

Avis—Attendu que Charles Morgan, auteur de la fausse monnaie, a été condamné par le Tribunal de Commerce de la Seine, le 22 de Mars 1837, par défaut, à l'amende de 100 francs, et aux dépens de la procédure.

Avis—Attendu qu'un certain nombre de personnes ont été condamnées par le Tribunal de Commerce de la Seine, le 22 de Mars 1837, par défaut, à l'amende de 100 francs, et aux dépens de la procédure.

Avis—Attendu qu'un certain nombre de personnes ont été condamnées par le Tribunal de Commerce de la Seine, le 22 de Mars 1837, par défaut, à l'amende de 100 francs, et aux dépens de la procédure.

Avis—Attendu qu'un certain nombre de personnes ont été condamnées par le Tribunal de Commerce de la Seine, le 22 de Mars 1837, par défaut, à l'amende de 100 francs, et aux dépens de la procédure.

Avis—Attendu qu'un certain nombre de personnes ont été condamnées par le Tribunal de Commerce de la Seine, le 22 de Mars 1837, par défaut, à l'amende de 100 francs, et aux dépens de la procédure.

Avis—Attendu qu'un certain nombre de personnes ont été condamnées par le Tribunal de Commerce de la Seine, le 22 de Mars 1837, par défaut, à l'amende de 100 francs, et aux dépens de la procédure.

Avis—Attendu qu'un certain nombre de personnes ont été condamnées par le Tribunal de Commerce de la Seine, le 22 de Mars 1837, par défaut, à l'amende de 100 francs, et aux dépens de la procédure.

Avis—Attendu qu'un certain nombre de personnes ont été condamnées par le Tribunal de Commerce de la Seine, le 22 de Mars 1837, par défaut, à l'amende de 100 francs, et aux dépens de la procédure.

THE BELL.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1837.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, August 2, 1837.
According to the French papers, a congress of all the powers was to be held at Laybach. The Nurnberg Correspondent mentions a report that an alliance had been formed between England, France, and Austria, to prevent the threatened aggrandizement of Russia.

Of the expedition from Toulon, there remained no doubts. The destination is the Morea, and the troops it carries amount from 6 to 12,000. It is insisted, that instead of delivering Greece at once from the Turks, it will provide for itself at the expense of the Greeks; that an English fleet will cooperate with it, and that the two powers understand each other, and it is possible the whole may proceed to Constantinople, to prevent its falling into the hands of the Russians.

The London Globe and Traveller, July 26th, says: "His Britannic Majesty's ship *Brigade* has arrived from Oporto, with letters announcing the seizure of three English merchant ships at Oporto, by the Portuguese authorities, under the plea of their being about to convey to England papers relating to the leaders of the late Constitutional forces."

The Gibraltar steamboat took about 100 Constitutionalists from Oporto, & landed them at Bordeaux.
Don Miguel had formally declared his acceptance of the crown, and on the 7th July took the oath, at the Palace of Ajuda, in conformity with what was done on the Corce, held in the year 1826.

A German paper asserts the 100,000 Russians are attempting to force the passage of the Balkan mountains.
Colonel Rossi, 45 other chiefs, had been arrested from conspiracy against the President Count Casp D'Istria.

A meeting of persons interested in the slave trade, and another meeting of persons interested in the purpose of abolishing the government protecting duties.
LONDON, July 21.

The Morea.—There can now be but little question, that England and France are in active negotiation for the immediate evacuation of the Morea by the Egyptian army under Ibrahim Pasha; and that the great object of the treaty of London last year will speedily be effected by the complete pacification of Greece; and that one of the conditions of the treaty will be the restoration of all the Greek women and children which have been sent into slavery to Egypt, and other places. This negotiation which will be enforced with very strong arguments urged by the British and French Admirals in addition to those of the Civil Negotiators, cannot rightly be viewed as interfering in the war between Russia and Turkey, and the Viceroy of Egypt, and hence, are men of too much sagacity, not to perceive the danger which a refusal to accept of honorable stipulations will involve them in, and too prudent not to yield to stern necessity. The last advice from Constantinople, announced, that Ibrahim Pasha had replied to some of the propositions made to him; and that he was talking measures to make the evacuation of the Morea as little inconvenient to his army as possible. He has daily that the allied squadron were receiving reinforcements, and would shortly be able to dictate any terms they might please; and he knew full well that a perfect understanding existed between the Commanders, and the able General Count Guilleminot, and General Vial, who represents the British Government, that when they were made known, their language was respectful in their nature. We may safely expect some success in the negotiation at all possible junctures in that quarter.

In case the Russians have not accepted the propositions which the Turks were disposed to make, and have advanced to Constantinople, we shall hear in all probability, of the conflagration of that capital. The Ottoman government would not yield it by capitulation, and would scarcely preserve order enough to save it from the hands of the fanatics and desperadoes who have always

European Ambassadors at the Porte.
The ambassadors of the Ottoman Empire are those of France, England, Austria, and Holland; Austria has an ambassador at Constantinople, Prussia, and the other ministers plenipotentiary, and Russia and Denmark charge d'affaires. The envoys of the different powers have each guards, placed to guard by the Porte, which precedes them wherever they go, and they are forbidden to leave their quarters, and are not to be seen by any other person, but their own guards.

selves to serve those who were not of the faithful for hire; but since the new organization, these janissaries have been replaced by other guards. It would be wrong to suppose that the envoys of the powers have frequent or easy access to the presence of the Sultan. The grand Seigneur imagines that he beholds the representative of the prophet to keep himself inaccessible. Widely differing from our princes, who, classing ability amongst the royal virtues, readily receive of all kinds, the Turk imagines them as compromising his greatness, and would suppress them entirely if he could do it without weakening his policy.

The ambassadors see his highness only twice during the term of their embassy, at their arrival and their departure. All affairs are carried on through the interpreters or interpreters attached to the different legations. They travel every two or three days with the Ottoman ministers.

The first audience granted by the Sultan to an ambassador is solemn; Count Guilleminot having had his some while before my arrival in this country, I could not assist at it; but I profited by that obtained by the representative of the king of Holland, who willingly invited me.

The day on which an ambassador is called upon to remit his credentials to his highness, an escort, composed of three or four hundred troops, is sent to him by the Porte: it is a custom, the origin of which is of considerable antiquity.

This honor was reserved exclusively to the janissaries, the first military body of the empire. They accepted it readily, as a gratuity always accompanies this service.

At five in the morning numerous companies of janissaries, in full accoutrements, were found collected at the gate of the Dutch Palace of Pera. They ranged their ranks in march at the head of the procession; after him came the ambassador, his secretaries, interpreters, and the principal Dutch merchants, all on horseback. Descending thus to the sea side at Galata, we were received by the caïques hired on the day before, and passed to the Turkish quarter.

The *Topkapi-bashi* (chief of the eunuchs), and some officers of the palace, whom the Grand Turk had called before us, surrounded us at the beach; we were then furnished with horses, richly caparisoned, and the state was conducted to the seraglio, where we were received at a kiosk, the pavilion destined for our reception.

After some moments, the grand vizier, the sultan's prime minister appeared; he took his place of precedence over a full divan, where were found near him, the *Mutlis*, or heads of their religion; *Agas*, *Pashas*, of whom I shall speak hereafter, and *Kutcha*, *Pashas*, prefects of the provinces, situated in the vicinity of the Seraglio, and the *Agas*.

Neapoli, Sept. 2.
By a boat from Brich Island, which arrived here on Tuesday, we learn that a squadron consisting of armed ship, brig, and a schooner have been for 10 days past cruising between that Island and Montarg. On Sunday last, the schooner anchored at the Island, and the Capt. reported they were the Inspector of the Customs, as the Buenos Ayrean sch Juncal, Capt. Bedford, from Bruize, and belonging to the squadron then in sight;—that they intended remaining off the Island a week longer, for the purpose of receiving supplies of provisions from Neapoli, in which city they were to be joined by three more armed vessels. On Sunday a large armed schir joined the squadron, and on Tuesday morning last the whole of the 6 or 7 vessels, to the southward of the Island. The squadron were said to be from St. Thomas.

The crew of the *Juncal* reported at the Island, that the armed brig *Commodore*, Capt. Thompson, of this State, which was captured by the schooner, at Brich Island, about two months ago, by vessels from St. Thomas, had been lost in the West Indies, on Sunday, particulars.

Pirates.—The whole ship *Brich*, Capt. Pessel of Nantucket, was driven on a practical schooner of two guns, named *Madeira*, and ordered to leave the bay on board with his papers. The boat's crew were detained on board the schooner, and the boat, manned by men of different nations, returned to the ship and commenced robbing. They took the onions, hogs, blocks and apparatus; and insisted on taking the tow line. The captain then told them to take the ship, which induced them to depart, and leave the tow line. On leaving the ship, they said they would pay for the articles, and when the boat returned they said they would pay for the articles, and when the boat returned they said they would pay for the articles.

FRENCH NEWS.
The French papers, a congress of all the powers was to be held at Laybach. The Nurnberg Correspondent mentions a report that an alliance had been formed between England, France, and Austria, to prevent the threatened aggrandizement of Russia.

Africa for slaves, but had altered their voyage. They inquired very particularly for passengers, and on being told that there were none on board the ship, that she was on a whaling voyage, and that the crew calculated to get their living out of the sea, they replied that they calculated to get their living a different way. Captain P. insisted on landing the man who was sent to board his ship, at the first landing.

NOTICE OF NEW ORLEANS.

Clears.
Ship *De Witt*, Capt. New York, G. E. Russell & Marston.
Arrives.
Steamboat *Natchez*, from Natchez, with 41 bales cotton to L. Millard, 115 to Wilkins and Linton, 91 to W. Bullitt, 5 to Lee and Williams, 2 bales to F. Fry & Co. 1 to David.
Steamboat *Porter*, from St. Louis, with the English Tug, with brig *Carroll*, from St. Jago de Cuba, in tow.
Steamboat *Lady Lafayette*, Vanderer, from Philadelphia, with 425 bales sugar to owner on board—7 cabins, several very good passengers.

Entered.
Brig *Carroll*, Smith, from St. Jago de Cuba, with 151 bales sugar and 180 bales coffee to owner on board—pass. 3 sailing.
Brig *Carroll*, Smith, from St. Jago de Cuba, with 151 bales sugar and 180 bales coffee to owner on board—pass. 3 sailing.
Brig *Carroll*, Smith, from St. Jago de Cuba, with 151 bales sugar and 180 bales coffee to owner on board—pass. 3 sailing.

MEMORANDA.
Ship *Porter*, notice at New Orleans, July 21.
Ship *Superior*, do do Hamburg, July 21.
Ship *Mary*, do do Wilkes, do do Hamburg, July 21.
Ship *North Star*, do do Hamburg, July 21.
Ship *North Star*, do do Hamburg, July 21.
Ship *North Star*, do do Hamburg, July 21.

MARSHAL'S SALE.
A. M. Reed vs. M. J. Ellis, Morgan & Co. By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, directed to me by the hon. G. Prival, associate Judge, I shall expose to sale on Saturday the 11th of October, inst. at 10 o'clock, at the Courthouse, 23 common Hall Street, and other articles, as follows:—
La. DAUNOY, Clerk.

MARSHAL'S SALE.
R. Beck vs. Jarreau, D. Jourdan vs. Jarreau. By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, directed to me by the hon. G. Prival, associate Judge, I shall expose to sale on Saturday the 11th of October, inst. at 10 o'clock, at the Courthouse, 23 common Hall Street, and other articles, as follows:—
La. DAUNOY, Clerk.

MARSHAL'S SALE.
Wm. Taylor vs. J. B. Martin. By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, directed to me by the hon. G. Prival, associate Judge, I shall expose to sale on Saturday the 11th of October, inst. at 10 o'clock, at the Courthouse, 23 common Hall Street, and other articles, as follows:—
La. DAUNOY, Clerk.

MARSHAL'S SALE.
R. Martin vs. John Allison. By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, directed to me by the hon. G. Prival, associate Judge, I shall expose to sale on Saturday the 11th of October, inst. at 10 o'clock, at the Courthouse, 23 common Hall Street, and other articles, as follows:—
La. DAUNOY, Clerk.

MARSHAL'S SALE.
By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, directed to me by the hon. G. Prival, associate Judge, I shall expose to sale on Saturday the 11th of October, inst. at 10 o'clock, at the Courthouse, 23 common Hall Street, and other articles, as follows:—
La. DAUNOY, Clerk.

MARSHAL'S SALE.
By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, directed to me by the hon. G. Prival, associate Judge, I shall expose to sale on Saturday the 11th of October, inst. at 10 o'clock, at the Courthouse, 23 common Hall Street, and other articles, as follows:—
La. DAUNOY, Clerk.

Auction Sales.

By J. Le Corpetier.
Will be sold, on Monday 6th October, precisely at 4 o'clock in the Royal Exchange, the following PROPERTY at 6, 12 and 18 months credit, in approved endorsed notes, and special mortgage until final payment—
BY F. DUTILLET.
(FOR CAUSE OF DEPARTURE.)
ON MONDAY the 6th October next, at 4 o'clock, will be sold at the Auction Room, the following PROPERTY at 6, 12 and 18 months credit, in approved endorsed notes, and special mortgage until final payment—

1st. THE FINE PROPERTY situated at the corner of Marais street, fronting the Bayou, and measuring 55 feet on the said road, and 100 feet on Marais street, bounded on the other side by a broken line, measuring about 400 feet in its greatest depth. The lines open up as to give to the line of the road about 20 feet, together with all the buildings, a stone staircase of a Drunken House, with a stone staircase of bricks between paths, 2 brick chimneys, a kitchen, stable, &c.

2d. A LOT measuring 34 feet 3 inches, fronting Marais street, and 97 feet in depth on one line, and 93 feet 6 inches on the other; the lines open up and give 34 feet 4 inches in the rear, with a new MOORE built of brick, between paths, having 4 rooms with a fire place in each of them, a gallery and two cabinets.

3d. A LOT corner of Ursuline and Marais street, measuring 29 feet front on Marais street, by 103 feet 6 inches of Ursuline street. This lot is bounded by the Burgundy lot. The HOUSE is to be sold as that described above, with all the buildings necessary.

4th. A LOT measuring 34 feet 3 inches, fronting Marais street, and 97 feet in depth on one line, and 93 feet 6 inches on the other; the lines open up and give 34 feet 4 inches in the rear, with a new MOORE built of brick, between paths, having 4 rooms with a fire place in each of them, a gallery and two cabinets.

5th. A LOT measuring 34 feet 3 inches, fronting Marais street, and 97 feet in depth on one line, and 93 feet 6 inches on the other; the lines open up and give 34 feet 4 inches in the rear, with a new MOORE built of brick, between paths, having 4 rooms with a fire place in each of them, a gallery and two cabinets.

6th. A LOT measuring 34 feet 3 inches, fronting Marais street, and 97 feet in depth on one line, and 93 feet 6 inches on the other; the lines open up and give 34 feet 4 inches in the rear, with a new MOORE built of brick, between paths, having 4 rooms with a fire place in each of them, a gallery and two cabinets.

7th. A LOT measuring 34 feet 3 inches, fronting Marais street, and 97 feet in depth on one line, and 93 feet 6 inches on the other; the lines open up and give 34 feet 4 inches in the rear, with a new MOORE built of brick, between paths, having 4 rooms with a fire place in each of them, a gallery and two cabinets.

8th. A LOT measuring 34 feet 3 inches, fronting Marais street, and 97 feet in depth on one line, and 93 feet 6 inches on the other; the lines open up and give 34 feet 4 inches in the rear, with a new MOORE built of brick, between paths, having 4 rooms with a fire place in each of them, a gallery and two cabinets.

9th. A LOT measuring 34 feet 3 inches, fronting Marais street, and 97 feet in depth on one line, and 93 feet 6 inches on the other; the lines open up and give 34 feet 4 inches in the rear, with a new MOORE built of brick, between paths, having 4 rooms with a fire place in each of them, a gallery and two cabinets.

10th. A LOT measuring 34 feet 3 inches, fronting Marais street, and 97 feet in depth on one line, and 93 feet 6 inches on the other; the lines open up and give 34 feet 4 inches in the rear, with a new MOORE built of brick, between paths, having 4 rooms with a fire place in each of them, a gallery and two cabinets.

11th. A LOT measuring 34 feet 3 inches, fronting Marais street, and 97 feet in depth on one line, and 93 feet 6 inches on the other; the lines open up and give 34 feet 4 inches in the rear, with a new MOORE built of brick, between paths, having 4 rooms with a fire place in each of them, a gallery and two cabinets.