THE BEE.

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NEW-ORLEANS,
THURSDAY (MORNING,) OCTOBER 7, 1830.

☞ In the first page of this paper will be found the news published in our EXTRA of Tuesday.

REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.

Liverpool, Aug. 18.

SPAIN.—It would seem as if internal commotions were of a contagious nature: for scarcely has the capital of France emerged from the struggle between despotism and constitutional liberty, when a similar convulsion appears to be breaking out in Spain. It is stated that an insurrection has broken out in Biscay; that the insurgents had made themselves masters of St. Sebastian, and were directing their march to Madrid; and that the Spanish troops, to the number of ten thousand, which had been collected on the frontiers to support the cause of Royalty in France, had caught the flame of patriotism from the French, mounted the cockade of the Cortes, and were also marching upon Madrid. These events occurring in two neighbouring Kingdoms, plainly indicate a great and important change in the old systems of the continental Kingdoms. The flame is lighted up, and it behoves all despotic rulers so to modify their governments, that they may not be involved in that general destruction which will, sooner or later, overtake all institutions which are based upon tyranny and oppression. *(Liverpool Courier.)*

LIVERPOOL, august 14.

Expedition against Spain.—Towards the end of last week information was received that a vessel lying in the river, and laden partly with artillery, called the Mary, with a red streak, was on the eve of sailing with an expeditionary force against the Spanish Government, on which Lieutenant Simpson, of the Swallow preventive cutter, went in pursuit, and near Blackwall Reach, after a smart chase, succeeded in boarding her, when he discovered a large stock of fire-arms, with cutlasses, swords, and about 2,000 rounds of ball cartridge. Each person on board (68 in number) was required to sign his name at length; and the same demand was made of a waterman named Webber, who, in going down the river after the vessel was captured by the Swallow, discovered a brown paper parcel floating on the water, supposed to have been thrown overboard by the Spaniards when pursued, with a nine-pounder shot attached to it, for the purpose of sinking it, and containing two thousand circulars in the Spanish language, to be distributed among the Constitutional troops, and printed by Mr. Taylor, of Coleman-street. During the night, which the Spaniards spent in singing and shouting for the Constitutional cause, a party of the preventive service men from Woolwich were on guard on board the Spanish vessel.—*Chronicle.*

Another Secret Expedition.—There is much speculation afloat in the city relative to a secret expedition which has left this country, under the conduct of about 150 emigrant Spanish officers, and which is believed to be directed against some part of the coast of Spain. It is known to have been in preparation for some time, under the superintendence of Johnson, the well-known smuggler, and though managed with much secrecy, has not escaped the notice of the Spanish Government, which is said to have made representations on the subject to the Foreign Office, through its Ambassador in this country. Lord Aberdeen, in all probability, received the first intimation of what was going on from that quarter; but, even if disposed to interfere, it was too late, the expedition having actually sailed. That the officers engaged in it are sure of co-operation in that quarter against which it is destined appears evident, from the smallness of its number, and from all carrying a very large supply of arms and ammunition.—*Times.*

FRANCE.

Sessions of the French Chambers, in August.

At the meetings on the 4th and 5th, the preliminary business of the session, with regard to the elections, &c. was expedited as much as possible, and M. Casimir Perrier was chosen President, by a large majority of votes. His appointment was afterwards ratified by the Lieutenant-General. At the meeting on the 6th of August, the Chamber agreed to a resolution accusing the late Ministers who signed the report to the King and the obnoxious ordinances of July 25, of high treason. The draught of a modification of the Charter of Louis XVIII, or rather a charter, or Bill of Rights, drawn up by a committee of the deputies, was submitted to the House, and the greater part of the resolutions contained therein were received with enthusiastic applause. The charter of Louis forms the basis of the new constitution; but many of the articles of that charter are materially altered, and some of them wholly annulled, and supplanted by others of a contrary character. The following are some of its principal provisions:—It is proposed that there shall be no state religion, but that the Ministers of the Christian religion generally shall continue to be paid by the state. It is acknowledged, however, that the Roman Catholic religion is that of the majority of the people. Declarations of war, which under the late charter were issued by the King without previous consultation, are to be first submitted to the Chamber of Deputies for their approval. The right of originating bills, hitherto exclusively vested in the King, is to be common to all or any of the three branches of the legislature, with the exception of money bills, which, as in England, are to originate solely in the popular assembly. The meetings of the Chamber of Peers, hitherto secret, are to be open, excepting on particular occasions. The duration of the Chamber of Deputies is limited to five years, instead of seven. Persons are eligible to be elected Members at twenty-five years of age, instead of forty, as formerly; and persons paying 300 francs in taxes are eligible to vote at twenty-five years of age instead of thirty. This constitution is to be entrusted to the National Guards and to the people. The former are to be re-organized throughout France; the privates are to elect their captains and other inferior officers; the officers their Commander-in-chief; the Commander-in-chief the second in command, adjutants, &c; and the officers are to serve for one year, and afterwards serve another year in the ranks before they are eligible to be re-elected. It is also proposed that the recent elevations to the peerage by the late King shall be declared null and void. At the conclusion of this report the Deputies declare that it is necessary to provide successively, by the organic laws and with the shortest delay possible,—

"1. For the extension of the trial by jury to political offences, and particularly to those of the press.

"2. For the responsibility of Ministers and the secondary agents of power.

"3. For the re-elections of those invested with public offices;

"4. For the annual vote for the contingent of the army;

"5. For the organization of the National Guard, with the intervention of the National Guards in the choice of their officers;

"6. For a military code, establishing in a legal manner the condition of officers of all ranks;

"7. For the departmental and municipal administration, with the intervention of citizens in their formation;

"8. For public instruction and the liberty of teaching;

"9. For the abolition of the double vote, and for the establishment of electoral conditions, and eligibility.

"And, besides, that all the nominations and new creations of peers made during the reign of Charles X, be declared null and void." *(Very warm marks of approbation on the left and the centre left.)*

In consideration of these conditions being accepted, the Chamber of Deputies finally declares that the universal and pressing interest of the French people calls to the throne his Royal Highness Philip of Orleans, Duke of Orleans, Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom, and his descendants in perpetuity, from male to male, in the order of primogeniture, to the perpetual exclusion of females and their descendants.

In consequence, his Royal Highness Louis Philip of Orleans, Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom, shall be invited to accept and swear to the clauses and engagements above announced, to the observance of the charter, and the modifications stated: and after having done so, take the title of "KING OF THE FRENCH." *(Very decided marks of support from the majority of the left. Mournful silence on the right.)*

LIVERPOOL, August 14.

The following account of the settlement of the constitution by the Chamber of Deputies, is from a private letter in the *Times*, dated Paris, 9th inst. The same matters are related in the French newspapers' reports of the proceedings of the Chamber, in sittings of the 5th and 6th, but not in a way so intelligible and satisfactory, and we are therefore tempted to give this account entire. The vacation in our own parliament leaves at our disposal more space than formerly, which we cannot occupy with more interesting matter than this:

"Analagous in situation and circumstances to those of England at the period of her not less glorious revolution, the representatives of the French people, after personally assisting in the conquest of their liberties by force of arms, are at this moment engaged in the preparation of a bill of rights—a declaration of principles, of a new constitution, as it has variously been termed, for the acceptance of their future sovereign. In proceeding to the discussion of the all-important details which are now submitted to their consideration, the Deputies have adopted the charter of Louis XVIII, as the basis of their deliberations.

"Without adverting to the abdication of Charles X., but taking merely into consideration the imperious necessity resulting from the events of the 26th and subsequent days of July last, the proposition submitted to the Chamber of Deputies begins by declaring that the throne of France is vacant, and that it has therefore become necessary to make provison for the exercise of the regal functions. Some of those who are more violent in the expression of their opinions propose to add a formal declaration that the Capet branch of the House of Bourbon have forfeited their right to the crown, and that Charles X., the Duke d'Angouleme, and the Duke de Bordeaux, with their descendants, are for ever excluded from the succession. As the preamble of the Charter recognized the convenient principle of divine right, that its author was King by the grace of God, and as it professed to concede the liberties and privileges which it guaranteed, not as a right inherent in the people, but as an optional and voluntary grant on the part of the crown, which could have been originally withheld, and, as has been openly and consistently argued for the last eleven months by the organs of the late ministry, might have at any time been recalled, the suppression of such a declaration became a matter of the first necessity.

"In alluding to the subsequent articles, which are now to be altered or modified, I fear I must take it for granted that your readers are in some degree acquainted with the original.

"The first article proposed to be altered is the 6th, which declares that the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion, is the religion of the state. There is henceforth, according to the present proposition, to be no state religion in France; but as the 7th article of the charter is retained, it appears that hereafter, as formerly, the Catholic clergy, as well as the ministers of other Christian sects, are to be supported at the public expense.

The 14th article of the charter is the next which is subjected to any material modification, and as it is that on which the late obnoxious ordinances were professedly founded, I shall be pardoned for quoting it at length:—" The King is the supreme chief of the state, commands the forces by land and sea, declares war, makes treaties of peace, alliance, and commerce, appoints to all offices in the public service, and makes the regulations and ordinances which are necessary for the execution of the laws *and the safety of the state.*' It was on those last six words that the late ministers founded their right to suspend the liberty of the press, to dissolve a Chamber of Deputies which had never assembled, and to disfranchise three-fourths of the electoral body. The proposed modification is confined to the suppression of the words which had thus been perverted, and the substitution of the phrase 'under the responsibility of the ministers of the crown.' As a further amendment to the article as thus modified, it has been proposed that declarations of war and treaties of peace should be first submitted to the Chamber of Deputies, but this would evidently be depriving the executive branch of the government of one of its most necessary and important functions.

"It was declared by the 15th article, that the legislative power should be exercised collectively by the King, the Chamber of Peers, and the Chamber of the Deputies of the Departments. The suppression of the three last words is more than nominal, since it reminds the Deputies that they are the representatives not of any particular locality, but of the people at large.

"The 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st articles, which relate to the mode in which bills or projects of law were to be proposed to the legislature, and which vested the power of initiation exclusively in the Crown, are so modified and reconstructed, as that this initiative right shall hereafter belong indiscriminately to the three branches of the legislature, with the exception of what in England we call money-bills, and which, as with us, must first be agreed to by the representatives of the people.

"The 26th article of the charter declared that any meeting of the Chamber of Peers which should be held at a time when the Deputies were not sitting was unlawful, and its proceedings null. It is now proposed to modify it to the effect of allowing the Peers to sit in their judicial capacity at any period of the year, but continuing the prohibition against the exercise of their legislative functions, except during the period of the Session of the Chamber of Deputies.

"The 27th article, declaring the power of the Crown to increase the number of the peerage to be unlimited, is left untouched, although it has been proposed to declare in the constitution that a limit to the right should be fixed by law.

"Hitherto the peers have been admitted into the Chamber on completing their twenty-fifth year, but have been denied a deliberative voice until the age of thirty. It is now proposed to give the right of admission and the power of voting at the age of twenty-five. The right of princes of the blood to sit as peers is retained, but the age at which they are empowered to vote is now to be identified with that of the other peers.

"It is proposed to suppress the 31st article, which declared that the Princes of the blood could not sit in the Chamber, except by the King's command expressed each session by a message, under the penalty of all that had been done in their presence being null and void.

"The deliberations of the Peers were formerly secret. It is now proposed that henceforth they shall no longer sit with closed doors, except upon a demand made by five of their number, when they shall resolve themselves into a secret committee.

"The 35th and five succeeding articles of the charter relate to the election of the Deputies. Originally it was declared that the members should sit for five years, and that each year one-fifth of the Chamber should be renewed. By a subsequent law this system was abolished; and, as with us, a septennial election was substituted. By the present proposition, the duration of the Chamber is to be limited to five years, and the whole elections are to take place simultaneously. The article which declares that the number of Deputies for each department should hereafter continue the same as heretofore, is to be suppressed; twenty five years is substituted for forty, as the lowest age at which a deputy could be admitted into the Chamber; and instead of stipulating the payment of 1000. francs as formerly, in direct taxes, he is required to possess the other qualifications which may hereafter be prescribed by law.

"It is proposed that electors shall have the power of voting at the age of 25, in place of 30, and the qualification of a payment of 300 fr. in direct taxes, is left for subsequent adjustment by the legislature. The law which established the great department colleges, and which confined the elective franchise to a fourth part of the electors most heavily taxed, having been itself an infringement on the principle of the charter, is, of course, disregarded in the present proposition, and has not yet been alluded to in the course of the discussion.

"By the 41st article of the charter the nomination of the presidents of the electoral colleges was vested in the Crown, but the choice is now to be given to the electors themselves.

"In like manner the president of the Chamber was formerly nominated by the King, with the provision that he should be selected from a list of five individuals presented by the Chamber itself. Instead of this circuitous arrangement, the Chamber is hereafter to have the direct power of nominating its president, without even a vote on the part of the Crown. The honour of originating this alteration is acknowledged to be due to the Duke of Orleans, who, when waited upon in his capacity of Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom, to select an individual for president, from the list prepared by the Chamber, declared, when he named M. Casimir Perrier, the member who had obtained the greater number of voter, that it was the duty of every good citizen to yield obedience to the laws, and that as such, in the provisional exercise of the monarchical functions, he now made the selection required of him, but hoped that it would be the last time that the Chamber would be deprived of the unfettered choice of its president.

"The 57th, and succeeding articles, relate to the judicial arrangements, which are all retained, with the exception of the power of re-organizing the prevotal juridictions, which will now be struck at by the declaration that no extraordinary commissions or tribunals shall be created under any denomination whatever.

"The oath of fidelity to the constitution to be taken by the King, in place of being deferred, in terms of the charter, to the period of his coronation, is hereafter to be taken at the time of his accession to the throne.

LONDON, August 13.

TURKEY.—The German papers contain accounts from Constantinople to the 10th of July, which state that a meeting of the representatives of all the Great Powers took place on the 27th of June, in the presence of the Capitan Pacha. The subject of their conference is said to have been the rights of the Porte over the Barbary States, which the Porte is exceedingly anxious should not be compromised by the success of the French expedition, but that, in the event of the expulsion of the Dey, the supreme authority, which it has always claimed over Algiers, should still remain vested in itself.—Mustapha Pacha is said to have obtained some decisive advantages over the Albanian insurgents, and a body of 5000 men has been sent to join the Grand Vizier's army. The Seraskier has 25,000 men at Philippopoli; but the reinforcements which are continually marching towards him prove that the insurrection is still strong and obstinate. The Pacha of Scutari has been outlawed for a proclamation which he issued in favour of the insurgents, and the Commander of the castles on the Bosphorus has been sent to serve as a common sailor on board the fleet for assisting in promulgating it. The Russians dismantled the fortifications of Varna, and filled up part of the harbour before they evacuated it.

ATHENS, (Alabama) Sept. 25.

FRATRICIDE.—On Saturday evening last, a murder was perpetrated by James Scott, upon the body of his brother, Reuben Scott. They are both citizens of this country, and had been during the day together at a shooting match at Redus' mill; and both, as we are informed had drank pretty freely. On their way home in the evening, they fell into a dispute about some trifling matter, as, which of their horses could pace fastest; the excitement at length became so great, that James Scott lit from his horse, and with the butt of his gun, at one blow, felled his brother from his horse and killed him. The perpetrator of this deed is yet at large.

This unfortunate affair, like most others of a similar kind, had its origin in *intemperance.* Yet, strange to say, there are men in the world, who call themselves patriots, philanthropists, & even Christians, that oppose, or are unfavorable to Temperance Societies—institutions, certainly well calculated to put down a most polific source of vice, of ruin, of temporal and *eternal* misery.

We are sure the American public will learn with regret, what we derive from a private letter of August 2d, that M. LEVASSEUR, the Secretary and much respected companion of General Lafayette, on his late tour through the United States, was *dangerously* wounded, in the late revolution in Paris.—*Gaz.*

COMMERCIAL.

IMPORT OF COTTON AT LIVERPOOL.

For the week ending 13th August 1830—6068 bales, including 4028 from N. Orleans, 750 from the rest of the States.
Total import since 1st January 1830—561,926 bales.
Same period 1829—537,569
Sales of the week ending 13th August 1830—16,960 bales

	Sales	Ordinary to fair	Mid. to fine
Boweds	5270	6¾ a 7¼	7¼ a 8
Orleans	2900	6¾ a 7¼	7¼ a 8¼
Mobile	5200	6¾ a 7¼	7¼ a 7¾
Alabama		6¾ a 7	7¼ a 7¾

About 1000 bales of American, 200 of Brazil, and 600 of East-India, taken on speculation.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 16.

[illegible] demand this week for cotton, and the prices of [illegible] fully supported. The sales comprise [illegible] land at 13 to 21d. with 90 Stained at 7 to 11d. 5570 Bowed, 6¾ a 7¾, with [illegible] very choice at 8, 2,900 Orleans 6¾ a 8, 5200 Mobile and Alabama 6¾ a 7¾.

Extract of a letter dispatched to a respectable house of this City, dated:

LIVERPOOL, 13th August 1830.

The demand for Cotton during the last week was fair but not active and prices of [illegible] American qualities much upon a par with those of last week; if any advantage it was in favor of the buyers.

The public mourning for the late King having ceased, there has been an extensive demand for goods and the manufacturers buy with confidence.

The common kinds of Sea Islands in fair request at former prices, but the fine descriptions are neglected.

Brazils are firm, but the holders asking high prices, the sales have been moderate; if this continues it will help off the finer New Orleans, which are very firmly held for a demand.

Surats in good request, at the prices of last week.

The internal affairs of France seem fast settling—The Duke of Orleans is made King of the French, and we are confident that there will be no interference from hence.

The weather altho' not settled is in favor of the growing crops of grain which are promising.

LIVERPOOL 18th August.—There has been little demand for Cotton, this week there no material alteration, if any, common American qualities are easier to buy. We have no doubt the purchasers will come forward ere long.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF ORLEANS.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schr. Primera de Mahon, Vincent, Havana, Jose Frats.
Schr Billow, Buell, Matanzas; W Tufts & Co

CLEARED ON TUESDAY.

Schr. Elizabeth, Eldridge, Mobile. Master
Schr. New-York, Winchester, Magnolia, Master
Mexican Schr Juanita, Cortinar, Tampico, Lizard & Brothers

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Brig Margaret, Scudder, Boston, to Stetson and Avery—cargo, to C. Byrne; Hays & Durell; Groning, Wright & co; V Davis; Bridge & Vose; Whitall, Jauden & co; J Labadie; Cookayne, Watts & co; Babcock & Gardiner; A Carrico; H. R. Lee & co; M M'Dougall; A Elliot; W Alderson; Foster & Hutton; Perault & Paul; Cooper and Carruther; Russell Ball; R Leyton; Peters and Millard; C D Jordan; H and W Grant; W R Falconer; Lincoln and Green; W Barlett; S Allen; W W Caldwell; W G Hewes; G W Clark; J Hagan and co; W Tufts and co; W A Gasquet Thomson and Grant; J W Collins; Spencer, Gloyd and co; J A Merle and co.

Extract from log-Wood.—Sept 19, off Abico, was struck by lightning. The lightning struck the main-Royal-mast head, and descended into the lower hold, carrying away spars and sails in its passage, and went over the side together—struck down the watch on deck and severely injured one man—split two beams and ripped up the deck in several places—supposed the brig to be on fire—have down a large quantity of water, and began throwing the cargo over-board—got up jury-masts and proceeded to the nearest port.

Steamboat Maryland, Helsted, fm St. Louis, with 20 bbls flour, 300 pigs lead, 46 kegs butter, 5 hhds beaver to J G Stevenson; 82 kegs butter to Tracy, and Miller; 18 bales cotton to W L Robinson; 60 do to Wilkins and Linton; 8 barrels beans to owners on board—44 cabin and 38 deck passengers. The Maryland left St. Louis 26th Sept.—the Upper Mississippi has 64 feet Water in the channel; falling fast—Ohio still falling, only 13 inches in the channel—Sept. 28, met steamboat Cora at Flour Island; steamboat Oregon at Horse Shoe Bend; Oct. 4 steamboat Lafourche 10 miles above Natchez.

ARRIVED ON TUESDAY.

Bark Hercules, Longcope, from Liverpool, to S P Morgan and co. in ballast. Sailed in company with ships Tennessee and Alabama for N York. Ship Albree to sail in 10 days for this port. Ship Wm Gray sailed 8th Aug. for this port.

MEMORANDA.

Hence at Liverpool, Aug. 7, ships Pletarch, Johnson; and Exchange, Howatt.

Ship Sublime hence at do. 12th August.

Ship London hence at do. 14th Aug.

Hence at Liverpool: the London, Brown; the Peru, Hammond; the Marshal McDonald, Sullivan; the Brenda, Rewcastle; the General Putnam.

Ships Vesta, Coriolanus, Hercules and Sirec, at Liverpool. 9th Aug.

Ship Herald, Cook, at Amsterdam for this port.

Barque Louisa, Williams, at Liverpool for this port. Ship Marion, Yeaton, do.

Ship Woodbury, Whelden, cleared at N York 15th ult. for this port.

Ship Margaret, Gardham, hence at Liverpool 18th Aug.

At Clyde 3d aug. the Cato, Ritchie, N. Orl.

At Belfast 3d aug. the Planter, Kean, do.

GENERAL LIST

OF VESSELS UP OR SAILED FOR THIS PORT.

Points of Departure.	Vessels and Captain's Names, and Times of departure.
U. STATES	
New-York	Frances, Rider, 22d sept
New-York	Mount-Wallaston, Whitney.
New-York	Margaret, ...,
New-York	Jubilee, Chadwick, 20th sept
New-York	Woodbury, Whelden, cl'd 15th
Boston	Liverpool, Howes, early in Oct.
Boston	Cygnet, Fogg, 15th sept.
Boston	Margaret, 1st sept.
Boston	Navarino, Weeks, 20th sept.
Boston	Moses, Hammond,
Boston	Grecian, Girdler, 11th sept.
Boston	Hellespont, Pratt,
Boston	Chariot, Wood.
Boston	Chalcedony, King.
Baltimore	Dumfris, Harvey, 20th sept.
Baltimore	Hope, Boring, cleared 11th sept
Philadelphia	Chandler-Price, Palcske.
Philadelphia	Chester, ..., uncertain
Philadelphia	Commodore Barry, 11th 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, Deutchecho, 20th
Nantz	Aspasia, Miner, 6th august
ENGLAND,	
Liverpool	Marion, Yeaton, 25th august
Liverpool	W. Gray, Boylan, sail'd Aug 8
Liverpool	London, Williams,
Liverpool	Thomas, White,
Liverpool	Albree, Groston, august 30th
Liverpool	Motion, Bisture, at St. Michaels
Glasgow	Java, Jellerson, 20th july
N. EUROPE	
Amsterdam	Herald, Cook,
Hamburg	Wyoming, Conlen, 1st august
ITALY.	
Genoa	Venus, Depassano, 2d july
SPAIN.	
Cadiz	Lewis, Pike, beginning august.

☞ The brig MARGARET, Scudder master, from Boston, is discharging her cargo opposite the Vegetable Market. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods.

October 7

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 consisting coloured 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, coloured chambers and wash bowls, and coloured Jugs and Mugs.

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

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.

FOR MATAMORAS—(*By way of the River.*)—The fine schr. ELIZABETH Capt. Maury, having part of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick despatch. For freight or passage, apply to the captain on board, or to [Oct 7] BARBE & MAURIN.

FOR NEW-YORK—(*In place of one of the old Line of Packets.*)—The Ship OHIO, Capt. Longcope, will sail on the 15th inst. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
oct 7 HENRY W. BARSTOW.

THE subscribers offer for sale, landing from the brig William, from Bordeaux, at their store, corner of St. Peter and Royal streets, the following articles:

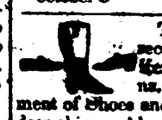
Very fresh Gruyère cheese,
Excellent cheese from Holland,
Aniseed in baskets, of a superior quality,
Aniseed of a second quality,
Frontignan Wine, fully guaranteed,
Bordeaux white wine vinegar,
Curaçoa, in jugs.
And many other articles, such as coffee, of good quality, which they will sell at 7 lb. for one dollar.
october 5 CLAPIER & MICOUB.

FASHIONABLE MADRAS.

2 TRUNKS handsome Madras Handkerchiefs landing from ship Benj. Morgan, and for sale by H. PERRET & CHARBONNET.
october 5

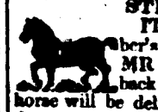
LANDING from brig William, from Bordeaux, and for sale by the subscribers, 10 bales 3 points Blankets.
oct 5 THEODORE NICOLET & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Israelites who have a right to vote that an anniversary Election of Officers will take place on Sunday October 18th, at 4 o'clock P. M., in the hall belonging to the said congregation, at the corner of St. Louis and Franklin streets, near the Bassin. By order of the President,
A. SALOMON,
october 5 Secretary pro-temp.



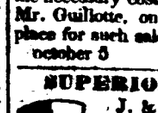
The subscribers have received by the ships Kentucky and Louisiana, a handsome assortment of Shoes and Brogans, Pumps of calf and deer-skins. Also, an assortment of fine Hats, of the latest fashion, for men and boys. For sale at moderate prices.
october 5 J. G. ARRAIZA & Co.

STRAY HORSE.



IT has been led at the subscriber's, a GREY HORSE marked MR on the right thigh, having a back leg larger than the other. That horse will be delivered to the owner by paying the necessary costs, otherwise it will be sold by Mr. Guillotte, on the 20th instant, at the usual place for such sales.
october 5 HUBERT, syndic

SUPERIOR BEAVER HATS.



J. & L. BREWSTER, No. 59, Chartres street, have received per Kentucky, Ohio and Louisiana, a supply of the above articles, of the latest and most approved fashion. oct 5

22 30 29 1

WERE the drawn numbers in the 17th class of the Natchitoches Catholic Church Lottery. J. B. FAGET,
october 5 Manager.

LANDING from ships Talma and John Linton:
Triangular Swiss muslin Hdkfs;
Worsted Fringe;
White and colored embroidered Robes;
6-4 Cambricks, crimson Cypress Shawls;
Spools Cotton, in boxes;
Striped super shaded and bronze Prints;
6-4 and 7-4 black, scarlet and orange Cassimere Shawls; striped Bang Up;
Black Bombazets; colored Circassians;
Black and red Valencia Shawls;
Figured Muslins; white bobbinet Veils.
Gauze Thiberine; black raw Silk Hose;
Men's cotton Hose and Caps;
French Linen Leno; 4-4 colored Muslins;
Black and white Prints and Ginghams;
Fine Shirtings; black silk Cravats;
Damask Cambrick;
Blue, black and olive Cloths;
Figured Mull Muslin; plaid silk Hdkfs;
Bordered pocket Hdkfs; Jacouet Cambricks;
Women's white cotton Hose;
Popeline Shawls; Belt Ribbons;
Blue sewing silk; boxes Hooks and Eyes;
White worsted and cotton Shirts, &c;
One case figured Gros de Naples (entitled to debenture.) For sale by
LEWIS ARNAUD,
sept 21 No. 36, Chartres street.

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*

COFFEE, CIGARS, &c.

30 BAGS prime green Havana COFFEE; 4 boxes assorted Preserves
3 boxes Cane Syrup
12 M. prime Havana Cigars, in ¼ & ½ boxes
Landing from schr. Camden from Havana, for sale by COCKAYNE, WATTS & Co.
Sept. 16

LIMON SIRUP.

100 dozen superior Limon Syrup, for sale by
sept 25 STETSON & AVERY.

CURRANTS.

30 kegs fresh Zante Currants, forsale by
[sept 25] STETSON & AVERY.

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 home, from 4 'till 6. sept 28.

LONDON EDITION.

ARISTOTLE'S ETHICS & POLITICS, comprising his practical Philosophy, translated from the Greek, illustrated by introductions and notes; the critical history of his life, and a new analysis of his speculative works; by John Gillie, M. D. 3d edition, 2 vols. 8vo.

Watkins' (T. C.) Portable Cyclopidæ, or succinct general Dictionary of the present state of Arts and Sciences, serving as a companion to Johnson's 8vo. Dictionary of the English Language, 12mo.

Memoirs of Henry the Great and of the court of France, in 2 vols. 8vo.

Seeley, (Capt. J. B.) Wonders of Elora, or the Narrative of a Journey to the Temples and dwellings excavated out of a mountain of granite, and extending upwards of a mile and a quarter, at Elora, in the East Indies, 2d edition, with plates. For sale at WM. M'KEAN'S.
sept 21 9, Canal street.

SALES AT AUCTION.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

PARISH OF ST. CHARLES.—COURT OF PROBATES.

ON Wednesday the 20th of October next, at 9 o'clock A. M.; will be sold by the undersigned Judge and *ex-oficio* auctioneer, on the following plantation, said plantation and the other property herein described, belonging to the community, which existed to this day, between Mr. André Latour and his five children, from his marriage with the late Mrs. Pouponne Darensbourg, to-wit:

1st. *A PLANTATION* situate in this parish on the right bank of the river, about 11 leagues above New-Orleans, measuring about 7 arpents front to the river and forty arpents in depth, bounded above by the plantation of Messrs. Godefroy and Zénon Boudousquié, and below by that of Mr. James. Said plantation, the lines of which run parrallel, has on it three dwelling-houses, a saw mill of one saw, and several other buildings in good condition.

NOTA.—The purchaser shall have the right to require the immediate demolition of the houses and stores, which Mr. Latour had allowed a number of persons to build on his land, the leases having expired.

2nd. *FOURTEEN SLAVES*, most of them creoles, of different ages and both sexes, and honest fellows.

3rd. *EIGHT HORSES, TWELVE COWS*, four yoke of oxen, five heifers, a quantity of lumber, sixteen cypress trees scantling, pickets, &c. 4th. The furniture of the House, plate &c.

TERMS.—The moveable effects payable in all April 1831. The plantation and slaves shall be payable one third in April, 1832—one third in April, 1833—and one third in April, 1834, in notes satisfactorily endorsed to the satisfaction of the parish judge, payable at the clerk's office, with special mortgage until final payment. The act of sale, mortgage, &c. to be paid for by the purchasers.

J. M. MOREL GUIRAMAND, Judge.
Parish of St. Charles, Sept. 17, 1830.
September 21

NATCHITOCHES

CATHOLIC CHURCH LOTTERY.

18th CLASS FOR 1830.

To be drawn in New-Orleans SATURDAY the 16th October 1830.

Scheme.

PRIZES.		DOLLARS.		DOLLARS.
1	OF	10,000	is	10,000
1	OF	2,000	is	2,000
1	OF	1,200	is	1,200
1	OF	1,100	is	1,100
1	OF	1,200	is	1,200
1	OF	1,008	is	1,008
6	OF	500	ARE	3,000
8	OF	200	"	1,600
6	OF	200	"	1,200
156	OF	50	"	7,800
156	OF	30	"	4,680
621	OF	8	"	4,968
7800	OF	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,*
Oct5, No. 119, Chartres street.

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS Osnaburgs, Ticklenburgs, Burlaps, 5-4 imitation French Sheetings, 4-4 and 5-4 brown Cotton Sheetings, for sale by
Sept. 17 STETSON & AVERY.

POETICAL QUOTATIONS, being a complete Dictionary of the most elegant, moral, sublime and numerous passages in the British Poets, by John F. Addington.

Familiar Lectures on Botany, including practical and Elementary Botany, with Generic and Specific descriptions of the most fincommon Native and Foreign Plants, and a vocabulary of Botanical terms, for the use of higher Schools and Academies, by Mrs. Almira H. Lincoln.

New-Orleans Directory, for 1830, by John A. Paxton. Just received and for sale by
sept 21 WM. M'KEAN, 9, Canal st.

THE Subscribers have in store and offer for sale, at No. 30, Levee street,
40 tierces winter and fall strained and whale Oil;
23 bbls Tanners' do;
150 bxs tallow and wax Candles;
600 kgs White Lead, ground in oil;
10 bxs Coffee Mills;
10 cases Whittemore's No. 10 Cotton Cards;
450 New York No. 1 Soap and Winsor Soap;
85 do do No. 1 sweet and common Chocolate;
50 chests young hyson, hyson skin, gunpowder and imperial Tea, in canisters;
30 firkins Goshen Butter;
25 bgs race Ginger;
10 serroons and kegs Spanish Indigo;
40 bxs Watson's Axes, 1 and 2 doz;
130 trunks cases and boots Shoes, Brogans, ladies' and children's Shoes and negro do;
50 cases roram, castor and beaver drab and black Hats;
35 bales and bbls sail, bale & wrapping Twine and Shoe Thread;
40 packages ready made Clothing, consisting of superfine cloth Coats, Coatees and Jackets, pantaloons; Coatees, Jackets, &c. for summer wear;
220 packages superior cut Glass, consisting of Wines, Decanters, Tumblers, Dishes, Liquors, Champaigns, Salads, &c; also Lamps, Lamp Glasses, Salts, Castors Candle Shades, &c, of common and pressed glass;
15 Delano's patent fire proof Wrought Iron Chests;
700 reams Cap, Post, and Wrapping Paper, bland Books, &c;
118 sides of Sole Leather;
300 pckgs China and Earthenware, assorted;
95 bbls Ale, Porter and Cider;
500 bxs and kgs Virginia Tobacco, of various brands;
20 bxs Mustard, put up in lead;
230 bbls, half bbls and cases of Cordials, consisting of perfect amour, noyau, cinnamon, anizett, lemon, orange, &c;
80 cases Wine Bitters;
25 bbls and cases Cherry Brandy and Bounes;
20 cases transparent Shaving Soap;
40 kegs, quarter casks and half pipes Madeira Wine, old London Particular, of direct importation;
15 pipes, half pipes and quarter casks of Port Wine;
40 bbls 4th proof domestic Brandy;
130 pipes, quarter casks and cases Cogswell's Canary Wine;
625 kgs cut Nails, 4d to 40d;
50 pipes Cognac Brandy and Holland Gin;
22 puncheons Jamaica Rum;
2 Patent Bedsteads;
28 casks Sherry Wine, entitled to drawback;
17 puncheons domestic Gin;
160 matts Cassia and bgs black Pepper;
300 boxes Spanish Segars, of 100, 200 and Berbees;
60 qr casks Marseilles Madeira Wine;
A constant supply of Loaf Sugar from De Ferit's refinery, and domestic Rum.
sept 21 THOMSON & GRANT.

TRAITES SUR BOSTON, à vendre par STETSON & AVERY. [21 Sept.