THE BEE.

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NEW-ORLEANS.
THURSDAY (MORNING) OCTOBER 14, 1830.

Subscription in behalf of the Widows and Orphans of the Victims of the 27th, 28th and 29th July.

The following has been communicated to us, and we hasten with pleasure to give it to the public. After the sympathetic and enthusiastic transports manifested by the inhabitants of our city, at the news of the FRENCH REVOLUTION, they will not learn without emotion that we have more than words and shouts of joy to praise high deeds; and that we will not forget the portion of widows and orphans. We are informed that the subscription spoken of already raises to a considerable sum:

"At a meeting of the Citizens of New-Orleans for the laudable purpose of opening subscription lists in behalf of the **WIDOWS & ORPHANS** of the victims of the glorious days in Paris—it has been unanimously resolved that the lists would be placed under the care of Nicolas Girod, Shepherd, Waggaman, Herman, Quirey, Gardere, J. Fréret jr, J. Preaux, M. Fortier, V. Rousseau, Peters, Charbonnet, A. Belloc, Major Gally, Captains St. Cyr and J. Dufour, in order to receive the gifts of those who are inclined to assist the widows and orphans of those who fell in the noblest of causes."

The brig *Vineyard*, captain Ward, arrived in port last evening, from Bordeaux, whence she sailed on the 16th August. We have been favored by her consignee with files of Bordeaux papers to the 14th, and of Paris to the 11th. They do not contain any news of importance. The greatest tranquillity prevailed in Bordeaux, and in the neighbouring cities.—The following is extracted from the *Indicateur* of the 11th:

"Private letters from Bayonne, written by a merchant of that place, announce positively that Spain, from St. Sebastian to Saragossa, is in **FULL INSURRECTION**; and that general MINA, who was reported to have landed in Galicia, passed through Bordeaux last Sunday and had entered in Spain, by the Pyrennees, at the head of 500 men."

St. Martinsville, (Attakapas) Oct. 9.

On the 5th day of October A. D. 1830, at noon, at a numerous meeting of the Planters of the Parish of St. Martin, convened at the Court House in the town of St. Martinsville, in conformity with the invitation of the Hon. *Paul Briant*, Judge of said Parish, Mr. *Neuville Declouet* was called to the chair, and Mr. *John C. Marsh* appointed Secretary.

The meeting being organized, the Hon. Paul Briant read to the assembly a circular received by him from the Agricultural Committee of the Parish of Plaquemines, with a copy of the proceedings had at a meeting of the Planters of that Parish, and also a letter from Manuel Andry, President of the Consolidated Association, at New Orleans, requesting him to call a meeting of his fellow-citizens, for the purpose of taking into consideration, the circular of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the subject of the growth of the sugar cane and the manufacture of sugar in this State,—whereupon the following preamble and resolutions were proposed and adopted:

This assembly viewing that in this Parish the reduction of the duty on foreign sugar would operate most fatally,—that every sugar plantation in this Parish is in a state of infancy—every one having been established since the year 1823—there being 1827 only three establishments, which have increased since that time, to the number of 62,—that the crop of 1829 was nearly destroyed by excessive rains, and that of the present year having suffered equally by excessive drought, leaving the planters, who are all new beginners, in such embarrassed circumstances, that total ruin would inevitably follow the removal of the protecting duty—viewing also, that in consequence of the great cost, necessarily incurred in establishing a sugar plantation even on the smallest and most economical scale, (of which description are the plantations generally in this Parish) that there are but few of the sugar planters of this Parish who are not largely indebted either to the banks or individuals—that many of our most respectable inhabitants are emigrants from other states, who having sold their property at home, have emigrated here, and so far, have been enabled with the strictest economy, and most assiduous industry, only to pay for erecting their their improvements but still owe largely for their lands—Therefore,

Resolved, That this meeting concurs in the views expressed by the resolutions of the meeting of the Parish of Plaquemines, held on the 12th ultimo, as to the urgency of the occasion on which that meeting was called, and the importance of procuring and forwarding to our representatives in both houses of Congress, without delay, correct information on the subject of the manufacture of sugar, and thereby destroy the effect of the imaginary and exaggered accounts of the profits of that manufacture, which have been so industriously circulated, with an eye to our injury and with the view of procuring the removal of the existing protection which has been granted for the space of 30 or 40 years.

Resolved, That the inhabitants generally, in this parish, are hereby requested to contribute individually, all far as in their power, towards furnishing information as to the capital invested, annual expenses, & average revenue for a given number of years, and all other information which it may be in their power to supply.

Resolved, That our Representative and Senator in the State Legislature, be requested to urge, at the next session, the addressing a memorial to Congress, exhibiting the ruinous consequences to this State, which would follow the reduction of the present duty on foreign sugar.

Resolved, That as citizens of the nation at large, we consider as inexpedient and impolitic, a reduction of the duty on foreign sugar, as it would certainly break up the manufacture at home, and in case of war with a foreign power, render excessive the burden and difficulty of the home supply independent of the consideration that the said duty forms a large item of the National Revenue.

Resolved, That Messrs. N. Declouet, Desparet De Blanc, John C. Marsh, St. Marc D'Arby and Wm. T. Palfrey, be named a committee to meet or correspond with the Central Committee, which is to convene at New Orleans on the 16th inst. and also to frame a report containing correct practical information on the subject of the capital invested, yearly expenses, and revenue of the plantations on which sugar is manufactured in this section of the State, to be forwarded to our representatives in Congress.

[illegible] this meeting be published in the [illegible] the dignified manner in which they have [illegible] the duties of the stations they have filled the dignity of the stations they have had the kindness to accept.

In witness whereof, the President and Secretary have hereunto set their hands, on the day and year first above written.

N. DECLOUET, *President.*
JOHN C. MARSH, Secretary.

Charleston, 202 Sept. 4

Still later from Europe.—By the arrival at New York on the 2d inst. of the ship *Alabama*, Capt. from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 16th ult. we have received our London papers to the 17th inclusive. Their contents are rather various, and but for the recent event of of greater import in France, might be considered interesting. The following is a brief summary of them in addition to sundry extracts from the Evening P[illegible] ed a ship from our attention Correspondents of the Courier and Enquirer.

During the fortnight confencing with the revolution, only 3 suicides took place in Paris. This is ascribed to the shutting of the gaming houses, and the new stimulus of the revolution.

The great majority of the French Chamber of Peers, comprising many of the old noblesse, have sworn fidelity to the new Charter, and Louis Philippe I.

The trade in Manchester is said to be good—a demand for most descriptions of cotton goods—the silk manufacture is prosperous.

Prince Polignac has not arrived at London on the 15th August. It is said he has arrived at Ostrand.

It is expected, that by the new elections in England, the Ministry will lose from 30 to 40 votes in the House. If Ministers attempt to renew the East India Charter, it is supposed they will be in the minority in the Commons.

A great public meeting was recently held in Liverpool, in relation to the late affairs in France.

The harvest has commenced in the south of England—a good crop is expected by the best judges. The Wheat in the middle counties is very promising.

General Bertrand is appointed Chief of the Polytecnic School.

The Duchess of Angoulême says—"In three months my nephew will be on the throne."

The total number of killed in the battle of "Trois dour," is 8000.

LONDON, August 17.

We have seen letters from Paris this morning, dated the 14th instant, which give some very curious, and, we may say, important details with regard to the politics of our court, relative to the new order of things in France. "We have received" says the writer, "positive information that Monsieur "*" is frequently with the Duke of Wellington, endeavouring to impress upon him the policy of not recognising the new Government, on the ground that it will not be in existence three months hence. The Duke listens to this man, and we have reason to believe that his representations have a great weight with him. If England wishes to maintain the peace of Europe—if she wishes Russia not to gain an ascendency in France, she will not delay the recognition of Louis-Philippe I. The delaying of this important measure will not serve the exiled family, for their doom is sealed, but it will strenghten the Republican party, if not render it predominant, and then peace can be no longer calculated upon. The present Government only wishes peace. It dreads on attack from other countries, but earnestly desires that France may be allowed in quiet to cultivate her own resources. Besides the army, there are organising more than one million and a half of National Guards. With such a force how can any country hope to attack us with any prospect of success? However these troops may differ as to whether France shall be governed by a republic or limited monarchy, they are all agreed in their hatred of the Bourbons."

Another letter from Paris, of the same date as the preceding, says that "Charles is now at a place near Cherbourg. He is going to Hamburg, and from thence to Saxony."

Letters have been received from Vienna to the 6th of August. They state that the speculations in the money market are principally confined to Bank Stock. The government were buying largerly for the sinking fund. Their brokers gave 94 for the five per cents, and 95 for the fours. These purchases kept the prices up.

The letters from Amsterdam, dated the 12th of August, state that the public securities had risen from 2 to 2½ per cent.

We have seen a letter from Berlin, of the 8th of August. It states that the King's intention to review the troops on the Rhine is abandoned. They are ordered back to the fortresses. This order has given universal satisfaction, as it not only shows that his Majesty does not intend to interfere with France, but that he is determined to avoid every thing which might be construed to the contrary."

There is nothing particular to remark with regard to the foreign securities. There has been something doing in Spanish Bonds, which are quoted rather higher; but, notwithstanding the news of an insurrection in Spain, there have been some considerable sellers in the market.

The London Morning Herald of August 17th, says—The example of resistance, set by the French, to the exercise of illegal authority, begins to operate, in various ways, on the adjoining States. In the Netherlands, it has produced a very extraordinary fermentation among the people, particularly of the Southern part of the kingdom, and corresponding measures of precaution on the part of the Government. In some of the German States it has produced an absolute panic, of which the first, as well as gravest symptoms were displayed by the rulers. For example, the new Grand Duke of Baden, on being apprised of the events of the French capital, ordered the bridge of Kehl to be destroyed; thus consulting his fears, and rejecting every suggestion of prudence. At Vienna the Bank Shares fell at one more than six per cent; but the impression made on the Austrian Government is not mentioned, though it may be easily imagined. From Prussia there is no intimation whatever on the latter point; but, as regards the former, a complete panic is anticipated. With respect to the course the Prussian Government may follow in this astounding emergency, it would be hazardous at this moment to offer an opinion, the more so as it will be led, in some measure, by the conduct of the other great Powers; but, should it assume a hostile character in the end, several months must elapse before it could display itself in deeds. In Spain, however, the example, if any credit be due to accounts in the Bordeaux papers, has produced a rising in several provinces; but we suspect that this is rather an anticipation of what will happen, than a correct statement of what has actually taken place.

The Spanish Ambassador at London has refused pass-ports to persons desiring to visit Spain. He alledges as his reason for this, that he has received positive information that parties are forming in England for the purpose of going to Spain and revolutionizing that country. The *Indicateur*, a Bordeaux Journal, affirms as certain that ten or twelve thousand Spanish troops, whom the Polignac ministry had caused to be collected on the frontiers to support the famous ordinances, mounted the cockade of the cortes at the sight of the tri-colored flag, and marched upon Madrid. The garrison of St. Sebastian had followed their example. The *Memorial Bordelais* has the same account. St. Sebastian is in Biscay. The greatest confusion prevailed in Madrid on the receipt of the intelligence of the events of the *three days* in Paris. The liberals are full of enthusiasm. The revolution is the sole topic of conversation in the Prado and in the coffee houses. The King and Royal family were in horror struck, and the Court in the greatest anxiety. They were able to remove [illegible] in a state of complete agitation. The Carlists were exceedingly active, and conspiracies forming in various parts of the kingdom. Andalusia and Catalonia, the writer affirms, are ready to support a change which may tend to a more liberal form of government. In the mean time, the royal coffers are nearly empty; the revenue has experienced a considerable falling off, and the soldiery, with the exception of the Royal Guards, being without pay, and growing disaffected. The Alcades, the Governors of the principal towns, and other magistrates, have received orders to prevent the spread of the tidings of the revolution in France. The Guardes Costes throughout the kingdom have received orders, under pain of death, to be on the alert.

An insurrection of a formidable nature is said to have broken out in Catalonia.

There is no information of the King of France having left the kingdom. It is said that the royal boat at Cherbourg is prepared to take him to the two American ship there. The houses at that place are decorated with the tri-colored flag, and the peasantry in the environs wear the tri-colored cockade. The exasperation of the people in Normandy against the late Ministry is very great, on account of the conflagrations which it is thought were instigated by them, and which have ceased.

Charles X had written to William IV to inform him that he was going to Cherbourg, and requested him to put an English frigate at his disposal to convey him to England. The English ministry returned an answer to Charles X that the friendly relations existing between France and England would not allow his request being acceded to.

The Journal du Commerce of the 4th of Aug. has the following post-script:—It is believed that the Government has received a telegraphic despatch announcing the embarkation of Charles X this very day at Cherbourg.

There was a report in London that Prince Metternich had poisoned himself on clearing of the revolution in Paris.

The 3 per cents in Paris immediately after the revolution broke out fell from 79 to 70, and in some instances to 68. They are now from 1 to 2 per cent higher than before the late change of the dynasty. A great proportion of the monied interests of Paris have come forward to support the new King and the public credit.

On the 14th of Aug. Eusebe Salverte in the Chamber of Deputies proposed an accusation of high treason against the Ministers who signed the address to the King, and the ordonnances of the 26th of July. He accompanied his proposal by a speech in which he dwelt upon the venomous nature of the conduct and its consequences. The cry "supported, supported" was heard from all sides, and the proposal was unanimously adopted, with the exception of three members on the centre droit.

A Liverpool paper of the 18th of Aug. states that according to advices received at Marseilles, the French army at Algiers, on the intelligence of the revolution in Paris unanimously and with enthusiasm gave in their adhesion to the government. A few old soldiers uttered the cry "long live Napoleon the 2d;" this, however, was soon drowned in the other exclamations called forth by the occasion.

The great majority of the French Chamber of Peers, comprising a large number of the old noblesse, have taken the oath of fidility to the new character and to Louis Philip I. Every thing was tranquil in France, good order was every where preserved, and an impression of the stability of the present order of things was general. Some feeble attempts had been made in La Vendee and elsewhere to raise the standard of the Bordeaux party, but they had failed for want of countenance among the people. The Duchess of Angoulême, however, is said not to despair of replacing her branch of the Bourbon family on the throne. She is reported to have said, "In three months my nephew (the Duke of Bordeaux) shall be on the Throne."

Louis Philippe has issued the ordinance creating in the Royal Corps of Marines three degrees of Admirals. The Admirals are to enjoy the same honors and pay with the Marshals of France, and to be ranked with them according to the dates of their commissions. Vice Admiral Duperre is raised to the rank of Admiral.—Marshal Soult and Admiral Duperre have also been created Peers of France.

Gen. Bertrand had been appointed Chief of the Polytechnic School, by the new government.

Prince Polignac was in England. He had gone to Walmer Castle. The London Courier says that the Duke of Wellington did not invite him.

The Duke of Wellington had given authority to contradict, in a direct and public manner, the report of his being in any way connected with the course taken by the late French ministry. French funds rose from 71 to 80 on the new accession—five per cents to 104.

A grand public dinner, in celebration of the triumph of freedom in France, was to have been given in London on the 8th of August. Sir Francis Burdett was to take the chair.

It is said in an English paper, that the ministry will lose by the late elections from 30 to 40 votes in the House of Commons. It is said that if they should attempt to renew the East India Company's Charter, they will not be strong enough to carry it.

The Manchester trade is improving, the demand for Cotton goods had increased. The harvest is begun; in some parts the crops are said to be thin, but the ears ful and fine.

On the 31st of July, the Jeanne d'Arc arrived at Naples with the Dey of Algiers, his family and suite, amounting to 110 persons, of whom 58 are women. The Government has consented to the Dey's forming his residence there.

The ex-King Charles X. stopped at Laigle on Saturday night. It is said he had been bled twice on the road.

The Dauphiness travels on foot the greater part of the way, alleging that her health requires excercise.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The Mayor of Liverpool having refused to comply with the requisition which had been presented to him, to call a public meeting of the inhabitants respecting the recent events in France, the gentlemen who signed the requisition have called a meeting for Saturday next, "to take into consideration the best mode of expressing their admiration of the independent and heroic spirit of the people of Paris, as recently displayed in their resistance to the infringement of their constitutional rights, and to manifest their sympathy with the survivors for the loss of those distinguished patriots who fell in the glorious struggle."

A letter from Bayonne, dated the 5th of August, says that several women engaged in smuggling, had arrived there that day, and reported that there was great agitation in several villages within the Spanish frontier. A proclamation received from France had been read at Pampelona and widely circulated in spite of the vigilance of the Spanish authorities.

London, Aug. 15.

The Spanish Ambassador in London, has refused passports to Spain, on the ground that he has received positive information that parties are going to Spain to assist in revolutionizing that country.

London, Aug. 16.

No accounts are given respecting the journey of the Ex-King Charles to Cherbourgh. His place of destination was not yet known. On Saturday last the French funds left off at 78 30. The Spanish funds are falling in Paris. Rumours are spread that several districts in Spain are in a disturbed state.

Letters from Madrid of the 4th August, state that great precautions were taken by the Court to prevent the intelligence from France being made public. It was, however found impossible. A great excitement prevailed at the Puerto del Sol, and orders have been transmitted by the Spanish Authorities to intercept all letters and papers from France.

It is [illegible] that Prince Polignac has been several days in London. He is at Spanish Place, Manchester-square. [illegible] card, of government contract notoriety, is with him. The latter was one of the first run aways from Paris. It is asserted that Polignac and the contractor speculated in the funds previous to the *coup de etat*.

The King of Prussia has issued an order at Cologne, not to admit in his territories any of the royal refugees of France. The King of Prussia wishes to abstain from interfering in French affairs. It is even said he blamed the conduct of Charles.

London, Aug. 16, 1830.

The accounts from Paris of Saturday evening received to-day by the *estafette*, do not bring any intelligence respecting the progress of the late King's journey to Cherbourg. Nor, indeed, were his intentions, as to the place of his destination, yet known in Paris, if we draw judge from the silence on that head in all the Paris papers, as well as the private letters. The French funds did not undergo any material fluctuations on Saturday in Paris, the 5 per Cents, having been maintained at the quotations of the preceding day, and the 3 per Cents. ranging between 78 25 and 78 00, leaving off (at half-past four) at 78 30.

The Spanish Rente perpetually, however, is undergoing a progressive decline in the money market of Paris. The price opened on Saturday at 50, and gradually went down to 47, at which our informant left it. This is the necessary effect of the fictitious value which was given to the Spanish Rentes under the aspices of the late government, having ceased to operate after the new order of things established in France. Rumours respecting the disturbed state of some districts in Spain have likewise added their influence to the other causes of depression.

Letters from Madrid of the 4th instant state, that the intelligence of the great [illegible] which took place in Paris during the last week in July, had been received there, and, notwithstanding great pains taken by the government to prevent their becoming publicly known, it was found impossible to keep them secret. Groups of anxious inquirers immediately collected at the Puerto del Sol, which is the great political rendezvous in that capital. A great public excitement was so far produced by the discussions as to call for the deliberations on the subject of a Council of State. The result of the deliberations was speedily transmitted to the King, at his residence of San Ildefonso. Orders were also transmitted to the Spanish authorities at the French frontiers, not to suffer a single newspaper to come into Spain, and to be careful in opening and examining the contents of all private letters, and destroy all those which made the least allusion to late and passing occurrences.

The principal subject of interest in the Paris papers of the 14th August, is said to have been the charge of high treason preferred against the Ministers, by M. Salverte, in a formal speech on the day previous. The cry of *seconded* was heard from all parts of the Chamber when he had concluded.—There had been on the 12th also a movement of surprise in the Chamber of Peers, where a question deeply affecting the commercial body of Paris, was brought forward professually under the sanction of Baron Louis, the new Minister of Finance, to which the Minister replied that he had never exchanged a word with the mover.

The movements in France had produced some ferment in the Southern parts of the Netherlands; and considerable panic in the German States. The Grand Duke of Baden on learning what had happened in Paris ordered the bridge of Kehl to be destroyed. Bank Shares fell at Vienna more than six per cent. The policy Prussia would pursue could not be ascertained. According to the Bordeaux papers there was a rising in several of the provinces of Spain, but the accuracy of the accounts was doubted.

It is asserted that Charles X. had conceived the project of throwing himself into Orleans with the last troops remaining about his person. He wished it was said, to form in that town a rallying point, by means of an intercourse, which he could have easily established with La Vendee. But the patriotism of the people of Orleans defeated this plan.—At the the first report of these news they took up arms, and placed the brave General Roche at their head, whose devotedness to the cause of liberty was perfectly well known. The prefect who had collected at Orleans the gendarmerie of the department and a corps of Swiss gave up all idea of resistance, which he deemed impossible. He entered into a parley with General Roche to whom it is owing that the project of Charles X. failed, without any previous effusion of blood.

On the 16th ult. 100 persons dined together at the London Tavern, on Mr. Colbert's notification, to celebrate the French Revolution, Cobbett in the chair. He said it was the happiest day of his life and read an address from the reformers of London to the poor people of Paris, which was unanimously adopted.

A challenge was sent to Mr. Brougham, on the 11th ult. by Martin Stapylton, Esq. in consequence of some expression used by the former gentleman in a speech at York, in which the latter supposed he had applied to him the terms 'paltry insect.' Mr. Brougham disclaimed any intention of doing so. So the matter ended.

INTERESTING FROM ALGIERS.

[*From the Journal des Debats August 14.*]

"ALGIERS, July 31.—On the 28th of July, two French soldiers were poisoned in a cafe by the Algerines. At the same time a band of insurgents attacked the gate Bab-Azoun, and massacred nineteen of our soldiers. The French flew to arms and surrounded the rebels, one of whom, through fear of death, made important disclosures. He has declared that a conspiracy has been forming for some time, and was immediately about to break out; that 60,000 Bedouins from the interior were from day to day expected at the gates of Algiers. & that whilst our troops were making head against them, the Moors and Arabs of the city were to arm for the purpose of massacreing the French. The truth of these disclosures has been confirmed. A depot of arms has been discovered at the house of an inhabitant, and we are assured that 10,000 pistols have been found, which were detained for a renewal of the scene of the Sicilian vespers.

"On the morning of the 29th forty of the insurgents were executed. In order to intimidate the people, and prevent another rebellion, the French have turned on the city several pieces of cannon of the upper battery of the Mole, where the light house is, and which have been usually directed towards the sea.

"The General in Chief has given orders that all the little garrisons distributed in the forts rather too distant, and for whose security any fears might be entertained should fall back on the city. The garrison of the peninsula of Sidi Kenruch, composed in a great measure of marines, is included among them. We have demolished the fort and levelled the entrenchments and fortifications, taken away the *chevaux de frise*, and abandoned the baggage. It was a question whether we should not blow up the tower, called Torre Chica, but after having considered that it was useful for communicating with vessels at sea, it was agreed to leave it standing.

"The 17th regiment of the line, which occupied a fort on the sea coast, about four leagues from the city, had been attacked by a party of between 1,800 to 2,000 Bedouins. After some minutes' fighting, the regiment found itself forced to retreat on Algiers. We are daily expecting the attack of the 60,000 Bedouins. The column of 10,000 men moves round the heights to receive them. If this state of things should continue, no one knows what the expedition will come to. The army has already lost from 8,000 to 9,000 men killed and wounded. The dysentery continues to make progress among the land and sea troops. More than half of the crew of the ship admiral l'Algier is attacked with it, more or less, severely. The season is approaching when the navy cannot be of any use to the army, from the impossibility of the ships keeping at anchor.

"On the evening of the 31st five or six Turks, very richly clothed, came on board the Admiral's ship. One of them, a man of colossal stature, and remarkable *embonpoint*, appeared to be regarded with respect by the others. He was the late Minister of Finances at Algiers, and he came to demand of Vice Admiral Duperre, what was instantly granted to him, permission to retire to a foreign country.

"A corvette and frigate of the United States of America have anchored near our Admiral's ship. It is reported that they came to be informed if it is true, that the French wish to attack Tripoli, where their Consul has been insulted as well as ours. We are assured that if such should be the intention, their squadron, which is at Mahon, will combine their efforts with the vessels under M. de Rosamel. Nevertheless, the French have been displeased with the conduct of the Commanders of these American ships. They gave no salute, and, without communicating with the Admiral, they despatched their boat on shore. The Admiral was obliged to send very quickly after them a boat, to prevent them from disembarking, and to refuse an entry to the port.

"What more increases the unpleasant feelings of our Etat Major, is the circumstance of the American frigate being the Java, the crew of which had last year, at Mahon, a quarrel, in which M. Meynard, an officer of the French brig Faune, was killed."

From Nantz.—The brig Laurel, Captain Sheldes, has arrived at Providence, but brings no papers. She sailed on the 5th August, previous to which time, there had been some skirmishing between the King's troops and the people, and about 30 were killed on both sides. The city was quiet under the Provisional Government, when Captain S. sailed.

Prophecy of Napoleon.—Dr O'Meara in his "Voice from St. Helena" says page 160—"He (Napoleon) conversing upon the probability of a revolution in France. "Ere twenty years have elapsed when I am dead and buried" said he, "you will witness *another revolution in France.* It is impossible that twenty nine millions of Frenchmen can live contented under the yoke of Sovereigns imposed upon them by foreigners against whom they have fought and bled for nearly thirty years. Can you blame the French for not being willing to submit to the yoke of such animals as Monchenin."

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF ORLEANS.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Brig Vineyard, Ward, Bordeaux, (16th August) to P E Sorbé, with a cargo of wine, brandy, preserved fruits, leaches, corks, [illegible] to P E Sorlé, J B Labatut, Dubertrand, Magnan, Corridre & Borduzat, Bonnabel and to order.

Steamer Missouri, Culves, St. Louis—cargo 100 coils rope, 2 trunks to W G Howes, 56 kegs butter to Hays & Durell, 60 coils rope, 65 bbls flour, to J G Stevenson, 101 bbls potatoes, 536 pigs lead, 1 cow and calf, 142 hogs, 1 horse and dray to B Culver, 140 doz. fowles, 195 horses, 10 mules, 4 bales mdses. 121 bbls potatoes to order.—Passengers, MM. J B Wheeler, Orr, Du Bois, Darnville, Broyard, Bria, Bocays.

Steamer Crusader, Patterson, St Louis—cargo, 28 bbls flour to C D Jordan, 20 do. lard to Wallace, Lambeth & Pope, 1 box to J Hagan & co. 52 horses, 45 mules to J Culvert, 37 do. to 48 hogs to T Talbot, sundries to order—Passengers, MM. McGee, Brman, Hogg, Waymouth, Talbot, Moore, Carnes, Pollard, Bullie, Croget, Burroughs, Talisana, Cashana, 9 way and 42 on deck.

Steamboat Cora, Jackson, from Trinity, with 380 ps hagging, 245 coils rope, 12 boxes glass, 11 pr. bellows, 7 kegs tobacco, 212 ps castings, to H & W Bell; 810 lumber to M F Maher; 18 do. butter and 3 bales sundries to passengers on board—23 passengers.

MEMORANDA.

Hence at Nantz, August 11, ship Arabia, Barstow.

☞ The brig **CYGNET**, Capt. Rice, from Boston, is discharging cargo between the two markets. Consignees will please attend receipt of their good. oct 12.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.

LEE, WALTON & Co. corner of Custom House and Levee streets, have just received per ships Kentucky, Ohio and Louisiana, a general assortment of CLOTHING, of the latest fashions, among which are Gentlemen's superfine blue, black and colored Dress Coats, do. do. Frock Coats, do. do. Coatees, do. do. morning Frocks, supr. mixt Over Coats, fresh Great Coats, superfine black and colored Pantaloons, mixt do. fine black and figured silk Velvets, fashionable Vests, silk Valentia and Marseilles do. different qualities and patterns, Flannel Shirts and Drawers, Stocks, Cravats, Suspenders, &c. Also, a handsome assortment of Youths', Boys' Clothing, Children's Dresses—together, with a large assortment of common Clothing, suitable for the country.
october 14

FOR SALE—600 feet of Gutter Stone, for sale by
Oct. 14 J. W. ZACHARIE & Co.

DOCTOR PECQUET, hereby invites the public and his friends in general, who may stand in want of his services, not to apply any longer to the ancient establishment of Pecquet & Lacroix, now under the names of Pinguet & Lacroix, but to his own house Royal street, between Dumaine and St. Ann, No. 241, opposite to Mrs. Gaumont's.
October 14 J. PECQUET.

FOR TEXAS.

The fast sailing packet schooner NATIVE, Wm. H. Leoing master, is now in the river, and will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to
J. W. COLLINS,
october 14 No. 60, Levee street.

[First vessel] FOR VERA-CRUZ.
TO SAIL ON THURSDAY,

The superior fast sailing schooner CLIMAX, having greater part of her cargo engaged, will positively sail on the aforesaid day. For balance of freight or passage, having good accomodations, apply to the captain on board, opposite the Blue Stores, or to
oct 9 J. W. ZACHARIE & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,

The barque HERCULES, capt. Wm. Longcope. Apply to
oct 9 SAML. P. MORGAN & Co.

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.

FOR MATAMORAS—(*By way of the River.*)—The fine schr. ELIZABETH Capt. Maury, having part of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick despatch. For freight or passage, apply to the captain on board, or to [Oct 7] BARBE & MAURIN.

FOR NEW-YORK—(*In place of one of the old Line of Packets.*)—The Ship OHIO, Capt. Longcope, will sail on the 15th inst. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
oct 7 HENRY W. BARSTOW.

CHAIRS.

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

EXCHANGE ON BOSTON, for sale by
[oct 12] STETSON & AVERY.

OIL, BEEF, FISH, &c.—85 casks sperm oil, 122 bbls and 15 half bbls No. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel; 390 boxes Cod Fish, best quality; 22 bbls Boston Mess Beef; 100 do Potatoes, and 25 do Onions; for sale on board brig Cygnet, Capt. Rice, or by
oct 12 STETSON & AVERY.

CANVASED HAMS.—15 hhds very superior Canvased HAMS, for sale by
oct 12 J. W. ZACHARIE & CO.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

St. Pyme Delreme vs. Dupre.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, by the hon. C. Preval, associate judge of the city court, I shall expose for sale, on Saturday the 23d of October, at 12 o'clock, at noon at the corner of Chartres & St. Louis street, one red Spanish horse.—Seized in the above suit.
Oct 14 L. DAUNOY, Marshall.

Joel, Ashley jr. for the benefit of his creditors vs. James Greenleaf.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. P. Smith, associate judge of the City Court, I shall expose for sale on Monday the 18th of October, at 4 o'clock, on the premises, No. 25, Gravier street, one pipe of Brandy and 6 boxes of Tea, seized in the above suit.
october 14 L. DAUNOY, marshal

REMOVAL.

Spencer, Lloyd & Co.

Have removed from their old stand, No. 73, Chartres street to No. 7, between Customhouse and Canal streets, where they offer for sale, received by the Margaret, Ohio and other recent arrivals a large assortment of BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS &C. Country merchants are invited to call.
october 9—tf

Erasme Legoaster,

MERCHANT TAYLOR, has the honor of informing the public and his friends that he has returned to this city with a complete assortment of GOODS in his line, and a variety of fashionable French Cloths and others, elegant Patterns for Waistcoats, &c., the whole from the best European manufactories. He will as heretofore, endeavour to give satisfaction to those who will honor him with their custom, and his prices will be moderate.
☞ His shop is still at No. 124, Chartres-street. october 9

FASHIONABLE MADRAS.

2 TRUNKS handsome Madras Handkerchiefs, landing from ship Benj. Morgan, and for sale by H. PERRET & CHARBONNET.
october 5

LANDING from brig William, from Bordeaux, and for sale by the subscribers, 19 bales 3 points Blankets.
oct 5 THEODORE NICOLE & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Israelites, who have a right to vote that an anniversary Election of Officers will take place on Sunday October 18th, at 4 o'clock P. M., in the hall belonging to the said congregation, at the corner of St. Louis and Franklin streets, near the Basin. By order of the President,
A. SALOMON,
october 5 Secretary pro-temp.

SUPERIOR BEAVER HATS.

J. & L. BREWSTER, No. 53 Chartres street, have received per Kentucky, Ohio and Louisiana, a supply of the above articles, of the best and most approved fashion. oct 9

COFFEE, CIGARS, &c.

30 BAGS prime green Havana COFFEE; 4 boxes assorted Preserves
2 boxes Cane Syrup
12 M. prime Havana Cigars and 8 boxes
Landing from schr. Camden from Havana, for sale by COCKAYNE, WATTS & Co.
Sept. 16

LEMON SYRUP.

100 dozen superior Lemon Syrup, for sale by
sept 25 STETSON & AVERY.

CURRANTS.

30 kegs fresh Zante Currants, for sale by
[sept 25] STETSON & AVERY.

STRAY ANIMAL.

Has been laid in the subscriber's stable, a SORREL HORSE, without any apparent mark. That horse will be delivered to the owner, by paying the costs; otherwise it will be sold on the 23d instant, by Mr. Guillotte, auctioneer, at the usual place and hours for such sales.
october 9 HUBERT, syndic

STRAY HORSE.

IT has been led at the subscriber's, a GREY HORSE marked MR on the right thigh, having a dark leg larger than the other. That horse will be delivered to the owner by paying the necessary costs, otherwise it will be sold by Mr. Guillotte, on the 20th instant, at the usual place for such sales.
october 5 HUBERT, syndic.

The subscribers have received by the ships Kentucky and Louisiana, a handsome assortment of Shoes and Brogans, Pumps of calf and deer-skins. Also, an assortment of fine Hats of the latest fashion, for men and boys. For sale at moderate prices.
october 5 J. G. ARRAIZA & Co.

FIRST RATE CLOTH for Billiard Tables for sale. Apply to
PETER LEBERT, or to
October 12 J. BUNEL.

THE subscribers offer for sale, landing from the brig William, from Bordeaux, at their store, corner of St. Peter and Royal streets, the following articles:
Very fresh Grayère cheese,
Excellent cheese from Holland,
Anisced in baskets, of a superior quality,
Aniseed of a second quality,
Frontignan Wine, fully guaranteed,
Bordeaux white wine vinegar,
Carrejos, in jugs,
And many other articles, such as coffee of good quality, which they will sell at 7 lbs for one dollar.
october 5 CLAPIER & MICOUL

RUNAWAY.

The negro wench named CAROLINE, twenty years old, thin, of a common size, with red eyes, thick lips and bearing a scar on her neck.
Apply to the subscriber, corner of Condé and the Public Square.
October 12 Y. GARCIA

MAYORALTY OF NEW-ORLEANS.

The price of fresh Flour being this day $7 75 per barrel, according to the tariff the bakers must give during the ensuing week, (which commences on Monday) 37 ounces of bread for a bit.
October 9 D. PRIEUR, *Mayor.*

LONDON EDITION.

ARISTOTLE'S ETHICS & POLITICS comprising his practical Philosophy, translated from the Greek, illustrated by introductions and notes; the critical history of his life, and a new analysis of his speculative works; by John Gillie, M. D. 3d edition, 2 vols. 8vo.
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sept 21 Canal street.