THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
ROMME, RAYON, DELAUP & CO.

NEW-ORLEANS,
SATURDAY (work) NOVEMBER 20, 1830.

By the ship Heroine, arrived last evening from Boston, we have obtained papers from that place to the 30th ult. (one day later than those by the last mail.) They contain no news.

It is stated that the Post Master General has made arrangements to have the mail transmitted from New-Orleans, via Fort Mitchell, at a saving of two and a half days each trip, with a good stage and for sixteen thousand dollars per annum less than formerly. *(Balt. Rep.)*

We take from the New York Journal of Commerce, some details respecting Mr. Randolph in Russia, which ought not to be suppressed by editors who deem them probable. The Journal of Commerce is a respectable paper, and has incurred responsibility by the first publication. We are of opinion that the *personal* department of a foreign minister is intimately connected with his official merit or demerit. It forms a part of his accountability to the government and people whom he represents;—it is therefore a fit subject for public censure or applause. It is seen that Mr. M'Lane's excellent general demeanor in London is held to be a national advantage, and dwelt upon in the American newspapers with complacency and applause. Improper conduct, on the other hand, reflects discredit in a greater degree proportionably. We know that Mr. Randolph is an eccentric person; but if he affords evidence of the danger of sending such persons to appear and act for the Republic on a great theatre, his proceedings should be made known as a lesson of caution. The French styled M. Pasquier, we believe, the *impossible* minister; we always considered Mr. Randolph as an impossible envoy to any foreign court. Whatever allowances the Russians may make for his conventional oddities, the American character will suffer, supposing the reports of his behaviour to be well founded. *(National Journ.)*

Among the noted French exiles in Brussels whom the revolution will allow to re-enter France are Sieyes, a member of the first French Convention, and of the Directory, afterwards a Senator of the Empire. Also, Barrere, member of the famous committee of public safety.—*(Ib.)*

Surprise and dissatisfaction have been expressed at the appointment of Talleyrand as ambassador of France to the Court of London. It should be observed, however, that the faculties of the veteran diplomatist are believed to be unimpaired;—that there is no evidence that he ever betrayed any cause which he undertook; but, on the contrary, he may be said to have served each earnestly and effectually. He lost the favor of Napoleon for having given honest counsel against the invasion of Spain; the few speeches which he made in the Chamber of Peers under the restored Bourbons, were marked by manly candor and sense; and if Charles X. had created him prime-minister, instead of Polignac, he would, in all likelihood, have saved the dynasty. The cabinets of Great Britain, Russia and Austria have probably more confidence in the judgment and good faith than in any other French statesman. If he has espoused the cause of Louis Philip, he will labor to render it stable. Talleyrand has been eminently a practical politician; that is, he has submitted to changes of governments or rulers, inevitable from circumstances beyond his control; endeavoring to turn them to the best account for France and the cause of order. We differ, perhaps, from the great majority of mankind, in our judgment of the man; and we certainly incline to the opinion, that he will be able to furnish a very plausible vindication or explanation of his course from the period of his return to France from his exile.—*Ibid.*

WAR OF ALGIERS, Sept. 6.

We have confirmed here, as in France, by the new order of things. In the marine, as well as in the several corps, there is a unanimity of sentiment, as there was before, with some rare exceptions, unanimity of national opinions. It has not been quite the same among the officers of the army. However, the arrival of general Clausel now makes every body sing in the same key.

The Marshal departed on the 3d, in the evening, on board a wretched mercantile brig, belonging to the commissary general. He had applied to the admiral for a man of war, who sent back the answer that if it was to go to France, he was ready to place at his disposal any ship that might suit him, but that he did not think himself authorized to give him one, if it was his intention to go to a foreign country. Two hours after this answer he embarked, with only his two sons, one of whom was almost in a dying state, and sailed, it is said, for Mahon in the evening of the same day. At the moment of his departure a violent storm burst over the city.

It was high time for a chief of first mind to come and take the reins here. It is impossible to form an idea of the general demoralization, the consequence of complete idleness, and of the diseases which are the consequences of it under such a sky.

M. de Rommont has left plenty of business for his successor, as well to reorganize the army as to sustain the war which the Bey of Titery declared against him some days before his departure. The Bey threatens to come at the head of 200,000 men to punish our spoliations, and so revenge himself of our bad faith. In his manifesto, which I have read, he appoints a place of rendezvous very near Algiers. There, he says, in conclusion, we may meet face to face; if it is with, it is well; if it is bad, it is bad. God is great! However this African bragging has occasioned precautions to be taken, which were not thought of before.

The Generals sleep every night in the midst their divisions; batteries and redoubts protect the environs; and now the haughty Bey may come with his 200,000 men, without frightening us.

REVOLUTION IN SAXONY.

And Abdication of the King Maximilian.

DRESDEN, SEPT. 23.—Private letters from Leipsic of the 10th state, that accounts had been received there of serious disturbances at Dresden. The Sovereign of Saxony is another exceedingly timid inmate for the Royal retreat of Lulworth. He took it into his head lately, to abjure the faith which his family had been such gallant and zealous defenders, and turn Roman Catholic. And not content with his own conversation, he must needs prevail upon his people to be converted also. Such conduct in the year 1830, is more deserving pity than of censure. The people of Leipsic spurned the foolish and impudent attempt to deprive them of the noblest liberty that man can own; but the inhabitants of Dresden, it seems, were not content with merely repelling the efforts of the new bigot—they attacked the [illegible] which [illegible] and cast them and [illegible] out of the city. The hotel of [illegible] was burnt to the [illegible]

PARIS, [illegible] The following news from [illegible] has been received.—Prince Frederick, has [illegible] Prince Maximilian, has [illegible] in his own right of succession, the Minister Lindenau has been established; the National Guard [illegible] excesses have been committed, and is still agitated. [illegible] received his credentials. The Austrian re[illegible] brought by a member of the [illegible]

DRESDEN, SEPT. 13.—"Our Burgher Guards are now organized [illegible] where, and [illegible] their [illegible] Yesterday was for Saxony a memorable day.—The citizens, upon which expressed by Prince Frederick, assembled [illegible] upon the citizens to be submitted to the Government, and the redress of grievances to be demanded. Many changes in the constitution, the abolition of several oppressive taxes, especially those of the police and excise, a reform in the communal administration, an extension of the right of voting in the Diet, a public account of the administration of towns, a reduction in the expense of Catholic worship, and several other points were successively the subjects of discussion. The citizens will continue under arms, and the military will remain outside the town, until an answer has been received upon these remonstrances. The artillery, who are upon good terms with the citizens, occupy two gates, whilst all the other posts are in possession of the citizens. The Chasseurs, by order of Prince William, marched out yesterday. The fair which takes place annually on the 13th, will not be held. Several of those who were wounded on the 9th inst., have since died. The town is surrounded with troops."

LONDON, SEPT. 26.—The latest news from Dresden states that on the 13th M. de Gablentz, Commandant of the National Guards, published a proclamation, in which the King of Saxony announces that Prince Frederick is appointed co-Regent, and that Prince Maximilian, father of Prince Frederick, has renounced his rights of succession to the crown, in favour of the latter.—This proclamation, accompanied with the dismissal of Count Einsiedel, the prime minister, was received with enthusiasm by the people of Dresden; and on the 14th the King made his entry into the town, accompanied by the new Regent, amidst enthusiastic acclamations. Prince Frederick is the representative of all the enlightened ideas of the country. Known as the friend of the reforms claimed by the majority of the Saxons, his appointment to the Regency, which is a real accession to Editions be signed by an old man 75 years of age, is a sure pledge that numerous reforms will be successively introduced into the political and administrative system of Saxony.

LEIPSIC, SEPT. 10.—Official accounts have just been received, that the Burghers in Dresden have risen, and driven away the military, set fire to the police-house, and destroyed the hotel of the Minister Einsiedel, who has run away. No one knows what has become of the King, who, it is said, will abdicate in favour of Prince Frederick, (his nephew,) who is inclined to adopt the Reformed Religion. The dissatisfaction was occasioned chiefly by the Jesuites having all the influence, and all the public situations being filled by Catholics.

[This account is subsequently confirmed by Dresden dates of the 14th. They however state that tranquility was now restored, by means of a command guard of 2,000 men, consisting of persons of all classes.]

The following is an extract of a letter from Cassel, dated the 16th inst, and deserves attention.

"We are here in a very turbulent state. Everywhere revolutions and disturbances are breaking out. A few days since our Prince, and his son, returned from Carlsbad. His reception was unfavourable. A body of our citizens are gone to his residence at Wilhoomshohe, to present a petition signed by 2,000 inhabitants, for a Constitution. Brunswick, Dresden, Leipsic, Hamburg, &c. are all in a state of confusion. Let us hope all will end well."

AFFAIRS OF THE NETHERLANDS.

The state of things in the Netherlands is rapidly drawing to a crisis. The government appears to have resolved upon severe measures, and the result can hardly fail to be a bloody conflict. The King's speech at the opening of the States General, appears to have created a great fermentation in Brussels, and a Paris paper avers that it was burnt in the streets. On the 16th of Sept. in consequence of the excitement it occasioned, an assembly of Deputies from different sections of the city was convened, and addressed a spirited representation to the Representatives from the southern Provinces in the States General at the Hague, which begins thus:

"GENTLEMEN: The speech from the throne to the States General, far from satisfying and tranquilizing the inhabitants of Brussels, has excited in the highest degree, popular effervescence and discontent. This speech which was expected with so much anxiety, seems to prove that the government continues to misunderstand its situation in respect to our Provinces, and the necessity of restoring tranquility and confidence by a system of evident frankness and sincerity."

It concludes as follows: "Let willingness on your side at least obtain for the country of which you are the Representatives, the repose and confidence of which it is so much in need. This salutary object cannot be attained unless you immediately procure from the throne a tranquilising and decisive measure, which may immediately restore to the people's minds that tranquility and confidence which are indispensably necessary to trade and manufactures; let the hostile demonstrations with which we are threatened cease, let the troops which came from the north, and which surrounds us, return to their garrisons; tranquility will be restored and the appearance of civil war, which the Government fears to see break out, will vanish of themselves."

"Such are the wishes which we desire to be laid at the foot of the throne. If you cannot obtain these guarantees, which are indispensable in the present crisis, we venture to believe, gentlemen, that you will openly refuse to legalise, by your presence at this Hague, the hostile views and acts which would complete the ruin of our country."

BRUSSELS, Sept. 18.

The city is again plunged in alarm by the sudden return of the deputies to the Assembly of the States-General at the Hague. The greatest confusion prevails. It is expected the King's troops will occupy Brussels either this evening or to-morrow morning; their presence is heartily desired. Agitation is at its height, and the Belgian party are said to wish now a return to order. We dread a starving and infuriate mob. —*Courier.*

FRANCE.

DUTY ON GRAIN.—Louis Philip, King of the French, has submitted the project of a law to the Chamber of Deputies, which provides that on the frontiers, both by sea and land, the maximum of the variable duty on the importation of grain shall be three francs the hectolitre, and the minimum 25 cents. One cento in addition, on grain imported in foreign ships.

The Minister of Finance has proposed a project of a law authorizing him to guarantee, as the name of the State, the re-payment of loans or advances which can be made in promoting commerce or industry to the extent of 66 millions.

PARIS MONEY MARKET, Sept. 18.—Business was brisk, and the minds of men more at ease. Some acts of vigour which had been announced by the journals, seemed to have assisted much in effecting a return of confidence. Let us hope that the worthy Minister of Justice will proceed with these salutary measures. The favourable change of public opinion whichwe announced yesterday has fortunately continued today.

ROME, SEPT. 6.—Cardinal Macchi, late Apostolical Functionary at Paris, now Legate at Ravenna, upon receiving the news of the ordination went out into a transport of joy with the following expressions:—"Now the King of France [illegible] at last he has followed the advice I always gave him to make a coup d'etat; but when the Ministers saw the effect of these counsels [illegible] proper to vent his rage by ordering the [illegible] 22 individuals, seven of whom are [illegible] having exclaimed, under the windows [illegible] agent, "His time is gone by at [illegible] the 15 others are accused of liberal opinions.

FUNERAL OF MR. HUSKISSON.

The preparations having been completed at Eccles, by Mr. John Bradburn, the body was placed in the coffin on Friday, Sept. 17th, at 12 o'clock. It was covered with black cloth.—The inside was lined. On the coffin plate, which is of brass, is inscribed the following words:—"The Right Honourable W. Huskisson. Died, 15th September, in the 61st year of his age, A. D. 1830." The hearse which was to convey the mortal remains of this eminent statesman to Liverpool, arrived at 8 o'clock; but, as Mrs. Huskisson was not than able, from the state of her feelings, to leave Eccles for Staffordshire, it was arranged that it should remain in the back yard of the vicarage till she had taken her departure. About ten o'clock she requested her friends to excuse her from taking formal leave of any of them, declaring that though she felt their attentions most gratefully, she could not muster consequence to go through so trying a scene. In consequence she saw none of her friends, except Lord Colville and Granville, who conducted her, in a state of great agitation, but of deep silence, to her carriage, which drove off with all the blinds down at a rapid rate, drawn by four post horses. Immediately afterwards the hearse came up to the front of the vicarage. The body was then placed in it, and the bells began to ring a muffled peal. The church-yard, by which the procession passed, as well as the whole street of the village, was alluded with spectators uncovered, who showed their sympathy for the deceased. Two mutes on horseback preceded, and a mourning coach and four, in which was the foreman of the undertaker, followed it. On the road it changed horses at the most retired inns which could be found, as it was the wish of all parties to prevent to avoid unnecessary parade. The mournful procession reached Warrington about 3 o'clock, where it was met by a number of gentlemen, dressed in deep mourning. The shops were partially closed, and the bells tolled; the same respect was paid the corpse all along the road. The procession reached Liverpool about 8 o'clock, when, though its approach had not been generally known, a crowd assembled in front of the Town-hall, to see the coffin deposited therein.

On Sunday the bells of the parish churches rang muffled peals, in consequence of Mr. Huskisson's death.

The Russian Admiral, Count Heyden, has passed Calais with two ships of the line, returning to St. Petersburg. There remain now only two Russian ships of the line, two frigates, and four corvettes in the Mediterranean, stationed there till the final arrangement of the affairs of Greece. *(London Sept. 25.*

BALTIMORE, Nov. 1.

FROM RIO JANEIRO AND BUENOS AYRES.—By the brig Virginia, Capt. Hinge, we have received Rio Janeiro papers to the 6th ultimo.—containing Buenos Ayres dates to the 14th of August.

The exports of coffee during the months of August, amounted to 33,931 bags and 8 barrels, of which 2176 bags were for New York, 6461 for Norfolk, and 1566 for Baltimore. Sugar, 671 boxes, 1377 barrels, and 95 bags; of which to New York 405 barrels. No other to the United States. Hides, 15,238, of which 4786 to New York, and 765 to Baltimore.

The Diario Mercantil states that for some time back, the launches and boats from Ubatuba, and other ports of the Province of St. Paulo, which formerly supplied the Rio Janeiro market with an abundance of excellent coffee, had not been seen in that harbor, in consequence of an impolitic and burdensome measure adopted by the government in relation to duties.

A violent gale occurred at Rio Janeiro on the last day of August and 1st of September, accompanied with heavy thunder and rain. Several vessels at anchor in the Bay, dragged and drove ashore, among which was the French brig Cecilia, and an American brig, name not mentioned. On shore a great many trees were torn up by the roots, and others entirely stripped of their foliage. The Portuguese brig 11 of May went ashore at the Isle des Cobras, and was lost. Cargo saved in a damaged state.

The ordinary session of the General Legislative Assembly was closed on the 3d September by the following.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

August and honorable Representatives of the Brazilian Nation.

It becomes my duty to signify to the General Assembly my regret that the time appointed for the close of this session has arrived without the passage of certain Acts which the constitution of the empire demands,—which I had recommended, and which the whole nation anticipated from the patriotism of its Representatives.

It devolves upon we, as first and most interested in the prosperity of Brazil, to apply a prompt and legal remedy to the evils of the country; and considering the urgency and indispensable necessity of certain legislative measures which are pending, and others which the critical circumstances of the nation demand, I have resolved to convoke a General Assembly Extraordinary, for the consideration of these subjects which in the Speech from the Throne I shall lay before them.—This session is closed.

The Constitutional Emperor and Perpetual Defender of Brazil.

An imperial decree was issued the same day, convoking an Assembly Extraordinary, to commence its sessions on the 8th of September, and continue them till the 1st of October, "in order to consult the welfare of the state."

RIO JANEIRO, Sept. 6.—We have received Buenos Ayres papers to Aug 14th. They contain nothing of interest, in addition to what we have already published. At Monte Video, the festivities, public rejoicings and illuminations, on account of the swearing-in of the new constitution, continued with the utmost splendor. The description of them we do not copy, for want of room; & will only say, that nothing could exceed the joy and patriotism which was manifested by the Montevideans. The Brazilian Consul kept an open house and a [illegible] for the space of one week.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Shepherdess, Cooke, Liverpool,
R & D Shepherd & co.

Brig Charles Joseph, Carey, Providence,
Master.

Schr Buen Apasicido, Joyer, Havana, Master.

Schr Amistad, Chastoiro, Havana,
J W Zacharie & co.

Schr Native, Living, Attakapas, J W Collins.

Schr Emblem, Baker, Pensacola, master.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Post-Boy, Herriman, from the Passes—towed to sea packet ship Russell, brig Bourne, and schooner Yebria. Brought up from sea packet ship Liverpool, Dixon, from Boston, and schooner Frances, from Havana; and schooner Swaine, from Rio-Grande. Passed at Grand-Prairie brigs Adeline, Sachem and Rogue. Above Poverty Point, ship Hewes.

Steamer Porpoise, Howrin, from sea with ship Heroine in tow.

Ship Heroine, Gurrell, from New York; to R G L Depeyster; cargo to W [illegible] Montgomery; [illegible] and Adams; [illegible] Depeyster; Jas H [illegible] and co; captain Gurrell [illegible] Penn and co. Passengers, Mrs Taylor and [illegible] Messrs Taylor, [illegible] Henshaw, Geo er, Mo[illegible] and [illegible] the Expense Our correspondent [illegible] 25 [illegible] passed [illegible] Nov 1st, at 10 o'clock [illegible] Cain [illegible] N O [illegible] days from Mahon for [illegible] the Portuguese ships [illegible] Am[illegible] [illegible] Mobile for New York. Officials [illegible] 24 30 [illegible] brig Atkinson, [illegible] Portsmouth, for New Orleans; 13th lat 26 40 [illegible] long 84 20 spoke ship Wm Gray from New Orleans for Liverpool.

Ship Lucy, of Dorset, from Boston to the master—consigned to J A Maybin, S Curson, A Gurney Rogers, Slocomb & co, Gonzales, Wright & co; C L Tilden, F Fuger & co, B M Saul; J H Dickson; Perry, Perkins, T G Chamberlain & co; A Wetherby, Hewes & Darrell; J Labadie; E Cunningham, W Frost & E Deblois; M Livermore; Stetson & Avery, T Clark; W A Gasquet & co, Babcock & Gardiner. Passengers, Miss Langdon, Messrs Oxnard, I D Vose, G C Perkins, C L Tilden, E Deblois, G L Cunningham, M Livermore, E Davis, T Clark, A T Ambler, M Josline, Miss Langdon, 11 in the steerage.

Schr Francis, Allison, fm Havana; with fruit etc to the master

Schr Swaine, Gran, from Brassos St Jago, with specie.

Steamboat Columbia, Mumford, from Bayou Sarah, with 686 bales cotton, viz. 318 to J Linton; 102 Pavroux, Rivarde & co; 100 Williams & Lee; 94 N Cox; 89 M White; 28 R Relf; 23 N & J Dick; 28 Reynolds, Byrne & co; 25 Forstall and Musgrove; 11 J Hagan & co; 10 Arnous & Pedron; 10 Turner & Woodruff, 7 Cooper, Caruthers & co; sundries to owners on board—30 cabin and 12 deck pass.

Steamer Cora, Jackson, Trinity, with 300 bls flour to J Hagan & co. 1 box books to Benj. Levy, 1 trunk to J B Mullen, 1 do. to H & W Bell, 10 coils rope to Yorke, Macalester & co. 5 bales cotton to W L Robeson, 33 to Reynolds, Byrne & co, 149 to A Fisk & co. 48 to M White, 393 kegs lard to M F Maher, 34 doz. chicens to owner on board—Passengers: Mrs. Russell, judge Kelly and family, Krafft and lady, Wilson and family, Depeyster, Maret, General Duncan, Governor Johnston and lady, General Ringgold, G Tousey, A M Tousey, Ewing, Buchanan, Owens, Moore, Hume, Pelle, Latham, Campbell, Sebastian, Rev. J B Warren, Hawkins, Jackson, Edwards, Hubbell, Baird, Curell, Goldworth, Mrs. Granan, Mrs. Bliver 30 way passengers and 7 on deck.

MEMORANDA.

Brig Soltana, Agry, cleared at Boston, Oct. 30th, for this port.

MAYORALTY OF NEW-ORLEANS.

The price of fresh Flour being this day $5 50 per barrel, according to the tariff the Bakers must give during the ensuing week, (which commences on Monday) 44 ounces of bread for a bit.

nov. 20 D. PRIEUR, Mayor.

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

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.

Drugs, Medicines &c.

The subscriber has landing and in store, a choice assortment of fresh Drugs, Chemicals &c. which he offers for sale wholesale and retail, among which are the following:

250 lbs.	camphor	[illegible]	Lee's pills
200 "	jalap	2 "	indigo
100 "	ipecac	1 bale	senna
100 "	cantharides	1 cask	barley
50 "	gumboge	2 cases	chlorine sodium
50 "	pulv. cubebs	1 "	sight tassers
25 "	isinglass	2 "	liquorice ball
150 "	S. quinine	50 "	peruvian bark

2000 Portuguese Leeches.

ALSO—An assortment of Glassware.

JAMES S. SHAW,
Druggist, corner of Royal and Custom-House streets.
nov. 19

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 bags LARD of superior quality, for sale by
FORBES, MACALESTER & Co.
nov. 18 Camp street.

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

LOST.

SUPPOSED to have been taken from the ship Tennessee by mistake—one cask of Cheese marked M. P. Any information that may lead to the recovery of it, will be gratefully received by THOMSON & GRANT.
nov. 17. 30 Levee Street.

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

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

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. 30, 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.

RECEIVED per ship Bolivar, and offer for sale at the store of A. SENECAL, No. 145 Chartres street.
Ship. 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.

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] E. GARDERE, Treasurer.

A YOUNG MAN (a Swiss,) lately arrived from Europe, who speaks the French language, and is desirous to improve in the former, and a set of books, wishes to find a situation.—For further information apply to
Nov 18 T. NICOLET & CO

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

ORLEANS THEATRE.

On Sunday November 21, 1830
THE BARBER OF SEVILLA
OR
THE USELESS PRECAUTION.
An Opera in 3 acts, imitated from Beaumarchais—Music by Rossini. Mr. [illegible] will perform the part of Rosina. Mr. [illegible] that of Almaviva, and Mr. Chizzo that of Bartholo.

TO CONCLUDE WITH

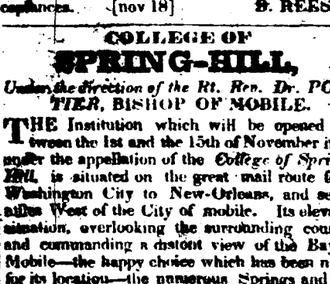
Phillippe

A new Vaudeville in one act, by Scribe.

☞ The curtain will rise at half past [illegible] precisely.

Comb & Variety Store,

No. 10, *Chartres street, near Canal.*



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

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 its other physical advantages, all concur to render it a collegiate residence, not less healthy than agreeable.

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

Two Professors of the English language, two of the French, two of the Latin and one of the Spanish, a Professor of Mathematics and a Director General of Studies, constitute the Faculty or council of the College under the Direction of the founder, Dact. 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 JUAN JEAN, at the Bishopric. 2d: The voyage from Mobile to New Orleans passes the College three times a week—the town is made either way in twenty hours. 3d. The College of Spring Hill is situated two hundred feet above the level of the sea, and the fogs but seldom reach its summit; and sea breezes are only prevail during the summer. Now is the time for persons to go to a southern climate to reside [illegible] a year under the same [illegible] whom it is expected [illegible] slightest [illegible] nov 17

TO RENT—A House [illegible] Stores, [illegible] and Hospitals [illegible] Levee of Chartres and Levee [illegible]
nov. 17 G. [illegible]

SALES AT AUCTION.

[illegible] Sunday

SPANISH

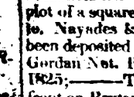
MULES,

[illegible] by [illegible] Mexico; many of [illegible] excellent condition. Sale to take place at the house of the [illegible] to begin at nine o'clock on each [illegible] until the whole shall be disposed of.

Terms—Good notes satisfactorily endorsed, at [illegible] payable in all the month of March next.
nov 19-3t

BY P. GUILLOTTE.

WILL be sold on Tuesday 23d. instant, by the undersigned and on his plantation in the Nine 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, in approved endorsed notes
nov 19.

BY T. MOSSY.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

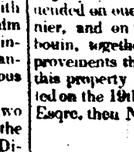
FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT.

Joseph Theodore Baudue 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 named property and slaves, surrendered by the said J. T. Baudue 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, Melpomene, Apollo and Bacchus streets, measuring 360 feet front both on Therpsicore and Melpomene 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. Baudue.

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, Naydes & 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 Casacalvo street 28½ feet in depth French measurement, bounded on one side by the property of Mr. Ollivier, and on the other side by that of Mr. Raboin, 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 Esqre. 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, 13 years, house servant, crippled in the right hand.

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

15. Fromin a negro boy, 13 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, 33 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. Letis 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. Baudue 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 receivable on the property sold. The notes to be divided into such proportions as will suit the Sparties.

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

G. MARIGNY,
A. C. MATHEWS,
J. GARNETT,
Syndics of the said Creditors.

October 25

Mayor, Aldermen and Inhabitants of the City of New Orleans: [illegible] Judge [illegible] —Thomas [illegible]

BY virtue of two [illegible] of first [illegible] to me directed by the [illegible] Parish [illegible] judge of the [illegible] I shall [illegible] to sale [illegible] Superior [illegible] of New [illegible] at the Exchange [illegible] St. Louis [illegible] and, [illegible] Parish [illegible] above suit [illegible] Oct. L. DAUNOY, [illegible]