FOR GOVERNOR: J. B. DAWSON.

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 8, 4833.

FOR MAYOR JOHN H. HOLLAND. FOR RECORDER ANTONIO DUCROS. FOR ALDERMAN-5th Ward, ALFRED DUCROS.

FOR CONGRESS: 1.st 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 Muyor 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 sequires 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 imperiously exact that it should be found in a candidate for the office of Governor.

The Northern Mail affords nothing of interest. We are in receipt, by an arrival at Charleston, with intellience one day later from New York, anticipating the regular

seams to be as revelting to our bona fidea opponents as it is to their new alkes, the Judas-Iscariot-faction. Witness the manner in which our announcement of Mr. Ducros was men by their two organs, which treat it pretty much in the same We are not at all surprised at this! The contest cannot be a matter of doubt should the democratic party act in consonance, and this fact is well known among our foes,

that Mr. Culbertson was elected by reason of an unfair concealment of his true political opinions, will not be lost sight that they despise all unmanly and despicable tricks-to inthe new the popular choice. Mr. Culbertson ever has been apposed to the present administration, and used, during the late presidential contest, his most attrenous exertions to prevent a public expression of the graticade of the people for prevent a public expression of the graticade of the people for the contest, his most attrenous exertions to means or another, the prople must be robbed, and the Prinprevent a public expression of the graticade of the people for the contest of the proplement o nce the popular choice. Mr. Culbertson ever has the many benefits conferred upon this Republic, and more of lan.'s, but I speak of thit which is of far more impor especially upon this city, by the eminent individual who now presides over our national destinies.

induced to lend his aid to promote the wishes of "his honor," and therefore the understrappers have been charged with the duty of beginning operations against him. A certain particulier was seen in the dipper fouburg yesterday, very outily engaged in recommending Mr. Culbertson, and abusing Mr. Ducros, on the score that he was partial to the lower section. Voters, be on the look-out for such fellows, and do tu io 1. you give them the proper reception! Mr. Ducros is by no means a sectional man; he roes for the prosperity of the whole

personal recrimination or abuse; if we did, the Louisiana infamous slanderer," "tool," &c. &c. We declare, and we trust it may be well understood, that as far as our journal is had the power of making peace or war-of settling gree concerned, and as far as us are identified with it, we shall real taxes to be laid on the people-said of regulating the vent with contempt and contamely all those epithets which gentlemen have, by tacit consent, consigned to be monopolized by the low and the vulger. Thus far as regards our paper: as regards ourselves as individuals, we shall merely observe, that insolence may be pushed so far that forbearance

made against John Slidell and others. This "may be meal. from expering ourselves; consequences might result, should "Commande," instead of Emperor of the German Empire, we dare not to be dared in rain, that perhaps, would cost us our lives, for it is well known, "that the army swore terribly in Flanders." But to be serious, we see not the necessity of the repetition required, and as we generally consult our own inclination upon such matters, we must beg, most humbly, to

The Bes has too strking an example of the fallen state of a journal in this city, to be guilty of treason, could it even be tempted by pecuniary recompence. It DECIDEDLY sunports the present administration, with a zeal which it feels pride in saying, daily elicits commendation. When the democratic party shall indicate their candidate for the Na-

Celeste, the French Danseuse, who is well remembered in this city, has acquired a handsome fortune in England within a short period.

There seems to be a "feverish anxiety" among the Prious ites, within the last few days. Many of them look quite disconsolatel Poer Allowel

A certain journal whose independence is not like "the virtue of the seise wife described by the celebrated Roman, has recently shown a most wonderful zeal in a cause in which it has higherto been quite luke-warm. Quere: Has it ore pieces of silver, to secure its waivering at-

Mary of Burguedy, one of the new acvels of which this romaneing age is so prolific, is favorably spoken of by the northern critics. Mr. Jaames is advantageously known for several works of merit, and, "spirit-stirring incident" and we chould not be surprised that his last effort fully deserves the apprehation which it has elicited. The plot is woven out of the history of the latter part of the reign of Charles the Bold of Burgundy. The materials, although meagre, might be moulded, by a fine writer, into a story of attracting interest, espacially that part which treats of the criminal fortunes of his daughter, the beautiful Mary.

We should be gratified to verify spon perusal the high opinon which has been formed.

LATE FROM NEW-YORK. By the line ship H. Allen, Capt. WILSON, arrived here last evening, New-York papers in advance of the mail until next Tuesday, have been received. Capt. Wilson came out on Tuesday, 19th, at 12 o'clock in the forencon, up to which time there had been no arrivals from Europe

with later intelligence. The New-York papers are burren Complete returns of the election in Massachusetts had not been received. The towns heard from give a plurality of 5000 vests for Mg. Davis for Governor over Mr. Adams, and a little larger alliabet over Mr. Monrox, so that Mr. Davis's number falling short of a majority by about 10,000 votes there can be no choice by the people.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18. SEVENTEEN DAYS LATER FROM LISBON.

The Swedish barque Frithel, Captain Moberg, arrived this marging from Lisbon, which port she left on the 12th October.

Deserters continued to pour into the city,—averaging from 34 to 40 per day. The principal part of the fleet was lying in the river. Two of the smaller vessels were cruizing on the coast. A tew days before Captain M. sailed, a Portuguese vessel, bound from some port in the hands of Don Miguel to Biazil, and loaded with saft and wine, was carried to Lisbon, with the flag of Dona Miria flying over that of Don Miguel.

fine effect upon the minds of the people, both in town and country.

From the date of our last advices until the 12th October, there had been no attack by the Mindlines, and no fighting, except mere s kirmishes.—Joars of Com.

The celebrated correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle, O. P. Q. continues his letters on the politics of the politics of the country—it is on the subject of the Proceedings of the

PARIS, October 2, 1833. The German Confederation is a great public nuisance, and as the lawyers say, "it must be abated." Sulf erected in the midst of Europe, it discourages the wise, temperate and enrightened friends of constitutional free form—it attacks without mercy, and without reserve the more zealous and and into towers of universal liberty—it becourages reviews the most despois. ous and ard int lovers of universal liberly—it biacourages projects the most despotic, and enterprises the most unitative results to the pre-gress of civilization—it seeks to bring bock Germany to the state in which she was placed when aine electors chose the Emperor—and it proposes to with draw from the States, called independent the very small portion of theirty they at present enjoy. We are bound, then, to waich the proceedings of this political Corporation—to expose the vices of this despotic combination, and to present a far as we and on the celligation of the present.

jects having to their object the distruction or "revision!" as it is called, of the Constitutions of each State! What does this mean? It means that the people are not to have the right to refuse taxes—that the Chambe sare not to have the right to impe ch Ministers—that the Deputies are not to have the right to reduce a Budget to the anti-national alministration—hat the discussions in the Chamber

I mean the robbery of natural and civil lights.

Connected with these projects is another, to which some attention has lately been paid by the German Press, and which mrite the mast strong notice, I mean the pro-

own dominions, and could by taxes, levy troops and make alliances, provided they did not prejudice the empire. This state of affitirs, and this mode of governing, it has

Some have suggested that the Emperor of Austria shoul and should only have an absolute power as to the army of the Cenfe leration; and others, in order to make the meas ure palatable to Prussia, have indicated she necessity for making such arrangements, as that the Emperor of Austria should, during his life be the Commandant or Emperor; then, after his death, the King of Prussia for the time being and alternately the Emperor of Austria and King of Prussia so that neither of the two Governments or cour tries should permanently predominate. Those schemes have been, and still are, under consideration. They have all one object, and that is, to withdraw from the people the right of interfering in the affairs of Government, to take from the people the privilege they possess of electing their representatives, and to vest in a few persons the power and the duties now devolving on thousands. The agents of the tional Senate, this journal will be found—where it ever has Germanic Confederation tell you, that its object is the maintenance of the external and internal surety of Germany, and the independence and inviolability of the Confederation.

rated Estates. Be it so. But this object is to be accomplished by crushing the people—by taking away from the mass the few popularights they possess—and erecting that sort of "unity which is so favorable to despoism, viz. the unity of the unit, or in other words, the enjoyment of an absolute controlling power by one individual. Against such project we are bound to protest. They are opposed to the Reform Bill and its consequences in England—they are opposed to be efforts of the German Patriots and Philosophers whare seeking to instruct, enlighten, rouse, and emancipat the mase, and they are opposed to the progress of those constitutional Governments which the Cabinets of France and England are so desirous of seeeing very generally and permanently established. The creation of the German Empire would be of infinite injury to Wurtemburg, Bavaria Baden, and Hesse Caseel; and though the present system is bad—wretchedly and deplorably bad—yet the one which it has been proposed to substitute in its place is infinitely

The German Confederation is likewise occupied with the question of the German and the French press. The ci culation of newspapers it is anxious to prevent. Newspa culation of newspapers it is anxious to prevent. Newspapers are vehicles of knowledge, freedom and civilization.
They are circulated daily; they can reachite cabin as well
as the palace. They are easily transported. Their expense is but light. They are written popularly, and on
the subjects of the day, and therefore they are adapted to
all capacities—stir up mea's minds and hearts every hour
—and on the subjects of the hour; and from week to week,
and year to year, make impression and or and year to year, make impression after impression, and of the same color, and all tending to the same result, viz: the improvement of the species and happiness of man—of course I speak of the liberal and patriotic press.

The German Confederation would much rather see no journal at all, seither for nor against the governments of each state, than have some for and others against; and it would rather seen no journal at all, than all the journals for the governments. It is opposed to the dissemination of knowledge of all sorts, and is therefore the enemy of all civilization. The Constitutions of Gernany granted since 1815 are, however, favorable to the liberty of the press, and in Hesse Cassel the patriotic and truly nations of Cermany granted since a 1815 are, however, favorable to the liberty of the press, and in Hesse Cassel the patriotic and truly nations Chambers are at this moment engaged in persevereing and noble at tempt to impeach a minister of the interior, who had dared, by order of the confederation, or to please the representation of the Press. Yet the Censorship is proposed to be re-established, and project after project is submitted for ruining the journals—for pressating the possibility of acquitta's similar to those of Werth, Stebenpfeiffer, 4c- which recently took place in Rhenesh Bavaries and the right of the jury to try and decide all the alleged offences of the journals, it is intended if possible to withdraw. The circulation of French papers is the possible to withdraw. The circulation of French papers is the possible to withdraw. The circulation of French papers is the possible of the gurnals, thereby depriving those who are not trace from the West of Europe. And will the Government of the gurnals of the gurnals of the means of procuring early and liberal intelligible from the West of Europe. And will the Government of the gurnals of the gurnals are actually under consideration? Will the Duke of Bratic and Lord Palmerston suffer France and England to tose all their influence in the German states among the deputies, the press, and the people? Is so large a bestion afforms to be absoluted to the pleft is so large a bestion afforms to the people of the part of the papers. The Swedish barque Frisher, which are useful to great the left on the 12th Ottober.

Captain it unfortunately brought no papers, and But two letters, which are useful to great captain John Helman Borg, Director of the Deaf and Bumb Institute at Lisbon, having been cent as a trace hearer to the eneury lines, and do not be very it was said by the lefts, but many lines through an interpreter, and learn that on the sponting of the day he left, Oct. 12th, the Pedrolbe grant the sponting of the day he left, Oct. 12th, the Pedrolbe grant the sponting of the day he left, Oct. 12th, the Pedrolbe grant the sponting of a continual firing of capnon and many learners and a continual firing of capnon and many learners are actually under consideration. We have deposited to fire the many learners are actually under consideration. Will the Duke of Brotis and Lord Palmerston suffer France and England to fose all their influence in the German states among the deputies, the press, and the people of the deposition of the capnon and many learners. A state of the capnon are continued for the capnon are continued for the capnon and many learners are continued for the ca

carried to Lisbon, with the flag of Dona Miris flying over that of Don Miguel.

Provisions were scarce at Lisbon, particularly flour. The surronding country being in possession of the Miguelites, all the supplies for the city had to be brought in from sea. The connext between Lisbon and Saint Ubes had been completely devastated by the Miguelites, to prevent its affording any supplies to the capital.

Saint Ubes itself costinued in the hunds of the Pedrolites.

The prese ce of the Queen at Lisbon had produced a fine effect upon the minds of the people, both in town and fine effect upon the minds of the people, both in town and fine effect upon the minds of the people, both in town and fine effect upon the minds of the people, both in town and fine effect upon the minds of the people, both in town and fine effect upon the minds of the people, both in town and fine effect upon the minds of the people, both in town and fine effect upon the minds of the people, both in town and fine effect upon the minds of the people, both in town and fine effect upon the minds of the people, both in town and fine effect upon the minds of the people, both in town and fine effect upon the minds of the people, both in town and fine effect upon the minds of the people, both in town and fine effect upon the minds of the people, both in town and fine effect upon the minds of the people, both in town and fine effect upon the minds of the people, both in town and the fine of the people of the derition is stated to have been established—it had also of the deer the mast deconfederation is of opinion that the Emperor of Germany should be likewise the Emperor of Germany should be likewise the Emperor of Germany should be likewise the fine of the fine of the fine of the deer the fine of the fine

requiring from the Zinten Derenment the Cantines of all Polish refugee from the Cantines. It has been imposing regulations as to Swiss passports. It has been counseling the King of Préssia not to consent to the education of any of his subjects at the Zurich University; and it has been talking loudly of interfering in the internal concerns of Switzerland, if order were not speedily established! But this is not all—nor nearly all. The German Confideration is preventing any sert of arrangement of the Helgian Question. I do not be a the desirable of the Conference of London has acted the control of the Helgian Countries. It is a serious to the contrary that the control of the contrary that the control of the Helgian Revolution, and the serious period of London has acted more absurdly, it has not retheless recognized the Belgian Revolution, and the serious serious of Belgian Revolution, and the serious serious serious of Belgian Revolution, and the control of the serious the German Confedention stress to do. It insists that Luxemburg shall feated part of Belgian do. It insists that Luxemburg shall feated part of Belgian praciples of his government are ten dangerous to be sairc unonshor tolerated by the severeigns of Germany—and, in fine the revolution of Brussels must be marked with the discondance of the severeigns of Germany—and, in disconda that Drichy with the German Diet—fifty Us revolutionary principles of his government are teo dankerous to be sanctioned to learned by the severeigns of Germany—and, in fine this revolution of Brussels must be marked with the brand of disapprobation by the Frankfort Conclave. The king of Holland is encouraged by Munch Bellinghausen to be obstinate. If, for the sake of form, and nominally to comply with the demands of the London conforence, King William should even solicit the re-union of Belgium with Lexemburg, the Germanic Confederation would say not and would talk of the rights of the bouse of Reseau, which having could not by any personal and factory. Thus the terman Confederation, from one consultations to the same exercising its biaseful influence—extending its political leprosy to other States—and is, as I said at the

al leprosy to other States and is, as I said at Your obedient servant.

as an evidence of the prejudices, and the latent jealousies

with which Englishmen are generally governed towards France. The writer candidly admits the benefit that would likely result from an expedition on the African coast, sent out with a view to colonize and civilize the na tives; but yet comes to the conclusion, that the most polished people in the civilized world, would be unfit for such

ALGIERS.
The new military expedition of the French to the Coast

It will be seen amongst the recent French intelligence, that another expedition is about to salf for the coast of Africa, and that the French court, seldiery, and people, are all animated with the spirit of comquest and colonizatio. There can be no doubt but that the object of this speedition is not merely to confirm the French possession of Algiers, contrary to all express and positive treaty, but that its secret purpose is to avail themselves of the avowed how tillity of Tunis and the other African powers, to attack and onquer these several States, and in the ultimate event to ender the melves masters of the whole Barbary coast of he Medite canean. In England, having known these regions for so many years in the possession of barbarians, and therefore, utterly sterile in corn and wine, without ag iculture, commerce, or manufactures, we have fallentiate on the these countries are all n-turally as we thless as they appear, and that their sterility is ratified the natural character of their soil and climate than the incidental consequence of a savage and sensual religion, of a ferocisus and unsettled despotism, and of those habits and that national character, which are the certain effects of such causee. But a very moderate knowledged of his tory would acquaint us that Africa, anales the Roman Entropie, was the granary of Italy, that her fields were cell of ships, and her corn and wine makets were visited by as reliants from all parts of the Roman Entropies, was consequently and her corn and wine makets were visited by as reliants from all parts of the Roman Entropies, were full of ships, and her corn and wine makets were visited by as reliants from all parts of the Roman Entropies.

what then, it may be said, shall we gradge this civiliation of Africa and this revery of such regions to the dominion of civilization and morals. To which he say, the first question and morals to ourselve? And secondly, and most important y are the French, in their present co.d tion of mosals, manners and religion; the kind of mancres and missionaries, whom from honest and cristian feelings we should send forth to teach and civilization and sorrant and between the French, in their present co.d tion of mosals, manners and religion; the kind of mancres and missionaries, whom from honest and christian feelings we should send forth to teach and civilize an ignorant and bervarys nation? It is a good and wise remark of home old caristians there is good and wise remark of home of the following the following the following t stock, nor renew the growth of heresy, and corrupt reli-gion in a new religion. And may it now be said, that Af-rica is happer in herpresent ignorance and barbarism, than she would be rendered by French instruction in religion

From the Port Deposit Courant.

istration of them is the deece. When a man most needs the aid of the law, it is the very time that law can do nothing for him. Let every private injury that can be thought of be inflicted on him, and if he has no mency, he has no remedy by the law. This is justice! Money blinds judge, jury, witnesses and advocates—money gains the cause. "Impartiality of law!"—your grandmother's night-cap! Enter a suit against the Honorable M N O, and you shall find out what is meant by the impartiality of the laws. When the plaintiff and defendant stand on an equal footing, the law may possibly act with impartiality, but in other cases—very seldom. Fellow countrymen, ye who take so much interest in the election of your favorite candidates—while you are ardently seeking to make this or that little alteration in our codes, consider that a radical alteration is BLANC & BRUGIER.

To CHARANT & CRANBERRY JELLIES.—Amateurs of venison, wild ducks and other stranger, and the unprotected, ought to be peculiar objects of the law's subversion, instead of being, in a measure, excluded from its benefits. We have no hesitation in declaring that, under the prosent regulations of our course man who has measure and the man who has meas excluded from its benefits. We have no hesitation in de-claring that, under the present regulations of our courts, a man who has money and a small degree of low cunning, may oppress and defraud the honest and industrious class to an almost boundless extent. And this is done, repeated-ly by the mush-room gentry of our republic—some of whom put on more airs of importance than all the nobility of Europe. The fear of exposure is so check of this abuse, for successful villary is always more respectable than vir-tue in adversity. In abits of our respectable in a virlor successful villany is always more respectable than virtue in adversity. In spite of our republican institutions—and the free-horn spirit of our constitution, the operation of the law is different on the rich and poor. In thousands of case which may not only be conceived, but which often do occur, the "working people" are experiesed, injured, and, perhaps, rained by a purse proud aristocracy. They who are unable to fee the legal banditti which infest our country, should have nothing to do with the law. These observations are not founded on our own experience altogether, for thank God, our experience with the law has been very for, thank God, our experience with the law has been very limited; and when we have been involuntarily drawn into its vortex, we have had the singularly good fortune to em

The Indian treaty, lately concluded at Chicago, between the United States and the various tribes of Indians, extinguishes the Indian title to immense tracts of land. Ali the Indian lands in Indians, Illinois, Michigan, as well as in Huron Territory, west of Lake Michigan and south of the Wisconsin and Fox rivers, Winebego lake and Green Bay, are ceded, and the natives undertake to remove with-in three years. The only reservation is one of 1,000,000 of acres, on the Wabash river, in the possession of the Mi-

amies.
For this cession, the United States contract to pay \$1, 000,000 in cash, and to provide for the "United Chippewa Ottoway, and Pottawattomie Natione" a tract of land for Ottoway, and Pottawattemie Nations" a tract of land for their residence, consisting of five millions of acres, on the northeast side of the Missouri river, to commence at the Nodoway, and running up the Missouri to the Beaver river, and extending east to the west line of the State of Missouri and the lands of the Bacs and Foxes.

Among the lands eeded, is included one-half of the peninsula of Michigan. Commissioners are engaged in treation of January 1834, at noon, for account ing for the Miami reservation, on the Wabash.—Balt. Jim.

Alexander L. Descourts, the following acribed slaves, to wit:

BAGGING-100 pieces heavy Scotch Bagging land-

BENJ. BOOTH 4 CO. ARDEN SEEDS,—The misscriber has received by the ship Saratogi, direct from an experienced cultivator, an assortment of Graden Seeds of this year's growth,—the quality of which has been guaranteed to him-

PRE LEMOINS, dec 3-45 Royal, between Toulouse & St Louis ata.

ACHANGE OFFICE,

BOY STANDARD,

COMMERCIAL.

MOBILE MARKET—Nov. 30.

Correw.—The receipts of the week are 1105 bales, and the apports 1173, leaving the stuck on hand, inclusive of all on hinboard, 4938 bales.—The last week's transactions closed shipboard, 4938 bales.—The last week's transactions closed with sheut 700 bales on hand for sale. About 1800 bales changed hands since, at from 12 to 14c—the prices ranging principally from 12 3-4 te 13 1-2 cents. A few bales of very inferior retton sold as lew as 11 1-2 cents. A few bales of very inferior retton sold as lew as 11 1-2 cents. About 600 bales were received yesterday, which embrace nearly all on sale at his moment, that is not limited above prevailing prices. We have advices from Liverpool to the 7th of October, noticing the small advance which took place on the 3d, and referred to in our last review. They have had no perceptible effection this market, and the business of the week has been transacted at the prices current at the close of last week. No rains have fallen to improve the navigation of our rivers. Goods of almost every description are plenty, and the moment secan beats can penetrate the interior, we anticipate unnusual activity in the various branches of business.

Sales at the New York Stock Exchange—Nov. 18.

Sales of the New York Stock Exchange—Nov. 19.

107 1-2 106 3-4

MARINE JOURNAL. PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Steamer Grampus, Matthieu, towed to sea brig John Robb, for Marseilles—brought up Brig Commerce, schooners Thaddeus and Bonita, all from Tampico; brig Sol, from Havans, and to the Powder Magazine; Brig Criterion from Philadelphia—reports outside, ship Gen. Hamilton,—nothing

Philadelphia—reports outside, ship Gen. Hamilton,—nothing else in the night.

Steamer Amulet, Bashman, from Point La Hatch—brought up brig Catharine and schr St Croix, and 3 passengers—reports at Point La Hatch, ship Margaret Scot, and ship America, from Portsmouth; and ship Charles, from Bath—at Johnson's, ship Humphrey, and brig Pleades; and brig Richard—at Poverty Point, brig John Q. Adams, from Mobile; above Battle Ground Point, brig Palm, and 4 others.

Ship Brunnet, Fales; from Thomaston—cargo, lime, to the master.

Brig Franklin, Barton, from New York—to the master—

master.

Brig Franklin, Barton, from New York—to the master—cargo assorted, to J H Field & Co; Ststson and Avery, J & L Brewster; R C Cammacks; Thompson and Grant; Harrod and Quartes; Whitall, Jaudon & Co; W G Hewes; Cockayne, Watts & Co; C Adama, Jr. and order—6 passengers.

Brig Commerce, Tybring, 13 days from Tampico—in ballact.

Brig Sol, a Pemtalor, Tubany—to W W Caldwell—cargo, 1082 baga coffee, fruit, etc.
Brig Cathrine, Mansfield, 17 days from Charleston—to J A Barelli—cargo, 300 casks rice, 12 casks oil.
Brig Encommm, Sheffield, from Charelston; to J A Barrelli—cargo, nce and merchandize, to J A Barrelli; W Box; Harris; J Hagan & Co; H C Guildemeister—10 passengers.—Spoke Ship Lorina, from New York, bound to Mobile.
Brig Franklin, Barton, from New York—eargo.
Brig Ajax, from Libreria—cargo salt.
Brig Mark, Crocket, from Appalachicola—in ballas*.
Schr. Copper, from Apppa.achicola—with lumber to the master:

Schooner Benita, Bontemps, 9 days from Tamp Schooner Benita, Bontemps, 9 days from Tampico—to A Baron—Cargo, specie—and 8 passengers.

Schooner Thaddeus, Hughes; 9 days from Tampico, with \$100,000 specie—4 passengers—reports schr Haleyon, still inside the Bar, waiting for water to get out.

Schooner St Croix, Furness, 19 days from New York—cargo, paving stone, etc, to J Mintum, and order—seven passengers.

to teach and civilize an ignorant and beriargus nation? It is a g od and wise remark of some old caristians that the in this city under the firm of Simon Cuculiu, will be a Tae O'lumpic Brothers, the "Lareaux's" having ar-

quick growth in Chins, was that he did not wall such a those equally indebted to the same, are particularly re-Christianity; he would not have his vineward enlarged by quested to make an early settlement with Mr. M. S. Cu-such ishore s; he would not have new s ions from such a curio, testamentary executor, who is solely charged with quested 1) make an early segment with Mr. M. S. Cuculu, testamentary executor, who is solely charged with the liquidation of the affairs.

OR SALE by the subscribers, at Mr. Fremaux's Library, in Toulouse street No. 80.—

Library, in Toulouse street No. 80,—
A large assortment of Paper-hanging; do painted; engravings and tablets in oil, executed by the best artists tuthographic prints; trible linen; carpeting for rooms; vet of Hutreeh; silk fringe for furniture; an assortment of From the Port Deposit Courant.

[THE LAW.]

Law-law-law-way: humbug—folly—imposition! iWe constautly hear panegyries on the justice and equality of the laws. The laws may be well enough, but the admining the laws. The laws may be well enough, but the admining the laws. The laws may be well enough, but the admining to the laws may be well enough, but the admining to the laws. The laws may be well enough, but the admining the laws may be well enough, but the admining the laws. The laws may be well enough, but the admining the laws. The laws may be well enough, but the admining the laws may be well enough, but the admining the laws. The laws may be well enough, but the admining the laws may be well enough, but the admining the laws may be well enough, but the admining the laws may be well enough, but the admining the laws.

supply of fine northern red current jelly and cranberry jelly, or sauce, also cherry and apple jellies, put up expressly to order in handsome glass jars of 1 and 8 lbs. weight, either by the dozen or single glass. Also—a constant supply of catsups, choice brandy fruits, &c. &c. Apply as usual, to WM. SMITH, 95 Customhouse street. dec 3 PARISH OF ORLEANS—Court of Probates,—Suc

cession of William Blunt, deceased.—Notice is horeby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to shew cause within ten days from the

cession of William Blunt, deceased .- Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to shew cause within ter days from the present notification (if any they have occasin) why the account presented by George Asbridge, one of the curators of this estate, should not be homologated and approved, the funds distributed in accordance therewith and the said

tween Custom House and Canal stre

other movesble effects belonging to late Alexander L. Descourts, deceased ESSIS; of Wills.

Probatesbe exposed be third day ed and de seriod slaves to wit:
Lucy, a negro woman, 55 years of an Abeaham, a negro man, 57 years of band of Lucy.

Ban control of the control of the

vaiter and uptured.

band of Lucy.

Ben, a negro boy, about 12 years old,

Torn or Thomas, a mulatip-man, 24 ye
house servant, liable to drink occasional

Terms of sele—Six months credit for a
setes secared by special mortgage until

By order of the court.

dec 3 W. F. C. DUPLESSA N. B. The acts of sale to be passed h
sotury public, at the expense of the purch

OR MANCHESTER, (Yazoo river.)
The steamer ABEONA, Capi The steamer ABBONA, Capt. Giver, will leave for the above and intermediate ports, this day at four o'clock, P. M. For freight or pasaage, having sujerior accommodations, apply on board or TOURNE & BECKWITH,

Nos. 23 and 29 New Leves. SEA TOWING.

Steamer PILOT, Capt. Riddle, Steamer POST BOY, Capt De-The subscriber has filenoved, and file from No. 67 to No. 92 Levee street.

WM. FITZ, Jr.

PLANTERS' ACCOMMODATION. The steambast a MULET, Capt.
Basham, is now tunning as a regular packet between New Orleans &
Point la Hache, touching at all the plantations on the coust. She leaves here every Tuesday and Saturday at 10 o'clock, A. M. and Point la Hache every Monday and Thursday at 7 o'clock, A.M. For

nev 29

WM. FITZ, Jr. 92 Levee street.

N B. The Amulet's landing is at the first slip free port during her absence planters and others may leave their or ders and freight with the agent to be forwarded. The on having timely notice.

FOR PREIGHT OR CHARTER

The remarkably fast sailing, copper fastened and coppered ship ULYSES, capt. Kennedy, will stow about 1100 bales cotton, and is in first rate order for any voyage. Apply on board, or to HARRISON, BROWN & CO. 117 Royal street. FOR HAVRE. The first class coppered and copper fastened ship NATCHEZ, C. White, master, will meet with early dispatch, and can take 400 bales coston. For

freight of which or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to I. OGDEN & CO. The ship CECILIA, Captain Angaud, will leave about the 8th December. For passage only apply to the master on board or to

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The A. I. ship CUM-FOR LIVERPOOL.—The A. I. surp BERLAND, Captain Hasty, wants 300 bales cotton to complete her cargo. For freight of which LINCOLN & GREEN.

The ship SALEM, Capt. Destehecho, will leave this port on the 5th Dec. at latest. For p issage only apply to the Captain en board, or to J. MAGER.

The first class coppered and copper fastened ship AUSTERLITZ, Wm. Hammond, master, has began loading and will sail from the 23th to the 30th inst. For freight of 150 bales cotton or passage, apply to Fr. PERRET & GALLY, FOR LIVERPOOL.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

The A I ship St. Paul, Captain Woodberry, is now loading. For freight of 600 bales cotton. Apply to LINCOLN & GREEN: FOR SALE.

The fast sailing copper and copper fastened pilot hoat BLOOMING YOUTH, 31 1-95 tone, about five years old.

LEFEBRE & DUREL, at the Basm. about five years old. FOR GREENOCK. The very fast sailing ship GIRARD, Captain R ch, will have immediate despatch. For freight of 100 bales cotton, or passage, apply to HARRISON, BROWN & CC.

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

AMERICAN THEATRE. (MRS. KNIGHT'S LAST NIGHT.) ON TUESDAY, Dat. 3, 1833, Will be presented Cherry's admired councily of the

SOLDIBRY DAFBIITER. Frank II artuil, Mr. Field Gov. Heartuil, Russell With the following Songs.—
"Log!" and "The Incoming White Songeant."
At the ord of the councily, SCOTCH RAS SEUL, by
Mrs. Gay—and a Compt Dance, by Mr. Gay.

The evening's entertainment to conclude with the opera of

ABOJ HASSAM. Mes Knight MRS. KNIGHT'S BENEFIT ON WEDNESDAY. it is The public are respectfully informed that Miss Ci ARA FISHER is engaged for Six Nights, and will

on the Sadier's Wells and Astl y Theatres, London, are engaged for three wicks, and will their appear mee in a Comic Pontomine.

ORLEANS THEATRE. ON TUESDAY, DEC. 3, 1833, Will be presented Seme's opera in 3 acts, called

THE MASON. The evening's entertainment to conclude with EUF GLANATHINE, A conne-vaudevil in one act, by M. Scribe

THIS DAY! Mottery.

EXTRA-CLASS No. 11, ... FOR 1831.
drawn in the city of New-Orleans, on TUESDAY, 3d December instant. D. MALCOLM, MANAGER & PROPRIETOR,

THIRTY-SIX NUMBER LOTTERY-SIX DRAWN BALLOTS. Tickets only \$4—Shares in proportion.

Packages of twelve whole tickets \$48, warranted to dra

SERVER LATINA **12,000 DOLLARS** SCHEME.
1 PRIZE OF \$12,000

twenty-four dollars.

1500 1900 1000 900 3000 3600 2400 3600 860 500 300 209 150

TICKETS for sale by the Manager, opposite Hew-tt's Exchange, and at the offices of the venders. dec \$ NEW WORK ON TEXAS.

2340

NEW WORK ON TEXAS.

PEXAS.—Observations, historical, geographical and descriptive, in a series of letters writtenduring a viof this estate, should not be homologated and approved, the funds distributed in accordance therewith and the said curator discharged from all further trast and liability in the premises. By order of the court;

dec 3

WF C DUPLESSIS By.

OURT OF F

Of wills.—On a specific to the court of wills.—On a specific to the court of wills.—On a specific to the court of the c Fall street, bed and for sale by dec 2 WM. McKEAN, Corner of Camp and Common sts.

dec 2 Corner of Camp and Common sts.

A LMANACS FOR 1834.—The Ladies' Pocket Annual, for 1834, containing an Almanac, blank pages for Memorandums, and a collection of original and select pieces in prose and verse—edited by Edwin Williams.

The Gentlemen's Pocket Almanac, for 1834, containing an Almanac, Officers of the United States' government, Members of Congress, U. S. Army and Navy Lists, Foreign Ministers and Consuls, and various other useful information. tion. Also, blank pages for Memorandume edited by Edwin Williams.

M. MAURICE PIZETTA. doing ongo and historic

SALES AT ADOTSON.

BY H. J. DOMINGON & HEWLETT & BRIGHT VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE. Y virtue of an order from the Ron, the Parish Co

of New Orleans, will be sold on Saturday the di-January 1934, at the New Exchange coffee house, the fell lowing described values e Property, consisting of EIGHT LOTS OF GROUND.

(part of them batture lots) situated in the City of Lathryotte, faubourg Livandais, parish of Jefferson, viscon 3 Lots signification the batture and farming the corner of the and Leves streets, and the Lafsyette landing. No. 9 forming the corner of 6th and Levee street Lafayette landing, having 34 feet 2 inches front h feet in depth on the side next to 6th street, and 143

inches on the other.

No. 7 is adjoining to No. 8, has the same front by a depth of 142 feet 4 inches.

No. 6 is adjoining to No. 7—is bounded on the other side by the property of Mr. Levi Pierce; has the same front as Nos. 8 and 7, by a depth of 141 feet.

All the three Lots have in addition to their depth from Leves sirest to the Lafoyette landing, all the rights of batture of which there is about 30 feet more or less between said landing and the civer Mississismin.

Also 5 Lots, situated on the corner of Lave streets, viz:
No. 1 forming the corner of Levee an measuring 23 feet 8 inches on Levee street, by a depth 96 feet on one side, and 103 feet 1 inch on the other.

street, by a depth of 110 feet 2 inches.

No. 3, is adjoining to No. 2; has the same front on Lavee street, by a depth of 117 feet 3 inches and 4 fines.

No. 4, is adjoining to No. 3, has the same front on Lavee street, with depth of 124 feet 5 inches.

No. 5, is adjoining to No. 4; and is bounded on the other side by the property of Mr. Besjamin Buisson; has the same front on No. 4, by a depth of 131 feet.

All these 5 lots are bounded in the rear by the property of Mr. Benjamin Buisson, where the breakth of such a side lots in stiminfished to 32 feet 11 inches

Conditions: One-sixth on the 18th November, 1834; one-sixth on the 18th November, 1834; one-sixth on the 18th November, 1835; one-sixth on the 18th March, 1836—an notes satisfactorily endorsed, and mortgage until final payment.

The acts of sale to be passed before Mr. Wm. Bos-

filled with earth, and is fenced

BY HEWLETT & ERIGHT. Valuable Acclimated Slaves for sale.

On Thursday the 5th December next,
ILL be sold at the Exchange Coffee Ho
o'clock, without reserve, 43 VALUABL ACCLIMATED SLAVES,

Being a part of the gang of 80 belonging to, and employ on the Brick-Yard of Mr. R. Beebe. The remainder of t gang will be sold in about two weeks after the present

tion of the vendor, and mortgage until final payment. Act of sale to be passed before Mr. Wm. Boswell, notary pub catalogue description, of age, &c.

aged 18 years 2—ABRAHAM, 3—BEN, (mulatto) 4-BEN 5-B ·B. 6-NICHOLA, 9-GEORGE 10—CHARLES, 11—HARRISON, (mulatto) 12-CATO, 13—JIM, 14—HARVY, 15—CHARLÉS. 16-84 M 17— IIM, 18—HENRY, 19—JOHN, 20—MELVIN, aged 13 years 21—SAM, 22—CURTIS, 23-8MART, 24-JERRY 26-TONEY 50-PETER, 31-JOURDAN, 32-NATHAN, aged 25 years aged 15 years uged 18 years aged 25 years 33—NAT, 34—ELIAS,

35—SCYE, 36—PETER, 37—JÍM, 38—TOM JENKINS, aged 19 years aged 15 years aged 22 years aged 11 years aged 13 years 39-TOM JEFFERSON. 40—JOSE, 41—WILLIAM, aged 26 years 42-NED. 42—Nr.1), 43—TOM (Turpan,) For surther description see hard bills BY T MOSSY O Thursday the 5th December, at noon, will be so at Howlett's Exchange,
A negrees named MARTHE, aged about 19 years, w

aged 14 years

aged 18 years

A negrees named MAKIIIE, agou account of a cook at the child aged 2 months: she is semething of a cook at the child aged 2 months: and a semething of a cook at the child aged 2 months at sale. BY TRICOU & CANONGE. BY TRICOU 4- CANONGE.

VIII. be sold on Thursday 5th December next, 12 o'clook, at Hewlett's Exchange,—

1st. Louis, aged 35 years, carpenter, ox-driver and go for the general use of a plantarion; with his wife Sylvis, years old, cook and 'Seld-hand;—their three sons Jenkinged 8 years; Willis, 4 years; and Barrell, 6 months.

2d. Dun, aged 28 years, good cook and house serva with his wife Suzaa 25 years old, cook and wesher; the on George aged 4 years; and their two daughters—energiages. son George aged 4 years; and their two daughters—and 2 years and the other of 6 months old. They are all fu

4th, Bon, aged 25 years, field hand and drayman. 5th, Henrietta, aged 25 years, good house servant field hand, with her son Frif, 5 years eld. Terme—13 months credit for approve. address set and mortgage until final payment. Acts of sale to passed before H. Pédesclaux, notary public.

BALL-ROOM. Corner of Orleans and Bourbon Streets

THE undersigned has the honor to announce to Ameteurs of dancing, that the BALL-ROOM open on Salurday, the 7th December, with a GRAND DRESS AND MASQUERADE BALL.

He takes this opportunity of informing the public, the establishment has been lately repaired, particularly Ball Room, which is elegantly decorated. The orebeat is well composed, and will execute new waltese and a tre gances. Gentlemen will find a place to deposite th dunes, cloaks, &c. Masquerades and dresses can be obtained in a room

seent to that of the Ball. XECUTORS NOTICE.—The understand of tamentary Executors of the last will and tament of Samuel Livermore, Eq. deceased, request, all perspectations against said estate, re present them to eit having claims against said estate, ro pres subscribers for liquidation; and these indebte of the subscribers for inquigation, and estate, are requested to make payment.

THOMAS HAVEN

FASHIONABLE STOR OF PARTSHAN ASSISTED INS. LEXANDER PAVA, jud arrived from P

offers to sell, at mederate prices, the fellowing Ministers as d Consuls, and various other useful information. Also, blank pages for Memorandumas—edited by Edwin Williams.

The Naulteal Simmac and Astronomical Ephemeris, for the year 1834.

The American Comic Simmac, with whims, scraps, and oddition, for 1834.

The Institute and meridian of New Orleans, the calculations of patients; batists pocket handkerchiefs and Englished and meridian of New Orleans, the calculations of country generally for the State of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabisms, Georgia and the Floridas—with an unusual variety of astronomical calculations. Just received and satisfactions of the calculations of the calculatio

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