THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JEROME LAYON, DELAUP & CO.

NEW-ORLEANS,
FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 5, 1830.

LATE & INTERESTING NEWS FROM FRANCE.

LATER FROM PARIS!!!

By the hermaphrodite brig Aspasia, captain Pease, in thirty-six days from Nantz, dates from that place to the 22d September, and Paris to the 13th have been received in this city. We have been favoured by a passenger with a file of Nantz papers up to the latest date, from which we have made the following translations.

By a passenger arrived on board of the Aspasia, we have been informed that news had arrived at the port from whence she sailed, that the Belgian and Dutch provinces had separated; and that the Russian government had officially recognised the present government of France. The disturbances at Nimes had not yet subsided. [The Moniteur of Paris says the contrary.]

SPAIN.—From Spain the news is unimportant, as nothing definite has yet been attempted. The exiles are flocking home, but not in the numbers first at first was reported; 2000 is the utmost. We could hope to see a better spirit in the breast of the Castillians, there is too much hesitation for their intention to be absolute and determined.

They write from Madrid, under date of september 6, that the news is just spreading in that capital, that the regiment of cavalry of Santiago, has declared from Catalonia to France, with arms, horses and baggage.

Information has been received in London that a frightful fire broke out at Canton, which burnt down fourteen thousand houses!!!

NANTZ, Sept. 22.

REVOLUTION IN DRESDEN.

A letter dated Leipsic 10th September has been received in Paris, which says. "The post of this day has gracefil us the news, that a revolution has broken out at Dresden. L'hotel-de-ville, as well as that of the police have been destroyed. The Kings palace was besieged, and prince Frederick proclaimed King. Our city is now tranquil; we have a national guard, and all who have any connection with commerce are joining it."

NANTZ, September 21.

The steamboat Sphynx, commanded by lieutenant Sallat, from Algiers, whence she parted on the 5th instant, moored on the 11th in the harbour of Toulon. She brings the following news:

General C. Clausel and his staff, have arrived on the coast of Africa, on the 1st Sept. on board the Algesiras. They were received with the most lively satisfaction by the land and naval forces. M. Bourmont immediately surrendered to his successor the command of the troops, and demanded of Admiral Duperré permission to return to France on board the ship Alger. This request was not agreed to, and the ex-minister of war, as well as the generals and superior officers under his orders, who have been replaced, embarked on board a merchant vessel, which at present is under quarantine at Mahon. It is stated for certainty that M. de Bourmont will retire to Spain.

Admiral Duperré left Algiers on the 8th Sept. in his ship at the head of the vessels of his escort, which were bound for Toulon, for to remain there and be disarmed. In consequence of a storm arising they were not able to enter the port for some days.

Gen. Clausel received the troops composing the army of Africa. Bourmont had permitted disorders of an ill nature to be introduced into the ranks.

On the 15th Admiral Duperre arrived at Toulon on board the ship Alger.

(Private correspondence.)

PARIS, September 10.

Two journals of this morning announce per telegraphic dispatches the definitive and official recognition of Louis-Philippe, by the Austrians and Prussians. The two sources of this information announce by writing, that this news arrived this morning early, being one hour distance when it was telegraphed.

The announcement of the Prussian recognition is no equivocal sign of the same steps being followed by the Russians.

PARIS, Sept. 11.

One of the Journals (the des Debats) says that the question of prorogation has not been agitated; we however maintain that this question was fully discussed, but we are also awafe, that it was not at all in conformity with the wish of the ministers, by those to whom the *Journal des Debats* owes some of its inspirations.

It is said that the King is but little satisfied with the ministers in the whole.

For the first time, since the 31st of August, the *Moniteur* has this day appeared, and without any distinct official notices. This indicates a crisis in the existing ministry.

This day there was a bet made of 20,000 fr. that before six weeks Mr. de Talleyrand would belong to the ministry, as well as Mr. Thiers, formerly conductor of the *National*.

PARIS, September 10.

We have already spoken of the approaching recognition of the American republics by France. The *Times* already announces, that the government of Columbia has been officially recognized by ours in the person of Mr. Raphail Afala, vice-consul, attached to the consulate general of Columbia in France.

We read in the Court Journal: "Here is a very singular circumstance, but of which we can guarantee the truth. At the moment that permission was asked in the name of Charles X. of the Emperor Francis, to take up his abode in Austria, a question of a proposition of another kind arrived, which had for its tendency the union by marriage of young Napoleon, to one of the princess, daughter of Louis Philippe, and in case this alliance should take place, appoint this young prince King of Greece, with a regency for three years. In the meantime great silence has been maintained on this grand political project.

SPEECH OF THE KING OF THE NETHERLANDS.

At the opening of the assembly of the States General.

THE HAGUE, September 13.

"Noble and Powerful Seigneurs:

"Your extraordinary sessions, which I open to-day, has been deemed necessary by deplorable circumstances, and from imperious necessity.

"The State in peace with all the powers of Europe, has beheld the war happily termined in her colonies. It flourishes in happy repose, by order, commerce and industry. I was occupied with attending to the will of my people, and to introduce successively to the interior administration of our affairs, such ameliorations, as experience has indicated. All at once an eruption breaks out in Brussels, and this example is followed by some other districts; violence and outrage signalize these disorders, too distressing for my heart, the nation and humanity, that I should offer to this assembly the sad account of them.

"In waiting for the assembly of your august powers, the convocation of which was my first thought, I have taken without delay, all such measures as were dependant on me, to repress the progress of evil, to prepare a good issue against the turbulent, and to turn from the nation the flood of civil war.

"Interim to the causes of what has transpired, relative with your noble powers the true character, the tendency and the probable result and of less urgent to the interest of the country, than to seek for means to reestablish order, tranquility, and the empire of the laws, not only for the moment, but in a manner assured and durable.

"But in the midst of the shock of opinions, of the elevation of passions, of views and interests that cross each other, it is a very difficult task, noble and august Seigneurs, to conciliate my views for the good of all my subjects, with the duties which I have contracted to hold sacred with them by my oath.

"I therefore invoke all your wisdom, coolness and firmness, that thereby I may, with the assent of the Representatives of the Nation, take in concert with them, those steps which the salvation of our country requires.

"Most so, because on the one side the opinion is manifested, that, in order to obtain this end, it is requisite to procede to a revision of the fundamental law, and even to a seperation of provinces, which the treaties, and the constitution have united.

"This question, nevertheless, can only be decided by the form prescribed by this same fundamental law, which we have solemnly sworn to observe.

"It will be the principle object for your wise consideration. I desire that their opinions be formed and be manifested coolly and with that active candour which such an elevated question requires. On my side, animated by other sentiments—the desire to assure the happiness of the Belgians, which divine providence has confided to my care, I am ready to concur with this assembly in those measures which may conduce thereto.

"This meeting, has besides for its objects, the purpose of informing you, that circumstances require that the militia remain assembled beyond the time, during which the fundamental law declares they shall exercise under arms.

"The manner to provide for the expenses that will result from this measure and of many others, and results of troubles, are for the moment already opened on credit; the regulating thereof is submitted to your deliberations in the next especial sessions.

"Noble and august seigneurs, I depend on your fidelity and on your patriotism.

"Before this day in the storms of the revolution, I do not forget the courage, the attachment, and fidelity which drew out the springs power, and re-established the existance of the nation, and placed the sceptre in my hands, that valor which on the field of battle, has strengthened the throne and consolidated the independence of our country.

"Entirely disposed to satisfy all reasonable wishes, I shall yield nothing on the spirit of faction, and I will never consent to measures, which may sacrifice the interest and prosperity of the nation to passions or to violence.

"Conciliate, if it is possible, all their conflicting interests, such is the only wish of my heart."

BY THE MOBILE MAIL.

SPAIN.

The Paris Journal of Commerce of Sept. 1st, says:—

"We learn that Gen. Mina left Paris yesterday to approach the Spanish frontiers; but it seems that it is his intention not to pass them, unless the state of the country should offer him the element of a vigorous resistance, that he might not have to reproach himself with the death of the gallant men whom his name might induce to take up arms, if such a rising should ultimately remain unattended with any favorable consequence. This way of thinking is certainly praiseworthy; but it is probable that on his arrival he will find every thing prepared for action."

The London Morning Chronicle, of Sept. 4, says:—

"We learn from an authority on which we can rely, that the revolution in Spain was to commence in the first week of this month, September, and be general through the provinces adjoining France, and some of the Mediterranean provinces. All the active Spaniards have left Paris for their respective points. Mina is at present in Paris, but he is not now considered an active Spaniard; and we believe the Spaniards no longer count on him for aid in their undertaking."

A sort of manifesto, purporting to be issued by a self styled directing Junta of Insurrection appeared in some of the London papers in the beginning of September. It is of great length: cites the ancient laws of Spain which justify the deposition of sovereigns under certain circumstances; declares that no harm was inclined against the person of the king, who must be protected from traitorous ministers, and proceeds to give directions as from a constituted provisional government. A correspondent of the London Courier says:—

"The document in question does not come from Spain; but from Chelsea, where it was originally framed and concerted by half a dozen Spanish refugees, who know nothing of what is passing in Spain. There are two signatures attached to the printed copies, the one is that of Jose Maria Torrijos, a Spanish general, and the other is that of Mr. Somebody Calderon, a person who, I apprehend, has no title to address thus a whole nation, wherein he is, perhaps, little known, or not known at all. The copy translated in the *Times* forms part and parcel of the bundle of papers found in the river a few days ago, and which was delivered to the Spanish Ambassador by the sailor who picked it up.—Therefore, I think there is no chance of circulation in Spain for this *pathetic* & *heart breaking* appeal of M. Torrijos & Co. As to the title these two persons may think to have to the universal respect and confidence of their country, I beg to decline an answer."

The garrison of Madrid is computed at from 15,000 to 16,000 men, of all arms. But notwithstanding this reinforcement, the king has no intention to return. He will proceed from Granja to the Escurial, where he will await the result of events.

It is intended also to augment the Spanish army, by eight regiments of infantry and three of cavalry; but as money begins to be wanting for most urgent wants, it is probable that this augmentation will remain unexecuted.

There is a report that the fort of Pensicola had been taken by the defenders of liberty.—*Constitutionnel.*

PORTUGAL.

The Paris Journal of Commerce of Sept. 2d, contains the following paragraph relating to Portugal:—

"On the 15th Aug. the ferment continued at Lisbon; the guns of the St. George were pointed against the city, and the frigate Diana, of 48 guns, was anchored in front of the Place de Terreiro de Pago, which is the usual place of popular tumults. In order to avert the storm, agents of the police spread among the crowd a report that Charles X. had been restored to his throne, and that he had cut off the heads of more than 200 noted rebels, and among them those of the principal editors of the Jacobin Journals and Gen. Lafayette."

ENGLAND.

LONDON, Sept. 6, evening.

The cause of the decline which occurred in all descriptions of public securities on Saturday last, was discovered this day on the Stock Exchange. It appears that the Emperor of Russia was on a journey when he received information respecting the first commotion in Paris, and, as a matter of precaution, he directed orders to be transmitted to General Puzzodi Borgo, his Minister there, to require all Russians in France to return home, and not to grant any passports to Frenchmen willing to proceed to his dominions. He likewise at the same time gave orders that French merchant ships should not be admitted into any of his ports, unless under the white flag. These orders were only received on Monday, and so the Minister at Paris constructed them. For, from the best authority, we know that he delayed acting on them, and we have not the slightest doubt that, imitating the conduct of the King of England and the Emperor of Austria, and Emperor of Russia will speedily acknowledge the Government of the King of the French. It was not till late in the afternoon that this news was generally made public in the city, and it in a considerable degree tended to allay the fever previously existing in the Consol market, for, after many previous fluctuations, the latest price of them in the evening was 87 buyers. Money stock during the whole of the day was so scarce, that sales of it were made 1 per cent above the quotation for the settlement on the 14th proximo.

LIEGE, Sept. 2.

Report to the Commission of safety.

"Gentlemen—On the 29th of August, at our arrival at the Hague, we repaired to the office of the Minister of the Interior, and Secretary of State, in order to obtain an audience of his Majesty.

"In the conference which we had with them, we explained to them the two principal objects of our mission—1st, the convocation of the States General, in order that they may employ themselves with one accord, in considering what measures ought to be taken; 2dly, the dismissal of M. Van Maanen.

"The day afterwards we had a conference with the king. The King received and heard us with the greatest kindness for an hour. We explained to him the two objects of our mission. We testified our lively satisfaction to him for having anticipated on the first point the wish of the inhabitants of Liege.

"We particularly expressed to him our desire of seeing the grievances, which have been so often represented, redressed with one accord by the States General.

"As to the second point, we repeated our desire to have the Minister of Justice removed.

"We pressed strongly on the observation of his Majesty that the inhabitants of Liege knew how to appreciate the merit of individuals, and were free from any local prejudices; that in demanding the execution of the fundamental law, and of the treaty declaring fair division of employments, they knew how to do justice to the merit of the Governor of the province, to the commander of the troops, and the other Dutch functionaries; whilst the functionaries who are natives of Belgium had drawn upon themselves the censure of the public.

"The King entered into several details with us. In conclusion, he said that as to one of the two principal objects which we had explained to him, he was happy to say that he had already anticipated the wishes of the inhabitants of Liege, by convoking the States General. With regard to our ardent wishes for the removal from the Ministry of an individual who has too openly disavowed his responsibility for his actions, and has intrenched himself behind the inviolability of the King, his Majesty told us that he was King by the constitution,—that he was bound to preserve all his constitutional rights.—that his oath and his motto were both to maintain the fundamental law,—and that he would not permit any body to dictate to him regarding the laws.

"Sire (said we,) far be from us the notion of disputing any of the constitutional rights of your Majesty. Be assured that these are only wishes which we have already expressed several times to your Majesty, but which we now repeat to-day in the name of our constituents in the most pressing manner, on account of the grave and critical circumstances in which we are placed.' 'Well (replied the King,) I tell you, in reply, that I will take this demand into consideration.'

"Inhabitants of Liege, the legal order and the respect for individuals and for property which you have maintained under existing circumstances, have excited sincere admiration in all parts of Belgium. In every direction on our road, but particularly at Malines, we have received proofs of it which filled our hearts with the greatest satisfaction.

"Liege, Sept. 2, 9, a. m.
(Signed) "RAIKEN, "DELE-EW,
"DESCHAMPS."

The morning was not indeed ushered in very quietly, as news reached of a second insurrection at Louvain, in which, after the loss of several lives, the Garde Bourgeoise succeeded in disarming the garrison of that town. It was reported, too, that the Liege Town-guard, having heard of the critical situation we were in on Tuesday night, had sent a large detachment to our assistance, which entered Brussels this morning; the ferment in the lower part of the city was, in consequence, very considerable but on further inquiry we were assured it was only a deputation offering assistance to the amount of 5000 armed men, if required.

THE WEST INDIA TRADE.

No inconsiderable anxiety is felt for the promulgation of the recent treaty with G. Britain, respecting our intercourse with the dependencies of that haughty monarchy in the West Indies. This anxiety originated in part from the intrinsic importance of the subject; but has been magnified beyond measure by the spirit of party animosity. In Maine it has been made the great hobby in the last electoral campaign, and the parasites of the government seemed to rely on a treaty alone as sufficient to redeem all the sins of the present administration. We feel no disposition to detract aught from the good deeds of our dear President and his very astute privy counsellors. The intollerable abuses they have introduced; the monstrous strides made by them towards arbitrary power; and their wanton and reckless sacrifice of tried public servants, need some powerful narcotic to allay the anguish in the minds of the people. Before, however, we give our verdict upon the treaty, we should like to know what that treaty is. We are aware of the deep interest felt by some parts of our common country, and of this state in particular, in the prosperity of the West-India trade; but great as it is we are yet to learn that it requires any sacrifice of the national honor. We hope and trust *that* is to be maintained, treaty or no treaty, and when we find an arrangement has been made, both honorable and profitable to an independent and enterprising people, we shall rejoice at it as much as our neighbors. But we knew Great Britain of old, and we know too well her jealousy and selfishness to take it for granted, that she has given us a very advantageous treaty. She has watched with eagle eye our commerce and infant manufactures, and has been long waiting for an opportunity to pounce upon them; she affects to despise our literature, and taunts our most eminent men, with the bitterest invectives. Under such circumstances, a very advantageous treaty cannot be anticipated, unless the national honor has been compromitted, or a foundation laid to do away these tariff laws, which are so odious to the southrons.—*American Mercury.*

New-York Oct. 15.

There are a few Spanish emigrants in this city, who were driven from their native country by the usurpation of the Constitution, and the re-establishment of despotism, in the year 1823, where they have been obliged to encounter the privations which naturally attend exiles of such a description. The recent events in France, and the expectation of a change in the affairs of their own country, induces them to wish be to restored to their country and their homes. But stripped as they were of their property when they were obliged to quit Spain, they have not the means of procuring their passages. [illegible] nearly sufficient for the purpose has been raised among a small number of the [illegible] they are under [illegible] ty [illegible] further aid from the [illegible] the inhabitants. Any persons willing to [illegible] to the object, are respectfully requested to leave their donations with the editors of the New York Daily Advertiser, who will receive them and see that they are faithfully applied to the object for which they are solicited.

FOR SAVANNAH.

[illegible] Freight or passage apply on board [illegible] nov [illegible] J. W. ZACHARIE & CO.

THE subscriber, [illegible] of the late Hortense Lanoux, [illegible] this city [illegible] days from this date. [illegible] nov 5

FOR SALE.—100 [illegible] now landing from brig [illegible] by nov. 5 J. W. ZACHARIE & CO.

SURGEON DENTIST.

MR. J. FONTAGNES having changed his place of abode profits by this [illegible] turn his thanks to those persons who do him the honor him with their confidence, and to inform the public, that his new residence is No. 218 Royal street, between St. Ann and Dauphine.

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

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 fitted 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 patrounge 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.
nov 4 M. S. CHAPUS & ANDRÉ.

PERSONS to whom the estate of the late GUSTAVE MARIGNY 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 Bourgnyne 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,
660 bales Hay;
40 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 and music store, 49, Canal street.
nov 3

RECEIVED per brig Castillo, and for sale by the subscriber.
1740 [illegible] Barrels Pork,
450 [illegible] 58 0 0,
100 [illegible]
100 [illegible] Wine,
100 [illegible]
500 [illegible] Oil,
1 cases Silk of Grenada.
[illegible]

CHAIRS.—20 [illegible]
Fancy and Common.
Grecian. Also, a few Rocking [illegible] for sale by
Nov. 3 STETSON & [illegible]

MUSTARD & KETCHUP.
25 [illegible] Mustard
[illegible] Tomata Ketchup
[illegible] Walnut Catsup
nov. 3 STETSON & [illegible]

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY T. MOSSY.

On [illegible] the 9th inst. will be sold at his [illegible] sets shawls, 1 bale bombazets, [illegible] 1 case Irish Linen, 1 do. [illegible] nov 5

COURT OF LOUISIANA.

[illegible] DISTRICT COURT.

[illegible] Baudue vs. his creditors.

SALE AT AUCTION
BY P. A. GUILLOTTE.

By virtue of the authorization of the hon. the [illegible] to me granted, 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 2 COWS, surrendered by the said J. T. Baudue to his creditors.

TERMS:—Cash.

G. MARTHEOU,
ANT. MAURIN,
JOHN GARNIER, } Syndics of the said creditors.

october 25

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Frederick Polister vs. *Patrick Price.*

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. J. Bermudez, 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. Dauney vs. *T. H. Harland.*

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Hon. B. Beauregard, 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 Sopha, &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.*

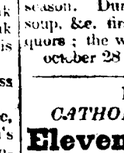
BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. G. Préval, associate judge of the City Court, I shall expose to sale on Saturday the 20th day of November next, at the Exchange Coffee-House, corner of Chartres and St. Louis streets, at 12 o'clock, a Lot of Ground, situated in Girod street, 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 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. Férand Esq. notary public, Chartres street, to settle their accounts, in order to get payment from the heirs. november 3

STRAY HORSE.



Astray from Mr. Sonnac'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. Sonnac's plantation or give information to the editors of this paper. november 3

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, attorney in fact of Ellenio 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.

PARIS RESTAURANT.

THE subscribers have the honour 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 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 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.

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	" "	681	"	681
6	" "	600	"	3600
6	" "	400	"	2400
6	" "	200	"	1200
156	" "	45	"	7620
156	" "	20	"	3120
621	" "	8	"	4992
7800	" "	1	"	31200

J. VIGNAUD, Manager.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets $4; halves, $2; quarter $1
[illegible] whole tickets $40, warranted not less than $16; and a quarter for packet [illegible] same rate. Apply at the

Manager's Office,
No. 51 [illegible] street.