COURIER.

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NEW-ORLEANS.
Bayou Canning.) October 29, 1830.

☞ The following article is copied from the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, of New-York. It is with the greatest pleasure that we give publicity to the gallant conduct of Captain Wemes, during the late events that occured in France:

"That Captain of the ship *Bolivar*, seeing the youth of Havre wandering on board the vessels lying in the basins of that port, asked them what they wanted. "Muskets to aim at the Bourbon now repairing to Paris to defend our rights!" was the reply.—"Muskets!" cried out with enthusiasm the noble captain, "I can furnish you with a dozen of them!" The young men offered to give a receipt to the captain, who nobly replied that he would be fully paid for his muskets should they prove useful in the revolution."

☞ The papers that came by yesterday's mail contain no later news from Europe. Our correspondent of the Philadelphia Gazette sent us a slip dated October 11th, 11½ A. M. containing the following information:

Office of the Mercantile Advertiser,
New-York, Oct. 10, Sunday 2 P. M.

No arrivals. A N. E. rain storm commenced here on Friday night, and lasted till 3 or 4 o'clock this morning. An abundance of rain fell, and was much wanted. The packet ship George Canning for Liverpool, went to sea this forenoon and carried the President's Proclamation.

Cabin passengers in the packet ship Chester, capt. Stores, sailed from Philadelphia, for New-Orleans—Horatio Davis, Esq. lady, 3 children and servant; Mr. A. Hill and lady; Mr. Dubuisson, lady and child; Miss Inskeep; Messrs Morris, Evans, Swain, Augustine, and 20 in the steerage.

The president of the United States has recognized Edward Cabot, Esq. Vice Consul of the United Mexican States for the port of Boston, in the state of Massachusetts.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.
SPAIN.

A gentleman who came passenger in the ship Manchester sailed on the 30th august, arrived in our river from Cadiz, states that the people were in insurrection in Galicia, in the north of Spain, and that the black flag had been hoisted there. This news was published in the Cadiz papers, previous to the Manchester's sailing.

The Manchester brought no papers. Every thing was tranquil in the south of Spain.

NORFOLK, Oct. 11.

Heavy losses by fire.—Haxall's Mills, with their contents, destroyed by fire on Monday night last, were fully insured; the loss estimated at between 20 and 30 thousand dollars.

Twenty one houses in Oswego, (N. Y.) were lately destroyed by fire, loss estimated at $30,000, rather more than half of which amount was insured.

New-York, Oct. 8.

Further from Spain.—Our Cadiz papers to Aug. 27th, contain Madrid dates to Aug. 21st. Later Madrid dates through the English papers, Aug. 15th.* It has been repeatedly stated that all knowledge of the events occuring in France was carefully suppressed in the Spanish capital, and that the Gaceta de Bayonne, published under the auspices of Ballasteros, Minister of Finance, had been commanded to disappear, in consequence of having given publicity to those events without waiting for orders from head quarters. The following paragraph from the Gaceta de Madrid, shows that the suppression was only temporary,—probably because it was found that *rumor* had more tongues than the *press*. The later papers before us are full of Paris accounts, all of which, however, are fixed to the latitude of Spain, by stripping them of their glory, and making them appear as the acts of a misguided faction, rather than the achievements of gallant people determined to be free.

* Written before the receipt of the news by the Florida and Hannibal.

The memorable events in Paris on the 27th, 28th, and 29th of July last, and subsequently,—premeditated as they were, by the Royal decrees of Mr. Charles X, dissolving the Chamber of Deputies, restricting the liberty of the press, and prohibiting the future elections,—are of such a nature as to excite in an high degree the public attention; but the first accounts which reached us were some of them so uncertain a character, and others so exaggerated, that prudence required us to postpone the publication of them until their truth should be ascertained. Want of time prevents our doing it to-day,—but we shall proceed to communicate the particulars in our subsequent numbers. (*Journal of Com.*)

From Gibraltar.—News papers from August 2 to September 3, have been received at this port by ship Factor, but contain nothing of importance.

Fire occured on the promises of Mr. Parat, August 6, which destroyed property of between $30 and $40,000 value; one man was burnt to death.

The sale of lottery tickets in Gibraltar has been suppressed by Governor Don.

Direct accounts from Algiers of Aug. 6, state that Gen. Bourmont then at Algiers had received orders to return to France.—*Boston Palladium.*

COLOMBIA.

The Daily Advertiser contains the following extract from a letter, dated Carthagena, Sept. 12th, published in the Kingston Gazette:

"We are still in a state of perplexity and uncertainty, and no prospect of political tranquility will be preserved until Bolivar shall leave the country.—Venezuela and the southern regions have sent declarations of their adhesion to the government of Bogota, but under the condition that Bolivar shall depart. All are ready to form a government which shall consist of three federal states. The unfortunate Simon may now regard himself as one of those winged amphibious creatures which are neither birds nor land animals, being only Montilla's plaything. A certain project had been formed to make him, in union with Bolivar, the principal head of the republic of Magdalena; but I believe such a plan would meet with insurmountable obstacles, since, according to credible report in circulation, that same lieutenant has advised Bolivar to take those of Villa Diego as soon as possible.

The Journal of Commerce contains extracts from Caracas papers to Sept. 3d, which furnish reports of the proceedings of the Venezuelan Congress up to Aug. 23d, at which time the Constitution was not fully agreed upon. The Congress had passed an act prohibiting all persons disaffected to the cause proclaimed by Venezuela, or justly suspected of disaffection, from entering the territory of the republic, whatever may be the cause of their absence—not excepting even those who have left the country. This act had been directed against Paris, supposed to be in Europe, and doubtless not least in Bolivar himself—the latter having a case pending in Caracas, relative to the sales of Area, which requires his presence.

By a decree of the execution it had been declared that Venezuela was disposed to enter into a federal compact with the other sections of Colombia.

On the 21st, a communication was received from the Executive, accompanied by a report from the Commandant of Arms at Porto Cabello, containing information received from Curacoa, relative to the measure taken by Bolivar and his agents to attack Venezuela.

Since making these extracts we have been favoured with the Gaceta del Gobierno from the 13th of Aug to 3d Sept. but find little of any consequence in addition. The recital of the act prohibiting the entrance of disaffected persons into the republic specially sets forth the continuance of Bolivar in the Colombian territory as a cause for it.—The latest discussion in the Congress was on the responsibilities of the high functionaries of the state, and the manner in which they might be disposed by the Senate; a proposition being offered that they should be subsequently tried by the Supreme Court.—*N. Y. Com.*

[From the New York *American*.]

The West India Trade.—Assuming that this trade is to be conceded, or, as the French phrase is, *octroyée* to us by the bounty, and subject to the pleasure of England, upon the terms of the act of Parliament of July 1825, and of our own act of Congress of May last, we repeat the opinion that, in a national point of view, we shall not be gainers by it. That act of Congress, hastily exported—we fear too, under what might almost be called false pretences—upon the eve of the breaking up of a long, unsatisfactory and tedious session, gave up the whole question, as a matter of right, and placed the nation, so far as this trade is concerned, at the mercy of Great Britain. That mercy, after an interval of suspense, duly calculated to impress upon us the greatness of her condescension, she has vouchsafed to show; and the result may be thus briefly stated:—*First.* We admit the British pretension of considering their colonies in a double character—at one time as integral parts of the empire, at another as distinct from the mother country, and subject to entirely different regulations. The effect of this double relation is, that England views her own trade with the colonies, and requires others to view it as a coasting trade; while in their trade with other nations, those same colonies are put upon a different footing, and submitted to different regulations, from those which govern the intercourse between the same nations and Great Britain.

Secondly.—And as a consequence of the above pretension, we agree to trade with the British colonies, as countries not identified with and composing parts of the mother country; and, at the same time, agree to consider them so far part of the mother country as to suffer ourselves to be interdicted from the trade between the colonies and the mother country, (though we may trade from the colonies to all other parts of the world) because that is claimed by England as in the nature of a coasting trade!

Thirdly.—We agree that British ships, *from any where*, shall load in our ports for, or unload from, the West Indies, upon precisely the same footing, as to duties on cargo and vessel, as American ships; the effect of which may be, that British West Indiamen, which now for the most part go out in ballast, and upon expense, to the colonies, may, in London, Liverpool, Bristol, or elsewhere, take freight for this country—salt, coals, crates, and other heavy articles,—thereby interfering with our own ships in those ports—come to the United States, and there take another freight for the colonies—interfering thus a second time with our own navigation—and, arrived in the colonies, have the choice either of the home markets, where we cannot go, or of returning to the United States with a freight, or of going to any other part of the world; thus a third time competing with our vessels. If freights home from the colonies be dull, then West Indiamen may come here with their cargoes upon the same footing as Americans, discharge the same, or such parts as may be profitable, and then for a forth time interfere with our shipping, by taking, at diminished rates, the produce of this country to Great Britain. Here are concessions, which, in our judgement would, if British ships, seamen, and enterprise were equal to our own, give them the main carrying trade of the country.

Fourthly.—In the teeth of our whole practice and history, as a commercial people, arriving on all occasions to introduce the principles of perfect reciprocity in trade, we agree to accept a trade restricted to certain ports, and to certain enumerated articles—which articles are burdened with heavy duties—to which *similar articles from the North American Colonies are not subject*; and, as an aquivalent for such privileges! we concede to British vessels, equally with our own, an unlimited right to import from the Colonies, into any of our ports, any article of any sort!

Such is a hasty summary of the conditions to which we assent, in accepting "the boon" of the British government! The benefits we are to derive may be thus stated:—Our flour and corn meal, now carried in American vessels to the south side of Cuba, to Santa Cruz, St. Thomas and elsewhere, and thence taken to the British islands, may now be carried to these islands directly, equally in American and British ships. Live stock and lumber, which cannot bear a circuitous voyage, and to the trade in which articles, therefore, the opening of a direct intercourse may be chiefly beneficial, can now be carried directly to the British ports; and American ships can thence bring back cargoes to the United States, of rum, molasses, and any thing else they may find in the Colonies, suitable to our market; or they may load for any European port, out of Great Britain, that may tempt their enterprize. It is to this last provision that we look for a possible compensation for some of the disadvantages to which the other conditions of this intercourse may subject us: but even in indulging this anticipation, we bear in mind that, from the circumstance of the trade being opened to us by an Order in Council and not by *Treaty*, it may, as most assuredly it would, be again closed to us, the moment it should be discovered that our ships obtained a preference in carrying freights from the Colonies to Europe.

As to any general effect of the opening of this trade upon the commerce of the country, or any immediate or perceptible activity to be given by it to business in general, the expectation, if it be really entertained, will prove fallacious. Indeed, the importance that has been given to this trade, and to the negociations for its recovery, is most ridiculously out of proportion with its real value.

Proposed cession of Territory.—We learn from the Wheeling Compiler, of the 6th inst. that a meeting of the citizens of Ohio county will be held at the court house in that city on Monday the 1st day of November next, (being the first day of the November term,) to consider the expediency of making application to the Legislature of Virginia, at their next session, for the cession to Maryland of so much of the state of Virginia as would fall north of an East and West line, extending from the South West point of the state of Maryland to the Ohio river.

As citizens of Maryland, we take pleasure in stating that we should be happy to receive into our bosom so intelligent and patriotic a body of citizens as are comprised within the described limits. Upon the above proposition, the editor of the Wheeling Compiler remarks:—*Baltimore Com. Chronicle.*

"The notice shall, for the holding of a meeting at the court-house on the first of next month, for the purpose therein mentioned, we hope will receive the dispassionate consideration of every Virginian, and particularly of those who would fall within the district proposed to be ceded. We do not say that of right Virginia ought to [illegible] the people who would be immediately [illegible] the transfer, have favorable wishes [illegible] they ought to be heard, [illegible] we believe, and we think it will be admitted by all who take the trouble to inform themselves, and weigh the consequences of the proposed cession, that it would prove advantageous to all parties. Although Maryland has no actual right yet from [illegible] and the identity of interest between Maryland and the district which would fall within the transfer, she appears to have a natural relation to the territory in question. The connection between this part of the state and Maryland, is a thousand fold more interesting and valuable, than the intercourse with eastern Virginia.

From the American Sentinel.

Copy of a letter from the Count of Survilliers, to ——, an officer formerly serving in the republican and imperial armies of France.

POINT BREEZE, Sept. 14, 1830.

SIR—I received the letter by which you offer to accompany me to Europe, should circumstances call me there. Duty alone can induce me to quit this country. My device, like that of my brother Napoleon, is *all for the French people.* I therefore do not consider myself bound by any thing but duty *towards the nation.* I have no right to exercise, either in my own name or that of my nephew. Government is a want of the people; to be created or destroyed by them according to its usefulness: and I am resigned to conform to the national will lawfully expressed. You know that three millions five hundred thousand suffrages called my family to the Empire, at a time when foreigners had no influence in France. You may well suppose that I cannot without pusillanimity fail to recollect that my nephew, the son of my brother, was proclaimed by the Deputies in 1815; that my brother, the Emperor, abdicated on that condition alone; that nothing but foreign bayonets on two occasions restored the Bourbons, and protected the execution of so many illustrious defenders of their country.

I should have set off already if I did not see among the national names of the members of the provisional government, that of a prince with which mine never can have any thing in common; being satisfied that any Bourbon, whatever may be the branch to which he belongs, cannot suit my country. I have often told you that the only family in France, which the nation will not choose, and cannot like, is that of the Bourbons. If that family loved France and was aware of the eternal divorce between them, it would have long ago renounced the throne. That divorce had been sealed by blood enough, both French and foreigners, during twenty-five years, without any necessity of exposing the family to be the cause of shedding the blood of the citizens of Paris, under the mercenary steel of Swiss.

The great trial of the revolution is not yet determined. The Emperor Napoleon thought that blood enough had been spilt in the interior of France, and wished to close every wound. He threw the country open to all those whom he deemed as tired of civil war as he was; adjourning the complete freedom of the nation till a general peace, when he should no longer need immense, dictatorial power, with which to make head against the united forces of Europe, incessantly excited by the rivalry of England, and the oligarchy of its ministry. He wished to put an end to the revolution, and offered himself as mediator in France, and moderator in Europe. England constrained him by the wars she perpetually raised, to those conquests which she denounced as excesses, though she alone was answerable for them; and concluded by crushing in France all the fruit of thirty years of heroism by imposing the family of the good old times on a regenerated people.

As long as there is any question in France of a branch of that family, I will stay where I am. My family never desired civil war, and does not now. Should the nation declare for a republic, you know my sentiments. They are of long standing. Happy the people among whom I might make this application without danger. You remember what I often said to the Spaniards: "You will never have as much liberty as I should like to give you; but you must be able to bear it; time is a necessary element in every thing."

Assurances are given that our youth have made great progres towards republican opinions. Doubtless government is a remedy for an evil. Happy the country wise enough to do without it. We perceive scarcely any traces of it in the happy country where we have so long resided. But is that a state suitable for France? Is it not the irritation caused by the absurd pretensions of the government that has weighed it down for fifteen years, which has roused that generous youth beyond, perhaps, what will suit the rest of their fellow-citizens at present, and the tranquility of France and Europe?

A third hypothesis remains: that of my being called upon by honor, by duty, by what I owe to France emancipated, and to Napoleon Second, to the son of a brother whom I ought to love and respect more than any other person whatever, because I knew him from infancy better than any one else, and I am sure of the sincerity of his feelings and opinions. When dying on the rock of St. Helena, he charged me, through General Bertrand's pen, to "let his son govern himself by my advice; never, above all, to let him forget that he is a Frenchman, to let him give France as much liberty as his father gave her equality: and let him adopt for his device, *all for the French people.*

I have positive assurances that Napoleon the Second, in spite of fortune, is as good a Frenchman as you or I, and will be worthy of his father and of France. I am your affectionate.

JOSEPH NAPOLEON BONAPRTE,
(Count of Survilliers.)

PARIS, August 29.
(Private Correspondence.)

The laconic announcement in the Moniteur of yesterday, that tranquillity had been re-established at Brussels, has not been followed up by a satisfactory detail of the measures which led to the restoration of peace and order. Our letters from the Low Countries have not yet been delivered---we are, consequently, yet ignorant of the events which took place at Brussels subsequent to the night of the 26th. This absence of information is, however, of no consequence, as you will have received news from the Netherlands direct long ere this can reach you.

From the tone of the new French ministerial papers it appears certain that the Belgians will be left to themselves in the struggle for independence. The possession of official situations is a wonderful regenerator. Men whose sight had become dimmed by looking only through the medium of a democratic microscope at monarchial or ministerial delinquences receive instantaneous relief by elevation to office, from whence they are enabled to take broad and expansive views of the field of politics. The editors of the Paris journals, who so distinguished themselves in the last week of July, by their ardor, warmth and enthusiasm in the cause of liberty, have (what a paradox!) become wonderfully frigid since their admission within the circle of royal favor. The two journals which may be said to have produced the revolution now vie with their most ancient cotemporary in recommending the most cautious, moderate conduct to their rulers in the present aspect of affairs. Not only do they contend that the Belgians should be left to themselves in their revolt, but they even curtail the news from the Netherlands, which other Paris papers copy from the Messager without mutilation.

COMMERCIAL.

REVIEW OF THE N. YORK MARKET.

From the N. Y. Advertiser, Oct. 9.

COTTON.—The sales from the 2d to this date amount to about 800 bales, consisting of 300 bales Uplands at 11 to 12 and 12½ cts. the latter price for 50 bales superior Georgia; about 40 bales S. Carolina Uplands sold at 12 to 12½ cts; 300 bales Alabama at 11 to 11½ cts. and 200 bales N. Orleans at 12 to 13½. By the packet ship Rapidan, we have received accounts from Liverpool to Sept. 2d. The market continued without change. Uplands are quoted at 9½d to 7½d sty. per lb.

COTTON BAGGING.—At auction 300 bags of tow were sold at 13½ a 13¾ for inferior.

MOLASSES.—Trinidad and Guadaloupe choice, in the retail way, brought 27 cts. The holders of N. Orleans are offering it at 30 cts. which is a decline of full one cent. At auction on the 5th, 6 hhds. N. Orleans sour brought 20 cents.

SUGARS.—Our market has been abundantly supplied for some time past with box sugars. A large proportion being inferior, prices have suffered a decline. About 800 boxes have been taken at 7¼, 7¾ a 8 cts. But good quality will command 8 to 8½ and if very choice 8¾. In St. Croix there has also been some sales of interior as low as 7¼, fair 7 a 7½, and prime at 19¼; 160 hhds. N. Orleans brought 7¾ to 8 cts. and common 7¼ cts. A lot of 64 hhds. of inf. Trinidad Muscovado sold at 6¾ cts. on time.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Schr Francisco, Gomez, Campeachy, J John & Bordier.
Schr Amelia, Roche, Pensacola, Master

ARRIVED.

Steamer Pilot, Stark, from the Turn, with ship Cashmere, brig Mechanic, and schooner Martha. Left at the Turn, brig Asia, fm Boston and brig Avis aground there. ☞ The Pilot returned at 7 P M for another tow.

Ship Cashmere, Whitney, 7 days from Havana, in ballast.

Brig Mechanic, Wilson, Pensacola, in ballast.

Schr Martha, Dayton, from Thomaston, with lime.

Schr. Reaper, Nilson, Matanzas, to Townsley & Prieur---cargo, to N Goodale, R Delarue, Townsley and Prieur---*Passengers*, Don J Millan, lady; daughter and son, Dn R Duvan, Madam Perier.

Steamer Columbia, Mumford, Bayou Sarah, with full cargo of cotton and passengers.

Towboat Porpoise, Hourea, from S W Pass; having taken to sea schr Jas. Monroe—brought up from sea ship Alcione, and from the English Turn, ship Crescent and schr Escambia—towed to the head of S W Pass ship Charles—aground on the Bar ships Benj Morgan, bound out and Grecian, bound in—Towboat Grampus alongside the Grecian—Passed at Jackson, ship Hanover and brig Ivory; ship Gratitude aground on Wilkinson's flat—brig Edward ashore below the Turn.

Ship Crescent, Haley, from Portsmouth—cargo hay, to the master.

Ship Alcione, White from Newburyport—cargo, hay, mackarel, potatoes, salt, &c. to the master.

Brig Atlas, Thompson, from Warren, R. I. cargo, potatoes, onions, &c. to the master; a few packages, mdze to Hays & Duncll.

Schr Escambia, Blaney, from Campeachy, via Brassos St. Jago, cargo, tobacco, segars, hides, &c. to sundries.

ARRIVED ON WEDNESDAY.

Steamboat Courtland, Kelly, from Vicksburg, to J Armor—cargo, 675 bales cotton, &c. viz 142 to Reynolds, Byrne & co; 99 to M White; 109 to Linton; 180 A Fisk & co; 82 J Hagan & co; 1 bbl beeswax, Wm Henderson; 1 bbl potatoes, H Bell; 1 bundle paper R Lawton; 300 bbls flour, 96 half do. 3 bbls beans, 2 do butter, 480 kegs lard, 33 sacks oats, owner on board—10 cabin, 14 way and 6 deck passengers.

IN THE RIVER.

Brig Mechanic, Wilson, from Pensacola, to Foster & Hutton, in ballast.
Brig Avis, Winslow; from Bath.
Ship Charles, Bailey, from Bath.
Ship Gratitude, Childs from N York.

GENERAL LIST

OF VESSELS UP OR SAILED FOR THIS PORT.

NEW-YORK.

Brig Neptune, Griffin, 12th october
Ship Romulus, Cushing, 20th october
Ship Liverpool, Tracy, 10th october
Brig Crawford, Luther,
Ship Tennessee, Fowler,
Ship Hanover, Barstow, sailed 6th october
Bark Cyrus-Butler, Moran,
Ship Russell, Fosdick, 10th october
Ship Triad, Given, 10th october
Ship Huntress, Goddard,
Brig Garnet, Torrey, 8th october
Brig Neptune, Girdler,
Ship Heroine, Gurrell,
Brig Huron, Fanburn, 15th october
Ship James, 8th october
Brig Howard, Choat,
Ship Mount-Wallaston, Whitney,
Ship Jubilee, Chadwick, 25th sept
Ship Olympia, Wood, 12th october

BOSTON.

Brig Sarilius, Daggett,
Ship Gibraltar, Baker, 15th to 20th october
Brig William, Collins, 15th october
Brig Goldhunter, Curtis, 8th october
Ship Liverpool, Howes, early in Oct.
Ship William-Henry, cleared 23d september
Ship Moses, Hammond, 10th october
Ship Hellespont, Pratt, 15th october
Ship Lexington, Covill,
Ship Charles, Wood, cleared 8th october
Ship Chalcedony, King,

BALTIMORE.

Ship Ann-Mary-Ann, Clark, 25th october
Ship Dumfries, Harvey, 9th october
Brig Watchman, Nason, 5th october
Ship Guinare, Griffith, 5th october

PHILADELPHIA.

Brig Carroll, Richards,
Ship Brilliant, Bousquet, october 15
Ship Chandler-Price, Paleske, 12th october
Ship Chester, Storer, 9th october
Ship Missouri, Rodgers, 10th october

CHARLESTON.

Ship Majestic, Page, 15th to 20th october

BATH.

Brig Alexander, Bailey, cleared 29th sept.
Brig Shamrock, Crawford, cleared 30th sept.

PORTLAND.

Brig Florida, Prince, cleared 2d october

GARDINER (Maine.)

Brig Shamrock, Haskell, sailed 24th september

NORFOLK.

Schr. Walter E. Hyer, Leslie. 15th to 20th oct
Brig United-States, Bell, 1st october
Schr. Lafayette, Bissel, october 20th
Brig Hourse, Banks, 1st to 10th oct.
Brig Ajax, Bentall, 10th to 20th oct.

HAVRE.

Ship Helvetia, ..., 1st september
Ship Bolivar, Welsh, 5th september

BORDEAUX.

Ship Henry-Aston, Destebecho, 20th august
Brig James & Isabella, 25th august

NANTZ.

Brig Aspasia, Pease, 24th september

LIVERPOOL.

The Marion, Yeaton, 1st september
The London, Williams,
The Thomas, White,
The Albion, Greaton, august 30th
The Motion, Sistare, in distress at St.-Michaels

AMSTERDAM.

The Herald, Cook,

HAMBURGH.

The Wyoming, Coulen, 1st august

CADIZ.

The Lewis, Pike, beginning of august.

TAMPICO.

Schr. Correo, ...
Schr. Mank, Delarue,

LEMON SYRUP and WALNUT KETCHUP.—34 dozen superior Lemon Syrup and 7 dozen half pint bottles Walnut Ketchup, landing from brig Navarino, and for sale by
oct 29 STETSON & AVERY.

THOMASTOWN LIME.—835 casks 1st quality Thomastown Lime, landing from brig Eliza, and for sale by
oct. 29 STETSON & AVERY.

SPERM CANDLES.—77 boxes best quality sperm candles, 4's, 5's and 6's, landing from brig Eliza, and for sale by
Oct. 29 STETSON & AVERY.

EXCHANGE on Boston and Providence, R. I. for sale by
Oct. 29 STETSON & AVERY.

FOR RICHMOND Va.
☞ The fine fast sailing brig COMET, [illegible] for light freight or passage, [illegible] good accommodations, apply to the Captain on board near the Ferry or to
oct 29 J. W. ZACHARIE & Co.

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. 28 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
october 21 STETSON & AVERY.

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.

EATING-HOUSE
KEPT ABOVE THE
TRI-COLORED COFFEE-HOUSE
Opposite to the Orleans Theatre.

THE partnership that existed under the firm of *Chéry & 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 subscribers have the honor to inform the public that from the [illegible] November next, there will be found, every day, 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 & GIROD.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, attorney in fact of Etienne Denaut, curator of the estate of Antoine Denaut, 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. D. PLESSY.
New-Orleans, Oct. 28, 1830.

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 Meats, 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.
Crystallized fruits, well assorted for family use
ALSO—An assortment of Matts of a fashionable kind, for houses.
They have also received from Bordeaux:
Superfine Anisseed, 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 cure 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

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY T. MOSSY.

THIS DAY the 29th instant, I shall sell at his auction store—[illegible] assorted co[illegible] 1 case bobinet lace, 1 do. [illegible] manazeli; 1 [illegible] black merino, 1 do. colored merino; mattrasses, [illegible] handkerchiefs, calicoes, &c. &c.
oct 29.

BY T. MOSSY.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, First judicial District. *Joseph Theodore Beaudue vs. his creditors.*—By virtue of the authorisation 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 & Durelin Toulouse street, [illegible] Levee and Chartres streets,

The household furniture and [illegible] moveable effects surrendered by the [illegible] Theodore Beaudue to his creditors; Terms—Cash.

New-Orleans, October 28th, 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

BY F. DUTILLET.

ON MONDAY, the 15th of November next, at noon, will be sold at Hewlett's Coffee-House, by order of the heirs of Mrs. Verret deceased, the following slaves belonging to said estate:—

Dedée, a creole negro, about 35 years, ploughman, cartman, woodcutter and field-hand.

Marie-Louise, a creole negro woman, aged 43 years, somewhat of a washer, ironer and cook, and a good gardener.

Isaac, a creole negro, aged about 35, ploughman, cartman, woodcutter and field hand.

Phelonice, a mulatto woman, aged 28 years, house servant and good market woman, with her three children, Armand, 5 years old, Hameny, 2 years old, and a little girl 4 months old.

Coradin, a mulatto boy 11 years old.

Anne, a creole negro wench, aged 19, house servant.

Honoré, a creole bambo, aged 25, ploughman, cartman, fit for every thing, (having a rupture.)

Félicitée, a creole negress, aged 45, washer, ironer, cook, sick nurse, and good market woman.

Joseph, a creole negro boy, aged 12 years.

Catherine, a creole negress, aged 17, house servant.

Janvier, a creole negro, aged 17, cartman, house servant, and good hunter.

Agathe, a creole mulatto aged 24, washer, ironer, cook and house servant, with her two children, Augustin, 5 years old, and Lucien, 3 years old.

Louis, a creole negro, aged 23, ploughman, cartman, woodcutter and field hand, knowing something of the carpenter and mason's business.

Zoé, a creole negress, aged 45, a good sick nurse, family cook, washer and ironer, subject to fits.

Catin, a creole negress, aged 16, house servant.

Justin, a creole negro boy, aged 15 years, cowherd and [illegible].

Fanchon, a creole negress, aged 28, cook, washer, ironer and house servant.

Charles, a creole mulatto, aged 21, ploughman, cartman, wood-cutter, gardener, and fit for every thing.

Angel, a creole negress, aged 19, house-servant, with her child, five or six months old.

Philippe, a creole negro, aged 21, somewhat of a ploughman, good cartman, cowherd and wood-cutter.

Terms:—One and two years' credit, in approved endorsed paper, divided into shares to suit the heirs, with special mortgage until final payment.

The deeds of sale shall be passed before L. T. Cafre, Esq. notary public, at the expense of purchasers. october 16

MARSHAL'S SALES.

L. Dennoy 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 8 o'clock, at the Marshal's office, St. Anne street, one large Looking Glass, one Mahogany Sopha, &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 fimbourg St. Mary, Seized in the above suit.
oct. 25 L. DAUNOY, marshal.

Antoine Francisco vs. Ant. Masorcino.

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 third 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. Jonas vs. Maria 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 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. Bermudez, 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 10 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.

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; 29 bbls Boston Mess Beef; 100 do Potatoes, and 25 do Onions; for sale on board brig Cygnet, Capt. Rice.
oct 12 STETSON & AVERY.

PEPPER.—200 bags heavy Sumatra Pepper, for sale by
October 21 STETSON & AVERY.