

QUIN BUREAU

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NEW-ORLEANS.
MONDAY (MORNING) NOVEMBER 8, 1830.
Translated for the Bee from French papers.
SPAIN.

MADRID, Sept. 6.—All the monks of this capital have assembled, to consult on the means of safety to be adopted in present circumstances; they have decided unanimously that all the species and movable effects should be dispersed, and should be divided among the priests, but that each one should be bound to put his share in a place of safety among relations or friends, and that they would then await in the convents for the result of events, without taking side with either party.

Capitán General Count d'Espagna, and Campaña, have profited, the first in Catalonia, and the latter in the kingdom of Grenada, the introduction of foreign journals, without excepting the famous *Estafeta*, which has been published in Madrid in 1829, and which has published a very manifest against the French nation.

An express has arrived the day before yesterday from the French government, with dispatches for the count of Spain; it is said that their contents has occasioned much agitation in the palace; the next day, the 5th, a council of ministers was held, presided by the King, attended by the princes, his brothers; and another grand council is said to be held, presided by the King. In consequence of several expressions of the provinces on the frontiers of France the order has been given yesterday at 10 o'clock at night, for three regiments to proceed immediately and with the greatest dispatch, to Saragossa and Catalonia, where it is said that serious rebellions are on the point of breaking out. The regiments have departed with numerous transports for the baggage of officers and soldiers, so as to accelerate their march. Orders have been issued to several provinces, for other troops to repair to the same points.

It is rumored that the regiments of Santiago, cavalry, has gone over from Catalonia into France, with their horses, arms and baggage.

FRONTIERS OF SPAIN, Sept. 10.
Orders have been transmitted from Madrid to the authorities of the city of Irun, to receive the French emigrants, and to send them two leagues in the interior, and out of fortified places, where they are to be under the superintendence of the police. These orders are perfectly useless, no Frenchman has, as yet, left his country for the sake of Charles X.

The news from Lisbon of the 1st inst. state that the French ship, *les Deux Jumeaux*, had departed without opposition, bearing the tri-colored flag, in sight of an immense crowd—since two days the police guards were on foot night and day, on account of the agitation which was manifested on all sides; and it is rumored that Louis XVIII, in order to render himself popular, visited every hour, the barracks, the working shops, the military arsenals, and navy yards.

MOBILE, Nov. 3.
Gimer's message was transmitted to the legislature on the 10th Oct. This body was convened before the time appointed by law, on account of the disturbances in the gold region, and the chief object of the session was, therefore, the passage of a law for the removal of persons on the public lands searching for gold, and to prevent any further encroaches for that purpose.

The laws of Georgia were declared in force over the Cherokee country, on the 1st June last, by proclamation, which also declared the right of the state to the gold and other valuable minerals, in the lands ungranted and unoccupied by the Indians. Immediately after the issue of the proclamation an agent was appointed with instructions to claim these asserted rights which Georgia claimed, and to sue for the same however but to a short time. The idle and profligate instigated by the extravagant accounts from the gold regions, and by the glittering prospect of riches without labor, flocked presently, in great numbers from all quarters, and the measure was soon discovered to be efficient. The governor states that the militia would have been employed against these trespassers upon the rights of Georgia, if the laws had given to the executive the authority. The law which claimed the Cherokee to riot within the limits of the state, enticed to prohibition to the mingling of the whites with the Indian population, on extending upon the lands in their occupancy; nor made it criminal to take from such lands the minerals. Persons, therefore, digging gold were not liable to arrest, or subject to any criminal process whatever. If any effort had been made to prevent them by force, and death had ensued, the parties engaged in their expedition, would, consequently, have been in the eye of the law, guilty of murder. The governor argues that the employment of the militia would, therefore, have been useless, as no instruction to use force could be given. The governor had, besides, no authority over the militia, but in cases of insurrection or invasion, and he never had been vested in him, applicable to the present exigency, and the officers and soldiers of the militia of the state, still to appropriate of money had been made, by which he could provide for and pay a body sufficient for the accomplishment of the purpose calling them out.

To provide against the continuance of this disadvantageous state of things, was the object inducing the present extraordinary convention of the legislature of Georgia, and the governor recomends, as the temptation to the offenses in question are so very great, that they should be made highly penal.

Among the visitors at the Seat of Government at this time, is the Hon. Thos. A. Styner, of Quebec, Deputy Postmaster General for British North America. We understand that his visit is of an official character, to the Postmaster General of the United States, with the view of facilitating the inter-communication between the two countries.—*Washington Telegraph.*

The recent election in Maryland exhibits one of the most astonishing changes in public sentiment within the space of our recollection. A year ago, Maryland elected a majority of Delegates in favor of the present administration, and we could not open a Jackson paper without seeing "God bless Maryland!" in capitals, starting up the breeze, impelled by the cry of republican principles and the promise of power in the present administration would support those measures which are approved by a vast majority of the nation, and are so important to the interest of that state, the seemed willing to trust her enemies and yield her support to a combination whose only ambition was power, and which knew no patriotism but self. The measures of those in power have had the effect to awaken her to a sense of her danger, and though, in her former moments, her enemies supposed they had bound her fast in the corrupting chains of government influence, she has like a mighty giant risen in her strength and broken us under those chains which were intended to bind her to the care of the *Hero* and his followers. How changed the tone of the Jackson papers with regard to Maryland, to what they were a year ago. Then she was a pattern of republicanism—patriotism her only guide, and a devotion to her country her only principle. Now she is all federalism—desires to be a pattern of republicanism at the feet of a lay and the coalition, and the ruling-master Webb, who presides over the columns of the New-York Courier and Enquirer, declares upon his honor that she is not worth having. He also declares upon a true Jacksonian mathematical calculation, that the loss of Maryland will be a great gain to the party. Happy, happy fellows. If you gain a state, be it ever so small, you throw your caps in the air and below hurra till you almost burst your throats—if you lose a state you are quite comfortable in the reflection that you cannot keep, is not worth having. However, you are to suffer many such defeats if you may long your harps upon the willows. Little Delaware too, of which Major Noah once said, "she had a heart like an onion," has shown by her recent election that she is the "fairest of the fair." A legislature 24 for Clay and 6 for Jackson, shows conclusively that she knows her own interest and will not place her trust in those whom she has tried and found wanting.

Domestic Cottons.—A writer in the Boston Daily Advertiser states, that within the last three months, some thousand tons of merchandise have been imported in our ships from Calcutta, three fourths of the bulk of which consist of cotton materials for the use of our manufacturers in this vicinity, and upon which the ship owners have a freight of 25 or 30 dollars per ton, and the importer twenty to forty per cent profit; and that, what is more to be noted and wondered at, a part of these very cargoes have been paid for by our cotton manufacturers sold in Calcutta, at a profit of 15 to 25 per cent. The instances of profitable shipments of our coarse cottons to India, he adds, are not one or two, but many. The superiority of our "domestic" to the "India cottons," is now almost as well understood and appreciated by the natives of Hindostan, as by those of New England.

Upon the same subject, the Salem Gazette says—"It is but a few years since this action (carrying cotton to Calcutta) would have been deemed no less absurd, than that expressed by the corresponding phrase of 'carrying coal to Newcastle,' yet it bids fair to be soon one of our frequent occurrences. The ship *Rome*, of this port, belonging to J. Dodge, Esq., on the outward voyage, from which she has just returned, carried about 300 bales of American cotton cloths, which, it is well understood, paid a high profit in Calcutta. Those whose memory extends to the very recent period when the trampled cottons of our market will hardly be able to recognize the natives of Bengal are now dependent upon foreign countries for the cotton with which they are clothed—but it is true. The manufacture of cotton has almost ceased there, and is now confined to the production of a few goods of the very coarsest kind, their wants being principally supplied from Great Britain. The steam engine, and the competition of human labor, American cottons find a ready market in the island of Madagascar, where they are a favorite article. Many bales have been sent to that quarter by our Salem merchants, who have found their account in it."

DAVID VANN, A Cherokee Indian, who attended a council of the Creeks at Wetumpka in August last, has, since his return to his own nation, published in the *Cherokee*, a note received from the Agent, Col. Crowell, while at Creek council ground, directing him to depart therefrom without delay, or else to interfere in the affairs of the government and the Creek Indians. To this note of the agent, Vann has added some remarks of his own, complaining of the treatment he received, and calling the attention of the public to the cruel policy of the United States, which prevents intercourse, and an interchange of friendship, and good feeling, between the Indians and those of another. This publication of Vann's has been copied into many of the papers opposed to Indian emigration, and much said of the injustice and hardships imposed upon the Indian population. We are acquainted with the circumstances which prompted the note of the agent to Vann, and know that his conduct, while attending the Creek Council, merited much harsher treatment. It was mentioned at an early period of the meeting of the Council, that Vann and Ridge of the Cherokee Nation were present, and in consequence thereof, it was predicted with absolute certainty, that no treaty would be made. Vann speaking the English language fluently, and communicating freely with all around him, was detailing the condition, and intentions of his own nation, the employment of Mr. Wirt to defend them, and the distinct assurances made them that the Supreme Court would sustain their pretensions, and was pointing out various abuses against the General Government and the States of Georgia and Alabama, all calculated to prejudice the Creeks against the United States, and prevent the cessation of their lands. These facts came to the knowledge of the Agent, and he addressed to Vann the note he has published.—Ridge, who was also present being a native Indian, and unable to speak our language was not detected in any thing wrong, though undoubtedly secretly co-operating with Vann, was therefore not included in the note of the Agent. Vann is to all appearances a white man, dressing in the garb of civilization, well educated, well informed, and indeed, but slightly tinted with Indian blood. He was therefore well calculated to inure the interests of the United States at Creek Council, and we doubt not he was one of the main instruments in preventing the acquisition of the Indian lands.—Ridge and Vann could have been present for any other purpose than to enlist the Creeks into the support of the same measures the Cherokee have adopted to deprive the State of Georgia of her rights, and the Agent had forcibly remarked, he would not be concerned in a treaty transcending his duty. That the Government while expelling from among the Indians white men who are influencing them against their best interests, should permit Indians from a neighboring nation to come in, and perseu the same course as the expelled whites, would be, indeed, a strange proceeding, and exhibit a weakness of judgment, and impotency of action, which is unexampled.—*Columbus Enquirer.*

FRANCE.
There has been presented to the Chamber of Deputies a law which re-opens the gates to the return of the emigrants. An article in a London paper states that the British authorities have arranged to receive the emigrants who have been expelled from the United States, and to permit them to return to their native country. This measure is highly unpopular in France, and is said to have been the result of a compromise between the British and French governments.

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exceptions with respect to any class of exiles; others merely demand the admission of women connected by blood or marriage with the family of Napoleon. It is desirable that at the present moment no discussion shall be excited in the Chamber on the subject. Desires for the presence of the Duke de Reichstadt would be preferable; they would be respected by the nation.

WARRAW, Aug. 26.
The greater part of the town of Baden has been destroyed by fire. A Commercial letter from Bale, dated August 27, says, "There is a report of important events having taken place at Naples. It is said that a revolution has broken out there, that the Swiss regiment of Lowenberg was dispersed, and that the Royal Family had been arrested. A National Guard had been immediately formed, and patrols were traversing the city with cries of 'Vive la liberte.' We give this news as we received it, but we may state that it requires confirmation. On Change to-day it had a great effect on the market."

A Naples date of Aug. 14, mentions that the Day of Algiers continued to attract attention there. When the news of the events in Paris reached him he exclaimed, "God is great; that King drove me from my throne; now his people have driven him away."

"The Self-Invited Guest."—Well Monsieur Charles Capet has come to England, after all, and the coquetry about going to America was merely a delusion to divert the attention of the people of this country and prevent them from expressing any opinion as to the mode or manner of his reception here. But the device will not succeed. Englishmen are too stubborn in their sense of right, when they have once found it out, to be entrapped into a compromise either in the way of politeness or hollow sentiments. We do not believe that any show of sympathy will meet the exile on our shores. We ardently desire that none will. We would have him make to feel the monstrous folly of the part he has acted.—Repentance at last may come, and we should be glad to know it was produced by the vicious bearing of our countrymen; but the punishment is fashionably called, by any bitterness of resentment or indignation. We insult none but those who when insulted, we consider at liberty to demand reparation at our hands. When we insult a man we place him on a level with ourselves. Now, as we are unwilling to see such a passage of equality established between Englishmen and the cottage of the ex-King, we hope there will be no insult offered, should Charles, in his poor state come up to land, which we have no right to venture to do. Indeed, it is not likely, considering the temper of the times and the steady growing pride, and assured intelligence of the public mind, that our countrymen will forget their own dignity in any peevish or angry hostility or contumely towards the last King of the Carpetian Bourbons. That race has run out its life, and a life of strange infatuation and mingled pride and priestcraft it has been. History has already prepared its epitaph, and should not his mild a blotted obituary upon the stone that will stand out to the eyes of future ages, as a monument of the madness of pernicity in great wrongs. Let the generation pass away unnoticed into oblivion. It is enough that France has vindicated her liberty, and chosen a King and a charter for herself. We have nothing to do except to avoid the contagion of touching the garments of the doer of the acts that forced a people to a revolution, and to a quest of a national or imperial original. Having satisfied our irrepresible admiration of the nobility of nature, we have discharged our duty to a brave country and acquitted our consciences. Let us be content with that, which was all that could be expected from us. To carry out our sympathies into petty aspersions against the weakest of God's creatures, would be to do that for the French which they did not wish to do themselves. It would be taking up the dirty work which our neighbors would not perform, after they had achieved the great and magnanimous. Besides, we can better exhibit our feelings by silence and avoidance. On the roads and in the villages through which the route may lie, if the ex-King penetrates the interior we would not have a voice heard or an eye of his curiosity seen. It is necessary to press the women and children to the windows of the train, we would have all the windows and doors closed. The old carriages, with the arrangement on the panels, should be permitted to pass on in chilling indifference. To those who have lived before the public it is gratifying still to be hailed with popular wonder—with tumult even in preference to contempt. We would not grant a question of the Captain Borden, even by a round about. When he is seen, he is first a lost traveler in a country to which he comes self invited, probably a lingering decay may lead him to seek another asylum. We trust he may. Gladly would we see his age waste itself out in any other land, for it would not be pleasant to us to think that even his bones rotted in the free soil of England.—*London Atlas.*

COMMERCIAL.
For the price-current see first page.
From *Witt's New-Orleans Commercial Report* of November 6.
Our Commercial week, when referring to the present or past, ends and commences on Friday morning at 9 o'clock.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Our market is still dull, and has varied but little since our last. Business generally is more languid than usual at this season of the year, and the market is the busier on the levee, where a number of large vessels are discharging. Some of the citizens who left for the north, have returned, together with a few of the annual visitors and strangers. We hear but little of sickness, and could we be favored with one or two heavy frosts, we would feel warranted in inviting all to visit the city whose business or amusement requires it of them. The Mississippi is at the same stage as noted in our last, and twelve feet below ordinary high water mark. The market is dry and favorable for our outdoor business, and particularly so for the many and extensive improvements making by the corporation on the levee.

COTTON.—The operations of the week have been more extensive than the last, including some in price, and are led to believe that the rates of two weeks ago have not been sustained. The market is still unsettled, which compels us to omit quotations for specified quantities. The principal sales were at various prices from 10 to 12 cents, some little at over and under, for Louisiana and Mississippi. Arrived from the interior 4688 bales, across Lake Pontchartrain 854. Cleared for New-York 1283 bales, Boston 461, Philadelphia 50, Barcelona 216, together 1948 bales.

SUGAR.—We are still unable to quote its value by the quantity on the plantation, as also Molasses. We have heard of several small sales of the former for retailing, one of which was at 61 cents. Dealers, generally, dislike venturing to give quotations, as the market will open or close at a few weeks will determine, when we will give quotations.

TOBACCO.—The sales of the week have been full 800 hds., at an average of \$1.21 a hd for crossed, seconds and thirds. Holders appear firm and rather anticipatory of improvement before a decline. Cleared for Cuba 467 hds, Richmond 114, New-York 22, together 613.

FOR BORDEAUX.
The elegant fast sailing A. S. bark WYOMING, J. Coulon, Master, requires 100 bales cotton to complete her cargo. For freight of which or passage, having good accommodations, apply to the master on board or to nov. 8 J. W. ZACHARIE & Co.

FOR MATAMORAS, via the way of the River. The fine fast sailing schr. SURE BEBE, O. Flaberty Master, having on board her cargo engaged will sail with despatch for the residue of freight or passage having good accommodations, apply to the Capt. on board or to November 8 J. W. ZACHARIE & Co.

FOR BOSTON.
The fine fast sailing packet brig WILLIAM Collins master, will be dispatched without delay. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply on board, or to nov. 8 STETSON & AVERY.

FOR NORFOLK, Va. (Passage only).
The fine fast sailing brig BOUENE, 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, W. W. W. master, to sail in a few days. For light freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply on board or to nov. 6 J. W. ZACHARIE & Co.

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

BOOTS, SHOES, AND HATS.
The subscribers have received per ship Russell, from New York, and by the last arrival 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 EXTRA-HOURS will be once more prepared to receive customers on Sunday next, 7th instant. They will have every day BREAK-FAST, DINNER & SUPPER, and the best dainties will be found there.—Also, OYSTER SOUP & COMBO, and oysters cooked in every style. They have also fixed in such a manner that those who desire an evening where 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 repeats 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 fare prices. nov. 4 M. S. CHAPUS & ANDRE.

PERSONS to whom the estate of the late GUSTAVE MARIEY 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, Testa notary Exec. nov. 4.

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

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 Bourbon 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; can be taught by a foreign language without burdening 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 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 acquired correct phraseology, will write and speak with ease and understand those who speak with correct 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 houses 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. nov. 3 B. TRONCHIN.

FOR SALE by the subscribers, landing per brig Arin, from Bath, 5000 bales Hay; 43 thousand large Bricks, 24 do. pressed do. The brig is discharging her cargo opposite the public square. nov. 3 THEOD. NICOLET & CO.

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

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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.

MUSTARD & KETCHUP.
25 boxes fresh Mustard, and 12 do. Tomata Ketchup, landing from ship Grecian, for sale by nov. 3 STETSON & AVERY.

SALES AT AUCTION.
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 Prevost, the following slaves belonging to said estate:—
Dudde, a creole negro, about 35 years, ploughman, cartman, woodcutter and field-hand.
Marie-Louise, a creole negro woman, aged 43 years, somewhat of a washer, ironer and cook, and a good gardener.
Isaac, a creole negro, aged about 25, ploughman, cartman, woodcutter and field hand.
Phelonice, a mulatto woman, aged 28 years, house servant, and good market woman, with her three children. Armand, 6 years old, Hammy, 2 years of age, and a little girl 4 months old.
Gordin, a mulatto boy, 11 years old.
Anne, a creole negro wench, aged 19, house servant.
Honore, a creole namba, aged 25, ploughman, cartman, fit for every thing, (having a rupture).
Felicitee, a creole negress, aged 45, washer, ironer, cook, sabb, 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 Lucie, 3 years old.
Louis, a creole negro, aged 23, ploughman, cartman, woodcutter and field hand, knowing something of the carpenter and mason's business.
Zoe, a creole negro, aged 45, a good sick nurse, family cook, washer and ironer, subject to fits.
Catin, a creole negro, aged 16, house servant.
Justin, a creole negro boy, aged 15 years, powder and cartman.
Fanchon, a creole negro, aged 36, cook, washer, ironer and house servant.
Charles, a creole mulatto, aged 31, ploughman, cartman, wood-cutter, gardener, and fit for every thing.
Angel, a creole negro, aged 19, house-servant, with her child, five or six months old.
Phillippe, a creole, aged 21, somewhat of a ploughman, good cartman, powder and wood-cutter.
Terms:—One and two years' credit, in approved endorsed paper, divided into shares to suit the heirs, with special mortgage and final payment.
The deeds of sale shall be passed before L. T. Cava, Esq. notary public, at the expense of purchasers. october 16

MARSHAL'S SALES.
Parish of Orleans vs. Hypolite.
BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias directed to me by the Hon. G. Prival, 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 Pique No. 115, with her tackle and apparel, seized in the above suit. nov. 6 L. DAUNOY, marshal

Frederick Peister vs. Patrick Price.
BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Hon. G. Prival, 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. Marland.
BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Hon. B. Beuregard, 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, 28. Anne street, one large Looking Glass, one Mahogany Sofa, &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, & c.
BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias to me directed by the Hon. G. Prival, 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 Philippe and Barrona, measuring about 60 feet front by 120 in depth, more or less, seized in the above suit. oct 31 L. DAUNOY, marshal

SURGEON DENTIST.
MR. J. FONTANGES having changed his place of abode profits by the creation to turn 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 Dental Surgery, under the most distinguished professor 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 names media-flores Paper.
450 barrels Brandy 88 0-0,
100 boxes Raisins
100 barrels sweet Wine,
100 ditto dry Wine,
500 jugs olive Oil,
5 cases Silk of Granada. nov 3 J. PRATS.

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

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

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, Hot Punch, Chocolate, Tea, complete Trio, Hot Punch &c. The whole served in Paris style. october 28 MERLE & GIRODAU.

PARIS RESTAURANT.
THE subscribers have the honor to inform the public that the partnership existing under the names of *Cherif & Lafaye* is dissolved and that they will open again, on the 8th of 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 before favored their establishment. At all time it will be found there all kind of game, fish and poultry—and finally all the dainties offered by the season. During the winter, *croutons, gremoules, soup, &c.* first rate wines, and all kind of liquors; the whole at a moderate price. october 29 LAFAYE & PASTOU.