THE TIMES.

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NEW-ORLEANS.
TUESDAY (MORNING,) NOVEMBER 16, 1830.

☞ The New-Orleans Theatre was opened on Sunday last, before a numerous and fashionable audience. The new actors have generally given satisfaction; the room has been tastefully decorated during the absence of Mr. Davis, and the curtain particularly, painted by Mr. Deveille, does equal honor to the talents and design of that artist.

We published a short time since, an account of a mutiny and murder on board the brig Orbit bound from the coast of Africa for New York, this vessel having been boarded at sea by a Boston brig or ship, which brought in two of the Orbit's crew. By the arrival at this port yesterday from St. Thomas, of the schooner Cicero, intelligence is received that the Orbit had gone ashore at Trinidad, with all sail set, and that "on boarding her not a living creature was to be found." No other particulars are given.

Flour at St. Thomas, Oct. 5, was selling at $6. 50, the stock being light. Business in general was dull, but as the past season had been very favorable for the crops, an improvement was soon expected.——*Balt. Amer.*

MARTINIQUE.—We see it stated in some of the papers that the tri-colored flag was raised on receipt of the intelligence of the French Revolution, with great enthusiasm at Martinique. We learn that private letters received at this port give a very different account. When the news arrived the shops were all closed and the streets emptied, and a general gloom pervaded St. Pierre. The tri-colored flag was not hoisted until three or four days had elapsed; and then in obedience to orders from France, and without any appearance of cordiality on the part of the inhabitants of the island. The inhabitants seemed disposed to avoid all conversation upon the subject—they were all silent as if a common distaste for the change was entertained. This is not unexpected intelligence, for it is well known that the population of the island are zealous Bonapartists, whom no change, which did not restore the emperor's family to the Government, would satisfy. Business on the island was re-presented as very dull.—*New Haven Adv.*

GENERAL WASHINGTON.—The Watertown Register says—It is a fact, not generally known to Americans, that the father of this country held the office of Marshal of France under Louis XVI., at the same time that he was performing here the duties of Lieutenant General in the Revolutionary Army. He was created Marshal, to enable him to command Rochambeau, who in rank was a very old general, and could only be commanded by a Marshal of France. Of a picture presented to him by the Earl of Buchan, was written, "To Marshal General Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.

We find, from the Philadelphia papers, that Mr. Ford is elected a representative in Congress from Pennsylvania, from the district composed of Bedford, Somerset, and Cambria countries, and not Mr. Mann, as stated in our last. Mr. Mann is called the regularly nominated (*alias Jackson*) candidate, and Mr. Burd's majority is 94.

A postscript of a letter dated Meadville. (Penn.) Oct. 16, says—"John Banks, a Clay man, is elected to Congress from this district, by a large majority over the Jackson candidate, Gen. Cunningham. Bank's majority in this county, from the official returns, exceeds 300; in Mercer, 9000; in Erie 300; in Venango, Cunningham has a small majority. Banks's whole majority exceeds 1400."——*Nat. Jour.*

The Mechanics and the West India Trade.—If our *ship owners* are likely to be gainers by the West India trade, our *mechanics* are in no degree less so. There are numerous important occupations extensively carried on in this city, and in various other ports, which will be materially benefitted by opening this new channel of commerce. Our carriage makers, cabinet makers, chair makers, hatters, coopers, tallow chandlers, &c. will find in these islands a ready and extensive market for the articles they produce. We congratulate them no less than the mercantile interest upon the impulse it will give to their business. The shortness of the voyage will enable them to send their articles to the British West Indies at the very moment they are wanted, and when the market is the best, while our competitors of these West Islands must be content with a more remote and therefore more uncertain market. Add to this that we pay less freight on the voyage, that we run less risk, and receive a quicker return.—We shall now pay a lighter rate of duty on our manufactures sent to the British colonies than we impose upon British manufactures imported into this country.—Manufactures of leather, musical instruments, books and papers, clocks and watches, are charged with a duty of *thirty per cent.*; glass, soap, refined sugar, and manufactured tobacco, *twenty per cent.*; while carriages, cabinet work, furniture of every kind, candles, and a multitude of other articles will be admitted on a payment of *fifteen per cent.* duty.

Our carriage makers, by the abundance and cheapness of the timber they employ, are enabled to make experiments at little cost, and to select such pieces as are most suitable for their purpose, from the natural grain or curve of the fibres in the wood. In this way we excel all nations in carriage making, as we do in ship building. A sulkey built in this country, weighing but ninety pounds, was taken two or three years since to England, where nothing was found to approach it in lightness and elegance, combined at the same time with all the necessary strength of construction. This superiority, with the proximity of the West Indies gives our carriage makers an advantage over all competitors not protected by prohibitory duties. Hats are an article which will be admitted into the British West Indies on a low duty. The new processes for making them have very much reduced their cost. We find the material at home, and we manufacture it probably at less expense than in Great Britain. Boots and shoes we shall export to the West Indies to a large extent, as we did while the trade was formerly open under the act of 1825. Sperm and tallow candles and soap will also become important articles of export to these ports. Of tallow candles and soap we sent to the British West Indies in 1825, the amount of $206,621. Snuff and other manufactured tobacco, agricultural implements, cabinet work, chairs, staves and cooper's ware of all kinds, will enter largely into our exports to those islands. The sales will also be benefited by the new arrangement. The duty on every 100 weight of biscuit or bread, is but *one and sixpence sterling*. In 1825 we sent to the British West Indies more than a hundred thousand dollars worth of ship bread. The prospects of our mechanics are thus materially improved by opening this trade.——*(Ex. Post.)*

CAHOKIA, Sept. 1.—On my arrival here this morning, I found the town in commotion, in consequence of the intelligence which had been received of disturbances at Aix-la-Chapelle, and the manifestation of a slight tumult at Cologne. All the troops of the line which were encamped in anticipation of the grand reviews which were to take place on the 5th, 6th, and 7th, have been ordered to both these towns; and, though the express was received at eleven last night the cavalry were ready to set off and put into motion at three this morning, and a part of the regiments of the line were embarked in a steamboat for Cologne. The remainder follow to-morrow, and there now remains for the camp only the militia, which will be inspected on the appointed days. The grand reviews this, therefore, lost all its attraction, and it is not expected that there will be any other exhibition of that nature this year.

The letters from Cologne state that there was some threatening placards pasted on the wall, but the citizens undertook to preserve order, and there was in consequence, no public disturbance; but the accounts from Aix-La-Chapelle are most alarming; and it appears that a mob destroyed the houses and the factory of Mr. Cockerill, and of others, and that they were proceeding to break open the jail, when the better order of townspeople became anxious for their own safety, and they instantly took to arms; and a sharp engagement took place between them and the insurgents, and several of the latter were killed. By this prompt decision the tumult was suppressed, the peace of the town was restored, and the citizens undertake to guard it, until they are relieved by the troops of the line which set out from here this morning.

There is a vital distinction between these disturbances and those which have taken place at Liege and Brussels. In the latter there is ground for a political commotion, but at Aix-la Chapelle they are content to a certain degree under the Prussian rule, and the riots can only be viewed as the attempts to plunder the property of their fellow citizens.

OXFORD, Monday evening, 10 o'clock.—For some days past very serious disturbances have taken place at the seven Otmoor towns in this country, in consequence of the injury the farmers and others have sustained by the inclosure of an immense tract of commonable land. A great part of the population of the several towns assembled at different points, destroyed the fences, levelled the banks and mounds, and filled up the ditches, and it is reported that a son of Sir A. Croke, in resisting the rioters, has been severely wounded. On Saturday last, an express arrived in this city for a staff of the Oxfordshire militia, who soon after set out for Beckley, with a plentiful supply of ball cartridges. At eight o'clock the same evening, Lord Churchill's troop of Yeomanry Cavalry marched to Islip. Nothing further transpired here respecting the riot till this evening, about half past six, when about sixty of the rioters were brought to this city from Islip in waggons, guarded by infantry and a troop of horse. On passing through St. Giles's (where an immense number of persons had assembled to enjoy the festivities of a fair, similar to that of St. Bartholomew,) the military were attacked in every direction; brick-bats, stones and bludgeons, were hurled at them without mercy. The soldiers were determined to secure their prisoners, and the mob were equally determined to release them. The military had rather the advantage till they turned down Beaumont street, which from St. Giles's is the nearest way to the country goal; here the yeomanry were forced one by one from their posts: and what afforded the mob no little amusement, the officer commanding the troop was the first to ride off. Much praise is due to a serjeant named Bartly, who is said to have formerly belonged to the 10th dragoons, for the courage and humanity with which he did his duty: for some time he sustained the front of the attack alone, nor did the mob succeed in rescuing the prisoners until he was completely disabled.

As soon as the prisoners were released, the mob followed the military to the Bath road, where some of the yeomanry galloped off in the direction of Botley, while others were obliged to take shelter in the castle. Several of the soldiers are seriously injured.

The people here and in most towns in this neighborhood, believe the Otmoor people to be cruelly injured, and are much exasperated against their oppressors. It is the general opinion, that had the soldiers fired, not one of them would have escaped with life. The city is perfectly calm, as if nothing had happened.

American Exploring Expedition.—Report says the family friends of those enterprizing commanders, Captains Pendleton and Palmer, in discovery brigs Seraph and Annawan, now exploring in the Pacific Oceans, &c., are under much anxiety for them, and those adventurous citizens, and mariners, under their charge; being impressed with the idea, that their intentions are to traverse new routs, and visit lands or islands whose native inhabitants have not had much intercource with civilized man. This is very natural; however, it is much to be hoped they will be amply compensated for these anxious feelings, on the return of those vessels, by their discoveries, and the success of their voyage, even if they do not reach the south pole, or have the good fortune to make important discoveries.—Some persons affect to consider the expedition as a mere South Sea sailing voyage, because the crews of those vessels in their root and search after new sources of commercial trade, whale and sea fisheries, to make collections of valuables, such as furs, seal skins, pearls, &c. &c.—But is their perilous and ardious voyage to be the less valued by their government and fellow citizens, for doing this? as I learn they have already sent home some very rich furs, collected from the icy region towards the south pole, with a good sample of natural collections for the benefit of science. And did not the celebrated navigator, Cook, on his voyage of Discoveries around the world, make a first collection of those rich north-west sea otter fur skins, and dispose of them in Canton, at a great price, which opened the door to the first information, to this heretofore very lucrative trade, which has enabled some of our New-England citizens, in Boston &c. to acquire princely fortunes, as also to pay vast amounts into our national treasury, by the duties on the China cargoes, which these skins and furs were exchanged for in Canton. And is that able circumnavigatior, Cook, entitled to any laudable credit for this, or did his collection of those skins, lessen, or take from, the merit or honor of his voyage. And may not some such like good fortune fall to the lot of our patriotic fellow-citizens embarked in this praiseworthy enterprize. Nevertheless, should they be unfortunate by shipwreck, or the commanders be forced to give up their exploring and return, in case their men should refuse to proceed on duty, (this being a private expedition,) or from any other unforeseen cause the Expedition should fail, would not the commanders, and the liberal interested adventurers, notwithstanding, be entitled to a laudable condemnation. Or after being absent for several years, on this perilous and fatiguing service, they should have the hard fortune to make no momentous discovery, and also not to earn one dollar to each individual, would they not in this case, on their return, deserve as much credit and praise from their Government and fellow citizens, as if they had, Columbus like, discovered a new world, and earned to themselves a million of dollars. I further learn, our worthy President, and the patriotic members of his administration, have given to this first American exploring expedition, every parential attention and patronage required, I am also informed there is a good prospect that these vessels on their return, will give to their owners, these meritorious adventurers that advanced the means, a handsome profit; and that it is likewise probable, this Expedition will, at least, on their return, and report of its Commanders, open the gate, as it were, and produce to our Government, evidence of the fact, that it is, or is not advisable to the nation, then to fit out a similar public expedition of discovery, to foster and support the commercial trade and industry of our country, as well as to lay down and correct the situation of many dangers that are in the route of our enterprising and industrious mariners, as also for the benefit of science.——

BRANDY.—A letter from a highly respectable mercantile house dated COGNAC, Sept. 15 says, Brandy will be scarce this year, the crop being the worst we have had for thirty years past. From 130 francs, the price has got up to 170 nominal. Even at 200 few sellers would be found."

Spain.—Many eyes are turned to this interesting country. Recent Spain, the elements of a revolution in sufficient vigour and abundance has been asked. Those acquainted with her internal condition and state of parties, answer in the negative. She is far from possessing the effective and proper constituents of political regeneration. The national mind is not sufficiently ripe, by at least fifty years, for a combined popular movement. Spain does not now stand as far in advance of her for position, in relation to a proper knowledge of human rights, as France did in 1789, in advance of her position 20 years before. And yet 30 years have elapsed since her first revolutionary movement, and France is not yet throughly imbued with a knowledge of first principles. But the national mind of Spain is far less homogeneous than that of France. There is less difference between the most remote provinces of the latter, than the adjoining districts of the former. The inter-communication between the parts of Spain has been long in a most disordered state. There is not that quick transmission of thought and feeling by which the resolves of one division of an empire, entitled to take the lead, become the resolves of the whole. Unity of purpose, as far as it is founded on political sympathy, cannot be known in Spain until her provinces and her capital have closer links each to the other, of interest and duty.—Unless there is, a response in the provinces generally to the call of the capital, who will adventure in the career of revolution, except those in whom rash desperation is substituted for a wise courage, and impulse for reflection. We are speaking of the present state and immediate prospects of Spain. We are looking at the parties by which she is at present divided. We are noting the signs of that mutual distrust which at present prevents any attempt to originate a combined movement. And we are looking at the influence of the Priesthood, the power of which, although much curtailed, is great from their immense wealth.

Spain is at present divided into four parties—the Royalists, the Liberals, the Charlists, and what are called the Concilidors. The first are a numerous body, whose watchword is the "Altar and the Throne." The Liberals are possessed of much talent and some influence, but they are distrustful of each other, and their force is said to be merely theoretical. The Carlists (whose name is given to them from their devotion to the interests of Don Carlos, the Infant) are the most formidable body in the nation. They are said to act under the command of the Priests, who, by the distribution of largesses, unsparingly, can at any moment throw an immense weight into the political scale. The Concilistors are the smallest body, & steer a middle course between the Liberals and the Royalists. There are many men of talent among them, and they are supposed to be the most disinterested of the four parties, as their political system is most consonant to a wise practical reform. There is a great similarity between this political division and that which at present obtains in France. There are two Royalist parties in both countries, attached to different royal personages, and two other parties, one of which, in each country, is deemed radical, and the other moderate. But here the comparison ends. The great body of the French people fall into one or other of these divisions. While of the two divisions in Spain not Royal, they are scarcely known out of Madrid:

But the greatest impediment to the progress of liberal opinions in Spain is the influence of what is called the Regular Clergy. They enjoy the enormous wealth of the Monastic establishments, which was appropriated to the wants of the Nation by the Cortes, and which was re-assigned to this body of Priests after 1823. The Secular Clergy, even of the higher orders, are not such inveterate enemies to liberty as this branch of the Spanish Priesthood, while the Parochial clergy, or Curés, throughout Spain, are the great majority of them ardent friends of freedom, many of them in 1812 and 1820, having been elected members of the Cortes. Such is the enormous wealth, as proprietors, of the regular Spanish Clergy, notwithstanding the repeated robberies to which they have been subjected by Ferdinand's necessitous government, that they have an interest with their tenants and dependents, not unlike that of the landed Oligarchy of England. It is said that the blow which severs the land or title from its actual possessors, will extinguish the Ecclesiastical power in Spain. But the problem is, how is that blow to be inflicted, unless the population are united so as to uproot the whole establishment. It is said that the lower divisions of the regular Clergy of Spain, the Monks, who have no actual calling, and who are the mere tools of the Couri, meet with incessant ridicule from the great body of Spanish youth and that it is the young who in our day dispose of empires. But it does not follow that the youth of Spain, because they have sufficient sense of the ridiculous to perceive the weak points of the Spanish Ecclesiastics, areas enlightened as the youth of France, and posses an equal spirit and determination with the youth of the Polytechnic, Law and Medicals chools of Paris, to oppose and master the myrmidons of despotic power. *(Southern Pat.)*

The Polignac Family.—The Polignac family is originally Venetian; the name is Pollastrone, which means *large capon*. This name being somewhat rustic, was but rarely used.—They bought the Polignac estate, near Puyen Valley, and took that name. They were not known in France before the time of Catherine de Medicis.

The ex-King of France, his family, and suite, were to proceed about the end of September, from Lulworth Castle for Dresden, his final destination.—Both branches of the Royal family of France are Bourbons, but it is usual to call the descendants of Louis XIV. "Bourbons," and those of his brother "the house of Orleans."

ST. CATHARINES, U. C. Sept. 29. *Welland Canal Navigation.*—The Schr. Winnebago, Capt. Hill, from Oswego, N. Y. bound to Cleveland, Ohio, laden with merchandise and salt, passed up the Welland Canal, with perfect ease and safety, on Monday last. This vessel is the first that has attempted its passage through this important communication between the lakes, with a full freight, bound from one U. S. port to another.

COMMERCIAL.

MEXICO.

DUTIES ON EXPORTATION.—All kinds of goods, produce and national effects, which may be exported, will be free of duty, except the following:

Gold, coined	2 per cent.
Do. wrought	2 do.
Silver, coined or wrought	3½ do.
Gold or silver in bullion	7 do.

WEIGHTS.—A quintal is equal to 104 lbs. English, and every 25 lbs. makes an arroba. All kinds of cocoa are received at the rate of 110 lbs. the fanega except that of Maracaibo, which is 96 lbs.

MEASURES.—108 varas are equal to 200 yds. English—100 do. are equal to 100 French aunis; 81 do. are equal to 100 auns of Brabant; 1 vara, contains 36 pulgadas (inches.)

MONEY.—Eight reals make a dollar.

EXCHANGE.—On England 45 a 46 pence. On Mexico, 5 a 6 per cent.

CAPTAINS AND THE PORT.—Every foreign vessel pays a consumption duty for each Gaditlla, of 2 dolls. 1 real—a water duty of 1 real—pilotage, on entering 15 dolls. 4 reals—do. on departing, 12 dolls.

The articles prohibited by the law of 22d May last can be imported until the adoption of the Chambers, except the ordinary goods of cotton, which enjoys the benefit of the prorogation granted by the government, only until 31st Dec. of the present year.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF ORLEANS.

CLEARED TO DAY.

Brig Moscow, Fales, Boston, Lincoln & Green.

ARRIVED TO-DAY.

Barque Cyrus Butter, Moreau, N. York with U. States troops.

Schr. Select, Conklin, Apalachicola, in ballast.

Schr. Commerce, Evans, Apalachicola, in ballast.

Steamer Pocahontas, Strong, Bayou Sarah, with 244 bales cotton to Reynolds, Byrne & co; 47 to M. White; 120 to J Simpson; 75 to J Hagan; 63 to T G & M Lee; 37 to N & J Dick, 43 to Cooper, Caruthers & co. 33 to A Fisk & co; 32 to Planche & Courcelle; 24 to N Cox; 20 to E Strong, 20 to Palmer, Smith & co; 2 to order; 50 hhds sugar to J Chastant; and sundries to order.

Steamer Coosa, Ogden, Bayou Tunica—with 171 bales cotton to J Linton; 103 to M White; 26 to Cooper, Caruthers & co; 33 to Peyroux, Rivarde & co; 21 to Maurin & O'Dwhigg; 8 to J Le Carpentier, 156 to Williams & Lee; 52 to J Hagan & co; 89 to Reynolds, Byrne & co; 10 to order—21 *passengers*.

AT THE BASIN.

Schr. Emblem, Baker, Pensacola, 2 ds. Cargo, 20,000 bricks. *Passengers*, Gen. Morgan, St. Martin, U S army, A P Boens, surgeon U S navy, 12 in the steerage. Left Pensacola, U S ship Erie, capt. Rousseau; U S ship Peacock, U S schr. Shark, and U S schr. Porpoise.

Schr. Sroder, Pensacola, in ballast.

ORLEANS THEATRE.

ON TUESDAY, 16th NOVEMBER,

The Bride,

An Opera in 3 acts, music by Auber, words by Scribe.

FRITZ, MR. LEFEBVRE.
HENRIETTE, MADAM BERDOULET.

This piece will be followed by

House for sale,

An Opera in one act, by Duval, music of Daleyrac. Nov. 15.

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.

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 Dicsaqy. 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 street.*—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. 12.

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-Lafflite, Margaux, St. Julien and Gruau-Larose.
White ditto in boxes, Haut-Barsac, Haut-Sauterne, Sautern and Graves.
Superfine Cordials, fine do., Maraquino, Cuiracho, 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 bunches to pound, assorted Twine,
Iron Locks, 4 to 10 inches, assorted ironware
First quality Oil, coal 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, ditto ditto, white 5th proof, Colonia Water, Musquito Netting, &c.
All these articles are entitled to drawback.
November 13

SURGEON DENTIST.

MR. J. FONTANGES having changed his place of abode profits by the occasion to return his thanks to those persons who deigned to honor him with their confidence, and to inform the public, that his new residence is No. 248 Royal street, between St. Ann and Dumaine.
Having gone through a complete course of Dentarier Surgery, under the most distinguished professors of Paris, he can say, that there is not any branch of his profession which is not perfectly familiar to him. nov 5

DAVENPORT'S BILIOUS PILLS,

CELEBRATED for the cure of Bilious Fevers, Head Ache, Jaundice, Indigestion, Costiveness, Dysenteries, Bilious Cholic, Female complaints, &c.

ALSO.

Dr. Davenport's celebrated EYE WATER, and his infallible TETTER OINTMENT and JAUNDICE BITTERS.

The undersigned having been duly appointed agent for the sale of the above Medicines in this city, informs the public that he will keep a constant supply (warranted genuine) at his Drug & Medicine store, corner of Chartres and Conti streets. [nov 6] F. P. DUCONGE.

COLLEGE OF

SPRING-HILL,

Under the direction of the Rt. Rev. Dr. PORTER, 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 the 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, Doct. 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 communication.

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 JEANJEAN, 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. 30 Levee Street,
200 Crates assorted earthenware,
200 quarter crates, do. for the Mexican market,
150 Packages cut and plain assorted glass ware,
100 Boxes Spermaceti 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,
50 Cases shaving soap,
860 boxes } 'Myers' 'Casbys' & other Richmond
150 kegs } brand's manufactured tobacco,
10 packages cut chewing Tobacco,
50 dozen bottled Snuff,
40 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 cseroons flotant Indigo,
24 pipes and half pipes cognac } Brandy,
3 pipes old London dock, }
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 parfait amour, cherry brandy & bounce,
Annizette blanche, and peppermint cordials,
35 barrels northern vinegar,
60 barrels cider,
40 barrels "Mounseys" double ale,
90 barrels, tierces & hhds. spermaceti, refined whale and tanners oil,
12 cases soram hats,
60 packages mens, boys & negroes lip, 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.

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.

WET NURSE.—To let, a young negro woman, very healthy, with a child two months old. Apply to Jean Roussean, Chartres street, between St. Louis and Toulouse streets. november 12

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY F. DUTILLET.

ON Wednesday 17th instant, will be sold at Hewlett's coffee-house, a LOT OF GROUND situated at the corner of Burgundy and Ursuline streets, having 32 feet (French measure) on Burgundy street, by 28 feet 6 inches on Ursuline street; there is a house on said lot built in bricks, and lately occupied by Messrs Bordère.

TERMS:—Payable in notes satisfactorily endorsed and mortgage until final payment.
November 15

BY T. MOSSY.

ON Tuesday the 16th inst. will be sold at his auction store, 3 cases brass Fenders, 3 do. French Brittanias; 3 do. Cotton Shirting; 1 do. Irish Linen; 1 do. silk ribbons assorted, &c.
nov. 15.

BY T. MOSSY.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

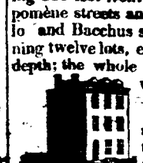
FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT.

Joseph Theodore Bauduc vs. his creditors.

BY virtue of the authorisation of the Hon the court aforesaid, there will be sold on Saturday the 27th of November 1830, at noon, at Hewlett's Exchange coffee house, the following landed property and slaves, surrendered by the said J. T. Bauduc to his creditors.

Landed Property.

1. A parcel of ground forming the square designated by No. 87, situated in the suburb Annunciation, encompassed by Therpsicore, Melpomène, Apollo and Bacchus streets, measuring 360 feet front both on Therpsicore and Melpomène streets and 240 feet front both on Apollo and Bacchus streets; the said square containing twelve lots, each of 60 feet front by 120 in depth; the whole french measurement; together with the new built two story



Brick House,

a brick built Kitchen, and the other out-houses and improvements existing on the said square; it being the residence of the said J. T. Bauduc.

2. The lot No. 7 in square No 88 in the same suburb Annunciation forming the corner of Bacchus and Therpsicore streets, and measuring sixty feet front on Bacchus street by 120 feet depth fronting on Therpsicore street.

3. The lot No. 8 in the same square and adjoining the above lot; this lot No. 8 measures sixty feet front on Bacchus street by 120 feet in depth. N. B. Both these lots french measurement; the square No. 88 is encompassed by Apollo, Euterpe, Bacchus and Therpsicore streets; the plot of the suburb Annunciation drawn by Lafon on the 15th of May 1807, is deposited in the office of L. T. Caire, Esq., Not. Pub.

4. A lot of ground situated in the same suburb Annunciation and designated by No. 3 on the plot of a square encompassed by Prytanée, Erato, Nayades & Thalie streets; which plot has been deposited in the office of the late H. K. Gordan Not. Pub. by an act of September 13th 1825;——This lot No 3 measuring sixty feet front on Prytanée street between Thalie & Erato streets by 120 feet in depth, French measurement.

5. A lot of ground situated in the suburb St. Mary and forming the corner of Gravier and St. Jean streets, measuring sixty feet front on Gravier street by 120 feet in depth fronting on St. Jean street.

6. A lot of ground adjoining the former, and measuring sixty feet front on Gravier street by 120 feet in depth, the above two lots French measurement.

7. A lot of ground situated in the suburb Marigny, measuring 45 feet front on Cassalvo street 28½ feet in depth French measurement, bounded on one side by the property of Mr. Olivier, and on the other side by that of Mr. Rabouin, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon,——N. B. The plot of this property is annexed to a deed of sale executed on the 19th of july 1824 before Marc Lafitte Esqrr. then Not. Pub.

Slaves.

8. Victor a Congo negro aged 33 years, a carter.

9. Charles an american negro, 43 years, a carpenter and painter.

10. Tom an American negro, 40 years, a field hand.

11. Nick an American negro, 33 years, a field hand.

12. Baptiste a creole negro, 19 years, a carter.

13. Robert an American negro, 15 years, house servant, crippled in the right hand.

14. Isaac an American negro, 30 years, a field hand.

15. Frontin a negro boy, 12 years, house servant.

16. Marianne an American negress, 27 years, a cook, washer & Ironer.

17. Marianne a mulatto girl, 14 years, house servant.

18. Millia an American negress, 32 years, a good cook, washer & Ironer.

19. Aimée an American negress, 25 years, a cook, washer & Ironer with her daughter Lyda two years old.

20. Catherine an African negress, 31 years, house servant.

21. Hélène an American negress 29 years, house servant with her two children François, a boy 4 years old, and Louise a girl 2 years.

22. Létis a creole negress, 29 years, pregnant a good cook, washer & Ironer, and besides a good wet nurse; together with her daughter Henriette a girl six years old.

23. Clara a creole negro girl, 17 years old, house servant.

24. Victorine a negro girl ten years, house servant.

25. Sally a negress, 50 years, a washer.

26. Rachel a negress, 46 years, a field hand.

27. Chenie a negress, 31 years, house servant, crippled in the right hand, and somewhat sickly.

TERMS:

The house and square on which Mr. Bauduc resides, payable in three equal instalments, at one, two and three years; the other landed property in two equal instalments at one and two years, and the slaves in three equal instalments, at six, twelve and eighteen months; respectively from the day of the sale, in notes payable at New-Orleans, satisfactorily endorsed, and bearing mortgage respectively on the property sold. The notes to be divided into such proportions as will suit the Syndics.

☞ The deeds of sale to be executed at the expence of the purchasers, before Theodore Seghers, Not. Pub.

G. MARMICHE, } *Syndics*
ANT. MAGRIN, } *of the said*
J. GARNIER, } *Creditors.*

October 26

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Joseph Henry's capt. Binny, vs. 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.

L. DAUNOY, marshal

LANDING from brig William, from Bordeaux, and for sale by the subscribers, 10 bales 3 points Blankets.
oct 5 THEODORE NICOLET & Co.