THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY, BY JEROME BAYON.

STATE PRINTER.

THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 16, 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.

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

We call the attention of speculators to the sale of a plantation about two miles from the city, with upwards of forty slaves, advertised by Messrs. *Tricou & Canonge*, to take place to-day at 12 o'clock, at the New Exchange. The advantages of such a location for lots must be obvious, as it is not improbable that Esplanade street will before long become a place of much importance if, in fact, it does not become the centre point of the city.

☞ The northern mail due yesterday failed beyond Montgomery, Ala.

The phenomena in the heavens noticed here was also observed in Mobile.

THREE CANDIDATES,—A RECORDER.

The election of a Recorder is one of those events that passes by unheeded without attracting scarcely a moment's attention; and out of the total number of electors we dare say barely one-fourth feel the least interest in the matter. Notwithstanding however the too common supposition, that officer has more to do with the *real interests of the city* than any other belonging to the municipality, *with the exception* of the Mayor. It ought, therefore, to be a matter of public concern who should be selected, and voters should not evidence such apathy as to the result.

Three candidates are before the public; and if one examines into the past course pursued by them, in the public employments with which they have been invested, it will easily enough be perceived what opinions they entertain with regard to city affairs, and what biases they have for sectional parts. It should be the major point with all to elect a man whose capacity and talents should not be tarnished and obscured by little petty private considerations for localities. It is the whole city and not a fraction which should be represented. If the subject is reviewed with a single eye to the general prosperity, instead of making it a question of dollar and cents, and if the situation of recorder is regarded as that of a magistrate who holds an equal balance between all parts, it will be readily seen that none should fill the post but those who could give the best assurance of impartiality and disinterestedness—qualities so requisite to an honorable discharge of the duties of the trust.

If, taking these principles for our guide, we examine the three candidates one after the other we will find—

1st. That Mr. Christy is perfectly sectional in his opinions, and that he would doubtless use, if elected, the influence of his office to benefit a section, even should it be at the expense of the other parts. We can all remember his constant opposition, when a member in the Council, to every thing tending to ameliorate and improve the central part, and how he manoeuvered to defeat every ordinance with such an object. In short, with a full desire to do justice to the talents and capacity of Mr. Christy, we cannot but consider him as too local in his views to merit the general support, and that therefore his claims should give place to those of another less objectionable in that point.

2d. With regard to Mr. Culbertson, whose amenity and courtiousness of manners appears to have seduced those living on the canal Marigny; we have no trouble in remembering the gentleman's constancy in voting with a majority almost always dominant; and our attention is necessarily drawn to the importance of the discussions in which he was engaged in direct contradiction to the opinions which his constituents believed him to have at the time of his election. Every one unquestionably has the right to cultivate popularity in the manner he may deem fit, but he should nevertheless always, when in a public capacity consult the immediate wishes of his constituents, and act for their benefit regarding the general interest of the community. The fear that he might not always hold the ballance equally between adverse interests would prevent his fellow citizens from voting in his favor.

3d. Lastly Mr. Canon. We lear nothing in saying that this gentleman's character and talents render him fit to fill with dignity and honor any public employment that might be conferred upon him. His independence and the loftiness of his views put him beyond even the bare suspicion of partialities. If the firmness with which he defends his opinions and the rights of his fellow-citizens have deprived him of a certain influence, yet he retains notwithstanding the public esteem. His talents and his love of public good are too generally appreciated in this community to require our feeble tribute. We hazard nothing, we think, in saying that Mr. C. will have the support of a majority of the voters.

Mr. Canon's acquaintance with the jurisprudence, politics, sciences and morals of the country, guarantee that, in electing him, we should have a man of sound judgment, and that the casting vote in his hands would never be given, as we have seen too often, against reason and common sense. We that recollects the judgment and zeal of Mr. Canon on the question of removing the public prisons, of finances and other matters, will deny to him the possession of abilities, sterling and valuable.

To conclude, it is the duty of every good citizen not to leave to intrigue or to chance an election upon which may depend, in part, the amelioration of our municipal system.

Mr. Editor:

In my article signed "*Philosophers Stone*," there is a material error: for "*thou greatest man after they own image*," it should have been "thou great'st man out of his own seed."

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser.

INTERNAL INDUSTRY.

The great advantages to the United States of its internal improvements, and the industry thence resulting, are manifest in the general advance that exists in the price of soil roads, and the immense revenue that is derived from that source and from our canals. We have not the data before us to give, at one view, the sum total of capital that has been circulated in these truly national undertakings, but it must be to the amount of tens of millions. The considerations growing out of this subject, are not sufficiently thought of. If it were possible to trace the money paid to the various laborers and handicraft men, it would prove, beyond all doubt, that there is no possible way in which money can be expended that adds so much to the real and substantial wealth of the country. There are various ways in which money gets into circulation, in which the good to be derived from it may be problematical. A sudden rise may take place in articles of foreign production, for instance, which will create a demand for a greater amount of the circulating medium, as more money of course will be wanted to represent them. Dealers in these articles, whose capital has been sufficient to supply their customers, will want to increase it, and borrow more money. A million of pounds of coffee, at ten cents, will require but $100,000 to purchase it. If coffee, for instance, rise to 15 cents per pound, it will require $150,000; thus, if the whole stock of coffee in the United States were so to rise, it would require a much increased sum to represent it—but the country would be wise all, instead of being benefitted. And so in many other cases, more money may get into circulation and the real solid substantial yeomas, the industrious portion of the community, not only not be benefitted, but be injured by it. Not so with regard to rail roads and canals. The money invested in them goes into circulation, to stimulate the whole industry of the country.

The laborer who has nothing but his lusty sinews and a good will to work, gets good wages; the farmer has his market carried to his own door—the blacksmith builds up his fire, to consume more coal—the mason, the carpenter, the handicraft of every profession is set to work. There is more paper consumed in keeping accounts to give employment to the paper maker, the ink maker, &c.—but why enumerate the employments? What industrious man does not put some of the money in his pocket? Even the poor printer, and newspaper editor, who pour over their labors, when all others are enjoying their repose, get their small share! But the best of all is yet to come, when the work is finished, the money is still all in brisk circulation, and finally keeps going the rounds, among all classes, giving life and activity to every species of trade and occupation—and what has it done? Why besides giving encouragement to so many of our citizens, it has created a new source of revenue. In most instances it has more than doubled itself—for the stock of most of such improvements is above par. Besides all this, it has enabled the farmer to transport his produce much cheaper to market, as well as much more speedily. The merchant who ships abroad produce of every kind can calculate to a day—to an hour, when he will receive it, and make his arrangements accordingly so as to lose no time. Still we are not near the end of the advantages resulting from money expended in internal improvement—the saving of time in travelling, between going at a certain rate of 20 or 30 miles an hour—and the old jog trot, enables a man to see two or three times as much in the course of his life, and of course to acquire a much greater fund of knowledge than under the old system. These are, however, only the physical advantages. Who can tell the moral benefits resulting from the means thus distributed of adding to the wealth, the comfort, and saving of time, which arise from these sources! The spread of intelligence, the cultivation of social intercourse, good feeling, &c.

The theme is without an end. Have we not then truly said, "No money is expended with so much benefit to the country, as that invested in judicious internal improvements."

We spoke, the other day, of Mr. JOHN CORRIS NAZRO, the extensively-related and distinguished professor of biblical eloquence, in New York, whose queer advertisements have attracted so much attention. His last effort in this way, is more of a wonder than any of its predecessors. He announces that he will continue to attend to his profession with especial reference to the philosophy of the human passions; his terms are increased to ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS per annum! He will also teach the modern Greek, at twenty-five thousand dollars per quarter! He inserts as a kind of epilogue, the following passage of scripture. It has no application whatever to the case.

O ZION, that bringest good tidings, get thee up into the high mountain: O JERUSALEM, that bringest good tidings, lift up thy voice with strength; lift it up be not afraid; say unto the cities of JUDAH—Behold your GOD!

There can be little doubt respecting the insanity of this gentleman. Much learning, perhaps, hath made him mad. We understand from a friend that he is a person of considerable fortune: lodges at the City Hotel, and evinces undeniable proofs of an infirm head. On one day, he will appear on Broadway, with a long, waving beard, the harvest of some months' cultivation; on the next, with his chin new reaped, and his whole appearance carefully arranged. He is considered rather harmless than otherwise; and his advertisements produce nothing but a personal outlay of money.—*Philadelphia Gazette.*

EXCITEMENT.—It is not an unusual remark, that the present age is peculiarly distinguished for horrible crimes against the laws of society, and unprecedented offences against reason and common sense. The observation is alike frequent, that these evile arise for the most part, from some sort of intellectual disorder, afflicting those by whom they are perpetrated and that men are now, vastly more than formerly, predisposed to insanity. Philanthropists and physiologists have endeavored to account for this tendency to madness, and have partially traced it to various sources. Some have ascribed it to an immoderate use of strong drink:—this may be one general cause. Many instances, however, are known, in which this imputation cannot be sustained. Insanity, it is well ascertained, has its origin in divers physical and moral mischiefs besides those which flow from the inebriating bottle. True, this fountain of misery is sufficiently potent to capsize any sensible man's intellect, and completely turn his brain. But it is not every poor devil of a rum-leech that can boast of brains enough for such a revolution. The brute that moves upon two pair of legs, evinces more understanding than your vulgar, every day dram drinker. A man must possess a mind, ere it can be said of him that his thinking organs are deranged!

The word placed at the head of these remarks, it is conceived may point out the foundation of much of the iniquity wherewith the social world is at present grieved and tormented. This term may be said to embrace in its essence, the grand secret of "all our woes." Excitement—whether by inordinate potations of whiskey or champagne—by intemperate indulgence of animal passions or intellectual anxieties—may be set down as the ordinary and chief stimulus to all the abuses and vices, whereof the good people of this naughty era are prone to complain.

And what, it may be asked, generates this excitement? We will not pretend to say that alcohol hath not its share—and a large and copious share in the guilt: we will not deny that the natural impulses and propensities of human nature, permitted to run riot, without bridle or martingale, do not also contribute immensely to its production. Yet there is another source of excitement lying more deeply hidden in the recesses of our gregal economy, than some philosophers are apt to imagine. That cause has never yet been suspected: but we hope to provoke the attention of such curious delvers as may be engaged in detecting the roots of evil, to this particular branch of the subject.

Is it assuming too much to charge a majority of the murders, suicides, assaults, robberies, and other excesses now so abundant, to the character of our fashionable literature? Most gentle reader, faint not at the shocking suggestion! Give us at least a chance to inquire, who now reads a work, intended even to inculcate the most staid and sober morality, unless it be plentifully spiced with thrilling incident and stirring phraseology? Is it not therefore the perpetual study of authors who labor for the instruction as well as the amusement of mankind, to fill their pages with horrors, and mysteries, and fearful details, whereby the reader's fancy may be wrought up, and steamed, and fired with a species of frenzy? Even the ordinary items of our news prints—are they not elaborated with this view—either for the sake of showing off a powerful talent at hideous description, or of operating upon the feelings and temperament of sensitive mortals—like the flame of a blow-pipe upon a cask of gun powder?

This strange taste is perhaps equally prevalent with both classes—those who exercise it in the hope of affecting others; and those who encourage it as indicating originality of thought, or extraordinary tact in the art of tickling the imagination. When a homicide, or a felo de se, or a fatal accident is the subject of the paragraphist, we are sure to be supplied with all the frightful minutiæ accompanying the catastrophe: we are told of the mode by which the unhappy being ceased to exist—of the pistol, or dagger, or poison, or explosion which brought about the event—of the crushed skull, the spattered brains, the spouting blood, the lacerated vitals, the distorted limbs, the convulsed nerves, the palpitating muscles, and all the other possible ingredients of death and destruction. If a graceless malefactor expires on the scaffold, whole columns of parade are displayed in the public journals, touching the circumstances of the execution. The very types are made to assume a blacker darkness, and the paper to seem blanched with agony. All the movements of the victim are depicted—the expression of his features at the critical moment, the words finally articulated, the paraphernalia of the gallows, the phenomena of strangulation, and all other conceivable concomitants, are drawn out with scrupulous fidelity, and intense precision, as though the reader must of course derive as much delight from the perusal, as did the writer, manifestly, from the agreeable delineation!

The human frame, in olden times, it is presumed, comprised among its materials, some portion of that same delicate machinery with which we now find it furnished—namely, the nervous system. But what scribe among the ancients ever undertook to make experiments upon mortal nerves by dint of a goose quill? Possibly, however, our progenitors had no nerves—at least none like those of our own day and generation. They may have been iron fastened and not hung upon tremulous wires like sundry of the moderns, most especially inhabiting the political world.—Monk Lewis was probably the first who, in our language, regularly instituted this trial. He had plenty of German predecessors it is true, but vastly more English followers. Mrs. Radcliffe, after operating upon the skulls of thousands, and crushing many a solid cranium, drove her own ingenuity beyond its proper boundary, snapt asunder the ligament which connected mind with matter, and terminated her career in a mad house. The whole tribe of romancers and novelists—those who scribble by inchmeal, as well as the builders of crank stories in two volumes duodecimo—are aping and emulating the chief agitators in this school of extravagance, and striving to set all mankind crazy with amazement at their overstrained witcraft. And so it must be—the mischief will assuredly grow, so long as the other tribe, your devourers of literary mustard—your dyspeptic sippers of "hell broth," continue to demand such aliment, and to relish none other.

We might enlarge upon this singular disposition to seek and communicate excitement: and could even cite cases where men's brains have been stolen away by the enemy, not put into their mouths, but entering their eyes—where lunacy has been produced, simply by pouring over some long winded tale of blood and carnage. Doubtless such cases are numerous, and may be traced, perhaps through intermediate habits of intoxication—first, however, induced by a like cause, to the rank appetite now become universal among manufacturers and purchasers of this description of fancy ware. It is no laughing matter—and we cast abroad these crude hints for the contemplation of those who choose further to pursue the theme. There are, it is trusted, many rational beings still uninfected with the predominant mania, who perceive the necessity and importance of rescuing the present generation from that sanguinary and irrationable character which it is so rapidly acquiring. To such we assign the subject for additional improvement.

N. Y. Cour. & Enq.

Fine Pun.—Brewers of Dickens.—A wealthy tradesman, in business in this city, and having a country residence in Surrey, found a shirt collar in his wife's chamber, which he knew did not belong to him. He questioned her as to how it could get there, but she affected to treat the matter lightly, and endeavored to persuade him that it had been changed at the wash. Her manner however led to a suspicion that there was something in the business, and he therefore determined on sifting it to the bottom. He first called on the laundress, and asked to see the things his wife sent to be washed. His request, after some hesitation, was complied with, and on looking them over, he found several dickeys, collars, stockings, one or two shirts, all of which bore the initials, and some the name of a young man holding a situation in a public establishment, who occasionally visited his house. He next examined the jewels and trinkets belonging to his wife, and found that many valuable articles were missing, and of which she could give no satisfactory account. He next applied to an experienced officer, and accompanied him to the lodgings of the supposed Lothario. On hinting the nature of the visit, he affected much indignation and ordered them out of the place. They however ascertained that a lady, answering the description of the wife, frequently visited the suspected party, and generally remained for some time with him. The lady implicated in this unpleasant affair has six fine children living, and has, up to the time of the discovery, lived on the most affectionate terms with her husband. The gentlemen of the long robe, to whom such jobs are by no means unacceptable, are likely to hear more of the matter.—London Paper.

Female Accomplishments.—It seems sometimes odd enough to me, that while young ladies are sedulously taught all the accomplishments that a husband disregards, they are never taught the great one he would prize. They are taught to be exhibitors; he wants a companion. He wants neither a singing animal, nor a drawing animal, nor a dancing animal; he wants a talking animal. But to talk they are never taught; all they know of it is slander, and that comes by nature.—*Godfrey Iphis.*

Criticism on Female Beauty.—Large eyes were admired in Greece, where they still prevail. They are the finest of all, when they have the internal look, which is not common. The stag or antelope eye of the orientals is beautiful and lamping, but is accused of looking skittish and indifferent. "The epithet of stag-eyed," says Lady Wortley Montague, speaking of a Turkish love song, "pleases me extremely; and I think it a very lively image of the fire and indifference in his mistress's eyes." We lose in depth of expression when we go to inferior animals for comparison with human beauty. Homer calls Juno ox-eyed; and the epithet suits well with the eyes of that goddess, because she may be supposed, with all her beauty, to want a certain humanity. Her large eye looks at you with a royal indifference. Shakspeare has kissed them and made them human. Speaking of violets, he describes them as being,

"Sweeter than the lids of Juno's eyes."

This is shutting up their pride, and subjecting them to the lips of love. Large eyes more become touching under this circumstance than any others; because the field they give for the veins to wander in, and the trembling amplitude of the ball beneath. Little eyes must be good tempered, or they are ruined. They have no other resource. But this will beautify them enough. They are made for laughing, and should do their duty. In Charles the Second's first time, it was the fashion to have sleepy, half-shut eyes, sly and meretricious. They took an expression, beautiful and warrantable on occasions, and made a common place of it, and a vice. So little do "men of pleasure" understand the business from which they take their title.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED,

Ship Constellation, Havre, — Master
Ship Hamilton, Balls, Liverpool, — Perret & Gally
Schr John Q Adams, Pettie, Mary, Mobile, — Master

ARRIVED,

Steamer Felicians, Crissey, from Vicksburg; cargo cotton, to sundry consignees.

Steamer Friend, Brand, from Baton Rouge, cargo 88 hhds sugar, 181 bbls molasses, 150 bales cotton viz: 13 hhds sugar, 159 bbls molasses, 60 bales cotton Peyroux, Rivarde and co; 54 do do 20 hhds sugar P Dubertrand; 40 do do Davenport, Blanchet and co; 14 do do Baron jr and co; 1 do do, 1 bbl molasses Toledano and Legendre; 6 bales cotton Miramond, O'Duhigg and co; 23 do do J Linton; 7 do do Wilkinson, McNeill and co; 21 bbls molasses to the master; sundries to owners on board, and 12 passengers.

THE price of fresh flour being this day $4 75 per barrel, according to the tariff, the Bakers must give during the ensuing week, 48 ounces of bread for a bit.
nov 16

CHINA, GLASS & EARTHENWARE.

Landing from ships Napier and Olympia from Havre and for sale by the subscribers.

Cristal glasses, large cut, do moulded, do for Champaign, wine and liquor glasses, cut and moulded decanters, decanters for preserves with 2 handles, do without, mustard pot, castors, do with 4 decanters and 16 glasses, oil do, 100 pairs of covers for flower pots, china cups and saucers with a gold string, coloured do, breakfast supper tea and coffee service, complete table service, flower pots of all sizes, flower baskets and general assortment of earthenware, glass and chinaware, at moderate prices.

JEAN COULON & CO.
nov 13 — Conde st between St Philip & Dumaine sts.

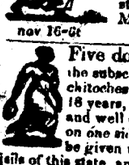
CHOICE LEECHES—3000 very fine Leeches just received and for sale by
DECONGE & PEYCHAUD,
nov 16 — 93 Chartres street.

LANDING from ships Talma, captain James Dillingham, from Bordeaux, and for sale by the subscribers, 76 casks red claret wine; 8 doz. do do do
nov 16 — J. B. & F. LABATUT.

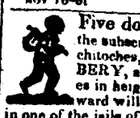
CHARLES, ladies hair dresser, Chartres street, No 178, successor of the late Mr Thomas, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has received per ships Napier and Olympia, from France, a large assortment of fancy articles of the latest style, such as French superior umbrellas, morocco portfolios, assorted cravats of different colors, elastic suspenders of every kind, superior quality; silk hoes for gentlemen, fine sponges, shaving boxes; hair, cost and shaving brushes; tooth brushes of superior qualities, buffalo corn combs; superior perfumery articles of all kinds; gentlemen and ladies gloves, wigs and toupees; and many other articles too long to enumerate. nov 16

NOTICE TO BUILDERS—For sale at the Four Sawsmill, about 5 miles above town, and on the same side, more than 500,000 feet cypress planks of every length and breadth, most part very dry. Also, a great quantity of joices.
Apply on the premises or at Henry Genesse's store, New Levee, 70. nov 16

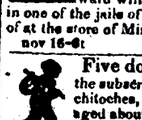
Five dollars reward.—Runaway from the subscriber's plantation, in the parish of Natchitoches, the negro wench ELISA, aged about 18 years, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches in height, well constituted. The above reward will be given to whoever will lodge her in one of the jails of this state, and give information at the store of Miramond, O'Duhigg & Co. of this city.
nov 16-6t — B. ST. AMANS.



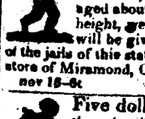
Five dollars reward.—Runaway from the subscriber's plantation, in the parish of Natchitoches, the negro wench LOUISA, aged about 18 years, five feet 3 or 4 inches in height, strong and well constituted, having the mark of a whip on one side of her face. The above reward will be given to whoever will lodge her in one of the jails of this state, and give information thereof at the store of Miramond, O'Duhigg & Co. of this city.
nov 16-6t — B. ST. AMANS.



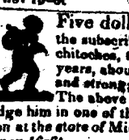
Five dollars reward.—Runaway from the subscriber's plantation, in the parish of Natchitoches, the negro man WILLIAM CHAMBERY, aged about 20 years, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches in height, well constituted. The above reward will be given to whoever will lodge him in one of the jails of this state, and give information thereof at the store of Miramond, O'Duhigg & co. of this city.
nov 16-6t — B. ST. AMANS.



Five dollars reward.—Runaway from the subscriber's plantation, in the parish of Natchitoches, the negro man HENRY PRICE, aged about twenty years, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches in height, gearing ear rings. The above reward will be given to whoever will lodge him in one of the jails of this state, and give information thereof at the store of Miramond, O'Duhigg & Co. of this city.
nov 16-6t — B. ST. AMANS.



Five dollars reward.—Runaway from the subscriber's plantation, in the parish of Natchitoches, the mulatto SANDY, aged about 28 years, about six feet in height, well constituted and strong; he is somewhat of a blacksmith.—The above reward will be given to whoever will lodge him in one of the jails of this state, and give information at the store of Miramond, O'Duhigg & Co. of this city.
nov 16-6t — B. ST. AMANS.



Five dollars reward.—Runaway from the subscriber's plantation, in the parish of Natchitoches, the griff SAMPSON, aged about 25 years, 5 feet 6 inches in height, well constituted. The above reward will be given to whoever will lodge him in one of the jails of this state, and give information thereof at the store of Messrs. Miramond, O'Duhigg & Co. of this city.
nov 16-6t — B. ST. AMANS.

BRANDY—30 pipes Brandy, received by the ship Talma directly from Bordeaux, for sale at the landing and at the subscriber, No 90 St Louis street.
nov 15 — L. G. SARSINQT.

LANDING from ships Balaclava, Talma and Ann Louise, from Bordeaux, and for sale by Pre. Delaye, Royal street, No 147, an assortment of old wines from the growths of St Emilion, Camus, Promerel, Cote Fronsac, Grave, Medoc, &c. of 1825, 1827 and 1828—white grave wine in half casks 1825; also 28 casks of 30 or 40 gallons Cognac brandy, 1828 and 1821; 18 pipes old brandy. Also—9 half pipes aromatized brandy for the use of liquorists. All of which are entitled to drawback.
Also—assorted wines from previous importations until the year 1828.
nov 16 — P. LAFAYE.

PARISH OF ORLEANS.—Court of Probates—*Sale by the Register of Wills*—On Wednesday the 18th day of December 1833, at noon, I will expose for sale at auction at the New Exchange coffee house, for account of the succession of Alphonse Carian, deceased, the following described slaves and landed property, viz:

SLAVES—George, a negro man, aged about 24 years, a sugar-maker, good subject; Amikey, a negro woman, aged about 60 years, somewhat of a washer; Jean Louis, a creole negro boy, aged about 14 years.

LANDED PROPERTY—A lot of ground, situated in Ursulines st. between Dauphin and Bourbon sts., having (american measure) 21 feet front on Ursulines st. by 126 feet in depth; on which lot there is a brick house composed of 3 rooms, a cabinet, a gallery, and a room in the garret, and a two-story brick kitchen in the yard.

Terms of sale: the slaves at a credit of one year, and the lot and buildings at 6, 12 and 18 months credit; the whole for approved endorsed notes, secured by special mortgage. By order of the court.
nov 16 — W F C DUPLESSIS, ex. of wills.
N. B. The act of sale to be passed before T. T. Caire, notary public, at the expense of the purchasers.

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

COURT OF PROBATES—Sale by the Register of Wills—On Monday, the 16th of December 1833, at noon, I will expose for sale at auction at the New Exchange coffee house, for account of the succession of the late Mathias Gomez, the following described landed property, viz:

Two certain lots of ground, situated in the suburb St Mary, above this city and designated as No. 5 and 6 on a plan of seventeen lots of ground formerly belonging to Samuel Hermann & Son made by Joseph Pilié, City Surveyor, deposited in the office of Felix de Armas, notary in this city, on the 24th January 1831; said lot No 5 measuring, in american measure, 24 feet on St Joseph street and 86 feet 8 inches on Lafayette street, bounded on one side by lot No 4, on the line of which it measures 81 feet and on the other side by part of lot No 6, on the line of which it measures 44 feet 11 inches; said lot No 6 measures in american measures, 25 feet 4 inches front on Lafayette street, bounded on one side by lots No 5 and 4 on the dividing line of which it measures 68 feet 11 inches, on the wright by the property now or late belonging to the heirs of Gravier on the dividing line of which it measures 75 feet, and in the rear by part of lot No 3, on the dividing line of which it measures 24 feet 7 inches; together with all the buildings and improvements on said lots.

Terms of sale—$2400 payable cash with interest on $841 66 2.3 from the 2d of March 1833, and in the sum of $1558 33 1.3 from the 25th of January 1833; $841 66 2.3 payable on the 27th of February 1834; $1558 33 1.3 on the 25th of January 1834; $2400 on the 27th of February 1835; $2400 on the 27th February 1836; and $2400 on the 27th February 1837; The whole for approved endorsed notes, secured by special mortgage until final payment. By order of the court,
nov 16 — W F C DUPLESSIS, Reg.

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

COURT OF PROBATES—Sale by the Register of wills—On Saturday the 30th day of November inst. at noon, I will expose for sale at the New Exchange coffee house, for account of the succession of the late John Murdock, 130 shares of the capital stock of the Canal and Banking Company, full paid. Terms of sale: cash.—By order of the court
nov 16 — W F C DUPLESSIS, Reg.

COURT OF PROBATES—Sale by the Register of Wills.—On Wednesday the 11th day of December, 1833, at noon, I will expose for sale, at the New Exchange coffee house, for account of the successions of Pierre Hurtubise, and Joan Pierre Hurtubise deceased, the following described PROPERTY, to wit:—

1st. A LOT OF GROUND, situated at and forming one of the corners of Levee and St. Philip streets, measuring about 59 feet 5 inches front on Levee street, by about 100 feet in depth on St. Philip street, together with the large two story house and other improvements thereon; and—

2d. Another LOT OF GROUND, adjoining the one above described, and measuring about 40 feet front on St. Philip street, by about 60 feet in depth, together with the double two story brick house and other improvements thereon.

Terms of sale one, two and three years credit for approved endorsed notes, secured by special mortgage until final payment. By order of the court,
W. F. C. DUPLESSIS, Reg.

A plan of the property, by reference to which, the sale will be made, may be seen at Hewlett's Exchange, and will be exhibited at the time of sale.

N. B. The acts of sale to be passed before William Christy, Esq. notary public, at the expense of the purchasers.
nov 9—d

MECHANICS & TRADERS BANK, November 14th 1833.

A BOOK KEEPER will be elected for this institution, on Monday next the 18th inst. Applicants will please address the board.
nov 15 — J B HULLEN, Cashier.

COFFEE & SEGARS.—44 bags of coffee, and 16,000 segars, of superior quality, landing from Polacra, Vincayna, from Havanna, for sale by
F. H. PETITPAIN,
nov 15 — corner of Chartres and Toulouse streets.

SPANISH BRANDY—100 kegs white Brandy, entitled to debenture, and for sale by
LINCOLN & GREEN.
nov 15

WANTED—A good cook, chamber maid, washer and ironer, also a boy to write on table, good wages will be given, enquire at this office. nov 15

$100 REWARD.

FOR the apprehension and prosecution to effect of the person who stolen my GLOVES, being of black or rather a brownish coloured skin, left at the counter of the coffee house known by the name of Swanson's coffee house whilst I was paying $300 and 50 cents to Mr M S Meeker, at the door of said coffee house
nov 15 — L C HUTCHINSON,

RECEIVED by the last arrivals from Europe and the north, and for sale by the subscriber:—Gum elastic suspenders, silk and cotton; worked horse skin gloves; assorted collars; cotton and silk do., white and black, for gentlemen; toupats; false curls; braids; tooth brushes; cloth do; cologne water of the 1st quality in boxes of half dozen bottles each; fine cutlery; razors, scissors, Rodgers' knives; and in general all that is required for the toilette of gentlemen or ladies. Price moderate.
C. ROMAIN.
N. B. Beautiful satin, silk and fancy stocks, &c. n 15

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The subscriber having taken into partnership Dr. Hough, the business in future will be conducted under the firm of Cannon & Hough, at the old stand No. 13, Tchoupitoulas street. nov 9 — M. CANNON.

STATE OF TENNESSEE,
MADISON COUNTY.
CIRCUIT COURT—July Term, 1833.

John T. Turner and Ethan Woodruff, plaintiffs, vs. *Benj. F. West, defendant.* } Attachment in assumpsit.

THIS day came the plaintiffs aforesaid by their attorney, and the defendant though solemnly called came not but made default, neither does he give bail to the action, replevy the property attached herein, and plead to issue.—It is therefore considered by the Court that the plaintiffs recover of the defendant such damages as they have sustained by the non-performance of the assumpsit in the declaration mentioned: but because these damages are unknown. It is commanded the sheriff cause a jury to come here, &c. to enquire of said damages.—And it is ordered that further proceedings herein be stayed six months; at the expiration of which time it is further ordered that said defendant make his personal appearance herein, give bail to the action, replevy the property attached, and plead to the action, otherwise judgment final will be taken. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published four weeks in succession in the *New Orleans Bee*, a newspaper published in the city of New Orleans.
A copy test:
nov 15 — H. W. McCORRY, Clerk.

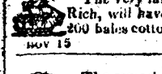
NOTICE.—JOHN WILLCOX & JACOB S. BAKER, New York—having entered into copartnership, to be conducted under the firm of J. Willcox & Co., in New Orleans, and Willcox & Baker, in New York; and have opened a clothing establishment at No. 5, Chartres street, where they intend keeping a large assortment, suitable for city and country trade, which will be sold on liberal terms, at wholesale or retail. Country merchants and others are respectfully invited to call. nov 15-1m

CHAMPAIGNE WINE, &c.—The undersigned have received per ship Napier, and offer for sale,
200 baskets champaigne wine, warranted, of a superior quality,
100 baskets sparkling Burgundy (Romanée)
25 boxes red Burgundy (Chambertin)
also in Store,
50 boxes Bordeaux claret,
10 casks Malaga wine.
nov 15-1w — A. QUERTIER & BOUTIN,

FOR MANCHESTER, (YAZOO.)
and all intermediate Ports.

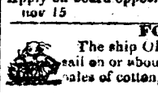
The fast running steam boat ADONA, Glover, master, will leave on Saturday next, the 16th inst. at 4 o'clock, A. M. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
TOURNE & BECKWITH,
nov 15 — 28 and 29, New Levee

FOR GREENOCK.



The very fast sailing ship GIRARD, Captain Rich, will have immediate despatch. For freight of 200 bales cotton, or passage, apply to
nov 15 — HARRISON, BROWN & CO.

FOR SALE.

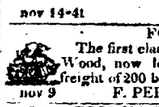


The remarkably fast sailing coppper fastened and coppered Pilot boat built schr LEONARD, registers 54 tons, is two years old, built in the most faithful manner, and is in complete order for sea. Apply on board opposite St Louis street, or to
nov 15 — HARRISON, BROWN & CO.

FOR HAVRE.

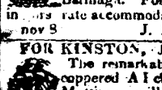
The ship OLYMPIA, capt J J Larkin, will sail on or about the 21st inst. For freight of 150 bales of cotton, or passage, apply to
F. PERRET & GALLY,
nov 14 — Toulouse st.

FOR HAVANA.



The Spanish schooner ST. FRANCISCO INTREPIDA, Capt Mora, having part of her cargo engaged will receive dispatch. For balance of freight or passage, apply to the captain on board, or to
GARCIA, BUYO & CO.
nov 14-4t — 34 St. Ann street.

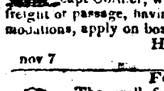
FOR HAVRE.



The first class ship MARENGO, captain B. Wood, now loading will sail in few days—For freight of 200 bales cotton or passage, apply to
nov 9 — F. PERRET & GALLY, Toulouse st.

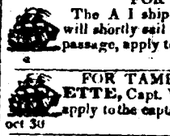
FOR HAVANA, to sail immediately.—The very fast sailing Spanish brig BELLA ANITA, Barinaga. For balance of freight, or passage, having first rate accommodations, apply to
nov 8 — J. M. LAPEYRE, 53 Toulouse st.

FOR KINSTON, (Jam.) & ST. JAGO DE CUBA.



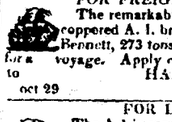
The remarkably fast sailing copper fastened and coppered A I clipping schr LUCY-ANN, Capt Mattison, will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage, having extensive accommodations, apply on board, opposite the Blue Stores, or to
HARRISON, BROWN & CO.
nov 7 — 117 Royal street.

FOR TAMPICO.



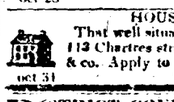
The splendid, remarkably fast sailing, copper fastened & coppered new packet schr CREOLE, capt Cormier, will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage, having splendid and extensive accommodations, apply on board, upper side the ferry, or to
HARRISON, BROWN & CO.
nov 7 — 117 Royal street.

FOR SALE



The well found strong substantial schooner PHOENIX, was built expressly for the lake and Pensacola trade, light draught of water and capacious; well calculated for the Bay and more particularly the Rio Grande trade. For particulars, apply to
nov 5 — THOMSON & GRANT, 41 Levee st.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

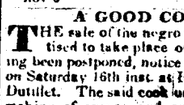


The A I ship HAMILTON, Balls, master, will shortly sail for the above port. For freight or passage, apply to F. PERRET & GALLY,
59 Toulouse st.

FOR TAMPICO—The schooner LAFAYETTE, Capt. Williams. For freight or passage, apply to the captain on board, or to A. BARON,
oct 30 — Hospital street

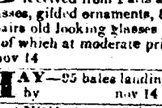
FOR RIO GRANDE, to go in the river—The schooner PASSAIC, Capt. Dupeyre, having part of her cargo engaged, will have despatch. For balance of freight or passage, apply on board, or to
oct 30 — A. BARON, Hospital-st.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



The remarkably fast sailing copper fastened and coppered A. 1. brig JOHN A. ROBB, captain Bennett, 273 tons register, and in first rate order for a voyage. Apply on board, opposite post No. 71, or to
HARRISON, BROWN & CO.
oct 29 — 117 Royal street.

FOR LIVERPOOL.



The A 1 barque HARLEQUIN, Ashton, is ready to receive cargo, for freight, apply to capt Ashton on board or to
oct 28 — BENJ. BOOTH & CO.

HOUSE TO LET.

That well situated three story brick house No. 113 Chartres street, lately occupied by E Johns & co. Apply to
oct 31 — E JOHNS & CO. No 87.

DISTRICT COURT, Saturday, 2d November 1833.—*Pierre Pujol Perret vs. His Creditors.*—No. 10370. On motion of Albert Hoa, esq., of council for F. B. Le Beau, syndic in this case, and on filing a tableau of distribution herein: It is ordered