THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JÉROME BAYON, DELAUP & CO.

NEW-ORLEANS.

TUESDAY (MORNING.) SEPTEMBER 21, 1830.

INTERIOR.

New-Orleans, September 21.

We are at last enabled, after a long expectation, to fulfil the obligation contracted with the public on the 18th March ult. of enlarging the columns of the BEE, in order to give more extent and a better care to the different sections of this journal. We are pleased to meet with this opportunity to renew our sincere thanks to those who by their encouragement and benevolence have so powerfully contributed to facilitate us the means of improving this paper, and bringing it to the point it now occupies; but let us throw aside a subject that obliges us to speak of ourselves to explain the nature and motive of the projected alterations and encrease of this paper, which are to-day accomplished.

As it has formerly been announced the BEE hereafter will be published on six columns. The great increase of commercial advertisements, the publication of which is granted to us, called for such an improvement, and on another side the extent of our correspondence with the principal cities of the Union and others required we should have more room in our columns consecrated to political and commercial news; the letter in society whose speculations are so extensive merited our attention. On this point we will do our best endeavours to prove worthy of the confidence our merchants have bestowed upon us. Exact notices on the transactions of the most commercial cities of the North, England, France and Mexico will enable us to keep constantly under their eyes the most important details on that subject.

The English part which hereafter will fill up the two first pages, has received and will incessantly receive new developpement; until now it had evidently been neglected on account of the little encouragement we met with those who speak that language—but this being no longer the case we will endeavour to merit the patronage of our English readers, by giving more care to that part and by rendering it as interesting and as varied as the other.

It will be observed that we have suppressed the Spanish side. The rapid and unexpected increase of a fraction of the population of our city, after the promulgation of the law decreed at Mexico for the expulsion of Spaniards had led us to think it would be adding to the interest of this paper to occupy a column or two in the affairs of Spain and Mexico published in a language common to both nations. Although we have been somewhat encouraged at first by a great number of subscribers conversant with the spanish, and attracted by the idea of having a paper printed in their language, that would prove a vehicle for their opinions, time soon showed us that this extra would carry us into such expenses as could not be compensated by the benefits resulting from that source. Therefore have we renounced the idea of preserving any longer that part. Two principal motives have induced us to delay the suppression of it, viz: the importance of the news that we had to publish in that language and the apprehension of displeasing or disappointing a certain number of persons relying on our promises. But now that a great part of the Spanish refugees have left our country for their own, and that the number of our subscribers amongst that nation has evidently diminished; the publication of LA ABEJA would prove too expensive and we would rather oblige of our subscribers displeased at this alteration to return their due while we take leave of them.

We beg the public will excuse the length of these details to which we think it entitled since our best wish is to meet with its approbation. We must now speak of our future hopes that are founded on two solid bases, without which there can be no success for us, but with which we can rely on some encouragement,—we mean the most scrupulous exactitude in fulfilling our engagements and the inviolability of our principles: such have been our best recommendations with the public, since the establishment of this paper, such are still now the surest supports upon which we rely—the independence of our opinions has perhaps created us enemies; we would be proud of it. But it has also gained the esteem of just men, sincerely attached to their country. This is our motto: *above all the interest of our country.* Let truth be our mark and let us reach it by conscientious means and impartiality: but we are not to be judged on words, but deeds. The time is now approaching when we will once more be called upon to practice what has been expressed, in a great and important question already in agitation.

TERMS:

Subscription six dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

No subscription will be stopped unless the arrears be paid; and the person wishing to stop his subscription, shall have given notice thereof, in writing, at the Office of THE BEE, a week before the expiration of the half year.

Advertisements are published in English and French, at the rate of one dollar per square, for each language, for the first insertion, and fifty cents for each continuance. Seventeen lines or less is a square.

The advertisements, the number of insertions of which shall not be limited, will be inserted until stopped, at the expense of those who shall have sent them.

A liberal deduction will be made to those who contract by the year.

No subscription for the country will be taken unless a correspondent in this city is designated to whom application may be made for regular payment.

Letters must be post paid, otherwise they will not be taken from the post office.

☞ To give a correct idea of the despotism that exists in Mexico, we publish the following arbitrary act:

The garrison of the city of Mexico has presented a petition in the Chambers, through the medium of the Supreme Government demanding (according to the article 4th of the plan of Jalapa), the removal of several deputies, and terminating as follows:

As a means that can accomplish the great [illegible] taken in Jalapa, we ask of His Ex. [illegible] allows to [illegible] in the Chamber, [illegible] exclusivcy, the following [illegible]

Art. 2th [illegible]

[illegible] opinion in the Cham[illegible] Deputies who [illegible] Leeds, have lost their reputation, [illegible] Dr. Herreras, [illegible] Valle, Ber[illegible] Apaya, Ulua, [illegible] Quintana Roo, Moreno, [illegible] Pablo, Espinero, Pino, [illegible] & Guido. The renown[illegible] & Vieyra, and other [illegible] by the same opinion, [illegible]

[illegible] thinks it necessary that [illegible] a consideration the representations [illegible] many in various parts of the [illegible] their offices the De-

[illegible] of Mexico [illegible] represents to the government the necessity of enforcing the said art. 4 as the sole means that can save the nation in these present circumstances.

Mexico, August 18th, 1830.

FELIPE CODALLOS, followed by the signature of the military commandant, directors and other chiefs of the garrison.

NORFOLK, Sept. 1.

ARRIVAL OF THE WARREN.

The U. S. Ship *Warren*, Capt. Charles W. Skinner, 45 days from Port Mahon, arrived from sea on Monday last, and yesterday morning came up and anchored between the Forts.

The *Warren* left Mahon on the 16th July at which time, the U. S. Ships *Java*, Com. Biddle; *Lexington*, Capt Hunter, and *Fairfield*, Capt. Parker, were there—officers and crews all well. The *Fairfield* would leave there soon after for Smyrna.

The U. S. Ships *Constellation*, Capt. Wadsworth, and *Ontario*, Capt. Stevens, were on the Coast of Italy.

There were several Dutch men of war at Mahon, and several French men of war at anchor in the outer harbor when the Warren left.

About 2000 sick and wounded of the French army had arrived at the Hospitals at Mahon, and others were expected.

The *Dey*, with his family and and suite, arrived at Mahon 14th inst. in a French frigate. It was supposed that they would proceed to France —The French loss at the capture of Algiers was about 5000 killed and wounded.

The French had despatched an expedition into the interior against the Beys of Oran and Constantine.

The *Warren* has been absent 42 months, during which time her crew has generally enjoyed good health.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 31.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the Thomas Dickson, Capt. Anthony, arrived last evening, we received Liverpool papers of the 21st, and London to the 20th July, inclusive. From these we subjoin some extracts. The King had announced his intention of proroguing the parliament on the 23d, by a letter directed to Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, in which he commenced with these familiar words: "Dear Sir Tom, I am determined to prorogue the House myself on Friday, so take care to have all ready.

LONDON, July 20.

Consols closed yesterday, at 83¼. The state of French politics has no doubt, at present, a considerable influence in the British money market.

Yesterday morning we received the Gazette de France of saturday. General Bourmont was expected in Paris at the beginning of August. A rumor was afloat that M. Duperre was about to be appointed Minister of Marine.

A letter, written on board the Provence at l'Alger, states that Admiral Duperre has under observation two frigates, the one English and the other Dutch, which he had found in the harbor of Algiers, and on board of which it was suspected the diamonds of the Dey were concealed, which formed a great portion of his treasure. This letter adds, that the Turkish and Arab troops had retreated to the Araxe, where they had formed a considerable camp; but they had not made any movement, and it was expected would submit. Two brigades, with artillery, had been sent in pursuit. It appears that the King had changed the name of La Provence, the vessel in which Admiral Duparre hoists his flag, to that of L'Algerie.

The Moniteur of Friday announces the appointment of General Bourmont to be a Marshal of France, and Admiral Duperre to the Peerage.

With respect to the elections, the opposition have obtained a vast increase of strength. The result already, according to these papers, is that the Liberals will return 242 members, and the Ministers only 127. All sorts of reports were current. It was asserted that a coup-d'etat was in readiness, but what it is to be none could say. It is, however, well known, by well-informed persons, that the Ministers will certainly meet the Chambers, and that if the address be hostile, a dissolution will be pronounced, and that then the great Electoral Colleges will be convoked by ordinance, and authorized to elect 430 deputies, by which means the Administration hopes to obtain a majority. Of course this proceeding will be attended with great difficulty, but the ministry do not seem inclined to take this into account.

Last night we received Hamburgh Papers to the 16th inst. Extensive purchases of wheat had been made for exportation as high as 170; but the subsequent fine weather had the effect of lowering the prices. During the first nine days of July, 174 cargoes of corn passed through the Sound, of which 66 were bound for British, and 53 for Dutch ports.

We have received the estafette of Algiers, which gives the following interesting account of the interview which took place between General Bourmont and the Dey of Algiers. M. Bourmont was the first person that entered the palace of the Dey, and was received by His Highness with great composure. "I am come to ask you for an apartment" said the Commander-in-Chief.—To which the Dey replied, "General, my Palace, as well as the city, are yours, since you have been the victor. You may dispose of them as you please, but I request of you a couple of hours to remove the furniture, which is my property." "Take all the time you may require!" "Two hours will suffice," answered the Dey. Accordingly in that short time the whole of the Dey's furniture was conveyed to a private house, and M. Bourmont, with the whole of his staff, was settled in the Palace. "Shall I be safe in the town?" asked the Dey. "Yes, but would do better to retire to France or England." The Dey faced the apartment, but made no reply. After a moment's silence, Hussein uttered a few words. "I governed without fear, and I abdicate in the same manner." He then, after taking off his Royal garments, retired into a private dwelling about the town and mingled with the crowd.

PARIS, July 15.

It is affirmed that 3,000 or 4,000 of the Turkish soldiers of Algiers, having found means to retreat along the sea coast, during the night of the 4th July, the day on which the city capitulated, have gone to a town in the interior, the name of which is not given, with the intention of continuing the war in the mountains; and that they have elected a new Dey, according to their ancient formalities, declaring that H[illegible] had lost [illegible]

[illegible] Messenger contradicts, almost in an official manner, the report which has been generally spread, of a note presented by the English Ambassador, and the object of the article is to quiet the self-love of the two nations and to extinguish the first germs of a new rivalry.

M. de Rochefoucauld son of Count Aleverde la Rochefoucauld, set out yesterday evening for Greece, to carry extraordinary despatches.

LISBON, June 30.

The Portuguese corvette of war Don Joan I. has entered the Tagus, after 65 days' voyage from Angola, having the Governor of Mozambique on board. Private letters brought by the vessel state, that most of the Portuguese of note,

[illegible] MADRID, July 5.

The Marquis de Las Yrujo has been appointed Director of the Bank, retaining, however, the important post of Spanish Minister at Dresden.

TOULON, July 9.

La Surprise brig sails to-morrow, with 1,200,000 frcs. (a$5,000.) for Greece. The vessels destined to carry a brigade to Algiers are taking in provisions and water.

We never doubted the conduct which the Bey of Tunis would observe towards France during the war with the Dey of Algiers. We thought he was a pretty faithful observer of his word, not take any share in it, as he had promised it. We are confirmed in this, the Bey of Tunis having lately sent two agents on board a French ship of war cruising before that Regency, to render the assurance of his friendly disposition towards France to the Commanders thereof.

A Tunisian brig, a Spanish brig, and an English corvette and brig were in the Bay of Algiers, when our squadron entered it.

Only 8,000 French entered Algiers to form the garrison thereof.

Fifty-five millions in gold were found in the Dey's palace. More money is expected to be found in the vaults.

Boston, august 20.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Liverpool, Howes, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 22d July. The papers by this arrival are three days later than those received at New-York by the Caledonia. The latest intelligence received at Paris from Algiers is dated the 7th. The French government had received positive information that the treasure found at Algiers would pay the expense of the war. It was understood that the regency would be given up to the Porte, on condition that the Sultan engaged for the suppression of piracy, and changed the governor every four years at least. It was not believed in the highest political circles that there was any question of a colony.—The London stock market on the 20th was easy.—The Liverpool Cotton market was steady on the 21st, but there had been less demand for the article since the 18th. Sales on the 19th, 2000 bales: 20th, 500 bales; 21st, 2000 bales. There was also less demand for Flour. It is recorded on Merchants Hall books that "Cotton was advancing, and Flour was declining"; and letters of the latest date, we understand, confirm this statement.

It had been officially announced that 150 pieces of artillery in bronze, more than 30 ships—such as frigates, corsairs, &c.—the arsenals of war and the marine, provided with arms and munitions, and 55,000,000 of francs fell into the hands of the French forces at Algiers. The greatest tranquility reigned in the city of Algiers at the last accounts, and the most cordial friendship existed between the French and the inhabitants: the latter treated their conquerors as liberators, and no considered them. The Algerines had estimated their loss at upwards of 10,000 men killed and wounded; and that of the French in killed, wounded, or disabled from various causes, was computed at between 4000 and 5000—of this number the killed and severely wounded amounted to about 1200.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

Liverpool, July 19th.

The demand for Cotton continues steady. The sales on Saturday and to-day, are about 5000 bales.

Liverpool Corn Exchange, July 20.

The weather during the past week has, upon the whole, been much more favorable for the growing crops than for some time, notwithstanding which we have experienced little or no abatement in the demand either for bonded or free Grain, the latter has become exceedingly scarce, and prices have, in consequence, been further enhanced. This morning's market was not numerously attended by country buyers, but the town millers, who are generally low in stock, were purchasers of Wheat to a fair extent, and the advance above noted was fully sustained. Several small parcels of bonded Wheat and Flour changed hands during market at 9s 9d per 70 lbs. for Wheat and 32s to 34s for Flour.

Important to the Tobacco trade.—The New York Mercantile Advertiser says:—"We learn by letters from Paris, that the *Concours* for Tobacco, (on sale by tender to the French Government) *is abolished.* The letters further state, that the *Regie*, having its full supplies of Virginia Tobaccos for 1831, none will be wanted before 1832. This had been anticipated from a previous official communication recommending to the French merchants not to import Tobacco with a view of selling it to the *Regie*."

COMMERCIAL.

From the New-Orleans Price Current, of Saturday 18th of September.

The Levee is undergoing extensive and thorough repairs and alteration, and will present greater facilities to commerce than could have been anticipated or expected in so short a time. The filling up of low places, and the construction of substantial wharves at different points, from Esplanade-street to the Steamboat Landing, together with the spacious warehouses and stores now building for the reception of every article of commerce and transaction of business in the immediate vicinity of the river, will, we doubt not, much exceed the anticipation of those who have been absent during the summer. Public spirit has taken deep in our city, and a few years will ensure to commerce the gratification of its utmost wishes.

THE WEATHER.—The nights are cool and pleasant to those in good health, but are said by medical men to be prejudicial to the sick. The days are rather more pleasant (in the shade) than for some time past, though the rays of the sun are perhaps as injurious as they were in the summer months. The city is yet unhealthy, and the epidemic not less fatal than it has been for some time past, it is confined to strangers alone; permanent residents appear to enjoy as good health as usual.

The Mississippi has fallen four inches since the 10th inst., and was yesterday just 12 feet below high water mark.

COTTON.—Arrived since 10th inst. of Louisiana and Mississippi 63 bales, viz: 56 Red River, 18 Bayou Sarah, *(new crop.)* Cleared in the same time, for Liverpool 3024 bales, New-York 1000, Providence R. I. 267; together 4351; [illegible] in stock of 4288, and leaving on hand, [illegible] on board not cleared on the 16th inst. A stock of [illegible] bales. Since our last report, the following sales have been made, viz: 14 bales *inferior* at 8 cents, 281 bales do. at 8½; 8 bales 2d quality 8¾ 80 *prime* at 9, 455 do. at 9½; 147 *choice* at 9¾, and 20 at 9¾; add to which 370 bales Mississippi at 11¼ all round, sold prior to our last report, and not then know to us. The 63 bales, new crop, are said to be of good quality, and it is supposed there will not be a falling off in the prospect of this staple. Accounts so far, are, to say the least of them, satisfactory; 10 bales of the new were sold for 11¼ cents, for the remainder 12¼ cents were *asked* and 12 offered.

Years.	Arrivals. Bales.	Exports. Bales.	Stocks. Bales.
1829-30,	362131	350646	9852
1828-29,	268620	267736	4249
1827-28,	295290	303812	2649
1826-27,	336373	326416	13987
1825-26,	249881	250681	2927
1824-25,	206358	203911	3945
1823-24,	141524	143850	1501
1822-23,	161950	171872	2037

La. & Miss. choice,		none in market.
——— Prime,		
——— Seconds,		
——— Inferior,		
Mobile or S. Ala. pr.		
——— 2d quality		
——— 3d quality		
Ten. & N. Ala. choice,	9¾ 10	sales.
——— prime,	9 9¼	
——— 2d quality,	8½ 8¾	
——— inferior,	8 8½	

SUGAR.—There is not, perhaps, a single hhd. of first quality in first hands; inferior is yet pretty plenty. Exported this week, for New York 271 hhds.

TOBACCO.—Further sales of 100 and odd hhds. have been made at 2½, 3½ and 4 cents, assorted, but fewer *crossed* than any other denomination. Also, 150 hhds. assorted at 2, 3 and 4 cents. There is little or none of that called segar or *wrapper* tobacco in market, it would command a good price at this moment. The prospect continues flattering, and a very extensive business would be done at once, if vessels to carry it off could be obtained.

ARRIVALS, EXPORTS, AND STOCKS OF TOBACCO *For the last eight years, from 1st October to date.*

Years.	Arrivals. Hhds.	Exports. Hhds.	Stocks. Hhds.
1829-30,	32420	27763	8896
1828-29,	24037	26288	2707
1827-28,	29413	35008	1787
1826-27,	29081	29540	5003
1825-26,	16242	16231	1063
1824-25,	17759	16849	1012
1823-24,	25262	25610	624
1822-23,	16292	28624	1302

Tobacco, 1st qty., lb.	4	sales.
——— 2d qty., "	3	
——— crossed "	2	
——— bale, "	2 50 3 00	dull.
——— Spanish Cuba, "	19 18 p 8d	

FLOUR.—All the superfine, per steamboat Cork, was sold at $6. The demand continues fair, particularly *for shipping*, which would find purchases at $5 per bbl.

BALE ROPE & BAGGING.—There is an over supply, and in many hands, particularly Rope. Small sales continue to be made at our quotations.

Bagging, Scotch hemp, yard,	17	18	sales.
——— Kentucky, "	16	18½	small sales.
Bale rope, Kentucky, lb	5½	6½	
——— Northern, lb			

WHISKEY, is growing more scarce, and if the upper rivers should not rise before the usual time, it will be brisk and no doubt command an advance on present prices.

RICE.—There is none in market except by retail.

PORK.—There is no *Prime* in market. Mess and *Cargo* are plenty and dull.

Pork, mess, inspected,	lb	12	
——— prime, do	lb		none.
——— cargo, do	lb	8	dull.

BEANS.—White are very plenty and as there are none good in market; they are very dull.

BEEF.—Demand confined to city consumption; there is little or none good left in first hands.

Beef, Western, Mess,	bbl.	10 00	
——— Prime,	"	8 00	
——— Cargo,	"	7 00	

FREIGHTS.—Former rates are continued, 13-16d. being the last engagement for Cotton to Liverpool. A few vessels are much wanted *at this moment*, and would no doubt obtain the present current rates.

Exports of Sugar and Molasses from the Port of New-Orleans, since 1st October, 1829. Mobile, Pensacola, &c. excepted.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	SUGAR. Hhds.	SUGAR. Bbls.	MOLASSES. Hhds.	MOLASSES. Bbls.
New-York,	3008	391	5063	1900
Philadelphia,	3049	124	2608	1248
Norfolk,	801	21	496	152
Charleston,	1586	194	262	1189
Baltimore,	4674	33	706	469
Boston,	205	21	275	474
Savannah,	612	50	449	126
Providence,	....	8	187	89
New-Haven,	45	2	1146	43
Richmond, Va.	115	6	87	86
Bristol, R. I.	....	....	184	68
Stonington,	....	....	91	1
Mexico,	....	6	....	700
France,	....	6	....	....
TOTAL,	21041	772	12848	6544
Last season,	27054	2571	20940	8365
Season before,	29068	1755	18420	2305

EXPORTS OF TOBACCO. FROM THE PORT OF N-ORLEANS. *Commencing 1st October, 1829, & same time in 1828.*

WHITHER EXPORTED.	HHDS. This wk.	HHDS. Previously.	HHDS. Total.	HHDS. Last se.
Liverpool,	....	810	..	801
London,	....	....	..	1082
Cowes, Falmouth, &c.	....	972	..	2684
Total to G. Bri.	....	1792	792	4567
Havre,	....	325	..	130
Bordeaux,	....	119	..	100
Marseilles,	....	7	..	....
Total to France	....	451	451	200
Rotterdam,	....	681	..	2044
Amsterdam,	....	1025	..	....
Bremen,	....	2921	..	1186
Antwerp,	....	6	..	....
Hamburg,	....	95	..	95
Gottemburg,	....	326	..	407
Tl. N. of Euro.	....	5058	5058	3732
Spain & Gibraltar	....	5597	..	8047
West Indies,	....	1047	..	80
Trieste, &c	....	....	..	148
Tl. other Ports	....	6644	6644	8270
New-York	335	6850	..	5197
Boston,	....	3118	..	608
Philadelphia,	....	[illegible]	..	1353
Baltimore,	....	[illegible]	..	475
Other ports,	....	[illegible]	..	856
Tl. Coastwise	330	17793	[illegible]	[illegible]
GRAND TOTAL	....	....	27710	[illegible]

[illegible] week, [illegible]

——— previously, ... 362088—362131

3676[illegible]

Exported this week, ... 4351

——— previously, ... 346295

Burned, ... 7190—357837

Remaining, including all on ship-board not cleared, ... 9852

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

Stock on hand 1st October, ... Hhds. 1235

Arrived this week, ... 00

——— previously, ... 32420—32420

36659

Exported this week, ... 335

——— previously, ... 27428—27763

Remaining, including all on ship-board not cleared, ... 8896

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF ORLEANS

CLEARED YESTERDAY

Schr. Elizabeth, Aldridge, Mobile, Master

Schr. Oscar, Bom, Vera Cruz, M F Congot

Sloop Nun, Baker, St. Marks, P B Phelps

ARRIVED YESTERDAY:

Steamboat Courtland, from Vicksburgh, with cotton, 200 bbls new flour, lard, &c. to A Fisk & co; Kennedy & Duchamp; Wilkins & Linton; S Hermann & son; and owners on board.

Towboat Post Boy, Herriman, from sea—having towed down ship John Linton—brought up brigs Plato, Trent and Mexico, and sloop Niagara—Left N. E. Bar at 5 p. m. on Saturday: nothing in sight. Towboat Shark towed to the head of the Pass brig Trent, and returned to N. E. Pass—a large ship was off the N E Bar on Friday afternoon, had not since been in sight—supposed to have been blown off in a severe squall on that night.

Brig Plato, Perkins, from Kennebunk, with hay to Cockayne, Watts & co.

Brig Mexico, Smith, from New York—cargo, 50 bbls cement to W & J H Leverich; 20 bales blankets to P E Sorbe & co; 4 hhds I cask molze to John Hagan & co; 238 bales hay to Foster & Hutton. Experienced a severe gale of wind on the 22d and 23d—commenced N N, and went round to S W.

Brig Trent, Beauvais, from N York, to H W Barstow; cargo, to N & co; J W Zacharie & co; P T Tuyes; J Wilcox; H W Barstow; M M'Dougall; J Orilvie & co; T P Rich; J Hagan & co; Thomson & co; Thomson & Grant; Reynolds, Byrne & co; J Leblanc; T R Hyde; A Fisk & co; Hall, Scott & co; Bridge & Vose; G Brasle; Tupper & Brett, Morgan & co; Kennedy & Duchamp; Smith, Hubbard & co; D S Woodruff; B Levy; M White; J C Spranger; Peters & Millard; H R Lee & co; A & J Sargent; T Duplessis; C Holmes; S W Oakey & co; J H Field & co; N M Rice; J & L Brewster; H Bonnaldi; Rowe & Went; A Beauvais; I Ogden & co; G Vance; W F & E B Hyde & co; E & J Dick & co; O Alonzo and to order.

Sloop Niagara, Bigle, from Newport, (R I,) with potatoes, onions, fish, cheese, &c.

Steamboat Choctaw, Cain, from Bayou Sarah, with 10 bales cotton to Wilkins & Linton; 12 to M White; J Laurie—40 pass.

CLEARED ON SATURDAY.

Ship Clifford Wayne, Martin, Boston, A. Fisk and Co.

Brig Seraphin, Bosviera, Baltimore, Seraphin Cucullu.

Schr Pazlina, M'Gruder, Tampico, Gordon, Forstall and co.

ARRIVED ON SATURDAY.

Steamboat Hellen M'Gregor, Tyson, fm Trinity, with cotton to N and J Dick and co; Whitall, Jaudon and co; Lockart and Arrott; J Hagan and co; Cooper, Carathers and co; M White; Benj F West; W L Robeson; W M Best; Yorke, Macalister and co; Gordon, Forstall and co; Wallace and Pope.

Steamboat Pocahontas, from Vicksburg—no cargo.—18 passengers.

MEMORANDA.

Spoken off Tuskar, on the 24th July, ships Lucretia and Henry Tuke, hence for Liverpool.

Ship American, Eldridge, hence at Liverpool, 20th July.

Ship Ceres, Lace, do do 19th July.

Ship Majestic, Page, do do 18th July.

Ship Mount Vernon, Foster, hence at London, 19th July.

Ship Baltic, Bradshaw, hence at Amsterdam.

FOR NEW-YORK.—The fine schr. MARY, Wm. Clark master, will be ready in a few days to receive cargo, and will have despatch. For freight apply to the captain on board, or to

Sept. 21 BENJ. BOOTH & Co.

FOR VERA-CRUZ.—The well known regular trading schr. NIMBLE, Albert P. de Valangin master, will have immediate despatch for the above port. For freight or passage, apply to the master on board opposite the Blue Stores, or to

HARRISON, BROWN & Co.

Sept. 21 117 Royal st.

FOR MATAMORAS.—*By way of the River.*—The fine schr. JANE, Captain McPherson, having part of her cargo engaged will meet with quick despatch. For freight or passage, apply to the Captain on board opposite post No. 19, or to

Sept. 11 ANDW. HODGE, Jr.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.—The fast sailing Baltimore built schr. ELIZABETH, burthen 83 tons, stows about 620 barrels—can be despatched immediately. For further particulars apply on board, opposite the Blue stores, or to

Sept. 3 J. W. ZACHARIE & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

The fast sailing schooner CAMDEN, Capt. Averill, will be ready to receive cargo in three days. For terms apply to Capt. Averill on board, or to

Sept. 10 COCKAYNE, WATTS & Co.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.

Real Cognac Brandy, since two years in this country.

Red Wine, in cases, of divers qualities.

Muscatel and Champaign Wines.

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

[sept. 21] H. PERRET & CHARBONNET.

PARISH COURT for the parish and city of New Orleans, September 20, 1830. *Fs. Vigne vs. his creditors.*—(No. 1325)—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. Pedesclaux Esq., Notary Public, on Monday the 4th day of October next (1830) for the purpose 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. BLOODSMAN

Sept. 21 [illegible]

EXCHANGE ON BOSTON & PARIS, for sale by

[sept. 21] H. PERRET & CHARBONNET.

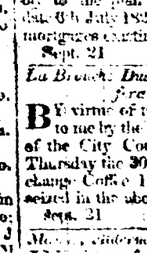
[illegible] BY T. MOSSY.

ON Tuesday, 21st inst. at his auction store, will be sold 15 trunks Prunella Boots [illegible] Barcelona 10 do. do. for children. sept. 21

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

PARISH OF ST. CHARLES.—COURT OF PROBATES.

ON Wednesday the 20th of October next, at [illegible] M., will be sold by the undersigned [illegible] and *ex-officio* auctioneer, on the following [illegible] said plantation and the other property, herein described, belonging to the community, which existed to this day, between Mr. Andre 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 Boudousquie, and below that of Mr. James. Said plantation, the lines of which run parallel, 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, by 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 GURAMAND, Judge,

Parish of St. Charles, Sept. 17, 1830.

September 21

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Mayor, Aldermen and inhabitants of the City of New Orleans vs. Thos. P. Willard.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, directed to me by the Hon. G. Preval, associate judge of the City Court, I shall expose to sale on Wednesday the 20th day of October next at the Exchange Coffee House, corner of Chartres and St. Louis street, at 12 o'clock, two Lots of Ground situated in the Commons between the city (so generally called) and the suburb St. Mary—lot No. 7 at the corner of Jackson and Villere sts. 30 feet front on Jackson by 120 deep fronting Villere street; lot No. 8, 60 feet front on Villere by 120 deep; each lot in square No. 11, according to the plan made by Joseph Pilié, under date 6th July 1820, the same seized to satisfy the mortgages existing thereon in favour of plaintiff.

Sept. 21 L. DAUNOY, marshall.

La Branche, Dussin vs. Jacques Deslouis, Lafrendrie vs. the same.

BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias, directed to me by the Hon. G. Preval, associate judge of the City Court, I shall expose to sale on Thursday the 30th inst. at 12 o'clock at the Exchange Coffee House, 1 Water Cart and Plate; seized in the above suits.

Sept. 21 L. DAUNOY, marshall.

Mayor, Aldermen &c. vs. Eugene Coquet.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, directed to me by the Hon. G. Preval, associate judge of the City Court, I shall expose to sale on Thursday the 30th inst. at 4 o'clock, at the corner of Gravier et Trémoulins st., a quantity of Groceries and Sundry other articles, seized in the above suit.

21 sept. L. DAUNOY, marshall.

Mrs. Monroe

Has the honour to inform the Ladies of New-Orleans that she has removed her residence to Chartres street No. 83, next door to Mr. Rasch, where she will continue to make dresses and all that relates to the *toilette* of Ladies. She has now in store fashionable dresses lately received.

sept. 21

New-York Clothing,

BOOT, SHOE, & HAT STORE,

No. 60, LEVEE-ST., OPPOSITE THE FERRY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has just received by the latest arrivals from N.-York and other northern port A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of the above named articles, which with his former stock comprise a complete assortment of every article in his line, among which are:

Gentlemen's superior blue cloth dress coats,

Do. do black do do do.

And a variety of inferior quality do do;

Gentlemen's super blue cloth frock do,

Do do olive, London, brown and mixed do.

Do green, steele mixed, and gray cloth coatees.

Do dark mixed Navy blue and gray satinet do.

Do superior blue cloth round jackets,

With a great variety of the inferior qualities do

Gentlemen's pantaloons of superior blue and black cloths and Cassimers, steel mixed gray do; Bangrep cord and a variety of other qualities.

Vests of super blue and black cloths and Cassimers; super black coloured silk velvets; black and fancy coloured silks; super white and colored Marseilles; Buff and fancy coloured Valencia, &c. &c.

Linen shirts, cravats and handkerchiefs.

And also, on hand a variety of summer clothing, consisting of gentlemen's frock coats, coatees, sentaloons, vests, jackets &c. &c. of every description.

Also [illegible] variety of articles selected expressly [illegible] Western markets.

BOOTS SHOES & BROGANS of all [illegible] shapes sizes &c. for gentlemen, ladies, youths, boys, and children, from the best [illegible] in the Northern cities.

Gentlemen's first quality black and drab Beaver [illegible] for Drab seal imitations [illegible] first qualities; youths, boys', and [illegible] of all sizes.

With an assortment of SEAMEN'S CLOTHING, consisting of pilot cloth, pea coats, monkey jackets and pantaloons, duck trowsers, red flannel and checked shirts, blue [illegible] sailor jackets and trowsers &c. &c. Also a general assortment of Turkey Plaid, and brown [illegible] stockings &c.—All of which are manufactured in the latest and best Northern style, and will be sold low for cash or city papers by

sept 21 J. W. COLLINS.