court at Paris, at the instance of the widow and child of a workman named Gerard, (who was killed on the 27th July by a shot from the military) against M. de Polignac, and all the other Ministers, concluding against them jointly and severally for 25,000 francs damages.

Talleyrand (says Le Voleur) exclaimed, on taking the oath, "This is the thirteenth! Pray God it may be the last!"

The *Moniteur* of Monday contains a letter from Ajaccio, in Corsica, dated August 11, which describes the joy that had been excited there by the news of the late events in France. The whole city immediately displayed the tri-colored flag, and there had been illuminations every evening. A Commission, composed of Members of the Municipal Council, was engaged in organising a National Guard. The public tranquility had not been a moment interrupted. A deputation of the Municipal Council of Ajaccio had addressed a letter, on the 10th, to General Forerot, remonstrating with him on his not having declared his obedience to the new Government, and at his still suffering the flag to be displayed on the Citadel of Ajaccio alone, which is not the flag of Jemappes or of Fleurus, of Arcole or of Lodi, and which has just been stained at Paris by the purest French blood. They inform him that if he longer defers to acknowledge the Government, the inhabitants of the department cannot any longer consider him as Commander of the 17th military division.

This remonstrance had the desired effect, the tri-coloured flag having been hoisted on the citadel at three o'clock in the afternoon of the 10th.

The *Moniteur* gives likewise an account of the Proclamation of the King at Toulon and at Amiens.

FRONTIERS OF SERVIA, Aug. 19.—Our accounts from Albania are extremely unfavorable to the Porte. The Grand Vizier has not yet succeeded in executing any of his plans, and the amnesty he has published has produced no effect. A rebellious Pacha, who showed himself disposed to submit, and had sent to the Seraskier the conditions on which he would abandon the insurgents, has changed his mind, and again acts as a violent opponent of the Grand Visier. It is said that he has been warned by a friend not to place too much confidence on Redschid Pacha, who, though he should mean honorably, would not be able to save him from the anger of the Sultan. Meantime, the insurrection becomes more organised under the direction of three Chiefs, who have all the power in their hands, and take the chief command in turn, according to circumstances. Every body is forced to take arms, and those who do not join the insurgents are treated as enemies.

ALGIERS, Aug. 2.—The son of Gen. Bourmont has returned from Oran, where the Bey is invested in the city by the Cabiles and the Turks, who will not acknowledge the King of France. Yesterday the 21st regiment of the line marched for Oran, with a company of artillery, two field pieces, and 50 sappers. Already, at the time that young M. de Bourmont was before Oran, 50 sailors had taken, partly by surprise, and partly because they were not resisted, the fort of Mersel-Kibir, which is three leagues from Oran, and commands the harbor. We hope a good issue of this expedition, which is confided to Col. Godefroy, of the 21st. The vessels which carry it are the Syrene, the Didon, and Iphigenie.

Notes word is known of the return of the General-in-Chief to France. However, some preparations for embarking the horses seem to indicate that, if no news has been received, it is every moment expected.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF ORLEANS.

ARRIVED.

Towboat Pilot, Stark, from S W Pass—towed to sea brigs Margaret, Joseph Sprague, Elvira and Josefina, and schr. Louisiana—brought up from sea, ship Alabama; from Grand Chenier, brig Navarino and a Spanish schr. Amistad; from Johnston's, brig Wm. Henry; and from the Turn, brigs Ajax and Eliza. The Grampus assisted the Pilot to tow over the bar the ship Alabama. Left outside, bound in, ship Grecian; aground on the bar, ship Benjamin Morgan; in the river, ship Gratitude & Charles; brigs Atlas and Avis; and several others passed in the night.

The water on the bar, at this time is as low or lower than it has ever been known. The Alabama, drawing 13 feet water, having got aground, was towed off by the boats Pilot and Grampus & co.

Packet ship Alabama, Price, from N. York, to G. Wilder—reported.

Packet brig Wm. Henry, Johnson, 22 days fr. Philadelphia, to T. Toby; assorted cargo, to Nyne & Dudley: Kohn & Bordier; Smith, Field & co; J. W. Breedlove; J. Hagan & co, York, Macalister &co; J. Mager; N. & J. Dick & co; Reynolds, Byrne & co; J. G. Deman; M. White; T. C. Cusk; Wilkins & Linton; Foster & Hutton, R. A. Hubbell; J. Dick; Whitall, Jaudon & co; Peuch, Bein & co; Tracy & Miller; Whiting, Slark & co; Groaning, Wright & co; V. David; C. Byrne; Herman & co; T. Toby; Rogers, Slocomb & co; Harlow & Hullen; Rowe & Went; L. Pilié; Lockhart & Arnott; G. Vance; Wm. M. Beal; J. Mager; Babcock & Gardiner; G. Forstall & co; J. Davis; Wm. McKean; S. Jaudon; J. M. Dupeyn; A Fisk & co; Nichol & Hill; Wm. Deaflenback; A. Whiting & co; Stewarts & Eastin; Wallace, Lambeth & Pope; C. M. White; J. G. Stevenson; V. Roumage, A. Elliot; P. Dixon; J. C. Vonles, and to order.

Schr. Amistad, Charners, Havana, cargo, fruit &c.

Brig Eliza, Palmer, 20 days from Boston, to Stetson & Avery. Cargo, 825 casks lime, 77 boxes candles, to the consignee; 103 do. to order.

Schr. May Flower, King, fm. Charleston—cargo, 9 packages mdze to R. O. Pritchard and brothers; 1 bundle books Wm. McKean; 3 pipes and 2 half pipes wine, Bridge and Voss; 107 bbls potatoes, G. B. Phillipp: and 9 slaves.

Brig Navarino, Weeks, 22 days from Boston, to W. G. Hewes. Cargo, to Ives and Bass; A Carrico; Bridge and Voss; Thomson and Grant; W G Hewes; Cockayne; Watts and co; Cooper, Carathers and co; Bagley and Merritt; Harlow and Hullen; Pico and Peabody; Wm A Gasquet and co; Babcock and Gardiner; C D Jordan; W Tufts and co; R Layton; Callender and Deblois; Hayes and Durell; S Gloyd and co; Tracey and Miller; J A Merle and co; G W Clark; M Carroll; A P Weeks; Stetson and Avery; Henry H Bannister; A Eliot; Lincoln and Green; M McDougall; J W Collins, H R Lee and co. Passenger, Mr J W Hyde.

Brig Ajax, Budd, fm Cette, via Tampico; to J Prats; cargo wine, paper and almons to Harrison, Brown and co. Memoranda, Oct. 12th, schr Correo, Nartigue, for this port, waiting for water to get out over the Bar—schrs Pelican and Hunter passed in over the Bar on the 11th; schr Pax sailed same day; schr Monk finished discharging [outside the Bar] on the 10th; 10 sail outside the Bar waiting for water to pass in.

EATING-HOUSE

KEPT ABOVE THE

TRI-COLORED COFFEE-HOUSE

Opposite to the Orleans Theatre.

THE partnership that existed under the firm of *Chéri & Lafaye* having been lately dissolved, the subscriber informs his friends and the public in general that he has contracted new engagements and will continue his *Restaurant* [Eating-House] in the establishment known under the title of the *TRI-COLORED COFFEE-HOUSE*, opposite the Orleans Theatre, where he hopes the patronage and preference granted to him by those who know him. The opening of the *Restaurant* will take place on Sunday 30th instant. As usual they will afford all possible accommodations for private parties.

october 28 CHERI BEZY.

PARIS RESTAURANT.

THE subscribers have the honour to inform the public that the partnership existing under the names of *Chéri & Lafaye* is dissolved and that they will open again, on the 1st of November the establishment known under the name of *Restaurant de Paris* (Paris Eating-House) situated in Orleans street, opposite Davis' Coffee-House, under the name of *Lafaye & Pastou*.

They will make all possible efforts to deserve the patronage with which the public have before favoured that establishment. At all time it will be found there all kind of game, fish and pastry—and finally all the dainties afforded by the season. During the winter oyster's *gombos*, soup, &c. first rate wines, and all kind of liquors; the whole at a moderate price.

LAFAYE & PASTOU.

october 28

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, attorney in fact of Etienne Demant, requests those indebted to said estate, to pay into his hands, at the domicil of Antoine Bel, No. 172 Chartres street, or to those who may be charged by him to collect the dues.—Those having any claims against said estate, are likewise requested to make the amount of their claims known as above. G. PLESSY.

New Orleans Oct. 28, 1830.

FIRST RATE CLOTH for Billard Tables for sale, Apply to PETER LEBERT, or to J. BUNEL.

October 12.

NOTICE.—The subscribers have the honor to inform the public that from the 1st of November next there will be two days, at their Establishment, corner of Chartres and St. Louis streets, at Mr. N. Girod's, *Coffee, Coffee-Milk, Chocolate, Tea, complete Tea, Hot Punch, &c.* The whole served in Paris style.

October 28 MERLE & GIRODAU.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber have the honor to inform the *amateurs* of Daintries that they have just received from Marseilles, by the Lagrange, and offer for sale at their store, corner of Chartres and St. Peter streets, the following articles:

Most excellent Harle Sausages
Salt Moats, well assorted for family use
Tunny preserved in oil
Stuffed Olives, do. in oil
Stuffed Truffles, do. in oil
Preserved Tunny, in pots and bbls.
Christillized fruits, well assorted for family use

ALSO—An assortment of Matts of a fashionable kind, for houses.

They have also received from Bordeaux:

Superfine Anniseed, common do.
Real Frontignan and other wines
Wine Vinegar, first quality
Gruyer Cheese, round do. pâte-grasse do.

There will be found at their store all kind of Groceries of the best kind and put for family use.

oct 28 CLAPIER & MICOUD.

MR. JEAN RAPALLO respectfully informs those persons whose sight is affected that he shall undertake the cure of that infirmity, and hopes to ensure public confidence by a remedy as simple as it is efficacious. His residence is No. 74, St. Peter street. He deems himself in duty bound to publish the following certificates with which he has been favored:

New-Orleans, Oct. 12, 1830.

Mr. J. RAPALLO—I am in justice bound to admit your capability as an oculist. Your prescription and advice have succeeded with regard to my daughter (aged 7 years) and she has within the last fortnight completely recovered her eye sight. You are, sir, authorised to inform the public, if you deem it proper, (as I am confident that many persons labor under that disease,) how implicitly I confide in the efficacy of your remedy. I am with respect your humble servant.

ALFRED McCARTY.

New-Orleans, Oct. 27, 1830.

I certify that Mr. Jean Rapallo has in the course of six or eight days restored my sight. I am 80 years of age and my eyes has been effected for five years,

JEAN LOUIS MICHEL.

New-Orleans, Oct. 27, 1830.

I hereby certify that having entrusted to Mr. Jean Rapallo the care of my eyes, the sight of which I thought lost, I recovered in three days, and am now (thanks to his remedy) perfectly well. PIERRE DUCLAITACQ.

october 28

The brig LAGRANGE, captain Deveraux, from Marseilles, is now discharging opposite to the Public Square. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods.

october 27

FOR BALTIMORE.

The fine fast sailing Schr. MARY, captain Weeks, having the greater part of her cargo engaged and going on board, will meet with despatch. For balance of freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply to the captain on board, opposite Blue Stores, or to

oct. 26 J. W. ZACHARIE & Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

The fine fast sailing brig VINEYARD, Thornbey, master, requires the bulk of 100 hhds. to complete her cargo—for freight of which, or passage, apply on board, or to

Oct 26 J. W. ZACHARIE & Co.

FOR BOSTON, *(a packet.)*

The fine fast sailing brig CYGNET, Rice master, is now loading and will have dispatch. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply on board, or to STETSON & AVERY.

october 21

FOR MATAGORDA, TEXAS.

The fast sailing packet Schooner NATIVE, W. H. Living master, having the most of her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch; for balance of freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply on board at the Ferry, or to

J. W. COLLINS,

October 21 No. 60, Levee street.

FOR BOSTON—*(Regular Packet.)*

The fine copper fastened and coppered brig MARGARET, Scudder master, having considerable cargo engaged, will be despatched in all next week. For freight or passage having good accommodations, apply on board, opposite the Vegetable market, or to

oct 7 STETSON & AVERY, 67 Royal-st.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

AND GEOGRAPHY.

C. A. H. HOWARD has recommenced giving lessons in private families, for the season, and will faithfully and punctually attend to the advancement of such pupils as may be entrusted to his care. For further particulars apply at the bookstore of Mr. Jourdan, corner of Royal and St. Ann streets. Oct. 21

NOTICE.—On Monday 1st of November next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold on the right bank of the river, opposite to Duverger's plantation, by Francis Dutillet, auctioneer, and to operate the liquidation of the partnership which has existed between André Castille and the late Henry Ellie, the indivisible HALF OF A BUILDING for the use of a BUTCHERY; the indivisible half of a PIROGUE, a leader OX, and eighteen HORSES.

October 21 ANDRE CASTILLE.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of the late François Duvernay, and all those who have any claims against the same, are requested to call within ten days, at the office of A. W. Pichot, attorney at law, No. 145, Chartres street, who is charged with the settlement of said estate. MELANIE LABY,

oct 19 Widow of François Duvernay.

WANT OF EMPLOYMENT.

A YOUNG man of this city, wishes to find employment in a commercial house, being well versed in that line and possessing perfectly the French, English and Spanish languages. The best recommendations can be given. Apply to this office. October 19

DOCTOR PECQUET, hereby invites the public and his friends in general, who may stand in want of his services, not to apply any longer to the ancient establishment of Pecquet & Lacroix, now under the names of Pinguet & Lacroix, but to his own house Royal street, between Dumaine and St. Ann, No. 241, opposite to Mrs. Gaumont's.

October 14 J. PECQUET.

MAYORALTY OF NEW-ORLEANS.—The price of fresh Flour being this day $8 00 per barrel, according to the tariff the Bakers must give during the ensuing week, (which commences on Monday) 36 ounces of bread for a bit.

October 25 D. PRIEUR *Mayor.*

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS Osnaburgs, [illegible] Bed tops, 5-4 imitation French [illegible] and 5-4 brown Cotton Sheeting.

Sept. 17 STETSON & AVERY.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY T. MOSSY.

STATE OF LOUISIANA. First judicial District. *Joseph Theodore Baudue vs. his creditors.*—By virtue of the autorisation of the Court aforesaid, there will be sold on Wednesday the 3d of November 1830, at 10 o'clock A M at the store lately occupied by Messrs. Dejean & Durel, in Toulouse street, between Levee and Chartres streets,

The household furniture and other movable effects surrendered by the said Joseph Theodore Baudue to his creditors. Terms: Cash.

New-Orleans, October 21st, 1830.

G. MARMICHE,
A. MAURIN,
JOHN GARNIER.

oct. 22. *Syndics of the said creditors.*

BY F. DUTILLET.

ON Monday 1st of November, will be sold, a negro-boy called DANIEL, being an excellent servant, and fit for almost every work, honest and industrious, acclimated, aged 26 years. Good security can be given.

Terms—Two months, with approved endorsed notes. october 25

NOTICE.—At the request of the syndic of the creditors of Madame Gertrude Patin, wife of Pierre Abadie, on the tenth day of November next, between the hours of ten and eleven in the forenoon, at the Court-House of this parish, the parish judge acting as public auctioneer, will proceed to the public sale at the highest bidder, of

A TRACT OF LAND

Fourteen arpents front by forty arpents depth or thereabouts, situated at the lower mouth of False-River; of fourteen SLAVES of both sexes and of different ages, and of a GOLD WATCH.

The sale will be made for cash, and the costs of the deeds of sale will be at the charge of the purchasers.

Point-Coupée, October 9th, 1830.

DORMENON, Parish Judge.

october 16

MARSHAL'S SALES.

L. Daunoy vs. J. H. Harland.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, by the Hon. B. Beauregard, associate judge of the City Court, I shall expose for sale on Monday the 8th November next, at 2 o'clock, at the Marshal's office, St. Anne street, one large Looking Glass, one Mahogany Sofha, &c. &c. Seized in the above suit,

oct 28 L. DAUNOY, Marshal.

Mayor & Aldermen and Inhabitants of the City of New-Orleans vs. C. Warren.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. the City Court of New Orleans, I shall expose for sale, on Wednesday, the Third day of Nov. next at 4 o'clock p.m. on the premises the Posts and rails, fencing Lafayette Square in faubourg St. Mary, seized in the above suit.

oct. 25 L. DAUNOY. marshal.

Antoine Francisco vs. Ant. Masserino.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. G. Preval, associate judge of the City Court, I shall expose for sale on Monday the 2d of November, at 4 o'clock, at the Principal, sundry articles of Tools, Clothing, and Wheel-Barrows, &c. seized in the above suit.

october 21 L. DAUNOY, marshal

J. & A. Jasen vs. Marie Elliot.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. B. Beauregard, associate judge of the City Court, I shall expose for sale on Saturday the 30th of October, at 4 o'clock, at the Principal, Tables, Looking-Glasses, and sundry articles seized in the above suit.

Oct 21 L. DAUNOY, marshal

Mayor, Aldermen and inhabitants of the City of New Orleans vs. Pierre Labry, f. m. c.—The same vs. the same.

BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. G. Preval, associate judge of the City Court, I shall expose to sale on Saturday the 20th day of November next, at the Exchange Coffee-House, corner of Chartres and St. Louis streets, at 12 o'clock, a Lot of Ground, situated in Girod street, between Philippa and Barronne, measuring about 60 feet front by 120 in depth, more or less, seized in the above suit.

Oct. 21 L. DAUNOY, marshal

Mayor, Aldermen and inhabitants of New-Orleans, vs. Charles Don Pedro. The same vs. the same,

BY virtue of two writs of alias fieri facias directed to me by the hon. G. Preval, associate judge of the City Court, I shall expose to sale on Saturday the 30th of October instant, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Coffee-House, the Lease of a certain lot of ground situated at the corner of Circus and Girod streets, measuring 80 feet front on each street, being a corner lot, be the measurement more or less. Seized to satisfy the judgements rendered in the above suits.

Oct. 21 L. DAUNOY, marshal

Ralph, Jacobs vs. A. M. Wood.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, by the hon. J. Bernudez, associate judge of the city court, I shall expose for sale, on Tuesday the 2d November next, at 12 o'clock, at noon, at Hewlett's coffee house, corner of Chartres & St. Louis streets, a certain Lot or portion of Ground situated in suburb Annonciation measuring five feet front on Orangers street, runing to the depth of 120 feet, where the said portion of Ground is 50 feet broad by 40 feet depth, according to the plan which shall be exhibited at the time of sale.—Seized in the above suit.

September 30 L. DAUNOY, marshal.

8,000 German Leeches

REMARKABLY large, received by the Shepherdess from Gottenburg, and for sale by wholesale and retail, by the subscriber.

october 25 FORESTIER.

FASHIONABLE MADRAS.

2 TRUNKS [illegible] Madras Handkerchiefs landing from [illegible] Morgan, and for sale by H. PER[illegible] CHARBONNET.

october 5

REMOVAL.

TRAPPAN & HARPER have removed to No. 2, Conti street, near the corner of Levee. [illegible]

CHAIRS.

12 DOZEN *FANCY CHAIRS*, for sale by [oct 12] STETSON & AVERY.

OIL, BEEF, FISH, &c.—35 casks sperm oil, 122 bbls and 15 half bbls No. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel; 390 boxes Cod Fish, best quality; 22 bbls Boston Mess Beef; 100 do Potatoes, and 25 do Onions; for sale on board brig Cygnet, Capt. Rice.

oct 12 STETSON & AVERY.

CANVASED HAMS.—15 hhds very superior Canvased HAMS, for sale by

oct 12 J. W. ZACHARIE & CO.

EXCHANGE on Boston, for sale by

October 21 STETSON & AVERY.

PEPPER.—200 bags heavy Sumatra Pepper, for sale by

October 21 STETSON & AVERY.

B[illegible]—22 barrels Boston Mess BEEF, for sale by

[illegible] STETSON & AVERY.

[illegible] SALE—[illegible] Wines, of [illegible] Wine, the [illegible] reserved and [illegible]

October [illegible] FORESTIER.