THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
CHARLES BAYON, DELAUP & CO.

NEW-ORLEANS.

FRIDAY (MORNING,) OCTOBER 26, 1830.

We are informed by a person who has spoken to the captain of a schooner arrived last Friday from Tampico, that there was but five feet water on the bar, at the entrance of that port, and that sixteen vessels arrived there lately were obliged to discharge and load their boats outside.

☞ We have translated the following decree from the *Registro Oficial* of Mexico, as it may be interesting to the merchants of our city:

The Vice-President of the Mexican United States, exercising the Executive Power, makes it known to the inhabitants of the Republic, that the General Congress, has decreed as follows:

Art. 1st. Goods and produce from foreign countries shall hereafter pay an internal duty (*derecho de consumo*) of five per cent besides the duties which they now pay.

Art. 2. Spirits from the same countries shall pay the additional duty of ten per cent which had been imposed by the act of the 6th of November last.

Art. 3. Four-fifths of the five per cent accruing from the art. 1st of the present law, and nine-tenths of the ten per cent accruing from the art. 2d shall be paid into the treasury of the Federation. The remaining fifth and tenth shall form part of the public revenue of those States in which those duties will be collected.

Art. 4. These duties shall be collected in the offices of the different States. The amounts will be kept in private deposits, subject to the orders of the general-government, and shall be registered on separate books for that purpose.

Art. 5. The internal duty imposed upon foreign goods and the produce of the country (*derecho de alcabala*) will be due at the place where those articles will be introduced, or where they will be sold, or at the place of their ultimate destination: those duties will be settled according to the rules established for the internal duty before the adoption of the federal system, and they will be collected without any deduction.

(Signed) *Juan Gaetan Portugal,*
President of the Chamber of Deputies.
(Signed) *José-Javier Bustamante,*
President of the Senate.
(Signed) *Manuel Miranda,*
Secretary of the Chamber of Deputies.
(Signed) *Antonio Pacheco Léal,*

Therefore, I order that this decree be printed and published, and that it be executed on all points.

Palace of the Federal Government, at Mexico, the 24th day of August 1830.

ATASNASIO BUSTAMANTE.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

THE COLONIAL TRADE.

A commercial friend has handed us a copy of the Act of Parliament 6th July, 1830, entitled "an Act to regulate the trade of the British possessions abroad,"—according to the powers of which, it is said, the reciprocal intercourse between the United States and the British possessions is to be conducted. It seems to us, it may be well to revive in the memory of merchants formerly engaged in this trade, and to state for the information of others who may take an interest in the subject, the principal provisions of the said Act, that they may govern themselves accordingly. The ports rendered free to our commerce, subject only to the duties imposed upon British vessels and cargoes coming from the same ports to the United States, are as follows:

Table of Free Ports.

Kingston, Savanah La Mar, Montego Bay, Santa Lucia, Antonio, St. Ann, Falmouth, Maria, Morant-Bay, Annotte Bay	Jamaica
St. George	Grenada
Roseau	Dominica
Saint-John's	Antigua
San Joseph	Trinidad
Scarborough	Tabago
Road Harbor	Tortola
Nassau	New-Providence
Pit's Town	Crooked Island
Port St. George and Port Hamilton,	Bermuda
Kingston	St. Vincent
Any port where there is a custom-house	Bahamas
Bridgetown	Barbadoes
St. John	New-Brunswick
St. Andrews	do.
Halifax	Nova-Scotia
Quebec	Canada
Saint-Johns	Newfoundland
Georgetown	Demerara
New Amsterdam	Berbice
Castries	Santa Lucia
Basseterre	Saint Kitts
Charles-Town	Nevis
Plymouth	Monserrat

From the privileges thus conceded to our commerce in general, the following articles are excluded, except according to the conditions here mentioned, under penalty of forfeiture.

Table of Prohibitions and Restrictions.

Gunpowder, Arms, Ammunitions or Utensils of War.—Beef, fresh or salted, and Pork, into Newfoundland. Prohibited to be imported, except from the United Kingdom, or from some other British possessions.

Tea.—Prohibited to be imported, except from the United Kingdom, or from some other British possession in America, unless by the East India Company, or with their Licence.

Fish, dried or salted, Train Oil, Blubber, Fins of Whales, the produce of creatures living in the sea, Prohibited, except from the U. Kingdom, or from some other British possession, or unless taken by British ships fitted out from the United Kingdom, or from some British possession, and brought in from the fishery, and except herrings from the Isle of Man, taken and cured by the inhabitants thereof.

Coffee, Cocoa Nuts, Sugar, Molasses, Rum, being of foreign production, of any place within the limits of the East India Company's charter, except the Island of Mauritius, prohibited to be imported into any of the British possessions on the Continent of South America or in the West Indies, except the Bahama and Bermuda Islands, or into the Island of Mauritius, and may also be prohibited to be imported into the Bahama or the Bermuda Islands by his Majesty's order in Council.

False or counterfeit Coin—Books, such as are prohibited to be imported into the United Kingdom.

By the same Act, the following ports are declared to be the warehousing ports, viz. Kingston, Jam. Halifax, Quebec, St. John, N. B. and Bridgetown, Barbados. Goods may be warehoused in these ports in the same manner as by government, without the payment of duties for the first entry of the same.

The duties payable upon some of the leading articles of our commerce, when imported into the above mentioned free ports, are as follows:

	Sh.	d.
Flour, brl. 196 lbs.		
Biscuit or Bread, cwt.	1	0
Flour or Meal not made from wheat, brl. 196 lbs. or less,	2	0
Wheat, bushel,	1	0
Barley, Peas, Rye, Oats, Corn, &c. bushel,	0	7
Staves, M. not over 12 inches in length,	6	7
Ditto ditto over 12 inches do.	14	0
Staves or Heading, red oak, M.	15	0
Ditto ditto white oak, do.	18	0
White, yellow, or pitch pine Lumber, 1 inche thick, M. feet	21	0
Other kinds of Wood and Lumber, M. feet	28	0
Hoops, wood, M.	5	3
Wine, in bottles, tun of 250 gals.	147	6
Foreign bottles, per doz. in addition,	1	0
Wine, not in bottles, 7½ per cent, ad valorem		
Horses and other live stock, do.		10
Leather manufactures, clocks and watches, linen, musical instruments, wires, books and papers		20
Glass and manufactures, soap, refined sugar, sugar candy, and tobacco manufactured,		20
Hay and straw, corn and bullion, nuts, fresh fruits, and vegetables, active wool, &c.	duty free.	

Most other articles, such as hemp, dry fruits, essences, gums, pickles prints, quicksilver, sausages, tar, tow, turpentine 7½ per cent. ad valorem

The articles extends to eighty-six articles.

The Commissioners of Wilmington, N. C. have passed an ordinance, prohibiting slaves from working on board any vessel, having a colored man among its crew. We would recommend to masters of vessels, trading to this port, not to ship colored seamen, as the ordinances referred to, may put them to great inconvenience.—*Recorder.*

From the Mobile Register.

The Eastern Mail.—While we deeply regret the decision which was recently made by the Post-Office department, against a daily mail from Milledgeville to New-Orleans, and while we yet hope that a more thorough examination of the claims of the two ports, New-Orleans and Mobile, whose annual exports exceeded twenty millions of dollars, will result in a grant of the accommodation for which we have petitioned, it is no trifling consolation to us that the tri-weekly mail under the present arrangement is placed upon so excellent a footing.—Formerly we were constantly annoyed by failures; scarce a week went round without one. It was a standing topic of complaint, and a subject of vexation and injury to the whole community. But since the late contracts have gone into operation, the eastern part of the route under the superintendance of Mr. Taylor, and the western under that of Mr. Johnson, such an event as a failure of the mail, we believe, has not occured. And we take pleasure in bestowing the tribute of tanks so justly due to the laudable public spirit of the contractors, and to the enterprising management of their agents.

From the National Journal, of Washington.

The *Indian Bill.*—This act places in the hands of the President *half a million* of dollars, which he is authorised to expend, and in the expenditure of which he is entirely uncontroled. All the other powers vested in him by this act are given in the same manner. No one participates in them; they are under the *surveillance* of none. The President acts alone, and applies this *half a million* to any purposes which please him. The majority of Congress by whom this bill was passed, must have had stronger confidence in the sound judgment, as well as the integrity of General Jackson, than has usually been exhibited towards any President before him. We will not say that any thing has occurred, or will occur, in the distribution of this money, which will show this confidence to be misplaced. But is it not a manifest departure from that vigilant and rigid system of economy which it is expected of Congress by their constituents, to pursue, to place such a sum, without check, in the hands of any Executive. In the appropriation of the rewards, for which ten thousand followers are clamouring at his door, is it not tempting the most virtuous President beyond his capability of resistance? There is an impression abroad that General Jackson's private circumstances have fallen into a state of embarrassment; and, *without touching upon the reported causes of that embarrassment,* is it not putting the sterness of his virtue to too severe a trial, to make him at once the depositary, and the uncontrolled disposer of such a large amount of the public money. Perhaps, the people would be as well pleased that their Representatives should, at the next Session, make some examination into this matter, revise this Indian Bill, and enquire as to what direction this *half a million* of dollars may have taken. Probably, it remains locked up in the Treasury; and and if so it would be easy, by some legislative provision, to prevent its alienation.

The correspondent of the London Courier remarks—"The present situation of Paris sufficiently justifies the solicitude of the Government which is now endeavouring to provide occupation for the labouring classes, and to allay all excitement; and hitherto the measures adopted have been attended with complete success. Paris is quiet. There are, indeed, a few trifling disputes between the workmen and the body of *charbonniers*, who are suspected of Royalism because of the visit which our Ex-Prefect, Mangin, compelled them to make to St. Cloud; but they are hardly worth mentioning." It is said that there is nothing now in Paris, save the occasional funeral of some citizen who has expired from wounds received during the three days of the revolution, and the marks of bullets in the houses, to remind a spectator of the momentous events which have so lately taken place. There existed great confidence that the new Government would meet with no opposition or hostility from foreign cabinets. On this head the London Courier remarks:

"As far it is concerned, the policy of our Government is very clear: it is the INTEREST and the DUTY of the British Government to remain on friendly terms with France, without regard to the opinions of other Governments, if France herself will take care to make it honorable for the British Cabinet to do so." The Russian Ambassador, it is said, is on the most amicable terms with Philip 1.

The last few months have been unusually pregnant with events of great and stirring interest. Within a twelve month past it has been our pleasing duty to record more occurrences of a gratifying character than any previous year for a long time can parallel. Most of these events of moment, in some degree or other, grow out of the spread of intelligence, and the advancement which the people of Europe are making towards the establishment of free institutions. First, there was the repeal of the corporation and test acts; then the Catholic emancipation; then the victory of Russia over the Turks, from which the establishment of Greece as a separate and independent government, and the enlargement of the commerce of the civilized world, were the gratifying corollaries. After this, the expedition of France against Algiers, and the overthrow of that barbarous city—events pregnant with important consequences—next occupied public attention. The news of this happy result had not yet been fully circulated throughout our country, when the columns of the public journals were again filled with still more engrossing intelligence—the stirring details of the French revolution. The favorable conclusion of our negociations with Great Britain is another item to be added to this list of momentous circumstances, which have taken place with such startling bewildering rapidity of succession. In this hasty enumeration we have not adverted to several minor revolutions in South America, to the death of the King of England, nor to existing commotions in Spain, which will yet end, no doubt, in the amelioration of the government, if not in the complete regeneration of that trampled country.

There are some of the subjects which, within a twelve month past, have given occupation to newspapers and interesting themes of comment to their readers. In other countries these circumstances are exercising an important influence. The people begin to find that they are the sources of power, and that the only legitimate end of government is their happiness and prosperity. They are becoming more and more impatient of the restraints, which they have so long borne with patience. They seem to become more conscious of their fetters as they are lightened; each link that is struck off renders the rest more galling. Topics which were hardly agitated a year ago, or if spoken of at all, only in corners and by places, are now boldly and openly discussed. Even in Spain, where the press is under the strictest and most tyrannical censorship, the nature and ends of government are subjects that have awakened unwonted inquiries. Notwithstanding the utmost vigilance of the public authorities, the liberal papers of France have been introduced and circulated; and if the aims of the people are not met by Ferdinand, an explosion must ere long take place that will shake his throne to its base. The "divine right of kings" is a doctrine that will soon have no advocates. The "limited monarchy" of France is a monarchy only in name: her government is essentially republican: it is encumbered with some of the forms and names of the old system, but the people are represented—even their "citizen king" is an elected sovereign, and their voice is the law of the land. It is gratifying to reflect that the example of this country has had no small share in bringing about this glorious consummation. *(Eve. Post.)*

BOSTON, August 4.

PIRACY & MURDER.—Mr. Brewer, supercargo of the brig Mentos, at this port yesterday, has furnished Mr. Topliff with the following statement:—

Sept. 11, lat. 18 10 N. long. 45 42 W. at 4½ P. M. saw a vessel ahead standing SE. At 5, she rounded to 10 miles ahead, hoisted her ensign union down, and lay by until we came up to her. When within two miles of her, she sent her boat with three men (two blacks, one an American, belonging to Baltimore, the other a West-Indian, and an Italian,) who stated that the brig was the Orbit, of New York, Samuel M. Woodbury, late master, 47 days from Axim, coast of Africa, bound to New York. The West Indian (who said he was acting mate) brought with him the brig's register, Mediterranean pass, shipping papers, log book, and $40 to pay for what we could spare, and informed us that capt. Woodbury died on the 18th Aug. of the Coast fever, and that there was no one on board who understood navigation; they were short of provisions, sails all torn to pieces, nothing on board to repair them with, and the brig very leaky; that her cargo consisted of 100 casks palm oil, 1500 lbs. ivory, and only $200 in specie, and said that they intended to go to St. Thomas with the brig.

We found the following in the log book kept by the W Indian. "18th August 1830, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, Capt. Woodbury departed this life, after a lingering fever, from the Coast of Africa, having no officer on board after him, so the crew think it fit to make a minute of the time of his departing this world, for which reason they have all signed their names, Thomas Bowen, Wm. Stripe, Thomas Collinet, Joseph Gadet, Joas Antonio Demaris, Joseph Marion Goviel, Jacob Bristol.

At 6½ P. M. hove to abreast of the brig, when the supercargo, 2d mate and one of our crew went on board (leaving the W. Indian on board the Mentos) to examine the vessel and see what state she was in, and found 13 inches water in her sails in very bad order, and nothing to repair them, with 20 days provisions on board; offered their services to navigate the brig to New York or to any other port in the U. States, which the man acting as master declined alleging as a reason that the vessel was not in a fit condition to go the U. States, and that he intended to go to St. Thomas, and deliver her up to the American Consul. He was asked if he understood navigation and replied yes: he was then asked what was the course for St. Thomas, and answered S. W. when the true course was W. N. W. ½ W. This excited some suspicion that all was not right, and one of the crew, Strikes, an Irishman, wished to go in the boat to the Mentos, and on shoving off he was ordered on board, but replied he was only going for tobacco. All on board insisted that he should not go, and as it was equally and dark, the boat left immediately for the Mentos, and on arriving on board he voluntarily confessed, as well as Mr. Bowen, the horrible *fact that Capt Woodbury was barbarously murdered on the 18th August* by Joas Antonio Demarais, the now acting master, between the hours of 12 and 1 A. M. while asleep on the starboard henecoop; he was struck on the head three times with the cook's axe, and stabbed two or three times with a knife and then thrown overboard

Demarais then went forward and called the Captain's watch on deck; all obeyed but Strikes, who was ordered to remain below, but was afterwards ordered on deck, and dragged aft by Demarais, who made him feel of the dents in the hencoop, and informed him he had murdered the Captain, and at the same time ordered him to remain on deck—in case he was found below his brains would be blown out. Immediately after the confession of Strikes and Bowen, the W. Indian and Italian were put in irons, when they also confessed that S. and B's. statement was correct.

It getting to be squally and very dark, and having no provisions to spare, nothing we could repair the sails with, and not a sufficient number of men attached to our own vessel to man both, it was thought most prudent to send the mutineers on board their vessel, and keep Strike and Bowen with us, also the brig's papers, log book, &c. and a number of letters addressed to different merchants in the U. States, and $40 taken from the West Indian, and proceed on our course, as it was impossible to bring both brigs in with safety.

At 8½ P. M. put the two mutineers in the boat, and ordered them on board the brig Orbit, without rendering them any assistance, and immediately proceeded on our course, it blowing at the time very fresh from E. N. E.

After the boat left us, Strike took out a small package of gold dust, and handed it to us for safe keeping, it being his proportion of the gold. He also informed us that he had left on board about 900 Spanish dollars, his share of the silver. Had he given us this information in the first place, we should have endeavoured to have got possession of all the silver and gold, but at the time, the brig was from 7 to 9 miles, or out of sight to windward of us, and it would have been impossible for us to have got to her during the night, and the Orbit being well armed with two six pounders, muskets, pistols, cutlasses, &c. and we not having any arms, deemed it prudent to let her escape. Strike and Bowen refused to proceed on board the Orbit, saying they would rather be thrown overboard by us as a plot had been laid three days previous to murder them and one other, as soon as they made the land—this was also confirmed by the W. Indian. Both mates had been discharged on the Coast of Africa, and the brig left there without any.

The Orbit was of 190 tons, built at Bath in 1824, as appears by her Register, and belonged to Capt. Woodbury and Messrs. B. Aymar & Co. of N. York.

FRANCE.

From the [illegible] Chambers, of August 20.

It is reported that 28 lieutenant-generals, and above 100 major-generals, forming the order of 1830, and entirely strangers to the army, in the 10th of March 1824, are going to be struck off the list to make room for the generals of the old army who are taken from their retreat. Among others, the 150 who though in the vigour of life, were included in the Ordinance of the 2d of December 1824, and all those who have received their appointment since that time.

We are able to affirm a fact, which is no less certain than remarkable, namely—that from the 31st of July last to the 17th of August, there has not been committed a single murder nor a single robbery at Paris. What a people are the people of Paris! And what can the agitators hope, who attempt to mislead the heroic population.

It is said that the Ministers who have been arrested will soon be brought to Paris. It is to be supposed that this will be effected without difficulty. Every body wishes that justice should be done, but in a legal manner. Very curious facts are gathered from the conversation of the prisoners.

M. de Chateaubriand has given in his resignation as Minister of State, and has renounced the pension of 12,200 francs which was allowed him as Peer of France.

SPAIN.

MADRID, August 14.

I have no doubt that Spain has been represented to you as an incendiary state; but most of the falsehoods which are circulated under the head of Madrid have their origin in intrigue or private interest. The fact is, that the events in France have caused less sensation than was expected. The public tranquillity has not been interrupted, no disorders have taken place, and no change has hitherto been effected in any part of Spain. All that the government has done has been to adopt the measures of prudence which appeared to be necessary. These measures are limited to the prohibition of the violent French papers; the augmentation of the *rey guardos,* (custom-house searchers,) as well as on the frontiers as in the ports; the arming of the militia, and the nomination by the King of four Counsellors of State to sit in the Council of Ministers. These are General Castanos, the Archbishop of Toledo, Count de Venadito, and the fourth is not yet positively known; all these individuals are highly respectable on account of their opinions. The Superintendant of the Police has been dismissed; he was one of the heads of the Apostolical faction. He has been replaced by M. Marcelino de la Torre, who is likewise much esteemed on account of his political opinions.

The friends of order and of national prosperity hope that the King will take example from the events of Paris. The Apostolical party already dare no longer show themselves, their principal support, which was at Paris, being destroyed. It is therefore more than probable that it will not hereafter attempt to thwart the measures of Government, as it has been hitherto accustomed to do.

Do not believe the Absolutism which is ascribed to the Government of Spain. With you, as well as in the rest of Europe, the real position of this country is but little known. The ignorance which prevails there respecting its laws and customs, is the source of the erroneous inferences drawn therefrom.

Let us get rid of the Apostolical party, and of its intrigues, and we shall be happy. Part of its immense property is necessary to the wants of the State—in the first place, for the consolidation of its finances; secondly, to destroy the baneful influences which it now exercises.

The civilization of this country does not correspond with yours. At present, the establishment of a Representative Government in Spain would throw us back half a century; the education of a whole people cannot be effected instantaneously, in a single day—it must be gradual; if it is precipitate, its duration will be short, and its retrograde movement certain. What has happened in 1820 and 1823, furnishes an instance of it.

The decree which Ferdinand VII has just published concerning the Press in Spain consists of 20 articles, the first provides permission of the Council of Castille, the Subdelegate of the Provinces, under a penalty of 550f., and two years' exile from the town where the offence has been committed. The 7th article forbids the printing of any book or writing against the Catholic Religion or the Scriptures, in whatever language it may be, against good morals, against the form of the Spanish Government, against the prerogatives of the King, &c. The 9th article prohibits all prints representing subjects mentioned in the 7th article. The penalties which, according to article 10, are to be inflicted upon offending printers, booksellers, and pintsellers, will be proportioned to the malignity of the author or writings; the punishment of death even will be pronounced if it be high treason or sacrilege.

(London papers.)

From Canton.—We have been favored with the Canton Register to May 1, from which we make the following extract:

CANTON, May 2.—We are happy in seeing the genius of the age directing its power to this part of the glove; and with pleasure the arrival of the steamer Forbes, Capt. Henderson, from Calcutta, the first steam vessel that has visited the shores of China. She has excited much interest with the naves.—*Boston Palladium.*

A splendid entertainment was given at Havre on the 17th of August, to the 43d regiment of the line, on their taking the oath of allegience to the new government. It was attended not only by the citizens of Havre, but by the Englishmen, Spaniards, Portuguese, Americans, &c. who all appeared to form but one nation.

It is now asserted that the amount of treasure found in the palace of the Dey of Algiers, was only 55 millions.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Sloop Niagara, Boigley, Baltimore, Cuckayne, Watts & co.

☞ The towboat Grampus, Wales, departed for the S. W. Pass, last evening with bark Hercules, brig Felix fit schr Albion.

ARRIVED.

Schr Tecs, Fernandez, Havana, to J Prats—cargo fruits.

Steamboat Pocahontas, Strong, from Bayou Sarah, to H & W Bell; cargo, 747 bales cotton, &c., viz: 191 to J Linton; 112 Reynolds, Byrne & co; 90 N Cox; 76 T & G M Lee; 50 J Hagan & co; 40 E Strong; 42 N & J Dick & co; 40 A Fisk & co; 30 M White; 31 S C Bell; 16 Palmer Smith & co; 11 Cooper, Caruthers & co; 1 box mdx Peters & Millard; 1 do N Cox; 1 bale J Doliole—10 pass.

Brig Hope, Loring, from Baltimore, with an assorted cargo to sundries.

ARRIVED AT THE BASIN.

Schr Exit from Covington, with cotton and bricks to Bagley & Merrit.; Ch. Byrne; A Fisk and co.; 1600 bricks to R Bebee.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from his master on the 16th instant, a mulatto man by the name of ROBERT, between 28 and 30 years old, of a stout constitution, 5 feet 2 inches high (French measure.) He has a slight scar on the forehead, and black hair. He is a very good looking man, very intelligent and active; speaks good English a little French, but understands it very well.

The above reward will be given to whoever will lodge the said slave in jail or bring him back to his master.

As he can read and write he will probably call himself a freeman. Captains of steamboats and others are requested not to admit him on board of their vessels.

Said slave is well known has being every day by the market.

October 26 CH. CUVELLIER. at Frascati.

MAYORALTY OF NEW-ORLEANS.—The price of fresh Flour being this day $8,00 per barrel, according to the Tariff the Bakers must give during the ensuing week, (which commences on Monday) [illegible] of bread for a bit.

October 25 D. TILLER, *Mayor.*

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

The fine fast sailing [illegible] NEVAID, [illegible] master, [illegible] tons burthen, [illegible] of 100 hhds. to complete her cargo—for freight of which, or passage, apply on board, or to

Oct 26 J. W. ZACHARIE & Co.

FOR BOSTON, *(a packet.)*

The fine fast sailing brig CYGNET, Rice master, is now loading and will have dispatch. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply on board, or to STETSON & AVERY.

october 21

FOR MATAGORDA, TEXAS.

The fast sailing packet Schooner NATIVE, W. H. Living master, having the most of her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch; for balance of freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply on board at the Ferry, or to

J. W. COLLINS,
October 21 No. 60, Levee street.

FOR BOSTON—(*Regular Packet.*)

The fine copper fastened and coppered brig MARGARET, Scudder master, having considerable cargo engaged, will be despatched in all next week. For freight or passage having good accommodations, apply on board, opposite the Vegetable market, or to

oct 7 STETSON & AVERY, 67 Royal-st.

8,000 German Leeches

REMARKABLY large, received by the Shepherdess from Gottenburg, and for sale by wholesale and retail, by the subscriber.

october 25 FORESTIER.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE
AND GEOGRAPHY.

C. A. H. HOWARD has recommenced giving lessons in private families, for the season, and will faithfully and punctually attend to the advancement of such pupils as may be entrusted to his care. For further particulars apply at the bookstore of Mr. Jourdan, corner of Royal and St. Ann streets. Oct. 21

NOTICE.—On Monday 1st of November next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold on the right bank of the river, opposite to Duverger's plantation, by Francis Dutillet, auctioneer, and to operate the liquidation of the partnership which has existed between André Castille and the late Henry Ellie, the indivisible HALF OF A BUILDING for the use of a BUTCHERY; the indivisible half of a PIROGUE, a leader OX, and eighteen HORSES.

October 21 ANDRE CASTILLE.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of the late François Duvernay, and all those who have any claims against the same, are requested to call within ten days, at the office of A. W. Pichot, attorney at law, No. 145, Chartres street, who is charged with the settlement of said estate. MELANIE LABY,

oct 19 Widow of François Duvernay.

WANT OF EMPLOYMENT.

A YOUNG man of this city, wishes to find employment in a commercial house, being well versed in that line and possessing perfectly the French, English and Spanish languages. The best recommendations can be given. Apply to this office. October 19

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

October 14 J. PECQUET.

EXCHANGE on Boston, for sale by
October 21 STETSON & AVERY.

PEPPER.—200 bags heavy Sumatra Pepper, for sale by

October 21 STETSON & AVERY.

BEEF.—22 barrels Boston Mess BEEF, for sale by

october 16 STETSON & AVERY.

REMOVAL.

TRAPPAN & HARPER has removed to No. 2, Conti street, near the corner of Levee. october 16

CHAIRS.

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

OIL, BEEF, FISH, &c.—35 casks sperm oil, 128 bbls and 15 half bbls } No. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel: 390 boxes Cod Fish, best quality: 22 bbls Boston Mess Beef: 100 do Potatoes, and 25 do Onions: for sale on board brig Cygnet, Capt. Rice.

oct 12 STETSON & AVERY.

CANVASED HAMS.—15 hhds very superior Canvased HAMS, for sale by

oct 12 J. W. ZACHARIE & CO.

FIRST RATE CLOTH for Billard Tables for sale. Apply to

PETER LEBERT, or to
October 12 J. BUNEL.

COFFEE, WINE, BRANDY, GIN, &c

150 BAGS Havana Coffee,
30 casks Catalonia wine
7 pipes Old Holland Gin,
200 barrels White Brandy,
Few casks fine Bordeaux wine,
Small invoice of Drugs
900 Water Jars containing Glassware
Sundry lots of Earthenware
750 pigs Lead—In store and for sale low by } *Entitled to Debenture*

Sept. 16 AND. HODGE, Jr.

THE LOTTERY
DRAWS NEXT SATURDAY.
NATCHITOCHES
CATHOLIC CHURCH LOTTERY.
19th CLASS FOR 1830,
To be drawn in New-Orleans SATURDAY the 30th October 1830.

Scheme.

PRIZES.		DOLLARS.		DOLLARS.
1	or	10,000	is	10,000
1	or	3,000	is	3,000
1	or	1,800	is	1,800
1	or	1,400	is	1,400
1	or	1,200	is	1,200
1	or	1,008	is	1,008
6	or	500	are	3,000
6	or	300		1,800
6	or	200		1,200
156	or	50		7,800
156	or	30		4,680
624	or	8		4,992
7800	or	4		31,200
8760	PRIZES.			$73,080

PRICE OF TICKETS:

Whole Tickets	$4 00
Halves	2 00
Quarters	1 00

☞ Whole packages to draw at least $16 halves and quarters in proportion.

J. B. FAGET, *Manager.*
Oct 19 No. 119, Chartres street.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.

Real Cognac Brandy, since two years in this country.
Assorted Wine, in cases, of divers qualities.
Mosselle and Champagne Wines,

The whole at low prices, in order to close a concern.

[sept. 21] H. PERRET & CHARBONNET.

SALES AT AUCTION.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.
FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT.
Joseph Theodore Bauduc vs. his creditors.
SALE AT AUCTION
BY P. A. GUILLOTTE.

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

A CART,
A BAROUCHE,
A HORSE AND 3 COWS, surrendered by the said J. T. Bauduc to his creditors.

TERMS:—Cash.

G. MARMICHE,
ANT. MAURIN,
JOHN GARNIER. } *Syndics of the said creditors.*

october 25

BY T. MOSSY.

STATE OF LOUISIANA. First judicial District. *Joseph Théodore Bauduc vs. his creditors.*—By virtue of the autorisation of the Court aforesaid, there will be sold on Wednesday the 3d of November 1830, at 10 o'clock A M at the store lately occupied by Messrs. Dejean & Durel, in Toulouse street, between Levee and Chartres streets,

The household furniture and other moveable effects surrendered by the said Joseph Théodore Bauduc to his creditors. Terms: Cash.

New-Orleans, October 21st. 1830.

G. MARMICHE,
A. MAURIN,
JOHN GARNIER.

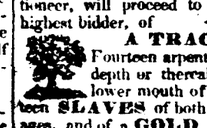
oct. 22. *Syndics of the said creditors.*

BY F. DUTILLET.

ON Monday 1st of November, will be sold, a negro-boy called DANIEL, being an excellent servant, and fit for almost every work, honest and industrious, acclimated, aged 26 years. Good security can be given.

Terms—Two months, with approved endorsed notes. october 25

NOTICE.—At the request of the syndic of the creditors of Madame Gertrude Patin, wife of Pierre Abadie, on the tenth day of November next, between the hours of ten and eleven in the forenoon, at the Court-House of this parish, the parish judge acting as public auctioneer, will proceed to the public sale at the highest bidder, of



A TRACT OF LAND

Fourteen arpents front by forty arpents depth or thereabouts, situated at the lower mouth of False-River: of fourteen SLAVES of both sexes and of different ages, and of a GOLD WATCH.

The sale will be made for cash, and the costs of the deeds of sale will be at the charge of the purchasers.

Point-Coupée, October 9th, 1830.

DORMENON, Parish Judge.

october 16

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Mayor & Aldermen and Inhabitants of the city of New-Orleans vs. C. Warren.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. the City Court of New Orleans, I shall expose for sale, on Wednesday, the Third day of Nov. next at 4 o'clock p m. on the premises the Ports and rails, fencing Lafayette Square in faubourg St. Mary, seized in the above suit.

oct. 25 L. DAUNOY, marshal.

Antoine Francisco vs. Ant. Musorrino.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. G. Préval, associate judge of the City Court, I shall expose for sale on Monday the 2d of November, at 4 o'clock, at the Principal, sundry articles of Tools, Clothing, and Wheel-Barrows, &c. seized in the above suit.

october 21 L. DAUNOY, marshal

J. & A. Joanot vs. Maria Elliot.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. B. Beauregard, associate judge of the City Court, I shall expose for sale on Saturday the 30th of October, at 4 o'clock, at the Principal, Tables, Looking-Glasses, and sundry articles seized in the above suit.

Oct 21 L. DAUNOY, marshal

Mayor, Aldermen and inhabitants of the City of New Orleans vs. Pierre Aubry, f. m. c.—The same vs. the same.

BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. G. Preval, associate judge of the City Court, I shall expose to sale on Saturday the 20th day of November next, at the Exchange Coffee-House, corner of Chartres and St. Louis streets, at 12 o'clock, a Lot of Ground, situated in Girod street, between Philippa and Barronne, measuring about 60 feet front by 120 in depth, more or less, seized in the above suit.

Oct. 21 L. DAUNOY, marshal

Mayor, Aldermen and inhabitants of New-Orleans, vs. Charles Don Pedro.—The same vs. the same.

BY virtue of two writs of alias fieri facias directed to me by the hon. G. Préval, associate judge of the City Court, I shall expose to sale on Saturday the 30th of October instant, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Coffee-House, the Lease of a certain lot of ground situated at the corner of Circus and Girod streets, measuring 60 feet front on each street, being a corner lot, be the measurement more or less. Seized to satisfy the judgements rendered in the above suits.

Oct. 21 L. DAUNOY, marshal

Ralph, Jacobs vs. A. M. Wood.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, by the hon. J. Bermudez, associate judge of the city court, I shall expose for sale, on Tuesday the 2d November next, at 12 o'clock, at noon, at Hewlett's coffee house, corner of Chartres & St. Louis streets, a certain Lot or portion of Ground situated in suburb Annonciation measuring five feet front on Orangers street, running to the depth of 120 feet, where the said portion of Ground is 50 feet broad by 40 feet depth, according to the plan which shall be exhibited at the time of sale.—Seized in the above suit.

September 30 L. DAUNOY, marshal.

FASHIONABLE MADRAS.

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

october 5

LANDING from brig William, from Bordeaux, and for sale by the subscribers, 16 bales 3 points Blankets.

oct 5 THEODORE NICOLET & Co.

SOAP.

1000 boxes & half boxes No. 1 & 2 soap, "Winchester's" and "Hydes" brands.

ALSO—Fancy & Windsor soap, for sale by

sept 25 STETSON & AVERY.

$5 REWARD.

Runaway on the 18th instant, from the undersigned's boat *Dorade*, the American negro TONVEY, born in Charleston, fifteen years old, speaking English and a little French. He stutters, has a long face and chin. When he ran off he had on a grey cloth jacket, a straw hat and blue straps drilling pantaloons.

The above reward will be given to whoever will bring him back to Mr. Jean Joineau, corner of Conti and Dauphin streets.

Captains of steam boats and others are requested not to harbour said slave under the penalty prescribed by laws.

October 21 P. TARRIS.