NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY J. BAYON,

PRINTER TO THE STATE AND TO THE FIRST MUNICIPALITY.

NEW-ORLEANS:

FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 16, 1838.

FLOUR

We notice with pleasure, the arrivals of some cargoes of flour and other provisions, and a consequent reduction in the prices of the necessaries of life.

MORE SPECIE

The brig Ivanhoe, arrived yesterday from Havana brings five barrels of Mexican dollars, consigned to houses in this city.

CARGO OF THE ELIZA HANDY.—The schr William Allen, which arrived at our port yesterday in ten days from Nassau, brought a part of the cargo of the barque Ella Hand.

OHIO

The result of the late election in Ohio has been ascribed by some of the federal papers to the prejudices excited against the governor of that state among the abolitionists, on account of his having ordered a man named Mahan to be delivered up to the authorities of Kentucky. That man was accused of enticing slaves belonging to citizens of Kentucky to run away, and whether he be innocent or not, governor Vance in the present state of the law, had no alternative but to surrender him. But the federalists say that the election was lost through the odium excited against him on this account by the democrats. Let us see how far this assertion is made good by facts. The Cincinnati Gazette of the 24th ult. contains an extract from the *Philanthropist*, an abolition paper, which reads as follows

"THE HON T. L. HAMER could not conveniently APPEAR FOR HIM—*He was opposed to abolitionists. Could not* CONSISTENTLY and in securing a fellow-citizen an opportunity of demonstrating his innocence! Who doubts that this most *conscientious* personage could be induced by a fee large enough, to appear in behalf of a horse thief or a murderer? None, that knows him. Cons sence conscience, how art thou mocked!"

The Mr. Hamer, here mentioned, is a most respectable and influential member of congress from Ohio and is well known as possessing talents of a high order, and as being a firm and decided democrat. He is here blamed, in no measured terms, because he refused to appear as the attorney of Mahan who was accused of practising secret stratagems to induce slaves in Kentucky to run away from their owners! And he had the hardihood to make known this aversion to the cause of the abolitionists a few days before the election, when, according to the federal papers his party was employed in using every means to conciliate the fanatics of Ohio. This fact of Mr Hamer's refusing to appear in favor of Mahan who is regarded as a martyr to the cause of abolitionism is sufficient evidence to our minds that the general charge made against the democrats of Ohio is unfounded. That gentleman is a conspicuous citizen of Ohio and in refusing to participate in the defence of the accused, he went further, perhaps, than the rules of his profession prescribe. But it seems he wished to chew to his fellow-citizens that neither himself nor his party was willing to incur the imputation of being friendly to a set of fanatics, who (many of them at least) are willing to scatter desolation over the land, and dissolve the union to accomplish their hellish designs. Mr Hamer accepts as elevated a situation in the one party, as governor Vance does in the other. Hamer identified himself with Vance in the act, which in its consequences, is said to have overthrown the federal party in Ohio; but if it was fatal to one, why did it leave the other untouched and unharmed? If Vance was whitened under the odium which the surrender of Mahan engendered, how does it happen that Hamer, who justified and applauded it, was not only not overwhelmed, but with his party triumphant in the election in triumph? The accusation against the democrats of fostering the doctrines of the abolitionists in Ohio, involves a degree of incongruity which to us at least, appears inexplicable

We cannot leave this subject at this time without referring to the manner in which the cause of abolitionism is defended by the very newspapers which have been the loudest in charging the democratic party in Ohio with this offence against patriotism and the country which ought to prevail between the inhabitants of different states. The Cincinnati Gazette, mentioned above, is conducted by Mr Charles Hammond, a man of shrewdness and intelligence, and well known for his bitter animosity to the late and present administration of the general government. He is the favourite and probably the ablest propagator of federal principles in the western states. He has always exhibited a devoted attachment to Mr Clay, and is intimately connected with the last named gentleman by the ties of private friendship. In his Gazette of the 26th ult there is an elaborate attempt to exculpate O'Connell from the execration in which he ought to be held by every American citizen for his false and foul calumnies on the southern states and on slave holders in particular. O'Connel had declared that the planters of Virginia were in the habit of breeding slaves expressly for the southern market, and he went into details so complete with falsehood and of so disgusting a nature, that although strongly urged by indignant feeling to expose him to the scorn of our countrymen yet we were deterred by a regard for decency and respect for our readers On this libel upon our national character, this outrage upon truth, the Cincinnati Gazette speaks thus "We shall not take upon us to say that O'Connell has not exaggerated the Slave breeding business in Virginia I am myself persuaded that there are no slave-breeding plantations in Virginia conducted in the gross manner he has specified BUT there immediately proceeds that SLAVE BREEDING for foreign market, is part of her domestic economy is *beyond all doubt*" This is granting that though O'Connell is incorrect in his details, his general charge is well founded

The Gazette then quotes a paragraph from a pamphlet by professor Dew, which states that 1400 slaves are annually transported from Virginia to the south and from this it draws the just and sage conclusion that "slave-breeding for a foreign market, is a part of her domestic economy" Admit that some thousands of slaves are annually brought into the south from Virginia, is that sufficient to justify the infamous allegation that the planters of Virginia breed negroes in the same manner as horses and oxen? The editor of the Gazette was not aware perhaps that great numbers of the farmers of Virginia annually emigrate to southern and south western states—to Missouri Arkansas, Alabama Mississippi and Louisiana and that they always carry their slaves along with them, to clear and cultivate the fertile lands of these new settlements. We are convinced that this constant and increasing tide of emigration is sufficient to account for the number of slaves mentioned in professor Dew's pamphlet. That slaves are purchased in Virginia Maryland, Kentucky, and North Carolina, to be carried into the south for sale, there is no doubt But it is extremely questionable on the whole, whether sound policy do no require that the traffic should be abolished by the states into which the slaves are brought; and in this opinion many of the southern agriculturists participate It is needless to enter into details and to give the reasons on which this opinion is founded Very few negroes are brought into Louisiana, for sale, or at least their number is very small compared with the exaggerations of O'Connell and the Cincinnati Gazette respecting Virginia For it we admit that so vast a number annually come into the south from Virginia alone the whole number from the states above enumerated would give to Louisiana where slaves command a higher price than elsewhere a proportion which would be distinctly visible to every observer. The planters of Virginia seldom sell a faithful slave to be carried into the south for sale The slaves are almost universally inherited by their owners—they are regarded as part of the family and are ruled with a paternal sway Unfortunately for the south, it too often happens that transportation to this quarter of the union is inflicted upon the slave as a punishment for crime By far the greater portion of those who leave Virginia, emigrate hither with their masters, for the purpose of forming a permanent establishment, and would wish to be left behind. This is the made and the cause of forty nine fiftieths of the amount of slave emigration into the south It is on the increase, and it will continue to increase so long as the planters of Virginia and other states continue to find a more fertile soil and genial clime than the country in which to pass their days Their emigration with their families of slaves inevitably keeps up the value of the slaves that remain.

But says the Cincinnati Gazette, in order to excite the outrage of O'Connell, professor Dew's pamphlet "distinctly states the fact of breeding slaves for exportation and in the most appropriate manner" Professor Dew's pamphlet states no such fact; it nowhere states that "slaves are bred for exportation" It asserts merely that the inevitable consequence of carrying so many slaves from Virginia into the south is that the value of the remainder is not diminished

We read this article of the Cincinnati Gazette with surprise, for we were unwilling to believe that any American newspaper of respectable character would propagate such an odious slander upon the character of so large a portion of our countrymen as are involved in this assault upon the planters of Virginia. What beneficial end can it promote? Will it ameliorate the condition of the slave? Experience proves that the exertions of the abolitionists have been productive of a contrary effect. Will it soften the temper of the master to accuse him of conduct towards his slaves which would disgrace him where the civilized world? Will it render his discipline milder to accuse him, without the shadow of truth, of hard hearted tyranny and cruelty?

Even the works of Cobbett are tarnished by the editor of the Cincinnati Gazette, in order to find a reinforcement for the falsehoods of O'Connell. Cobbett, at one period of his life, was in the daily habit of libelling every thing connected with the American name and nation in the grossest terms that his knowledge of language could furnish, our slave system did not escape him, and his writings are rummaged from the accumulated dust of forty years to supply a fund of calumny against a numerous, patriotic and virtuous class of American citizens Surely there must be a lack of materials for concocting a libel that shall satisfy the grudge which this eminent federal editor entertains for the whole south, when he is obliged to revive the buried and forgotten calumnies of Cobbett. In order still more to detract from the fame of his country, why does he refrain from quoting the infamous aspersions which Cobbett threw up on the characters of Washington, Jefferson, the elder Adams, Lafayette, in short upon every illustrious name that is identified with the history of the American revolution?

☞ The British Museum have purchased, for 1000 guineas, collection of old newspapers, comprising 700 volumes, and embracing a period of 200 years, from 1628 to 1818.

NEW YORK ELECTIONS

The city has gone against us by a majority of 1500 or 1600 votes The following seems to be the result in the city, so far as ascertained We have to rely for our data upon the whig papers as we have not received a single democratic slip.

	No votes	Whig maj.	Dem maj
1st Ward	2049	360	....
2d "	1458	710	....
3d "	2036	615	375
4th "	2153	230	....
5th "	2549	140	....
6th "	1927	....	9
7th "	2158	117	....
8th "	2368	92	....
9th "	3351	....	417
10th "	3056	....	425
11th "	2375	....	735
12th "	917	....	147
13th "	2453	....	146
14th "	2188	....	72
15th "	2099	515	....
16th "	1966	....	27
17th "	2037	....	108
	30931	4189	2416

The vote for governor had not yet been counted. We subjoin such scattering returns as have been received The whigs seem to consider the probabilities of success in favor of Swartwout the federal candidate for governor From what we can gather in the papers we should conclude that the contest was at least doubtful

In Kings county, one democrat and one whig are chosen to the assembly The result for member of congress and governor is not ascertained In West-chester the democratic majority is more than 500 which exceeds the democratic estimate 250 votes in Richmond county has given 25 whig majority Queens county, about 30 majority. In Green county the democratic majority is 500 Ulster county has most probably gone for the whigs by considerable majority Albany county is put down as giving the federalists some hundred majority Orange county gives 140 for the democrats and the democratic member of congress elected Rockland county partial returns, a majority of 60 for the democrats Dutchess county has given a majority to the federalists, we do not know to what amount probably some hundreds.

The ultimate result appears to be still involved in uncertainty There are fifty seven counties in the state, and imperfect returns have been received from only ten or twelve All attempts, therefore, at predicting the issue must be necessarily futile We have given the reported majorities in the different counties altogether upon the authority of the whig papers It is a singular and suspicious fact that however regularly the democratic slips arrive at ordinary periods they almost invariably fail when information is required of the result of an election Can any whig put master explain this peculiarity?

CANADA

The Journal of Commerce states that the re had been raising about twenty miles from Montreal, in which the insurgents had captured the Hon. Mr. Elliot his wife and wife's sister and six or eight British soldier after mutiny tiny too. An attempt had been made by the patriots to induce the Indians to join them but the latter had, on the contrary made war upon the insurgents, capturing twenty or thirty of them

We extract portions of the following letter which was received in New York on the evening of the 9th instant It is dated Jefferson county Nov 3

Great excitement prevails in regard to the movement of the Patriots. The impression is that the patriot question will have upon the issue I suppose you hardly know what I mean by the term patriot But it is known there that this frontier will soon be the stage on which will be acted a tragedy of no little interest only but the whole world will be anxiously directed for fifty to a hundred miles from the lines. Information to Detroit the people are in ignorance of the plan which is who are in the plot A large portion of the men, and among them persons of the highest standing and intelligence, gentlemen of principle fortunes, and of every profession in life are leagued with the patriots Secret associations are formed in every town and neighborhood in the state of which we are raised for the causes squads of men are meeting from different points and places in common rendezvous known only to themselves The members of these associations are bound by an oath to assist each other in the cause of liberty throughout the world to be true and faithful to a brother hunter, and preserve inviolate any secrets which may be communicated to them on such an oath

There is an association and a large number of sworn members in New York city Those who belong not to the association are a minority of the adult men in this region, and have no choice whatever of the designs of the patriots An impenetrable mystery hangs over their movements the meetings are held on all points and leading men of their number are constantly on the move from one place to another making or confirming proselytes, all the communications by special messengers There is a room in the hotel where I usually resolvedly *dictated* to them One of their generals, by the name of is now here This notorious Pat Johnson is in this village, and probably in the house I have a highly respectable gentleman told me today that he had a private interview with him It is estimated that they number at 10 000 men within 100 miles of this place Washington and Montreal are to be taken if he had no doubt that if Bill Johnson was nominated for congress in this county to night, he would be elected These associations extend throughout the Canadas

The inhabitants of Watertown on the Canada side of the St Lawrence river are filled with the most burning fear The Kingston people are in constant expectation of an attack upon that town They have constantly sent to the regular troops for assistance to reinforce volunteers, but not an enlistment can be procured They have tried drafts upon the militia These are resisted, and in an attempt at Perth to execute the drafts an company of the militia to enforce the orders of the regular troops were killed Every one shown the river in large numbers of Americans who are thought to belong to the Patriots have passed the British army the more effectually as it supposed to be their friends in disguise Yesterday a Mr Hancock an American it is reported were found day before yesterday, and I can consider the portion of the two counties that I visit yesterday as completely disarmed by the attempts of the abolitionists the great law of self preservation would compel them to separate from the north Immediately after the commencement of the war, and throughout its continuance the abolitionists intent upon their object sent immense numbers of petitions to congress for the abolition of slavery in the district of Columbia, confined in Canada calculated to excite the indignation of the south Why did they so? Had the district been subjected to any grievous burthens? Had it been the seat of war? Had its inhabitants been subjected to any outrages by two days before their states and surrounded by them, slavery should be abolished. Why would have neither been guaranteed, that request? You would have thought that the abolitionists would have of these states upon a territory which they had granted to you for a different purpose from which as life note and no darkness could entirely attack the peace and safety of that state? The district was the seat of no more acts of rising within the slave holding states or insurrectionary slaves You would have existed, by law a residual magazine from which trains of gunpowder might be securely laid, extending into the surrounding states, which might at any moment explode a fearful and destructive explosion By passing such a law you would have introduced the enemy into the very bosoms of these two states, and afforded him an opportunity to produce a scene of confusion and horror as there are to assemble man who can for one moment suppose that Virginia and Maryland would have ceded the district of Columbia to the United States, if they had entertained the slightest idea that congress would ever abuse the power by which they granted it or the use and convenience of the government of the United States and to prevent this grant to the destruction of these two states would be a violation of the most solemn faith Why do you think that Virginia and Maryland ceded the district of Columbia to the United States under the laws of Virginia and Maryland (and this globally taught here from the case before very many years had it not been for the efforts of the abolitionists, then and not till then, ought it to be abolished in the district of Columbia

Impelled by these motives the senate, upon his motion after the petitions had been received, rejected the prayer of the petitioners by a vote of 34 to 6, and received the abolish slavery in the district of Columbia The two senators from Massachusetts, the two senators from Vermont and one from Indiana, and one from Rhode Island were all who voted in the negative in the house, these petitions shared the same fate Five years referred to a committee, a majority of which consisted of representatives from free states, of which Mr Pinckney of South Carolina, was chairman, an able temperate and judicious report was made, and a resolution recommended that he had no power to interfere in any way with slavery in the district of Columbia This resolution was adopted by the vote of 122 to 7.

Thus stood the question on the 4th of July 1836 when congress adjourned The members of congress from the slave holding states said that their constituents had a right to expect peace The question had been all the mean abolitionists had succeeded in overwhelming congress and the south had reason to hope that the moderate would acquiesce, at least for a season, in the will of a majority Not so thought Joseph Ritner, the governor of Pennsylvania In his message of December 1836, after demanding the democratic members of congress from Pennsylvania, for having abandoned the policy and interest of the state, from motives of subservient to the exercise of the nation, and after commencing several particulars in which he alleges they had thus violated their duty, "at the end of power in exile" Last, but worst of all, came the issue bearing of the Ritner to the dark spirit of slavery Fur what cause did the democratic representatives of this state—for what cause did my respected colleague Mr Kean) merit this denunciation from the governor if it were not for having resisted the efforts of the abolitionists and having opposed the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia" At the time, it was thus understood every where, both in and out of the state Indeed understanding the character of Pennsylvania Democrats to be what it is, I could not in my opinion utterly at Wednesday in the good cause which they had been acting, he branded their conduct as a crime, in the being of the knee to the dark spirit of slavery

The abolitionists throughout the union hailed this sentiment with delight, and Joseph Ritner has ever since been extolled in all their publications as one of their most distinguished advocates It was but the other day that I observed stated in a Pennsylvania paper, that an abolition print in Pittsburgh, indignantly repelled the idea advanced by a whig press of that city, that Joseph Ritner was not an abolitionist Show me an abolitionist throughout the state, and I will show you a supporter of you Ritner

And here I would ask fellow citizens, if it be possible to assign any other motive for introducing the subject in December 1836, into the governor's message, but to sustain and cheer on the abolitionists, excite and abolitionists, and encourage them not to relax their efforts, notwithstanding their then recent defeat in Congress? Why was it mentioned at all, if not for that purpose?

The governor proceeds further in his message Arkansas was about to become a state Arkansas was south of the line fixed by the celebrated Missouri compromise which saved the union within which slavery might exist The people of Arkansas held slaves The abolition petitions had prayed that no new state should be admitted into the union where slavery existed Joseph Ritner gave the abolitionists his aid, by coming out boldly and strongly in his message against the admission of any new state into the union where slavery was recognized.

He is equally explicit in urging the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia In his town language, opposition to the admission into the Union of new slave holding states, and opposition to slavery in the District of Columbia, the very hearth and abode of the national honor, have ever been and are the cherished doctrines of our state. Let us, fellow citizens, stand by and maintain them unshakingly and fearlessly.

It is very true, he admits, that the free states have no power over the question of slavery in the slave-holding states; but had there been any fanatic so wild, before the date of his message, as to assert such a power? Not to my knowledge. On the contrary, this has always been admitted, that then was a party to be abolished in the south? By the existence of anti slavery societies in the north, by the efforts of the abolitionists to arouse the indignant feelings of our citizens against our brethren in the south, where they were unfortunately born slaveholders—by making use of the just office "to scatter arrows, firebrands, and death" among the slaves themselves, calculated, if not intended to incite them to insurrection; and by thus surrounding their masters with so many dangers, as to force them to emancipate their slaves Those who opposed this conduct, the direct tendency of which was to divide the Union and to involve our brethren of the south in a servile war, were denounced as the agentes of free discussion, and as abolitionists, who would bow their knee to the dark spirit of slavery. Accordingly we find Governor Ritner, in his message, repeating upon this subject what had been said a hundred times before Pb the abolition papers "Above all," said he, "let us never yield up the right of free discussion of yours of which laws arise in the land or any part of it—convinced that the moment we do so, the bond of union is broken" The right of free discussion certainly ought never to be surrendered But a right is one thing and the abuse of a right is another We shall have a right to discuss the question of slavery; but is it proper for us to organize ourselves into anti-slavery societies, and to exercise this right systematically, not for the purpose of doing any good at home, for, thank God! here slavery does not exist; but for that of spreading terror and alarm throughout the southern states, of distributing among the slaves themselves, through the medium and by private agents, the pulpitum and pictorial representations, calculated to produce a rebellious insurrection, and thus to force their masters to emancipate them or abandon the Union. Suppose we should thus act towards a foreign government, would it not be just cause of war? And have we any greater right to interfere with the domestic institutions of Maryland and Virginia, than with those of Cuba?

When the message of governor Ritner was received in Washington, in 1836, it was considered by all as an abolitionist message; and as such, it produced an impression which I shall never forget. With the utmost anxiety depicted on the countenances of the inquirers, we I asked, over and over again, whether, in my opinion, it spoke the whole of Pennsylvania? No, I said, the keystone state, which had been the firmest bulwark of the union, and had always respected the constitutional rights of her sister states, had embraced, so far as her governor could commit her, the cause, and had placed herself in the front rank of the abolition. It remains for the people of this great commonwealth, at the next election, to ratify or to reject the doctrines of this message.

I consider the question to be one of transcendant importance, involving in itself the fate of the union, and all that is near and dear to the friends of constitutional liberty, not only here, but throughout the world.

Should Joseph Ritner be elected, the people of Pennsylvania will have declared in a voice of thunder, that Florida shall not be admitted into the union because it will be a slave holding state; that the question of a holding slavery in the district of Columbia shall again and again be agitated to disturb the peace of the union, and that the destruction of abolition, from which these are but emanations, shall be maintained, no matter what may be the fatal consequence. Whilst his election will be hailed as a victory by the abolitionists every where, it will be felt to the extremities of the union as a most portentous omen of its dissolution

I have studiously avoided quoting any proof that Joseph Ritner is an abolitionist, except from his own language, the direct tendency of which he has strongly corroborated in his letter to the anti slavery society of Pittsburgh It is true, I might have cited the efforts made by his political friends, to obtain the hall of the legislature as a place of meeting for the abolition convention, the cordiality with which he received its members, and the spirit thus infused into them by his countenance and conversation, his preference for leading abolitionists, in making some of his most important appointments, and instances of his conduct tending to establish the same fact I have thought it best, however, to confine myself to his own official declarations That he is sincerely an abolitionist, I do not doubt; and he deserves the merit of firmly adhering to his opinion, which would have been a great virtue in a good cause

I might here also proceed to illustrate the effects of the triumph of this doctrine in the world by a comparison fellow citizens, if negroes were admitted to an equality of political and social rights with white men and white women! You have already had a foretaste of it in the scenes which were exhibited at Pennsylvania Hall! The subject is too disgusting, and I recoil from it

Go, then, to the polls, and by your votes in behalf of the democratic candidate, David R Porter, declare to your sister states and to the world, that Pennsylvania will be again as she had been before governor Ritner's election, the strongest and firmest pillar of the union.

INTERESTING.—An attempt was made in Philadelphia to set fire the Centre street Theatre on fire Some bricks were taken from around the frames with a wooden chair leading to the Theatre, and the aperture was filled with further matches, oiled paper and other combustibles It was providentially discovered in time by a gentleman passing in the neighbourhood, who, with the assistance of neighbors, extinguished the rising flame before any damage could be done

LATEST DATES

New York	[illegible]	Liverpool	[illegible]
Boston	[illegible]	London	[illegible]
Philadelphia	[illegible]	Havre	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]	Paris	[illegible]
Charleston	[illegible]	Bordeaux	[illegible]
Cincinnati	[illegible]	Madrid	[illegible]
Mobile	[illegible]	Cadiz	[illegible]
Nashville	[illegible]	Rhodes	[illegible]

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS

[illegible]

IMPORTS

[illegible]

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR

[illegible]

CONSIGNEES

[illegible]

DOMESTIC MARKETS

RATES OF STOCKS

NEW YORK, November [illegible]

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS, MARKET Tuesday Evening, Nov. [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

BALTIMORE, Nov. [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

CINCINNATI MARKET, November [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

CHARLESTON MARKET, November [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

SAVANNAH MARKET, November [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

MOBILE MARKET, November [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

HAVANA, Nov. 6.—N Orleans flour [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS

CLEARED.

[illegible]

ARRIVED.

[illegible]

MEMORANDA.

[illegible]

A GENERAL LIST OF VESSELS

Loading, cleared or sailed for this port

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

BOSTON

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA

[illegible]

BALTIMORE

[illegible]

CHARLESTON.

[illegible]

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

[illegible]

BANGOR, ME

[illegible]

BATH, MAINE

[illegible]

BRISTOL, MAINE

[illegible]

PORTLAND (ME.) R

[illegible]

CLADE.

[illegible]

HAVRE

[illegible]

MARSEILLES

[illegible]

TRIESTE.

[illegible]

ANTWERP

[illegible]

HAVANA

[illegible]

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

Second night of Mr. J. M. FIELD, who is engaged for a few nights only.

Friday, Nov. 16th, will be performed, first time in this country, a romantic drama entitled

ATONEMENT;

or, the Gold-Daughter.

Principal characters by Messrs. Harrison, Farren, Williams, Dabar. Mesdames Farren and Smith.

After which, second time of the satirical farce of

VICTORIA;

or, The Lion and the Kiss.

Mr. Bennett, (of the Herald).....Mr. J. M. Field

Mademoiselle Rosette will dance a *Pas Seul*, The Orchestra will perform the Overtures to *Macbeth* and *Der Freischutz*.

To conclude with, first time, a farce, entitled

THE WHITE HOUSE.

Mr. Bennett,	Mr. J. M. Field
Mr. Dixon,	Parst
Mr. Kinderhook,	Farren
Col. Paragraph,	Lewis
Mr. Blazon,	Williams
Prince John,	Dabar
Queen Victoria,	Mrs. Farren
Duchess of Kent,	Smith
Mrs. Blazon,	Madden
Miss Blazon,	Plumer
Mrs. Royall,	Harrison

Drawing of the Grand State Lottery, class 5th.

13 65 73 6 16 3 12 5 21 72 24 54

TO BE DRAWN TO-MORROW.

☞ $12,000 *CAPITAL PRIZE* ☜

Tenth class of the

GRAND STATE LOTTERY,

Class No. 53.

Authorized by the Legislature of the State.

To be drawn SATURDAY Nov. 17th, 1838, at 5 o'clock, P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange.

S. DAVIS & Co., Managers.

75 Number—12 Drawn Ballots

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$12,000	$12,000
1 do	3,000	3,000
1 do	2,000	2,000
1 do	1,500	1,500
1 do	1,100	1,100
5 do	1,000	5,000
2 do	800	1,600
9 do	600	1,200
2 do	500	1,000
6 do	250	1,500
10 do	200	2,000
10 do	150	1,500
30 do	100	2,900
150 do	50	15,000
63 do	50	3,150
63 do	40	2,520
63 do	30	1,890
63 do	20	1,260
63 do	15	945
63 do	10	630
3780 do	8	30,240
23436 do	4	93,744
27814 Prizes, amounting to		$185,685

Whole Tickets $4—Halves $2—Quarters $1

Packages of 25 Tickets for $100, warranted to draw at least $96 Half Tickets for $50, warranted to draw at least $48. Packages of 25 Quarter Tickets for $25, warranted to draw at least $12 For application to the undersigned, or to the MANAGERS' OFFICE, No 16 Chartres street.

n16

INFORMATION WANTED of my boy BILL, to whom I gave a pass to his time for one week from the 4th instant, since which I have not seen him. He is about 5 feet 9 inches; a griffe; generally wears whiskers. He has left his place in the Jackson and Conti street Five dollars will be paid to any one who will give such information that I can get him. He was purchased from the estate of Carlisle and Redelard I am confined to my bed with a severe cold, or that some accident has happened to him. Should this meet the eye of the owner of his wife, he will confer a favor on me by giving any information he may possess.

W. MERRYFIELD,

corner St Mary and Levee st.

City Lafayette, Nov. 15, 1838. n16—3t

☞ STEAM BAKERY, No 89 Morons street, near the Pontchartrain rail road. The subscribers, of the

550 barrels Plain Bread,	
600 do	Ship Bread,
100 do	Coffee House Bread,
75 do	Butter Crackers,
50 do	Sugar Crackers,
100 boxes and kegs	Soda Biscuit,
100 do	do Sugar Crackers,
50 kegs	Water Crackers

All of the above articles are warranted fresh and of first quality.

ALSO,

75 bags Shorts, superior quality,

1 Patent Flour Bolt with Runners complete, on an improved plan, calculated for steam or horse power.

WATERS & HILLMAN.

New Orleans, Nov 16, 1838. 10t

☞ MALAGA FRUITS—Landing from brig Herla, direct from Malaga,

3000	boxes Malaga assorted raisins,	
1500	half do	do do
1500	qr do	do do
100	boxes muscatel	do
100	qr do	do

For sale by JOHN A. MERRITT,

n16 53 Camp st

☞ STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish of Jefferson Court of Probates.—Estate of Sylvester Gibbs deceased.

On Saturday, the 15th of December next, 1838, at 12 o'clock, meridian, in obedience to a decree of the honorable the Court of Probates in and for the parish of Jefferson, bearing date the—day of November 1838, rendered upon the petition of Sarah Angrandon Widow Gibbs, executrix of the undersigned judge, at the Arcade Exchange, Magazine street, in the city of New Orleans will sell at auction the following property belonging to the succession of Sylvester Gibbs Clerk, deceased, to wit

1 A certain lot of ground, designated by the No 24 (twenty-four), measuring fifty eight feet six inches, on Coffee street, by 116 feet in depth, and adjoining in the rear the lot No 25

2 Another lot of ground, designated by the No 29, measuring fifty eight feet six inches front on Coffee street by 116 feet deep and adjoining in the rear lot No 24.

Said two lots make part of a certain parcel of ground, designated of No 9 on the original plan of that part of faubourg Lafayette, in this parish, made by Joseph Pilie, surveyor of the city of New Orleans, under date of the 6th February, 1808, and deposited in the office of C. Pollock, notary

3 A certain lot of ground, situated in Carrollton, in this parish, designated by the number twelve in a plan drawn by L. Bringier, surveyor-general, on the 16th December 1835, and deposited as No 33 in the book of plans of Felix Grima, notary, said lot measuring 34 feet 4 inches on Upperline street, by seven hundred and twenty feet, in depth, on the side 137 feet 4 inches and 9 lines, more or less, on the line adjoining it from lot No 11; 147 feet 6 inches more or less on the line dividing it from lot No 13, and 39 feet in rear.

4 Four certain lots of ground, situated in the town of Carrollton, designated by the Nos. from one to four inclusive, square C, on the plan drawn by L. Joseph Pilie, duly surveyed by Felix Grima, on the 14 1835, and deposited in the office of T B Marks, notary on the 10th October, 1836

Lot No 1, measuring 80 feet 6 inches front on Jackson street, by 185 feet more or less, front on Lafayette street, and 108 feet 6 inches more or less in the line dividing it from and lot No 2, the said lot having a triangular figure

Lot No 2 (two), measuring 80 feet front on Jackson street, 31 feet more or less, on Lafayette street, 15 feet more or less, on Upperline street, by 108 feet 6 inches more or less in depth, on the side next No 1, and 131 feet more or less in depth on the side next No 3.

Lot No 3, measuring 80 feet on Jackson street, 31 feet 2 inches and 1 line front on Upperline street, by 131 feet more or less in depth, on the side next No 2, and 139 feet 5 inches more or less in depth, on the side next No 4, and said lot No 4, measuring 30 feet more or less on Jackson street, 31 feet 2 inches and line front on Upperline street, by 139 ft 5 inches, more or less in depth, on the side next No 3, and 147 feet 11 inches, more or less in depth, on the line next No 5

The above lots are part of a certain tract of land, with the rights and servitudes thereof, described on a plat annexed to an act passed on the 25th September, 1835, before William Boswell, a notary public, of New Orleans, and in Texas, beginning at the north east corner, of a survey of one Mills, made per A. C. and J. K. Allen, in the name of Muskeas, and containing one acre, nine labors ten perat, sixteen labors sixteenths.

5th The following rights of decreased to the undivided half of a certain tract of land with the rights and servitudes thereof, situated in Texas, containing four thousand four hundred and twenty eight superficial arpents, and bounded by a land mark which rises at a stake towards the waters of the river Angelina, and at the south east corner of James Humphrey, according to a plan annexed to an act executed on the 24th July 1835, before Wm. Boswell, a notary public of New Orleans.

6th. The title papers and rights of decreased to the undivided half of another tract of land, with the rights and servitudes thereof, situated in Texas near the waters of Neches river, beginning at the north east corner of Jose Tenario, which is the first land mark, and containing four thousand four hundred and twenty-eight superficial arpents, per plat annexed to an act before Boswell, notary

7th. The title papers and rights of decreased to the undivided half of another tract of land, the rights and servitudes thereof, situated in Texas, near beginning at the upper boundary line, of eleven leagues of land, belonging to Madrigan and Manuel Lopez, which was established upon a high bluff and containing twenty-five millions square varas, of which seven millions are of the usual quality of arable lands, and the remaining eighteen millions are of land not at present on the second October, 1835, before William Boswell, a Notary of New Orleans.

8. The title papers and rights of decreased to the undivided half of a certain tract of land with the rights and servitudes thereof, situated in Texas, commencing at the upper boundary line, of eleven leagues of land, belonging to Madrigan and Manuel Lopez, which was established upon a high bluff and containing twenty-five millions square varas, of which seven millions are of the usual quality of arable lands, and the remaining eighteen millions are of land not at present on the second October, 1835, before William Boswell, a Notary of New Orleans.

9. The title papers and rights of decreased to the undivided half of a certain tract of land with the rights and servitudes thereof, situated in Texas commencing at the north east corner of Jose Tenario, which is the first land mark, and containing four thousand four hundred and twenty-eight superficial arpents, per plat annexed to an act before Boswell, notary

10th. The title papers and rights of decreased to the undivided half of another tract of land, the rights and servitudes thereof, situated in Texas near the waters of Neches river, beginning at the north east corner of Jose Tenario, which is the first land mark, and containing four thousand four hundred and twenty-eight superficial arpents, per plat annexed to an act before Boswell, notary

11th. The title papers and rights of decreased to the undivided half of another tract of land, the rights and servitudes thereof, situated in Texas, near the waters of Neches river, beginning at the north east corner of Jose Tenario, which is the first land mark, and containing four thousand four hundred and twenty-eight superficial arpents, per plat annexed to an act before Boswell, notary

12th. The title papers and rights of decreased to the undivided half of another tract of land, the rights and servitudes thereof, situated in Texas, near the waters of Neches river, beginning at the north east corner of Jose Tenario, which is the first land mark, and containing four thousand four hundred and twenty-eight superficial arpents, per plat annexed to an act before Boswell, notary

13th. The title papers and rights of decreased to the undivided half of another tract of land, the rights and servitudes thereof, situated in Texas, near the waters of Neches river, beginning at the north east corner of Jose Tenario, which is the first land mark, and containing four thousand four hundred and twenty-eight superficial arpents, per plat annexed to an act before Boswell, notary

14th. The title papers and rights of decreased to the undivided half of another tract of land, the rights and servitudes thereof, situated in Texas, near the waters of Neches river, beginning at the north east corner of Jose Tenario, which is the first land mark, and containing four thousand four hundred and twenty-eight superficial arpents, per plat annexed to an act before Boswell, notary

15th. The title papers and rights of decreased to the undivided half of another tract of land, the rights and servitudes thereof, situated in Texas, near the waters of Neches river, beginning at the north east corner of Jose Tenario, which is the first land mark, and containing four thousand four hundred and twenty-eight superficial arpents, per plat annexed to an act before Boswell, notary

16th. The title papers and rights of decreased to the undivided half of another tract of land, the rights and servitudes thereof, situated in Texas, near the waters of Neches river, beginning at the north east corner of Jose Tenario, which is the first land mark, and containing four thousand four hundred and twenty-eight superficial arpents, per plat annexed to an act before Boswell, notary

17th. The title papers and rights of decreased to the undivided half of another tract of land, the rights and servitudes thereof, situated in Texas, near the waters of Neches river, beginning at the north east corner of Jose Tenario, which is the first land mark, and containing four thousand four hundred and twenty-eight superficial arpents, per plat annexed to an act before Boswell, notary

18th. The title papers and rights of decreased to the undivided half of another tract of land, the rights and servitudes thereof, situated in Texas, near the waters of Neches river, beginning at the north east corner of Jose Tenario, which is the first land mark, and containing four thousand four hundred and twenty-eight superficial arpents, per plat annexed to an act before Boswell, notary

19th. The undivided half part of a certain lot of ground, situated in faubourg Lafayette, acquired by the decedent of Spencer Gwyn by act of the 29th October, 1836, before Wm. Christy, Notary, being twenty-five feet, English measure, fronting the public road, and running between parallel lines to the river Mississippi, and making a part of the lower portion of the lot designated by the letter V, on the original plan of said faubourg, and supposed to be about 105 feet deep.

Terms and conditions: The property situated in Lafayette and Carrollton will be sold one fourth cash, on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months, the purchaser to note bearing mortgage and endorsed to the satisfaction of the executor.

The land in Texas on a credit of 6, 12, 18 and 24 months, in notes endorsed, and in sums to suit the executor.

Acts of sale at the cost of the purchasers.

(Signed) F. DUDGE, Judge.

☞ STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish of Jefferson Court of Probates.—Estate of Thomas Manning, deceased.—On Monday, the 26th instant, at eleven o'clock A. M., by virtue of and in obedience to an order from the honorable the court in and for the parish of Jefferson, rendered upon the petition of Mrs. Rosine Page, surviving wife of the said Thomas Manning, deceased, and natural tutor of her min