THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY, BY
JEROME BAYON.
STATE PRINTER.

THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED."

FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 25, 1833.

FOR GOVERNOR:
J. B. DAWSON.
FOR MAYOR:
JOHN H. HOLLAND.

FOR CONGRESS:
1st district—CHARLES CAYARRE,
2d district—JAMES M. BRADFORD.

An Act of the Legislature, approved 14th March 1820.

"ART. 5. And be it further enacted, That the Mayor and Recorder shall be chosen from among the citizens who are *heads of families*, and resident within the city at the time of their election, and possess the *other qualifications required* by the existing laws."

Fellow citizens, if the law requires this as a condition in completing the eligibility of a candidate for the place of Mayor; judge if respect for public manners and morals, does not more imperiously exact that it should be found in a candidate for the office of Governor.

THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS reward will be paid on demand to the first paper, among Mr. Prieur's three organs, the *Argus*, the *Mercantile Advertiser*, and the *Louisiana Advertiser*, that will give us positive information as to the fact whether Mr. Prieur will be a candidate for mayor as well as for governor at the approaching elections.

We are requested to announce E. A. CANON, esq. as a suitable person to fill the place of recorder, at the approaching election.

IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS.

The following Letter has been politely favored us for publication:

Consulate of the United States of America
VERA CRUZ, Sept, 27, 1833.

SIR: I beg leave to advise you, for the information of the Merchants of your city, and elsewhere, that the Governor for the State of Vera Cruz has issued his proclamation directing the admission of foreign corn to entry, at this port, until the end of the year. I am, very respectfully Sir, your most obedient servant. J. JAMES.
Consul U. S. A.

To MARTIN GORDON, Esq.
Collector of the Port of N. Orleans.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

The brig *Isabella* arrived yesterday at our port from Vera Cruz, and brings our regular files of papers to the 29th September, inclusive, containing intelligence from the capital (Mexico) to the 21st. The cholera had ceased its ravages in the latter city; but the mortality had been such that the exhalations from the dead bodies had corrupted the atmosphere, and it was anticipated that that pest would either recommence its ravages, or that a new plague would take its place.

The political state of the country had undergone but very little change. Arista and Duran were still at Guanahuate which they had fortified, and the president, St. Anna had not yet quit San Miguel-del-Allende. On the 16th September, the constitutional army, were reviewed by him and consisted then of 2000 infantry and 800 cavalry, supplied with ten pieces of artillery. The arrival of general Mejia, with 600 infantry and 400 cavalry was expected on the same day. The division of Zacatecas were on a march to form a junction. General Moctezuma was the sole commander that contemplated giving his soldiers a little repose at San Luis de Potosi, intending to join the president immediately afterwards.

An official communication from general Victoria, military commander at Puebla, to the minister of war, announces that an engagement had taken place at Salitrillo, near the hacienda of Tlahuilpan, in which the rebels wishing to intercept a convoy from Tula, going to the army of the president, were completely defeated and put to the rout. In consequence of this victory, the whole country between Queretaro and Mexico has been restored to tranquility, and rid of the presence of the lawless marauders that had infested it.

The fort at Ocotes, situated at the environs of Tolosaphan, had fallen into the power of the federal troops.

The traitor Escalado, made prisoner by Santa Anna, had been put to trial, and will probably be condemned to death.

If the statements of deserters is to be relied on, the pecuniary resources of Arista and Duran must be very low, as the officers attached to them have been without pay for the last quarter; two dollars and a half is only given to each soldier. Notwithstanding the great danger and the probability of certain death when taken prisoner, Arista has found enough leisure to give himself up to the enjoyments of love, and is about to marry the widow of general Otero.

The curate of Anahualco, bishop of Guadalajara, has determined to aid the insurrectional movements; he goes about, accompanied with the host throughout his parish, and declares that religion will be maintained if the blessed attempts of the wise Arista are not seconded. Among the blind, those that have one eye are kings, and under the influence of fanaticism, pious cheats aspire to dominoer and rule by debasing in the most holy things to subserve their vile purposes. The governor of the state of Jalisco had sent a squad of soldiers to arrest this energumene; they had succeeded in seizing him, and had dispersed some of his attendants.

The Vandals (abolitgoes of the country, thus styled on account of their barbarity,) under the command of Arista, had pillaged and ravaged Lagos.

Colonel Jauregui, whose name is so celebrated in Mexico, and who served under the rebels, has returned to his allegiance to the federal government. Upon his departure from Orizaba, he succeeded in carrying over with him about a dozen deserters. He affirms that the number of rebels in that quarter did not exceed one hundred men; that they were discouraged and faint-hearted, and almost ready to abandon their chiefs upon the first favorable opportunity. General Gomez who watched the movements of the enemy on that station, and who subsequently forced them to evacuate Orizaba, has just succeeded in obliging them to decamp from Coscomatepec towards Cuchilla.—Gomez pursues them with 300 men, having despatched one of his officers, Valero, with 150 men and all the artillery to the coast of Cordova, into [illegible] to establish a fort at St. Andreas as a point of reunion [illegible] of Jaudoval will form a junction with the [illegible] place, and will depart from thence in a di[illegible]

The bandit Canalino has sent to [illegible]quez, of Cacamatepec, a brevet generalship of brigade; but that honest citizen despising such advances, pays no attention to it, and treats it with the most perfect contempt. The same offer likewise was made to a man living at Conalizo, named Esperon.

The prefect of Saltepec, who pursues the bold Cuadros, having taken the route towards Amaltepec met with a band of rebels whom he dispersed.

The vice president, has recently conferred the department of justice and ecclesiastical affairs on Andreas Quintana Roo, a patriot distinguished alike for his talents and his virtues—and whose name is inscribed on the brightest pages of the history of Mexico, since her revolution.

In the south, Alvarez was marching towards Chilapa with 600 men. He had left to form his arrier-guard, a division of 400 men ready to march towards Acapulco, if necessary.

An insignificant plot to form a conspiracy had been discovered in Mexico; the conspirators were arrested and compelled to find security for their future fidelity to the government.

Espino had cut off all the rebels that were remaining in Tulancingo. Perez and Palloelos reduced to a mere nullity will shortly have no one to dread the punishment due their crimes, should they not solicit the clemency of the government. Cardenas who sustained the siege at Caravacao, and upon whom the rebels relied the most, had been made a prisoner.

A conspiracy formed at Jalapa had been discovered, through the extraordinary vigilance of the government.

The ravages of the cholera has decreased considerably in Vera Cruz; but it had not as yet become extinct.

Never in any century before the nineteenth, which is said to be the age of light, have newspapers been produced so rapidly, and attained such distinction as at present.—Every year, every month, in fact every day, brings forth some new hebdomadal, printed in every manner of form, of every kind of letter, on all kinds of paper, and affording matter grave, gay, serious and severe on all subjects within the wide range of literature. The past, present and future is ransacked to gratify and tickle the public fancy.—The models of antiquity, the greek and latin classics, the philosophical, scientifical, and literary works of all ages, fables, romances, &c. &c. &c., are presented daily to our view under various modes and shapes, from the pitiful duodecimo up to the huge quarto, printed upon common or on velin, bound in boards, or in calf, gilt and ungilt, &c. &c.

This is what we daily see; but we have something still more worthy of attention to notice! A publisher of a newspaper in our city has discovered a new mode of preserving the matter he publishes from being forgotten, * * * * * he multiplies his editions, * * * * * of what? * * * * * Why of his invaluable manuscript to be sure, or else other equally interesting *polémics*, such as acts of the legislature, "entitled an act to amend an act serving as a supplement to an act which was to be enforced one month or fifteen days before, for the repeal of the act entitled an act for ——— and for other objects." * * * * * * Not better than that! He, like the Phœnix, comes forth one day from the *cinders* of the day previous, * * * * revived in himself and by himself, and in fact destroyed by himself!

The publisher in question has most certainly found out the means of preventing his subscribers from complaining of the occasional negligence of the carrier. If he persists in his admirable plan, those who may have had his number of the first January will be acquainted with the contents of that of the thirty-first December, and the intermediate dates.

Fearing we may have trodden the subject in too enigmatical a manner for the comprehension of our readers, we refer them to the "New Orleans *Argus*;" upon examining in connexion its two last numbers, all mystery will be solved. Patrons of the *Argus* we felicitate you! Your task to read that paper is made lighter, for one of its number will now contains all the matter published in a year!

From the Philadelphia Intelligencer.

"After the election of Mr. Prieur to the mayoralty of New Orleans, spoken of in my last number, the affairs of the city oligarchy succeeded to their very wish. The city authorities formed the most splendid designs—the most magnificent projects, but like "honest Griffeth's" Wolsey, though mighty in the promise, they were in the performance, nothing. Every day was ushered in with the birth of some new enterprise, and every night brought tidings of some new disappointment. At this moment, the faubourg St. Mary was to be the seat of stupendous improvements and at that, the faubourg Marigny was to enact a miracle, and *strutt* down the river to the battle-ground, after the fashion of the Patardin's nose in pursuit of Fortinbras, with all the flatboats, steamboats, and shipping of the city on its back.

An indifferent observer might have supposed from the variety of their demonstrations, that the masters of the *public will*, like Holofernes in Love's Labor Lost, were possessed of "a foolish extravagant spirit—full of forms, figures, shapes, objects, ideas, apprehensions; notions," and that this spirit gave birth to them. But they were not, like his, "begot in the ventricle of memory" and "nourished in the womb of *pia mater*." One behind the curtain, would have seen they were conceived in their pockets, and delivered—God knows how—for their benefit and advantage, through the municipal organs "on the mellowing of an occasion." The result of all this was, the most sudden and unaccountable fluctuations in the value of real property.—Frequent sales were, of course, the consequence, and every succeeding transfer, threw successive streams of gold to mingle with the hoarded heaps of these new and *magnificent speculators*.

But "increase of appetite grows with what it feeds on."—No sooner does one scheme succeed than another is got up. It is a continual *struggle to pile* Ossa on Pelion, and avarice, like the horse-leach, still cries "more, more." The oligarchy, encouraged by its success, and not content with the tithes, which they had always gathered from the planters of Louisiana in the shape of commissions on acceptances and advances, and for purchases and sales, and with the new and untold wealth they had acquired by controlling the exercise of the chartered powers of their corporation, soon began to look forward to other enterprises, and to form grander and more extensive plans of aggrandisement.

New Orleans is the business centre of the state. The legislature—the supreme judicial tribunal—our chief magistrate—and the principal officers of the government—all are there. *It is our mart—our emporium—and every year* our revenues circulate through its business channels.—This, however, does not satisfy them. Some one has said that "Paris is France" and these gentlemen, acting on the suggestion, would now make New Orleans Louisiana.

They had observed how serviceable the banks of the city, which were all under their control, had been in the prosecution of their first scheme, and it was at once obvious to their understandings, that similar means, if they could be brought to bear on different and distant parts of the state, would be *equally effectual in bringing the country under their domination.*

Under specious, and apparently fair pretences, the Union bank with its capital of seven millions, and its eight branches, was chartered in April 1832, with the avowed intention of affording means for the extrication of a part of the community of planters from many embarrassments under which they were then laboring. But it is said golden favors sometimes turn to chains: and such, if the people of Louisiana allow themselves to be the dupes, will, in all likelihood, be the result of this mammouth plan of *prospective* benevolence.

The bank was scarcely organized when "coming events cast their shadows before." By dexterity and management, and by the favor of an individual now clothed in "a little brief authority," whose conduct is shielded from the censure it deserves by the barrier which respect throws about the station he holds, the city oligarchy obtained an undisputed control in the direction. To perpetuate their ascendency, and lay a firm foundation for the fabric of their future power, it was absolutely necessary that a creature of their own should fill the executive chair of the state—and Dennis Prieur was brought forward as a candidate for the office of governor.

At this time, however, difficulties and dissentions had sprung up among the leading members of the new faction. They were divided by sectional interests, and Prieur, sometimes moved by this party and sometimes by that—now going for the lower faubourg and city, and then for the upper, and disgusted so many by yielding to other impulses than their own, that he could not have been brought forward with any show of strength, even in the city, had it not have been for the agency of an individual who lent himself to support the pretensions of the new candidate in order to advance his own private views.

The gentleman for a long time had had his eye on the mayoralty of New Orleans. His popularity was such among the citizens, that he was confident of his election in the event of being able to remove Prieur from his path.—But Prieur, though possessed of a weak head, with a man of great stomach, and clung with increasing appetite to the good things fairly in his grasp. He had no disposition to descend from the height of his civic authority, and the individual in question soon saw the only chance of getting rid of the man was by joining in the [illegible] for elevating him to a still higher station. In [illegible] this he threw his weight into the scale and [illegible] violent and active partisan of Dennis Prieur [illegible] governor of the state of Louisiana.

Until this event he was almost [illegible] to the [illegible] our citizens. His name [illegible] never been heard beyond the sound of the bell of [illegible], and his [illegible] *public* qualities and tastes were such only as [illegible] him remarkable at Hewlett's or fitted him for attaining to eminence and distinction somewhere in the meridian of Orleans street. From that time, however, it has been quite another thing. The *groaning* money bags of the city have yielded up some of ther thousands, gained by private iniquity, in order to further the work of public corruption. The press has been subsidized, and emissaries, with the impress of the coin which pays their base services yet lingering on their palms, are now penetrating into every *district* to trumpet forth his praises, and force the people, by their vociferation as it were, to give him their support.

The public life of Mr. Prieur is public property, and tho' it has been short, it has furnished us with ample materials for judging of his qualifications for the high office to which "Louisiana," to use the language of his friends, *i. e.* the city, has *destined him*. If he cannot manage the affairs of the city, is it possible he can administer the government of a State? Then, fellow-citizens, look into the interior of New Orleans before you lend yourselves to advance the designs of a city party, who would dominate over you, and whose only aim is to elect a governor as obedient to their will as a juggler's pasteboard figures are to the motions of his sword.

Since his election to the Mayoralty, the city has been one constant scene of misrule. The city papers have teemed with complaints relative to the situation of the streets, side-walks, the conduct of the city guard, and indeed, generally, relative to every matter more immediately dependant on the personal vigilance, discretion, and energy of his Honor the Mayor. Besides, no inconsiderable number of the inhabitants of the city do not hesitate to attribute the unusual fatality attendant on the pestilence which is now desolating it, and crowding the cemeteries with its victims, to the entire and shameful neglect of the public cleanliness manifested on the part of the city authorities.

If is true there is no danger of his success—that his pretentions "are like shadows" and "will so depart"—and that his political pretensions, like his reputation has never been heard of beyond the limits of the city; but still it is necessary that the man should be looked at by the public, and the designs of those who have brought him forward be narrowly watched. Now the people of Louisiana are in full possession of the power of self government, but it is necessary, for its preservation, that they should be watchful, prudent and decided. The history of nations should admonish us against yielding any thing to the encroachments of wealth. It necessary centres in cities in the hands of the few, and they spread it abroad to enslave the many. No matter what the influence be which controls our actions and pursuits, it is not less *force*, though it come in the shape of *favor*. Therefore, fellow-citizens, do not be deceived by specious projects, nor fall victims to the ill-disguised snares of a city party, but like Sampson bound with new cords, while yet unshorn of his locks, rise up in your strength, and throw off the bonds they are at empting to weave around you; and at the polls tell them you will not have this puppet, this man of straw, this Denis Prieur to represent your power and dignity. A CITIZEN.

From the Pennsylvanian.

ANTI-SLAVERY MOVEMENTS.

We understand that preparations are making in this city, among the friends of the immediate abolition of slavery, to get up a public meeting favorable to that measure, and to organize a permanent society for the management of all its future operations.

If such a movement should take place, we are persuaded that it would meet with as signal a failure here as a similar one did in New York—not in the same way, perhaps—not and it the same tone, but equally as decisive and as indicative of public opinion. The great mass of the people of this city would probably permit the abolitionists to hold undisturbed whatever meetings they please—they would not interrupt them by any number of riotous thousands—they would not hunt them from Hall to Chapel—they would not muster a val ant army of five thousand to demolish the influence or the lamps of twenty-six men and two women. Whatever degree of fanaticism or hypocrisy may stimulate Tappan, Garrison & Co. in their recent attempts to stir up the elements of agitation, they might be permitted to strut their short hour on the stage, under the conviction that however solemn the tragedy may be, the entertainment must end in the broadest farce.

The movements of the abolitionists in the northern states is not only a gross delusion and miserable farce from beginning to end, but it has a feature of a more curious character, which appears to have escaped the public attention entirely. All the recent anti-slavery movements in the north have principally sprung, not so much from a sacred regard for political or abstract liberty, not from sympathy for the degraded condition of the black race, but from a miserable and heartless rivalry between two sets of men, each of whom want to enjoy the exclusive patronage of the public—to occupy their sole attention—and to monopolize all their money and mercy, their contributions and their condolence. The public journals of New York have not only duped themselves, but they have duped the multitude, deceived the country, and attempted to get up a prodigious noise about what is merely a scramble between two coteries of enthusiasts for the contributions of the generous public.

The anti-slavery people—a mere handful at most—are divided into two sects, who hate each other with as much cordiality as any two parties can do, or ever did—the friends of colonization and the advocates of immediate abolition.—With one of these sects, the foreign colonization plan is the only mode to get rid of the black race; with the other, immediate emancipation is the watch-word. They both profess the like abhorrence of slavery in the abstract, as well as in practice; they both come before the public with claims upon their patronage, and appeals to their sympathy.

The whole noise about slavery, which has dinned the Northern states for a few years past, has grown out of the collisions of this *petite guerre* among the same set of men. The free blacks of the north have taken part against the colonization society, because they don't like the idea of going to *Sierra Leone, or Sondan, or the country on the Quorra*, and hence both lose all the fleshpots of Egypt. As a natural consequence, this class sides with the immediate abolitionists.

For several months past we have been amused with the manner in which these two small parties, the Colonizationists and the Abolitionists, have conducted their operations against each other. The present state of political opinion in the North is decidedly adverse to the projects of both.—Nothing that they could have done would ever have raised a ripple on the surface of society—much less produced a paragraph in any leading newspaper, unless it had happened to serve the purpose of a particular party in the South to represent the doings of this people as the acts of the whole *Northern people*. For years the Colonizationists and Abolitionists have been struggling for existence in the Northern States—we mean they have been struggling for the contributions of the public—perhaps the [illegible] matter in dispute; but until the tariff was useless [illegible] agitators in South Carolina, the journals of the [illegible] never thought of making a noise about the [illegible] question at all. The Legislature of Virginia, two years since, discussed the whole question of slavery within the freedom and fearlessness than perhaps it was ever done at the North by the enthusiasts themselves—and if any Northern journal were but to publish the speeches delivered before the whole South at Richmond, they could not be more agitated than now than then.

We are also persuaded that all this noise about slavery is overrated. The British Parliament has emancipated all the slaves of the West Indies, because the abolitionists in that country united with the general movement of reform, and because a part and parcel of the popular rights reclaimed from the King and the aristocracy. The popular movement in this country, and particularly in the North, is altogether of a different character. Both—we may say all—the political movements of the North are adverse to the agitation of the slavery question, because circumstances may render it necessary to conciliate the South for her political influence hereafter. The politicians are the agitators of public opinion, and when they all unite against a movement, the abstract principles of society are ice bound and iron bound.

There is no danger, therefore, to be apprehended from the rippling created by either abolitionists or colonizationists. Under the name of freedom, of liberty, of "splendid generalities," they want money, cash, gold, silver, books, presents, any thing they can get. If they are let alone, their "small lights" will soon burn out for want of oil. To oppose them, to take fire, to murder our thousands, is to enact again the comedy that was enacted in New York.—"Much ado about Nothing." Persecution creates martyrs, and martyrdom embalms a cause, however preposterous or absurd. We permit Shakers, Jumpers, Infidels, and the ten thousand varieties of opinion, to eat, live, and have a being—why not the anti-slavery fools? The black race of the south are not in a greater state of slavery than the black race of the north. The former are held in bondage under the political laws of the different states—the latter live in as great a degree of bondage under the social laws of the north—to its public opinion. What is liberty? what is freedom? It means social, political, general freedom; it embraces every thing that can enter into life or happiness. When the social intercourse of the white and black races of the north is placed on the same footing in all and every respect, then the negro may be said to enjoy full freedom; when they mix in our families, enter our drawing-rooms, become candidates for public office, are voted for, and vote, then we may consider the freedom of the negro perfect. But under the present state of public opinion, they are a distinct race, shut out from social equality, and under no circumstances can the doors be opened. In the south the black race are legally in a state of servitude, but are far happier and more moral than their free brethren of the north. Why disturb them?

[illegible]ston Morning Chronicle, of the 2d September [illegible]

[illegible]eceived last night Hamburgh papers to the 27th [illegible] It seems that orders have been given for the preparation at Schwedt for the reception of 50 or 60 Russian civil and military personages of distinction. The Emperor is to be there in disguise, accompanied by Count Nesselrode. The Russian Sovereign is to have an interview there with the King of Prussia."

JAMES MADISON.

We perceive, with regret, that this venerable patriot, profound philosopher, and excellent man, has been dragged again into the arena or party warfare. The influence of precedent is seldom salutary. It goes quite as far to sanction error as to sustain truth; and we, therefore, are sorry to see the opinions of any man quoted as authority. The principles of Democracy would not have been less sound, or less sacred, had they never been supported by Jefferson; and they are not now a whitless entitled to our support because Mr. Madison has (if he has) expressed an opinion adverse to them. It was wrong, therefore, to bring Mr. Madison forward to breast the onset of any existing party. Better, the better, to allow his declining orb to set in an unvisited sea. James Madison should be sacred to all parties. His name should never be mentioned, save when it can be coupled with benedictions; and the feebleness of his age, instead of being exposed in the rifts of a battle so passionate and heady, should be protected with reverence, and cherished with care. His lamp, already quivering in the socket, should not be set in the fierce blasts of the political tempest, but shielded from every breath which might agitate it, and allowed to burn placidly and brightly away.—*Phil Int.*

Commercial.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—*Sales at the Stock Exchange.*

100	shares United States Bank,			109½
50	do	do	do	109½
155	do	do	do	109½
350	do	do	do (On time)	109½
600	do	do	do do	109
50	do	do	do do	109½
50	do N. Orleans Canal & Banking Co			115½
			(On time)	
155	do	do	do do	115
100	do	do	do do	116
100	do Mechan. & Traders Bank, of N. O.			108
			(On time.)	

THE subscribers offers for sale a fine assortment of Calicos, entitled to drawback and suitable for the Mexican trade.
oct 22 FR. PERRET & GALLY, 49 Toulouse st.

Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED

Ann and Leah, Goldsmith, Philadelphia, S Thompson.

ARRIVED.

Tow boat Shark, Lewis, from S W Pass, towed to sea ship Mary and Harriet, brought up brig Isabella and schr Hannah and Elizabeth—reports tow boat Natchez coming up with ship Lotus, and the Pilot with ship Citizen—not seeing new in the river.

Steamer Natchez, Morrison, from the passes having towed to sea ship Atlantic, brig Phœnix and schr Set—brought up from sea ship Constellation and schr Honorita.

Brig Sea Bird, Cower, 11 days from Havana to L H Gale, cargo 95 bxs, 6 bbls sugar. 47 bags coffee, segars and fruit to J A Merle and co; Y Garcia; Bridge and Vose; R Groning and co; Wallace, Lambeth and Pope; L H Gale and order, 3 passengers.

Ship Lotus, Watts, from Bath, to the master; cargo hay, timber, etc.

Ship Constellation, Sampson, 23 days from New York to the master; cargo to M Walton; Wilcox and Fearn; A D Gove; J Gallagher; Harris, Wright and co; M A McKenzie; J W Breedlove and co; H Beach and co; Adams and Buckner; Newton and co; J B Humphrey; E L Tracy; Gordon, Forstall and co; J H Field and co; Hughes and Waterman; J C Garthwaite and co; Duconge and Peychaud; T B Sampson; G Wilbor; J Umlin; G Schmidt; Forstall and co; and order, 12 cabin and 29 steerage passengers.

Ship Citizen, ———, from New York; cargo hay, curb and paving stone, and sundries to J Minturn, the master and others.

Schr Euriette, Levine, 12 days Aransas to M Wood, in ballast 2 passengers—Picked up the boat of Bremen barque Thos Karner, which had been blown off in the squall, with 6 pilots on board, they had been out 48 hours without any thing to eat.

Brig Isabella, Hensley, from Vera Cruz.

Schr Ann Elizabeth, Jane, from Apalachicola.

Steamer Telegraph, Pryor, from Paducah—Cargo, 2 bbls flour, 251 straps iron, 6 coils rope, W Armalde; 552 bbls flour, 30 do. beans, 45 kegs butter, A L M Damarin; 70 bales cotton, Dart & co; 30 do Bullitt, Ship & co; 9 do Mirramond, O'Duhigg & co; 44 doz chickens, 117 bbls oats, 26 do apples, 89 do potatoes, owners on board.—Passengers, Messrs Durand, Overman, S B Sharp, M M'Cullien, R Woods, W Rondean and Capt Davis; 14 way and 15 on deck.—*Memoranda*: Left Paducah on the evening of the 14th inst. met steamer Fredonia at No 10; Pearl below No 10; Scotland at Devil's Bend; Cavalier above Montgomery's Point; Constitution below White River; Halcyon at Yellow Banks; Metamora at Tompkins' Bend; Napoleon at Glassock's Island; Missourian at Bayou Sarah; Highlander at Manshack. Tennessee and Ohio Rivers falling fast.

Steamer Ra[illegible] Natchitochez—cargo, 99 bales cot[illegible] do Allain & Duplessis; [illegible] do J Hagan & co; [illegible] 64 do 3 bals beef [illegible] mdze, E L Tr[illegible] Kokernot, J [illegible]burg, Boulin, J [illegible] and J Stevenson.

[illegible] Competition, Sawyer from [illegible] cargo 1355 bbls; [illegible] 425, [illegible] Reynolds, B[illegible] 175, [illegible] M'Ne[illegible] 6 Bullitt, S[illegible] 390, Harris, W[illegible] Linton; 100, M[illegible] Adams & Bonaner.

[illegible] Navarine, Buckner, from Louisville—cargo, 71[illegible] Champomier & Girard: 653 do 300 half do. 1 b[illegible] Bell & Buchanan; 393 bbls flour, Wallace, Lam[illegible] 460 do Pease, Ryon & co; 10 bales cotton, [illegible] 295 bbls apples, owners on board; 60 slaves and a quantity of freight to Natchez. 32 cabin, and 29 deck passengers.

HEAD QUARTERS 1st BRIGADE L. M.
New Orleans, October 24th 1833.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

AN election for Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel and Major of the 4th Regiment, will take place on Friday the 15th of November next, at 4 o'clock P M at the office of judge Smith, No 29 Gravier street.

The election will be held by the.

J W JUSTAMOND,
oct 25 Brigadier General.

TO RENT.

The Store now occupied by J and J Darramon, Chartres st—possession 5th November. Apply to
oct 21 J HAGAN and CO.

TO RENT.

A Store in Jefferson street, adjoining that of Mr Hermann, near the Levee. Enquire of Mr F Soule, St Louis street No 86. oct 25

CHARLES, HAIR DRESSER, Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that having purchased a part of the Stock in Trade of the late Mr. Thomas, he will execute all work in his line of business in the best style, and with the greatest despatch. His store is No 178, Chartres street, between Jefferson and St. Peter streets, near Mr. Richard Hebrard's.

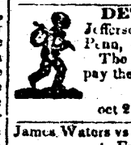
He hopes the exertions which he will use will give satisfaction, and the numerous persons who have given encouragement to the establishment, already so advantageously known, will more and more have cause to encourage it. [Oct. 25.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway on the 2d of this month, the negress FELIX aged about 24 or 25 years, of an ordinary size, round face, red eyes, having a scar on the right side of her neck, and a cut on the left side of her mouth; it is supposed that she keeps *herself in the upper faubourgs*. The above reward will be paid to whoever will lodge her in jail or bring her to the subscriber.

Captains of vessels, steam boats and all other persons, are cautioned against harboring or employing said slave under the severest penalties of the law.

POPOTE DESTREE.
oct 25 corner of Condee and Ursuline sts.



DETAINED at the jail of the parish of Jefferson, the negro JOSEPH, belonging to M. Pano, of New-Orleans.

The owner is requested to claim his slave and pay the costs.

J. CHARBONNET, sheriff
oct 25

James Waters vs S Blair a boat Plough Boy and owners, Francis Fidlar vs the same.

BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias, to me directed by the hon G Preval associate judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose for sale, on Tuesday the twenty sixth of November next, at 12 o'clock at noon at Hewlett's coffe house, corner of Chartres and St Louis at the Steam Boat Plough Boy, her tackle, apparel and furnitures. Seized in the above suit.

oct 25 L DAUNOY, Marshal.

T Dow vs Charles Atkins.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed by the hon W Grivot associate judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose for sale at the Marshall's office St Ann street, on Wednesday the sixth November, at 4 o'clock, one trunck containing ladies shoes, one do, containing mens shoes and brogans. Seized in the above suit.

oct 25 L DAUNOY, Marshal

The McConnel vs P Thornton

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed by the hon G Preval, associate judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose for sale, on Thursday the seventh November, at 4 o'clock, at the principal, one counter, 1 lot of decanters, six chairs. Seized in the above suit.

oct 25 L DAUNOY, Marshal

NEW BOOKS—Just received by the subscribers and for sale

Outremer, a Pilgrimage beyond the sea 8vo.
Also—Orphia on poisons and Asphexies, translated from the French by J G Stevenson M D
Lacroix Arithmetic.
Surault's French Grammar.
Putnam's abridgement of Murray's Grammar stereotype edition.
Boyer's French and English Dictionary, new edition, with additions from Boiste Wailly, Catoneau and others.
Law Books, Bailey on Bills, Yelverton Reports, Gould's pleadings, &c &c
[illegible] JOHNS & CO. 87 Chartres st.

JUST received by the subscribers, The Lawyers common Place Book with an Alphabetical Index of most of the heads which occur in general reading and practice.
oct 25 JOHNS & CO.

PARISH OF ORLEANS,

COURT OF PROBATES—Notic is hereby given to the creditors of the succession of the late Hyacinthe Denois, and to all persons therein interested, to shew cause, within ten days from the present notification (if any they have or can) why the account presented by Michel Nicaud, curator of said succession, should not be homologated and approved and distribution made in accordance therewith.

By order of the court,
oct 25 W. F. C. DUPLESSIS, reg. of wills.

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

COURT OF PROBATES—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the succession of the late Hyacinthe Hypolite Louis Gregoire, and to all persons therein interested, to shew cause, within ten days from the present notification (if any they have or can) why the account presented by L B Mallein, curator of said succession, should not be homologated and approved, and distribution made in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court,
Oct 25 W. F. C. DUPLESSIS, reg. of wills.

TO LET.

THE store underneath of the subscriber's residence in Royal street, No. 178. Apply to
oct 21—3 CHS. PAPET.

FOR HAVRE,

The French ship ZILIA, captain Lavallée, will sail shortly for the above port. For freight of 150 bales cotton, or passage, apply to
FR. PERRET & GALLY.

FOR FREIGHT, either to Matanzas or Apalachicola.—The fine fast sailing schr. MORNING STAR, Captain Hence, of sixty-four tons will be ready to receive freight in ten days. Apply at No. 133, Old Levee street. oct 18

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

COURT OF PROBATES—Sale by the Register of Wills.—On Thursday, the 7th day of November at 10 o'clock, in the morning, I will expose for sale, at auction for account of the succession of Adrion Mayers deceased at his late domicil, in Chartres street, between Toulouse and Jefferson streets, the contents of his store, consisting of pictures, engravings, sets of china ware, and other fancy articles, terms of sale, cash.

By order of the court.
oct 25 W. F. C. DUPLESSIS, reg. of wills.

PARISH OF ORLEANS—Court of Probates—*Sale by the Register of Wills*—On Thursday the 28th day of November, 1833, at noon, I will expose for sale at auction, at the New Exchange Coffee House, for account of the succession of the late Charles Baker deceased, the following described property, to wit:

A certain lot of ground, designated as number 85 in square number 7, measuring sixty feet front on Basin street and running through the square one hundred and twenty feet to Rempart street, on which it also has a front of sixty feet, also the divided half of another lot of ground in the same square designated as number 86; said half lot adjoins the lot hereinbefore described and measures thirty feet front on Basin street and runs through the square one hundred and twenty feet to Rempart street, on which it likewise has a front of thirty feet, together with all the buildings and improvements and appurtenants thereunto belonging.

Terms of sale—The purchaser to assure the payment of four several promissory notes drawn by the deceased to the order of and endorsed by John M Bach, all dated the 1st of March 1833 and payable as follows, to wit: two of said notes payable one year after their date, say: one note of $3150 and the other $1575; and the other two notes of equal amount payable in two years after their date, for which four notes the above described property is specially mortgaged; the balance of the price of adjudication to be paid at six and twelve months from the day of sale in approved endorsed notes secured by special mortgage. By order of the court.

W. F. C. DUPLESSIS, reg. of wills.

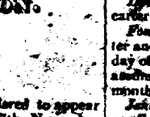
N B The act of sale to be passed before B W Miller, at the expense of the purchaser. oct 25

WANTED a situation as book keeper or out door clerk in some respectable commercial house, by a young man of good character, fully qualified. Merchants wanting such a person, will please apply at Messrs Lee & Williams, or at this office. oct 24—6

FLOUR—750 barrels of superfine flour, for sale by
F H PETITPAIN.
oct 24 Chartres and Toulouse sts.

MACKEREL—100 barrels Mackerel No 3, landing from ship Helen Mar, for sale by
oct 24 F H PETITPAIN.

LOUISIANA LEGION.



THE Louisiana Legion are hereby ordered to appear armed and equipped, on Sunday, 17th November next, at 9 o'clock in the morning, precisely, at the public square, to be inspected and reviewed conformable to law. The officers commanding are requested to give the necessary orders for said review.

By order of the Brigadier General, commanding the Legion.
D. AUGUSTIN, Aid-de-Camp. J. B. PLAUCHE. oct 18

FOR SALE.

THAT handsomely improved and valuable property, situated in Camp street, between Julia & St. Joseph, consisting of a lot of ground measuring 44 feet front, with a depth of 170 feet. The improvements thereon consist of a two story building, containing of four large rooms, hall, garret, paturies &c; a two story brick building in the rear with kitchen, servants' rooms, stable and privy: the yard is entirely paved with flag stone, and a handsome flower garden in front. The whole being now under a complete state of repair is offered for sale. For further particulars apply to
oct 24—6t M. McDOUGALL.

TO LET

A comfortable one story Dwelling situated in Canal street, below Basin st, built on a lot of 60 feet by 120 in depth. Apply to
oct 21 J HAGAN & CO.

TO LET.

Three Houses in Hagan's block, Canal street. Possession 1st November. Apply to
oct 21 J HAGAN & CO.

FOR SALE,

A LOT OF GROUND, situated in Rempart Street, between St. Louis and Conti Streets, measuring 50 feet in front upon 122 in depth (French measure) having on the first story a ground floor, and a large Carriage-house 90 feet long; the whole being newly built of brick.

Two LARGE STORES in brick, newly built, having each 25 feet front upon 100 feet in depth (French measure) with a back yard in the rear of twenty feet in depth. The Stores afford a good rent.

FOUR HOUSES, built of brick between posts, in excellent condition, having each four handsome rooms, a Kitchen, a Privy, a well, &c. in the Faubourg Tremé in Villerie and St. Philipe Streets. They have been constantly rented.

TWO HOUSES, built of wood, in Tremé-St. between Ursuline and Bayou, to be sold together, built on a lot having 43 feet front upon 94 in depth: (French measure) they are newly built, in a workman-like manner.

A HOUSE built of brick, very comfortable; making the corner of Rempart and Phillippe, and built on a lot having 56 feet front upon 68 feet deep (French Measure.) This house, for comfort and convenience, could not be better distributed.

A HOUSE adjoining the above, upon Rempart Street, built of brick between posts, on a lot of 31 feet front upon a depth of 110 feet (French measure.)

A HOUSE having two stories, built of brick, in Royal Street, between Ursuline and Hospital-sts. on a lot of 28 feet front upon a depth of 106 feet.—The apartments are well distributed.

A LOT OF GROUND situated in Spain-st. between Love and Craps Streets, measuring 45 feet in front upon 70 in depth, having upon it two wooden houses.

A PLANTATION situated on the Bayou St. John, making the corner of the Metarie Road, measuring two arpents in front upon 40 arpents in depth; having upon it a house a kitchen, and several other buildings.

ANOTHER PLANTATION, about two arpents distance from the above, situated upon the Metarie Road, measuring 24 arpents in front upon 14 in depth, having upon it stables for horses and cows, negro cabins, mills &c. etc. along with 8 negroes, from 18 to 25 years old; a likely negro boy of 14 years old, 3 negresses and two infants; 50 milch cows, 2 bulls, 6 horses, 1 mule, one pair of oxen, 4 carts, and other necessary appendages to a plantation.

The above mentioned plantations will be sold together or separately, as the purchaser may desire.

For the