# THE BEE.

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*NEW-ORLEANS.*
THURSDAY (MORNING,) NOVEMBER 4, 1830.


☞ The Chamber of Peers of France, in the session of the 1st September, has listened to a report of one of its committees on a petition of the proprietors of vineyards, who solicits the diminition of the exhorbitant taxes that weigh on their properties. After the explanations that have been made, it seems that the government is anxiously occupied with the important question. Also with the means of diminishing the taxes on liquors. A special committee has been charged of making researches on the subject, and to propose the most practicable and urgent modifications. We speak of these facts because they are not altogether indifferent to the commerce of our city. We will cheefully drink once more the health of Philip, if the result of his reign is to make us drink cheaper the necturas from the Garronne and other smiling banks.

CONSULATE OF FRANCE,
*New-Orleans, November 1st,* 1830.

Mr. Collector—In pursuance of distinct orders and instructions, which I have just received from my government, that of his Majesty Louis Philip the First, King of the French, I have the honor to announce to you that the ancient white flag has ceased to be the national banner of France, and it is replaced by the TRI-COLOURED FLAG, too well known to the Americans, the first and constant friends of regenerated France, to render it necessary for me to describe it.

In thus officially making known to you this change of the national flag of France, and in claiming from you, Sir, in favor of that which has been established with so much enthusiasm, the proceedings and honors, usual between the flags of the two countries, I esteem myself happy in finding this occasion to offer you the assurance of the high consideration with which I have the honor to be, Mr. Collector,

Your most humble,
And most obedient servant,
F. GUILLEMIN,
Consul of France.

To Mr. MARTIN GORDON,
Collector of the Customs, N. Orleans.

ST. MARTINVILLE, October 30.

*The Crops.*—Several of our planters have commenced rolling their crops. We are told that the came does not yield so abundantly as was expected. The weather still continues very dry and no appearance of rain. We have had no frosts of any consequence, and the season is mild and agreeable. Many of the planters are much distressed for water while making up their crops, particularly those situated some distance from the Bayou, and who have steam engines. Taking it all in all, the season has been rather unfavorable and unpropitious for the sugar planter.

BATON ROUGE, Oct. 30.

Mr. Hall's sugar house, (formerly Erwin's) in the parish of Iberville, was burnt down last week. The fire having originated on the outside, it is generally supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The steam engine and about 600 empty hhds, were fortunately saved. —*Gazette.*

The greater part of the sugar planters whose mills are worked by steam, are obliged, on account of the drought, to go to the river for water, or erect pumps with hose reaching to the Mississippi.—*Ib.*

HUNTSVILLE, Oct. 14.

*Fatal occurrence.*—On Tuesday last, at a regimental muster at Taylor's muster ground, near Meridianville, an affray commenced between Logan D. Brandon of this town, and Colonel Gideon Northcut, member elect of the legislature, when the latter was twice shot in the body and survived but a very short time. One of the shot from the pistol discharged at Northcut, lodged in the head of a gentleman of the name Ramsey, whose life, we understand, is also dispaired of. Northcut had, a few days previously been cashiered by a court martial, before whom Brandon had given testimony, and we understand that the affray arose from statements made by Northcut whilst addressing the company after the muster. Mr. Brandon and Mr. Ramsey were on terms of perfect friendship. Mr. Brandon surrendered himself to an officer on the ground, and the matter will be investigated today.—*Democrat.*

*Further extracts from the late European news received at New-York.*

ANTWERP, Sept. 2.—All is quiet here; troops are constantly arriving. The Sumatra frigate has run aground and is discharging its guns to lighten the vessel. It seems to be hoped here that affairs will take a favorable turn at Brussels; and it is affirmed that many sensible and moderate persons, learning that the Prince would venture into Brussels, were very urgent for laying aside the colors that had been assumed.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 30.—The extraordinary convocation of the States General, will be for the purpose of concurring in the adoption of the necessary measures, and also for calling out & keeping embodied the whole of the militia, according to article 208 and 209 of the Fundamental Law.

DORDRECHT, Aug. 30.—Yesterday several steamboats passed, with troops on board, and with other ships full of troops in tow, going from Rotterdam to Antwerp.

NIMEGUEN, Aug. 31.—From all sides troops are marching to the Southern provinces. [Here follow some details.]

ROTTERDAM, Sept 8.—The march of troops to the Southern provinces continues without interruption.

ARNHEIM, Sept. 8.—The cuirassiers arrived in the night of Monday from Zutphen, and set out in the morning for Maestricht.

The cuirassiers from Daventer arrived here yesterday evening, they are going to Maestricht.

Private letters of the 30th of August say that the city of Liego was declared, in the night of the 26th, in a state of siege. Many of the inhabitants are leaving the city. The citadel is well provided with every requisite, and the spirit of the troops is excellent.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 1.—A proclamation, issued by the Hague, expresses the highest satisfaction at the generous zeal which the disturbances at Brussels and other places have excited in the inhabitants of this town, and induced them almost unanimously to wear the colour under which the country has constantly enjoyed security and prosperity. But as order and perfect liberty must increase the pleasure derived from a stay, whether longer or shorter, in this fine town, and as it is of the highest importance in a place, the residence of a Court, and the resort of so many strangers, that no body should be oblige to manifest otherwise than according to his will the feelings of patriotism and attachment to the House which governs us, and not to oblige foreigners to take part in them, the Magistrates feel it their duty to call on the inhabitants of the Hague not to trouble any one for wearing more or less, or not at all, the cockade so highly respected there, considering that such liberty of action and entire security will make the labour more expedited and secure the welfare of the town.

All the militia absent on furlough are recalled to their respective corps.

Sept. 3.—The accounts from Brussels in the Papers come down to the entrance of the Prince of Orange into that city.

BELGIUM exhibits the most unequivocal hostility to the recent revolutionary movements, of any of the Courts in Europe. We copy the following:

PETERSBURG, Aug. 21.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg*, having given the ordinances of Charles X. of 25th July, in a preceding number, says, in its number of 19th August, "After the ordinances of 25th July, which we gave a week ago, the city of Paris was the theatre of a series of deplorable events, the publication of which we have thought proper to delay, in order to give a more faithful account of them."

In its number of August 24, the said Journal says: "To complete the accounts contained in our last number, of the desperate events which have passed at Paris, we hasten to lay before the public the substance of the information which the Government has received officially. This news comes down to the 3d August, including the abdication of Charles X. *No French ships under the tri-coloured flag, nor French travellers, are to be received here till further orders.*"

The greater part of the town of Baden, in Poland, has been destroyed by fire.

The house of Manowsky, in Berlin, has stopped payment.

General Santander who has resided at Berlin for some time past, has acquired great popularity from his unaffected and courteous deportment.

A letter from Brussels, dated Sept. 2d, gives the following succinct and clear account of the latest reported proceedings in that city.

"The people of Brussels on Tuesday began, in imitation of the Parisian, to unpave the streets, and to erect barricades. All the citizens were at their posts, and the most determined resolutions were every where taken to remain in arms till the Prince came to terms. Wagons were overturned across the streets—barrels were brought and filled with stones to increase the obstruction—great mounds were formed of the pavement which had been taken up—the trees along the Boulevards were cut down to throw on these heaps—and before six o'clock in the morning the preparations made to receive the army must have effectually protected the city till after a great slaughter of the troops. His Royal Highness agreed, on the representation made to him of the state of the city, to enter it yesterday afternoon with some members of his staff only, without any troops—to send back the troops coming on Brussels, or at least to suspend their march, and to give orders to those before the civic force issued an order for the citizens to assemble yesterday morning in the square of the Hotel de Ville.—But before they met, the Prince sent an order that they would lay down their colours. To this command a negative was returned, and it was for some time doubtful whether his Royal Highness would appear under the Brabant flag. The urgency of the occasion, however, made him wave even this point, and he was obliged to entrust himself alone among 8,000 or 10,000 armed citizens, who had thrown aside the colours of his family, and assumed those of their ancient province. The square of the Hotel de Ville probably never exhibited a finer display than when each of the eight sections had taken up their positions with their appropriate flags and with glittering arms. The march began towards the Palace of Laeken, to meet the Prince, about half past 11 o,clock, His Royal Highness, accompanied by three aides de-camp, did not reach the Hotel de Ville till past two o'clock. He was extremely anxious to proceed directly to the Palace without going to the Hotel de Ville at all; but the lower class of inhabitants, no doubt directed by the city authorities, opposed his progress, and after a quarter of an hour's contest (during which the populace repeatedly seized the briele of his horse, and insisted on his going to pay homage to the city authorities,) he was obliged to submit to their dictation. At the Hotel de Ville he made a speech in a very animated manner, in which he promised to satisfy the reasonable wishes of the Belgians, and announced the formation of a commission to consider their grievances. He then rode off with the cavalry part of the City Guard, and, going too fast, narrowly escaped being killed by one of the posts, who thought that he was flying from the city to call in the troops. All the Guards were afterwards passed in review by him before his Palace. He appeared pale and alarmed in the midst of the Gardes Bourgeoise. The commission meets this morning at nine o'clock, as you will see by the enclosed.

"'*Proclamation of the Prince of Orange, in the King's name.*

"'*Inhabitants of Brussels.*—I come with confidence among you; my security is complete, guaranteed as it is by your loyalty. It is to your prudence that the re-establishment of order is due. I am glad to acknowledge this, and I thank you in the king's name. Join with me in securing tranquility, and no troops will then enter the town; and, in concert with your authorities, I will take the necessary measures for restoring calmness and confidence. A commission, composed of the Duke d'Ursel, President; Vander Fosse, Governor of the Province; d'Wellens, Burgomaster of Brussels; Emm. Vanderlinden d'Hoogvorat, Commander of the Civic Guard; General d'Aubreme; Kockaert, Member of the Regency; the Duke d'Arenberg (who has agreed, at my wish, to co-operate in this commission,) is charged to propose these measures to me. It will meet to-morrow, the 2d of September, at 9 o'clock in the morning, at my Palace.

WILLIAM PRINCE OF ORANGE.'"

"'Brussels, Sept. 1.

A meeting was held at Newport, Isle of Wight on Wednesday, September 1st by the members of a Society that has existed upwards of a century, for commemorating the glorious Revolution effected in England in 1688, the Secretary in the Chair it was unanimously resolved, that the following Address be transmitted to General La Fayette, and the brave Citizens of Paris:—Address of the Newport Revolution Club to General La Fayette and the brave French people.

"Cherishing with the liveliest emotion the glorious principles which actuated our forefathers in effecting the Revolution in England in 1688—a Revolution which drove a bigotted tyrant from the Throne of his ancestors—placed on a firmer basis the civil and religious rights of the people—and ensured the liberty of the press, and a representative form of Government—we hail with sentiments of unmixed delight the development of these sacred principles in the late patriotic struggles and exalted triumph of the brave French people.

"The undaunted courage, determined perseverance, exemplary moderation, and heroic virtues of the citizens of Paris, receive our warmest approval and most devoted admiration.

"We humbly offer our heartiest congratulations on your glorious victory, and our cordial sympathy in your severe sufferings. The liberty you have secured has been purchased with the best blood of your citizens; we feel assured that a treasure so nobly won will be maintained and defended with unbated zeal and spotless purity.

"We offer a sincere prayer that the splendid example of France may lead to the establishment of the unalienable rights of mankind, and cement the nations of the earth in the bonds of enlightened freedom and holy brotherhood.

"ABRAHAM CLARKE, Chairman.

The Gazette de France says that the news of the recognition of the new government by England has been announced to the departments by telegraph, with orders to give it the greatest publicity.

The National announces on the authority of Count Rayneval, the French Ambassador at Vienna who had returned to Paris, that a most favorable disposition existed in the Court of Austria for the immediate recognition of the government of Louis Philip I.

The ministers dined with the King and Royal family on the first time on the 3d ult. when his Majesty wore the costume of a Minister.

Mr. Cochrane, former Governor of the English Islands of Dominica, claims the payment of various sum which he advanced in 1801 to the French authorities of Guadaloupe.

This demand had already been referred, in 1820, to the Council of Ministers, but the treasury of peace of 1819, the convention of November 20, 1819, and 29th April, 1818, having been objected to set aside his claim, Mr. Cochrane again appealed to the justice of the Chamber to be paid for these advances, which originally amounted to 118,000 francs, and, with the interest since that period, were now 312,000 francs.

From the Messager des Chambres.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—Serious disturbances have already taken place in the department of the Ariege. They have just broken out again with fresh violence. The peasants of several communes have arisen, not with the noble ambition of re-conquering their rights, but for the purpose of violating the rights of others.

Great excesses have been committed; a chateau, some private houses, and manufactories have been pillaged, burnt, or demolished. An honorable citizen, M. de Vandemoi, has been kept captive three days by these wretches. They say that their hatred is directed against smoking houses and forests. As for the former, there is no motive—these establishments being almost the sole resource of a poor department, which only abounds in iron mines. The code of forest laws legally voted and promulgated, is said to effect the interests of our mountaineers.

The following is an extract of a letter obtained from St. Petersburg, dated the 21st ult:—

"You will, I have no doubt, be considerably surprised at the course adopted by the Russian Cabinet towards the new French Government, as it has given notice that no vessels having the tri-coloured flag hoisted shall enter our ports, and that those bearing the white flag of France only shall be allowed to anchor. After the many statements which have been circulated here of the concurrence of the Emperor in a change in France, the French residents have been surprised beyond measure.

"It has been fully expected that there were some events of importance on the tapis, as the Russian Ministry have had almost daily meetings, to which occasionally have been summoned the British, Austrian, and the French Ambassadors.

"*The merchants and other French residents here, have had an intimation given to them that they are not to make any sort of public demonstration of joy in consequence of the late transactions in Paris, under pain of being ordered to quit the country.* Politicians here are awaiting with much anxiety the result of present declared opinions of the Russian Government."

The Duke de Bourbon, Prince de Conde, whose suicide has been heretofore mentioned, has left an holograph will, dated 30th August, 1829, which was deposited with Rabin, the notary, and by which his whole fortune passes to Henry Eugene Phillippe d'Orleans, Duc d'Aumale, and Lady Sophia Dawes, Baroness of Faucheres. He has bequeathed—1st, two millions of money; 2d, the chateau and park of St. Leu; 3d, the chateau and estate of Boissy and all their dependencies; 4th, the forest of Montmorency and all its dependencies; 5th, the chateau and estate Monfontaine and all its dependencies; 6th, the pavilion occupied by her and her servants at the Palais Bourbon, as well as its dependencies; and 7th, the furniture contained in this pavilion, and the horses and carriages appertaining to the establishment of this lady, all free from charge and expenses chargeable on bequeathed property. These various legacies to Madame Faucheres are valued at 12 or 15 millions (francs.) The surplus of the property of the Prince de Conde, except some private legacies, is left to the Duc d'Aumale, third son of the king of the French, as residuary legatee.—*Messager des Chambres.*

The celebrated Baron Cuvier one of the profoundest natural philosophers and most accurate comparative anatomist of the age, is now on a visit to England.

The trial of the Ex-Minister was in progress. The conduct of Prince de Polignac is said to indicate extraordinary indifference of solidity, but M. de Peyronnet continues to exhibit a dogged insolence.

A grand review of the national guard took place in the Champ de Mars on the 29th August, when about 50,000 men were reviewed by the King. They were all clothed at their own expense, and serving without pay or emolument. The population poured out in immense numbers to witness this truly patriotic display; one account says, with exaggeration doubtless, that not less than half a million were present. Lafayette acted as the commander-in-chief on the occasion, and received on the ground the congratulations of the Municipality of Paris. "This is a glorious day for you and us," said the prolocutor of the Municipality. "Glorious indeed," replied the old hero; "the eighty-nine was a great day, but this is much greater." In the midst of the review, a mass of persons was seen slowly advancing amidst the shouts of the surrounding spectators—it was the wounded in the fight of the Three Days, who had crawled and been carried from the hospitals to view the splendid show, which, but for their exertions, would never have taken place. Amidst this band of patriots were seen boys of not more than twelve years of age, who had risked their lives on that memorable occasion, and women who had forgotten their sexe's fears in the dangers of their country. The following letter, addressed by the King to Lafayette on the same evening, is characteristic:

"I am anxious to learn, my dear general, how you find yourself after this glorious day, for I am fearful that you must be overcome with fatigue; but I have another object which lies near my heart, namely, to request you to be the interpreter of my feelings towards those glorious National Guards, of whom you are the patriarch. Tell them, that they have not only surpassed my most sanguine expectations, but that it is completely out of my power to express my sentiments of joy and happiness. Having been a witness of the confederation in 1790, in this same Champ de Mars; a witness also of the grand enthusiasm of 1792, when I saw come up to join our army in Champagne, forty-eight battalions of the citizens of Paris, formed in three days, and who so eminently contributed to repel the invasion which we had the happiness of resisting at Valmy, I am able to make the comparison; and it is with transport I declare to you, that what I have just seen is far superior to what I then considered so noble, and what our enemies found so formidable. Have the goodness, my dear general, to express to the National Guards how sensibly I was affected by their testimonies towards myself, and how deeply my heart is impressed therewith.

Yours affectionately,
"LOUIS PHILIP."

At the sitting of the Chamber of Peers, on the 3d of Sept. Count St. Priest brought forward his proposition respecting the repeal of the law of sacrilege. In the course of his remarks, he observed:—

"Chistianity has been too long exposed to hatted by the privileges with which it has been overloaded; however, the mixture of temporal and spiritual interests has not always been pernicious to society. It was christianity which saved the freedom of Italy and christian Europe. The liberty represented by the Roman church opposed a long time the despotism of Pagan. Liberty was the foundation of the power of the church, and if this power lasted so many centuries, it must be attributed to this origin. But the church seemed afterwards to forget this condition of its power; a time arrived when, inattentive to its protection, it even invaded that liberty.

M. de St. Priest stated, afterwards, that the law of sacrilege had been strongly opposed in the Chamber of Peers, which was never applied, rests upon a honorable axiom—the inviolability of property. Darry—it is not for to punish sacrilege. I do not arrogate to this word, for it has been pronounced. Respect, if punishment is measured with the greatness of the offence, death itself would be an extremely weak remedy. Nothing in the world would suffice for such an expatiation. This principle would lead us at once to tax the inquisition with indulgence and faintheartedness.

This tendency has been, however, too much adopted. Preventative measures have been accumulated. It is still asked with astonishment, for what object was this luxury of maledictions to anathemas? undoubtedly to curb and suppress the genius of the age, and to make it retrograde to the past, which no longer possess a breath of life. Yes, gentlemen, if this age is really impious and atheistical, one code will not suffice for its amendment; society will undergo the pernicious empire, for the *public mind is the most invincible of all necessities*—[marked approbation.]

ALGIERS.—The hermaphrodite brig La Surprise arrived on the 29th of August at Toulon.

A report was immediately raised that M. de Rigny was on board, but this account was disproved during the day. However, it is asserted that this Admiral will soon return to France. This vessel reports that La Diligente had announced the change of Government, M. de Rigny not happening to be at Navarino when the Diligente arrived, that Corvette made sail immediately for Egina, where La Conquerant then was. The Commander of the Atalante frigate, and of the Navarino station, immediately communicated to the ships under his command the events that had happened in France; but, being in a foreign country, and in the presence of ships belonging to other powers, he had refrained from showing the new national colors before he received the authority of the Admiral commanding the French Naval forces in the Levant. When the Diligente returned from her mission to Egina the tri-colored flag waved on board of all the ships of the divisions, according to the superior orders he brought.

The Venus frigate returned from her voyage to Marseilles, where she landed sick men from the army of Africa.

TOULON, Aug. 28.—We hear that the Alger, on which M. Duperré has hoisted his admiral's flag, will soon return to Toulon. The approach of the autumnal equinox renders it necessary for all the large men of war to leave Algiers. There is no point on the coast of Africa where there is a safe anchorage for ships of the line and frigates; and it is not necessary to have a numerous fleet under sail, or in the ports for the proctection of our armies.

DIED,

On the 2d inst. Mr, DAVID CRAIG, a native Philadelphia. ☞ The Philadelphia papers are requested to publish this.

## MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Brig La Argia, Sans, Barcelona, José Prats
Ship Woolbury, Whelden, Cadiz, L Page

ARRIVED.

Steamer Grampus, Wales, from S W Pass, with ship Chandler-Price, and schr. Monk in tow, towed up to Quarantine Ground, ship Majestic, Page, from Charleston, and ship Morea, Hammond, from Providence, for which ships she returned at 4 p. m.—Ship James, from N. York, full of passengers, outside the bar.—Aground on East-Breaker, ship Albree, Devanport, from Liverpool—passengers, Mr. Kilsaw and others.

Ship Chandler-Price, Palaskie, Philadelphia, to S P Morgan & co. cargo to J H Field & co. Whartington & Sharp, J Linton, Hyde & Goodrich, Lockhart & Arrott, A Fisk & co. J Ogilvie & co. S C Bell, A Rash, C Morgan & Brother, Morgan & co. J G Greeves, Thomson & Crant, Groning, Wright & co. C Byrne, N & J Luck & co. C B Bannister, T Toby, J Labadie, J G Klemm, Planche & Courcelle, H N Pollard, M White, W Ross, J & P Divine, P Connally & son, M Augustin, J W Zacharie & co. Whiting, Stark & co. B Rees, Reynolds, Byrne & co. A Eliot, Tracy & Miller, T Cash, J Davis, R W Wells, H Carlton, W & J Montgomery, B Levy, Cooper, Carruthers & co. M Walton, W H Ireland, L Adams, Yarde, Macalaster & co. H Harvey, L Pilie, G Strawbridge, Newkirk, Olden & co. J Mager, Wallace, Lambeth & Pope, Mayre & Dudley, Peyroux, Rivarde & co. F Bousson, W C Norris, S P Morgan & co.—19 cabin and 6 steerage passengers.

Schr. Monk, Pascal, Tampico, with $53,611 in specie, to S Cucullu, A Lockhart & co. Kohn & Bordier, V Roumage, L Bradford and order. 5 passengers.—Reports the loss of a yawl boat with the masters of two English vessels and four men, names not known. The boat was afterwards seen on the beach.

Steamer Victory, Thornburgh, from Ohio, with 150 bales cotton to John Linton, 74 bbls flour to order.


FRESH LARD.—A few kegs of prime Lard, for sale by
A. POUPART.
nov 4 No. 20, Main street.

BOOTS,
SHOES,
*AND HATS.*

THE subscribers have received per ship Russell, from New York, and by the last arrivals:

A complete assortment of fine and common HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS & LADIES' SHOES, in the newest style, which they offer by wholesale and retail.

Also, a handsome assortment of CLOTHING.
nov 4 CHON & BOURGOIN.

Paris
COFFEE-
HOUSE.

NOTICE.—The subscribers have the honor to inform the public that their EATING-HOUSE will be once more prepared to receive customers on Sunday next, 7th instant.

They will have every day, BREAKFAST, DINNER & SUPPER, and the best dainties will be found there.—Also, OYSTER SOUP & GOMBO, and oysters cooked in every style.

They have also fixed in such a manner that house that there exists an avenue wherein ladies can get into the establishment without being seen by the people in Orleans street.

They will do the best endeavors to merit the patronage of all those who will honor them with their presence.

They will furnish public repasts out-doors and prepare such banquets as may be commanded on the occasion, having beautiful rooms well calculated for that purpose.
nov 4 M. S. CHAPUS & ANDRÉ.

PERSONS to whom the estate of the late GUSTAVE MARSENY is indebted by notes, accounts, or otherwise, are invited to give notice of the nature and amount of their claims, to the subscriber, No. 107, Royal street, near the State Bank. Those who owe to said estate are also invited to effectuate payment in the hands of the subscriber.
ARMAND PITOT,
november 4 *Testamentary Exec.*

MR. ARMAND PITOT having been entrusted with the procuration of Mr. Prosper Madgeny, invites all those who may have some business to settle with the latter to call on himself, who is the only one invested with the necessary powers for that effect. He will be daily found at his office, from 9 till 3 o'clock, No. 107, Royal street, near the State Bank.
october 30

LANDING from the ship Alabama, a lot of superior Goshen BUTTER, for sale by
A. POUPART,
nov 1 No. 20, Main street.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

The fine fast sailing brig ELIZA, Palmer master, burthen about 200 hhds. is now ready to receive cargo. Apply to
nov. 3 STETSON & AVERY.

FOR RICHMOND Va.

The fine fast sailing brig COMET, Staples master, will sail in all next week. For light freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply to the Capt. 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
STETSON & AVERY. oct 21

FOR MATAGORDA, TEXAS,

The fast sailing packet Schooner NATIVE, W. H. Living master, having the most of her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch; for balance of freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply on board at the Ferry, or to
J. W. COLLINS,
October 21 No. 60, Levee street.

ENGLISH, FRENCH & SPANISH LANGUAGES.—The undersigned (a Frenchman by birth recently arrived from the north,) begs leave respectfully to inform the citizens of New-Orleans that he has opened in St. Pierre street, No. 146, between Dauphine and Bourgoyne streets, a DAY and EVENING SCHOOL, for the English, French and Spanish Languages. Every exertion on his part shall be used to merit the approbation of those who may intrust children to his care, and of those pupils who take private lessons from him.

His method of teaching the above languages is grounded both upon reason and experience; it is simple, perspicuous and impressive, and enables the learner in a short time to speak and write the said languages with ease and propriety.

This method has proved a valuable acquisition; for pupils, even not acquainted with the grammatical principles of any language, and only gifted with a certain knowledge, can become master of a foreign language without burthening their memory, and taking more time for their studies than that required for their usual lessons under the preceptor.

The course of each language is divided into three sections of thirty lessons each. At the end of the first section, the scholar will have learned the rules of pronunciation, orthography and the general principles of grammar, so as to continue his studies, if he pleases, without the further assistance of a master.

At the end of the second section, he will have acquired syntax, with all the exceptions to the general rules of the declinable parts of speech, understand well all that he reads, and be able to translate the language he studies into his own.

At the end of the third section, he will have studied correct phraseology, will write and speak well, and even understand those who speak with much rapidity, and translate elegantly his own language into the one he studies.

The scholar being at liberty to quit his class whenever he deems it proper.

The undersigned having a few hours to spare, wishes to fill them up in teaching at any person's house and in any male or female schools or seminaries in this city. The most honorable references can be given if required. Terms moderate and made known on application.

The advertiser can be seen at all times at his school room, or at his dwelling, No 111, St. Pierre street between Bourbon and Dauphine streets.
november 3 B. TRONCHIN.

FOR SALE by the subscribers, landing per brig Avis, from Bath,
500 bales Hay;
43 thousand large Bricks,
24 do pressed do.
The brig is discharging her cargo opposite the public square.
nov3 THEOD. NICOLET & CO.

VIOLINS.—4 cases low priced VIOLINS for sale at
JOHN G. KLEMM's, piano-forte and music store, 49, Canal street
nov 3

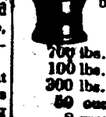
RECEIVED per brig Castillo, and for sale by the subscriber,
1740 ranees medio-florete Paper,
450 barrels Brandy 58 0-0,
100 boxes Raisins,
100 barrels sweet Wine,
100 ditto dry Wine,
500 jugs olive Oil,
1 cases Silk of Grenada,
entitled to drawback.
nov. 3 J. PRATS.

CHAIRS.—20 dozen chairs, consisting of *Fancy and Common*, landing from ship Grecian. Also, a few Rocking chairs. For sale by
Nov. 3 STETSON & AVERY.

MUSTARD & KETCHUP.

25 boxes fresh Mustard, and
12 do. Tomana Ketchup, landing from ship Grecian, for sale by
nov. 3 STETSON & AVERY.

FRESH DRUGS & MEDICINES.


Received per ships Alabama and Chester, and for sale by the subscriber at his Drug and Medicine store,
20 bbls. Glauber Salts,
1000 lbs. gum Arabic,
700 lbs. best Peruvian Bark,
100 lbs. Rhatamia Root
300 lbs. Arrow Root (fresh)
50 ounces Oil of Roses (pure)
8 gross geduine Scidlitz, Sarato and Soda powders,
Lees Pills; Davenports Pills,
Henry's best Calcined Magnesia,
Oil of Cubes; Sulphat Kinine; Morphia,
Chloride of Soda and of Lime, &c. &c.
F. P. DUCONGÉ,
nov 3 Corner of Chartres & Conti streets.

FLORIDA WATER prepared only by *JOHN M. LAROQUE*, Chemist and Druggist, corner of Baltimore and Harrison sts. Baltimore. This agreeable composition, which is not surpassed by any of the imported Cologne or Lavender Waters, is obtained from plants which grow in the Southern parts of the United States. It is an excellent and mild cosmetic, invigorating the nerves, refreshing and beautifying the skin, and removing freckles and many other disorders of the face. It also contributes to a perfect state of health by contracting noxious exhalations, and fortifying the debilitated fibres.

A fresh supply of the above article just received, direct from the proprietor, and for sale wholesale and retail by the subscriber,
F. P. DUCONGÉ, Agent.
nov 3 Corner Conti & Chartres streets.

NOTICE.—All those to whom the estate of Miss Adèle Henry may be indebted are invited to call at the office of L. Féraud Esq. notary public, Chartres street, to settle their accounts, in order to get payment from the heirs.
november 3

SALES AT AUCTION

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
*FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT.*
Joseph Théodore Baudue vs. his creditors.
SALE AT AUCTION
BY P. A. GUILLOTTE.

BY virtue of the authorization of the hon. the court aforesaid, will be sold on Saturday the 6th of November 1830 at noon, on the Levee, between St. Louis and Conti streets,

A CART,
A BAROUCHE,
A HORSE AND 3 COWS, surrendered by the said J. T. Baudue to his creditors.
TERMS:—Cash.
G. MARMICHE,
ANT. MAURIN,
JOHN GARNIER, } *Syndics of the said creditors.*
october 25

VIENNA PIANO FORTES.

THE subscriber has just received per brig William Henry and other late arrivals from Philadelphia and New-York, an elegant assortment of cabinet and square Piano Fortes of superior tone and workmanship, all of which are warranted. Also, FLUTES of every description, VIOLINS, VIOLONCELLOS, GUITARS, CLARIONETS, BASSOONS, HORNS, BASS HORNS, TRUMPETS, BUGLES, DRUMS, FIFES, STRINGS, REEDS and every article of musical merchandise, wholesale and retail on reasonable terms.
JOHN G. KLEMM,
nov 1 49 Canal street.

NEW MUSIC.

SAVOURNEER DELISH, by E. Knight.
Are you angry mother, by H. R. Bishop.
Hark 'tis the signal of meeting, by G. A. Hodson.
O lovely Moon, from the Musical Bijou.
O merry row the bonnie bark, by J. Parry.
Still memory paints the humble vale.
The Secret, (a Bohemian melody,) by N. C. Bochsa.
Isabel to her Lover, by G. Kiallmark.
The Bees Wing, by T. A. Tawlings.
When morning like a blushing Bride, by E. Knight.
Wake Lady Wake, by A. Meeves.
The Castanet, by G. H. Rodwell.
Helen Trevour, by C. E. Horn.
What Fairy like Music, by J. de Pinna.
Isle of Beauty fare the well, by T. A. Rawlings.
Non v'e hiu Barbaro, by Cimarosa.
Away! away we bound o'er the deep, by T. V. Wiesmball.
Sweet Bird, from the Allegro ed il Pensieroso of Handel.
Vim Dressers Long, by Von Weber.
The Captive Knight.
The Moorish Maid, from the Musicel Souvenir, by C. E. Horn.
Garde à Vous, with English words, by Parker.
Green Hills of Tyrol, by G. Russell.
Whitehall on Lend, by D. E. E.
With a selection of various [illegible] the Piano Forte by Hertz, [illegible] Auber, Czerney, Hummel, &c.
JOHN G. KLEMM,
Piano Forte [illegible]
nov 1 49 Canal street.

AGRICULTURE.

Persons wishing to purchase good sweet Orange Trees to plant in the ground and dressed; Lemon Trees of the two kinds, small Lemon Trees of Havana, Figs, Peaches and Pomegranate Trees, will find about five hundred of them to sell at the corner of St. Louis and Basin streets.
nov 1 JUAN XIMENES

STRAY HORSE.

Astray from Mr. Soniac's plantation, a Sorrel HORSE, with a white spot on his forehead, having his two fore feet shoed.—Five dollars reward will be given to him that will lead the said horse to Mr. Soniac's plantation or give information to the editors of this paper.
november 3

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, attorney in fact of Etienne Dessant, curator of the estate of Antoine Bel, No. 172 Chartres street, or to those who may be charged by him to collect the debts.—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 subscribers have the honor to inform the public that from the 1st of 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.


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 4th 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 oysters *gombos*, soup, &c. first rate wines, and all kind of liquors; the whole at a moderate price.
october 28 LAFAYE & PASTOU.


MARSHAL'S SALES.

*Frederick Pelister vs. Patrick Price.*

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. J. Bermudez, associate judge of the city court of New-Orleans, I shall expose to sale on Monday the 15th day of November instant, at the Exchange Coffee-House, corner of Chartres and St. Louis streets, at 12 o'clock, two Mules and a Cart, seized in the above suit.
nov. 4 L. DAUNOY, marshal

*L. Daunoy vs. T. H. Harland.*

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, by the Hon. B. Bernaudez, associate judge of the City Court, I shall expose to sale on Monday the 8th November next [illegible] at the Marshal's office, St. Ann street, one Looking Glass, one Mahogany Sofa, [illegible] Seized in the above suit.
oct 28 L. DAUNOY, Marshal.