THE DEMOCRACY.

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SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 25, 1834.

At the appointment of several officers of the Levee, two months since, Governor Montegut, Sen., as a condition for the office of Harbor Master of the first district, vice the late Gabriel P. Lafitte, deceased.

Don James St. McFarlane will be strongly supported at the ensuing election to represent the first ward in the city council.

MANY VOTERS.

Cotton Market.—Considerable business was done yesterday, and the day preceding in the cotton market. Five thousand six hundred and forty bales changed hands during that period, at prices ranging from 14 to 15 cents.

☞ A desirable communication on the transmission of the northern mail, will be found in our columns. As the subject is of much interest to us all, and should be investigated, we should be pleased to see the contents of our correspondents clothed by our brother editors.

We should communication from the *African* correspondent of the Bulletin, being a dissertation upon "things in New-England," appeared in yesterday's number of that paper.—Would not the editor be inviting his capacities more in consonance with his feeling, by giving us a sketch of president Boyd rather than one of Daniel Webster?

Statement of Specie imported into the United States from the 1st November last, taken from returns received at the Treasury Department to the 16th October,

1834 . . . . . $17,670,884 44
Of which there has been imported in gold, ... $2,715,604 10
since the 1st June last, ... $2,715,604 10

The town is about to be lighted with gas. Ann, Union and Hanover streets, Dock and Market square, Merchants' Row, Exchange, Bank, and Bridge streets, State, Kirby, Congress, Exchange, Court, Spring and Tremont streets, as far as the first cross street. The lamps will be larger in some situations than in others.

☞ We have received by the ships *Pomona* and *Bolivar*, files of Paris papers to the 31st September. They are anticipated by the recent arrivals at the North.

Bernardo del Carpio.—This is the title of a genuine old fashioned romance of the eighth century, just published by the Harpers. It is a translation from the Spanish by Don Jorge Montgomery. The tale is one of ancient courtesies, tournaments, chivalric adventure, love and fighting, such as green eyed Dan Quixotte and his Squire Sancho, to deeds of valor. It is a curiosity in its way—brief, interesting, and well written.

It is admitted on all hands that N. York, Pennsylvania, N. Hampshire, Virginia, Ohio, Maine and Tennessee are decidedly opposed to the U. S. Bank. These states give an aggregate of one hundred and fifty-one electoral votes. Now, without taking into account the vote of North Carolina, Georgia, New-Jersey, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana, we have here a democratic majority sufficient to put that institution and its vile machinations down. Is it not apparent that the die is cast? Why do the opposition continue to wage a foolish war against public opinion?

BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION.

Depositions have been made before a magistrate in Philadelphia of an attempt on the part of the bank, to bribe two of the judges inspectors in the Northern Liberties to vote for judges favorable to the bank candidate for congress.—Benjamin West, an Inspector of the 7th Ward, N. L. and Thomas Fairis, an Inspector of the 6th Ward, N. L., testify under oath, that FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS EACH was offered them by the instrumentality of George Daniels, if they would vote for Wentworth judges; and one thousand dollars was promised to Mr. West to absent himself on the day of general election. The base proposals were indignantly rejected, and we are promptly exposed.

ELECTIONS.

Truth shines in its true and glowing light, the great moral revolution, which has taken place in every part of Connecticut, we dwell instance the town of Fairfield.

Jackson in this county (the strong-hold of the Bank) in April last, gave the Bank candidate a majority of 1167; but on the 6th inst. on the contrary, gave to the Jackson candidate for Congress a majority of about 80—making a difference of over 1200 in favor of the democratic cause.

The New-York Evening Post states, that at a ward meeting, in one of the upper wards of that city, a great number of persons who voted the opposition ticket last spring, were observed attending the assemblage, and that, perceiving they were looked upon with suspicious eyes, they begged to be heard in explanation of their conduct in presenting themselves at a democratic meeting, after having acted but a few months before with the Bank party. They then stated that they had been deceived by the clamors of the panic makers last winter, that they were led to believe that the distress experienced in various parts of the country was the consequence of the removal of the deposites, and that prosperity would not be restored until the public money should be returned to the United States Bank. They said, father, that they had since seen ample occasion to change their opinion—that they now believed the commercial and financial difficulties of the community were purposely and wickedly created by the Bank and its followers, and that they therefore were determined, in future, to maintain the good cause by every honorable means in their power. In two or three other wards, while the same paper, countenance, not unlike the above, have also taken place.

Too Easy.—The bank-men boast of having carried every thing before them in Delaware, having elected their governor and a majority of the legislature! It so happens, unfortunately for their veracity, that the general election in that state does not take place until the second Monday in November next! The inspector's election which has just resulted, is but the prelude to the final battle. The returns received continue to be very encouraging:

From the United States Telegraph.

DELAWARE.

Newcastle County has gone for the whigs by a majority of 60.

The last election gave them a majority of 300.

Kent and Sussex have always been anti-Jackson.

THE ELECTION IN BALTIMORE.

The Baltimore Republican in commenting upon the shameful means resorted to by the bank party to carry the election in that city says that colored men were permitted to vote. Men—aliens that quarter who have families residing in the country where they should be—were allowed to vote, being brought to the polls and supplied by men professing to be bondholders and responsible. Vessel loads of voters were brought to our city, and voted, and were taken away on the evening after the evening after the election. Minors were admitted to vote.—Waggons were stopped up and fed until the day of election, and then clothed and admitted to vote, and money voted in different wards; and we hesitate not to express it as our decided conviction that at least from a thousand to fifteen hundred votes were taken from persons who had no more right to vote than the moon. We have to vote in Philadelphia, and that not in the whole number there were not one hundred of them given in favor of the Jackson ticket. Besides this the rudest presentments was held over the heads of many of our citizens, under the threat of being turned out of employment if they did not vote for the bank ticket, many were led up to the polls like sheep to the slaughter, and compelled to vote contrary to their own avowed sentiments, and in violation of their compunctions of duty to their country, some of whom have deplored the fact, and owned the degradation to which they were reduced, without the ability to resist it.—

Votes were purchased openly with money, others with liquor and others with clothing which were worn on the election ground, and when the day was charged upon the wearers of them that they had been imposed on, only such were the means by which the bank men have carried the election in our city, and we should not prefer that such a victory should continue them to be victorious by the same means. Baltimore will not submit to such rule, nor with the same tamely.

If we believed that they could, we should indeed fear; but we firmly confide in the character and disposition which should cause every honest man to turn from such base means, and, ashamed of having been misled, to vote for the democratic ticket. But believing that there are true and honest men enough in this community to put down such a system of fraud, corruption and prescription, we console ourselves with the assurance that we shall arise and shake off this degradation, as the lion does the dew drops from his mane, and that this glorious monumental city will again put forth her strength and reassume her station, among the friends of free principles.

To the Editor of the Bee:

NEW-ORLEANS MAIL.

Sir—Since the public attention has been called to this subject, let me suggest, that the great river and railway route from New-Orleans to Washington to the United States mail. Let any one examine a large map of the United States and he will perceive that the Mississippi, rising almost within the river and water courses which run into the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic. Hence the frequent interruptions of the road in the winter season. Add to this the great distance, and the mail from New-Orleans to Washington is carried at the rate of 10 miles per hour for the whole route, 1300 miles! Let an express start from New-Orleans with the mail, and it will arrive at Memphis in 48 hours, at Nashville in 72 hours, at Louisville in 96 hours, and at Washington in 7 days. Let the mail be carried by express on the rivers Mississippi, Ohio, Cumberland and Tennessee, it is a fact that Nashville is East of Mobile. The mail from Nashville has been brought this summer to Madisonville, 200 miles of the route on horseback in 21 hours—less than 2 days, and from Nashville it goes to Washington in 7 days. To go West is the shortest way to go East.—Although Nashville is West of Washington, it is East of New-Orleans, as is the modes of speaking of Tennessee which we acquire at New-York and Philadelphia are not true of the relations of New-Orleans to Nashville.

Many extravagant Rail Road projects are suggested, but the most feasible long road that could be made, would be from New-Orleans to Nashville. The country is one connected level without a mountain to cross—the only rough ground is in Tennessee, where labor is cheap and materials plenty. Two hundred thousand persons would annually travel such a road to and from the Western States only, and when continued to Washington as it would be, all the travel that would be in that direction. Any one who examines the map and reflects, will coincide in these views. The route by Nashville to Washington is a mistake.

Betting on Elections.—We do not introduce this subject because we suppose any thing we can say will do much good. There is too much interest in gambling of all sorts to be checked by any thing but stern principle. It may not be amiss, however, to remind our fellow citizens that betting is a violation of both moral and civil law; and that those who bet, bring the supporters of the laws, should set with edy disregard them. But betting upon elections is violating the law under circumstances which aggravate the offence beyond the mere sin of getting possession of another's property without right. It is putting the high franchise of freemen at the stake of the gambler. It is political sacrilege. Besides this, it throws into our contests with one another, at the polls, a double spirit of violence, when without this addition, the mass of passion would be quite sufficiently great. Every man who bets on election encourages, perhaps begins, in himself and his antagonist, a practice which has often led, and may again lead, to ruin. If he loses, he parts with his money without any equivalent. If he wins, he comes into the possession of property without right, his title to which can never be made good, and for which he must owe the rightful owner to the day of his death: and even that event will not cancel the obligation. This may be thought a mighty serious view of a little betting. But it is no more serious than true. Nature's sentiments are right and no man is safe who cannot always say with truth, "I never bet."—*Journal of Commerce.*

Third District, beware!—It has been discovered that 400 Bank Whigs are to be brought from New York for the election on Tuesday, and are to be used in the Third District, as a desperate effort to carry Watmough! Be on your guard, Democrats of the Third District! The secret has leaked out; and Watson Webb's lambs must be taken care of.—*Pennsylvanian.*

If the politics of the murdered Perry are of no account, why it is that the Bank prints uniformly persist in misrepresenting them in the face of columns of evidence? and why do their jackals continue, in the most unfeeling manner, to annoy the distressed family by their political visits? Why likewise do they continue to charge the murder of Mr Perry upon his own friends, who had every reason to wish him to live? Do they desire the retort, which can be made so easily and mercilessly? We have no disposition, though much reason, to make it.—*Bid.*

Surprise is often expressed by persons in this country, at the disordered and disorganized state of the various governments of South America. Accustomed to consider republicanism the cure for every evil, they are at a loss to explain the cause of its producing such bitter fruit. They had expected that when the former colonies of Spain should have thrown off the galling yoke of the parent country, they would advance in the career of improvement fostered by liberty, as our own country happily has done. Instead of this, they find that first one military chieftain gains the ascendency, then another, while plots, conspiracies, and insurrections supersede constitutional modes of correcting evils, and power rather than equity dispenses laws. As they cannot believe that republicanism is the cause of all this evil, they are apt to throw it on the Catholic religion; but it is possible they may err in this conclusion. Let us carefully examine.

In the first place, the colonies of Spain were not trained for republicks, as were those of England. The exercise of self-government was nearly unknown to them, whereas, in almost all the States of the Union, comparatively little responsible attention was wanted beyond the substantiation of an elective governor for the one appointed by the Crown. In the second place, several of the States had no established Church; and in those which had, the hierarchy was too feeble to make any effectual stand against its subversion, especially as the people at large, were not, as in South America, all of the same faith as the dominant party. These circumstances duly weighed, little difficulty will be felt in comprehending what otherwise appears inexplicable. Until an entire separation between the Church and the State takes place in these new governments, no permanent tranquillity can be expected. The people have yet, we fear, to be baptized with a bloody baptism, before they will sufficiently understand their own interest, to imitate our policy in leaving religion to support itself, unaided by the temporal power.—*Baltimore Gaz.*

A writer in the Cincinnati Journal has developed a plan of immense magnitude—and immense interest to his fellow citizens. It contemplates the construction of a tunnel under the Ohio River, and a rail-way to be laid down through its whole length, which is calculated at three thousand feet. The bed of the river at low water mark is supposed to be one thousand feet wide, the total descent in the bottom of the tunnel is to be about 83 feet, which will make the rate of inclination 1 foot vertical to 12 horizontal. The top of the tunnel will be about seven feet below the bed of the river, and the immense weight of water resting upon it will constantly employ an engine, pumping the water out, which has percolated through the arch. The road way is calculated to be 24 feet wide, with two tracks of rail-way 8 feet each, and two paths for foot passengers of 4 feet each. The whole cost is estimated at $320,000. The scheme is favorably spoken of, and it will probably pay stockholding well if the construction be practicable, of which we think there can be but little doubt. We ourselves would rather hear that the citizens of Ohio are about constructing a rail-way from their river towards our city, and then meet our advances half way.—*Ibid.*

The following resolutions respecting the death of William Perry, have been passed in the city of New York.

Perry Ward.—Resolved unanimously, That we tender our condolence to the family of Wm. Perry, of Philadelphia who was basely and inhumanly murdered, while exercising the rights of an American citizen; and that, as the friends of order and equal rights, we deprecate every attempt to violate the peace of society, and will use our utmost efforts to bring such violators of the Laws and Constitution of our country to justice.

Second Ward.—Charles O'Conner, Esq. offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this meeting of Democratic Republicans deeply sympathize with the bereaved mother and relatives of our deceased brother, William Perry, who died by the hands of a Bank assassin, whilst contending at his post in defence of our free institutions, against the corrupting influences of aristocracy.

Third Ward.—Resolved, That we regard with feelings of deep regret the lawless pursued by the supporters of the Bank of the U. States—that the tumults in this city last spring, and the bloodshed in Philadelphia last week, prove conclusively they have no hopes of succeeding in their endeavors to perpetuate, by the vote of independent freemen, that odious monopoly.

Fifth Ward.—Resolved, That the deliberate murder of Wm. Perry, by a Bank assassin of Philadelphia, while peaceably exercising an elective privilege, asserts the confidence of the civil society, indignable man in the civilized world; and while we express a just abhorrence of the guilty wretch, we deeply sympathize with our Democratic Republican friends of Philadelphia in the death of this amiable, high-minded and virtuous young man.

Ninth Ward.—Resolved, That we deprecate the injudicious and incendiary resolution passed at Masonic Hall, recommending the merchants to close their stores during the three days of election, the dangerous tendency of which has already manifested itself in the primary election at Philadelphia, where a peculiar energy was adopted, and where the savage ferocity of the partizans of the Bank of the United States was exhibited in the cold-blooded murder of the lamented Perry, a peaceable, unoffending and industrious citizen.

Tenth Ward.—Resolved, That we deeply deplore the untimely and untimely death of the late lamented Wm. Perry; that we sympathize with his afflicted mother and her beloved orphan children; that we participate in the wail feelings which pervade the city of Philadelphia; and that we shall ever regret that the first human victim ever offered in Penn America, fell sacrificed at the shrine of that golden idol, the Bank of the United States.

Tammany Ward.—Resolved, That the revolting spectacle recently exhibited in a neighboring city, where a free and independent citizen, was murdered in cold-blood, for daring to exercise the rights guaranteed by the Constitution, is an occurrence disgraceful to a people, which if it maintain the purity of its political institutions, is willing to sacrifice the lives of our citizens and to tolerate under foot the laws of the land.

Eighth Ward.—Resolved, That we have learned with sorrow and deep emotion, through the public journals, that while the eyes of the people have been anxiously transfixed in that city, the spirits of Penn and Franklin, have been called to witness the ruthless consummation of one of the most virtuous, useful and unoffending citizens. And the genius of Liberty now mourns a victim to his cause, in the person of Wm. Perry, who has been brutally murdered in cold blood, by a political desperado.

Resolved, That we have much reason to apprehend a similar outrage will be committed from the opposition, at the approaching elections in this county, as well from the tenor of the offensive and riotous resolution adopted at the Masonic Hall, as from the justification of that obnoxious measure by most claiming to be respectable citizens—and that, under these impulsions, we again call upon all those, in the opposition who have any regard for the laws, and the peace society, to take admonition of the scenes recently acted in our sister city, and use their influence to produce a repose of the Wards and Next County.

Baltimore County.—We complete, to-day, the returns of the election in Baltimore County, from which it will be seen that the regular Jackson ticket has been elected by an average majority of above 1000. Mr Stansbury was a volunteer candidate in opposition to the regular ticket, but avowed himself a Jackson man and opposed to the Bank; and he was voted for by many Jackson men. Mr Wyse was particularly struck at by the Bank men and Mr Shearer, being unnominated late in the season, and being enabled to issue his addresses, was deprived of an opportunity to appear before the people. Among the Baltimore county has remained faithful, and Baltimore city would have stood by her ticket, but for the frauds which have been practised by the Bank men among us, and their allies from other States.—*Bal. Am.*

Prescription.—We are informed that on Friday last an attempt was made by a merchant of this city, to hire the draymen who stand at the corner of Fifth and Market streets, to go into the Third District, and stand out for Watmough. They were offered a dollar each, if they would do the dirty work for the merchant; & he expressed his anxiety to procure a hundred men on the same terms. "No draymen in favor of Michael W. Ash, shall stand at this corner," said the man of *bales* and money.—Will any Watmouth reproach such friends—his aristocratic Bank associations have destroyed him for ever, and he now begins to perceive the fatal error he has committed, in deserting and betraying the honest people, who can neither be deceived, bribed nor *bullied* into support.—*Pen.*

COMMERCIAL.

Havana, August 31.

The transactions in Cotton, have been very limited for our last advices, and our sales only amount to 1000 bales of all descriptions. We cannot notice any variation in price, but holders of inferior and middling are desirous of selling, and show dispositions to accept offers, at 1 a 2 centimos under the highest quotations, whilst the fine quality sells readily at the highest prices.—This last quality is scarce.

Sugar . . . . . September 1st.

Nothing new to-day—the sales amount to 600 boxes.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED

Ship Albroz Bangs, Havre, A Quintin & Boutin.
Brig L'Actif, Conet, Gorees, (Senegal) J H Field & co.
Schr. Evariste, Ramoros; Matamoras, J Prats & son.

ARRIVED.

Towboat Shark, Morrison, from the Passes, towed up ship Bolivar and barque Pomona fm Havre, schr Matamoras fm Matamoras. Left the bar on yesterday at 10 a. m. the Natchez had towed in a barque supposed to be the Hercules; one brig standing in for the bar; several small sail in the river.

Towboat Natchez, Martin, from the S W Pass, brought up Barque Marengo, 10 days from N York, brig Hope from N York and Brig Tom Tucker from Thomastown—Left S W Bar at 4 p m Thursday, reports nothing new in other Pass.

Bark Marengo, Welch, 10 days from New York—in ballast and 100 bales hay to the master.—Passengers, D O'Bail Esqr P Hall, A Dimars, N Emmans; H H Chapman, 26 in the steerage.

Ship Bolivar, Childs, Havre.—Cargo 94 kgs dry goods, 725 marmalites, 221 demijohns, 25 hhs claret, 20 bls champagne, a lot of potatoes F Parrot & Galley; V Marot; A Quartier & Bordezatte; P Dubert; A Senecal; Oscelin, Lanoyne & co; J M Porter; S Hermann & co; J Kahn & Bro; F W Hinkan; N Duval; H Trioin, Barbarin & Hill; P Bourjeois; F Aldevert; A G Childs; E Pouche. Passengers, Messrs A M Mathan, J W Hinsha and lady, H Lanoy and lady, G Masson, C Lenoret, J Patrie, A Bailly, J Dubart, H Stockwell, M A Lanoir, H Lavoux, lady and child, P Findins and lady, Miss P Perrin.

Barque Pomona, Nelson, fr. 16 days from Havre.—179 pkgs dry goods, 60 os glass, 1500 demijohns to A Quartier and Bordezatte; J C Wagner & co; P Parrot, Chabert and Schaubey; S Lindauer, Hermann & co; Hamberson, Walton & co; J Chedeau; J B Lebeau; Hyde and Goodrich; H Bonnabel; L G Sassinot; Kahn and Bordier; Barbarin & Hill; Kannady, Dugal & co; T Nicolet & co; J Leblanc; W Lanfear; G Lavie.—Passengers Messrs D Bordere, E S Hill, C Metrie E C Dupre, J LeGrange, O Lays, A Rasta, L Pastre and J Ernest.

Brig Hope, Smith, New York—Cargo, paving stone to J Minturn; hardware to S Locke & co—25 passengers.

Brig Tom Tucker, Robinson, from Thomastown.—Cargo, lime.

Steamer Transport, Patterson, from Plaquemine—Cargo 17 bales cotton L LeCorgeaine; 11 do do Miramond, O'Donlaing and co; 15 do do A Fish, Watt & co; 1 bbl potatoes E Duplessis; 1 box Perstall & co; 9 bbls sugar A Le Doux—Passengers Messrs Miramond, lady, miss and servt, J B Marks and lady, J Ward, E Hecklebury, L Dratiet, Dr Metcalf, Armitage, Dr Thompson, J J Hall, N LeBlanc, Lecreix, L Ordel, S Ives; A Fouch, Corne; E Druiett, L Bygood, H S Hart, J Michel Henry, Castagne, J L Morse, W Doart, August Middleton, Rochester, Steward, lady and 2 servs and 6 on deck.

Steamer Navarion, Smith, from Pittsburgh—Cargo 400 bbls flour J Vairin & co; 42 do do A L M Demarin; 201 pc bagging 54 coils rope Adams, Buckner & co; 12 bales cotton Brander and McKenzie; 72 do do N & J Dick & co; 12 do do Miramond, O'Donlagg & co.

Schr. Matamoras, Noyes, from Matamoras.—Cargo 25000 specie G Vance; 1693 P S Newton & co; 46,000 John A Morris & co; 1830 Wm Vance; 1000 S H Samuel; 12,250 Gardiner & Watson; 2000 capt Noyes.

Steamer Bayou Sarah, Pentland, from Bayou Sarah.—Cargo 223 hhds cotton A Fish, Watt; 181 M White & co; 191 Reynolds, Byrne and co; 178 Williams and Lee; 152 J Linton and others.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Bolivar, Sept 25th, was boarded by brig Speculator of Jersey, for Antwerp, short of provisions; supplied her—Oct 3 spoke brig Hermet of and for Liverpool, 10 days from Matamoras.

A GENERAL LIST

Of vessels now under way for this port.

At New-York—Ship Mohawk, Stevens, to sail 14th Oct.
Ship Mississippi, Minor, to sail on the 20th Oct.
Ship (new) Shakespeare, Collins, with dispatch.
Ship Ninus, Parsons, to sail on the 11th Oct.
Ship Creole, Pugh, to sail 18th Oct.
Ship Mississippi, Robinson, to sail 20th Oct.
Ship Nova, Norwell, " 15th do.
Ship Mohawk, Stevens, " 14th do.
Ship Saratoga, Hattaway, " 13th do.
Ship Clarissa, Andrews, " 14th do.
Ship Florida, Tracy, " 11th do.
Brig Franklin, Easton, " 12th do.
Brig Flora, Baker, " 13th do.
Brig Sandrift, Hoyt, cleared 6th Oct.
Brig Alexander, Francis
Schr. North-American, Champlain, 12th do.

At Boston—Ship Burlington, Evans, to sail 13th Oct.
Ship Tamerlane, Gilman, sailed 6th Oct.
Ship Mattakeset, Dove, to sail on the 15th
Ship Timoleon, Wigglesworth, 15th.
Ship Napoleon, Dixie, same.
Ship Unicorn, ——, to sail on the 1st Oct.
Ship Ohio, Bartlet, to sail on the 10th Oct.
Ship William & John, Simmons, sailed 1st Oct.
Ship Hamilton, Baffit, to sail on the 25th Sept.
Brig Hunter, Smith, with dispatch.
Brig Bishop Eaton, about the 24 Oct

At Baltimore—Ship Franklin, ——, with dispatch.
At Philadelphia—Barque Susquehanna, for sale.
At Newport—Schooner Mary, Collins
At Savannah—Ship Pactolus, Wise, sailed 27th Aug.
Ship David Deacon, Cash
Ship Oceana, Lloyd
Ship Elizabeth, Watson
Ship General Wilkes, Haldridge, sailed 21st Aug.
At Mobile—Ship Manager, Wood, to sail on the 12th Sept.
Ship Sabine, Dunscomb, on the 25th Sept.
At Savannah—Brig Palmyra, Bishop, on count for dispatch.

☞ The widow and passengers on board the ship North Britain, from Calcutta, unite in expressing their grateful acknowledgments to Captain Bullard and officers of said vessel, for the gentlemanly treatment received from them during a short and agreeable passage, and wish all good luck to the ship and her brave commander.

D. ACHEE, M. D.
J A GREFFET,
L TEUME,
B NOBLET,
BERNARDIN,
J PLATET,

oct 25

$25 REWARD.

The negro boy named Chevelle, aged about eleven years, absented himself on Tuesday morning from the residence of Dr Fandelman, corner of Orleans and Rampart streets. He had on, when he went away a pair of grey drill pantaloons, a yellow flushing jacket, and a small peal jacket; he is very black but has a pleasing countenance. It is supposed he has been enticed away—for dollars will be given for the apprehension and lodging in jail said negro; and 15 dollars more for the discovery of whoever enticed him away.

oct 25 P. PASSEBON.

DRY GOODS.—P. Gillet & Co. No. 57 Chartres street, have just returned by the latest arrivals from France, England and the North, an extensive assortment of Dry Goods, selected expressly for this and the Mexican markets, consisting of Tapes, pins, needles and fashions; fine tooth combs, tapped back do; horn and shell side combs, dressing do; frog buttons, lace do; black and belaced silk fichus, cotton do; patent thread, assorted numbers, cotton tapes, Orrell's and Alexander's spool cotton, colored do; Guipure boots, cotton cord, linen braid, white and black silk gloves; ladies' H. Skin do; men's H. Skin and tricot gloves; woollen do; super blue cassill trowsers, plain and embroidered cassimere vestings, fancy cassimeres, fancy tweed do; hat crape, 5-4 and 6-4 black do; bombazines, plain and figured delaines, cords and tassels, black Italian sewing silk; assorted colors do; books and eyes, assorted sizes, cotton cane, ladies' black silk stockings, super white cotton, English do; men's black silk half hose, ladies' & gentlemen's fine Lisle thread white and black cotton stockings, children's do do; a large assortment of white, blue and mixed flannels, super 4-4 and 6-4 merinoes, Indian rubber do; Chantez Wrist, Crochet do Perse; satin and taffeta ribbons, super assorted do; garniture ribbons, cap do, plain and figured bobbinet laces; thread lace, black and white lace shawls; black silk velvet; black crape veils; gauze and Havana hdkfs and shawls; black and colored barege hdkfs; Prussian clothets, 3-4 and 4-4 cotton shawls; plain and embroidered Swiss muslins, cross barr'd do; cambrics; jaconet muslins, ladies' black worsted stockings; foundation muslin; muslin border for curtains cotton fringes, silk do; 3-4 and 10-4 Irish Diaper, French do; super damask'd napkins, cotton do, French do; Russia diaper, birds eyes, black bombazette; clothing and horseymens; Angola half hose; imitation Madrid hdkfs; super French merinoes, English do black and colored cassimeres; furniture Dimity; black Lastings, black and colored cambrics; red, blue and Jean de Paris calicoes for window curtains with the bordering; linen sheetings; embroidered Swiss capes and bands, white satin; black figured Petit de Soie; figured silks; chaliye, a large assortment of fancy calico, half mourning do; fan capes and tippets; brass; plain and figured green baize; super French merino blankets, English do; artificial flowers; cattinette; super white flannels; Prunelle do; green, yellow and red dog cotton tickings; heavy cottonades, marbled do; mixtures, stripes; 7-4 6-4 and 4-4 plaids and striped domestics; fancy cotton checks; cantoons; strouds; 3-4, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 unbleached cotton, twilled do, 3-4 and 4-4 bleached Lowell do, 3-4, 7-8, 4-4 and 5-4 bleached domestics; cotton umbrellas, silk do; blue and colored cotton bolts, Canton flannels; guernsey frocks; blue and fancy domestic prints; Lafayette cottonade, &c. &c. *Also, entitled to debenture* Prints, cotton balls, laces, levantine handkerchiefs, India cotton, &c. oct 25

John Wilson vs. the estate of Wm W Pegler.

TAKE notice that I have been appointed curator of the estate of the late Wm. Pegler, deceased. Any claims against said estate is expected to be handed in to me, and any thing owing to said estate will be received by me. JOHN WILSON,
oct 25 Curator.

OFFICE of the Company of Architects of the 8th ward, for the city of New Orleans; St. Peter street, between Bourbon and Royal streets.—Conformably to the art. 14 of the bye laws, notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the said company, that a meeting will take place on Thursday 30th inst. at 5 o'clock p m, to take into consideration the said bye laws, and propose amendments to the said bye laws.—By order of the Board,
oct 25 FLEURY GENEREELLY, Sec'y.

NEW SUGAR.—81 hogsheads new Sugar, landing opposite St Louis street, and for sale by
oct 25 L G SASSINOT, 90 St Louis st.

500 DEMI JOHNS; 300 Dutch Claises, landing from ship Pomona, from Havre, for sale by
oct 25 L G SASSINOT, 90 St Louis st.

EXCHANGE on France, for sale by
oct 25 P J TRICOU.

A FEW choice negroes are offered to let for the sugar crop. Apply at No 23 St Louis street. oct 25

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The engine of the steamboat Friend will be sold on the 6th of November, at 12 o'clock, in the city of Lafayette, at the Port, to pay the expenses of salvage, and at the risks and damages of Mr Champomier, to whom it had been sold by a former adjudication—said Champomier not having complied with the conditions of the sale.
oct 25 B LAUDUMEY & J DAVENPORT.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT.

Matthew Morgan vs Virginia Shaw and James S Shaw, her husband, and Daniel Boyle and others.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of an alias of fieri facias to me directed by the Hon. the First Judicial District Court, I shall expose at public sale, on the 20th of November next, at 12 o'clock m, at the Lafayette Exchange the following described property, to wit:—one Lot of Ground, situated in Lafayette fauxbourg, measuring on St Philips' street 34 feet 5 inches front by a depth of 63 feet 11 1-2 inches, being the undivided half of lot No 6; seized in the within suit. Terms, 12 months credit.
oct 25 J CHARBONNET, Jr. Sheriff.

ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES,

KEPT BY MR. AND MRS. MONTILLET.

St. Louis street, in Mr. Lepretre's buildings, No. 82, between Royal & Bourbon streets.

THIS institution, situated in the centre of the city, in a very quiet street, offers many advantages to parents for the education of their children. Mde. Montilly will herself superintend such pupils as may be committed to her care.

The establishment will be opened for the reception of scholars, from the 16th November 1834.

The course of instruction will comprehend:—
Reading, Writing,
Arithmetic,
The French Language,
The English Language,
English and French Litterature,
Rhetoric and versification,
History, ancient and modern,
Geography, descriptive and historical,
Chronology and Mythology.

Terms for the course, $6 per month. Stationary, &c. to be paid for separately.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

Piano,	$10	Per month.
Vocal music,	10	
Spanish Language,	4	
Drawing,	5	
Dancing,	7	

Mr. Montilly, professor of the Piano Forte, known for ten years in this country by the first scholars he has made in this department, will give lessons either at the institution or in private houses, should his services be required.

Mr. Du Gerry who has also been long known in Louisiana for the last ten years, will give lessons of drawing likewise, either in the institution or in private dwellings.

Parents may rely upon the greatest assiduity in giving lessons on the part of the professors of this institution.

The classes will be opened from nine o'clock in the morning till twelve, and from two till five in the afternoon. In the summer the classes will begin at 8 o'clock.—Thursday, they will be closed in the afternoon.

Young ladies, who may desire to take lessons in music, in painting, in dancing, or in the Spanish language separately, can do so at the terms fixed in the foregoing. oct 25

IN THE PARISH COURT.—S. Chiapella vs. Cooper and others.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, will be sold at the New Exchange, corner of Chartres and St. Louis streets, in this city, on Thursday the 27th day of November next, at one o'clock P. M, the following described property, to wit:—

A Lot of Ground situated in the city of New Orleans in Dauphin street between Conterabias and Bienville sts, having sixty feet front on Dauphin street, and extending to Burgundy street, and which is two 19 feet 5 inches, as per plan which will be exhibited on the day of sale, together with the buildings thereon.

Terms—cash.

oct 25 G W MORGAN, Sheriff.

Dr. Dimmick vs. Wm. Melbrous.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable J. N. Dunbar, associate Judge of the City Court of New Orleans, I shall expose at public sale, at Hewlett's Exchange, corner of St Louis and Chartres streets, on the 17th November next, at noon—

One certain Lot of Ground situated in Rubetorg Faubg, measuring 36 feet front on Rampart street by 45 feet in depth between Bayou and Barracks streets, together with the buildings thereon. Terms, cash.

B BEAUREGARD, marshal.

I. Savagnac vs. Jean Bartlett.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable G. Preval, associate Judge of the City Court, I shall expose at public sale at Hewlett's Exchange, on Wednesday the 26th November, 1834, at noon—

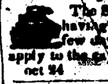
Two Lots of Ground situated in the new suburb Marigny, and designated as Nos. 2 and 3 in square No 97, having French, each lot measuring thirty feet front on Francis street by 100 feet deep, marked No. 6 forms the corner of La Vertue street; as per a plan deposited in the City Surveyor's office, said lots seized to satisfy a judgment rendered against defendant. Terms, cash.
oct 25 B BEAUREGARD, marshal.

Patrick Farnan vs John Orr.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Hon C W Shamburg, associate judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose at public sale in Gravier street, on Montgomery's lot, on Tuesday the 4th day of Nov, 1834, at 12 o'clock p m, one lot of land, seized in the above suit. Terms, cash.
oct 25 B BEAUREGARD, marshal.

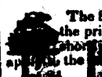
MAHOGANY.—50 cases 36 inch cubits, and 50 cases 36 inch broad Mantua, unpacked per brig Revere from Boston and for sale by
oct 16 HARRISON BROWN & CO.

FOR ST. JAGO DE CUBA.



The Spanish *mestee* SANTIAGO, capt Isern, having a part of her cargo engaged, will sail in a few days. For the balance of freight or passage, apply to the captain on board, or to
oct 24 J PRATS & SON.

FOR HAVANA.

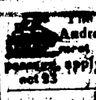


The Spanish brig SABINA, capt Julia, having the principal part of her cargo engaged, will sail shortly. For the balance of freight or passage, apply to the captain on board or to
oct 24 J PRATS & SON, St Anne st.

FOR MOBILE & PALACHICOLA.

The fine schooner JERUSALEM, captain Baker. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board, at the end of the rail road,
or to E W GREGORY,
oct 27 60 Chartres st.

FOR MOBILE.



The regular packet schooner PRINCE, captain Andrews, having part of her cargo engaged will sail first with immediate despatch. For freight or passage, apply on board opposite Post 14, or to
oct 23 E W GREGORY, 60 Chartres st.

FOR ST. JAGO DE CUBA.

The fast sailing coppered brig ST. ROMAN, capt Sabre, 58 tons burthen, having one half of her cargo engaged will sail on the 31st inst. For balance of freight or passage, apply to
GARCIA, BUYO & CO,
oct 23 34 St Anne street.

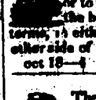
FOR HAVRE.

The ship GRAND TURK, (A No 4) Shaw, master, has most part of her cargo engaged. She can take on freight a few hundred bales cotton. Apply to the Captain on board, or to
oct 24 J. MAGER.

FOR FREIGHT OR FOR SALE.

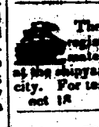
The schooner ELIZABETH is offered for sale or to freight for Matamoras or Texas. She is of the burthen of 48 tons, and strongly built. For terms, or other case, apply to capt R P Gutierrez, on the other side of the river, or to
oct 18—4 T. BAILLY BLANCHARD.

FOR SALE.



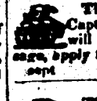
The fine brig EVELINE, 164 81/95 tons by register, not quite two years old, built of the best materials, is offered for sale, and may be examined at the shipyard of Messrs Ruiz & Valette, opposite the city. For terms, apply to
oct 18 A QUERTIER & BOUTIN.

FOR HAVANA.



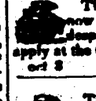
The fine fast sailing Spanish brig EMILIO, Captain Sust, having half of her cargo engaged, will leave shortly. For balance of freight or passage, apply to the captain on board, or to
sept J PRATS & SON, St Anne street.

FOR HAVRE.



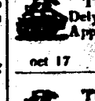
The A 1 ship HELEN MAR, B Cook master, is now loading for the above port, and will meet with despatch. For freight of 300 bales or passage, apply at the Captain on board, or to
oct 3 A QUERTIER & BOUTIN.

FOR HAVANA.



The swift sailing Spanish brig LUISA, Capt. Delyado, is ready to take freight and passengers. Apply on board, or to
GARCIA, BUYO & Co,
oct 17 34 St Anne street

FOR MATANZAS



The schooner EVARISTE, Capt Ramirez, having the half of her cargo enga