# THE BEE.

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S. PETERSON,
SOUTH PERIDIDO STREET.

"THE UNION—it must be preserved."

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 8, 1834.


OHIO.—Our readers can place the utmost reliance upon the returns of the Ohio election published in yesterday's paper. Gen. Lucas is without doubt elected the Governor of that State by a majority varying from two to four thousand votes. The reports in circulation stating the contrary, are mere fictions.

The administration or union party in South Carolina have succeeded in electing two members to congress, viz: Messrs. Mobley and Rogers. The former takes his seat at the ensuing session, and the latter at the session immediately thereafter. This is so much clear gain.

The democratic republican party in Massachusetts have nominated the Hon. Marcus Morton as a candidate for governor, and the Hon. William W. Thompson as a candidate for lieutenant governor. The following are their nominations for congress:

James Russell, of East Cambridge.
Materia L. Fisher, of Worcester.
Theodore Sedgwick, of Stockbridge.
Daniel Thurber, of Reedan.

We observe by a Philadelphia paper; that the United States Bank is now paying out gold. The elections in Pennsylvania are over, and her managers have nothing to gain by caging the eagle longer. But not a single golden coin would be part with while the question was in doubt.

*A new Engine of War.*—A new instrument or machine has been invented by Mr. Toplis, of the Museum of National Manufactories in London, which he considers calculated to put an end to wars, and to prevent civilized nations from engaging hereafter in the work of mutual destruction.

Mr. Toplis has constructed an engine, which, according to his views, will render armed multitudes powerless against any people disposed to defend themselves; a score of men with this auxiliary power, being competent to annihilate the largest army which could be collected. The engine is portable, and, without its casing, might be carried by two men; mounted on its proper carriage, it can be moved with celerity into any situation Where horses or men can go; it is ready for action in a moment, and can be made, at will, to pour out, for any desired time, a continuous stream of bullets, which can be directed towards any point or object, with the same facility as the stream of water from a fire engine and with perfect precision; whilst the men who direct it are sheltered in entire security. Mr. Toplis looks forward with so much confidence to the moral influence which this new and mighty power must exercise upon the world, that he denominates his engine the Pacificator.

## MONEY AND MEN.

We have copied from the New-York *Evening Post*, an excellent article under the above caption, which we commend to the reader's attention as worthy of serious consideration. The statements therein contained are exceedingly just, and must receive a hearty response in the breast of every true republican.

*From the New York Evening Post.*

MONEY AND MEN.

The good people of the United States have been persuaded that every new bank, and every new emission of paper money, adds to the national wealth, and consequently to individual prosperity. This is one of the thousand delusions of the paper system. The real effects are directly the reverse of these. The subject has been so completely mystified by writers who have accommodated their theories to the existing state of things, rather than to the principles of the system, that a simple analysis, such as all can comprehend, may not be unacceptable to our readers, or useless to the nation, by showing how cunningly this modern device performs all the functions and answers all the objects of old exploded despotisms.

Banking corporations must necessarily afford great and obvious advantages in the investment of money, or they would not be purchased with such avidity from legislative bodies. People do not give millions for nothing, nor do they bestow them out of their own pockets, if they can devise decent expedients to extract them from the pockets of others. That such immense sums are paid for the privilege of issuing paper money is sufficient proof that the privilege is worth the price at least.

The truth is, it is worth twice, thrice, and four times the price. The sum is reimbursed over and over again out of the profits of the institution, which profits are derived from the people. As thus: The bank dividends and surplus funds arise principally from lending its credit (some people may call it money) to individuals for the ordinary purposes of trade and speculation. The person trading or speculating on this borrowed capital is doing a losing business if he does not realize a profit on its employment sufficient to pay the bank discount, and afford him the means of living besides; whereas if he traded or speculated on his own capital, he could dispense with the profit necessary to pay the interest on the bank loan. As it is, however, he puts this profit on the price of the commodity in which he has invested the bank loan, and it is paid by the consumers of the article.—Who are the great consumers? The farmers and the laboring classes, constituting nine-tenths of the people of the United States, who thus pay the bank interest.

This pretended equivalent paid to the government for the privilege of picking the pockets of the people, is a sheer imposition. The people receive a bonus for a charter, which enables a banking company to humbug them out of three or four times the amount. Yet they imagine themselves specially benefited by such a capital bargain. The banking company says, we will give you a thousand dollars for the privilege of receiving back four or thousand, and the people very sagely

Granting to any small fraction of a community the privilege of making paper money is then, in other words, bestowing on them a pecuniary income, derived in a great measure from the possession of that privilege. The members of this corporate body, therefore, occupy the position which a privileged order of nobility occupied under the feudal System; only with this slight difference, that the serfs of the latter paid them a tax in labor, while those of the former pay them in money.

Since the adoption of the paper system in Europe and the United States, and the consequent enormous extension of the bastard representative of money, this species of depreciated currency has become the great *means of attaining* and preserving the old substance of exclusive privileges, while the form is changed. As thus: nothing can be more self-evident, we think, than that whoever possesses the exclusive privilege of creating what is received as an equivalent for the labors of the people, possesses at the same time the command of all kinds of services from that people. The revival, therefore, of this law of dependence in a new form, that is to say, in the shape of a paper currency, is, to all the purposes of oppression, a resuscitation of the old feudal system. Its inevitable effect is to create great inequalities of property, which are every where fatal to the liberties of mankind.

Experience has shown, that if property is left to its natural course of distribution, it will seldom, if ever, accumulate in the hands of one man to any very great amount. It is only where it is fostered by protecting laws prohibiting its alienation, and where the powers of individual accumulation are multiplied a hundred fold, by systems of monopoly and exclusive privileges, that this salutary equalization of wealth is destroyed by legal interference, to distribute property by other means than those originally ordained by nature and Providence. Whatever people wishes to be free and happy must watch with a very eye the first movements of this machinery for rendering them tributary to money. Evils like serpents may be strangled in the cradle; but when a monied oligarchy is once created, whose its tributaries and branches extend from one end of the country to the other; and when a large portion of the wealth and talents of the nation have embarked their interests in the success of the system, it has hitherto been found in every other age and nation impossible for the people to free themselves of its claims, except by violent revolution. Happily however the United States, all augaries do not fail, will furnish the first example of a peaceful triumph over the great monster, monopoly. Happily, thrice happily, the people are masters here, and can recover their rights, not by bloody measures of vengeance, but by the peaceful exercise of their own prerogative, the unalienable privilege of suffrage. It is this, and this alone, that protects them against oppression; and if they ever do part to part with it, or if they ever become such incorrigible cowards or interested fools, as to surrender it to threats it to threats or bribes, they will deserve what they will most assuredly get—they will be trodden under foot, and become the dependants of a paltry aristocracy, itself dependent on rags and promises.

The greatest tax the people of the United States pay is that on bank stock and paper money. This tax operates precisely in the same way that the duties on importations operate, and is paid by the same dupes of the people, namely, those who consume the articles imported, and those who use paper money in buying those articles. They pay the penalty of the depreciation of paper money in the enhanced price of the article. But they pay it voluntarily forsooth, they need not buy the goods nor use the paper money. So it may be said that if the light of heaven is taxed, as in England, a man can escape the tax by living in outer darkness. Where paper money is the only money in circulation the former and mechanic and labourer must take that or none. They can neither sell their products nor dispose of their labour except for paper money; in short, they cannot enter upon any of the most common transactions of the every-day life without resorting to the medium of paper money. Yet the tax is said to be voluntary!

We shall offer one more illustration and then conclude the subject, as best for the present. Suppose two merchants were the merchants were to deal with each other on credit and one should pay interest on his notes while the other paid none. Would not the consequence be inevitable loss to the first as long as he continued this arrangement? Yet it is the same with the banks and the community. The Banks exact compound interest from the people for their own bonds or notes, and yet the people no interest on theirs. Nowithstanding the bankers are becoming richer and the people poorer, yet one is always receiving, the other paying interest.—The ocean itself would become exhausted by absorption and evaporation, were it not replenished by moisture from the earth and rain from the skies.

And now, who undertakes to dissect this monstrous system of monopolies, exclusive privileges and partialities, and to display the nature as well as objects of the paltry juggles of aristocracy which has grown up in the rankness of its corruption, we have little more to say. The period is *speed* at hand; the great crisis is fast approaching; the decisive contest is coming on swiftly, which is to decide now, henceforth and forever, whether the system is to be perpetuated, whether "THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES" are to be the serfs of a script nobility, or the independent citizens of a great republic. The approaching struggle, is not one which derives factitious consequence from the hyperbole and cant of contending and ambitious leaders. It is vital—it is for liberty, for the enjoyment of the fruits of our labours and the rights wrested from oppression by the blood of our *fathers; for every thing dearest to the pride*, nearest to the heart, and most indispensable to the dignity and happiness of freemen. A victory now will lead to a series of measures, which without violating any vested rights; without doing injustice to any corporate body, or occasioning any violent reaction in the monetary system, will gradually, quietly and imperceptibly free us and our *posterity from the great curse* of the times, monopoly; restore the reign of sovereign man, and forever put an end to that of paper money.

OPELOUSAS, Oct 25th.

*Dreadful Accident.*—During the night of the 30th September last, a sudden flood having inundated the lands lying in the neighborhood of the mouth of the River Mermentau, at a place called *La Grande Chenière*, the following persons have met with an untimely and deplorable end, to wit—

Antoine Lejeune, son of Pierre Lejeune, aged nine years—his body being the only one, was found seventeen days after in a state of perfect preservation.

A family of negroes belonging to the same Lejeune, composed of seven persons.

Messrs Philips, Brothers—one of them was in company with his wife and seven children, and the other with his three children, besides an orphan boy aged about 12 years.

Sieur Lejeune (Joseph) lost his son Dupreleon, aged thirteen years.

Louis Lejeune, the son of Sieur Lejeune lost his wife, a child, and a young negro slave.

Besides these individuals, we have to announce that the same melancholy fate has befallen Mr. Thomas Simons, brother of our late townsman, the late William Simons.

There 51 persons present, of which 23 lost their lives in that dreadful night. The remainder lost every thing they possessed.—*Op. Gaz.*

☞ NULLIFICATION IDENTIFIED WITH WHIGGERY.—The New York *Star* says:

*"South Carolina.—The whole Whig ticket in the city of Charleston has been carried by about 112 votes majority.—Every effort was made by the opposition to defeat us, and large sums were offered for a vote by them."*

"An honest confession is good for the soul!"

BOSTON, Oct. 21,

The Potomac went to sea yesterday. The following is a list of her officers—her crew consists of about five hundred men:

Joseph J. Nicholson, Esq., Commander, Harrison H. Cocke, 1st Lieutenant, Joseph B. Hull, 2d do, Jacob Crowninshield, 3d do; Richard A. Jones, 4th do; Henry Pinckney, 5th do; Robert W. Jones, 6th do; Lewis G. Keith, 1st Master; John C. Carter, 2d do; Gannett R. Barry, Purser; Geo. Terrill, Surgeon; High Morison, Assistant Surgeon, Robert T. Barry, do.

Passed Midshipmen—George B. Minor, Wm. C. Griffin, Jos. F. Green, John DeCamp, Benj. M. Dove, John B. Marchand, Alex. M. Pennoch, Henry G. Flagg.

Midshipmen—Wm. S. Swann, Thos. M. Brasher, Wm. Reynolds, A. H. Wells; G. J. W. Thayer, John W. Brice, Jas. M. Bankhead, Wm. H. Macomb, Rufus S. Wey, Rob't M. Bowland; Eugene Boyle, Jesse E. Duncan.

Cadet Midshipmen—John V. Heron, J. S. K. Yon. M. C. Perry, Jr., John Q. Adams, Jr, Jos. N. Barney.

Thomas Wells, School Master; H. C. Turnbull, Secretary; Theodore Fernald, Boatswain; Wm. B. Brown, Gunner; Wm. B. Brown, Gunner; Wm. L. Shuttleworth, Shuttleworth, Carpenter; Wm. Ward, Sail Maker; Charles S. Mead, Purser's Clerk; L. Banezakiewier, Linguist; Ward Marston, Capt. Marines; J. C. Rich, Lieut. do.

FUNERAL OF CAPT. GRISWOLD.—Capt. Griswold, late commandant of Castle Pinckney, was buried on Friday with military honors. The Boat, with the Officers from the Fort, with the body, was met at the wharf by the Cadet Riflemen, Capt. Axson, and the Sumter Guards, Capt. Finley, who volunteered to form the escort. The procession was then formed, the officers of the army and navy walking as Pall bearers, and the citizens following, and moved to military music, up Broad and Meeting streets to the Circular Church, when the funeral service was performed, and the body deposited in a vault for future removal. In testimony of respect to the memory of the deceased, the flags of the shipping in the harbor were at half mast during the day.—*Charleston Mercury, Oct. 27.*

CURIOUS INVENTION.—An ingenious artist has invented a machine for engraving, which will execute a fac simile of any copy which is given it. Its copies of medals are in the highest degree of perfection. The work is at least as well done as it is possible to be done by hand, and at less than a tenth of the expense. Give the machine a bank note plate and it will copy it on steel with more accuracy than the most ingenious engraver. The contrivance promises to be of great utility. It has now been some months at work night and day, so that its complete success is no longer doubtful.—*N. Y. Cour. & Enq.*

## NIAGARA FALLS.

Emblem of beauty!—the fairest spell,
E'er cast around the dreamy thought;
Thine arches' flush—thy jewell'd swell,
And glories all in beauty wrought.
Down—down the wild and giddy height,
Thy waters plunge in silver light;
And as each lovely shadow dies,
Still fairer, brighter beauties rise.

Emblem of power!—effaceless seal,
Of Him who traced thy mighty course:
The breathings of Almighty will,
Are heard within thy roaring hoarse—
And azure robes around thy head,
The wreathing splendours o'er thee spread,
The flashing light—the sunny gleam,
Reveal thy making, wondrous stream!

Emblem of life!—how apt, appears
The semblance in thy changeful dress;
The dawn of life—of hopes and fears,
Reflected in thy placidness.
The angry tossing of thy flood,
Is man in late—stormy mood;
When speeding to another sea,
The emblem of eternity!

## MARRIED,

On Sunday, the 19th ult. at Mr. John Y. Day's in Baltimore county, by the Rev. Mr. Keech, Mr. WILLIAM T. LEWIS, of New-Orleans, to MISS MARY M. MONKS, of Abbingdon, Hartford county, (Md.)

# MARINE JOURNAL.

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Ship Yazoo, Packard, New York, — Foster & Hutton
Ship Birmingham, Patterson, Liverpool, — B Booth & co
Schr Fancy, Andrews, Mobile, — E W Gregory
Schr Commerce, Mapre, Sisal, — Jno Tio
Schr Valverde, Garrido, Campeachey, — J Pratt
Brig Mary, Collins, Franklin, — G P & W C Bowers

### ARRIVED.

Towboat Porpoise, Knight, from sea with ships Neva and Bragansa—reports nothing new.

Towboat Feliciana, Biddle, from S W Pass, brought up ship Ann Mary Ann, and brig Massachusetts—Left outside the bar ships Montgomery and Hanford, brig Grand Turk; *nothing new in the river.*

Ship Ann Mary Ann, Clark, 17 days from Portsmouth, to the master.—Cargo, hay, fish, oil, and potatoes to the master—Passengers Messrs Sjoerns, Faly and Cornelius.

Ship Neva, Knowl, from Kennebunk,—Cargo potatoes, onions, cheese etc. to the master.

Ship Braganza, Staton, from Bath,—Cargo fish, granite, hay, etc to the master.

Brig Ann and Leah, Goldsmith, from Philadelphia, to S Thompson;—Cargo 1727 pkgs assorted mdze to 980 kegs gunpowder to P L & S Yorke; P Soule; S T Thompson; Bogart and Hoopes; M Palmkie; V David; Hotchkiss and co; W McKean; E Johns & co; Maddox & Woods; N & J Dick & co, Brander and McKenna; W L Robeson;—Passengers Messrs Delacroix and lady, Dupre, Wm Wilsey, McCoy, Cook, Vandershee, Thos and Theo James, 20 in the steerage.

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Steamer John Nelson, Moore, from St Louis—Cargo 12 hhds tobacco Robeson, Wood & co; 500 pigs lard J Magee; 302 bbls flour; W & J Montgomery; 148 do do 38 kegs shot J Vairin & co; 161 bbls flour 38 pkgs 17 bales furs 9 kegs 2 bbls 11 box wax, J A Merle and co; 1 casks beaver E L Tracy; 76 pkgs 4 bales deer skins, 5 casks furs R Greening and co; 5 bbls 40 hf do beef G Erskine; 42 kegs bar lead, Capt J. Moore; 356 bbls lime Capt James; 6 kegs butter C Verlier; 11 bbls turnips J Eaton; 459 sacks oats, 10 do corn; 7 kegs butter 2 bbls beans J Eaton; 93 sacks bran F Breaux; 65 doz chickens, 200 head cabbage J Wagner; 20 doz chickens H R Hamilton; 61 hogsheads sugar on board—Passengers Messrs L Salmon, T W Lane, G W Blake, Shaw, Thomson, J F Farrang, C D Brown.

Steamer Transport, Patterson, from Plaquemine, with produce to order.

MACKEREL.—50 barrels No 1, 100 ditto No 2, 100 ditto No 3, landing and for sale by
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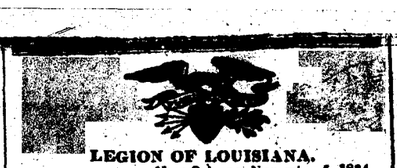

## LEGION OF LOUISIANA.

New Orleans, November 4, 1834.

THE Louisiana Legion will muster for a review of inspection, and will meet on the Public Square on Sunday the 23d of November instant, at 9 o'clock A M, precisely.

The captains will furnish a statement of the force of their respective companies.

The superior officers are charged with the execution of the present order.

The brigadier general confides in the zeal of the officers, non commissioned officers and *soldiers of the Legion*, for their readiness in complying with the present order. By order of brigadier general J B Plauché.

D AUGUSTIN, Aid de camp.

An Act for the organization and discipline of the Militia of the State of Louisiana—approved March 8, 1834.

Sect. 93. Be it further enacted, &c That the strength of any volunteer company shall never be considered as more than the number who are present at the last regular inspection, with one fifth added to make up for those who are sick or unavoidably absent; and if ever any company of volunteers appear at three successive inspections with less than twenty five privates in the artillery and infantry, and twenty in cavalry, calculated in this manner, the commander in chief shall have the right to dissolve them.

Sect. 100. Be it further enacted, &c. That the annual appropriation for the use of the Legion is continued, and is to be distributed among the companies, according to the average number of privates actually present at each regular muster of the Legion in the year previous, and it shall be paid in the month of January of each year. nov 8

## SKETCH OF A PROSPECTUS

*For a Weekly Periodical, to be published in the City of New-Orleans.*

IT is proposed that a paper, consecrated to the Arts and Sciences, Literature and Religion, shall be published in our city. This paper will be called

THE LOUISIANA RECORDER.

In order to insure its success, and afford the public a sufficient guarantee for the character and stability of the paper, an association of gentlemen has been formed, under whose auspices it will be commenced, and by whom it will be conducted, through the agency of a Committee of Supervision, chosen from among themselves.

This association is principally composed of professional gentlemen, many of whom are CREOLES, and all of whom have been, for several years, *residents* of New Orleans. They deeply feel the importance of a new periodical, for the more extensive diffusion of that knowledge adapted to the genius and independent spirit which characterizes the inhabitants of Louisiana, and to liberal views of the condition and prospects of our city, together with the interesting region connected with this great emporium of the South and West. The members of this association pledge themselves to exert their influence in procuring the aid of the talented throughout the United States to furnish matter for the columns of the RECORDER, without regard to party feelings, individual jealousies, or sectarian prejudice.

It is intended that this paper shall contain the usual quantity of original and selected matter found in the best periodicals of a similar description.

The price to city subscribers is fixed at $5 per annum, payable in advance. To persons at a distance it will be sent, on the receipt of $5. The first number will be issued on the 1st of January, 1835, or sooner, if the subscription *shall warrant the publishers in the attempt*; and all the proceeds, over and above the actual expense incurred, shall be for the exclusive benefit of the *Male Orphan Asylum of New Orleans.*

It is expected that the postage will be paid on all communications addressed to the publishers.

☞ Subscriptions will be received at Hotchkiss's and McKean's Book Stores. nov 8

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF NEW ORLEANS.

THE Board of Regents of the Central and Primary Schools of New Orleans will proceed to the election of a PRINCIPAL of the Upper Primary School, and of an ENGLISH TEACHER in the Lower Primary School, on Wednesday the 19th instant—the former to enter upon his duties on the first of January next, and the latter immediately after the election. Candidates will please hand in their applications to the undersigned, supported by the necessary references as to competency, &c.

By order of the Board,
nov 8—1 week H B CENAS, Sec'y

TO LET, *Possession* given immediately.

The dwelling house (one of Mr Maunsel White's buildings) situated in St Charles street, fronting Lafayette Square. Apply to
nov 5—1w MALLARD & CO. 63 Gravier st.

MRS. COCHRANE, No. 84, Chartres street, in the upper part of that house, has the honor to inform the ladies of New Orleans, and those of the country, that she has received from France and the North, a very large assortment of GOODS of the newest fashion, consisting of *Fashionable articles; morning* ladies' Hats; *ladies'* Hats dressed with velvet or satin; Straw Hats; Capotes for ladies and children; Children's Caps; all kind of Silk Stuffs for dresses or hats; embroidered Cloaks in cloth and other fashion; Chinchilla Furs, petit gris &c; Polish dress with swan soft feathers, Artificial Flowers, Cachemer Shawls; ladies' neck Handkerchiefs; Scarfs; Calicoes; Merinos; Gloves; Purses; Children's Dresses; all kind of Embroidering; French Shoes; Dolls; Perfumeries, *&c.*

The opening of those goods will take place on Saturday, 6th instant, she invites ladies to call and examine her store. nov 8

MRS. FORTUNATI, Milliner, No. 259 Royal street, has the honor to inform the ladies of New Orleans, that she has just received per the Marengo, from France, a very handsome assortment of Hats, of the handsomest fashion,—which will be exposed to the public, on Monday 10th *instant.* nov 8—7t

☞ NOTICE ☜

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the house No. 137 Chartres street, formerly known by the name of the DOWNINGVILLE COFFEE-HOUSE, and wishes a general attendance this evening (Saturday), at 7 o'clock.
nov 8—1 CHS. MILLS.

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*Nouvelle Orléans, le 5 nov. 1834*

## LEGION DE LA LOUISIANE.

LA Légion de la Louisiane prendra les armes, et se réunira sur la Place d'Armes, le dimanche, 23 novembre, à neuf heures précises du matin, pour une revue d'inspection.

Les capitaines de compagnies devront fournir un contrôle de leurs compagnies respectives.

Les chefs de corps sont chargés de l'exécution du présent ordre.

Le brigadier général compte sur le zèle des officiers, sous-officiers et soldats de la légion.

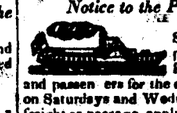
Par ordre du Brigadier Général, J. B. Plauché,
D. AUGUSTIN, *Aide-de camp.*

*Acte pour pourvoir à l'organisation et à la discipline de la milice de l'état de la Louisiane.—Approuvé le 8 mars 1834.*

Sect. 93. *Il est de plus décrété &c.* Que la force de toute compagnie de volontaires, ne sera jamais calculée au delà du nombre de membres présens à la dernière inspection régulière, plus un cinquième pour remplacer les malades, et ceux dont l'absence est inévitable; et s'il paraissait à trois inspections successives, qu'une compagnie de volontaires fût composée de moins de vingt-cinq soldats dans l'artillerie et l'infanterie, et de vingt soldats dans la cavalerie, d'après ce calcul, le commandant en chef aura le droit de la dissoudre.

Sect. 100. Il est de plus décrété &c. Que l'appropriation annuelle faite à l'usage de la légion, sera continuée et sera distribuée parmi les compagnies, selon le terme moyen des soldats effectivement présens à chaque revue régulière de la légion, pendant l'année antérieure, et sera payée dans les mois de janvier de chaque année. 7 nov

*Notice to the Planters down the Coast.*



The steamboat DELTA, Capt. Sheridan, will run as a regular packet between New Orleans and Plaquemine, and will take freight and passengers for the coast. She will leave New Orleans on Saturdays and Wednesdays, at 10 o'clock, a m. For freight or passage, apply to the captain on board, or to
nov 8 J. DAVIS.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish Court for the parish and city of New Orleans: present the Hon. Charles Maurian, Judge. Nov. 7th, 1834,—No. 7801.

Wm. Fitz jun'r vs His Creditors. } On reading and filing the petition in this case, it is ordered by the Court that the creditors of the petitioner be and appear in open Court, on Saturday the 29th day of November instant, to shew cause, if any they have or can, why the prayer of the petitioner, an insolvent debtor in actual custody, should not be granted; and in the meantime all proceedings against his person and property are stayed. By order of the Court. Clerk's office, November 7th, 1834.
nov 8 A PITOT, clerk.

## PARISH OF JEFFERSON.

COURT of Probates.—Whereas Celia Berry, f w of c, has petitioned this Court for letters of curatorship on the vacant succession of the late Henry Armstead, deceased intestate: notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause, if any they have, within ten days, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. Parish of Jefferson, November 7, 1834. F. DUGUE,
nov 8 Judge.

PARISH OF ORLEANS—Court of Probates—Sale by the Register of Wills—On Wednesday the 19th day of November instant, at ten o'clock a m, I will expose for sale, at auction, in St. Paul street, between Poydras and Perdido streets, suburb St Mary, the Moveable Effects belonging to the succession of Jean Grevier, deceased. Terms of the sale, cash.

By order of the Court.
nov 8 W F C DUPLESSIS, Reg.

## PARISH OF ORLEANS.

COURT OF PROBATES—Sale by the Register of Wills—On Monday the 15th day of December 1834, at noon, I will expose for sale, at auction, at the New Exchange coffee house, for account of the successions of Francois Gilbert and Magdeleine Grégs, his wife, the following described slave and landed property, to wit:

Isidore, a negro man, aged about 30 years.

One half Lot of Ground, situated in the city, in Burgundy street, between St Louis and Toulouse sts, having 31 feet 5 inches front on Burgundy street; by 120 in depth, French measure.

Terms of the sale: 6 and 12 months credit for notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the notary, and secured by special mortgage on the property sold until final payment: said notes to be divided into shares to suit the convenience of the interested parties. By order of the Court. W F C DUPLESSIS, Register of Wills.

N. B. The acts of sale to be passed before Felix de Armas, Esq. notary public, at the expense of the purchasers. nov 8

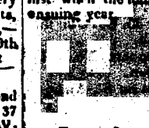
*Office of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana.*

New Orleans, 3d Nov. 1834.

NOTICE is hereby given to the subscribers to the capital stock of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, that all the titles and documents required by the legal advisers of said Bank, must be furnished within the space of thirty days by the city subscribers, and of 60 days by those of the country. *Those not complying with the above will loose* all claim to their subscription. By order of the Board,
nov 4 J BERTRAND, Cashier.

## HEBREW CONGREGATION.

AN annual election for officers of the above Society, took place at the Society Hall on Sunday the 3rd inst. when the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year



LEWIS LEVY. President.
Isaac Phillips, Vice-President.
A. M. Plotz, Treasurer.
A. I. Marks, Secretary.
Joseph Depass, Asher Phillips, Solomon Furth } Trustees.

Extract from the Minutes,
nov 7—3t A. I. MARKS, Secretary.

*N. O. Company of Architects of the 8th district.*

St Peter street, between Bourbon and Royal.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders will take place on Wednesday 12th instant, between 10 o'clock A M and 3 P M, to elect two new Directors, agreeably to the amendment to the 14th article of the regulations.

The Board of Directors, in its sitting of the 6th instant, has adopted the following resolution: *Resolved*, that the plans and devises submitted to them will be taken into consideration after the election of the two new directors. By order of the Board, FLEURY GENERELLY,
nov 7 Secretary.

LOST or Mislaid, a Note drawn by A Montamat, to the order of J Papin, but not endorsed, dated on the 4th November instant, payable in one month, of the sum of $100. The public are warned against receiving said note, as it will not be paid. nov 7—3t

TAR—A Lot of Tar, in good order, for sale by
W E & R MURPHY,
nov 7 132 Basin street

CHARCOAL.—300 barrels of Lake Coal, just received and for sale by W E & R MURPHY,
nov 7 132 Basin street

*Office, Lovee, Steam Cotton Press Company,*

NOTICE.—The drayage of compressed cotton from the press to the vessels is established by a Resolution of the Board, as follows, *during the present season*:—

To the press wharves opposite the press .. No charge
Within the limits of the Free Port at..... 5 cents per bale
Above the free port to the rail road..... 7 1-2 do.
Above the rail road to the Customhouse .. 10 do.
Above the Customhouse..... 18 3-4 do
To the Orleans cotton press ..... 25 do.

By order of the Board,
oct 31 F C CATONET, Sec'y.

HTE. TRICOU, Medical Doctor of the Faculty of Paris, informs the public that he exercises his profession. His residence is in Rampart street, No. 237, between St Anne and Dumaine streets.
nov 1—4

LOST—On Friday evening last, near the Exchange, a shirt Button, with a handsome rose diamond. A liberal reward will be given to whoever will bring it back at No 20 St Louis street. oct 29

FOR sale by the subscriber, Sash, Sash-doors, and Outside Doors of all dimensions; also, Plastering Hair and good Stone Lime. Pailings for fencing lots or gardens at a low price; likewise, a good iron grey creole Poney, a fast pacing and good saddle horse. Apply No. 85, Julia street, to
oct 18—3m LOUIS A LEMOYNE.

NEW SUGAR.—200 hogsheads Sugar of the new crop, 1st quality, for sale by
nov 1 BLANC & BRUGIER.

EXCHANGE ON ENGLAND, for sale by
I OGDEN & Co,
July 6—tf Gravier st

THE subscribers have on hand and offer for sale, 1000 squares of SLATE. They will sell the same in quantities to suit purchasers, or will contract for the slating of houses, furnishing the slates themselves.
WILLEY & CUNNINGHAM,
nov 5—3 92 Philippe street

THE subscribers have received by barque Pomona and ship Bolivar, from Havre, a FULL ASSORTMENT of FANCY GOODS, consisting of Cloths; Cassimere, Vestings, ready made Clothing of all description, Hats, Gloves, Cravats, &c. &c—all of the best quality.

Also—Billiard table Cloth.
oct 27—1m BARBARIN & HILL.

## SALES AT AUCTION.

BY J B BLACHE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Hon. the Parish Court, for the parish and city of New Orleans, and by order of the creditors of Mrs Aimée Brusié, wife of Edward Gottschalk, will be sold at her residence, corner of Royal and Esplanade streets, on Tuesday the 18th day of November instant, at 10 o'clock a m.—

The Moveable Effects surrendered by the said Aimée Brusié to her creditors. Terms, cash. nov 5

BY TRICOU & CANONGE.

ON Wednesday 12th November instant, at noon, at Hewlett's Exchange, will be sold,

Amelia, aged about 13 years, a good child's nurse, and handy to all kinds of work, strong and healthy—has been in the country since ten years; she is free from all vices & diseases prescribed by law, except that of running away.

Terms—6 months credit, in approved paper endorsed to the satisfaction of the vendor, secured by mortgage. Act of sale before Carlile Pollock, notary public, at the purchaser's cost. nov 4

BY T. MOSSY & GARIDEL.

ON Wednesday, 12th of November next, at noon, at Hewlett's, will be sold, the Plantation formerly belonging to J. B. Ory, in the parish of St. James, left bank of the river, at about