THE [illegible]

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NEW-ORLEANS,
MONDAY (MORNING,) NOVEMBER 22, 1830.

To make room for the important foreign news which were received by Saturday's mail, we are compelled to lay aside the Price-Current, and only give the remarks on the market.

NEW-YORK, November 2.

Highly Important from Europe.

By the *Britannia* packet, we have Liverpool papers of the 2d and London of the morning of the 1st October.

According to accounts received at London, dated of the 30th of September from Rotterdam, the troops retiring from Brussels towards Antwerp for re-inforcements, had been attacked by the people, who massacred the advance guard, about 600 in number.

The revolt was now general throughout Belgium. The troops of the King, which amounted to (beginning only to) 11,000 men, consisted in a majority of Belgians, who could not be relied upon in such an emergency. Many of them had deserted, and were now acting against the King.

Antwerp is said to have then—and Ghent; where a rising commenced on the 27th—was supposed to be in possession of the Belgian troops. The King it is stated, can have nothing for it but this retreat, and will be fortunate if he succeeds in getting back to Holland the Dutch portion of his troops.

Brussels being freed from the presence of Dutch troops, was proceeding in the organization of a national force. Rumor believed to be at war with the King of the Netherlands in Belgium.

The Hague Courant of the 29th Sept. contains the Dutch official account of the operations at Brussels. The list of killed and wounded officers is given, but with respect to the killed and wounded soldiers, no accurate lists have, it is said, been received. They are reckoned at five or six hundred, of whom 273 had arrived at Antwerp.

It is admitted that every where the people of Belgium are in insurrection, except at Ghent and Antwerp, and there the "populace" were restrained with great difficulty. An anxiety is manifested that it should be believed the Dutch troops behaved with great humanity and forbearance.

Some of the accounts, estimate the whole number of killed and wounded in the tumult at Brussels at upwards of 7000. They concur in representing the Dutch troops as guilty of the greatest excesses. Among other instances, it is stated that after killing an English woman, they took her infant upon a bayonet through their ranks.

At Liege, the populace are complete masters. The Governor, Mr. Sandberg, had fled, and a provincial commission had been appointed for the maintenance of order.

At Malines, attempts had been made to excite the people to revolt, and to disarm the troops who kept under arms day and night. Great riots had taken place at Tirlemart, and the Burgomaster, it was reported had been murdered.

According to a letter from Frankfort, the disturbances which have taken place at Berlin are of a much more serious nature than they were represented to be by the Berlin State Gazette.—It was not merely an assemblage of journeymen tailors, but a meeting of more than 20,000 persons, who loudly call for the Constitution promised in 1814. The armed force received orders to fire upon the crowd, the troops of the line refused, it is said, to act against their fellow citizens, but the Royal Guards executed the order: and 60 individuals were killed or wounded. The crowd, in dispersing, loudly demanded the Constitution. The same letter adds that new riots had broken out at Hesse Cassel, and that the Elector had been fired at in his carriage.

Germany.—Symptoms of agitations have begun to manifest themselves in Hanover.

At Brunswick, 76 agitators had been arrested, and tranquility was restored.

A despatch has been transmitted to the French Government by the Courts of Vienna, London and Berlin, on the subject of the events in Belgium, in which these three Powers propose to station Prussian garrisons in the frontier towns of the Netherlands, and at the same time endeavour to present this measure as infringing in no degree upon the principle of non intervention. The note concludes by demanding the consent of France. It is not said what answer had been given by our Government.—*Paris Temps.*

The London Morning Chronicle, in alluding to the above paragraph, say:—"It cannot be that the Great Powers will be so foolish. If they so far forget themselves as to become guilty of so wanton attack on the people of Belgium, they will lament their crime in sackcloth and ashes. The nations impatient at being sacrificed to the caprice of their rulers, may forget to emulate the French in their magnanimity. The first King who draws the sword in a war of aggression should be hurled from his throne. The nations can have no interest in warring against each other; and with respect to a particular nation, let subjects and rulers settle differences as they best can. There were to no solemn leagues and covenants among Kings to assist each other.

ATTACK ON BRUSSELS, AND REPULSE OF THE TROOPS.

On the 23d Sept. the Prince of Orange left Antwerp with a body of troops, on his route to Brussels. About the same time the Brussels Volunteers set out by the gates of Schaerbeek and Louvain, to attack the troops which occupied the positions of Evere and Dieghem, some others took the road of Ghent, to encounter the Hollanders who were stationed on the height of Melliek. Affairs of advanced posts continued during the day, and the number of killed was very considerable.

In the evening the greater number of the volunteers returned. Every body repaired towards the barriades, and laboured every where to reinforce the barricadoes. A proclamation of Prince Frederick, was spoken of, and the entrance of the troops was momentarily expected. The night, however, passed tranquilly. Towards eleven o'clock M. Duepetiaux and another person were dispatched to the head quarters of Prince Frederick, to represent to him fully the exact state of affairs. They could not proceed to the Prince—they were arrested upon arriving at the advanced posts, and in violation of their quality of messengers were transported to Antwerp, where they are in custody.

On the 23d, the King's troops, who had entered the city, and established themselves in the Place Royale, &c. were attacked in a formidable position, and, after an obstinate and bloody struggle, which did not close until the day eve'g, they withdrew from the city. The Hôtel-de-Vne Hotel was retaken four times by the contending parties, but finally remained in the possession of the citizens. At 4 o'clock p. m. on the 24th, there was not a single soldier in Brussels except as prisoner. Don Juan Von Halen was appointed military governor of the town. A-[illegible] was aide-de-camp of Prince Frederick, [illegible] a Colonel of Hussars. [illegible] taken [illegible] unsuccessful attempt to [illegible] the Flan[illegible] brig [illegible] with the principal st[illegible] Schae[illegible] the Rue Royale.

The following are the latest details.

From the Courrier des Pays Bas of Sept. 28.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 27.—Our readers are informed that till further notice the Provisional Government will communicate its official news through the medium of the Courrier des Pays Bas.

"Victory! The hords of Brigands, who, under the name of soldiers, had penetrated into our walls, have been forced to abandon them this night. The desperate engagement yesterday proved to them that it was impossible to enter Brussels in respite of its inhabitants.

Our artillery, the command of which has been since Friday confided to an experienced superior officer, yesterday made a great slaughter of our barbarous enemies. The commander has found a favorable position, from which he directed his artillery to the lower grounds of the Park, where the Dutch had taken refuge.

Our sharp shooters, more eager and more numerous than the day before, seconded the artillery with the greatest success. The firing never had been more brisk than between eleven and three o'clock in the afternoon. It was impossible for an army even twice as numerous as that which we combatted to resist such attacks.

The firing continued till six o'clock on the preceding days, but gradually abated after three o'clock. The soldiers fled successively from the only houses which they occupied towards the States General, and took refuge in the lower grounds of the Park, near the Palaces of the King and Prince. A great number of them were killed during their retreat. Our citizens waited for them as they came out of the houses, and fired on them with muskets as they passed.

At six o'clock the fire had caught the houses in the vicinity of the Palace. At the begining of the night this fire (of which we shall give some particulars below) illuminated the whole place before the park. The volunteers of Charleroi, Gosliles, and other towns, were soon joined by several Bruxellois, stationed themselves near the Hotel de Belle Vue, and thence fired on the soldiers, who still escaped from the Palaces. At length, about four o'clock in the morning, all the Dutch who had escaped the carnage of the day effected their complete retreat from our walls.

An immense crowd proceeded at day light to the places abandoned by these cowardly incendiaries. These palaces presented only a vast scene of desolation and carnage. The alleys of the Park are dyed with blood, and several corps, horribly mutilated, and stripped, have been forgotten by the enemy, and lie at the foot of the passage hardly covered with a few branches of trees; fragments of iron railing and of statutes, destroyed by the grape shot, lie on all the roads. The carcasses of six artillery horses have been placed by the enemy as a redoubt at the park gate, opposite the stair case of the library.

The wing of the palace usually occupied by Prince Frederick, the Hotel de Belle Vue, the coffe-House the Amitie, are pierced every every where with musket and cannon balls; the same is the case with all the houses of the Montagne du Parc, and a great part of those in the Rue Royale.

The people, and a great number of volunteers in arms, this morning, at 7 o'clock, were all in the avenues of the Park, and the adjacent street; and soldiers, either deserters or prisoners, are now in great numbers in every quarter.

M. de Hoogvorst, who was going to the palace, having appeared among the crowd, was received with huzzas and cries of Liberty for ever! It is impossible to describe the intoxication of joy of all the population, at length delivered from their barbarous invaders. The palaces, on which the standard of Brabant is hoisted, are guarded by post of volunteers well armed; the Commandant Don Juan d'Halen, removed his head-quarters this day. We are informed that measures are taken to pursue the enemy, who have already withdrawn to the distance of more than 2 leagues from the city. Two notices were posted up yesterday; one announcing that to prevent the dangers which might arise from the fall of a shell into the gasworks, the gass will be drawd off.—The citizens are requested to place lights in their windows, to prevent the city from being involved in darkness.

(This request was complied with, and the city well lighted by the citizens.)

The other notice was to effect the announcing that in the present critical situation of affairs, the Provisional Government was constituted as follows:—

Baron Vanderlinden d'Hoogvorst, Chevalier Rogier, Advocate in the tribunal of Liege; Count Felix de Muroder; Gendebien, Advocate in the Tribunal of Brussels; Sylvain de Wever, des Jolley, late Officer of Engineers; Joseph Vanderlinden, Treasurer; J Nicolai, Advocate, and F. de Coppin, Secretaries.

All these gentlemen accepted their functions.

The following has been published this morning:—

"Head Quarters, Sept. 27, half past 6 a. m.

To the Members of the Provisional Government.

"GENTLEMEN:—The enemy, whose deplorable state of demoralization was doubtless completed by the warm action yesterday, has felt a longer resistance to be impossible, and has just abandoned our walls. The heroic Brussels is free! The park and all the gates are occupied by our brave men. Major Palmaert, my first aid-de-camp, is appointed Governor of the Palaces.

"The remarkable facts that have signalized this day are so numerous, and my occupations so many, that it is not possible for me to give you all the necessary details of this glorious event. As soon as I have leasure, one of my first cares, as my dearest duties, will be to acquaint you with the services rendered by so many generous citizens, many of whom have purchased our victory with their blood. One of the losses which I most regret is, that of my aid-de-camp, Baron Felten, who fell yesterday while leading one of our detachments sword in hand to the attack of La Magdelain, a position so dangerous and so long disputed.

An army of Turkes would not have behaved with more cruelty and brutality than the Dutch soldiers. To fire and pilage they have added rape and assination. Many houses in the Rue Vestan and the adjacent streets, are mentioned as the scenes of such excesses. Numerous detachments of prisoners and deserters from all quarters; they wear at their button holes the tri-colored ribon of Brabant, and cries of Liberty for ever, raised as they pass, is repeated by them with enthusiasm.

This morning at eight o'clock, the people went to the house of M. Fred. Mecus. In a moment the whole house was pillaged; the furniture thrown into the street and burnt. The house was then set on fire, and is now bearing with great fury. We hope it will not reach the adjoining houses. This act of popular vengeance is ascribed to various motives. We do not know what to think of it.

"Tomorrow, there will be a general review of our active force. "The Commander-in-chief.

JUAN VAN HALEN.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 28.

On the evening of Tuesday, the 21st inst. after the departure of the mail, which by-the-by did not leave at the usual hour on account of the unsafe situation of the city and environs, unusual bustle caused in every street; barricades were so plentifully constructed that they occur every twenty yards. Casks, packing-cases, and baskets of every description were filled with paving stones, carts overturned, and even benches and chairs appropriated. At short intervals the stones were laid in heaps, ready to be taken, to the roofs for the purpose of being precipitated on the assailants, and in some places they were to be seen ranged in rows on the window sill of the houses. The [illegible] of these preparations throughout the day [illegible] night, the challenging of [illegible] rotes, the [illegible] to arms, &c. was [illegible] of which retired [illegible] but [illegible] o'clock in a large body [illegible] the church bells [illegible] ring violently, [illegible] ten, bugles sounded, and the cannon placed on the boulevards fired. It turned out nothing; the Garde Bourgeoise flew to arms, and marched to different [illegible] on the ramparts.

On the morning of Wednesday, the 22d, at day break, groups of anxious persons assembled on the boulevards with telescopes, to ascertain the position and number of the troops, whose presence in great force was fully believed.

About nine o'clock in the morning of this day, the armed Bourgeois marched out of the city gates, in the direction the troops were posted. During the whole day a continued straggling firing was heard from these assailants on the advanced posts; and later in the afternoon it became lively in the direction of the Ghent road, accompanied by discharges of artillery, from which it presumed troops were also coming up from Alost and Ghent. In the evening these volunteer skirmishers returned to the ville as variously stated, but many bodies were brought in, at least to the number of twenty or thirty. One I saw was carefully packed in straw, and bound round with the same. Not a shop was opened, and the markets were very scantily supplied. The night passed tranquilly, if it can be so called; only disturbed by a constant popping of small arms, and the agony and anxiety of quiet families and inhabitants, few of whom retired to rest.

On Thursday, the 23d, at 8 o'clock in the morning the troops attacked the Porte de Scharebeck, and rushed from Rue Royale into the Park, which they possessed about half an hour after commencing the attack. A fierce cannonade continued, with a constant discharge of musketry, during the whole day, and a scene of destruction took place. In this beautiful part of the city, which cannot be described: the armed Bourgeois fought with the most determined courage, and during the whole day the troops did not dare penetrate the town.

From the situation of my residence, I was placed between the contending bodies, my windows broken; and the apartments strewed with grape shot and bullets. In the evening a flag of truce was deputed, and the firing ceased for the night. At break of day; on the morning of Friday, the 24th, the same work of destructing recommenced, and towards the afternoon it became evident the troops were checked, and the discharge of cannon became more violent and terrific; grape shot rained on the Place, in spite of which, and the immense sacrifice of life, they fought with the greatest energy and desperation. Every house in the vicinity became unsafe, from the continued destruction, and after enduring two days' imprisonment, we escaped at dawn of day on Saturday morning into the faubourg of Ixelles. Here we found a sojourn both impracticable and unsafe no possible means of conveyance at hand, and with my wife, and family of little children, we were compelled to walk on the village of Waterloo. The scene on the road was of the most singular, and at the same afflicting description. Respectable ladies and children of all ages, seeking refuge, having abandoned every thing, straying in all directions to find shelter, whilst the cannonade had re-commenced with more violence than ever. The road through the Forest of Soignes presented also the spectacle of hundreds of armed men pushing forward to the scene of slaughter—many with muskets, others with fowling pieces, and great numbers with no other weapon than the head of a pitchfork put on a long pole; great supplies of provisions for these people were also on the road, contributed by various villages and communes.

On Sunday the same bloody scene continued in Brussels, and many posts and houses occupied by the military were successively taken. I ought to have previously stated that, excepting Thursday night last, every other night has added to the horrors of the scene, violent fires in the houses occupied by the combatants. Many houses have also been burnt by the populace belonging to individuals against whom they are exasperated.

On Monday morning early, the King's troops evacuated the city, to the great joy of all the inhabitants of every opinion, and the whole population poured out to visit the scene of desolation and bloody strife. The Hotel de Bellevue-Vue, the Cafe de l'Amitie, and the house formerly occupied by Prince Frederick, are a mass of ruins. The Park is greatly damaged, many trees shot down, and statues and ornaments shot to to shivers. The number of person who have perished is generally supposed to be upwards of 1000 of the Bourgeois, besides 1400 wounded in various hospitals and churches. The loss of the military is not known, as they buried their slain, and took away their wounded.

The King's troops still remain at Diegem but it is supposed they were falling back up Antwerp, in my next I shall give more details.

GERMANY.

It would seem from a letter from Frankfort, that the troubles which have broken out at Berlin are of a nature much more serious than the German papers wish to state. The question is, not simply to the working tailors, but rather as to the meeting of 20,000 persons who have demanded the Constitution promised in 1814. The armed force received orders to fire on this assembly. The troops of the line, it is said, refused to act against their fellow citizens, but the Royal Guard, more fashioned to despotism, had executed the order. Sixty individuals have been either killed or wounded. The multitude retreated for the moment, demanding the Constitution with loud cries.

The same letter adds, that at Hasse Cassel new troubles have appeared, and that the people fired at the Grand Duke who was in his carriage. It was said he was wounded.

CARLSRUHE, Sept. 16.

The peace of the city was disturbed on the night of the 15th and 17th. Some young person had maltreated a number of Jews, which it was thought the police might have prevented. The Director of the Police has, in consequence been dismissed.

FRANCE.

From the Messager des Chambres, Sept. 25.

The Moniteur of to-morrow will probably contain the formation of a new Ministry. A crisis has existed for some days in the Cabinet on account of a difference in opinion relative to popular societies; it has concluded by a retirement of all those Ministers who were opposed to them.

At the moment we write, the ministerial arrangements are not complete, but they will probably be in the evening.

MM. de Broglie, Guizot; Gerard, Baron Louis, Count Molé, and Dupin are the Ministers who leave the Cabinet.

The members of the new Ministry which is formed by M. Laffite, already named, are General Lamarque, the War Department; M. Odilon Barrot, the Interior; Admiral Duperre, Marine; M. Bigeon, Public Instruction.

From the Messager des Chambres of the 26th.

The Ministry, which was yesterday dissolved, has rallied in the evening, at the very moment of its expected dissolution. Our revolution has already fruits too great to be expressed by words, and the ministerial crisis, from which we have just escaped, will, we hope, be equally valuable. Men, alike honorable and distinguished, were about to separate, because they differed in opinion upon one important question, although they agreed in every principle respecting the internal and external wants of the country. They have, however, determined to remain and perform their duty. We believe that this reconciliation has saved France from much peril.

ENGLAND.

The Ministry.—There is a report at the west end of the town, that Mr. Huskisson quits office to make way for Lord Palmerston. It is understood that Mr. Goulburn will be appointed as Secretary of the new Parliamentary [illegible] position [illegible] way [illegible] straggle between the two parties. Were we to judge of the probable acts of politicians by the plain rules that govern other men, [illegible] announce a junction of the Grants and Peelites as extremely unlikely; but the combinations of Parliamentary *cliques* proceed for the most part on principles that defy ordinary calculation.

The Administration of Justice Bill, which received the royal assent at the close of the last session of Parliament, will come into operation on the 12th of this month, when the additional common law judges will receive their appointments.

The Duke of Wellington, it appears, does not intend to oppose the extension of the elective franchise to Manchester, Leeds and Birmingham. There is some talk of its being made a Cabinet measure.

M. Talleyrand transacted business at the Foreign Office on Monday last.

Lord O'Neill has been dismissed from the office of Postmaster General of Ireland.

ALGIERS.

It is said that Count Clausel is preparing an expedition to drive the Bedouin Arabs into the deserts, that he may be no longer troubled by them in Algiers.

SPAIN.

The accounts from Madrid are to Sept 16th.

M. Arjona, the Intendant of Andalusia, has addressed a report to the King, showing the necessity of taking the prompest measures to avoid the unfortunate events which are preparing there. Notwithstanding the vigilance of the police, a quantity of proclamations are circulating there, which have been reprinted containing the Protest of the assembled Cortes at their separation in 1823. This document circulates likewise at Madrid, where it has produced the greatest enthusiasm. The Government does not know which way to turn itself.—There are great movements amongst the troops of the line; they leave their garrison and take fresh positions near the French frontiers and on the borders of Portugal. Troops have likewise been sent to several points of the coast.

PERPIGNAN, Sept. 15.

The decisive step has yet been taken, but the ranks of the Spaniards continue hourly to be swelled by new arrivals from 8,000 to 10,000 stand of arms, many of which have been lying at Perpignan since Napoleon's first invasion of Spain, have been already purchased, they will not, of course, be delivered to the men until the moment of their entering the Spanish territory. To-morrow, or at furthest the succeeding day a review, or more properly speaking an inspection, of the men already assembled along the line of the Pyrenees is to take place. The army is to enter Spain at different points, and form a junction only at the other side of the frontiers. Several emissaries, sent into Catalonia, returned yesterday; they represent the feeling of the population in that province as favourable to revolution, but apprehended much from the incredible exertions the friars are making.

COMMERCIAL.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

HAVRE, Sept. 27.

We have received but 220 bales Cotton; the sales have been 2319 bales, Louisiana, 88f. a 102f. 40c.; Tennessee, 85f. a 86f. 50c.; Mobile, 88f. a 92f.; Georgia, 86f. a 92f.; middling qualities are 1f. lower; there is a steady demand for ordinary. Sugars continue calm. In Coffee very little is doing. In Hides there are many transactions, particularly by auction. Indigo, but little is doing now, as 5900 cases Calcutta is advertised for auction October 19th.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 2.

The sales of Cotton this week have been on a large scale, and reach 24,500 bales, including 220 Sea Island, at 13 a 15½; 400 stained 6½ a 10; 8000 Upland, 6¾ a 7½; 2050 Orleans, 6⅞ a 8½ a 7½. In the early part of the week the demand was particularly brisk, and an advance of 1-8d. per lb. was readily acceded to by purchasers, but for the last two days the market has been comparatively languid, and the above noticed advance is less easily obtained; there is no buyers who are looking for parcels at 13½ a 14d. About 100 bales have been taken on speculation during the week and the import in same period is 16,200 bales; since the 1st. January it is 675,000 to this period last year; the increase from the U. States being 110,000 bales.

The sales for Tobacco for the past month are 1081 hhds. say 514 of Virginia, 443 stemmed; 24 Kentucky leaf, and 100 stemmed; our stock is 6117 against 7155 at the period last year. Indian Corn 48s a 55s

Average of Wheat for week, 60s 8d; do 6 weeks, 66s 3d; Duty, 21s 8d. On Flour 13s 1d.

From Wilie's New Orleans Commercial Report November 20.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Our market in general may be fairly considered as dull in every respect, and cannot be expected as otherwise until after a rise in the western waters will enable the traders to come with their produce and make purchases. Our port as regards the number of good shipping, presents a cheering prospect; still the principal business is confined to discharging. We now consider the city as healthy and safe for strangers, and for a time wished to be excused from further remarks on this subject. The weather since our last has been warm for the season of the year and favorable for out-door business. We have no alteration to make in the low stage of the River.

COTTON.—The sales of the week have been small and limited to about two thousand bales, at near our quotations, which are continued. Purchasers have not ventured freely and consider the rates too high. The late news from Liverpool on Thursday, has had the effect of nearly suspending sales, and we find many of opinion that the market will not be brisk, unless a reduction in prices take place, which many sanguinely anticipate. Arrived from the Interior and Mississippi 7317 bales, across Lake Pontchartrain 311, Tennessee 52—together 7680 bales. Cleared, for Liverpool 2530 bales, Glasgow 844, New-York 387, Boston 180, Baltimore 161, Philadelphia 120; in all 4240 bales. In the hurry of the moment in our last, we made a mistake in posting three clearances of the previous week which run through our export tables of both Cotton and Tobacco, which is now corrected. Using the Liverpool Classification, we quote Louisiana and Mississippi, viz:—

Ordinary		none.
Middling		
Fair	10¼ a 10½	
Good Fair	11 a 11¼	fair demand.
Good and fine	11½ a 12	

SUGAR AND MOLASSES (on the plantation) are not in such good request as the planters ought reasonably to wish for. Good merchantable quality, of the former, is considered dull at our quotation of 5¾ cents by the crop. Buyers are holding out at 5½ cents for the very best, and some at a lower rate. The market is not fairly opened. Among the shipments taken place, we understand there is considerable on owner's account. For molasses there has been a few engagements at market price, when ready for delivery. We have understood that in a few instances 18 cents per gallon has been asked and 17 cents offered, it is supposed the article will pay more in proportion than sugar. Cleared Coastwise since the 30th September, Mobile, Pensacola, &c. excepted, viz:—

	SUGAR.		MOLASSES.	
	Hhds.	Bhls.	Hhds.	Bbls.
This season	972	1115	317	192
Same time in 1829	1089	8	174	91
Same time in 1828	2812	280	117	167
Same time 1827	1170	2	383	139

TOBACCO.—The sales for the second week [illegible] only sales [illegible] at our quotation [illegible] Charles, for Cuba [illegible] Philadelphia [illegible] nov. 15

Boston 1.3. Balt[illegible]

[illegible] heavy arrivals last week [illegible] is not expected [illegible] ever anxious to [illegible]

LARD [illegible] quest at cents for [illegible] Shipments have been made at 9 cts

BALE ROPE & COTTON BAGGING from Kentucky, meet a demand at our prices and are not over plenty particularly the former.

WHISKEY.—We continue to quote at 35 cents, remarking that some little has been sold at a lower rate. The principal holders are firm at our quotations. The article is not plenty.

PORK, BACON, BEEF, CORN, and many other articles of Western Produce, have not altered materially in demand or value since our last.

WINE.—About 8500 gallons of Madeira, part belonging to the estate of the late H. B Stances, (of Madeira) were brought under the hammer and sold at an average of about $1 50 cts per gallon.

QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, Dry and Fancy Goods, are abundant at reasonable rates.

FREIGHTS are low and dull, and, from the number of first rate vessels whose owners or agents are anxious to make engagements, the rates are not expected to improve soon.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Chandler Price, Pabeski, Liverpool, S P Morgan & co
Brig Josefina, Granados, Havana, S Cucullu
Brig William, Collins, Boston, Master
Schr Fox, Newton, Providence, Cockayne, Watts & co
Schr Commerce, Havens, Franklin, Master
Schr Hannah Elizabeth, Shannon, Apalachicola Master
Schr Amelia, Roche, Pensacola, Master
Schr. Venus, Choate, Rio-Grap, M F Cougot.

DEPARTED FOR SEA

Yesterday Steamer Porpoise, Huron, with ship C Price—brig William and 2 schrs.

Last evening Steamer Pilot, Stark, with brig Josefine, and 1 schr.

Steamer Post-Boy, Herriman—with 2 schrs.

ARRIVED.

Brig Attention, from Portsmouth, with lumber, produce, &c. to the master.

Sch. Lafayette, Bissell, from Norfolk, with 160 slaves.

Schr. Express, Girardel, from Balize, (Bay of Honduras,) cargo to J de Blanc.

Schr. Stonington, Stark, from St. Marks, in ballast.

Schr. Fortuna, ——from Mobile, in ballast.

Schr. Tita, Fernandez, from Havana, with tobacco, fruit &c. to the master and order.

AT THE TURN.

Ship Gibraltar, Baker, from Boston.
Ship Romulus, Cushing, from New-York.
Brig Pacuvius, Frink, from New-York.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Helvetia, Miner, was to sail from Havre for this port on the 8th october.

Ship Padoga, Darling, sailed from Havre for this port on the 26th september.

Up at Havre, Sept. 26, for this port, ship Calunet, Osgood, to sail on the 1st october.

Ditto ditto ship Superior, Fanning, 30th sept.

Ditto ditto ship Margaret, M'Intosh, 28th do.

Sailed from Nantz for this port, 17th sept.

the Exchange, Mariner.

Sailed from Royan for do. 15th sept. the Sarah, Rollins.

At the Clyde, Sept. 28, the Lagoon, Knox, N. Orleans.

Ship Independence, Whiting, was to sail from Malaga for this port, on the 27th Sept.

Sailed from Liverpool for this port, the George and the London, 29th september.

British brig Planter, sailed from Belfast for this port on the 2d november.

Hence at Liverpool, the Pleiades, Sewell, 29th september.

Hence at Philadelphia, Nov. 2, brig Ella, Cole.

Cleared at Boston, Oct. 30, for this port, brigs Sapho, Easterbrooks; Ulisses, Hall; Jasper, Rich.

Cleared at Portland, Oct. 29, for this port, barque Wm. Smith, Thomas.

Up at New-York for, this port, Nov. 2, ship Salem, Richards, with despatch; ship Azelia, Burrow, 8th November.

Cleared from New-York for this port, brig Howard, Choate; packet ship Talma, Dennis; ship Romulus, Cushing.

Met at sea, on the 21st october, lat. 40, 18, long. 50, 10, the wreck of an American brig about 100 tons, with part of her mainmast and bowsprit standing, billet head, bright waist, a plain black and white stern.

Among the passengers arrived at New-York from Liverpool, we notice the names of Messrs. R. O. Pritchard, lady and two children, Howard, Henderson and lady—all of New-Orleans.

ORLEANS THEATRE.

On Tuesday, Nov. 23, 1830.

Joseph in Egypt.

An opera in 3 acts, music by Mehul, in which Mr. Lecellier will perform the part of Joseph, Mr. Prudhomme the part of Simeon, and Mrs. Berdoulet the part of Benjamin.

To be concluded with

THE AMBASSADOR.

A vaudevil in one act, by Scribe.

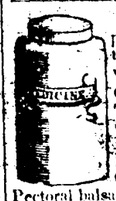
FOR BOSTON.

The ship OLYMPIA, Capt. Wood, for passage only apply to
H. PERRET & CHARBONNET.
nov 22.

BOATS FOR SALE.

SEVERAL Boats of various dimensions suitable for shipping and steamboat's use. Also, one fifteen inch Hemp Cable, nearly new. Apply to Philip Powers, corner of Marigny's canal and Levee street, or to
JOHN W. COLLINS,
nov 22 No. 60 Levee street.

CHALK.—100 tons of Chalk for sale very low, in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to
JAS. S. SHAW, *Druggist,*
sept 10 Corner of Royal & Custom-House sts.



THE subscribers have received per ships Bolivar and Alabama, the following articles, which they will sell at moderate prices:

Chlorure of Soda, (Labarraque's)
Toni-purgatif of Rouvière,
Grains of health of Dr. Frank,
Leroy's purgative by Cottin,
Leroy's vomi-purgatif by do.
Guillié's anti-slimy elixir.
Pectoral balsamic paste by Reyguaud,
Medicinal prussic acid, acetate of morphine,
Chloride of gold, emetine, gentianine, piperine,
Brucine, delphine, strychnine, veratrine,
Lupuline, iodine, hydriodate [illegible]
Acetate of potash, acetate of [illegible]
Tartrate of potash and mercury
Sulphat of quinine, trydacite, sulphate of [illegible]
Rhatania, sabion, politora, [illegible]
Pom Granee [illegible]
Extract [illegible]
[illegible]
nov. 15

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY [illegible]

CONSIDERABLE PROPERTY.

[illegible] on Saturday, December 4, [illegible] o'clock precisely, at Hewlett's Coffee-House.

A HOUSE situated rue des [illegible] Francais, near Esplanade, between Moreau and Victoire sts. built of bricks, and covered with slates, having four rooms, three of which with chimneys, [illegible] four closets, and a cave under the [illegible] story kitchen with a slates' roof, con[illegible] rooms, three of which with fire places. The corners are under the roof of the house, and is paved with bricks, as also a gallery attached to the house: the yard is paved with bricks, the privies and well also made of bricks. The whole is built on a lot measuring 22 feet front (exclusive of the bounderies) by 66 feet deep more or less. The whole well built and new. The house is now let at $35 per month.

ALSO—FOUR LOTS.

1st. Two Lots situated near the Basin, designated by Nos. 11 and 12, according to the plan drawn on the 21st February, by Jos. Pilié, city surveyor. No. 11 measures 63 feet 10 inches, fronting Orleans street; by 63 feet 10 inches fronting the continuation of St. Peter street. No. 12 measures also 63 feet 10 inches on Orleans street, by 63 feet 10 inches on the continuation of St. Peter street, (French measurement.) Both those lots are fronting Orleans and St. Peter.

2d. A Lot of Ground situated in the New Suburb Marigny, No. 269, near the Rail Road, on Bagatelle street, between St. Jean-Baptiste and Girod streets, measuring 60 feet front by 120 feet in depth, in the square No. 27, French measurement.

3d. A Lot of Ground situated in the same suburb, No. 381, St. Avid street, between Annette and St. Antoine streets, measuring 60 feet front by 150 in depth French measure.

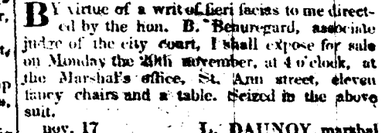
TERMS—6 and 12 months credit, in notes endorsed at satisfaction, and special mortgage until final payment.

The deeds of sale will be passed before L. T. Caire Esq. notary public, at the expense of the purchasers. nov. 22

BY P. A. GUILLOTTE.

NOTICE.—Will be sold on Saturday, Sunday and Monday next, 160 heads of

SPANISH



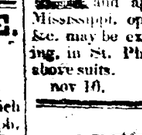
MULES,

Just arrived in the city from Mexico; many of them remarkably large and in excellent condition. The sale to take place at the house of the undersigned, to begin at nine o'clock on each day, and continue until the whole shall be disposed of.

Terms—Good notes satisfactorily endorsed, and made payable in all the month of March next. nov 10-3t

BY P. A. GUILLOTTE.

WILL be sold on Tuesday 23d. instant, by the undersigned and on his plantation in the Nuns suburb,



50 handsome mules and several horses, just arrived from Mexico.

Terms—all sums under $100 cash; and above that sum payable in all the month of march next on approved endorsed notes nov 19.

FOR SALE.

A LOT OF GROUND situated in Tremé streets, between Jackson and Canal street, suburb St. Mary, measuring 60 feet front, on Tremé street, by 120 feet in depth. If said lot is not disposed of until Wednesday 1st of December next, it will be sold at auction, at Hewlett's Coffee-House, on that day, at 12 o'clock.

ALSO—Several valuable SLAVES, which will be sold on the same day, and hour, if not disposed of before.

TERMS—The lot of ground payable in one year, in notes endorsed at satisfaction, and mortgage until final payment.

nov. 20 M. PETIT.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

J. Sevaines vs. *Madam Guillaume.*

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. B. Benuregard, associate judge of the city court, I shall expose for sale on Monday the 29th november, at 4 o'clock, at the Marshal's office, St. Ann street, eleven fancy chairs and a table. Seized in the above suit.

nov. 17 L. DAUNOY, marshal

Joseph Henry, vs. *capt. Blamy, 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. Preval, 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 [illegible] and apparel, now lying in the river Mississippi, opposite to Conti street, the sails &c. may be examined at the loft of Mr. Spearing, in St. Philip street—Seized to satisfy the above suits.

nov 10. L. DAUNOY, marshal

NOTICE.

MR. DEVELLE,

PAINTER OF THE ORLEANS THEATRE,

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

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

TO CABINET MAKERS.

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

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

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

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

FINE LEECHES.

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

TO RENT.—A House with [illegible] the corner of [illegible]
[illegible]
G. MA[illegible]