THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY BY
J. BAYON.

NEW-ORLEANS,
TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 8, 1831.

Yesterday's mail brought New-York papers of the 24th, Baltimore of the 25th and none from Charleston. The Baltimore American announces the arrival of the *Lady-Adams*, from Liverpool, bringing Liverpool dates to the evening of the 13th.—They add very little to the mass of intelligence received by the *Norna* at Charleston, and are mainly anticipated by the news brought by the *Olympia*.

We learn that a British squadron had left for the Tagus; the British subjects in Lisbon having received new insults from the Portuguese government, this expedition sails with the view of exacting reparation. Such, at least, according to the English papers, are the instructions of the fleet; but we might probably put another construction on this expedition. The schemes of Don Pedro are still talked of in France, and it may be, that England, at all hazard, wishes to take the initiative, and protect by the presence of a fleet, before the walls of Lisbon, her interest and influence near the Portuguese government, in case that Don Pedro's expedition, backed by the power of France, should prove successful. This is a mere supposition which we advance with due caution; but which may not be wholly stripped of probability when we reflect on the interminable cackling of Lord Aberdeen on the pitiable condition, the suffering condition of poor Portugal, the old ally of England, the vexations imposed upon the humane Don Miguel, and unjust pretensions of Don Pedro to the throne, claimed by Dona Maria.

We again recur to the reported dismission of the Duke of Mortemart, French Ambassador near the Cabinet of St.-Petersburgh, in as much as the Baltimore American infers, that the fact is unfounded, because there are dates of the 24th of St.-Petersburgh, which make no mention of the circumstance. The probability is, that there is at least an error in the dates. We mentioned yesterday the arrival on the 4th of September of the Duke of Mortemart in the roadstead of Lubeck, in the steamer Nicolas Ist. on the authority of Galignani's Messenger. Immediately below we find the annexed arrival announced:

"Baron Galz de Malvirude, Consul-General in "Russia, has arrived at Paris from St.-Petersburgh. "The office which he occupied having been sup"pressed through motives of economy, French "merchants will henceforward have to apply to "the French embassy in Russia for all business "that is connected with commerce in that coun"try."

By a collation of the two paragraphs we must inevitably conclude that some extraordinary circumstance must have necessitated the departure of the French Ambassador from the Russian capital; for if the commercial interests of France were to be looked to, henceforward, by the French embassy, to whom will French merchants apply under the existing circumstances? We cannot for a moment admit the idea of the French Ambassador's wilfully abandoning his important trust, and leaving the commerce of France unprotected at the very moment that the recal of the Consul-General had thrown it under his safeguard. Our readers will please to note that he left St.-Petersburgh, accompanied by his son and secretaries; which is tantamount to leaving no representative behind him. An act of imprudence of which he had never been guilty had he left the capital of his own accord.

FIRE AT PERA.—The conflagration originated in a different quarter from Pera, near the Field-of-Death, in a store-house filled with pipes of brandy. At twelve o'clock it had reached the vicinity of the faubourg. A rumbling noise, like the hollow murmurs, which foretell the storm, went before the flames and announced their approach. A numerous population crowding in narrow and glowing streets; the cries of old men, the lamentations of females and shrieks of children, blending with the plaintive groans of the sick; the yells of the scorched, the tortures of the dying, who dragging their tottering steps from the scene of horror, exhaled their last sight in agonies of suffering; must have moved every feeling heart, while they called down indignation on the cruelty of the Turks who viewed the disaster with criminal immobility or fiendish exultation.

The Seraskier repaired to Pera at about eleven o'clock at night, but gave no orders for the suppression of the flames. He two shared in the marked apathy with which his fellow barbarians contemplated the destruction of the christian and, undoubtedly, only civilized portion of the imperial city. The horde of musselmen called from their homes by the glare of the flames exulted in the misfortune of the christians, and said that "it was quite a different thing at Navarino." If it be true that this sentiment was expressed, it is teeming with dark conjecture;—requires no comment and gives a full measure of the character of barbarians, whom nature herself, by the erection of a barrier, which they have infortunately passed over, seemed to have destined for the rugged crags of Caucasus, or the inhospitable wild of Asia. Time may throw light on this deplorable transaction. But one positive fact cannot be denied; *bismillah, Allah!* God is great! rung from the lips of more than one Turk, while all were seen malignantly to smile on the horrifick images of despair, which were lightened up by the conflagration. The following is a suecinct account of the destruction of the principal buildings.

The palace of the French Ambassador, which contained costly furniture and paintings, is entirely consumed. The recently erected palace of the English Ambassador is also reduced to ashes, while the archives have been partially destroyed. All the Greek, Armenian and Latin churches, as well as the convent of Caloyers have been consumed; that part of Pera which had been saved from the conflagration of 1784, now presents a vast extent of smouldering ruins.

The Austrian Envoy is the only one, who saved any property, owing to the timely and energetick assistance lent by the crews of the Austrian vessels. The loss of the English Embassy is rated at several thousand pounds sterling; the Envoy intends to have recourse against the Sultan and has entered a protest against the consequences of the dreadful event which be attributes to Turkish vindictiveness. The number of the dead is evaluated at 1800, but the daily removal of the rubbish continually brings forth mangled, scorched and disfigured victims. A private letter of the *Constitutionnel* gives a revolting account of the impassiveness of the Turks. *God has ordained it!* blasphemously exclaims the fanatical predestinarian, who looks coldly on the wreck of a whole population, when he has been successful in saving his cat, pipe and sopha from the general disaster.

An hermophrodite brig from Sydney had arrived at Halifax, and reported that an American brig, supposed to be the Statira, of Providence, had been totally lost at Sydney. A schr. has arrived from Sable Island, with the Capt. and crew of the brig Orpaline, from New-York, for Newfoundland, lost there.

A Richmond paper of recent date mentions, that the slaves in the district of country where the late insurrection took place, *"are thinning by sales for distant markets."*—We envy not the neighborhoods to which they will be carried, and hope that none of them may be brought into this State. The policy of Virginia, in permitting no slave to be brought into the State, but allowing any number to be carried out of it, is worthy of our imitation. Some of the banditti engaged in the recent insurrection have been pardoned and ordered for transportation. In such cases it is customary we believe for the Executive of Virginia to take, from the person purchasing felons whose sentence has been thus commuted, a bond, to carry them beyond the limits of the U. States—but as a discovery prosecution of the bond is not likely to take place, these convicts are often sold in the Southern States—an instance of this kind occurred several years age in South Carolina, where John C. Calhoun bought of a negro trader, without knowing their characters, several of these transported felons. Every care must be taken by our citizens that none of these brigands are thrown upon us.

From the Journal of Commerce Oct. 24.

FROM JAMAICA.—We are indebted to Capt. Houstop, of the brig Ilsley, for Montega Bay papers to Sept. 24th.

On Thursday afternoon, Sept. 22d, about 10 minutes to five o'clock, a violent shock of an earthquake was generally felt, in the town and neighborhood.

The following note is from a proprietor of a neighboring estate:

At 44 minutes past 4 o'clock by my watch, there was a severe shock of an earthquake here, sensibly felt by myself and family, and continuing as nearly as I could judge about 4 seconds. Its direction seemed to be from south to north. A few turkeys in front of my house siting on a vein of rock projecting above the earth 2 or 3 inches, were so alarmed as to fly for shelter to the mill.house, a few yards distance.

MONTIGO BAY, Sept. 24.—For the last seven or eight days there have been daily tremendous showers of rain. Vegetation is most rapid The roads have suffered considerable damage from the violence of the rains, and we fear their continuance will tend to increase the sickness which has proved so detrimental to our communities generally, on the North side of the Island.

KINGSTON, September 10.—*From Columbia.*—We understand that when the packet left Carthagena, every thing was quiet. Gen. Flores had sent troops from Bogota, against Panama, which had declared the isthmus independent of Columbia. Three hundred men had sailed from Cartagena to aid the Panamanians; and on the day the duke of York arrived at Cartagena, Gen. Luque, with 400 more had sailed for Panama, to protect the inhabitants from the merciless marauders commanded by Flores.

At Bogota there had been serious disturbances. Generals Obando and Cassare, were opposed to each other, in an attempt at supremacy, and no doubt another revolution will the consequence, and these are now so frequent, as to excite no sort of interest. The inhabitants have neither capital nor credit, and in order to evince their gratitude to the nation, that "called them into existence, they have decreed that a duty of 45 per cent. shall be levied on British Goods imported by English resident merchants."

AUSTRIA.

The insurrections in Hungary have been suppressed. Four hundred of the revolted peasantry had been made prisoners, of whom several have been tried by Courts martial, and shot. Italy is, for the moment tranquil. The French Journals disbelieve the accounts of movements having taken place in Naples and of disturbances in Greece.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 13.

Public tranquillity had been disturbed in Paris, during several days of the previous week. Some females employed in a shawl factory attempted to destroy the machinery lately introduced into it, and were only prevented by the armed force. The neighboring streets, Petit Carreau, Montorgueil, Montmartre, Poissonniere, &c., were immediately filled by idlers, or mischievous persons, who broke some lamps and committed other outrages. On the night of the 4th day of disorder the tumult, which never had a political or serious character, terminated. Great distress and consequent discontented continued however, to exist in Paris. At Blois, and other places in the Departments, disturbances have taken place in consequences of the increased price of bread. The Choucns are on the point of submitting and surrendering "on terms."

"The report of the Committee on the project for abolishing the *heriditary* Peerage was not expected to be ready before Wednesday next. Notwithstanding all the time devoted to its construction it will, we are assured be little more than an amplification of the *project* itself. The affairs of Belgium had ceased to attract attention in Paris, and the reliance of the public on the continuance of peace continued to increase; the Funds had consequently risen.

PORTUGAL.

No accounts had reached Paris from Portugal of later date than 24th ult. A report had been circulated in that city during last week, that the British and French Governments had mutually agreed to support a meditated attempt of the Portuguese refugees on the Government of Don Miguel. Our Correspondent writes, however, that he could not trace this report to any authentic source; but remarks, at the same time, extraordinary bustle among the Portuguese residents of Paris and increased attentions, on the part of the French Government, to Don Pedro and family.

Extract of a private letter of the 27th ult. from Lisbon—"The events on the night of the 21st inst having been attributed by the Miguelites to the presence of the three French armed vessels which continue in the Tagus to protect French subjects and their properly, they resolved to take vengeance. On the 24th, one of the officers having come ashore, he was surrounded on the Quay by an exasperated mob, who inquired whether he had brought money to bribe the troops. The French officer, far from being intimidated, displayed surprising self possession and courage. This exasperated the Miguelites still more.—They assailed him with blows and kicks, and after an obstinate defence on the part of the officer, knocked him down, tore his uniform, and trod it under foot. In this situation he still resisted, and would infallibly have been massacred, if a detachment of the police, assisted by some citizens, had not come up to rescue him. The commander of the French vessels has addressed warm remonstrances to the Portuguese authorities. There is every appearence of a fresh rupture if Don Miguel should refuse an immediate and just reparation. Two days previously a similar scene occurred at Bemfica, near Lisbon, with an Englishman named Charles Hamilton. On arriving from Lisbon, mounted upon an ass, he was assailed by a multitude of Miguelites, who after offering him many insults, threw him down and pelted him with stones, under the pretext that he was a liberal and a partisan of the French. At length they tied him upon his ass and took him to a police-officer, who placed him in the hands of the English Consul. The English Consul himself has also been insulted by the populace and his house attacked, and but for the intervention of the police he would have had great difficulty in escaping the fury of the savages that desolate Lisbon. We do not know how England will act in the daily causes for complaint she is receiving from a Prince who seems to have already forgotten that within the last two months his crown has been twice at the mercy of France and England. The consequences of the attempt made by the partisans of the Constitution on the night of the 21st have been deplorable, and if on the one hand the Major of Police was mortally wounded, and the Count St. Martin and other influential Miguelites fell victims to the rage of the people, on the other personages of the highest consideration have been arrested. The soldiers who were engaged in the riot have been sent on board the hulks, and the non-commissioned officers confined in one of the forts. A Court Martial has been appointed to try them."

ENGLAND.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

A full narrative and description of yesterday's proceedings, embracing every branch of the great national ceremony of the coronation, will be found in other portions of this day's *Times*.

The *programme* (as it is called) of the formality was previously known to the public, and we do not recollect that it was afterwards deviated from in any sensible degree. A circumstance, which could not be alluded to in any programme, but which constituted, as will be allowed by every body, one of the most gratifying appendages of the whole solemnity, was the loud, hearty, and unanimous, acclamation which burst from all classes of His MAJESTY's affectionate subjects throughout the whole line of the Royal progress from St. James's to Westminster, and afterwards on every occasion at which a due reverence for the sacred rites within the Abbey admitted of any demonstrations of public feeling,—still more when certain periods of the service—as the recognition, the crowning, &c.—seemed more especially to call for them. Never was an hereditary King so hailed and welcomed by a free and reflecting people.

They are mistaken—but there are vast numbers thus mistaken—who deem of a coronation as if it were an "unsubstantial pageant," a game of crowns and coronets, and ermine, to be played at gracefully by personages connected with the Court. It is the evidence of an austere and solemn compact, by which the gravest of all human engagements are reciprocated between nations and their rulers,—between parties on whose discharge or abandonment of their respective obligations, depends the existence of society or its ruin.

It is plain, therefore, that the more impressive and memorable such a formality between KING and people can be rendered, the more conducive will be its attributes to its acknowledged end.

When protection and allegiance are mutually promised at the commencement of a new reign, every reasonable man will agree that the compact ought to be ratified by religion,—that is to say, by a sanction which the bulk of mankind hold sacred.

It must be added, however, that the sanction imposed ought to be drawn from the fountains of that peculiar faith which is received as true by the parties binding themselves to observe it.

Nothing could be more foolish than to perform a *Te Deum*, read the Litany, or appoint the Bishop of LONDON to preach before a Mahometan congregation, on the accession of a descendant of the Prophet. So the bald Unitarian worship would little suit the prejudices of a Peloponesian audience; or the grotesque mixture of old Popish mummery with old feudal barbarism, admonish, to any very salutary purpose, the King of ENGLAND and his people, being Protestants, of even their most sacred duties.

Yet, with the exception of the litany, and communion service, and the sermon (provided the latter be an exception,—that is to say, not a divine right and King's chaplain sermon), what can be more thoroughly and revolting compounded of the worst dregs of Popery and feudalism, than a prodigious number of the quackeries played off in the course of King WILLIAM'S coronation?

What a fuss with palls, and spurs, and swords, and oil for anointing (greasing) their sacred MAJESTIES! and whipping off and on of mantles! and the rest of it. They, what has all such frippery to note do with an oath!—what with the spirit of a great political contract!—what with the *splendour* of a public festival? A recognition if you will,—there is a fire animating shout of acceptance when the SOVEREIGN is presented to his people. A crown by all means, it is the received and immemorial badge of the King office. A procession, too, (and yet we had at this time no procession),—there is no harm in it, but much to put the people in good humour, were it for noting but a train of graceful and lovely woman sweeping past in the robes and ornaments which denote their station by certain known and *intelligible* symbols. But the matters which nobody understands or cares about—the rigmarules above alluded to, which we do not condemn because they are old, but because, with reference to our religious, and civil, and social history, they are now utterly untrue, and therefore have no longer any meaning,—what is their effect, but to give an air of "unreal mockery" to the whole affair,—to transform it into a masquerade, or puppet show, and to weaken every solemn and deep impression which the mind might otherwise be disposed to receive from those parts of the performance which do accord with our religious sentiments and our modern habits? God forbid there should be any cause in the health or prospects of his present MAJESTY to think for many years to come of another coronation. But when a leisure hour shall arrive, it will, we know, be an acceptable service to all reflecting people to recast the entire character of the solemnity, rejecting those parts which had been fitted only to a period when the outward senses were made panders to the all-absorbing superstition within, and retaining those in which an educated, inquiring, and reasoning people, may see some relation between the form and the substance—between the nature of the kingly contract and its accompanying incidents.

The British sloop of war Alligator, from off Algiers on the 17th August, reports that the French had a few days previously had an affair with the Bedouins, in which they sustained a loss of 600 men, and are said to be masters of only ten miles round Algiers; 2500 of their troops were sick in the hospital, and others were constantly returning to France. The town was very badly supplied with provisions.

The Herald of the 12th says:—"The American packet ship President, Captain Champlin, passed through Spithead yesterday evening, in 24 days from New-York; she is a splendid vessel, and brings as passenger his Excellency, the Hon. M. Van Buren, Ambassador from the United States to this country. He landed at Cowes."

The Brussels papers contain the opening speech of King Leopold to the new Legislative Body of Belgium. It will be found below. "This address, which contains nothing remarkable, except it be perhaps a rather offensive court paid to France at the expense of England, appears to have given general satisfaction in Brussels.—His majesty adroitly apologizes for the disgraces of the late campaign by attributing them to the accidental superiority of the Dutch in point of discipline, and an unfair surprise upon his subjects; and by at once saving the courage of the Belgians and assuring them of foreign protection, he seems to have found the shortest way to their good wishes. He very properly identifies himself with the nation, but the promises which he holds out on the thorny subject of the fortercesses may hereafter lead to some awkward discussion. Hostilities had entirely ceased at Antwerp, and the Dutch were even showing a disposition to make the amende for the damage which they had already done to Belgian property."

ITALY.

The following is an extract of a private letter of the 23d ult. from Rome:—"A gloomy tranquillity still prevails in this city. The legations occasion many serious embarrassments to the Holy See. Under the appearance of legal order, there exists a state of perfect anarchy, which is winked at by Government. The two parties which divide us are secretly plotting, and an explosion cannot fail to take place very shortly.—King Murat ordered the artillery of Rome to be removed to Naples. The present King has given us 4,000 muskets as an indemnity, and 2,000 more as a present. The conscriptions produces very few men. The new recruits no sooner reach the regiments, than they desert. Distress is very great in this capital. Robberies and murders are committed here even during the day. The excessive heat which prevails causes many diseases, and increases our fears of being visited by the cholera morbus. It is thought that a new mode of administration will soon be made public. Such a measure would be but an act of justice, for the capital has not benefitted by the recent municipal organization granted to the Provinces."

COMMERCIAL.

Extract of a letter dated
HAVRE, Sept. 15.

Business has been brisk this month. The sales amount to 13,272 bags, while the imports were only 1864. Notwithstanding a great demand, middling and low descriptions have continued to fall in price, in consequence of the aniety of several houses to realize funds. Good merchantable and fine Louisianas have supported their prices, nay, we should think they have experienced a rise of a least 5 francs since the 1st inst.

Stock on the 31st August,	30456 bags.
Imports since up to 15th inst.	1864
	32320
Sales from the 1st to the 15th Sept.	13272
Stock this day,	19048 bags.

Prices.—Georgia and Carolina, 77 a 98—66 a 87. Virginia, 75 a 90—64 a 79. Mobile, Alabama and Tennessee, 72 a 95—61 a 84. Louisiana, 77 a 10,7—66 a 96. Sea-Island, 1,70 a 2,70—148 a 2,48.

Beeswax.—The market continues languid; no sales of any moment have come to our knowledge.

North-American yellow	1,40 a 1,50
New-Orleans do.	1,30 a 1,40
Russia	1,45 a 1,50
Havannah	1,10 a 1,45
Senegal	1,— a 1,10

Woods.—The market for Logwood is somewhat firmer: 50 tons St.-Domingo realised 8 f. 60 duty paid; the offer of 11 f. for the entire cargo of the *Touville* arrived from Carmen, 250 tons, has been refused.

We have received from St.-Domingo 12 tons Logwood, and a small lot do from *Marie-Galante*.

Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship Woodbury, Whelden, Havre, F Perret, cargo, 1140 bales cotton.

Ship Missouri, Morrell, Philadelphia; Whitall, Jaudon & co; cargo 4029 pigs lead, 229 hhds sugar, 45 empty casks, 57 hhds tobacco, 1 trunk merchandize.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Planter, Colla, Bayou Sarah with 7 beles cotton M White; 27 Williams & Lee; 56 J Linton; 19 Reynolds, Byrne & co; 10 E Forstall; 26 Bagley & Merritt; 24 S C Bell; 12 P Dubertrand; 26 Maurin & O'Duhigg; 1 bale moss Planche & Courcelle; 557 hides Wilbor & Hazard; 4 coils rope N Cox; 2 horses Dr R A Iron; 1 do R Canter; 1 hen coop A Grant; 3 boxes 1 hen coop J Lanna; 1 lot furniture D Allain. *Passengers* Messrs P A Cuvillier, Huville, H A Williams, R Canter, A Christain, D Allain, lady, sister, and 2 servants, S Henderson and 2 servants, J Perry, De Garamondi, Ignacus, C Tessier, and son, Verneuil and 2 servants, Pierce, Montegut, Moncier, and 2 on deck.

Steamer Thos. Yateman, Irwin, from Louisvile—with 166 bbls flax seed 9 casks 5 bbls hams and cheese 277 bbls whiskey, 8 do vinegar 9 hf do beef Page & Bowen, 84 bbls whiskey Byrne, Ryon & co, 6 bbls linseed oil Whitall Jaudon & co; 26 kegs lard Dumarid & Sloane, 37 bbls whiskey J Crehene, 8 pkgs S. Boat Argus, 1 steam engine Dr. B F Owens; 31 bags feathers, 8 bags beeswax, J Hagan & co; 1 lot furniture J H Croft, 410 pkgs way freight Passengers: Messrs. W W and J A T Frey, Clark, Woods, Peters, George, Hail, Rusk, Emerson, C Clark, McCallum, Sparkmen, 66 deck and 21 way pass.

Steamer Cleopatra, from Kuinsey, (Ill.) with 46 hhds tobacco A Huntsberry, 50 bales cotton Bullitt & Shipp; 11 F W Hubert, 1000 pigs lead J G Stevenson, 3bxs 1 pair mill stones J Hagan & co; 9 pkgs sundries, 1 horse and carriage to H W Haws; 9 tons way freight.—Left Mo. of Ohio on Tuesday evening.—Passengers, Messrs. Hawes and lady, Israel and lady, Pugh, Huntsberry, Mudd, Baum, Griffriez, Hubert, Allain, Landrac, Mrs. Griefriez, Mrs. Fulwell, Miss. Dillon, Miss. Allain.

DEPARTED.

Last evening for sea, steamer Post-Boy, Martin, with ship Missouri in tow.

ARRIVED AE THE BASIN.

Schr Lady Madison, Madisonville, with 7000 to J T McNeill.

Schr Theaphanie, Madisonville, with 15000 brick to J T McNeill.

Schr Sea Bird, from Mobile, with char coal and lime to I. Danzac.

Schr Brother and Sister, Facundas, and Millessa, from Springfield with oak wood to J T McNeill.

NOTICE.—Found opposite Mrs. Livaudais' plantation last week, a POCKET BOOK containing a few Bank notes. The owners may apply to Mr. J. A. Livaudais, on the premises, who, on proving property and on payment of advertising expenses and of a reward to the woman who found the book, will return it. nov. 8

COURT OF PROBATES.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the estate of the late P. A. Marchand, to present, within ten days, at the office of the Court of Probates, their claims on said estate.
By order of the court,
nov 8 MARTIN BLACHE, register.

J. Brown vs. *G. Morrisson—M. J. Mecken* 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 Friday the 18th day of November at 4 o'clock in Girod street, between Magazine and Camp streets, a quantity of Hay, seized in the above suit. nov 8 L. DAUNOY Marshal.

Elizabeth Southworth vs. *John Francis f. m. c.*

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. J. Bermudez, associate judge of the city court, I shall expose for sale, on Thursday the 17th November, at the Principal, at 4 o'clock, two bags of coffee, seized in the above suit.
nov 8 L. DAUNOY, marshal.

James H. Tunisson vs. *James Welsh.*

WILL be sold at Guion & co. auction store, in Chartres st. the 8th November at 12 o'clock M. the following articles which are now under a writ of provisional seazure issued by the Hon. J. Bermudez associate judge of the city court, viz: fixtures suitable for a clothing or shoe store, to wit, twenty glass cases, drawers, &c. L. DAUNOY,
nov 7 Marshal.

Ja. Charles Hebert vs. *Michel Bonaventure.*

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. Wm. Grivot, associate judge of the city court of New-Orleans, I shall expose for sale at the corner of Chatres and St. Louis streets, on Wednesday the sixteenth day of November at 12 o'clock, one Coach and one Dray, seized in the above suit.
nov. 7 L. DAUNOY, marshal.

BANDBOXES, of all sizes made and sold at No 46 Royal street by
nov 3 E. COLMES.

PICKLES, MUSTARD, CRAMBERRIES, &c.—18 boxes Pickles, gallon and half gallon jars, assorted; 10 do. superior Mustard, half lb. bottles; 4 do. Walnut Ketchup, pints and half pints; 50 bbls. Cranberries; 100 do. Potatoes; landing from brig Tusker, for sale by
nov 1 STETSON & AVERY.

COPARTNERSHIP—The subscriber gives notice, that he has from this day, taken Nicholas Beckwith in copartnership and that the business hereafter will be carried under the firm of *Tourné & Beckwith.*
nov 1 P. M. TOURNÉ.

16 Kegs bar lead; 15 half bbls mess beef; 12 kegs butter, received from steam boat Phœnix, and for sale by
GRAY, DURRIVE & CO.
nov 1 38 New Levee st.

FOR ST. JACO DE CUBA.

The fine fast sailing copper and copper fastened brig KANHAWA, Ramsdell master; having the greatest part of her cargo engaged, will meet with despatch. For the balance of freight, or passage, having good accommodations, apply to the captain on board, opposite the Blue Stores, or to
nov. 8 J W ZACHARIE & Co.

FOR NEW-YORK or PHILADELPHIA.

The brig HOWARD, Captain JOHN BROOKS, having part of her cargo engaged for either of the above ports could receive from 80 to 100 hhds sugar on freight if immediate applications be made on board or to
nov 5 PERRET & CHARBONNET.

FOR BORDEAUX,

The fine fast sailing (A1) French ship L'AIMABLE MARIE, FABRE master, will be in readiness to receive cargo, in a few days, and be dispatched *positively* on the 15th November. For freight or passage apply to the captain or board or to P. E. SORBE,
nov 4 No. 108, Royal street.

DRAWING

OF the 19th class of *Natchitoches Catholic Church Lottery,*
12——17——22——27.
nov 7 J. B. FAGET, *manager.*

NATCHITOCHES
CATHOLIC CHURCH LOTTERY.

20TH CLASS FOR 1831,
The drawing will take place on Saturday 19th of November 1831.

PRIZES.		DOLLARS.		DOLLARS.
1	OF	10,000	IS	10,000
1	OF	3,000	IS	3,000
1	OF	1,500	IS	1,500
1	OF	1,000	IS	1,000
1	OF	800	IS	800
1	OF	623	IS	623
6	OF	500	ARE	3,000
6	OF	300		1,800
6	OF	200		1,200
156	OF	50		7,800
156	OF	20		3,180
621	OF	8		4,992
7800	OF	4		31,200

PRICE OF TICKETS:

Whole Ticket	$4 00
Halves	2 00
Quarter	1 00

Whole packages to draw at least $16 halves and quarters in proportion.
J. B. FAGET, *Manager,*
nov 7 No. 119, Chartres street.

WANTED

A young man wants a situation as gardener; he is a good seeds-man, is well recommended and of sober, moral habits, and steady in his labour. Reference may be given on verbal or written application at this office. nov 7

EXCHANGE on Boston, at 5 to 60 days sight for sale by
nov. 7 STETSON & AVERY.

MAYORALTY OF NEW-ORLEANS.

THE price of fresh Flour being this day $6 00 per barrel, according to the tariff, the Bakers must give during the ensuing week (which commences on Monday) 42 ounces of bread for a bit. nov 5

HAVING been informed that slanders on the honesty of Mr. DONNET are circulated in public, I take this method of denying them—and I add with pleasure, that in my dealings with Mr. Donnet, I have had only cause to acknowledge his integrity.
nov. 5. M. DURALDE.

WANTED.

A dwelling House, consisting of four rooms, with a kitchen and servants' rooms, situate within the limits of Royal and Remparts, between Conti and St Philippe. For further information, apply at this office, or at Mr. Davis' Coffee House. nov 5

BORDEAUX CLARET &c,

FOR sale by the subscriber, received per Felix Leopold, & Aimable Marie, from Bordeaux, and entitled to drawback.
150 casks good Bordeaux table claret.
30 do old Medoc do.
50 do Pauillac & H. Pulieu do
15 do superior old Margaux Medoc,
500 cases Medoc, H. Pulieu, Pauillac &c.
300 Hampers Anizette Cordial
25 baskets white sparkling Champaign
25 do Burgundy wine
50 cases Brandy fruits,
1000 empty demijohns
50000 carks assorted in bags of 500
15 cases white wax
50 dozen superior white silk hose (ribbed)
P. E. SORBE.
nov 4 118 Royal street.

WANTED.—Five or six segar-makers, will meet with employment and liberal wages. Apply to SARPY & LANAUZE.
Condé between Dumaine and St.-Anne st.
nov. 4

NOTICE.—The undersigned inform the public that from the 7th inst. at their establishment, corner of Chartres and St. Louis streets, will be daily served up; milk coffee, do without milk, chocolate, tea, egg-nogg, with milk, do. with chocolate, bishops &c. the whole after the style of the best Paris Coffee House.
nov. 4 MERLE & GIRAUDEAU.

FUSTIC, 35 to 40 tons, just landing opposite Bienville street, and for sale by
VICTOR DE LA COVA.
nov. 4 No. 45 St. Louis street.

STOCK.—WILLIAM C. NORRIS & Co, No. 38 Chartres street, has just received "Tenants" celebrated stock for the neck in great variety, of the most superior quality.
nov. 4

NOTICE.—Persons owing State Taxes in the parish of Orleans for the year 1830, are hereby notified to call and pay them at the treasurer's office on or before the 1st of December next, in default whereof, their accounts shall be handed over to the sheriff, agreeably to law.
nov. 3 F. GARDERE, State Treasurer.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, the slave ISAAC, from 26 to 27 years old having the small finger of his right hand cut off at the first joint. Masters of steamboats, and other vessels are cautioned against harboring said slave, under the penalty of being prosecuted according to law. A reward of ten dollars will be given to the person who will lodge him in one of the jails of this state.
Parish of Jefferson, Nov 1st.
nov 3 D. B. VILLARS.

NOTICE—Charles De Blanc, formerly of the house of De Blanc & Lavillebeuvre of this city, having taken an interest in the house of Gray & Durrive, the business will in future be conducted under the firm of Gray, Durrive & Co.
A. P. GRAY,
E. DURRIVE,
nov 1 C. DE BLANC.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors legatees, heirs and all persons concerned in the estate of the late Valentin Danblin, to show cause, if any they have, within ten days, why the account rendered by James P. Perret, testamentary executor, and deposited for examination at my office, in the Parish of St. Charles, should not be homologated according to law and the testamentary executor discharged.
Parish of St. Charles Oct. 25, 1821.
J. L. LABRANCHE.
oct. 27 Judge of Probate

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY T. MOSSY.

ON Tuesday the 8th inst. will be sold, at his auction store, 1 bale of white twilled cotton; 3 do unbleached do; 5 do cotonnade; 3 cases derries; 3 bales unbleached cotton, &c.
Terms at sale. nov. 7

BY ISAAC L. M'COY.

ON Saturday next, the 12th inst. at 12 o'clock at the Exchange coffee-house will be sold, boy WILLIAM, about 35 years of age, is a good labourer, and tramster with oxen, is fully guaranteed, with the exception of his having once or twice absented himself.
Terms:—4 months cash, for a note endorsed to the satisfaction of the vender and mortgage until final payment.
☞ Acts of sale to be passed before Wm. Christy Esq. notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. nov. 8.

BY ISAAC L. McCOY.

ON Saturday next, the 12th inst. at 12 o'clock at the Exchange Coffee House, wil be sold, the steam boat CINCINNATTI, about 107 tons burthen, together, with her tackle apparel and furniture as she now lies at the upper steam boat landing, she has undergone an extensive repair since July last, has a powerful engine, which, with her boilers, is in complete order. Inventory may be seen at the auctioneer's office, corner of Conti and Chartres sts.
Terms made known on the day of sale.
nov. 7.

BY ISAAC L. McCOY.

ON Saturday next, the 12th inst. at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange coffee house, will be sold slave AMOS, about 38 years of age, has acted as cook, and house servant, is guaranteed against all the maladies provided against by law, as well as against all vices, with the exception of running away.
Terms:—6 months cash for notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the vender and mortgage until final payment. Acts of sale to be passed before G. R. Stringer Esq. notary public, at the expenses of the purchaser. nov 7

BY ISAAC L. McCOY.

ON Thursday morning the 10th inst. at 10 o'clock at No. 11 Bourbon st. between Canal and Customhouse, will be sold a great variety of HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, consisting of sideboards, sofas, mahogany and other chairs, dining, centre and card tables, book cases and buranux, large mantle glasses, shades and mantle ornaments, candle-sticks and lamps, mahogany bedsteads, hair mattresses, armoirs, clothe presses, carpets, wash stands, easy chairs, andirons, fenders, shovels and tongs, window curtains and ornaments, dinner and tea sets of china and glass ware; also A ENGLISH MADE GRAND PIANO; at the same time and place, will be sold, a very valuable house servant, about 30 years of age, a good plain cook, a first rate washer, ironer, pleater and seamstress, has been several years in the country, and is fully guaranteed.
The furniture will be sold for cash, the servant on a credit of 6 months for note endorsed to the satisfaction of the vender and mortgage until final payment.—Acts of sale at the purchasers expense. nov 7.

BY P. A. GUILLOTE.

WILL be sold, on his plantation, on the 8th instant next, at 10 A. M. one hundred and odd MULES, just from the Mexico provinces. Said mules are in excellent order.
TERMS:—All sums under $100 cash; over and above 4 months' credit on approved endorsed paper. For farther particulars apply to Barnet & Co. nov. 3.

BY ISAAC L. M'COY.

ON Wednesday 9th November, at 11 o'clock, a. m. at the residence of Mr. Richd. Brennan in Bienville, between Burgundy and Ramparts street, will be sold, by order of the curator of Richd. Brennan and of Brennan & Stewart, a quantity of household and kitchen furniture, consisting of side board, chairs sofas, card, dining and center tables, glasses &c. also one very fine milch cow. Terms cash. oct. 29.

BY ISAAC L. M'COY.

ON Wednesday 29th November, at 12 o'clock at the Exchange coffee-house, will be sold by order of the syndic of Richd. Brennan and of Brennan & Stewart, slave Comba. On a credit of six months for a note endorsed to the satisfaction of the vender and mortgage until final payment. oct. 29.

BY T. MOSSY.

ON Wednesday, 23d November next, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange coffee house, will be sold (by virtue of an order from the honorable the Court of Probates, in and for the parish and city of New-Orleans,) for account of the succession of the late Charles Alexis Nicolas, the following SLAVES:
Louis, a negro, aged 25 years; Louise, a negress, aged 28 years, having a sore on her leg; Marie Victoire, alias Zombé, Louise's daughter, aged 11 years.
Terms—6 months credit, for approved endorsed paper, and mortgage until final payment.—Acts of sale before L. Ferand, esq. not. pub at the expense of the purchasers. oct. 20

DR. J. FONTANGES *Surgeon Dentist,* having returned in this city has the honour of informing the inhabitants of this place and of its neighborhood that he now resides in St. Ann street, No. 64 next door to Mr. Pinguet & Lacroix. A residence of two years in this city emboldens him to think himself too well known by the inhabitants of this city to lengthen out this notice with useless recomendations. He will be found daily at home from 7 till 5 o'clock, in the evening where (as formerly) he will exert his best efforts to merit the confidence they may be pleased to confer upon him.
nov 2.

LANDING from ships Cincinati and Tuscarora from Philadelphia and New-York, 5 casks epsom salts; 1 case ceylan cinnamon; 5 do pearl ashes; 10 cases peruvian bark; 5 do cream tartar; 2 do manna; 1 do liquorice ball, 100 lbs Balsom copaivi, 300 lbs pearl barley, seidlitz, soda and saratoga powders—Lees pills red wafers, sealing wax, patent medicines, Florida water &c, &c, for sale low by
F. P. DUCONGÉ,
nov 3 corner Conti & Chartres st.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.

WILLIAM C. NORRIS & Co. No. 38, Chartres-street, respectfully invite the attention of the public to their extensive assortment of Clothing, non landing from the Missouri Edward Bonnaffe and Tuscanova. nov. 2.

UNBRELLAS.—*WILLIAM C. NORRIS & Co.* No. 38, Chartres street, have just received Fine Gros de Naples, Silk Unbrellas, Philadelphia make. nov. 2.

WANTED.—From five to six first rate workmen; tin smiths,