THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JEROME BAYON, DELAUP & CO.

NEW-ORLEANS,
SATURDAY (MORNING,) NOVEMBER 6, 1830.

☞ Agreeably to the Report made by P. D. Henry, commissary of the suburb St. Mary, it appears that, during the last week, there were 198 persons sick, in the different hospitals of this city; to wit:

Charity Hospital,	155 men.
Ditto,	9 women.
Ditto,	4 children.
Marine Hospital,	16 men.
Ditto,	1 woman.
Hibernian Society,	11 men.
Dr. Rice's Hospital,	2 men.

During the month of October, there were 73 deaths, to wit:

Charity Hospital, 60 men and 2 women.
Marine Hospital, 4 men.
Hibernian Society's, 7 men.
Dr. Rice's, none.

☞ We continue to-day our extracts from the journals of Nantz, received by the Aspasia. The revolution notwithstanding all efforts to arrest it, threatens to extend throughout Europe; it had been rumoured that symptoms of discontent had broken out in Rhenish-Prussia, and to-day a letter of the 10th September from Leipzic, announces positively that a revolution has not only broken out, but is entirely achieved in Dresden. Prince Frederic has been proclaimed King.

The most extraordinary piece of news we find in those papers, is that of the probable marriage of Napoleon II. with a daughter of Louis Philippe, and the accession of that young Prince to the throne of Greece. All true friends of their country in France, must wish for the accomplishment of that project, which would put an end to too many pretensions; but the thing appears too chimerical to be credited.

The prince of Benevent, the unavoidable Talleyrand, has reappeared on the political board; he has been appointed Ambassador at London. The English journals congratulate themselves on that nomination, which they call a courtsey of Louis-Philippe towards their government, as they think that the great talents of the prince might have been employed with more advantage near a cabinet less favorably disposed. It was thought that that veteran of diplomacy would soon be called to the ministry.

FURTHER EXTRACTS from papers received at this office by the Aspasia.

FRANCE.

PARIS, September 13.

The conquest of Algiers had given rise to an active correspondence between the English and Polignac ministry; but M. Polignac never gave any positive answer to the cabinet of St. James, and always avoided the main question. The ministry of Louis Philippe after taking a thorough knowledge of those affairs, and wishing that amity and friendship unite France and England, has declared that the conquest of Algiers by a French army was the result of a war lawfully undertaken by France; no *divine or human law opposed France remaining in possession of its conquest*, if the king of the French thought it was necessary to keep it for the interest of his kingdom, and that his Majesty intended to use the power which was given to him by the constitutional charter, in support of his rights, in case they were not acknowledged, or if they were opposed."—If such are not the very words they are at least the meaning of the answer of the French cabinet.

NANTZ, Nov. 19.

Several letters from Toulouse state that on Sunday last, a telegraphic dispatch was received at Bayonne, bringing the order to disperse meetings of the exiled Spaniards, and not to allow any to be formed, particularly on the frontier.—In consequence of this order, about forty of them that had met at Usiartz, have received orders to return; it now remains to know whether they will be allowed to remain at Bayonne, or if they will be obliged to return in the interior. It is said that instructions have been asked from Paris on that subject.

The number of exiled who had assembled on this part of the frontier has been much exaggerated; some have stated it at 2000, others at 1000; but the fact is that, as yet, they were not more than about 200; among that number were Gen. Vive, Valdez, Pastor, &c. the chiefs who are at Bayonne do not agree among themselves; Pastor and Vizo were in favor of entering Spain immediately; Valdez, on the contary, wanted to wait for reinforcements, not wishing to make a useless attack. This last advice has prevailed. —*l'Ami de la Charte.*

NETHERLANDS.

The speech of the crown to the states general, has excited great effervescence and popular discontent.

An address from the deputies of the Burgess guards of Brussels, has been adopted the 16th at the city hotel; it points out the measures necessary to ensure the happiness of the low countries.

Besides the address adopted at the city hotel, the following piece discussed and written by an assemblage of respectable citizens of Brussels, has been presented during the same day, for the signature of a great number of persons:

"The undersigned, citizens of Brussels, Liege, Louvin, Luxemberg, Namur, Neufchateau, Alost, Saint Trond, Roulers, Tirlemont, Joddigue, Thielt, &c."

In consequence of the speech of the crown, and considering the danger of a civil war every moment more threatening, the increasing distress of the *commercial & working classes*. Earnestly invite their deputies to employ all their efforts to have *consecrated immediately*, in the address in answer to the speech of the throne, or by any other act, the principle of separation of the north and south; and to claim, at the same time, the *immediate* removal of the Dutch troops now stationed in the Belgic provinces.

If their efforts are fruitless in attaining that end, the only one that can restore peace in the provinces, the undersigned most earnestly invite their deputies to return among them, as many of them had at first expressed 'to be their intention.'

In less than four hours that piece had been signed by several hundreds of the most respectable citizens and sent to the Hague during the night.—*l'Ami de la Charte.*

FRONTIER OF SPAIN, Sept. 6.

Only let the minions of the Polignac ministry remain in office; and they will soon have stifled liberty and the liberals, not only in France, but throughout the world. The sub-prefect of Bayonne, incensed, no doubt to see that the exiled Spaniards were assembling on the frontiers of their country to enter it, has represented to his government, those persecuted citizens as individuals capable to disturb the tranquillity of his arrondissement, and has applied for an order to oblige them to return in the interior of France. The Telegraph of yesterday, has satisfied the wishes of that administrator; for the ministry could not act otherwise, without exposing themselves towards King Ferdinand, who would have soon been informed of their refusal. But what means will the sub-prefect employ, to force those Spaniards to remove from where they are? Neither the troops of the line nor the national guard will give him their aid, and as to the *gendacmerie* their force is not sufficient; after all that measure do not in the least intimidate those proscribed citizens, who, on the contrary, only tend to hasten their departure.

PARIS, September 4:

Count Lobau arrived here last evening, returning from his mission at Berlin. He is the bearer of an autograph letter from the king of Prussia to the King of the French, announcing the acknowledgement of our new government.—The day before leaving Berlin, count Lobau dined with the King. The Russian field marshal Diebitsch, and the Russian minister count Nesselrode, who was to leave Berlin on the 12th inst. were also present at that dinner. Count Nesselrode expected to reach St. Petersburg on the 20th, when the acknowledgment by Russia was to be sent to Paris by Gen. Athalin, who had arrived at St. Petersburg in the beginning of this month. It was said in Berlin that marshal Dietitsch intended to come to Paris.

VENICE, Aug. 24.

The privileged Gazette of this city, in its number of to-day, announces the news of the death of Mehemet Ali, Pacha of Egypt, at Cairo, which was communicated by letters received here yesterday.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 16.

SPANISH EMIGRANTS.—A handsome sum was subscribed yesterday, by a number of gentlemen, in aid of the Spanish emigrants, to enable them to return to their country. The paper is still left at our office, where those who may wish to add their names will have an opportunity, as the necessary amount is not yet obtained.

(Daily Adv.)

ATHENS, Alabama, Oct. 10.

The Tennessee river was forded by a wagon and team at Florence a few days ago. Such a feat was never performed before; and it serves to show the extent and duration of the drought, with which our country has been visited this season. We have had two or three fine rains in our neighborhood recently—but we understand that those rains were by no means general.—There is no mistake in the river being forded as above mentioned—a gentleman who witnessed the fact gave us the information, and stated that persons on horseback forded daily.

Improvement in Cotton Spinning.—A ingenious mechanic in America, named Bornforth, has invented a very simple improvement in spining machinery, which appears to afford the means of producing the finest yarns without the great risk of breaking, to which yarns of the higher numbers have been so much subject, when wound on the bobbin by the flyer as heretofore. The contrivance consists of a stationary spindle, from the top of which a circular polished rim is suspended instead of a flyer. The bobbin being made to revolve, rapidly spins or twists the yarn as descends from the drawing rollars, and the slight friction of the yarn as it goes round against the stationary polished rim, aided by the resistance of the atmosphere, produces that retardation which causes it to lap up or wind on to the bobbin. The invention is secured by patents in the different European states; that in England is in the name of John Hutchinson, Esq. of Liverpool; A number of machines constructed on the above principal, have for some weeks been in sucessful operation in the factory of Messrs. Sirling and Becton, in Lower-Mosley-street.

Manchester Courier.

From the Newburg Telegraph.

A DUEL.—We have just seen a letter from an officer on board the frigate Hudson, dated Rio Janeiro, Aug. 20th, contains the following intelligence:

"A duel took place on the 19th Aug, between the Doctor of the sloop of war Vandalia, now lying here, and her first lieut. Joshua Sands.—The challenge was given abount two months ago by the Doctor and refused by Sands; repeated and again refused, and they were both tried by the naval court martial held on board the frigate Hudson last week. This resulted in the honorable acquittal of Lieut. Sands, and the Doctor ordered home. Yesterday the Doctor challenged him again, and called Sands a coward, with other epithets, Sands accepted the challenge, they met this morning in Rio Janeiro, and the Doctor was shot through the heart."

The great and daily increasing unpopularity of the present Administration, and the rapid overshadowing of the prospects of General Jackson, are the subjects of universal conversation; and speculation is busy in search of causes for a change in the public opinion, so manifest, so unprecedented, and so overwhelming. It seems to us that there can be no difficulty in assigning the reasons for this change. There was an infatuation cast upon the people, which carried them far beyond the bounds of reason during the last Presidential campaign. They were, under the influence of this spell, hurried into the belief that General Jackson was infallible, and the result is unavoidable. Whosoever believes man to be infallible, will meet the refutation of his error the moment the test of experience is applied. Believing General Jackson to be infallible, and fortified in their belief by the insane boastings of his Editors, the people who voted for him looked for a course of administration perfect in all its acts and all its designs. That they should be disappointed was as certain as that the rising sun dissipates the darkness of night. Truth was just as sure in her operations, as the sun is in his course. The men of the cabinet, from the President downwards, have been found out to be mere fallible creatures, and their measures to be about as remote from perfection as those of any political pretenders who have been damned either in poetry or prose. With greater pretension than any of their predecessors, this Administration has been doomed to fall into greater errors than any who have constituted a cabinet, since the new world had a cabinet of its own, and have perpetrated greater outrages. If, therefore, they rose on the passions of the people, like feathers in a tempest, they are now finding their proper level with the rapidity of stones projected by some preternatural agency into an elevation for which they were not designed by nature. When awkard threshers handle flails, their heads will be broken, unless good luck supplies the want of skill: and when meddlers in politics lay hold of the rudder of S. it can create no surprise, if the first heel or lurch of the vessel wrests the tiller from their hands, and knocks them overboard. Such will be the fate of the raw hands which have laid hold of the helm, in a rash confidence that they have the knowledge and tact of experience.

(Wash. Nat. Jour.)

RECALL OF FRENCH EXILES—We have published an ordinance submitted to the Chamber of Deputies, by the "King of the French," on the 24th of August, restoring to their civil and political rights persons banished by the law of January 12th, 1816.

This is one of the measures taken by the new government, which show at once its justice, its generous views, humanity, and conscious strength. To many individual this ordinance will be a passport to a happiness long desired, and a deliverance from trials severely felt and lamented. Exile, to most persons, comprehends a list of evils and trials which few other words include. Happily for the people of the United States, its full signification is not known to any of them by personal experience for we are not called to judge of it nearer than by observing its influence on those of its victims who arrive on our shores. Many hundreds of them we have found men of intelligence, education and estimable characters, through their foreign habits and languages enough of refinement, talent, and worth often appears to excite our esteem friendship and admiration. Unfortunately for other countries, in which exile is a frequent punishment, they have sent to the United States too many of their citizens for their own good, though in many instances we have been great gainers. Much has been done by intelligent foreigners in our country for the cultivation of science and the arts, while many have become very worthy citizens. If proper attention had been paid to those who have left it in their power to communicate such useful knowledge as they possessed.

We have regretted to see the system of banishment adopted in the new States of America. Party spirit ought never to require or to practice it; it is discreditable to a country, to a cause, and to a government.—[*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

The freedom of the press is, at all times, a subject of interest; and since the late proceedings in France, which were so intimately connected with it, it has excited here and elsewhere, more than an ordinary degree of attention. The press is a machine of immense moral power, and immediately concerned in the political rights and privileges of mankind. But we think it is a subject about which men often entertain loose and undefined notions; and in a multitude of cases, it is made the text of political speculators, which have for their objects personal rather than public interest.

In England, and in this country, the press enjoys as much freedom as justice and public good require. And yet we often hear as loud complaints of attacks upon its freedom, as if the laws of the country did not shield it from all danger of suppression. The freedom of the press, according to any just or legitimate notions of its character, does not, and ought not ever to justify or protect, wilful and malicious slanders and falsehood. It is just as morally wrong, and it ought to be as disgraceful, to publish such falsehood and slander in a newspaper, as it is in the opinion of all respectable and virtuous people, to circulate them through the community by "word of mouth"—which is universally considered as among the most mean and base employments that base men can engage in. But what claim has a slanderer to justification, or even excuse, for destroying the reputation of his neighbor, thro' the medium of a newspaper, when he would become infamous, if he should undertake the same task by the utterance of wilful malignant falsehood. We are aware, that it is very fashionable to vindicate calumny, by pleading the excitement occasioned by party spirit, and the warth of feeling and passion to which that spirit gave rise. We see no great difference between falsehoods circulated on such occasions, and those which occur when things are in a state of less excitement and more tranquility. The law knows no difference.

Nor is there any necessity which can be pleaded in favour of party passion. And yet, if an individual who has been most grossly traduced by a political adversary, merely because he is a candidate for office, thinks proper to resort to the laws for remuneration for the injury which he has sustained, the outcry of an attack upon the freedom of the press is immediately raised, and it is extremely difficult, if not impracticable for him to obtain the satisfaction, which in any other case could not be withheld from him.

The great difficulty lies in the fact, that men look at this subject with the feelings of political partizans; and under the influence of passion every thing is distorted, and neither truth nor justice are regarded as of any moment, or at least as of but secondary consideration.—*Daily Adv.*

From the National.

REMOVAL OF M. DE POLIGNAC.

Some particulars having been published in the newspapers respecting the removal of the three Ministers, Peyronnet, Chantelauze, and Guernon de Ranville, we now give the details respecting that of Mr. de Polignac. Mr. de Th····, Aid-de-Camp of General Lafayette, and M. Roue, Aid-de-Camp of the Minister of War, arrived at St. Lo during the night between the 25th and 26th. After having assembled the Municipality, and communicated their powers to them, they made the Ex-Minister get into a post-chaise, which carried them back to Paris within 22 hours. Mr. de Polignac, seeing the precaution with which his removal was effected, expressed some fears respecting the danger that might attend his journey. "We are charged with the care of your person, the danger is, therefore, common to us all now," said his companions. M. de Polignac spoke little on the road; his thoughts were only given in exclamations. Mention was made of some letters, which are introduced in the prosecution, respecting the burnings in the department of Calvados. These letters, in which the names of the Ex-Minister figures, are said to point out the persons to whom these crimes are to be attributed. M. de Polignac unceasingly accused the guilty, adding that he could not comprehend the whole matter, and that he was ignorant of the extremities his party had driven him into. On the subject of the Ordonnances, he alleged the will of Charles X. Every thing in these conversations betrayed the most complete ignorance both of men and of opinions. The carriage travelled without stopping—wine and bread were the only refreshments the travellers partook of. At 4 o'clock in the morning the carriage arrived at the hotel of the Minister of War, from whence the travellers set out again in a few minutes, in the Minister's own carriage. On their arrival in the wood of Vincennes, at half-past six, they sent to apprize General Dumesnil to prepare for the reception of the prisoners. During this interval a pretty curious conversation took place between M. de Polignac and M. Th····, one of his companions. One word dropped by M. Th···· having proved to his interlocutor that he had been in England, he inquired at what period he had been there!—"In 1824, Sir, when you were yourself there as Ambassador." "In what capacity were you then in England, M. Th····?"—"I was there as a refugee after the war in Spain." After a moment of reflection, M. de Polignac said, "This is singular." Then, looking at M. Th····, he said, "I have not seen you in England." "No, Sir, my position, my opinion, and decorum, forbade it." "I was useful to several of your companions." M. Th···· replied he knew it. In fact M. de Polignac had favoured the return of several of the refugees to France.

It was now announced that the carriage might proceed; it therefore entered the Castle.

The prisoners were in that part which is called the Queen's Pavilion, each in a separate apartment. At four o'clock orders were given to transfer them to the dungeon, or towers of Vincennes.

The National Guard and the garrison of Vincennes lined the passage of the courts that were to be crossed as mere spectators, but not under arms.

A Staff-officer of the fortress, the commander of the detachment, and a Captain of Grenadiers of the 7th Legion, first entered the apartment of M. de Polignac, and announced to him that he was to be transferred to the dungeon (or tower.) He was placed between two grenadiers, when, accompanied by the aforesaid officers, he crossed the courts of the Castle uncovered. A profound silence prevailed. On the staircase of the dungeon he repeatedly asked to rest himself, and reclined on the musket of one of the grenadiers. His countenance, though altered, was still calm. When he arrived at the room of the dungeon which was destined for him, the Governor of the Castle, General Dumesnil, introduced him, and the door was closed on him.

Then some officers went afterwards to fetch M. Peyronnet with the same ceremony. The countenance of that Ex-Minister was less changed than those of the rest. He crossed the courts with his hat on his head: when he arrived in the middle, a man who belonged to neither one nor the other of the six first legions took aim at him with his musket, and cried aloud with all his might "down on your knees! Let the wretch kneel who ordered the people to be fired upon! Let him ask pardon!"

The National Guard, religiously preserving silence, repressed these cries, said to have been extorted by the feelings of a man who had lost his brother during the bloody scene of the 27th and 28th.

Mr. de Peyronnet went on. When on the staircase he seated himself several times, and asked for snuff, which he is said to have wanted these three days. On his arrival in the hall of the Guards, he was shut up in the apartment destined for him.

The other two personages, Messrs. Guernon de Ranville and Chantelauze, were, one by-one, introduced into the dungeon in a similar manner, and lodged in separate apartments. They crossed the court uncovered. It was observed that, when passing the chapel of the Castle, M. Guernon de Ranville turned his eyes in a mystical manner towards this monument.

Neither on this occasion was the silence of the scene interrupted. The countenances of these gentlemen were very downcast, especially that of M. de Chantelauze, whose emotion was so great, that his whole body trembled when the officers and guards entered his chamber to remove him.

All the four unfortunates were very shabbily dressed. Their linen was dirty, their beards unshaved, and their clothes negligent and covered with dust.

The apartments where they are kept had been hastily furnished with some very plain articles of furniture.

The relative value of the South American Dollar is thus estimated by the director of the United-States Mint.—The director of the United States Mint, in a report to the Secretary of the Treasury remarks, in reference to the fineness and weight of South American, and Peruvian dollars, that the Mexican, Central American and Peruvian dollars, weigh 17 dwts. 8 grs. The Mexican, he adds, has often been found to exceed this weight by half a grain on an average of large deposites, and the Central American has generally exceeded it by a quarter of a grain. The latest trials, however, indicate a disposition to issue these coins at a fraction less weight; but the deviation is not clearly ascertained, if indeed it be more than casual. All these coins as well as the Chilian dollar, are of the Spanish standard. The Chilian has however been generally found deficient in weight, the average not exceeding 17 dwts. 7 grs. The Colombian dollar is an anomoly; its fineness is only 9 fine in 12, and its weight 15 dwts. 11 grs. and its average value 70, to 75 cents.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Brig Commodore Barry, Bush, Cadiz, S. Hermann & Son
Brig Vineyard, Thomber, Philadelphia, J W Zacharie & co.
Schr. Hannah & Sarah, Elderkin, Mobile, Master.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schooner Fox, Newton, Havana—cargo, coffee, lime juice and fruit.
Schooner Caroline, Stanton, Stonington, with produce to the master.
Schooner Pilot, Perry, Attakapas, ballast.
Sloop New-Orleans, Sawyer, Key West, with produce to the master.

ARRIVED AT THE BASIN.

Schr. Exit, from Covington, with 245 bales cotton, viz: 85 to Bagley & Merrill, 50 to John Hagan & co. 80 to A Fisk & co. 30 C. Byrne: —18 passengers.
Packet schr. Elizabeth, Eldridge, from Mobile, with cargo.

MAYORALTY OF NEW-ORLEANS.—The price of fresh Flour being this day $7 00 per barrel, according to the tariff the Bakers must give during the ensuing week, (which commences on Monday) 39 ounces of bread for a bit.
nov. 6 D. PRIEUR, *Mayor.*

DEMIJOHNS.—1800 large size demi-johns, landing from the barque Yoning, for sale by
nov. 6 J. W. ZACHARIE & Co.

DAVENPORT'S BILIOUS PILLS. CELEBRATED for the cure of Bilious Fevers, Head Ache, Jaundice, Indigestion, Costiveness, Dysenteries, Bilious Cholic, Females complaints, &c.
ALSO,
Davenport's celebrated EYE WATER. Wheaton's infallible ITCH OINTMENT and JAUNDICE BITTERS.
The undersigned having been duly appointed agent for the sale of the above Medicines in this city, informs the public that he will keep a constant supply (warranted genuine) at his Drug & Medicine store, corner of Chartres and Conti streets. [nov 6] F. P. DUCONGE.

THIS AFTERNOON!!!
BATON ROUGE
CATHOLIC CHURCH LOTTERY.
Eleventh class for 1830
☞ To be drawn positively on SATURDAY, November 6, 1830.
HIGHEST PRIZE $12,000.
SCHEME.

1	PRIZE OF	12,000	IS	12,000
1	" "	4,000	"	4,000
1	" "	1,200	"	1,200
1	" "	900	"	900
1	" "	800	"	800
1	" "	684	"	684
6	" "	600	"	3600
6	" "	400	"	2400
6	" "	200	"	1200
156	" "	45	"	7020
156	" "	20	"	3120
621	" "	8	"	4992
7800	" "	4	"	31200

J. VIGNAUD, MANAGER.
PRICE OF TICKETS.
Whole Tickets, $4; halves, $2; quarters $1 —Packages of ten whole tickets, $ 40, warranted to draw not less than $16; half and a quarter packages at the same rate. Apply at the
Manager's Office,
nov. 6 No. 81, *Chartres street.*

MADRAS HANDKERCHIEFS.—2 trunks Madras Handkerchiefs of very superior patterns, just received per ship Chandler-Price, from Philadelphia, for sale by
nov. 5 J. W. ZACHARIE & Co.

THE subscriber, curator of the estate of the late Hortense Lanna, invites all persons having any claims against said estate, to present them in ten days from this date.
nov. 5 JN. LANNA.

RICE.—100 tierces fresh Carolina Rice, now landing from brig Carolina, for sale by
nov. 5 J. W. ZACHARIE & Co.

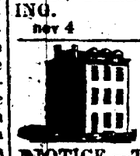
SURGEON DENTIST.
MR. J. FONTANGES having changed his place of abode profits by the occasion to return his thanks to those persons who designed to honor him with their confidence, and to inform the public, that his new residence is No. 248 Royal street, between St. Ann and Dumaine.
Having gone through a complete course of Dentarier Surgery, under the most distinguished professors of Paris, he can say, that there is not any branch of his profession which is not perfectly familiar to him. nov 5

RECEIVED per brig Castillo, and for sale by the subscriber,
1740 ramés medio-floreto Paper,
450 barrels Brandy 58 0-0,
100 boxes Raisins,
100 barrels sweet Wine,
100 ditto dry Wine,
500 jugs olive Oil,
1 cases Silk of Granada.
nov 3 J. PRATS.

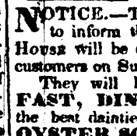
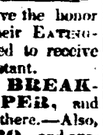
FOR NORFOLK, VA. *(Passage only.)* The fine fast sailing brig BOURNE, Banks master, now laying opposite Miller & Bedeman's saw mill, will sail in four or five days. For passage apply to
nov. 6 J. W. ZACHARIE & Co.

FOR SAVANNAH,
The fine fast sailing Schr. MARY, Weeles master, to sale in a few days. For light freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply on board or to
nov. 5 J. W. ZACHARIE & Co.

FRESH LARD.—A few kegs of prime Lard, for sale by
A. POUPART.
nov 4 No. 20, Main street.


BOOTS,
SHOES,
AND HATS.

THE subscribers have received per ship Russell, from New York, and by the last arrivals:
A complete assortment of fine and common HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS & LADIES' SHOES, in the newest style, which they offer by wholesale and retail.
Also, a handsome assortment of CLOTHING.
nov 4 CHON & BOURGOIN.


Paris
COFFEE-
HOUSE.

NOTICE.—The subscribers have the honor to inform the public that their EATING-HOUSE will be once more prepared to receive customers on Sunday next, 7th instant.
They will have every day, BREAKFAST, DINNER & SUPPER, and the best dainties will be found there.—Also, OYSTER SOUP & GOMBO, and oysters cooked in every style.
They have also fixed in such a manner that house that there exists an avenue wherein ladies can get into the establishment without being seen by the people in Orleans street.
They will do the best endeavors to merit the patronage of all those who will honor them with their presence.
They will furnish public repasts out-doors and prepare such banquets as may be commanded in the occasion, having beautiful rooms well calculated for that purpose.
☞ They will besides serve at their bill of fair prices.
nov 4 M. S. CHAPUS & ANDRE.

PERSONS to whom the estate of the late GUSTAVE MARIONY is indebted by notes, accounts, or otherwise, are invited to give notice of the nature and amount of their claims, to the subscriber, No. 107, Royal street, near the State Bank. Those who owe to said estate are also invited to effectuate payment in the hands of the subscriber.
ARMAND PITOT,
november 4 *Testamentary Exec.*

LANDING from the ship Alabama, a lot of superior Goshen BUTTER, for sale by
A. POUPART,
nov 2 No. 20, Maine street.

ENGLISH, FRENCH & SPANISH LANGUAGES.—The undersigned (a Frenchman by birth recently arrived from the north,) begs leave respectfully to inform the citizens of New-Orleans that he has opened in St. Pierre street, No. 146, between Dauphine and Bourgoyne streets, a DAY and EVENING SCHOOL, for the English, French and Spanish Languages. Every exertion on his part shall be used to merit the approbation of those who may intrust children to his care, and of those pupils who take private lessons from him.
His method of teaching the above languages is grounded both upon reason and experience; it is simple, perspicuous and impressive, and enables the learner in a short time to speak and write the said languages with ease and propriety.
This method has proved a valuable acquisition; for pupils, even not acquainted with the grammatical principles of any language, and only gifted with a certain knowledge, can become master of a foreign language without burthening their memory, and taking more time for their studies than that required for their usual lessons under the preceptor.
The course of each language is divided into three sections of thirty lessons each. At the end of the first section, the scholar will have learned the rules of pronunciation, orthography and the general principles of grammar, so as to continue his studies, if he pleases, without the further assistance of a master.
At the end of the second section, he will have acquired syntax, with all the exceptions to the general rules of the declinable parts of speech, understand well all that he reads, and be able to translate the language he studies into his own.
At the end of the third section, he will have studied correct phraseology, will write and speak well, and even understand those who speak with much rapidity, and translate elegantly his own language into the one he studies.
The scholar being at liberty to quit his class whenever he deems it proper.
The undersigned having a few hours to spare, wishes to fill them up in teaching at any person's house and in any male or female schools or seminaries in this city. The most honorable references can be given if required. Terms moderate and made known on application.
The advertiser can be seen at all times at his school room, or at his dwelling, No 111, St. Pierre street between Bourbon and Dauphine streets.
november 3 B. TRONCHIN.

FOR SALE by the subscribers, landing per brig Avis, from Bath,
560 bales Hay;
43 thousand large Bricks,
24 do pressed do.
The brig is discharging her cargo opposite the public square.
nov3 THEOD. NICOLET & CO.

VIOLINS.—4 cases low priced VIOLINS for sale at
JOHN G. KLEMM's, piano-forte
nov 3 and music store, 49, Canal street

CHAIRS.—20 dozen chairs, consisting of *Fancy and Common*, landing from ship Grecian. Also, a few Rocking chairs. For sale by
Nov. 3 STETSON & AVERY.

WANT OF EMPLOYMENT.
A YOUNG man of this city, wishes to find employment in a commercial house, being well versed in that line and possessing perfectly the French, English and Spanish languages. The best recommendations can be given. Apply at this office. October 30

NOTICE.
THE subscriber, attorney in fact of Etienne Denant, curator of the estate of Antoine Denant, requests those indebted to said estate, to pay into his hands, at the domicil of Antoine Bel, No. 172 Chartres street, or to those who may be charged by him to collect the dues.—Those having any claims against said estate, are likewise requested to make the amount of their claims known as above. D. PLESSY.
New-Orleans, Oct. 28, 1830.

NOTICE.—The subscribers have the honor to inform the public that from the 1st of November next, there will be found every day, at their Establishment, corner of Chartres and St. Louis streets, at Mr. N. Girod's, *Coffee, Coffee-Milk, Chocolate, Tea, complete Tea, Hot Punch, &c.* The whole served in Paris style.
October 28 MERLE & GIRODAU.

SALES AT AUCTION.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.
FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT.
Joseph Théodore Bauduc *vs.* his creditors.
SALE AT AUCTION
BY P. A. GUILLOTTE.

BY virtue of the authorization of the hon. the court aforesaid, will be sold on Saturday the 6th of November 1830 at noon, on the Levee, between St. Louis and Conti streets;

A CART,
A BAROUCHE,
A HORSE AND 3 COWS, surendered by the said J. T. Bauduc to his creditors.
TERMS:—Cash.
G. MARMICHE, ANT. MAURIN, JOHN GARNIER. } *Syndics of the said creditors.*
october 25

BY F. DUTILLET.

ON MONDAY, the 15th of November next, at noon, will be sold at Hewlett's Coffee-House, by order of the heirs of Mrs. Verret Prévost, the following slaves belonging to said estate:—

Dédée, a creole negro, about 35 years, ploughman, cartman, woodcutter and field-hand.

Marie-Louise, a creole negro woman, aged 13 years, somewhat of a washer, ironer and cook, and a good gardener.

Isaac, a creole negro, aged about 35, ploughman, cartman, woodcutter and field hand.

Phelonice, a mulatto woman, aged 28 years, house servant and good market woman, with her three children, Armand, 5 years old, Hameny, 2 years old, and a little girl 4 months old.

Coradin, a mulatto boy 11 years old.

Anne, a creole negro wench, aged 19, house servant.

Honoré, a creole sambo, aged 25, ploughman, cartman, fit for every thing, (having a rupture.)

Félicitée, a creole negress, aged 45, washer, ironer, cook, sick nurse, and good market woman.

Joseph, a creole negro boy, aged 12 years.

Catherine, a creole negress, aged 17, house servant.

Janvier, a creole negro, aged 17, cartman, house servant, and good hunter.

Agathe, a creole mulatto aged 24, washer, ironer, cook and house servant, with her two children, Augustin, 5 years old, and Lucien, 3 years old.

Louis, a creole negro, aged 23, ploughman, cartman, woodcutter and field hand, knowing something of the carpenter and mason's business.

Zoé, a creole negress, aged 45, a good sick nurse, family cook, washer and ironer, subject to fits.

Catin, a creole negress, aged 16, house servant.

Justin, a creole negro boy, aged 15 years, cowherd and cartman.

Fanchon, a creole negress, aged 38, cook, washer, ironer and house servant.

Charles, a creole mulatto, aged 21, ploughman, cartman, wood-cutter, gardner, and fit for every thing.

Angel, a creole negress, aged 19, house-servant, with her child, five or six months old.

Philippe, a creole, aged 21, somewhat of a ploughman, good cartman, cowherd and wood-cutter.

Terms:—One and two years' credit, in approved endorsed paper, divided into shares to suit the heirs, with special mortgage until final payment.

The deeds of sale shall be passed before L. T. Caire, Esq. notary public, at the expense of our buyers. october 16

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Parish of Orleans vs. Hypolithe.

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 Tuesday 16th instant, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange coffee-house, the Pirogue No. 115, with her tackle and apparel, seized in the above suit.
nov. 6 L. DAUNOY, marshal

Frederick Pelister vs. Patrick Price.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. J. Bernudez, associate judge of the city court of New-Orleans, I shall expose to sale on Monday the 15th day of November instant, at the Exchange Coffee-House, corner of Chartres and St. Louis streets, at 12 o'clock, two Mules and a Cart, seized in the above suit.
nov. 4 L. DAUNOY, marshal

L. Daunoy vs. T. H. Harland.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, by the Hon. B. Bouregard, associate judge of the City Court, I shall expose for sale on Monday the 8th November next, at 2 o'clock, at the Marshal's office, St. Anne street, one large Looking Glass, one Mahogany Sofha, &c. &c. Seized in the above suit.
oct 28 L. DAUNOY, Marshal.

Mayor, Aldermen and inhabitants of the City of New Orleans vs. Pierre Aubry, f. m. c. —The same vs. the same.

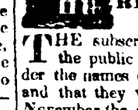
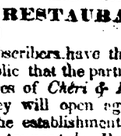
BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. G. Préval, associate judge of the City Court, I shall expose to sale on Saturday the 20th day of November next, at the Exchange Coffee-House, corner of Chartres and St. Louis streets, at 12 o'clock, a Lot of Ground, situated in Girod street, between Philippa and Barronne, measuring about 60 feet front by 120 in depth, more or less, seized in the above suit.
Oct. 21 L. DAUNOY, marshal

HARP STRINGS.—Just received a fresh supply of Harp, Violin, Guitar and Violoncello Strings, for sale at
JOHN G. KLEMM's, piano-forte
nov 3 and music store, 49, Canal street

NOTICE.—All those to whom the estate of Miss Adèle Henry may be indebted are invited to call at the office of L. Feraud Esq notary public, Chartres street, to settle their accounts, in order to get payment from the heirs. november 3

STRAY HORSE.

Astray from Mr. Sonnier's plantation, a Sorrel HORSE, with a white spote on his forehead, having his two fore feet shoed.—Five dollars reward will be given to him that will lead the said horse to Mr. Sonnier's plantation or give information to the editors of this paper. november 3


PARIS
RESTAURANT.

THE subscribers have the honor to inform the public that the partnership existing under the names of *Chéri & Lafaye* is dissolved and that they will open again, on the 6th November the establishment known under the name of *Restaurant de Paris* (Paris Eating House) situated in Orleans street, opposite Davis' Coffee-House, under the name of *Lafaye & Pastou.*
They will make all possible efforts to deserve the patronage with which the public have been favoured that establishment. At all time it will be found there all kind of game, fish and pastry—and finally all the dainties afforded by the season. During the winter oyster's gombo soup, &c. first rate wines, and all kind of liquors; the whole at a moderate price.
october 28 LAFAYE & PASTOU.