THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JÉROME BAYON, DELAUP & CO.

NEW-ORLEANS.
THURSDAY (MORNING,) NOVEMBER 18, 1830.

We heard of a gentleman who has spoken to a passenger of brig Josefina arrived yesterday from Havana, that a ship entered into that port had given the news that the Queen of Spain had brought forth a male child ;—and that in rejoicing of such an important event, the ordinances concerning the amnesty, so long expected should perhaps at length be published.

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS TER. Oct. 27.

The Post-office at *Old Dwight*, Pope county, has been revived, and Mr. *Aaron W. Lyon* appointed Postmaster.

The Superior Court for the adjustment of French and Spanish Land Claims in Arkansas, met in this place, on Monday last, pursuant to adjournment—present Hon. Judges Johnson Bates, and Cross.

Raft of Red river.—Lieut. Seawell, of the U. S. Engineer Corps, has been dilligently employed, with about 100 hands, since some time in August last, in clearing out a passage through and round the Raft of Red rived, pursuant to an act of Congress, appropriating $25,000 for the accomplishment of that all-important and desirable object. We understand he has thus far, prosecuted the work with much success, and expresses a confident hope of effecting a safe and convenient passage for boats around the Raft, before next spring. The removal of the dangerous impediments which now obstruct the navigation of Red river, is an object of the highest importance to the people of the southern section of this Territory. It is a work which must cost great labor and expense, but we do not despair of seeing it accomplished.

Col. M. Arbuckle, Commanding Officer at Cantonment Gibson, arrived in this place on Saturday evening last.

We are happy to learn from him, that the U. S. troops under his command have enjoyed very good health during the past summer and autum.

The various tribes of Indians in that quarter continue to remain in a state of peace and quietness, and there is no reason to apprehend any speedy interruption in the harmony which subsists between them.

The Creeks have displayed a degree of industry during the past season, which would not be discreditable to a white population of the same extent. They have raised a plentiful supply of corn for their own consumption, and it is supposed have a surplus of at least 50,000 or 60,000 bushels to dispose of to the Government, for the subsistence of such new emigrants as may be sent on during the ensuing winter and spring.

(Arkansas Gaz.)

If the following articles, which we copy from the Journal of Commerce, be correct, we have now another testimony, to add to the previous proofs we have had of the manner in which the dignity of our country is likely to be sustained at foreign courts by the diplomatic appointments of the present administration:

John Randolph in St. Petersburgh.—As this extraordinary personage has been deputed to represent the American people at the Court of Russia, the public without doubt have some curiosity to learn whether in fulfilling his high functions he is likely to elevate or depress our national character in the view of foreigners. The information detailed below is communicated to us from an intelligent and highly respectable source, and cannot be doubted.

Upon the arrival of the Concord, a large number of Americans, English and Russians, proceeded to the English Key, about 6 o'clock in the evening, to witness the landing of the new American Minister. They waited in vain for a long time, and finally retired. The steam boat in which he disembarked from the Concord was lying alongside the Key, with the American Ensign at the peak, and as the crowd withdrew, rumors of an unfavorable character to Mr. Randolph were universally circulated, which were carried to the ears of the Empress. At length Mr. Randolph made his appearance from the cabin, and after commissioning a gentleman attached to his suite to procure a carriage, he took his seat upon the quarter deck. His dress was quite slovenly, and he wore a large white hat, much too large for his head, which he kept in its proper place by means of a huge bandanna handkerchief stuff'd between his forehead and the front part of the hat. One of the first merchants in St. Petersburgh who resided near by, on witnessing his lonely appearance, went on board of the boat, and invited Mr. R. to his house. Mr. Randolph rose as the merchant approached, and taking off his hat, stood bowing and talking earnestly for some minutes, beating the deck vehemently with his cane at almost every word. The merchant looked astonished and uneasy. When the carriage arrival, his baggage was placed in it, and he proceeded to a hotel.

A few days afterwards, Mr. Randolph rented a spacious house, and continued in it four days, at the expiration of which he quarrelled with the landlord, and was ordered to quiet the premises within 24 hours. He forthwith repaired to a boarding house kept by Mrs. Wilson, and English lady, for the accommodation of English and American masters of vessels, and entering the house without ceremony, thus addressed her: "Is this Mrs. Wilson? I am John Randolph, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary from the American Government to the Imperial Court of Russia. I have seen enough of Russian filthiness, and have come to see some English cleanliness. Madam, I'm a drowning man, and you, by placing your thumb beneath my chin, can save my life." Mrs. W. was confused and amazed, and answered the Envoy Extraordinary by stating that she did not kuow how she could accommodate him, but he cut short all difficulty by consenting to take an upper room, which was furnished him.

Soon after his landing, he was waited upon by the Court Tailor, to enquire his pleasure respecting his Court costume. Mr. R. seized his cane, and flourishing it about his ears, drove him out of the house. The next day he despatched a message to the tailor, who called upon the American Consul, and prevailed upon him to accompany him for the purpose of protection.

At the boarding house of Mrs. Wilson, his conduct is represented to have been quite irrational. He declared that he had left the United States almost by compulsion, and showed the letters addressed to him by the President and Secretary of State, urging him to accept the Mission. These letters were read by him to nearly all the American Captains.

His introduction at Court is said to have been ridiculous in the extreme. After his presentation to the Emperor, he told him he must see "Madame," and when presented, accosted her with that appellation.

Such is the complexion of the details which have been communicated to us, some of which are of too disgusting a nature to be repeated. The remarkable contrast which his behavior exhibits to the gentlemanly deportment of Mr. Middleton, our late Minister, was a topic of remark by the whole population of St. Petersburgh.

Mr. Middleton left St. Petersburgh for England on his return home, before Mr. Randolph's arrival.

THE INDIANS.

The treatment the Indians have received from the present administration is most cruelly unjust, as the duty of every one, who feels for his country's honor as if his own character was at stake, to protest against such proceedings. We cannot believe they are sanctioned even by the respectable portion of the citizens of Georgia, and the time, it is to be hoped, is not far distant when exact justice will be awarded this most unfortunate race, by those who have hitherto been considered its oppressors.

A letter is before us from a friend, who has had the most favorable opportunities for observing the present condition of the Southern tribes, having travelled and resided among them for a considerable time. The following extract is made from it, which we commend to the attention of our readers. It informs us of the measures which have been resorted to for the oppression of the Creek Indians. Will the people of Ohio sanction such inhuman treatment as they have received from the present Executive ?

To the Editors of the American.

Gentlemen.—Knowing the people of the United States are not apprised of the manner in which the Indians have been treated by the present Administration, I take the liberty of giving you some of the important outlines of the course pursued, from which you will be able to make such statements to the public as you may deem proper.

The first step of President Jackson was, to use every exertion in his power to induce the Indians to emigrate. In fact, no means were spared, on the part of the Government and its agents, to effect this object. Influenced by these inducements, with the firm pledge of the President, a great number have become willing to move; and have made every arrangement to do so this fall.

They sacrified every thing like citizenship to the Nation; and in fact a great number did not plant one grain of corn, under a firm conviction that the President would not falsify his pledge to them.

And *now* it is, when hundreds—I might say, thousands—are ready and willing to move, they are told, no means will be furnished them; and they must remain where they are, unless *the whole Nation consents to enter into a treaty.*—By this last act of the President, starvation stares numbers in the face. What will be the final result, I am unable to say. If they had been let alone, and had not been interfered with, nothing of this would have happened.

It is enough to arouse the feelings of every American to behold the treatment this people have received.—*Cincinnati American.*

(Nat. Journal.)

RHENISH PRUSSIA.

It is stated that the King of Saxony has refused to grant an Asylum to Charles X.

Some disturbances have taken place at Leipsic. The people had compelled Von Ende, President of the police, to quit the place, and destroyed the dwellings of other members of the Police. They were afterwards kept quiet by a strong military force.

Accounts from Bremen, mention that disturbances have occured at Hessen Cassel.

At Cologne, and other parts of Rheinish Prussia, disturbances have been caused by the distressed working classes.

A deputation from the University of Jena, in Prussia, has arrived at Paris to congratulate Gen Lafayette upon the recent changes in France.

FRANCE.

State of France.—In the Chamber of Deputies, Sept. 13th, M. Guizot Minister of the Interior, presented an Expose of the situation of France, the object of which was to inform the Nation of the measures the government had taken in the important and critical situation in which it was placed. "Resting as it does," says the Minister, on its own institutions, France wants the consolation of legal order, the improvement of its legislation, the developement of all its rights. The whole administration shall hereafter be in *harmony with the* charter and wishes of the country. It has already changed almost the whole of the public agents, because this measure seemed to be the first of its solicitude.—In the war department, 65 general officers commanding divisions, out of 75, had been changed. Ten had been suffered to remain on account of the promptitude in which they embraced the new order of things. Other changes had been made in the army, which was now well organized. The General in Chief of the African army, has been changed and the tri-colored flag had been hailed with enthusiasm by the soldiers of that army. The Marine did not require such extensive reforms. Three rear Admirals, and several captains of frigates had been changed. Admiral Duperre was raised to the rank of Marshal. In the Civil departments, numerous changes and modifications had been made. The report proceeds:

In the Foreign department almost all the Ministers and Ambassadors have been changed.

The reforms in the Financial Departments were not as easy to be made as those in the other administration of the State. There would be danger in removing immediately men whose credit is well established ; the Government, of course, were obliged to act with prudence. However, it has made changes in every department, preserving the men who were favorable to the national cause, as well as those who would and could render services to the State.

Some disturbances have broken out in certain districts, and the payment of various duties refused. The direct tax, however, was paid every where with the greatest good will. The duties on liquids were suspended for a moment. The deficit in this branch for the month of August was two millions of francs out of 15. The Government is now preparing a law to regulate this duty, which will contain the reduction and modifications commanded by the wants of the people.

Fears are entertained concerning the machinations of the Clergy, and an odious association called the Congregation. The Government is watching them without fearing them.—(Cheers.) It has the greater respect for religion and for the liberty of conscience : but it is firmly determined not to suffer any encroachment of the spiritual over the temporal.—(Cheers.)

Some acts of insubordination have been commited in a few regiments of cavalry and artillery, and in one, and one only, of infantry. They were, however, soon repressed. The arrears and pay of the Guard were most religiously paid up, and provisions for the Army of Africa have been made until the 1st of November.

The arming of the National Guards is in rapid progress thoughout the whole country. Orders were given to furnish them all the disposable arms. The vessels of the State are sailing in every direction to take the glorious tidings of our revolution to our squadrons and colonies in different parts of the globe, and to cause our flag to be respected.—We have established flying squadrons in various directions. One is now watching at the entrance of the Strait of Gibraltar, and our squadron in the Medeterranean will still continue to co-operate with our army on the African coast, and thus secure the provision of our soldiers. New works are now in progress in Dunkirk and other sea ports.

Some agitation, however, pervades the southern and western departments; but the measures the administration has taken are calculated to overpower the malcontents.

The Government receives every day new assurances of friendship. Europe wants peace and order, and so does France."

The crusade of the printers in Paris against machinery, has been followed by a meeting of those in London, who are attempting to organize a regular opposition to the machine presses.

BELGIUM.

HAGUE, Sept. 12.—Prince Frederick was not present at the opening of the States-General. In the galleries we saw his Majesty's grandsons, the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia. Princes Charles and Albert of Prussia, and the Foreign Ministers. All the members, as well those of the Southern as those of the Northern Provinces, wore orange colors. Among the Southern members we saw Magon, Stassart, de Celles, de Broukere, Barthelemy, Nuelet, Dument, de Oinalius, de Garlache, Le Hon. &c.

Brunswick.—It would seem that the absurd young Prince, who has lately contrived to make himself so notorious, ridiculous, or hated, from his quarrels with his august guardian, the late King of England, his contumacy against the German Diet, and his oppression of his subjects, has been exercising more of his odious freaks since his travels. As his conduct had become more offensive, his contempt of public opinion was more audacious. On his return from the theatre on Monday night, he was pelted by the mob, and only escaped their fury by the dexterity of his coachman. Having reached his Palace, he ordered the gates to be closed, and his troops to fire upon his assailants. This command was, however, not obeyed, and the effusion of blood was avoided. According to the information of a correspondent, the General commanding the troops in the palace, appeared at the gate, and requested the besiegers to state their demands. The demands were, that the pieces of artillery pointed against the inhabitants should be removed; that his serene highness would acknowledge the Chambers; and that he would endeavour to escape to England, to spend the treasures of his subjects among foreigners. The General after taking his masters instructions, returned with an answer that the Duke had given his assent to these conditions of peace, and the crowd dispersed for the night. On Tuesday morning week, the city magistracy, alarmed at the state of things, assembled the citizens, and sent a deputation to receive the Duke's commands, in accordance with the promises which he made the previous evening. His serene Highness had now, however, recovered his confidence, and refused to remove the cannon. The deputation forseeing the chance of a conflict in the streets between the military and the people, requested arms, and promised to maintain order along with the troop. The Duke objected to this proposal, till he was told that the soldiers would not act against their fellow citizens. At last he was obliged to appeal to the magistracy for assistance, when their aid was too late for the effective defence of his Palace. The mob collected—they disarmed the civil forces and set fire to the castle—the Duke himself having only time to escape on horseback. An Aid-de-camp of his serene highness, has come to London by the steam-boat. The whole of the Palace has been consumed, and the Duke would most undoubtedly have been massacred had he not been saved by the speed of his horse. The town of Brunswick has been saved from pillage and conflagration by a Burgher Guard, which was immediately organized and armed to protect public and private property. It is generally believed that the reign of this imprudent youth is at an end. He has outraged the feelings of the subjects placed at his disposal, by the Vienna settlement of Europe in almost every possible way. He has refused to sanction the constitution given to his states by his uncle and Guardian George IV.; he has continued in time of peace the oppressive taxes which were imposed during a season of war; he has arrested the most noble of his people without cause, and punished them without trial; he has disregarded the judgements of the tribunals, and directed their decrees to be torn to pieces and thrown in the face of the judges. It is supposed that a fear of foreign interfearence alone will prevent the states of Brunswick from sending their little despot to Charles X, and proclaiming his younger brother, their legitimate Sovereign.

A deputation has been received at Brussels from Charleroy, declaring its adherance to the project of seperation of Holland from Belgium, stating that the garde urbaine were ready to join them in repulsing any attack of the Hollanders upon that city.

The diplomatic corps has declared that the spirit of the treaty of London is not, beside in any degree, to the separate constitution of the two states under the scepter of the Orange dynasty.

Portugal.—In some of the letters from Lisbon, received by the mail of Monday, great indignation is expressed at the duplicity of Miguel with regard to the restoration of the captured vessels he having, as is alleged, actually refused to give up their registers, without which they cannot be admitted to entry into any port of the United Kingdom. As the affair was left to the management of Mr. Mackenzie, and occurred after the Galatea frigate had sailed for England, the blame of this burgling piece of work, if the fact is correctly stated, must fall on that gentleman. Not a word has appeared in the Lisbon Gazette respecting the events in France subsequent to the publication of the ordinances. The merchants however, were aware of them, and in consequence were watching with much interest the state of public feeling in Lisbon. Rumours in abundance were afloat on the subject of political changes in Spain also, but nothing had transpired. The exchange in London was 45½ and the agio 31½ per cent.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Brig La Grange, Devereaux, Glasgow, T Nicolet & co.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Atlas, Davis, from the Passes—towed from sea brig Josefina and schr. Josefa. Left N. E. Pass on Tuesday morning at 10. Nothing in sight, except one English ship name unknown—Passed near Fort Jackson, brig Corinthian of Gardner.

Brig Josefina, Granados, from Havana, with fruit to S. Cucullu, 20 passengers— cargo, hide, logwood &c, to F Tio and the master, 1 passenger.

Steamer Phœnix, Simonds, from St. Louis, with 71 packages, 2 horses to Tracy & Miller; 91 packages mdz. to Devenport & Maxent; 76 do to J G Stevenson; 200 kegs shot to J Simonds; 12 do butter to R Simpson; 24 bales cotton to W L Robeson; 8 do to J W Breedlove; 20 to N & J Dick & co; 500 bbls flour to Townsley & Prieur; 236 doz. chickens 2 horses to owners on board.—*Passengers*, E L Tracy & lady, H Carleton, lady and daughter, Miss Gilbert, Miss M Baum, A R Taylor, A Miller, J Chabanne, L Girard, Dr Pierce, J Bodly; F Maxent, J J Harrison, J Ryde, P B Penny, V Rowan, Williamson, Dr Simpson, A Hallen, J D Craig. 6 deck passenger—105 slaves.

Steamer Integrity, Lafontaine, from Red river—no freighht few passengers,

Steamer Shepperdess, Turpin, from Trinity, with 161 bbls flour, 136 hf do, 172 bbls whiskey 2 bbls do, 26 hhds pork 28 boxes soap 1 do candles, 963 hams, 6500 lbs bacon, 10 kegs of tobacco to M'Daniel & Ewing; 1 box and 1 bale of mdze. to A Fisk & co; 20 bales of cotton to P Smith & co; 20 do to M W White; 10 to Reynolds Byrne & co; 2 to J Linton; 1 piano forte to M F Maher; 65 bbls beans to owners on board—86 cabin and 193 deck passengers including way.—Extract, left Trinity 3d Nov. 3d met the St Louis in Canadian reach—8th Trenton Walnutt bend—12th Stranger Yazoo river—13th Victory at Grand Gulf—Missouri, 3 miles below Lafourche at Bruinsburg—Feliciana 5 miles below Rodney—Colombia at Bayou Sarah—North America front of Profits island.—Passengers, Mr. & Mrs Holly, Mr. & Mrs Rich, M & Mrs Nirvin, Messrs G M Martin, Sranna, Clark Prestone, Slake, Trwett, Brown, Gerry, Cook, Hamilton, Richardson, Hammond, Smith, Henderson, Benton, Davis and others.

LOST.

SUPPOSED to have been taken from the ship TENNESSEE by mistake—one cask of Cheese marked M. P. Any information that may lead to the recovery of it, will be gratefully received by THOMSON & GRANT.
nov. 17. 39 Levee Street.

BAGGING,—10 pieces Kentucky Bagging for sale by
nov. 17 J. W. SACHARIE & Co.

ORLEANS THEATRE.

ON THURSDAY, 18th NOVEMBER,
First appearance of Madam St. Clair.
(First Singer)
The Mag-Pie,
OR
THE MAID OF PALAISEAU,
An Opera in 3 acts, from the Italian Opera of 'La Gazza Ladra,' music by the celebrated Rossini. Madam *St. Clair* will appear in the character of *Ninette*, Madam *Berthoulet* in that of *Petit-Jacques*, and Mr. *Curto* in that of *Ferdinand Villebelle*.
TO CONCLUDE WITH
THE EXTRAVAGANT MARRIAGE,
A Vaudevil in one act, by Désaugiers.
☞ The curtain will rise at half past six precisely.

TO CABINET MAKERS.

MAHOGANY VENEERS.— Fourteen cases from the steam-mill in Philadelphia, received and for sale very low by
nov. 18 B. REES, No. 10, Chartres st.

500 kegs LARD of superior quality, for sale by
YORKE, MACALESTER & Co.
nov. 18 Camp street.

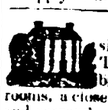
EXCHANGE on Boston, for sale by
nov. 18 STETSON & AVERY.

NOTICE.—Missing one package merchandize marked J. M. & S. No. 11, landed from brig CYGNET, from Boston, about the middle of last month. Any information of the same will be gratefully acknowledged by
nov. 18 STETSON & AVERY.

A YOUNG MAN (a Swiss,) lately arrived here, acquainted with the French language, and somewhat acquainted with the English, able to keep a correspondence in the former, and a set of books, wishes to find a situation.—For further information apply to
Nov 18 T. NICOLET & CO.

WATCH FOUND.

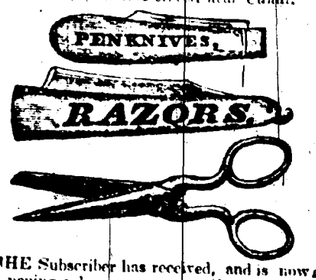
A gold Watch has been found about two weeks ago. The owner may claim it by proving property and paying the costs of this advertisement. If said watch is not claimed before the 1st of December it will be sold for account of whoever it may belong.
Apply at this office, nov. 18



FOR SALE.—A HOUSE situated on Rampart street, between Toulouse and St. Péter, built with bricks. Said house has two large rooms, a closet, cave and gallery ; the kitchen and servant's rooms are also built of bricks.—The yard is paved, and there is a well built of bricks. Said house is now occupied by Mr. Greenwood. Apply to the undersigned or to Mr. Chabaud, at the Basin.
nov. 18 J. OLLIÉ.

THE subscribers have received per ships Bolivar and Alabama, the following articles, which they will sell at moderate prices :
Chlorure of Soda, (Labarraque's)
Toni-purgatif of Rouvière,
Grains of health of Dr. Frank,
Leroy's purgative by Cottin,
Leroy's vomit purgatif by do.
Gualtier's anti skiny elixir,
Pectoral balsamic paste by Regnauld,
Medicinal prussic acid, acetate of morphia,
Chloride of gold, emetine, gentianine, piperine,
Brucine, delphine, strychnine, veratrine,
Lupuline, jesine, hydriodate of potash,
Acetate of potash, acetate of mercury,
Tartrate of potash and mercury,
Sulphat of quinine, tryolace, sulphate of morphia
Rhatania, althea, politry and consolida roots,
Pom-Granate root, marshmellow flowers,
Extract of woolsbane, ditto henbane,
Ditto deadly nightshade, ditto nux vomica,
Ditto rhatania, regenerateur universel,
Pectoral syrup of Dr. Lamoureux.
F. ORIOL & Co.
nov. 18 corner of Magazine & Conde streets

Comb & Variety Store,
No. 10, *Chartres street, near Canal.*



THE Subscriber has received, and is now opening a large assortment of Articles in his line, consisting in part of carved top Tortoise Combs; high top Tortoise do. and Quill top do ; Tortoise Shell curl, side and long Combs; Tortoise pocket and dressing, do ; splendid rich patterns of Brazilian Tuck Combs, comprising the latest fashions; Brazilian tuck long curl and side Combs; dressing pocket redding and fine Ivory Combs; flowered top and gilt tuck Combs. Also, gilt Looking Glasses, of various sizes; toilet and swing Glasses; German toilet and pocket Glasses; Imperial American, French and Spanish Playing Cards; Backgammon Boards; Chess do.; Dice Boxes and Billiard Balls; Spanish and Melee Segars; Maccouba, Rappee and Scotch Snuff; silk, cotton and worsted Suspenders; Lavender and Cologne Water, with a large assortment of every article in the Perfumery Line; Vegetable Cerâte and the Balm of Columbia; Emmerson's, Morgan's and Duff's Razor Straps; Shaving Boxes, plain and with glasses; sweeping; counter, hearth and crum Brushes; Shoe Brushes, tooth, hair, paint and cloth do.; flesh, nail and polishing Brushes; Shaving, do.; and Ground Paint and Sash Tools: Hair Powder; Paste Blacking, and Wisk Brooms; common and plain Bellows; Walking Sticks, with swords; cut glass, carded and wax Beads; Snuff Boxes, and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases; fine Penknives, Razors and Scissors; Concave Mirrors; Ink Powder; Dominoes and Macassar and Bear's Oil; Cork Inkstands; Lead, Crayon's, and hooks and eyes, pearl, vest, shirt and suspender Buttons; Pocket Books; Wallets and Port Folios; Needles and Pins—with a great number of other articles, which will be sold by wholesale and retail, at reduced prices, for cash or city acceptances. [nov 18] B. REES.

RUNAWAY SLAVE.

Runaway from the subscriber since the 13th instant, the mulatto wench named FINE. She is marked of small-pox and has been employed to sell cakes; she is of a common size and speaks French and English.—Had on, when she absconded, a white gown with blue squares. It is supposed she hides herself in the suburb Marigny or in a pedlar's boat. The ordinary reward will be given to whoever will lodge her in one of the jails of this state, or bring her back to
nov. 18 Madam LACOUTURE.

FINE LEECHES.

A FRESH supply of fine leeches, just received from Bordeaux, and for sale at the apothecary store of the subscribers,
F. F. DUCONGE,
nov. 17 corner of Chartres and Conti streets

NOTICE.

MR. DEVELLE,
PAINTER OF THE ORLEANS THEATRE,
OFFERS his services to families who shall be willing to trust him with their children, that he can dispose of a' few hours in day time and will devote them in teaching Drawing and Painting. He will do his best to make himself worthy of the confidence which shall be granted to him.

His dwelling house is in St. Philip street No. 78 between Burgundy & Remparts streets, where they can see him or at Orleans theatre. nov 18

COLLEGE OF
SPRING-HILL,
Under the direction of the Rt. Rev. Dr. PORTIER, BISHOP OF MOBILE.

THE Institution which will be opened between the 1st and the 15th of November inst. under the appellation of the *College of Spring-Hill*, is situated on the great mail route from Washington City to New-Orleans, and seven miles West of the City of mobile. Its elevated situation, overlooking the surrounding country and commanding a distant view of the Bay of Mobile—the happy choice which has been made for its location—the numerous Springs and the purity of the water, which surround it, together with its other physical advantages, all concur to render it a collegiate residence, not less healthy than agreeable.

The character of the Founder, and the constant testimonies of esteem and confidence with which the citizens of Louisiana honoured him during the years which he consecrated to the instruction of their youth, are a sufficient guarantee of all that relates to the moral and religious basis of a good education.

Two Professors of the English language, two of the French, two of the Latin and one of the Spanish, a Professor of Mathematics and a Director General of Studies, constitute the Faculty or council of the College under the Direction of the founder, Dcnt. Portier, or the President, his Vicar General, to whom is also assigned the duties of the Greek professorship.

To announce to the public that all these are already assembled at the College, or will be, before the close of the present month, is but to assure parents and guardians that no pains have been, nor will be, spared in the scientific department, necessary to insure an education both solid and brilliant.

It is needless to mention that Geography, Astronomy, History, Rhetoric, Belles Lettres, the Elements of Physics and Chemistry, &c. &c. are included in the course of studies.

The *College of Spring Hill* is designed to be *essentially classic*. All the students, without exception, will pursue according to their age, progress, and the direction of the Council of Professors, in connection with other branches, the study of the Ancient and Modern Languages.—The English, however, will be exclusively the language of conversation.

Though the Regency of the College be Catholic, yet no influence will be exercised upon pupils bred in the principles of other Christian denominations. Good order, however, will require them to attend the public exercises of morning and evening prayers and the Divine service of the Sabbath. A rigid *moral* police will be exercised over all.

CONDITIONS:

1st. The price for the Scholastic year is fixed at Two hundred and Sixty Dollars—one half payable semi-annually in advance. The equivalent for this sum includes the board of the pupil, their washing, mending, lodging, tuition, books stationary and whatever else appertains to their studies.

2d. No pupil can leave the College except at the end of each semi-annual term, and in all cases, (sickness excepted,) payment for a term once commenced will invariably be required—and,

Parents who do not reside in Mobile or New Orleans, will be required to appoint in one or the other of these cities a correspondent, and every correspondent, will be held responsible for all dues.

No pupil will be admitted whose age exceeds 12 years. *This regulation admits of no exception.*

☞ N. B. 1st. For further particulars apply in Mobile to the President or Moderator, and in New Orleans to Monsieur L'Abbe JEAN-JEAN, at the Bishopric. 2d: The stage from Mobile to New Orleans passes the College three times a week—the tour is made either way in twenty hours. 3d. The College of Spring Hill is situate about two hundred feet above the level of sea, and the fogs but seldom reach its summit; and sea breezes regularly prevail during the summer. Nine persons, entire strangers to a southern climate, have resided nearly a year under the same roof, not one of whom has experienced the slightest indisposition. nov 15.

THE subscribers have on hand and offer for sale on accommodating terms at No. 39 Levee Street.
200 Crates assorted earthenware,
200 quarter crates, do. for the Mexican market,
150 Packages cut and plain assorted glass ware,
100 Boxes Spermacetti candles 4 .5 & 6 to the pd.
96 do. Mould & Dipt Tallow candles 4 5 & 6 do.
50 do. 'Poillon's' New-York no. 1 & 2 Chocolate,
900 do. 'Mildebergers' & 'Fays' no 1 N. Y. soap,
60 Cases shaving soap,
360 boxes } 'Myers' 'Casbys' & other Richmond
150 kegs } brand's manufactured tobacco,
10 packages cut chewing Tobacco,
50 dozen bottled Snuff,
10 chests of 80 lbs. each Hyson Skin Tea,
75 boxes of 13 lbs each Imperial & Young Hyson
60 kegs superior Goshen butter,
100 boxes }
40 casks } Goshen Cheese,
250 barrels loaf sugar various qualities,
20 boxes New-York Mustard in glass,
80 dozen "Watsons" axes,
30 fire proof iron Safes "Delanos" patent,
5 cases "Whittemores" No. 10 cotton cards,
22 matts pint and quart English wine bottles,
20 boxes window glass 8 & 10,
34 packages sail baleing, ball twine & shoe thread
5 bales ¾ domestic Denims,
5 packages Philadelphia shoe paste blacking,
240 reams hardware, wrapping, & printing paper,
25 packages assorted cap & post paper,
2 packages of bonnet muslin,
3 teeroons flotant Indigo,
24 pipes and half pipes cognac }
3 pipes old London dock, } Brandy.
5 pipes domestic first proof, }
18 pipes Holland Gin,
12 puncheons of Jamacia Rum,
1 hhd Irish Whiskey,
10 pipes Catalonia wine "Cogswell" brand,
21 half pipes & quarter casks "Barclays" Port wine,
45 pipes, half pipes, quarter casks and half quarter casks Madeira wine, direct importation,
53 pipes & quarter casks 'Cogswells' Canary wine.
30 quarter casks sherry wine entitled draw-back,
50 cases Madeira, canary tinto, port, malmsey & canary wine, pts. & qts. 1 to 3 doz. in a case,
150 cases assorted cordials "Angues" make,
25 cases wine bitters,
40 barrels peach amour, cherry brandy & bounce,
Annizette liqueche, and peppermint cordials,
35 barrels northern vinegar,
60 barrels cider,
40 barrels "Mounseys" double ale,
90 barrels, tierces & hhds. spermacnetti, refined
whale and tanners oil,
12 cases roram hats,
60 packages mens, boys' & negroes kip, calf,
Russet and wax brogans and boots,
14 packages of winter clothing,
71 patent & common red ploughs no. 1 2 3 & 4,
25 kegs muscatel wine, entitled to draw, back,
650 tenths and quarter boxes spanish segars.
nov. 15th. THOMSON & GRANT.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY ISAAC L. M'COY.

ON Saturday, 20th inst. at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange coffee house, will be sold.

Six valuable SLAVES, viz;—Amy aged, 17 years, has been in the country about 14 years, speaks French and English, is a good house servant, washer and ironer; Emily, aged about 13 years, a good seemstress and chambermaid; Jane, aged 17 years, a good seamstress, house servant, washer and ironer; Nancy, aged 13 yrs., a good house servant. Antoine, aged 21 years, a native of the country, speaks French and English, is a first rate drayman and labourer; Jessee aged 27 years, a good field hand.

All the above slaves are acclimated, except Jessee, and all guaranteed against the diseases and vices prescribed by law, except Antoine, who has absented himself twice for a short time.

Terms:—4 months credit, for approved endorsed paper, with mortgage until final payment. The acte of sale to be passed before Wm. Boswell, Esq. notary public, at the expense of the purchasers. nov 18.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

J. Sevaines vs. Madam Guillaume.

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 29th november, at 4 o'clock, at the Marshal's office, St. Ann street, eleven fancy chairs and a table. Seized in the above suit.
nov. 17 L. DAUNOY, marshal

Joseph Henry, vs. capt. Blany, schr. Escambia & owners.—Reed vs. the same.—P. Fernando vs. the same.

BY virtue of three writs of fieri facias directed to me by the hon. G. Préval, associate judge of the city court, I shall expose to sale on Thursday the 16th day of December next, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Exchange Coffee-House,

☞ The schooner ESCAMBIA, tackle and apparel, now lying in the river Mississippi, opposite to Conti street, the sails &c. may be examined at the loft of Mr. Spearing, in St. Philip street—Seized to satisfy the above suits.
nov 16. L. DAUNOY, marshal

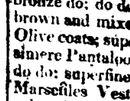
Mayor, Aldermen and inhabitants of the City of New Orleans vs. Pierre Aubry, f. m. c.—The same vs. the same.

BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. G. Préval, 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

NOTICE.—All persons owing State Taxes in the Parish of Orleans for the year 1829, are requested to pay the same at the office of the Treasurer before the 1st December next; if not paid within that time, the receipts will be handed over to the Sheriff for collection, in conformity to law [nov 15] F. GARDERE, Treasurer.

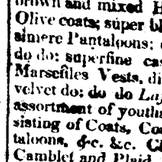
LANDING per ship Henry-Astor, from Bordeaux, and for sale by the subscribers, 5 bales 3 points BLANKETS.
nov. 16 THEODORE NICOLET & co.

FOR SALE at No. 39, Levee street.—150 boxes brown Havana Sugar, entitled to debenture. Also, landing from Cyrus-Butler, 1 hhd. Irish Whisky, 2 cases U. S. Muskets.
nov. 16 THOMSON & GRANT.



TO RENT.—A House with stores, situated at the corner of Levee and Hospital streets, fit to keep an hotel. A store in Conti street, between Chartres and Levee, No. 23. Apply to
nov. 17 G. MARMICHE.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD



WILL be paid to whoever will stop the American mulatto man named TIMOTHY, aged about 35 years, small size, large mouth, with big lips. He says his name is Dickson. He has been often seen in the suburb St. Mary, where he keeps himself. Captains of vessels and others are forwarned against harbouring or employing said mulatto under the penalties of the law.
nov. 16 E. G. LEMAITRE.

RECEIVED per ship Bolivar, and offer for sale at the store of A. SENECAL, No. 145 Chartres street.
Sup. fine sedan's cloths & cassimers blue & black.
Superfine Billard cloth.
Lamps of different kinds—Cues and Billiard balls—night lamps &c.
Diaper and plain table cloths.
Sheeting and Britannias—Braid and tailors silk.
Perfumery—silk and skin gloves.
Silk and twilled hose and stockings,
Artificial flowers and ribbons for bonnets.
China, and glass ware, hair brooms.
Double barrell guns.
Superfine cordials.
Burgundy Wine.
Chambertin do.
Champaign do.
nov. 15.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.

LEE, WALTON & Co. *Corner of Custom House and Levee stress.*—Have just received per ship De Witt Clinton, and other late arrivals from New-York, an extensive assortment of Fashionable Clothing, among which are superfine blue black and olive Dress Coats; Regents bronze do; do do Frock Coats; do do Coatees; brown and mixed Hunting Coats; mixt and drab Olive coats; super blue and black cloth and cassimere Pantaloons; colored do do; Oxford mixt do do; superfine cassimere, silk, Valencia and Marseilles Vests, different qualities and patterns; velvet do; do do *Lafayette*. Also, a handsome assortment of youths' and boys' Clothing, consisting of Coats, Coatees, Round Jackets, Pantaloons, &c. &c. Children's dresses. Also mens' Camblet and Plaid Cloaks; ladies' fine Plaid and Camblet Cloaks; fine Merino do (fashionable:) misses' and boys' do; Stocks and Cravats, Suspenders, Gloves, &c. &c. together with a large assortment of common clothing suitable for the country trade.
nov. 13.

VICTOR ROUMAGE offers for sale the following articles, received per ship Henry Astor, from Bordeaux :
Red Wines in casks from Haut-Brion, Lafite, Latour, Margaux, St. Julien, Pauillac, Montferrant and St.-Estephe,
White ditto in tierces, Haut-Barsac, Haut-Sauterne, Sauterne and Graves,
Red ditto in boxes, Chateau-Lafitte, Margaux, St. Julien and Gruau-Larose,
White ditto in boxes, Haut-Barsac, Haut-Sauterne, Sautern and Graves.
Superfine Cordials, fine do., Maraquino, Cuiracao, real Holland Gin,
Superfine Aniseed, preserved Fruits, assorted Shads in oil, ditto in butter, Strawberries & Raspberries well preserved,
Short and long Corks, ditto for demijohns,
Sail Twine from 10 to 20 hatches by pound, assorted Twine,
Iron Locks, 4 to 12 inches, assorted ironware
First quality Oil, cool clarified, by 6 & 12 b.
Wine Vinegar, very white and of 1st quality,
Plumbs in 4th and 8th boxes, &c.
ALSO—Cognac Brandy in pipes, marked J. J. Dupuy, ditto in barrels, of 18 gallons, Old Champaign Cognac, also ditto, white 5th proof,
Colonia Water, Musquito Netting, &c.
All these articles are entitled to drawback.
November 13