NEW-ORLEANS. Saturdat (morning.) September 25, 1839.

INTERIOR.

New-Orleans, September 25.

Praised be the Editors of the liberal papers in Paris! for were it not for the courageous resisles X the glorious revolution achieved on the 28th, 20th and 30th July would not have taken place: Prance would not experience the sweet y of seeing once more in the breeze that gio-rious banner under which she has reached the bighest pitch of greatures a nation could expect. She would not have reconquered that liberty without which she can no lenger live. Should this opinion seem exagerated, let us observe the can be a that it with firm conduct of those Editors that provoked the first movements amongst the people, which have given rise to that great event of the 20th and 30th. Never has the liberty of the press proved so serviceahe to humanity: and never has it shone with Purer light. Amongst the papers that have distinguished themselves, we remark above all the National and the Temps. The expectation of these glorieus news anno niced to us by the precaeding mail, had excited in our city a visible emotion on all faces. Impatience was at its hight, twhen on Thursday we learnt that the arrival of the mail was delayed for some time. At last when the news were known and when we were informed of the thight of Churies X, and that the Trusconorm tiag, after fifteen 7etre was waving again on the Tuileries, the sinapathy and cumusiasm of our Louisianians bursted aloud; that blood which swells their bearts, endearing in their eyes that glorion triumph of a people to whom they ove their origin and whose language they are proud to speak. The crowds, shorts and hurry observed and hand on all sides bespoke universal joy. Every one threw as he his garly ocupa-

tions to run to the papers; tri-colored flags were instantly made and triumphantly borne through the whole city, public houses and others were decorated by them. At 3 o clock a Maxican schooner, laying in the nort, fired a few cheers and hoisted up her than the great many houses friends unded to celebrate with horizontal and the great than the contract with banquets and jubilees the great event that so powerfully raised in their estimation : Frenchmen, their bro.hers, and amidst the dishing of glasses, resounded revolutionary hymns and the sweet numbers of Bernager. In a momen many asbeription lists were opened, amongst which one for the express purpose of hanning with a banquet, the captain and officers of the first vessel entering in port with the new natio-nal colours. In fine, at the approach of might a part of those proud artillers of New-Orleans, rushed with their pieces on the Public Equare and, a salute of 21 guns resounded under a thousand acciousing of the immerse crowds attracted to that spot. Soon after, the military nusic of the Logion, pisting diverse national tunes, visited the most frequented parts of the city, and through crowds of women and children made way to the Exchange, opposite Merie & Girandean's Coffee-House, who had inmainsted the front part of their establishment, graced by a national and tri-colored flag. Thes. cotours were incessantly saluted by the people with the glatious should of Liberty! Eternal freedom to France! Long live Lalayette! &c. It has been observed that the Americans and others had partaken of the same enthusiasm that animated our population. There existed between them in that circumstance, which we bop., will containe so, the most sincere union excited, by simpulation belings of admiration for that great People that has just given to the

world such a memorable example of civil courest. The tunuit lasted till induight.
The next day, a greater manher of tri-colored flags were seen waving in the city : many privafe languets have been calcbrided and at night the whole Legion as emble i on the Public Square, effected with a sante of 21 guns the reunion of both FLAGS. The Legion after-

re p.e, and particularly of the Louisianians, for France. During those days New-Orleans has men given up to the execution of the World.

securate event lately took place at Wachita, On Tuesday 7th instant, general Ferdinand Morgan had in exercation with colonel C. F. Morehouse, after which they apparently separated without any bad intent; but, scarce had they walked a few steps when general Morgan came bearing his cane in one hand and his naked Sword of the other, and preparing to strike Mr. Morchon. The latter drew from his pocketa pistol to defend himself, but the waspon having supped, he vainly stroke his antagorist with the is rolle to keep him off. A. Morehouse brotherat-taty, who witnessed the scene, perceiving the desger than interferred the latter, fired at Morgan and shot bin best to the ground. Such at least are the par leul as furnished us by a private letter, the versely of which we cannot affirm. The acirons. Me Morchouse has also been arrested, was set at liberty.

New-Yoak, September 3.
LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the packetship Hibernia, Capt. Maxwell, Smith, of the associate morning papers, to whose gration several hours earlier than it could have flames, but they would not be allowed to act, been communicated in any other way.

REVOLUTION IN FRANCE. What we have several times predicted, has at

What we have several times predicted, has at least the taken place, and even sconer than we had successful to the taken place and even sconer than we had the french people have proved himself a fact that they will not be a tyrant's subjects. This result we were prepared to a perusal of the royal ordinances which the fact that they will be preceding the people being in the fact that they will be preceding the people being in the fact that they will be preceding the people being to the fact that they will be preceding the people being to the fact that they will be preceded, but no set of hostility occurred up to the fact of the fact to the fact they will be constituted that their rights as were those of the French empire, they could not but be the signal of resistance.

The revolution is computed the constitution in other places, with the certainty of death if defined on the following of the same moment a new and most important insiders. The students of the fact of the fact of the fact of the same moment a new and most important insiders. The students of the fact of the fact of the fact of the fact of the same moment a new and most important insiders. The students of the fact o

e people were for a republic.

Immediately after the publication of the tyran immediately mer use parameters, and editors ical ordinances, the managers and editors of the liberal journal in Paris signed and sources in the declare, in dished an article in which they declare, the struction in which we are placed, obedience ceases to be a duty. The citizens first calls upon to edgy see the writers of the journals they ought to give the first example of resistance to authority which has divested itself of a lege

From the London Courier of August 2d. REVOLUTION IN FRANCE,—EX-PRESS FROM PARIS. Meeting of the Deputies-Formation of a Pro

Government-Conference between M. isional Lagitte and General Marmont. We have received a Monitour bearing ti ates of the 29th and 30th of July, The Temp the Journal Des Debats, the France Nouvell of the 29th of July, and the Messager des Cham

res of the 30th July. From the Moniteur.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT. The Deputies present at Paris have found secessary to assemble to remedy the serious day. gers which threatened the security of person nd property. A Commission has been appointed to watch over the interest of all, in the en tire absence of a regular organization.

Messis. Andry de Puyraveau, Comte Gerard, acques Latitte, Comte de Lobau, Mauguin, Olier, Carimir Perrier, and De Schonen, comrose this Commission. General Lettwette is commander in Chief of

he National Guard. The National Guard are masters of Paris at

all points. From the Messager des Chambers of July 30. The Marquis de Pastoret, Chancellor of Fran-

e; M. Semonville, Grand Referendary; and Count d'Agout Peer of France, have arrived at he Hotel de Ville, and announced that Charles K has named M. de Mortemart President of the conneil, and declared himself willing to accept the Place de Greve. It was answered by a rol-Ministry chosen by him. Nothing has transpired respecting the answer

i the Provisional Government.
It is now averred that M. de Polignac has paid tents to kindle the fires in Normandy.
The markets are well supplied with provisions,

which are sold with the same security as usual. The vehicles which bring provisions from the invirons of Paris stop at the barriers, because he streets are barricaded, and the dealers go and tch their supplies in baskets.

The Municipal Commission of Government has appointed Baron Louis Minister of Finance. He has taken up his abode in the Hotel de Rivo-The troops of the Ministers had not time to arry away the public treasure. The canons people looking on and encouraging the popular and pupils of the seminary assembled in the Arhiepiscopal Palace, had the impudence to fire rom the windows. They were overpowered, owever, and some of them were victims, and iis resistence ed to the complete pillage of the alace. It is said the furniture was broken to

ieces, and thrown into the river. From the Loudon Morning Herald, Aug. 3. DETAILS OF THE LATE CONFLICTS

IN PARIS. Letter from a Correspondent, dated

Paris, July 30. A postcript to my private note to you on Tuesday evening, July 27, was couched in these terms: "We are for a revolution."

On Torsday evening matters began to wear a ery serious aspect. The gendarmes posted on he Place du Palais Royai were incessantly attacked, by what you in London would call a mob of dandies, with a perseverance and desperation of which all the riots, revolts, tumults, or revolutions of England afford no example. They were supported, it is true, by young Sourgeois, and by the lower clases, but the majority, by five o'clock, were Puris tops, with ratures in their hands and pistols in their pockets. Some of them were killed. Wishing to see something of the matter, I took a gig and

stempted to drive through the Place du Palais Royal, and got into the thick of the fight. The c the driver had been a chasseur-a-cheval of the spaced as adants who spared not them, for the Imperial Guard. When we reached the tails of intelation was not ascertained. wards moved through several streets, and while the horses of the line of gendernes, posted pthey passed by the Exchange every pelotoon posite the rue Proidmanteau, the excetement was was saluted by a thousand huzzas. The whole to much for im. The people were charged by of the Hotel de Ville, and on those of the Cathe-eve ang was spent in rejoinings and several puther by the cavair — fixed their pistols in their faces. Mach more could be said on the subject, but what has been expressed suffices to give an idea of the subject of tired, and returned to the attack, with cries lignar!-La Mort à Pegronnet!-Liberté ou a Mort !- This was too much for my cocher. been plunged in a deliribus state of joy. It He lost his head, and charge the gendarines en actually offered a ministure of Paris at the time arriers with his miserable old horse. I seized she resove from her walks that odious cast of the reins and checked him, knowing how much he was compromising my safety, but it was in vain, for rising on his feet, and flourishing his casquette over his head, he roared with all his

> Heaven knows I am no humor of provoking a smile, but this and a few other trifling incidents will better prove the state of the city, and of the parties, than a full description.

ower Fire I Empereur !

Determined, as some imagined the gendarmes to be at that time, I fancied I saw thus early symptoms of fear and indecision among Still they fought with certainty and des peration, but every moment their assailants were conforced by boys, workmen, cleaks, students, coachinen, and in short, all classes. The firing became every moment more sharp.

I returned home, and after dinner was making

my way again to the Pulais Royal, when I met ments. The joy was universal. a band of men in the Rue Vivienne, bearing eused has been in n-diately arrested and put in the corps of one of their unhappy contrades. The command of the Nat. and Guard was a hap-As they passed the Rue Colbert, where there py circumstance: 80,000 will be organized tobut, after the depositions that have been heard, he was (was, indeed!) a Swiss post, their cries might. At this instant the disarming of the rabof vengeance were frightful; They took the ble is in progress. There is a large boat at this body to the Place de la Bourse, stripeed and moment receiving its melancholy freight of dead the theatre of a still more dreadful conflict. The body to the Place de la Bourse, stripced and exhibited it, surrounded by candles, and amid from the Palace of the Louvre.

The Duc d'Orleans will be King. His son is armes! aux armes!" The report of an odd marching to Paris in aid of the Bourgeois, at the from Liverpool, we received our regular files of shot fell upon the ear at intervals; but, although head of his regiment of Hussars. Gen. Gerard Liverpool, we received our regular files of shot fell upon the ear at intervals; but, although head of his regiment of Hussars. Gen. Gerard Palars to till, London to the 3d, the streets were crowded, no other sound was is at the head of the armed force under La Fayand Beings to the 2d uhimo, from which heard, save those above mentioned. A little ette. The Royal embloms and every mention of we have selected the following particulars of the later and the lanterns were smashed, their long hate extraordinary Revolution in France, which cords left daughing in the centre of the street, important event we announced yesterday in a post-script, the substance of which was amounted to receive the substance of which was a s Grang, commandant of the news boat T. H. Specific and the guard-house of the Place de la Bourse was attacked, the gens-d'armes expelled, and guard-house of the Place de la Bourse was attacked, the gens-d'armes expelled, and guard-house of the commandant of the news boat T. H. house itself set on fire. A party of sapeursexertions the public are indebted for its promul-

> and suffered themselves to be disarmed. Later all the armourers' shops in Paris were attacked, and every weapon carried off. At the moment, I write, there are placards

the signal of resistance.

The revolution is complete. The King has abligated, and the Duke of Orleans has accepted an invitation of the depales to take upon himself the office of the National Guard.

Gen. LAFAY PATE is appointed command of the command of the people of the National Guard.

The accepted in an invitation of the Rational Guard.

The depales to take upon himself the office of the National Guard.

The accepted in the resistance of the Rational Guard.

The depales to take upon himself the National Guard.

The accepted in the resistance of the Rational Guard.

The order that prevails, reflects upon the people on biers such of the wounded as could by transfer the property in the prope

and worked with amazing coolings and effect for and worked with amazing coolings and effect for twelve hours by those heroic yould. The Tuillerias were attacked, and defended by the 3d Regt. of the Garde Royale (all of wints were Venderal); they were the first solution who fired on the people on Wednesday. Early in the day the specific Porneiers surrendered. A large proportion of the day days are surrendered. A large proportion of the day days are surrendered. A large proportion of the day days are surrendered. A large proportion of the day days are surrendered. A large proportion of the day days are surrendered. A large proportion of the day days are surrendered to the day days are surrendered. A large proportion of the day days are surrendered to the day days are surrendered. A large proportion of the day days are surrendered to the day days are surrendered. The surrendered to the day days are surrendered to the days are s on of the gendarmes son afterwards followed their exemple. I should have said earlier that the whole garrison of Paris had been ordered out the preceding night. The 5th Regiment were

dered "Make ready!" to fire 'on the people the Bouleward. They did so. "Freent." and they turned their pieces on their Colonel, waiting with singular coolness for the word "Fire!" That officer immediately broke his sword upon his knee, tore off his comulettes, ad retired. The people themselves into the arms the soldiers, who received their embrace, but mintained their position, "Vive la ligne" (reriments of the line) was, in consequence, during he night, and ever since, a constant exclamation with the people.

At ten o'clock I went to the Place du Carousci. of the Rue St. Honoré, the parties were on face. The 3d Guards maintained the appearance of deermination to fight. The people were accumuuting frightfully. Not a word was spoken. The Garden of the Tuilleries was closed. In the The artillery from Vincennes marched up St. Guards. Unhappy men! the example of former lays was lost upon them, They have perished!

A few soldiers of the Gurde were cuting their breakfast—all the rest, to whom I have referred, were on the qui vive, ready to mount or fall in.

I passed on to the Quai du Louvre. The Pont des Arts (a wooden bridge for foot passenrers opposite the Lourve) and the Palace of the lustitute, were so crowded, that I turned, fortunately to the Pont Royal. At that moment a dreadful tiraillade was heard in the direction of har fire in every direction, and in five minutes 15,000 of the finest troops in the world found themselves engaged with citizens, variously armed. Here was a small party of elderly men, National Guards, who, with a sang froid only equalled by that of the beardless students of the Polytechnic School, opened their fire on the Garde Royal-horse and foot, and artilly, Prench and Swiss-taking especial care to avoid injuring the regiments of the line, who remained grave spectators of the slaughter that ensued. In another direction might be seen the ferocious Federes of the quarters St. Antoine and St. Marceau, with their pikes, of 1815, or other less terrible looking weapons-thousands of women and unarined

I have not time to do more than state the re-

sulte. For ten hours the war raged incessantly. On every hand, without intermission musketry rolled, cannons thundered, shouts and dries were heard. I proceeded to a remote quarter of the town, which I found quiet as on ordinary occusions; but the cruel certainty that death ensued among some of the combitants every histant, the still more appulling doubt respecting the event, the dread of danger which menaced every man Paris, and the coleful tolling of the toesin, produced sonsations, the nature of which may be conceived.

I had sat for two hours, at a window overlook ng the city, with a Colonel of the Imperial Old His face was immovable, but he spoke not a word. His practise I can detected what i could not have discovered, for, although a learne and a half from the Hotel de la Ville, the first words he uttered for two hours burst from his lips with a tone of trium; h-". Your arons un point d'appui là!

The Hotel de Ville had surrendered, and the new sounds proceeded from the victors and the retreating enemy. The "line" (the regularity of the line) fired no shot during the day. The gave their pieces an angle of elevation which

The cavalry were cut up in a hundred charges. The tri-colored flag soon floated on the tower

regular from hurry.
On Theeday night Prince Polignac narrow's escaped being made prisoner. His house was roughled. On Wednesday night the celebrated Abbe de Fraysinous (Dishop of Hermopolis) was arrested, I am assured. All the Priest discopeared during the day. The Ministers all ran off; save Debellevine.

who was thrown into prison for allowing some of the journals to be printed.

The attack on the Louvre and Tuilcries was renewed early yesterday, and with success, but with great slaughter. The Palace was pilleged. The different barracks of the unhappy Swiss Guards were carried in the course of the day, and the Swiss (having refused to surrender) cut to pieces. A regiment of Hussars of the Guard purched in from Orle ids yesterday morning, but earing of the retreat of those above mentioned, they halted in the Place Louis XVI, and in the ourse of the day retreated upon St. Cloud, redeiving a heavy fire on their way. At 4 o'clock in the evening there was not a man in gran gainst the people in Paris. The triscoloured lag waved once more over all the public monu-

The appointment of the ieral La Fayette to

itoyalty have disappeared every where. The King of France, whoever he shall be, must be a

Napoleon II. is in the mouths of all the lower

The newspapers will give you other partieu-

The troops are assembling in the Place du Carousel, to march upon St. Cloud—but there will

men engaged in mortal combat—its streets ran be in men engaged in mortal combat—its streets ran be repeated the thunder of the tapping of the pas de combat.

The minimum of the wounded and dying.

Yesterday morning all was calso. The military felt

pinion prevailed, that the new government of Thomas d'Aquir) was equally carried, and the spot opposite the castern gate of that building rance would be a limited monarchy. Some of cannon carried off to the most important point, posterday, and buried with military honors. yesterday, and buried with military honors.

Nearly as many were put on board a lighter, and brought down the Seine to the Champ de

The westing was, if possible, more interesting and impusing. Already had the principal possion of the Garde Nationale been reorganized, and with "the people," the persons dignified by the superior orders as canaille, been put in posscenien of all the military posts of the metropo lis, and occupied them with the air of veterans. Along the quays and streets the female inhabitants were to be seen seated in groups preparing bandages and lint for the wounded. The passa ges (arcades) afforded striking instances of this benevolent disposition. All the milliners, and their shop women and work women, were to be seen sitting outside their shops (because those, being closed, afforded no light,) busty engaged in marking lint.

Paris is so fortified interiorly that a million of nien would hardly suffice to carry it. I forget in the Rue Richelieu, and all the neighbourhood how many thousands streets it contains, but every street of them is capable of long and protracted detence—the means for which, however, I do not feel at liberty to describe. The Ecole Militaire surrendere

nucers of the Garde Royale, a battalion of the sion of the King's troops. The Duc de Bored Regiment of the Garde, and a battery of six deaux is said to be there. Poor child! I am sure pieces, also of the Garde. The Tuille ies and he would not be molested. If menued he would not be molested in the menuel he would not be molested. If menuel he would not be molested in the menuel he would not be molested. If menuel he would not be molested in the menuel he would not be molested. If menuel he would not be molested in the menuel he would not be m at the expense of their lives—yea, even the com-inonest laborer would answer for his safety, if he were thrown upon him for protection. The Priests had all disappeared, or, if visible, were disguised. The Provisional Government caused them to be informed that they were under the protection of the nation, and might resume their functions in security. They have in donsequence, all returned to their churches. A large force has assembled at Versailles and St. Cloud, with the intention, it is said of remaining there. They do not intend attacking Paris, it is believed, but if attacked they will hight. They occupy Men-don and Mount-Valerien (the heights to the right and left of St. Cloud.) Several hundred soldiers of the Regiment of the Guard are said to have left their regiments within these two days, and are to be nict with in Paris with their mousts ches shaven off.

> The number of men of arms this day is comparatively small. The chateau of the Tuileries remains in the hands of the brave fellows who took it. If this were a subject upon which one could be pleasant, these extraordinary men would present ample materials : for as you may goose, their costume is various as their employments were from which they rushed into buttle. They are principally of the working classes, and on Thursday night presented a most grotesque appearance.

> The loss of both parties on Thursday [July 29th was immense. It was evident to every man who saw them that the French troops were dejected. Some of them had-tasted food for 30 hours. They fought, moreover, sgainst their own countrymen. The poor Swiss had still more cause for dejection, for they ap; whended that no quarter would be shown them. They were wrong, for the lives of all who surranders vere spared. The people fought like lions.

At one point a woman, in the costume of he ex, headed the boldest of the community, if de frees of bravery can be admitted in this mos nemorable conflict of modern times. A women in man's clothes, fought at the attack on the Swiss barracks in the Rue Plumet. The 84 Regiment of the Guard (Vendeans) fought with ex-traordinary bravery and devotion. Many of the Cuirassiers surrendered their swords. The Lan-cers of the Guard—the finest body of men in the ountry-fought with heroism and constancy at were dreadfully cut oil, Many of them (pri vite soldiers) were young men of Amily.—The number in which the Swiss fought, and the na ture of the engagement, may be taken from the following instance. A company of them defau-ded one portion of the Rue St. Honore. They were reduced to 60 when I now them, an bught in three lines of single files. The people

scupied the whole breadth of the street in front of them. The foremost Swiss soldier would fire, or attempt to fire, and would full pierced with alls before he could wheel to gain the rear. I he summoreurned to the next, and so until they ad every one fallen. The contest here, at the Louvre, the Tuile

cies and at the Place de Grevé, was maintained with the most deadly obstinacy. The Rue St. Honore, for two days, was a perdesual alangh er. There may be counted in the front of house which forms the corner of the street de tohan and St. Honone, five thousand shot holes. The Louvre, (except the Picture Gallery-what a nation!) was on all sides attacked and defended at the same moment, and for hours. In the same moment, and for hours. In he Court of the Louvre a field piece was planed, which commanded the Pont des Arts, being exactly opposit. Here the fighting was so dread ful. and so maintained that the front of the Palace of the Institute is speckled with musket and grape shot. One cannon ball only appears to have been fired. It has smashed a portion of the wall, and, from its elevation, must have caused freadful execution in sweeping the bridge. The attack on the Tuileries was not of as long duration—it was over in two or three hours. A oung fellow marched on with a tri-colered flug at the head of the attacking Bourgeois: A thouwhisted by him without touching him. He continued to march with saug froid, but with, at the same time, an air of importance, up to the tri-umphal arch, and remained there until the end of the battle.

people occupied the Quai Pelleteir and the Place de Greve. After a most sanguinary struggle they were slowly beaten from the Quay into the Palace, which with the Hotel de Ville, they maintained against some of the finest troops in universe throughout the day, and until those

troops retreated.
The Lieutenanacy of the Kingdom is offered to the Duc d'Orleans. The King is said to have gone to Lille. All the emblems of Royalty are removed, and the names of streets referring to it ere expunged. The Deputies are again assembled this moment at La Fitte's,

What a deplorable act was the issuing of the Ordonance on Monday last! What slaughter has ensued! What changes have been effected by it! Respecting a renewal of the engagement, I repeat my hope that it will not be attempted. Several of the officers of the Garde Royale who fought on Wednesday have resigned their commissions: amongst others Count (I think) Latour du Pin, giving as his reason, his objection to fight against his countrymen. If this example be widely imitated the affair will end without far-

ther bloodshed; if not, the contemplation horrible to be entertained for a moment. The shops are still very generally closed, not The shops are still very generally closen, but the first process of the municipally. As you have suppose, much distress would be felt by the pane, (being all unamployed had not arrangement, been made for their subsistence, The families requiring aid proceive bread and other provisions, which the different parties made through the Narrativo of a Journey to the Temples and

plation is too

ats exemplary conduct, in protecting pations and property from possible injury. To this redit of the Parisi ins be it known, that amid the parisi instance.

and their excellent conduct when even flushed with vic ory over an obsinate and brave enemy. Money is not to be had. The money changers have all disappeared, so that foreign coin, of se

tri-coloured cockayde or breast knot, is gentled, not only among the French. but Russians, Enrlish, Germans, Danes, and other foreigners.

## MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF ORLEANS.

CLEARED. Schr. Katharine, Limikin, Marseilles,

Cockayne, Watta & Co. Schr. Express, Giraudel, Balize (Honduras), J. Le Blanc. ARRIVED.

Steamer Lafourche, Carter, Trinity, with cargo of 470 bbls flour to H Ase, 6 casks hams and a pot of oil to Yorke, Macalester & Co. 156 coils rope, 386 pieces bagging, 2 bales twine, 15 bals whiskey, 5 boxes mdze. 300 pigs lead &c., to H & W Bell,—Passen fers, Messrs. Young, N Seymour, B Millins, M Coulter, H Fulcott, H J Nelson, R H Brunett—45 way and 19 on

Steamer Saratoga, Kimble, Alexandriacargo, 40 bales cotton to Wilkins & Linton, to Toledano & Gaillard-Passengers, Messira

Armor, F M D Hardy. Steamer Natchez, Tucker, from Vicksburgno freight 6 passengers.
Steamer Columbia, Mumford, from Bayou

Sarah, carge, 163 bales cotton to W Cox, 6 to N & J Dick, 7 to M White, 61 to G W Goodrich, 11 to Wilkins & Linton, 4 to A Fisk & Co. 4 bis off to C Morgan & Brothers, 1 do. to S W Ochey, sundries to owners on board—19 cabin and 19 deek passengers.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Lydis, hence for Havre, was spoken on

the 30th July, lat. 47, 40, long. 18. Ship Helvetia was to sail from Havre for this

port on the 20th August.
Hence at Havre, July 29, ship Marcia. Up at New-York for this port, brigs Cygne and Margaret

MAYORALTY OF NEW-ORLEANS. The price of fresh Flour being this day \$700 per barrel, according to the tariff the Bakers must give during the ensuing week, (which commences on Monday) 30 ounces of bread for

a bit. sept. 25 D. PRIEUR, Maire. THEODORE NICOLET & CO. HAVE removed their counting house to Royal street. No. 105, next to the Louisiana

State Bank, where they offer for sale : S bales super flannels. 20 cases white cotton shirtings,

4 cases satin ribbonds, 500 kegs assorted nails,

15 cames absinthe swiss genuine. 50 baskets superior champaign wine. 25 cases romance Chambertain' Nuits, 18 marble bathing tube,

240 Bundles braziers rods. 8 pipes real Holland gin, and a very fine as-rement of GOLD AND SILVER WAT-CHES, CLOKS, JEWELLERY, and watchmaker's tools. ucpt 25

LIMON SIRUP. 100 dozen superior Limon Syrap, for sale STETSON & AVERY. sept 25

1000 boxes & half boxes No. 1 & 2 sosp.
Winchester's" and "Hydes" brands.
Atso—Fancy & Windsor sosp, for sule by
sept 25
STATSON & AVERY.

CURRANTS. 30 kegs fresh Zante Currents, for sale lag [sept 25] FTETSON & AVERY.

## THIS AFTERNOON!!! NATCHITOCHES

CATHOLIC CHURCH LOTTERY 17th CLASS FOR 1880. the 25th September, 1830.

Bcheme.

PRIZES.	DOLLARS. DO	OLLARS
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360r · ·	·· <b>1,0</b> 08····is···	1.00
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6 or · ·	•••. 200•••••	1,20
166 or	· · · . 50 · · · · · · · · · · ·	7.89
156 or	···. 80······	···4,68
STREET OF	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	🍎 🖰 🗪

7800 or ..... 4 .... 31.900 S760 PRIZES. PRICE OF TICKETS: Haives ..... 2 00 Quarters .... 1 00 Whole packages to draw at least \$16

asives and quarters in proportion.

J. B. FAGET, Manager,
sept 25

No. 118, Chartres street. FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS. Real Cognec 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 [sept. 21] H. PERRET & CHARBONNET

WAREHOUSE OF RICE

JAMES LAROSE, a pediar and race merchant, has the honor to inform his customers and the public in general, that he has removed his afore in Main street, between the Levee and Conde atreets, in the house belonging to Mr. Pecquet, near the Market-house, where he keeps as usual a large supply of rice. September 18

MAQUEREAUX—30 bls. Magnereaux No. 1;—30 demi barils do., à vendre par 21 Sept. STET DON & AVERY. LONLON EDITION.

ARISTOTLES 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 Cyclopaire. or succinct general Dictionary of the present state

which the different parties made through the Narrative of a Journey to the Temples and dwellings excavated out of a mountain of grante, arrests, preceded by a drum. which the uniterest parties are the streets, preceded by a drum.

The order that prevails, reflects upon the people and their Chiefs the highest knonour.

The ple and their Chiefs the highest knonour.

National Guard will have immortalized itself by plates. For sale at WM. M'KEAN'S,

> ury last. sept 21

sept 21

## SALES AT AUCTION.

BY T. MOSSY. On the evening of Wednesday, an each of Napoleon's old regiments was mount to be been the triumphal arch in the Place du China. OTS and HOUSES hereinafter together with the tri-coloured flag. The the substant of the substa

situate at the corner of History and Craps streets, measuring 42 fee front on the former street, and 78 feet 10 n dept, and fronting the latter coas to leave only 10 feet 4 inches on the back line. All these mos

surcs are French. No. 2-A LOT OF GROUND. Adjoining the preceding one, fronting on History atrect, and of the same dimensions as No. 1.

No. 2—A LOT OF GROUND,

Of a triangelar form, adjoining the two preceding ones, measuring 112 feet 4 inches from on Traps street, and forming in the rear a point of 90 feet 8 inches on the time which divides in from Nos. 1 and 2, and 70 feet 4 inches on the line which divides it from the property of Pedro Mallo.

TERMS-6, 12, 18 and 24 months credit, in approved endorsed paper, with special mortgage ntil final payment. The acts of sale to be passed before Pelix de Armas, esq. notary public, at the expense of ourchasers.

**第**点界容HAL7世 含点影影響。

J. Rousseau ve. A. L. Michel. By virtue of a writ of fieri facine to me directed, by the hon. B; Bessingurd, assertite judge of the city court, I shall expense for each, on. Monday the 10th of Oct, next at 5 o'clock, at

principal, 11 gilt chairs &c. seized in the sept 25 LS. DADROY, mambal.

Joel Ashley jr. for the Benefit of his creditors · vs. James Greenleaf. P virtue of a wiit of fieri facias to me directed, by the Hou. P Smith, associate judge of the city court, I shall expose for sale, on Thesday the 11th of Oct. next as 5 o'cleck, at the premises, Gravier street, No. 25 c part of a pipe of Brandy, and three boxes of tes. seized in the abowe suit.

LS. DAUNOY, marshal. sept 25 Coffee & Clark pr. J. J. Gowell, A Roussey

By virtue of two write of fieri facias directed to me, by the hon, G, Preval, associate Judge, I shall expose to saie on Monday the 4th day of October next at 12 of clock, at the Expose change Coffee House.

1 Horse, bridle & saddle, seized in the above

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

By virtue of a writ of fieri facine, directed to me by the Hon. G. Perrel. ac 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 properly called) and the suburb St. Mary; lot No. 7 at the corner of Jackson and Villere sts. 60 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. 14, agreembly to the plan made by Jeasph Pilié, under date 6th July 1826, the same seized to satisfy the mortgages existing thereon in throug of plainted. L. DAUNOY, marshall, La B. ouche Dussin vs. Jacques Debbour, Luf-

ferendric vs. the same.

If yirtue of two writs of first facias, directed to me by the Hon. G. Preval, associate indirected 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 Mule, seized in the above suits. L. DAUNOY, marshall

Mayor, Aldermen &c. va. Duplon. PY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, directed as 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 dosdrawn in New-Orleans SATURD. 11 of Graceries and Sundry other articles. seizel of Groceries and Sundry other articles, see

21 sept.

L. DAUNOY, marshall

New-York Clothing, BOOT, SHOE, HAT STORE, Z No. 60, LEVEE-ST., OFFOSITE THE FURRY. "HE 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 quats,

Do. do black do do do.

And a variety of inferior quality do do. Gentlemen's super blue cloth Freck do. do olive, London, brown and Do mixed do. Do green, steele mixed, and grey cloth

COUNTECS.

Do dark mixed Navy blue and gray estinet do, Do superior blue cloth round jackets. With a great variety of the inferior qualities do Gentlemen's pantalous of superior blue and black cloths and Charmers, steel mixed gray do; Bangrep cord and a variety

of other qualities.

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

Limen shirts, cravets and handkerchick.
And also, on hind a variety of summer clothing, consisting afgentlement in frock coats, souters, pentalogus, vonts, jackets &c. &c. of every description; Also : a great variety of articles selected expressly for the Mexicus markets.

BOOTS, SHOES & BROGANS of all qualities; shapes sizes &cc. for gentlemen, ladies, youth, boys, and children, from the

best manufactories in the Northern cities. Gentlemen's first quality black andDrab Beaver Hats; do. Castor do;. Drab seal imitations, and Rorams of all qualities; youth's, boys', and children's Hats of all qualities. With a general assortment of SEAMEN'S CLOTHING, consisting of pilot cloth, pea

coats, monkey jackets and pantaloons, duck trousers, red flannel and checked shirts, blue cloth and satirct jackets and pantaloons &c. &c. Also, a good assortment of Tartin Plaid, and blue camblet cloaks &c .- All of which are manufactured in the latest and hest Northern style. and will be sold low for cash or city papers by J. W. COLLINS

TO THE AMATORS OF DANCING. of France, in 2 vols. 8vo.

Seeley, (Capt. J. B.) Wenders of Elora, or the Narrative of a Journey to the Temples and thanks to his friends and the public of this city for the liberal encouragement, bestewed him for several years, and has the honor of informing them that he will reopen his glasses on Monday the 27th inst. at the usual place, No. 244 Royal street, between St. Ann and Dumaine streets A class for walzing will also be opened. September 2.

T. C. BOURCIER.
J. B. HACKER,
No 75, Teboupitoulus st.
Sept. 17

STETSON & AVERY.