Bee.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JOHN BAYON, DELAUP & CO.

NEW-ORLEANS,
SATURDAY (MORNING) OCTOBER 2, 1830.

It is strange that a Frenchman writing English should fall into such errors as to use *by* instead of *with* and other prepositions, it is indeed much more so to see an American mistake the rules and phraseology of the vernacular tongue as does Mr. *Not so* in the following sentences "That systematic feeling which insists—not so: but exists third person of the verb to exist, present tense singular. Also, "and, as whatever has been published in the journals of this city concerning that event, will *undoubtedly* considered by the heroic litigants of Paris, &c. &c." These statements *of all* who have taken a place in New-Orleans—Not so, Mr. PLAIN FACT; if you have fallen out with Murray, tell it not intelligibly to the World or make up at least with the verbs, otherwise you will be quite unintelligible, and a Frenchman who mistakes a preposition in your language will be better understood by other more enlightened Americans, who full well know that, false learning, which always stoops to idle remarks, throws more ridicule on the author than ignorance itself. As Mr. *Not so* can only detect typographical errors, let him be more particular hereafter in the correction of his proof-sheets. Not so, Mr. PLAIN FACT, not so.

Not so with the remarks of the Editor of the *Mercantile* they are judicious and I will ever be thankful to those who will correct me as he does. The error in post e Editor's, but mine, which slipt in by hurry of translation.—This much for the *Americans* and *population*,—these are mere words, but as to the principles that distinguish that glorious Nation, all those who know me are convinced that I never deviate from them whatever occasion called for a tried.

T. St. C.

Nothing equals the pomp and solemnity witnessed last evening in our city at the departure of the **TRI-COLORED FLAG** accompanied by the brave soldiers of the Legion: they assembled first on the Public Square and then moved to the Levee, through the Market-house, to reach the point of departure. It was especially there that all hearts beat for joy, enflamed by a high sense of enthusiasm, excited by the bustle of arms and the resounding notes of the *Marseillaise* reechoed by the vaulted roof. The Legion being in front of the vessel in which the bearers were to embark the gallant colonel Civellier, brandishing his sword shouted with modesty and enthusiasm: "Eternal glory to France!—hail Columbia!" and amidst a thousand *bravos* rushed hismen to the embarcation, but lo! while they strided in a military array the stage that led to the ship, the bridge gave way and down fell tumbling into the river our fellow-soldiers, swords in hand, bending to the hilt: the glorious colours were once more wrenched in the waves, but not in blood. Fortunately no one was wounded—accidents have ever attended that noble flag: this is not the first bridge which has bowed to it!—but like the rainbow its hues shine brighter after the tempest.

T. St. Céran.

The following is the Address that accompanies the Tri-Colored Flag:

LIBERTY! LIBERTY!

Praised be the glorious Deputies of France!
Eternal honor to the brave Parisians!
Praised be the illustrious National Guard of Paris!

Immortal honor to the virtuous man, to the great Patriot, to the hero so worthy of being now and ever at your head, to the man of July 1776, of July 1789, and of July 1830.

Your brethren of Louisiana, intoxicated with your joy and your happiness, have with enthusiasm repeated your songs of glory and liberty. Proud of having been once under the protection of those noble colors, which you have so gloriously restored, we have again saluted the Flag of the great nation, shining with the new lustre you have shed upon it. It has suddenly appeared alongside of our Star-Spangled Banner, and that double symbol of Liberty has been greeted by the acclamations of the people and the cannon of our citizen-soldiers; and we have celebrated your triumph over tyranny.

We have said—Let us choose two sons of France, and let us send them to our brethren—Let them carry to them that standard to which we paid due respect, and which has witnessed the tears of happiness flowing from our eyes. They will say—The citizens of New-Orleans and the Officers and privates of the Louisiana Legion send these colors to you; accept them as a proof of our respect, our gratitude and admiration. Let them perpetuate the remembrance of what you have done for the land of their fathers, and for the whole human family.

(The signatures will be found in the French side of our paper.)

TRIUMPH OF FREEDOM.

The events which have lately transpired in France, the first, the faithful and efficient ally of our national infancy, are of a nature so glorious and so cheering, as to bewilder the mind with admiration and gladness. They will form in after ages an era in the history of the world. They will teach a lesson to tyrants and to the oppressed—to the first, that their power is fragile and insecure—to the second, that they have the POWER to burst their chains whenever they choose to exert the WILL to do so.

The whole American people have hailed these events with joyful acclamations—admiration and amusement follow the tidings wherever they fly. In all the large cities in Charleston, in Boston, in Baltimore, in Philadelphia and in New-York the people have given vent to their feelings by solemn and gorgeous parades, by illuminations and banquets. A number of respectable citizens have expressed a desire that New-Orleans should follow the example. It is therefore respectfully proposed to our fellow citizens should.

A PUBLIC MEETING,

at DAVIS' BALL ROOM on WEDNESDAY EVENING next at half past six o'clock, for the purpose of adopting measures for celebrating in a suitable manner the GLORIOUS TRIUMPH OF THE PRINCIPLES IN FRANCE. *Lou. Adv.*

☞ According to the Report made by the commissary of Faubourg St. Mary, it appears that there were yesterday, at the Charity Hospital 187 males and 12 females; at the Marine Hospital 34 males and one female; at Hybernia Society's Hospital 10 males; at Dr. Rice's 9 males.

During the last month (Sept.) there were at Charity Hospital, 93 deaths; at the Marine " 17

Sept.

We have never received the [illegible] of the West India Ports so early as this year, and the issue of the Telegraphic system, as an illustration of that head. The extract which we subjoin from the Commercial Advertiser proves the fact, and gives good reason for the belief that the whole story was a concerted [illegible] contrived by the friends and organs of the Administration, for the purpose of operating on the Baltimore and Maryland Elections:

"The United States Telegraph insists that there must have been something in the story about the opening of the West India Ports, because such a report, as he says, was brought by the Caledonia, upon the strength of which our Consulate wrote the letter to Mr. Secretary Ingham, of which has disclosed so many people at the South. As Duff seems honestly to suppose that such a report was brought by that ship, we will kindly inform him that it was not so. At the time the letter in question was written by the Consul, and the Tartar of Yousof Pacha, who joined the caravan, was abused and completely stripped. As soon as the news of this event reached Smyrna, the Pacha despatched a Tartar to Caramanian-Oglou, with orders to take all the necessary measures to put an end to these dreadful robberies, and to warn him, especially that the courier and the supplementary courier of commerce, who cross these countries on their way to Constantinople, and that consequently he must give them a strong escort. This band of malefactors, who occupy, it is said, the mountains of Nymfie, is composed of 4 or 500 men. Turks, who have been banished from Mores.

May 16.—Travellers who went the 8th inst. to visit Athens, met with the best reception from the Dey who commands there, but they could not obtain permission to enter the Acropolis. A few days before, a son of Admiral Heyden had solicited, but in vain, the same favour. The plain of Athens is at this moment animated with much care. Tranquility is restored on all sides.

THE SOLDIER.—The Duke of Orleans, now Lieutenant General of France, is said to have been, at one period of his life, a schoolmaster; and the editor of the U. S. Gazette "congratulates the country upon his promotion from the [illegible] Not so fast, friend Chandler. It is yet undecided whether there shall be any country in the case. We have none here; and we can see not the shadow of a reason why a people that have displayed so much gallantry and wisdom as the French of 1830 should be longer kept in political leading-strings. Are not the events of the 28th and 29th July proofs sufficient that they can walk alone?

The other governments of Europe, we may be told, will not permit France to become a republic. She will not require to ask their permission. Is not one of them, England, Germany, Spain, or even half-civilized Russia attempt to lead an army against united, revolutionized France, they will find, to their cost, that it is too late in the day to [illegible] a second Holy Alliance; and the bewildering king can do now-a-days, is to look at home and keep quiet.—Charles' fate is an ugly precedent for monarchs. It ought to put them all on their good behavior.

(N. Y. Sentinel)

From the New-York Evening Post.

The capture of Algiers gives rise to various speculations among the English citizens as to the disposition that will probably be made of the conquered country. But while there are conflicting notions as to the course which will be adopted by the allied sovereigns, for the purpose of continuing the much talked of *balance of power*, but one idea seems to be entertained of the propriety, not only of depriving the Dey of present power, but of instituting such measures as shall place the territory, too long governed by a barbarous power, and sustained by the most lawless practices, completely under the control of European authority. Whether Algiers shall be erected into a separate kingdom, like Greece, under the rule of a sovereign to be agreed upon and appointed by the allied powers, or be retained by France, or any other Christian nation, as a colony, is a question which does not seriously affect the general interest of mankind. But now that the formidable holds of robbers and barbarians, hitherto unconquered and deemed almost impregnable, has at last been completely subjugated, it is imperatively demanded by the civilized world that it should not be permitted again to gather strength, and once more become a terror and a scourge to the nations. Such an event is scarcely to be apprehended. The jealousies and fears of the disposition of Algiers one difficult of settlement; but that such an arrangement will be effected as will preclude the possibility of the crescent ever again glittering over the broken towers of the Dey, we do not entertain a doubt.

The treatment of the Dey by his conqueror reflects credit on the skilful and magnanimous leader of the French expedition.

The London Courier, which is regarded as the organ of the Ministry, speculates rather vaguely on the probable disposition which the French will make of their conquest. It affects, however, to treat lightly the alarms of those who are apprehensive that the French nation will attempt to build up a new kingdom in Algiers, and extending their conquests into the heart of Africa, will attack the King of Tombuctoo in his mud palace, and add a mighty barbaric province to the Empire. "The French may have had" says the Courier, "other motives besides those which they have thought it necessary to assign; but certainly, it is due to them to say, that they have hitherto acted with apparent frankness, and if, in addition to their declared reasons, they wished to give experience to their young soldiers and encouragement to their old ones, the present expedition was a very fair mode of obtaining their object, with great advantage to the cause of humanity. We would rather thank the French, for having done what they promised in Algiers, than quarrel with them on the supposition that they intend to do something more than they engaged for."

"The day for mere military glory in France is gone by. With a King who is 73 years of age, and a heir apparent who has passed the age at which ambition for military renown ceases to predominate, there is little to apprehend on this ground; and it is very much to the advantage of this country, that there is at the head of its affairs a prudent statesman, who does not seek the causes of discord, or interfere unnecessarily with the movements of other Powers. Few reasonable persons believe, that if the safety or honour of this country needed such interference, it would be withheld, and fewer to be reminded, that the General who has had a practical knowledge of the evils and horrors of war, is always the last person to provoke hostility. It should not be forgotten, that, by a skilful policy this country has been kept at peace, without the slightest compromise of honor, and that, whilst some other countries are weakening themselves by war expenditure, we have been growing strong in peace, and preparing for possible [illegible] we hope very distant, period, at which we may be forced to take the field, to repel aggression or assert our rights."

"In the mean time, it is hinted in the *Messager des Chambres* that the contingencies of the war against Algiers had not been adjusted in the conferences and diplomatic negociations, and that perfect freedom of action had been in the first instance conceded to France. The same paper has the following important announcement:—"It is also declared that the rapidity of our expedition, and of its results, has induced our government to anticipate the conferences which must naturally arise from the latitude afforded to us, and that the Cabinet of the Tuileries has invited a Congress for the immediate adjustment of all the interests that are connected with the work which our navy and army have executed. It is the first occasion that we shall appear as conquerors in any of those conferences which have become little propitious to us within these [illegible] through the Messager des Chambres, opposition paper, and not to be looked to as an exposition of the intentions of the French Government, the London Courier gives credit to the [illegible] announcement, and is satisfied with the guarantees offered by France, the Powers determined [illegible] by the permanent occupation of Algiers, that the whole affair would pass off quietly, to the delight of the French nation, and with the avowed, although, perhaps, not very cordial concurrence of other Powers. If, on the contrary, the decision of Congress should be against the permanent occupation of Algiers by the French, the opponents of the French Ministry would have to urge that measure, at the risk of involving France in war, not merely with one but with several countries. Whatever, therefore, might be the vanity of the French nation, it is not reasonable to suppose that they would risk the commercial and agricultural advantages which a long peace has given to them, merely for the purpose of getting rid of an unpopular Administration. Whatever may be the course of the French Government as to this affair, we cannot really see any grounds for alarm or uneasiness; at any rate we may rest assured that the policy which has been hitherto adopted with such success by this country in its foreign relations, will not be departed from."

"It seems, therefore, to be expected in England, that the French *nation* will, through its deputies, insist on retaining Algiers, while the French *ministry* have made up their minds to question to the decision of the Allies. Some of the English journals are arguing very earnestly against suffering the city to be restored to its late possessors. "If it be intended" says the Liverpool Albion, "to annihilate the system of white slavery, which, to the disgrace of Europe, has existed for centuries on the Northern Coast of Africa, it is to be determined to put an effectual stop to the system of piracy; the Dey must never again be permitted to exercise an authority which he has abused to the worst of purposes. This the voice of humanity imperiously demands. Faith cannot, must not be placed in the most solemn engagements into which the barbarian would be willing to enter, to obtain the restoration of his power. Algiers must pass under the dominion of some European power, or, like Greece, under the dominion of some Christian Prince. England cannot object to the permanent occupation of Algiers, either by France or some Christian power." Bell's Weekly Messenger, of the 18th July, on the questions whether France will maintain a garrison at the expense of the Algerines, or whether form the conquered territory into a settlement or weather, finally, after having procured an indemnity for the expense of the expedition, and razed the walls of the city, she will quietly embark her army for Toulon, has the following remarks:

"We see no reason whatever why the other States of Europe should entertain any jealousy upon this head. To England, possessing Gibraltar and Malta—the keys of the Mediterranean, and outposts of Egypt, the establishment of a French naval power at Algiers can be no more formidable than a depot at Marseilles or Toulon? —France never wanted available maritime stations in those seas—she has them in abundance. For ourselves we confess that we look further, and do not regard the introduction of the French power into Algiers with least jealousy. We earnestly desire the civilization of Africa, and we wish to see this civil amelioration begin upon the shores of the Mediterranean. We have tried in vain in other quarters of the globe to communicate the blessings of knowledge, and the consolations of religion, to this unhappy people—the descendants of Cain, always laboring at the oar, and tugging at the Atlantic galley. We have found Sierra Leone the grave of all who have been sent thither. It is time, therefore, that another corner of Africa should be tried, in order to let in some portion of that light in which Europe has so long basked."

(From the New York Jour. of Com.)

One effect which may result from the new order of things in France, should it become established, is the favorable consideration which will not improbably be given to the claims of American citizens for spoliations. We have, at any rate, more to hope from the Liberals on this subject, than we had from the Absolutists. A distinguished Liberalist Deputy, M. Labbey de Pompieres, on one occasion reproached the Ministry with having neglected these claims. His language was, "Has the late Administration discussed the claims of United States? No, they have neglected every thing, lost every thing, and infused distrust and languor into every thing."

AWAY WITH THE BOURBONS.

Translated from the French of Beranger for the New York American.

Away with the Bourbons—'tis France who exclaims;
Too long have we borne your degenerate sway.
Oppressors, we blush for your faces and names—
Fly, fly to your den, freedom kindles her flame—
Away with the Bourbons! away!

Away with the Bourbons, their cruelty's dye,
The pencil of Clio were weak to portray.
Yet hark to the voice of your victims, their cry
The gloomy abysses return to the sky—
Away with the Bourbons! away!

Away with them then, shall our proud tri-color,
Our bow on the mountains its splendors display,
And our honor, our country, the words we adore,
The fear of our fathers shall follow once more—
Away with the Bourbons! away!

Away with the Bourbons! the Loire shall again
Re-assemble its legions, and call to the fray!
And those who've forgotten to vanquish, shall then
Now our banners renew their old glory the men—
Away with the Bourbons! away!

Away with them! away, and the horde they have led—
To disgrace our free soil, is the favour we crave—
Cruel traitors! the tyrants who blindly betrayed,
Their sought from strange banners inglorious shade.—
Away with the Bourbons! away!

Away with the Bourbons! my country, arise!
Let not the proud foot thou shouldst honor to-day!
Thou shouldst reign; then sweep off their toys and their ties,
The millions we hate, the vile race we despise.—
Away with the Bourbons! away!

COMMERCIAL.

REVIEW OF THE N. YORK MARKET.

SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 11.

Cotton.—The sales from the 4th inst. (the date of our last report) to this day, amount to about 850 bales, consisting of 350 bales Uplands at 10½ to 12¼ cts; 250 bales Alabamas at 11 to 13 cts; 200 bales New Orleans at 11¼ to 13½ cts, and 50 bales Florida at 12 cts.

Cotton Bagging.—Considerable sales of Hemp have been made at 17 to 20 cts; and Flax at 12 to 16 cts.

Dye Woods.—The market is almost bare of Logwood, and there have been no sale of consequence since our last. In Fustic the market is well supplied, and it is without demand. In Nicaragua Wood we have heard of no change. About 20 or 30 tons Tampico Fustic have been sold at $23 cash.

Molasses.—Still improving from the limited stock at which sales of Orleans at 21, and some at 22 as high as 32: 80 hhds. Trinidad at 26 cts, and Matanzas at 26 cts which is an improvement.

Sugars.—A cargo of Brazil about 2500 bags were sold but prices not transpired. Some sales of Orleans at 8 to 8¼.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF ORLEANS.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig Trent, Beauvais, N York; H W Barstow Master
Brig Balfour, Bee, Liverpool, " "

CLEARED ON THURSDAY.

Brig Attakapas, Allen, Philadelphia, J. W. Zacharie & co.
Schr Sun, Maura, Apalachicola, " Master
Schr Pilot, Parry, Franklin, (Attakapas,) A Hodge, jr.

☞ The towboat Forpoise, Houren, left for the S. W. Pass, last evening with ship Citizen, and brigs Trent and Attakapas.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Ontario, from Randolph's plantation, with keel boat Never-miss-fire in tow: cargo wood.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamboat Columbia, Mumford, from Bayou Sarah, to G Byrne—cargo, 394 bales cotton, viz: 118 bales cotton, Wilkins & Linton; 148 do do N Cox; 23 do do to T. & J. M'Gee; 2 do do Reynolds, Byrne & co; 14 do do G W Goodrich; 7 do N & J Dick & co; 6 do J Hagan & co; 32 do to order; 1 box cdz S W Oakey; 1 bbl 1 keg C Porter; 1 box P Maurell; 1 basket fruit, 4 demijohns, 1 trunk, F Harries; 2 pcs, castings, Wallace, Lambeth & Pope; 1 coop fowls, M. Brown; 1 keg shot, 1 coop buzzards to C Briggs; 5 coops fowls, 7 boxes 5 bbls 1 sack to owners on board. 52 cabin, 25 deck passengers.

ARRIVED AT THE BASSIN.

Packet schooner Elizabeth, Eldridge, with lumber, to J Bastable.

MEMORANDA.

Steamboat St. Louis, Price, up at Trinity, for this port, to leave on to morrow, the 1st proxino.

Steamboat Trenton, Hart, and New Jersey, Hart, up at Ohio for do—to leave on the 10th proxino.

The Saracen, Hammond, hence for Liverpool was spoken on the 25th august, lat. 42, long. 60.

Hence at Boston, sept. 16, brigs Eliza, Rice; Sabra, Winslow; Franklin, Morrell.

Hence at Philadelphia, ship Missouri, Norgrave.

Ship Florida, Tyler, hence for Havre, was spoken on the 1st september, lat. 37, long. 69—20 days out.

GENERAL LIST

OF VESSELS UP OR SAILED FOR THIS PORT.

Points of Departure.	*Vessels and Captain's Names, and Times of departures.*
U. STATES	
New-York	Frances, Rider, 22d sept
New-York	Kentucky, Jackson, sailed 24th.
New-York	Mount-Wallaston, Whitney,
New-York	Ohio, Gervin, sailed 9th sept.
New-York	Margaret, ...,
New-York	Jubilee, Chadwick, 20th sept
New-York	Louisiana, Stoddard, sailed 15th sept.
New-York	Woodbury, Whelden, uncertain
Boston	Cygnet, Fogg, 15th sept.
Boston	Margaret, 1st sept.
Boston	Navarino, Weeks, 20th sept.
Boston	Mores, Hammond,
Boston	Grecian, Girdler, 11th july
Boston	Hellespont, Pratt,
Boston	Chariot, Wood,
Boston	Charlestown, King,
Baltimore	Dolphin, Harvey, 20th sept.
Baltimore	Hope, Loring, cleared 11th sept
Philadelphia	Chandler-Price, Pakeike,
Philadelphia	Chester, ..., uncertain
Philadelphia	Commodore Barry, 11th sept.
Philadelphia	Ella, Cole, cleared 9th sept.
Philadelphia	Wm. Henry, Johnson, soon.
Charleston	May-Flower, King, 22d sept.
Norfolk	United-States, Bell, 1st october
Norfolk	James Monroe, Bush, 10th oct.
Norfolk	Lafayette, Bissel, 20th october
Norfolk	Bourne, Banks, 1st to 10th oct.
Norfolk	Ajax, Bentall, 10th to 20th oct.
FRANCE.	
Havre	Helvetia, ..., 20th august
Havre	Bolivar, Welsh, 1st to 10th sept.
Bordeaux	Vineyard, ..., 10th august
Bordeaux	James & Isabella, 25th august
Bordeaux	Henry-Astor, Destebecho, 20th
Nantz	Aspasia, Minor, 8th august
ENGLAND.	
Liverpool	Alarce, 8th august
Liverpool	Motion, Sistare, at St.-Michaels
Glascow	Java, Jelleson, 26th july
N. EUROPE	
Hamburg	Wyoming, Conlen, 1st august
ITALY.	
Genoa	Venus, Depassano, 2d July
SPAIN.	
Cadiz	Lewis, Pike, beginning august.

☞ The undersigned returns his sincere thanks to all those who have so generously contributed to extinguish the fire that broke out on Thursday, in his bakery.

October 2 LA D'AQUIN.

MAYORALTY OF NEW-ORLEANS.—The price of fresh Flour being this day $7 00 per barrel, according to the tariff the Bakers must give during the ensuing week, (which commences on Monday) 39 ounces of bread for a bit.

October 2 D. PRIEUR, *Mayor*

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having lost or mislaid a certain Note B., drawn by James Cummings for the amount of sixteen dollars & 50 or $17 & 50, dated about 13th May last, payable to the subscriber therefore I forewarn all persons trading for the above due bill. And any person who has found same will please deliver it to 152 Levee street.

October 2 J. E. SAVAGE.

FOR SALE—4 casks first quality Wine, of 1819 3 tierces old Eautern Wine, the whole well preserved and in the best condition.

October 2 FORESTIER.

G. B. FAUCHET,

Saddler and Coach-Maker,

Informs the public and the planters that being the possessor of F. Buisson's Livery Stable, in Royal street, No. 176, he will accommodate horses and take the best possible care of all the coaches left at his stable, which he will repair as well as their harnesses. october 2

STRAY MARE.

Has been laid to the public stable of J. B. Fauchet, Royal street, No. 176, a sorel creole MARE, full haired, marked JH on her head. The owner is invited to come and claim her, and pay the necessary costs, otherwise she will be sold at auction, by P. A. Guillotte, on the 9th of October next, at twelve o'clock, at the usual place for such sales. october 2

STRAY MARE.

Has been led to my Stable, on Sunday September 26th, a large black Mare, with saddle and bridle, bearing white spots on her back and on both sides. The owner can claim the said mare by applying to my stable.

October 2 C. NAGEL.

NEW NOVELS.

PAUL CLIFFORD, by the author of "Pelham," "The Disowned," "Devereux," &c. &c.

The Doom of Devorgoil, a Melo Drama.

Auchindrane, or the Ayrshire Tragedy, by Sir Walter Scott, Bart. in 1 vol. 12mo.

Stories of a Bride, by the author of "The Mummy," 2 vols.

Clodeslay, a tale by the author of "Caleb Williams," 2 vols. 12mo.

NEW WORKS.

JEFFERSON'S WORKS.—*New edition.* Just published, MEMOIRS, Correspondence and Miscellanies, from the papers of Thomas Jefferson, edited by Thomas Jefferson Randolph —a new edition handsomely printed and corrected, in 4 vols. 8vo. with an engraved portrait, by J. B. Longacre.

Discourses, Reviews, and Miscellanies, by Wm. Ellery Canning. Just received and for sale by WM. M'KEAN, No. 9, Canal street. sept 21

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS Osnaburgs Ticklenburgs, Barlaps, 5-4 imitation Flannel, Shirtings, 1-4 and 5-4 brown Cotton Sheeting, for sale by

Sept. 17 STETTINIUS & AVERY

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY T. MOSSY.

On Saturday the 2dof October next at noon precisely, will be sold at Hewlett's Coffee-house, the LOTS and HOUSES hereinafter described, situate in the suburb Marigny, as per plan made out by J. Pilie, City Surveyor.

No. 1—A LOT OF GROUND, situate at the corner of History and Craps streets, measuring 42 feet front on the former street, and 78 feet in depth, and fronting the latter so as to leave 40 feet 4 inches on the back line. All these measures are French.

No. 2—A LOT OF GROUND, Adjoining the preceding one, fronting on History street, and of the same dimensions as No. 1.

No. 3—A LOT OF GROUND, Of a triangular form, adjoining the two preceding ones, measuring 112 feet 4 inches front on Craps street, and forming in the rear a point of 80 feet 8 inches on the line which divides it from Nos. 1 and 2, and 70 feet 4 inches on the line which divides it from the property of Pedro Maila.

TERMS—6, 12, 18 and 24 months credit, on approved endorsed paper, with special mortgage until final payment.

☞ The acts of sale to be passed before Felix de Armas, esq. notary public, at the expense of purchasers. sept 14.

THIS AFTERNOON!!!

NATCHITOCHES

CATHOLIC CHURCH LOTTERY.

17th CLASS FOR 1830,

To be drawn in New-Orleans SATURDAY the 2d October, 1830.

Scheme.

PRIZES.	DOLLARS.	DOLLARS.
1 or	10,000 is	10,000
1 or	2,000 is	2,000
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.		$72,080

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. 2 No. 118, Chartres street.

FOR THE MEXICAN MARKET.

JUST arrived by the brig Blucher, from Liverpool, 200 quarter crates of EARTHENWARE, calculated for transportation from the coast to the interior, and containing colored Bowls, blue edged baking Dishes, white Jugs, handled painted Teas, white wash bowls, blue edged Plates and Twifflers, each with a large proportion of soups, handled Chocolate Cups and Saucers, colored chambers and wash bowls, and colored Jugs and Mugs.

For sale at 39 Levee street, sept. 30 ☞ THOMSON & GRANT.

NOTICE.—an individual lately arrived from Havana, well acquainted with the culture of sugar-canes, the distillary and generally in the ordinary works on a plantation, wishes to be employed. Apply at Thomas Ruiz, cigar-maker, opposite to the vegetable market. sept. 30

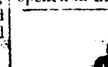
THE GRAND LODGE OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA,

WISHING to celebrate with a Masonic JUBILE at the glorious triumph of Liberty in France, the Masons belonging to the jurisdiction of that Lodge, are hereby informed that a subscription list is opened at Mr. L. H. Devaraud, notary public, great treasurer of the Grand Lodge, and are invited to come and grace it with their presence. The list will be closed on the 6th of October, and the celebration will take place in the enclosure of the POLAR STAR, on Sunday October 10.

A. W. FICHOT.

Sept. 28. Grand Secretary, *pro tempore.*

NOTICE.—Whereas Toussaint Mossy père, has applied to me praying the cancelling of the bond which he subscribed on the 26th January 1829, for the sum of $8000 as security for Toussaint Mossy fils, as an auctioneer for the city of New-Orleans—These are to give notice to all persons interested to shew cause in writing, at the office of the Secretary of State, within ninety days after the last publication hereof, why the said bond and mortgages resulting therefrom should not be raised and annulled.



Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at New-Orleans, the 27th of September 1830, and of the year of the Independence of the United-States the fifty-fifth.

JACQUES DUPRÉ.

By the Governor,
Geo. A. WAGGAMAN,
Secretary of State. Sept. 28

DANCING SCHOOL,

No. 121, St. Louis street.

MR. E. BERTUS has the honour to inform the public, that his DANCING SCHOOL will open on Monday the 4th of October next. The classes will take place on mornings and evenings. He will also give private lessons to those who wish to be instructed at home, and will honour him with their confidence. Also, an evening WALSING class will be daily opened at his house, from 4 till 6. sept 28.

$50 REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, since the 12th instant the negro named JACOB, aged about 24 years, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches in height, having small beard and a crooked finger. The negro wench SOPHIE, or ELIZA, his wife, aged about 22 years; a handsome wench, having a missing tooth, in the upper part. The above reward will be given to whoever will denounce the person or persons who conceal them, and will lodge them in jail. Captains of vessels, steamboats, and others, are requested not to admit those slaves on their vessels under the penalties provided by law.

sept. 28 P. D. HENRY.

PARISH COURT for the parish and city of New Orleans, September 20, 1830. *Fr. Vigne* vs. *his creditors.*—(No. 1825)—The Cession of the property of the petitioner in this case being accepted by the Court for the benefit of his creditors,—It is ordered that a meeting of the said creditors take place at the Office of H. Peles claux Esq., Notary Public, on Monday the 4th day of October next (1830), for the purposes in his petition mentioned, and in the mean time all proceedings against the person and property of the petitioner François Vigne are stayed.

I do hereby Certify the above

J. BLOOSMAN.

Sept. 21 *Deputy Clerk.*