& CO.

October 27, 1830.

[illegible] of one of the New-York [illegible] Northern mails yesterday, [illegible] New-York papers to the 7th. They announce several arrivals from England and France, bringing news of the highest importance. The London dates brought by those arrivals are to the 1st of September, and Paris to the 30th August. A revolution had broken out on the 25th August at Brussels, in the Netherlands. It was reported that there were some popular movements in several cities of Holland and of Prussia. There were also rumors of commotions in Italy; and the province of Andalousia had raised against the tyranny of Ferdinand.

New-York, october 7.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

We yesterday announced as below, three packet ships; since which we have received copious files of English and French journals. By the Florida, Capt. Tinkham, London papers of the 1st September, and Liverpool of the 2d; and by the Hannibal, London papers of the evening of September 2d. The Edward Quesnel brought Paris dates of the 19th August.

The King of England has issued his proclamation, convening the new Parliament on the 26th of October. Up to the 5th day of the session the House of Commons will be occupied with the election of a Speaker, and the swearing in of members. On the 1st of November the king will formally open the business of the session, by a speech from the throne. It is expected that the immediate and pressing business will be despatched in about six-weeks; and that Parliament will adjourn from about the middle of December to the beginning of February.—In the Irish elections, which have just terminated, it is said that a more considerable change has taken place than has occured at any election since the Union. Leinster, Munster, Connaught and Ulster, return thirty two new members, more than one-third of the whole numbers. These new members, generally speaking, are said to be Ultra-Liberals or Ultra-Tories, who have pledged themselves to that effect in the different section benches.

The ex-ministers Polignac, Peyronnet, Chantelauze, and de Ranville, had been committed to prison, in the dungeons or towers of Vincennes. They are represented as much dejected.

A review of the National Guards, took place at Paris on Sunday the 28th, when the grand spectacle was presented in the Champ de Mars, of 40,000 men, composed of cavalry and infantry, equipped at their own expense in complete military array, and devoting themselves to the conservative police of the metropolis. On this occasion Gen. Lafayette presented from the King, four tri-colored standards to each battalion, on their taking the oath of allegiance to the Nation.

A proclamation issued by General Lafayette, against the assemblages of workmen in Paris, has had the desired effect, and they were now perfectly quiet.

There are some rumours of commotions in Italy.

The accounts of the Revolution in France have reached Portugal, and an extraordinary ferment among the people, has, it is said, carried dismay into the palace of Miguel.

The accounts from Spain are enveloped in mystery, but enough has transpired to prove that Ferdinand holds his sceptre by a feeble tenure. Movements have taken place in Catalonia, and every thing announces that important events are at hand.—Liv. 2d.

M. Lafitte is elected President of the Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 245, to 11.

Young Ney, Prince of Moscow, is to command a regiment of the National Guards. Upwards of 120 General officers of the army, appointed in 1830, are to be removed, to make room for the old officers who are to be taken from their retreat. The family of Bonaparte, in Italy, it is said have claimed the privilege of returning to France.

The London subscription for the wounded in Paris, amounted to nearly £3000.

Colonel de Bourmont writes from the Casauba, under date of the 17th August, to Marshal Count Gerard, Minister of War:—"The army and the fleet have hoisted to-day the tri-coloured flag. The troops have laid aside the white cockade; they will assume the new colours as soon as all the corps can do so at the same time."

France and England.—The new government of France it is stated, has been promptly acknowledged by the British Cabinet. Gen. Baudrand, the special Ambassador from France, was so well received by the King of England, that he immediately despatched a courier to Paris, for the purpose of announcing to the French government the high satisfaction which he had experienced. His Excellency took the same opportunity of informing the King of France that his reception by the British King had been preceded by great courtesy and kindness on the part of his Majesty's ministers. The interview which King William granted to General Baudrand lasted about fifteen minutes, in the course of which his Majesty kindly and anxiously enquired as to the health of Louis Phillippe and his family.

The Austrian and Prussian embassies in London have received couriers from their respective governments with the intelligence that the courts of Vienna and Berlin will immediately acknowledge Louis Philippe.

The British Parliament is prorogued to the 20th Oct.

REVOLUTION IN THE NETHERLANDS.

We publish below copious details from a Brussels paper of the rising which took place in that city, commencing on the evening of August 25th and which there can be no reason to believe was quelled without important concessions from the King, or an actual revolution. A letter of the 27th states that the Nobility and other classes had put themselves at the head of the movement, and entered into a contract with the Chiefs of the military force, who had joined their cause. The Palace at Brussels would be given up by the Guard, if the answer received from the King, who was at the Hague, was not satisfactory. The demand of the insurgents is for a new Constitution, not granted of the King's free will and pleasure, but as *conquered*, or established by the people.

There was great excitement and commotion in Ghent, on the 26th and 27th, which was somewhat allayed at the latest advices, by the publication of a government journal.

The number of the killed in Brussels is so variously stated, that it is impossible to form any opinion of it. It probably did not exceed two or three hundred, at the utmost.

[illegible] wheat, had long been [illegible] with an evil eye by the people, [illegible] have abolished. The [illegible] some offensive expressions in [illegible]. But as the wheels of revolution have been put in motion, it cannot be supposed that trifling and unimportant concessions will satisfy the people, who have the example of France before their eyes, and are in fact half French themselves.

The immediate convocation of the States General, by the King, proves that the movement is not considered by the Government as one which might be suppressed by ordinary measures. The accounts by private letters and rumors from the scene of action are conflicting.

The last accounts will be found in the postscript which we have copied from the Globe. The correspondent of the Morning Chronicle, who signs himself O. P. Q. and whose letters on French affairs have been found very judicious and generally correct, ascribes the great unpopularity of the King of the Netherlands to the belief that he is merely a puppet moved at the will of the English Cabinet though naturally inclined to liberalism himself.

From the Courrier des Pays-Bas of Aug. 27.
(By an extraordinary conveyance.)
Brussels, August 26.

Most serious events are this moment taking place at Brussels. We shall simply confine ourselves to the office of Reporters.

It is pretty generally known how much the Belgians, of all classes, and in all provinces, are dissatisfied. Our deputies in the chambers, and the independent journals, have frequently adverted to this fact.

The day before yesterday the public read with surprise and chagrin an article in the Gazette des Pays Bas (the official Government Paper) which spoke with emphasis of the happiness which all the Belgians enjoyed, and of the intoxication and rejoicings they are plunged into. This language was the more afflicting, as, for some days past, the public exasperation had been violent, and given rise to much uneasiness respecting the disposition of the public mind.

Yesterday evening the performance of La Muette de Portici had attracted an immense crowd: the house could not contain all the visitants, and the crowd had even stationed itself on the square of the Mint.

At the conclusion of the play numerous groups formed themselves and proceeded towards the office of Le National, Rue Fosse aux Loups. In a moment the windows were smashed, and it was attempted to burst open the door. A voice exclaimed, "Let us go to Library!" At these words the crowd retreced its steps, and went to the residence of Libry Bagnano, to the Polymathic Library, Rue de La Madelaine, near the great coach office. The multitude increased every moment. The windows were broken; the doors were burst in; all the furniture was demolished, the papers and books were torn, and thrown out of the window in tatters. By a fortunate accident, Libry Bagnano, the principal Editor of the National, was not found at home, by which his life was saved.

The crowd choked up already the broad street of La Madelaine. It was 11 o'clock at night, and during this first effervescence the police wisely abstained from acting; its intervention would only have proved pernicious. The gendarmes were told—"Don't act, and you will be let alone."

Towards midnight the crowd dispersed. One group went to the Place Royale, preceded by a flag composed of the curtains of Libry Bagnano. The officer of that post came out, and asked what they wanted! The commander of the town came forward likewise. Nothing but confused cries were to be heard, of "Liberty! Justice!" A soldier stepped out of the ranks, and, with tears in his eyes, supplicated those present to withdraw, saying—"For God's sake disperse, and spare us the disgrace of being obliged to shed any Belgian blood!" Those simple words produced more effect than the stoutest resistance would have done.

Another group went by the Rue de l'Empereur to the street Ruysbreck, stopped before the Palace of Justice, and in a moment broke all the windows of the Hall of the Court of Assize, with cries of "Down with Van Maanen! Long live De Potter!" Shortly after, the General, who commands the town, proceeded to the Hotel de Ville, and the Horse Gendarmes commenced to patrol about in detachments. A more numerous crowd proceeded to the Rue de Berlaimont, to the house of M. de Knyff, the director of the police. It was forcibly entered, and there, as at the residence of Libry, every thing was broken and destroyed; but there, likewise, not a single article was abstracted. One individual wanted to carry off the cloak of the Director of the Police, but he was trampled upon by the people, and the cloak itself was torn into a thousand fragments.

The crowd began there, already, to assume a more serious and violent aspect. The whole town began to be apprised of it. The inhabitants left their houses, and the troops got under arms.

The first musket-shots that were heard were fired towards one o'clock, when the commotion became directly more tumultuous and decisive. The crowd ran, with great noise towards the Hotel of M. Van Maanen, the Minister of Justice, situated in the Place du Petit Sablon, opposite the prison of Petits Carmes. When the people were before this residence, the exasperation seemed to have reached its highest pitch.

The doors, being burst in, shortly afterwards gave free admittance to the multitude, who poured in with cries of "*Down with Van Maanen!*" Furniture and effects of every description were demolished. The troops wished to restore order, but they were too feeble. They were attacked, disarmed, and obliged to retreat. After this first explosion, the multitude seemed to concert measures, and set fire to the building. The smoke appeared rapidly; the crowd rushed out, and ranged itself round the Hotel, and declared that it would not retire before the building was burnt down to its very foundation. The conflagration made great progress. The flames were perceivable already from afar—the firemen hastened to the spot, with their engines, towards four o'clock, but they were repulsed, and forced to return to the Hotel de Ville. This vast edifice being set on fire served thus as a point of assemblage—a great number of workmen ran to the spot without pillaging, but likewise without retiring.

During the night the gunsmiths had been compelled to deliver up the arms contained in their stores. The people distributed them; such as had any guns at home went out with them, and some muskets were taken from the soldiers, or abandoned by them, that they might not have to fire. Workmen were seen to surround an officer near the Palace of Justice, putting a pistol to his breast, and asking him, on his word of honour, that he should not order the people to be fired upon.

Towards five o'clock in the morning, and when the broad light of day illuminated the movements the armed force displayed itself more. A battalion of Chasseurs and a battalion of Grenadiers spread themselves in companies through the streets where the agitation was greatest. It was in the Place de Sablon where, about six o'clock in the morning, an officer ordered a platoon fire, and where the struggle became bloody. Presently the wounded were seen being carried home many among the people were seen to fall down dead, being struck by the balls of the soldiery; and gore stained the pavement.

ENGLAND.

London, September 1.

Accounts received this day by the Rotterdam steam-packet, up to yesterday morning, state that disturbances had broken out at Antwerp, on Sunday evening, when a number of young men paraded the streets crying out "Vive la Revolution!" "Vive la Liberté!" "A bas les Ministres!" "Vive M. Potter!" &c. The troops were called out, and four persons were killed at the departure of the packet. The merchants and *bourgeois* had formed themselves into a guard for the protection of property. The King of the Netherlands, it is added, had left his palace at [illegible], and was assembling troops with all possible speed, with a determination to proceed at the head of them to Brussels. His object is said to be rather to prevent the spread of the movement in other provinces, than to refuse moderate concessions. The Queen of the Netherlands steam-packet arrived at Rotterdam from London on Saturday last, and was immediately seized by the Dutch government, as were several other vessels, to tow ships with troops up to Antwerp. This appears to be the most specific information which has reached us through the foregoing medium. Several things are asserted on more questionable authority, such as that the king had imprisoned a deputation from Bruges, and that among the four persons shot at Antwerp, was the son of one of the most considerable merchants of that city. Brussels is said to be by this time completely surrounded by Dutch troops, and it is thought that the army under the Prince of Orange will amount to 20,000 men.

The intelligence from the Netherlands this morning occasioned much excitement in the stock exchange. Consols which opened at 90½ fell to 90½.

Half past two.—The steamboat from Ostend has just arrived, filled with passengers flying from the Netherlands in a state of great excitement. There has been disturbances at Bruges, which were quelled after the destruction of 2 or 3 houses. The general opinion is that the King will grant most of the concessions demanded.

We insert entire the following Postcript to the Globe, published on the evening of September 1st:—

Globe Office, 4 o'clock.

We have just received by express the *Journal de la Belgique* of the 30th and 31st August, from which we translate the following articles. There is little appearance of a demand for military interference at Brussels; at least if a calm and moderate spirit of consideration be evinced. The necessity of employing them would certainly be fatal, as the Dutch force only could be depended upon, and the ill-will of the two races to each other would be rendered still more inveterate. After all the King may only intend an appearance of preparation to moderate the extent of demand and qualify the demonstrations which appear so prompt and general.

NETHERLANDS.

Brussels, August 29.

It is reported that a military force is marching upon Brussels. All was perfectly tranquil when this news arrived to excite agitation in every mind. It is feared the appearance of troops will only tend to create fresh commotion; and it has even been proposed to resist their entrance and barricade the gates of the town. As soon as the commandant of the Civic Guard was made acquainted with these intentions, he hastened, accompanied by four majors of the guard, to the military general quarters, where he had a conference with the staff major, the result of which was very satisfactory: on which the following proclamations were issued by common consent:

PROCLAMATION.

Inhabitants of Brussels,—A rumour having been spread that troops are marching upon Brussels, the commandant of the city-guard hastens to inform you that orders have been given by the superior military authority to prevent them entering the town, and to order them to halt.

The security of the town of Brussels remains, exclusively confined to the brave civic guard, who has hitherto so ably performed its duties.

A deputation of the principal inhabitants of Brussels is about to repair to the Hague.

In waiting its return, the troops stationed in the upper part of the town will remain inactive. The officers commanding the civic guard have pledged their honor to cause it to be respected.

The Commandant of the Civic Guard,
Baron Vanderlinden Hoogvorst.
Brussels, August 28th, 1830.

The deputation departed the same morning.

PROCLAMATION.

We, Major-General Count du Bylandt, commander-in-chief of the troops in the province of Middle-Brabant, in conjunction with the other military authorities of this town, make known to the inhabitants of the district that we have agreed with the principal officers of the armed Bourgeoisie of Brussels, that the troops who were marching to enter this town will not enter so long as the inhabitants respect all the civil authorities, and preserve good order—such good order as the commanders of the armed citizens engage to cause to be maintained for the happiness of all.

The above Commander-in-chief,
G. Comte de Bylandt.
Head Quarters, Brussels, 28th August 1830.

From the Journal de la Belgique of Tuesday.
Brussels, August 30.

The state of things remains as it was yesterday: the service of our brave citizen guard continues still with the same firmness and vigilance. After dinner yesterday the garde a cheval, accompanied by several detachments of foot soldiers, lead upon the main road two pieces of artillery, which were at the barracks of St. Elizabeth. They placed them in the court yard of the Hotel de Ville.

Several individuals, strongly implicated in the late events, have been arrested.

A new proclamation is to appear this afternoon, but we do not know its contents.

The following is the address which the deputation of Brussels is charged to present and to develope at the audience which it will have the honor of obtaining with the king.

"SIRE, the undersigned, your respectful subjects, take the liberty, under the difficult circumstances in which the city of Brussels is at this moment placed, as well as other cities of the kingdom, to depute to your majesty five of its citizens, the Baron Joseph d'Hoogvorst, Counts Felix de Merode, Gendebien, Frederic de Secus, and Palmaert senior, to state, that never, at a similar crisis did the good people merit more the esteem of your majesty and public gratitude. They have, by their firmness and courage, calmed in three days the menacing effervescence, and to put a stop to serious disorders.

"But, Sire, they cannot conceal from your Majesty that the discontent has taken deep root: every where are felt the consequences of a bad system, followed up by ministers who misunderstand our wishes and our wants. Now, nothing assures the good citizens of Brussels that, if the nation be not appeased, they will themselves be the victims of their efforts. They therefore supplicate you, Sire, by all the generous sentiments which animate the heart of your Majesty to listen to their voices, and to put a termination to their just grievances. Full of confidence in the goodness of your Majesty, and their own justice, they have only deputed to you their fellow citizens to acquire the desired certainty that all the evils of which they complain shall be repaired as soon as known.

The undersigned are convinced, that one of the best modes of effecting so desirable an end, will be the immediate convocation of the States General.

Brussels, this 28th August 1830.
[Signed.]
(Here follow a great number of signatures.)

To-day all the shops were open as usual.

The number of English families who have left this city is not so great as the alarming circumstances would have led us to suppose. The organization of the citizen-guard has totally dispated their fears.

Most extraordinary reports are in circulation as to what is going on in **HOLLAND**. It appears nearly certain that in several towns the citizen guard had been armed, and placed in military garrisons. They mention Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Breda, &c.

There is a report current that serious tumults had broken out yesterday at Antwerp, and that a skirmish ensued. But by a diligence, which arrived in this city at noon, all was quiet.

Several letters arrived at Liege announce that a great disturbance had occurred at Cologne, at Dusseldorf, and many other of the towns of **RHENISH PRUSSIA**.

A convocation of the States General has been fixed for the 13th of September.

London, September 1, evening.

By a steam-packet which arrived late this afternoon, we have the following **IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE**:—The utmost excitement reigns throughout the whole of Brabant. At Antwerp the Belgic flag had been hoisted, and the town guard fired upon the people and killed 40 or 50. At Rotterdam seven steam-boats were freighted to convey 200 men each to Antwerp. At the Hague the King had refused to receive the deputies from Liege and [illegible] Brussels into prison. It was also reported that one of them had been shot by [illegible]. The [illegible] had determined not to comply with the demands of the people of Brabant, and had ordered 20,000 Dutch troops, under the command of the two princes, to proceed against the Belgians.—At Brussels all remained quiet.

FRANCE.

Paris, Aug. 23d.

Reports have been circulated upon 'Change that M. de Metternich manifested some repugnance to recognize the new Government, and that it is possible that a war may break out with Austria.

We can easily imagine that the glorious revolution of France may inspire repugnance in M. de Metternich, but whether it will push him on to go to war is another question. We do not believe in such a folly being committed by the Austrian Government. That very day when France shall be thrown out of the pacific state she has now placed herself in, we would no longer answer for these frail Governments whose very existence is founded upon force. An appeal to an oppressed population, and a million of men vomitted on the frontier—this is the way we shall repel the threats of the Austrian bayonets.—We suppose that M. de Metternich has sagacity enough not to, confound an invasion of France with any other war undertaken by Austria since the Bourbon restoration.

Let it not be imagined that the calm and spirit or order which characterise our revolution, are mere languor; on the day when the cry of war shall be heard, the national energy will display all its resources.

Some disturbance is said to have taken place at Nismes, possibly owing to the absence of a regular administration, and suddenness of the present changes. The nation is unanimous in its sentiments. The indulgence of a great people towards its enemies has been carried far; it may produce some desperate attempt. But an opinion which is not deeply rooted in France, cannot long agitate the public mind, or injure our interests, but this indulgence must cease the moment any conspiracies are hatched.

The Government fortifies itself by measures of wisdom and energy, which render it daily more popular. It organises the army and a good administration; it seconds the impetus of the nation, and we shall have nothing to fear from the intrigues and efforts of M. de Metternich.

FRANCE AND TRIPOLI.

The mission to Tripoli has been successful, without resort to arms. The Bey has signed all the conditions before imposed on him, and has ratified them by the treaty which was concluded with him on the 11th of August. A letter from Tunis states the following as the principal articles:—1. Henceforward full and entire liberty is to be enjoyed by the commerce of all nations, and the Bey will cease to levy the monopoly which he exercised formerly. 2. The cession of the island of Tabarca. 3. No tribute is to be paid hereafter. 4. The Turks now employed in military service are to be sent back to their country. If a vessel belonging to any nation be shipwrecked on the coast of Tunis, if a sailor or a passenger be assassinated or ill treated, the Regency will be obliged to pay the value of the vessel and of its cargo. 6. Piracy is prohibited and in case of war with any power, the Tunisians will have no right to attack merchantman. 7. The slaves to be restored to liberty.

AUSTRIA.

Vienna, Aug. 19.—Since the late events in France there has been a great deal of bustle in our Foreign Department. Yesterday there was again a great Ministerial Council. We learn that the garrison of Mayence, as a fortress of the confederation, is to be reinforced, and that 25,000 Austrian troops have received orders to march to Italy. Not the least notion of war is, however, entertained, and we are fully convinced here, that if the new government of France remains faithful to the system it has adopted—if it continues to act with moderation, and no new dissentions break out between the inhabitants of France, there will be no obstacles to the acknowledgment of the new dynasty by our Government, and the French Ambassador at this Court, who has for the present ceased to exercise his functions, will soon resume his diplomatic character.

SPAIN.

[From the Journal des Debats]
Madrid, august 19.

A courier who arrived here on a mission from M. Campana, the Captain General of Andalusia, told us that several bands, completely armed and shouting, "Long live the Constitution," following the example of the French, have suddenly risen in that province. The public tranquility has been troubled at several towns, and at Grenada they have sung the hymn of Riego and the Tragala. The officers of the police have re-established order, though not without difficulty—& notwithstanding the patrols make their rounds night and day, with orders to fire on the people in case of revolt, the Absolutists are much alarmed for their lives. M. Campana has asked for strong reinforcements to distribute them in the towns of the province under his command.

[From the Courrier Français.]
Madrid, august 19.

(Private Correspondence.)—The Gazette continues to publish a relation of the events of Paris, and takes its information indifferently from all the papers of the French metropolis.—This mode of acting surprises every one: but what is much more astonishing, all the French and English papers will be henceforward allowed to be received in Spain without opposition. The King has issued an order for this measure, and the decree is to be published in the course of a few days.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Galignani's Messenger says, that the following are said to be the bases upon which the independence of the new American Republics will be acknowledged by France.

"Their independence shall be acknowledged unconditionally, as France recognizes the principle that the nations of S. America have had the right of separating themselves from the mother country, and consequently without any regard to the absurd principle of legitimacy. Consuls shall be established in all the principal ports of America, and special Envoys shall be appointed to every Government. Treaties of commerce upon the footing of equality and reciprocity shall be concluded with the American Republics."

New-York, Oct. 6.

By the ship Milton, Capt. Barstow, we have the London Morning Herald of Aug. 26th, containing Paris to the 24th.

Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued from the 14th of Sept. to the 26th of October.

Washington Irving, Esq. our Secretary of Legation, was at Brighton on the 23d of August.

London, Aug. 26.—Last night we received the Paris papers of Monday by express. There has been another fall of the Rentes. One cause of the decline of the Rentes may be found in an article in the Constitutionnel, under the head of Turin, 9th Aug., in which it is said that King Charles Felix was going to appoint a Regency, preparatory to his setting out for Naples, and the Piedmontese troops were on their march to occupy the principal fortresses of his dominions, particularly the citadels of Alexandria and Turin. If the [illegible] this intelligence, of which [illegible] it would fully account for [illegible] the depreciation [illegible] Rentes [illegible] inevitable [illegible] of the Austrians [illegible] Piedmont [illegible] But as we have [illegible] report [illegible] ligence which is [illegible] Powers. It is stated again and with increased confidence, that France [illegible] a Council of Cardinals held at Rome on the 12th inst. by the Pope, a resolution to the same effect was adopted. The King of Spain is not only disposed to pursue a similar course, but to show the sincerity of his wish to conciliate the French Government, has already expressed a determination to put restraints on his subjects. It is further stated that he has introduced several Liberals into his Council, and that he is going to appoint a new Ministry who are to be charged with the execution of the reforms he is said to contemplate. We do not know if he will fulfil the end he proposes by these concessions, but the mere design shows at least that he has more discretion than the head of his family, and, when we consider the magnanimity, as well as the increased experience of the much abused Constitutionalists, we should not be surprised if they were to overlook his past tyranny.

London, Wednesday Evening, Aug. 25.—The depression in Paris was ascribed to the great want of money, and the sales of stock are stated to have been very considerable. Reports were also current in the French Capitol that the Emperor of Austria was ill inclined towards the new order of things in France, and that he had expressed his determination not to recognise Philip.

A serious depression took place in French Stock this afternoon, owing to the unfavorable news from Paris. The Five per Cents gave way from 102f. 50c to 102f.; and the Three per Cents were sold at 76f. The Northern Bonds dropped one half per cent this afternoon. It is stated that letters are in town from St. Petersburgh, to the effect that so fearful was the Emperor of Russia that the news from France would create a spirit of discontent among his people that he had interdicted the free entry into his dominions of any English or French newspapers.

☞ The friends and acquaintances of the late **GUSTAVE MARIGNY**, are invited to attend his Funeral, this evening, 27th October, at 4 o'clock P. M. from his father's residence, suburb Marigny.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Schr. Emblem, Baker, Pensacola. Master.
Schr. Maria, Hutton, Pensacola. Master.
Schr. Jas. Monroe,—, Alexandria; Master.

ARRIVED.

Towboat Porpoise, Howren, from the Passes, having taken to sea ship Eleanor. Brought up brig La Grange, 63 days from Marseilles; ship Colonda, from Newburyport, and brig Comet, from Benj. Morgan, for, and Alabama, from, New York—Brought up the passengers and letters from the Alabama.

Brig Lagrange, Devereux, from Marseilles, via Gibraltar, to T Nicolet & co: cargo, wines, oil and dry goods, to J Le'Jaune, T Nicolet; P E Sorbe; V Seard; Clapier & Miraud; Dufilho E L Bernard; F Seignoret; Millaudon; Bonnabell & co; F. Pasquiol; Mr Gilee.

Capt. D. was brought too and boarded off the south side of Cuba by his B. M. schr. of war Fire Fly, cruising in search of pirates.

☞ The La Grange experienced a tremendous hurricane in September, which lasted three days, blowing all round the compass; in which, however, she sustained no injury. Passengers, Jas. Gottschalk, of this city; Louis Clapier, France; Maurius Estoffee, L Bonjean, Louis Gegon, do; Joseph Bavis, Thomas Papai, of Malte. The La Grange left Marseilles 21st August and Gibraltar 9th September.

Schr Mary, Weeks, fm Charleston: in ballast: Brig Jas Monroe, Bush, fm Norfolk.

Brig Comet, Staples, fm Alexandria—cargo of bricks, and 125 slaves.

Ship Colonda, Wills, from Newburyport, to Lincoln & Green—cargo, mackerel, mess casks, &c. to the consignees.

Steamer Souvenir, Streck, from Donaldson, with 24 bales cotton to P Dubertrand, 15 hhds sugar to Peyroux, Rivarde & co. 1 vice and anvil to Perrault & Pescal, 20 bbls whiskey to order—19 passengers.

ARRIVED AT THE BASIN.

Schr Emily, Featherston, from Covington, with 13,200 feet lumber to Lefebvre & Durel.

IN THE RIVER.

Packet Ship Alabama, Price, arrived at the Bar, in 19 days from N York, to G Wilbor-cargo to J Le Carpentier; Thomson & Grant; Rogers, Slocomb & co; J D Beard; J A Merle & co; M White; Lincoln & Green; J Fowler junr; N & J Dick & co; Tupper & Brett; G Wilbor; A M Pinado; J Harrison & co; Newkirk & co; Capt R Mumford; J M Dupeiru; R Marsh; J Le Blanc; Byrne; Hall, Scott & co; J Squirer & co; Mrs Cochrane; Forstall & co: H R Lee & co; B Story; A Carrico; Kohn & Bordier; C D Jordan; J D Bein; F Gillett & co; G Bernard; W G Hewes; M N Soulie; F P Ducongé; H R Lee; S C Bell; Lee, Walton & co; J W Collins; Bogney & Baker; Morgan & co; G A Lucas; Stegman & co; R D Shepherd & co; S & W Cutchon; J Hagan & co; G W Clark; Callender & Deblois; G Dorsey; Gasquet & co; W Guesnard; P B Penny; Smith & co; Harland & co; Hays & Carell; J Belden & co; J W Arthur; A Fisk & co; J Bastide; B Levy; Carriere & Bordazat, J W Zacharie & co, L Millaudon, J H Field & co. B Lacoste, M Jambu, F Frey & co. Peuch, Bien & co. J Darramon, and others.

Passengers—Mr. T. R. Hyde, lady and servant, W A Gasquet and lady, S Henderson; Mrs. Daniels, Messrs. Arnaud, Walton, Harrison, Malcolm, Meeker, M'Cullum, Tulane, M'Masters, Newell, Planteviqne, Douglass & Beardslee.

MEMORANDA.

Brig Atlas, Thompson, sailed from Warren, R I, for this port 3d instant.

Ship Florida, Blaisdale, hence at Cowes 28th August.

Bark David Cannon, Cain, hence at Liverpool August 29.

Ship Hanover, Barstow, sailed from New-York for this port, 6th instant.

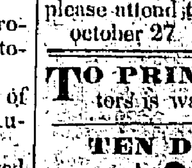
Brig William-Henry, sailed from Philadelphia for this port, sprung her mast in the Delaware and returned to repair.

Brig Eliza, Palmer, cleared at Boston for this port, 23d ult,

☞ The brig **LAGRANGE**, captain Devereux, from Marseilles, is now discharging opposite to the Public Square. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods.
october 27

TO PRINTERS.—Two good compositors is wanted at this office. oct. 27.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.



Runaway from his master on the 15th 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 vessels and others are requested not to [illegible] him on board of their vessels. [illegible] is well known [illegible] every day [illegible]

[illegible]

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY T. MOSSY.

STATE OF LOUISIANA. First judicial District. *Joseph Theodore Baudüc 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 Theodore Baudüc 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

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 Posts and rails, fencing Lafayette Square in faubourg St. Mary. Seized in the above suit.

oct. 25 L. DAUNOY. marshal.

Antoine Francisco vs. Ant. Masoreino.

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 Ls. DAUNOY, marshal

J. & A. Jonau vs. Maria Elliot,

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. E. 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 Phillippa 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. Preval, 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 30 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 Annunciation 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.

FOR PHILADELPHIA,

The fine fast sailing brig **VINEYARD**, Thornbey, master, requires the bulk 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. 69, 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.

FASHIONABLE MADRAS.

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

october 5

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 [oct12] STETSON & AVERY.

OIL, BEEF, FISH, &c.—35 casks sperm oil, 122 bbls and 15 half bbls No. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel; 390 boxes Cod Fish, best quality; 22 bbls [illegible] Mess Beef; 100 do Potatoes, and 25 [illegible] for sale on board brig Cygnet, Capt. Rice.

oct 12 STETSON & AVERY.

CANVASED HAMS.—15 hhds. [illegible] rior Canvased HAMS, for sale by

oct 12 J. W. ZACHARIE & CO.

EXCHANGE on Boston, for sale by

October 21 STETSON & AVERY.

PEPPER.—200 bags heavy [illegible] Pepper, for sale by

October 21 STETSON & AVERY.

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

october 16 STETSON & AVERY.