FREE.

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THE PRINTER.
"THE UNION.—IT MUST BE PRESERVED."

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 19, 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.

ELECTION OF RECORDER.

The election of a Recorder took place yesterday—the polls in the Ward districts stood as follows:

	CANON.	CULBERTSON.
1st District,	56	113
2d do	76	30
3d do	95	28
4th do	77	5
5th do	53	97
6th do	14	239
7th do	7	69
8th do	64	16
	442	594

By the foregoing it will be perceived that Mr. Culbertson received 152 votes majority over his opponent. Mr. C. is elected for the unexpired term of the late Mr. Man.

We are authorised to announce LS. ALFRED DUCROS as a candidate to represent the fifth ward in the City Council, in the place of Mr. Culbertson.

The Northern Mail of yesterday brings the regular dates.—The N. Y. papers put us in possession of advices four days later from England—the intelligence from France and Portugal, via this source, have been anticipated.

We have also very late accounts from Carthagena—bringing the accounts of its blockade, by a French fleet. The whole will be found in our columns, to which we refer our readers.

DIRECT FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Mars is in the river from Liverpool; whence she sailed on the 4th ult. Her letter bag was received at too late a hour last evening to be opened; but her consignee has politely favored us with letters to the 3d, from which we have made the extracts that will be found under our commercial head. We are pleased to announce to our mercantile friends a happy change in the cotton market.

A gentleman from the upper section of our state assures us that Judge DAWSON's prospects are very fine—that he will obtain almost an unanimous vote in Catahoula, Rapides and Washita. He adds that our worthy Mayor only afforded merriment for the country people, and that it was generally suspected among the 'knowing ones' that he would back out.

We have been requested to publish the proceeding of a meeting held upon the subject of a late infringement of the respect due the white population, by the colored men attached to Engine No. 2. The communication is too long for our paper of to-day, but it shall be attended to as soon as possible.

Application is to be made to the legislature of New-York at its next session for a Bank of Exchequer, with a capital of ten millions.

The St. Francisville Phœnix, of the 2d inst. says:—"We stop the press to announce the loss, by fire, of the steamer Caspian. She was burnt near the mouth of Red river; and we are informed that between 20 and 30 souls perished in the flames! Particulars not received.

It is reported by a passenger who arrived on the evening of the 17th inst. in the steamboat Mountaineer, *from* Louisville, that the steamboat Illinois, on her passage from St. Louis to Louisville, burst her boiler at the mouth of the Ohio, on the 9th inst. and killed from 20 to 25 persons. The gentlemen states that they took from her a passenger who had assisted in burying 10 of the killed.

We made casual allusion, a short time since, upon the high expectations that were excited, and the vigorous measures taken to insure the happy completion of a general system of internal improvements throughout the southern section. We recur again to the subject with pleasure, feeling in common with all who look forward to the prosperity of our country, the deepest interest in the result of those various plans.

The improvement and developement of natural resources, cannot but be attended with an increase of the average comfort, as well as the power and productiveness of the country. Besides, to make use of an argument often invoked, the bonds of union making the people of the several states of our confederacy one nation—would be drawn closer together, and the little petty sectional jealousies that exist among and divide us, would be annihilated and destroyed. It was a favorite observation of Mr. Calhoun, during the days when he shone one of the brightest gems in his country's escutcheon, that internal improvements was the science that conquered distance and were we to be consulted by state doctors for an efficacious antidote to nullification and secession, the offspring of jealousy and envy, occasioned by the prosperity of one quarter and the impoverishment of another less favored region we should prescribe that the whole country should be intersected in all directions by rail roads and canals. The advantages would be reciprocal, so much so that each county, nay each state would rejoice in the prosperity of its neighbor. But it is useless to enlarge upon the beneficial results that would accrue; their favorable influence upon our social and domestic polity, has been a theme of declamation for the last twenty years, among the wisest and greatest of our public men, both on the floor of congress and through the medium of the public press.

Men of all parties agree upon the happy consequences likely to flow from such an enterprise—Nullifiers and rank-school Federalists—the two antipodes to each other unite in harmony here together. The only point of difference—the dividing line—is as to the manner in which the work shall be accomplished. One denying that congress has the right to make the necessary appropriations, the other insisting that it has. Without stopping to examine whether this little petty difference could not be obviated, so that the vigorous prosecution of the system of internal improvements might go on with accelerated speed, we shall turn our attention to a plan that, we opine, would answer the end proposed and against which we cannot perceive any serious objection could be urged.

The sale of the public domain in the west, would afford under proper regulations, a sum that would give a considerable impetus to the undertaking under notice. The distribution of the proceeds to arise from that fund has already attracted considerable attention, and various plans have been suggested, some of which have met with more than partial approbation. The matter promises to be a fruitful theme of contention, unless something is proposed that will concentrate public sentiment. Nothing, we think, would meet the case as well as a distribution of public property for public purposes. Against such a plan what objections could be urged? What fastidious argument can be alleged? The conversion of a matter, perhaps, pregnant with evil, into an engine of good, should not be regarded but with favor. The government, besides owes it to itself, as a means of effectually perpetuating our happy institutions, to contribute all in its powers to facilitate internal intercourse. The remark has often been made that a republic is unsuited to a large extent of country; the observation carries with it much weight, for not to mention the great variety of interest, which influence the component parts, and the distances of rival states—the great distance at which many of them are removed from each other, are calculated to foster feelings hostile to the existence of the confederacy. Our country is enormously large, and some of its parts may without our population become dense, drop off. Such an event should be guarded against, and as nothing else can avert the evil as long as our government is constituted as it now is, but the greatest of ready and speedy internal communication, it should not be neglected.

On this which to conclude rather hastily, we consider the subject of the most vital importance and we are of opinion that all who feel an interest in the happiness and prosperity of the country should be aroused to the necessity of contributing to its advancement.

FRANCE & NEW GRANADA.

We have received, via Jamaica, Carthagena papers to Oct. 7th, and Bogota to the 15th September. The annexed correspondence, which we have found already translated in the Jamaica "Jamaicanist," is the only matter of interest which they contain.

Carthagena blockaded by a French Squadron.

At some pains the Editor has translated the causes assigned for this curious proceeding, but they are not satisfactory.

The people of Carthagena having grossly insulted the French Consul of that port, the Governor of Martinique despatched two vessels of war to demand satisfaction. If the inhabitants of Carthagena have done the acts attributed to them, they well deserve punishment. They must be taught the difference between anarchy and liberty.—This writer has long suspected that the society "Los Veteranos de la Libertad" were not quite such experienced lovers of liberty as they imagined.

Still it cannot be denied that the conduct of the French Government of Martinique is a violation of the laws of nations. The General Government of the Countries ought to settle the question; and the Governor of Carthagena (answering to a Lord Lieutenant, or Custos Rotulorum) has no cognisance of the subject; nor, on the other hand, has the Governor of Martinique.

The complaint of the French Captain, that two months delay has elapsed since the Consul's cause was first instituted, without a final judgment, is absurd, and the objection to allow the reference to the Supreme Court at Bogota is ridiculous in a Frenchman, who is subject himself to the Court of Cassation.

The United States will not submit to this European dictation in the American world.

The following is an abstract of the official correspondence on this subject:—

PROCLAMATION.

By Colonel Jose Maria Vesga, Governor of the Province of Carthagena.

The unexpected arrival of the French squadron, consisting of two sloops of war, despatched by the Governor of Martinique to demand satisfaction for injuries of which their Consul complains—the position of that squadron in front of the city—the hostile manner in which it proceeds—and the communications between its Commandant and the Government of this Province, have naturally excited alarm and inquietude amongst the inhabitants. It is just that the people should know the facts: and for that reason the communications on the subject are now published, and will continue to be so till this unhappy misunderstanding is arranged. Notwithstanding the hostile conduct of the squadron, every courtesy shall be offered to the officers and crew. This occurrence is a new motive for rendering obedience to the law. JOSE MARIA VESGA.

BY THE GOVERNMENT OF MARTINIQUE.

TO THE GOVERNOR OF COLUMBIA.

Fort Royal, Martinique, 16th September, 1833.

Sir,—I have learned with indignation that an insult without example has been offered France, in the person of Sieur Barrot, her Consul in Carthagena—that the superior authorities have seen with indifference this sacred functionary delivered to an unbridled populace, headed by a subaltern Alcade, who, after violating his home, and tearing him from it, had proceeded to the grossest insult, and even had the inconceivable audacity to confine him in prison.

I know that in this deplorable circumstance, you, as Governor, did not exercise your authority to repress this rash insult to the flag of France, and to the character of the representative of the French Nation.

I have despatched to your Excellency, Monsieur De Grandais, to demand immediate reparation.

I hope your Excellency will sufficiently appreciate the magnitude of the insult, so as not to deny that satisfaction, and thus save me from the necessity of avenging it by force.

The French Consul, M. Barrot, will designate the offenders, and dictate the reparation France demands in his person.

Accept my consideration, &c. DUPON T.

Reply of Senor Jose M. Vesga, to the Governor of Martinique:

CARTHAGENA, Oct. 4, 1833.

Sir,—If the French Consul has been injured here, the competent authorities will award him justice in due time; but they are bound by the laws, and they cannot decide till the necessary examinations have been taken.

The superior authorities have ordered enquiry into the conduct of the Alcade, in order to apportion to him the punishment he deserves. Until that preliminary question is determined, the French Consul cannot justly consider himself aggrieved by the government, nor should he demand satisfaction for anticipated injury—nor complain that satisfaction is not awarded—nor employ the force of his nation. To act thus is to commence at the conclusion.

Mine is a subordinate government, responsible to the Supreme power 300 leagues from this place. The accompanying order will show that the Supreme power resertes to itself the consideration of all international questions, with which I am prohibited to interfere, and I am directed to refer all questions to that authority, nor can I conceive that the power you are now exercising is better authorised than would be my interference, for in all countries, foreign relations, and more especially those relating to peace or war, are exclusively vested in the Supreme and general Government.

Then if it happens that you do enforce the hostile measures with which you menace this city take by force that satisfaction which up to this hour has never been denied you by this government—which it has never been able to give you (as the nature of the subject demands deliberate examination; and the competent authorities to make the enquiry reside at a great distance)—if you interfere in a matter exclusively appertaining to the sole consideration of the general Government of France, and attack a people unprepared and undefended, you will be responsible to the laws of nature and humanity for the sad consequences which must inevitable ensue. And the general Government of France, to which you are responsible, and which prides itself upon following the principles of reason and justice, will not consider that she has been well served by you.

Your Excellency is aware that no nation can actually make war against another without a previous declaration of hostilities, made by the General Government: and that whatever is done by subjects without that necessary preliminary is contrary to the law of nations, and a violation of the respect due to their own government.

Nevertheless, as it is my duty in the last resort, to protect this country, whose welfare has been confined to me, and to avert from it the calamities with which it is menaced, I request of your Excellency to state to me what is the satisfaction you require, bearing in mind that I am the Governor of a people which is subject to the law, and which cannot be spoliated of its rights but after legal conviction by competent authority: and also, that whatever step I now take, may never be considered as voluntary satisfaction, but as a sacrifice made to force, and because without the authority of my supreme Government, I cannot engage in war. Accept, &c. JOSE M. VESGA,

Colonel and Governor of Carthagena.

REPLY OF THE FRENCH.

Hebe, before Carthagena, 4th October, 1833.—Naval Station of the Antilles.

Sir,

The Representatives of a great nation has been insulted in Carthagena by a people that believe themselves worthy of liberty, and yet does not know how to be just.

This event, that all civilized nations must condemn, has brought me before Carthagena to demand the punishment of the delinquents, and to protect the Consul of France and all my fellow countrymen in Carthagena, with the impression that your authority is insufficient to repress these criminal acts.

I appreciate the facility which has been accorded to the French Consul to come on board the Hebe, and I consider this as the first step to that satisfaction which we have a right to expect, since I cannot admit the competency of your tribunals to judge the Representative of my nation, the victim, too, of wrongs which France well knows how to revenge.

The question of the reparation due to National Honor, cannot, I am well aware, be definitely settled, but by our respective Supreme Governments. Yours, however, is necessarily responsible for the criminal actions of its agents.

But as to that which relates to the attack made on the 3d of August, upon the person of M. Adolphe Barrott, knowing that the examinations are concluded, I give you till Tuesday to proceed to the chastisement of the "Alcalde," (who was the first author of the attack upon the Consul,) and of his accomplices, in exciting the popular feelings.

If I do not obtain satisfaction in this matter, so far from holding in consideration the advice tendered me by your Excellency, I have the honor to inform you that I shall place the vessels under my command in such a position as to blockade the port; and it is just that the citizens of Carthagena should suffer the first consequence of the atrocities of which M. Barrott has been the victim.

If the people of Colombia do not know the French, I request you, Sir, to instruct them how that great nation recently knew how, with its naval forces, to chastise Algiers for the insolence of a Barbarian, and Lisbon for an offence less heavy than that which has been committed against the Foreign Consul.

Some Frenchmen remain at Carthagena, and they will doubtless be the mark for similar criminal attacks—but let the culprits have a care, since my resolution is taken—the fleet of Admiral Mackau shall come to destroy your walls, and to complete the work of vengeance. Your Excellency ought to confide in the esteem of the French, and you may make yourself worthy of it, by sending on board this vessel all my countrymen who desire to put themselves under the protection of my flag, and who consider themselves menaced by your Government.

Accept, &c.

CARTHAGENA, October 4, 1833.

To the Commandant of the French Squadron before this place.

Sir,—The accompanying copy of the answer to be transmitted to the Governor of Martinique, will serve your Excellency as an answer to your note of this date. Your Excellency admits, that the question is to be definitely settled by our Supreme Governments—then the satisfaction demanded by your subaltern Government from mine, a so subaltern, is information unworthy, and invalid.

In the circumstances in which we are, the menaces you lavish upon us may be realized with impunity; we are without a garrison, without artillery, and in a state perfectly defenceless, for we did not expect a foreign attack, nor anticipate invasion, from our friends.

If, disregarding the facts, that the affair of the French Council is consigned to our highest authorities, and that I am expressly forbidden to interfere with foreign or diplomatic relations, your Excellency should persist in executing your menace, against a defenceless people, your Excellency will be responsible to God and man for the injuries you will perpetrate.

Be assured, M. le Commandant, that no satisfaction you can make will merit that name as I have not the power to accord it, nor you that of demanding it. Instead of honorable satisfaction, it would be the mere fact of violence perpetrated by the strong on the weak. Your Excellency implies that your countrymen are menaced in my government. They have never enjoyed more security, and I appeal to the testimony of even the Consul whether they have not walked the streets safely at all hours of the night. Nevertheless, if your Excellency persists in hostilities, the French here have only to demand a passport for your vessel, to receive it.

I transmit this day to the Supreme Government, the several communications on this subject, and you may rest assured the subject will be viewed with the consideration which demands the national honor, and the desire of remaining in amity with France.

Accept, &c.

JOSE MARIA VESGA.

HEBE, before Carthagena, 15th Oct. 1833.

SIR—Your Excellency writes me like an attorney at law, and I shall now answer you like a military man, who knows his duty.

The subject which has brought me before Carthagena, evidently resolves itself into two parts, viz: the satisfaction which my Government will require for the insult offered her in the inviolable person of her Consul in Carthagena; and secondly, the personal wrong done to M. Barrott. The last question is that which now engages my attention, as I had the honor of telling you yesterday. How is it that your tribunals (whose competency I do not admit) did not require more than two days, (comprehending the time the insult was received) to consider the complaint of the vilest of men, and to consign the French Consul to prison, whilst your tribunals have not been able to do justice to the complaint made by the same Consul during more than two months? This is my complaint.

Supposing that the legal proceedings have proved that Senor Barrott is not guilty of the charge of which he has been odiously accused, I require that the court may pronounce his acquittal, and restore him, not to such liberty as when I arrived here, but to the entire freedom of which Colombia ought not to deprive him, and that this acquittal be published in the official Gazette of the province. Desiring to enable the two nations again to enter into amicable relations, and to afford sufficient time for your Courts, I concede to you two more days. But after the setting of the sun on Thursday, I shall receive no more communications, and afterwards impelled by no duty which I know in all its parts, I shall proceed to execute the part I have announced. Accept, &c.

CARTHAGENA, 6th Oct. 1833.

To the commandant of the French Squadron before the place.

Your Excellency addresses me as a lawyer, claiming for yourself the appellation of a soldier.

As the Civil Governor of this province, I can employ no other language but that of the law, and especially of the law of nations.

Although I am myself a soldier, yet it is not as a soldier that I am to discuss this question with you. The question of state for the alleged insult to the flag of France is to be, you admit, decided by our Supreme Government; and that relating to the alleged private injury done to the person of the Consul is to be decided by the Court of Justice. In neither case have you, (acting under Subaltern authority,) any right to interfere.

I am precluded from entering into the consideration of the question, whether the tribunals are or are not competent to adjudicate upon subjects relating to Consuls, or even to higher diplomatic characters. The delay you complain of in the non-decision of the cause in two months, is the result of the constitution of our tribunals, over which I have no control.

The necessary forms having been complied with, the Consuls complaint has been decided by the Judge; and according to law, it has been remitted to the Supreme Court, which alone is competent to pronounce the decision. Then it is apparent, that it is wholly out of my power to pronounce the acquittal you desire, as the only competent authority is three hundred leagues distant. Any such act on mine would be informal, and illegal, dictated by force, and contrary to law.

If you persist in your meditated hostilities, I can only protest against the results, as I should against any other act of violence; for in the difficult circumstance in which unfortunately this city is placed, and within the narrow limits to which my power is confined, I cannot repel an attack from any aggressor.

Notwithstanding all these circumstances, your Excellency ought to be persuaded of the sentiments which animate me in favor of your nation with which ours has so much analogy, and of the considerations of regard, with which I have the honor to be, &c.

JOSE MARIA VESGA.

[Affairs remained in this state on the 8th, when the vessel sailed which brought the news to Jamaica.]

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship Ajax, Captain Heim, we have London dates of the 28th of September, and Liverpool of the 30th, the day of her sailing.

There is not a syllable of political intelligence from England; and the only incident worth noting, of any other description, is an account of the detection of a French smuggler, of some rank, who has been using the seals of the French Foreign office. The annexed article upon this subject, is from the Sun of Sept. 26th:—

"When we alluded yesterday to the great smuggling transactions in which the Seals of the Foreign Office in France has been used for the parcels which were addressed to Prince Talleyrand; we were not aware that there was any direct connection between the person who introduced the goods into this country and any official person in France. We imagined that the Seals of the Foreign Office had been fraudulently obtained by a bribe to some underling, and that the whole affair was the contrivance of a common smuggler. It appears, however, that the person who brought over the packages, and who was, or pretended to be, the bearer of despatches for the French Ambassador, was Count F——, a former attache to a French Legation, and cousin to the one of the French Ministers, General Sebastiani. Whether Count F—— ever delivered despatches to M. de Talleyrand or not, we cannot take upon ourselves to say, but we know that he paid frequent visits to the French embassy here, after the seizure of his goods, which he would hardly have had the impudence to have done, if some person nearly connected with the French Government had not been privy to this disgraceful transaction. Although the case of Count F—— is the first in which detection has taken place, there can be no doubt but that this speculation had been previously carried on to a very great extent.

M. de Talleyrand, whatever he may know of the affair, has acted wisely as well as honorably, in declining to use his influence for the restoration of the property; but we hope the matter will not rest here; and, if the cousin of General Sebastiani be still in London, that he will be proceeded against for the penalties of his offence, like any other smuggler.

The Count has probably taken wing, and is now in Paris, bewailing his loss with those who were connected with him in the speculation; but how did it happen, that at a time, when he was in the habit of paying frequent visits to the Embassy, where he must have been seen by the Custom House officers who went there for the purpose of having the packages opened in the presence of the Ambassador, no attempt was made to detain him."

LONDON MONEY MARKET, Sept. 28.—The funds are flat and continue to decline, though very slowly. Consols left off at 88¼ to ¼ for the account, and Exchequer-bills at 44s a 45s premium. For commercial discounts there is a considerable demand for money

The foreign funds are quoted generally at rather lower prices, but few bargains have been effected. Portuguese scrip left off 19¼ to 20 premium.

LATEST FROM GIBRALTAR.

The Journal of Commerce of Friday, contains the following:—

We have received Gibraltar papers to September 16th, inclusive. An order was issued on the 4th, directing that all vessels arriving from any port or place in Spain between Gibraltar and the frontier of Portugal, excepting Cadiz, Tarifa, and Algeciras, should be obliged to quit the port, Roadsted and anchorage ground of Gibraltar; that vessels arriving from Cadiz and Tarifa should be subjected to a quarantine of observation of 7 days. These regulations were introduced on account of the Cholera in Spain.

The Gibraltar Chronicle of the 7th says:—"The Tomaticle, in two days from Faro, reports that the province of Algarve continues a prey to the most cruel civil war, no quarter being given by either of the contending parties, and the want of security all along the coast, except in the above mentioned town, being such that the natives regularly betake themselves to their vessels or boats during the night. At Faro, there were 700 troops, mostly foreigners, and about 1000 were expected from Lisbon. A corps of 3000 inhabitants had also been formed for the protection of the place, and to make sorties against the enemy, i. e. against the Miguelites.

MURDER.—A most horrible murder was committed in Kent county, Del. on Friday night of last week—no less than a father brutally killing his own daughter, a young girl, about 14 or 15 years of age.—The particulars as given in the Wilmington State Journal, are these:—The perpetrator, George Boswell, had returned home in the evening, and found one of the younger children crying, and learning that it had been corrected by the elder daughter, he, without further enquiry, attacked her with the ferocity of a savage, knocked her down with a heavy stick, and literally crushed her ribs by stamping on her with his feet. She died in about 30 minutes. He was committed to prison to take his trial for the crime. The innocent victim is said to have been amiable and well educated.—*Balt. Pat.*

COMMERCIAL.

(By the ship Mars, McAuley, in the river.)

Extract of letter dated Liverpool, Oct. 3, 1833.—Since we wrote you on the 30th ult. the demand for cotton has improved, and the prices of American cotton have advanced 1-2d on the lower and 1-4 on the better qualities. The sales on the 1st were 2500 bales, and on the 2500 bales, and to-day there is a fair demand and cotton becoming scarce at the advance.

Oct. 1st.—The import during the past month has been 44,302, against 25,636 in Sept. 1832. The total import of the first nine months of the present year, has executed that of the same period 1832, by 21,746. In the import from the U. S. there has been an increase of 19154 bags, from the Brazils of 21511 bags, and from the East Indies of 10,230 bags, but from Egypt there has been a decrease of 23805 bags, as compared with the imports of 1832, to the same period.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 23rd.

The Cotton market has been in a most languid condition this week—sales only 3900 bales. Of 1003 bales Sea Islands offered yesterday by auction, only 40 were sold at 12 1-2 to 13 1-4d. and 227 Stainted offered, 30 sold at 8 to 12 1-4d. Parties, who were determined to sell, took the best prices they could get—in fact the absence of demand renders quotations quite nominal, as they would afford no criterion, to go by. The public sale of Sea Islands, was quite a failure—the few sold went off at a decline of 1 to 2d per lb. on the previous private sales. The import of the week is 6870 bales. The sales of Cotton to-day, are only 3000 bales.

Monday, noon, Sept. 30.—Nothing new in our market this morning—little business doing.

DIED, on the 17th inst. John Duncan, infant son of John L. Lewis, Esq.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED,

Schr St Francisca, Intrepidia, Moree, Havana, Garcia, Bayo & co

ARRIVED,

Arrived—Steamer Porpoise, Marshall, having towed to sea brig Bella Anita and shc. Libre Zempoalteca—brought up ship Alabama—left the Bar yesterday at 9 A. M.—reports nothing new in the offing, nor in the river.

Packet ship Alabama, Lewis, from New York, to W. G. Howes—Cargo, to L. H. Gale; W. Smith, Stetson & Avery; White & Co.; J. Hatfield & Co.; Mrs. Kokernut & Son; Littlefield & Co.; Wallace, Lambeth & Pope; Rogers & Shecomb; A. Fisk, Watt & Co.; Whitney, Slack & Co.; M. Walton; Lincoln & Green; W. Bogart; Townne & Beckwith; Newkirk & Olden; G. L. Tracy; Harris, Wright & Co.; Allam & Duplepris; J. Vairn & Co.; Wilcox & Fearn; Allen & Dublois; Hefford & Sorgenfrey; G. Wilbor; W. G. Howes; Bogert & Hawthorne; J. C. Garthwaite & Co.; Stinson & Campbell; Law & Austin; C. Squier & Co.; Agent of the Bayou Sarah Packets; Morgan & Co.; L. Lears; Carlin & Babcock; Hall & Runyon; Tarnsan, Kiddy & Co.; J. Gallagher; M. McCullum; Jr Harlow; Harold & Quarles; Campbell & Stricker; C. Durance; Thomson & Grout; B. Whitney; S. G. Blanchard; Hall, Opdyke & Co.; Vance & Miller; Andrews & Brothers; J. Proctor; P. P. Rea; Bell & Buchanan; J. Morton; V. David, A. Quartier & Boutin; C. H. Bancroft; T. Turnbull & Co.; Edgar & Smith; Smith, Hubbard & Co.; Hall, Scott & Co.; Wakeman & Palmer; J. & L. Brewster; Furst, Winter & Co.; H. R. Lee & Co.; Crane & Marsh; R. E. Evans & Co.; J. Bigelow; Frost & Johnson; Wright & Geisse; H. Levy; Gasquet, Parrish & Co; J. Strawbridge; Jones; Beldin & Co.; M. & B. Mullen; J. Hall & Co.; J. Labadie; F. Gillet & Co.; W. W. Lyons & Co.; Kennedy, Durel, & Co.; P. Tulane & Co.; Dart & Co.; Hotchkiss & Co.; F. Frey & Co.; Hughes and Waterman; J. W. Swan & Co.; A. Delpeuche; Bullit, Shipp & Co; Parmele & Baker; J. Wilcox & Co.; J. Lott & Co.; J. C. Sprenger; H. Beach; J. R. Riley; Pitch & Ben; Newkirk & Olden; Newton & Co.; S. W. Oakey & Co.; J. Ogilvie & Co.; Gray, Durive & Co.; P. P. Hall; J. Kain & Co.; J. H. Graham; Palmer and Southmayd; H. Bonnabel & Brother; J. Jourdan; J. Vairin & Co.; J. A. Chenery; J. Minturn; A. T. Dewitt & Co.; Bordier, brothers; Thomas and Soulet; Saplin Van Winkle; Harris, Wright & Co.; Durand & Uzuran; Hyde & Goodrich.

Steamer Assiniboine, from Sartartia, Yazoo; 45 bales cotton to Stillwell & Kimball; 28 Harris, Wright & co; 133 Reynolds & Byrne; 17 J Hagan & co; 178 Wilkinson, McNeil & co; 57 A Fisk, Watt & co; 5 Bageley & Merrett; 13 Miramond, O'Dubigg & co; 21 N & J Dick & co.

FASHIONS.

MRS. RICARD, Milliner, No. 233 Royal street, has the honor to inform the Ladies who are disposed to entrust her with their confidence, that she has just received a handsome assortment of HATS, direct from Paris. ☞ She further informs the Ladies that she makes and repairs anew all kind of hats, in the best style and on moderate terms. nov 18—4t

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, John B. Baham has applied to me for the cancelling of a bond of three thousand dollars subscribed by him on the 15th day of March, 1833, as sheriff of the Parish of St. Tammany, jointly with Renes Baham and David B Morgan, his securities.

These are to give notice to all persons interested therein to show cause in writing at the office of the Secretary of State within ninety days after the last publication hereof why the said bond should not be cancelled and annulled, as also the mortgage resulting therefrom.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at New Orleans, on this 13th day of Nov. 1833, and in the year of the independence of the United States the fifty-eighth. A. B. ROMAN.

By order of the Governor,
George Eustis, Secretary of State. nov 19

EXCHANGE on London, for sale by HARRISON, BROWN & CO. 117 Royal st. nov 19

SALT.—500 sacks coarse Liverpool Salt, 10 to the ton, received per barque Robert Russell, for sale by HARRISON, BROWN & CO. 117 Royal st. nov 19

FOR SALE—500 cords FIRE-WOOD, to be delivered 150 cords at Mr. Cazelar's plantation at 3 miles on the other side of the river, and 350 cords at 5 miles below the city, and on this side. CH'S HATREL, nov 19 123 Chartres st.

Gaston Brusle vs. M. & J. Somition.

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 for sale on Saturday the 30th November, at 12 o'clock, at Hewlett's coffee house, corner of St Louis and Chartres streets, FOUR SHARES of the N Orleans Concordia Lodge of Ancient York, No 3, one hundred and fifty dollars paid on them; seized to satisfy the above suit.

nov 19 B. BEAUREGARD, Marshal.

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

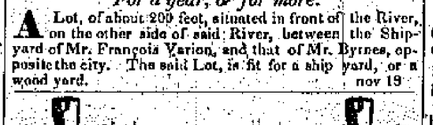
COURT OF PROBATES—*Sale by the Register of Wills.*—On Monday the 2d day of December next, at 4 o'clock p m, will be sold at the Rectory, in Canal-st., near the Episcopal Church, the moveable effects belonging to the succession of the late Rev'd James F. Hull, consisting of tables, sofas, couches, chairs, looking-glasses, tumblers, decanters, china-ware and other articles. Terms of sale, cash. By order of the court.

nov 19 W F C DUPLESSIS, reg.

TO LET

For a year, or for more.

A Lot, of about 200 feet, situated in front of the River, on the other side of said River, between the Shipyard of Mr. Francois Varion, and that of Mr. Byrnes, opposite the city. The said Lot, is fit for a ship yard, or a wood yard. nov 19



PICHIGE, has just received by the ship Napier, direct from one of the first manufactories of Paris, a large assortment of hides, of the first quality and of all kinds. He trusts that he will continue to receive the patronage hitherto extended towards him. The zeal and care with which his work is done his customers have had opportunities to judge.

He informs his friends that he has just received a complete assortment of epics, made in the latest French fashion.

Cork soals, for boots and shoes, and brushes, &c. &c. nov 18

NOTICE.—JOHN WILLCOX & JACOB S. BAKER having entered into copartnership, the business in future will be carried on under the firm of Willcox & Baker, in the city of New York, and J. Willcox & Co, New Orleans, No. 5 Chartres street.

JOHN WILLCOX,
JACOB S. BAKER.
New York, Oct 16, 1833. nov 8-3m

FOR SALE on account of departure, a creole mulattress, aged 29 years, perfect laundress, fine ironer and pleater, good cook, excellent dry nurse.

Her daughter, mulattress, very intelligent, 11 years of age.

Her younger daughter, aged 9 years.

Her son, aged 8 years.

Her last daughter, aged 1 year.

The said mulattress is known in the city as an excellent servant, and bears a good character. The owner can refer the purchaser to very respectable persons who will give the best information of her character and abilities.

Apply at this office. nov 10

CHARLES, ladies hair dresser, Chartres street, No 173, 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 hose for gentlemen, fine sponges, shaving boxes; hair, coat 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 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. 15, Tchoupitoulas street. nov 9 M. CANNON.

FOR MARSEILLES—*Passage only.*

The remarkably fast sailing copper fastened and coppered A brig JOHN A. ROBB, Captain Bennett, will sail on Sunday next the 24th inst. for handsomely accommodate four passengers. For freight, apply on board opposite post No. 54, or to HARRISON, BROWN & CO. nov 19 117 Royal st.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

The A 1 ship St. Paul, Captain Woodberry, is now loading. For freight of 600 bales cotton. Apply to LINCOLN & GREEN. nov 18

FOR GREENOCK.

The very fast sailing ship GIRARD, Captain Rich, will have immediate despatch. For freight of 250 bales cotton, or passage, apply to HARRISON, BROWN & CO. nov 15

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 HARRISON, BROWN & CO. nov 15

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 FR. PERRET & GALLY, Toulouse st. nov 14

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. 34 St. Ann street. nov 14-4t

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 F. PERRET & GALLY, Toulouse st. nov 9

TO-MORROW
Free School Lottery,
CLASS NO. 13.

Will be drawn TO-MORROW EVENING at Bishop's Hotel, Common-street.

63 Number Lottery.....12 Ballots to be drawn.

SCHEME.

PRIZES.		DOLLARS.		DOLLARS.
1	of	10,000	is	10,000
1	"	3,000	"	3,000
1	"	2,000	"	2,000
1	"	1,500	"	1,500
1	"	1,218	"	1,218
2	"	1,000	"	2,000
3	"	600	"	1,800
5	"	500	"	2,500
10	"	300	"	3,000
95	"	130	"	12,350
53	"	60	"	3,180
53	"	30	"	1,590
53	"	25	"	1,325
106	"	15	"	1,590
2,120	"	8	"	16,960
13,780	"	4	"	55,120

16,285 Prizes.....Amounting to $119,133

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole tickets, $4; Halves, $2; Quarters, $1. Packages of 21 tickets $84, warranted to draw not less than $40, and may draw the three highest capitals.

☞ Packages of shares in proportion.

Managers' Office, No. 57 Chartres street, near Custom-House street. LAWTON & MEAD, nov 19 Managers.

THIS DAY,
FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH
LOTTERY,
EXTRA CLASS No. 9,....FOR 1833.

To be drawn in the city of New-Orleans, on Tuesday next, 19th November instant.

D. MALCOLM, MANAGER & PROPRIETOR,
Under the act authorizing the Lottery.

Thirty-six number Lottery.... Six drawn Ballots.

Tickets only $4—Shares in proportion.

Packages of twelve whole tickets $48, warranted to draw twenty-four dollars.

CAPITAL PRIZE
12,000 DOLLARS
SCHEME.

1	PRIZE OF	$12,000	IS	$12,000
1	"	3000	"	3000
1	"	1500	"	1500
1	"	1200	"	1200
1	"	1000	"	1000
1	"	860	"	860
6	"	500	"	3000
12	"	300	"	3600
12	"	200	"	2400
21	"	150	"	3150
60	"	100	"	6000
180	"	30	"	5400
180	"	20	"	3600
2340	"	8	"	18720
15660	"	4	"	62640

18480 Prizes, amounting to $148,520

☞ TICKETS for sale by the Manager, opposite Hewlett's Exchange, and at the offices of the venders. nov 18

THE subscriber offers for sale the following GOODS that he has brought with him, by the Salem, to wit:—French Furniture, made in the best style, such as—

SECRETARIES,
BUREAUS,
STANDING TABLES or "Gueridons."
DRESSING do. styled Duchess,
FANCY do. or "Chiffonnieres."
CARD TABLES,
ARM-CHAIRS a la Voltaire,
CHINA-WARE,
MEN'S SHIRTS,
DRESS COATS,
FLANNEL SOCKS,
BLACK LACE MANTILLAS,
ITALY STRAW HATS,
Do. do. do. in silk for men,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
MUSICAL PICTURES,
ELASTIC CUSHIONS,

Together with a variety of articles that he will sell on the most advantageous terms, at his