THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY, BY
JEROME BAYON.
STATE PRINTER.
THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED."
TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 26, 1833.

FOR GOVERNOR:
J. B. DAWSON.
FOR MAYOR:
JOHN H. HOLLAND.
FOR ALDERMAN—5th Ward,
ALFRED DUCROS.

FOR CONGRESS:
1st District—CHARLES CAYARRE.
2d District—JAMES M. BRADFORD.

An Act of the Legislature, approved 14th March 1820.

"ART. 5. And be it further enacted, That the Mayor and Recorder shall be chosen from among the citizens who are *heads of families*, and resident within the city at the time of their election, and possess the *other qualifications required* by the existing laws."

Fellow citizens, if the law requires this as a condition in completing the eligibility of a candidate for the place of Mayor, judge if respect for public manners and morals, does not more imperiously exact that it should be found in a candidate for the office of Governor.

We received yesterday no northern mail; we are, therefore, without the material to render our paper as interesting as we desire.

The American Theatrical Company arrived last evening in the steam-boat Champion.

The Hon. Judge Porter having arrived yesterday, the Supreme Court in consequence immediately commenced their session.

The Hon. E. D. Wurrs arrived in this city on Sunday morning last, on his way to Washington city.

Mr. JOSEPH SAUL, was yesterday morning elected Cashier of the Commercial Bank, vice J. B. Blache, resigned.

Doubtless orders of a peremptory nature, have been issued to the *faithful* adherents of our worthy mayor throughout the state, to be prepared to receive and welcome him in the most imposing manner. Whether the people will assist at these ceremonies is to say the least, questionable. Public curiosity may attract large crowds around "the honorable presence," which, we doubt not, will be heralded down among us quiet cits, as 'extraordinary re-astions,' 'astonishing popularity,' 'country influence,' &c. &c.; but which we shall treat as mere slang, feeling confident that nothing could induce the country people to notice Mr. Priest at all, but the motive to which we have alluded. The mere fact of a man of his quirements, putting himself in competition with such men as *Lawson* and *White*, would naturally be expected, however, to invest him with a sort of eclat, that would cause him to be gazed upon and inquired after in a spirit similar to that with which the pilgrimages of Lorenzo Dow are characterized.

But, we have strong doubts in our mind, whether "our popular mayor" will be received with even such dubious distinction. We should not greatly marvel, that his progress should be quiet and still, with here and there, perhaps, a cry of "God save King Richard," from some one of his new chosen cohorts.

We should be pleased to hear, on what day "his honor" intends to quit the city, and what arrangement he has made for its government during his absence.

By the subjoined proposals, it will be perceived a fine opportunity to contractors is afforded, which, if taken up by some prudent and careful person, cannot but prove lucrative. We trust that so one will be engaged who has not the requisite qualifications, upon any terms and conditions that may be proposed.

POST-OFFICE, NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 21.

"Proposals will be received at this office until the 15th December next, for carrying the United States' Mail on the route from New-Orleans to Mobile for four years. The mail to be carried daily, and twenty-six hours allowed for each trip. WM. H. KER, P. M."

Mr. *Lafarmer*, so celebrated for his performance before the allied sovereigns in Paris, on the violin, when only 9 years of age, has been engaged at the Orleans Theatre, and will shortly gratify the public with a performance on the piano forte.—He has applied himself assiduously to his art under the most celebrated masters, and his skill in music is spoken of in the highest terms.

IBERVILLE, Nov. 16.

Iberville—nearly all—for Dawson.

In one section of the parish, there are 25 voters, all, for Dawson! About six months ago, they were all for WHITE! The reason of this change, is mainly attributed to one of the many faults committed by W. when in Congress, particularly at its last session, he voted against the vital interests of the Sugar Planters of this State, when he consented to have the duty taken off, in part, of foreign Sugar. If such changes should take place in the same ratio in other parishes as this, we are strongly inclined to think, WHITE cannot obtain over one thousand votes for the office of Governor, at the ensuing election.

Banks.—Among the bills before the Legislature to incorporate banks, we observe one to establish a bank at Memphis. From the growing importance of that town, and the extent of the commercial business which must be daily transacted at that place, and the great wealth and fertility of the surrounding country, we cannot imagine a more eligible point at which to locate a well organized banking institution.—*Nash. Ban.*

From the Washington Globe.

In addition to the *Daily*, *Semi-Weekly*, and *Weekly* Globe, heretofore issued, it will be observed that we propose to publish "a *Congressional Globe*," exclusively devoted to the proceedings and debates in Congress. This paper will be printed at the close of every week, during the session of Congress, and will contain, in regular series, a succinct and clear account of the proceedings of each day, together with a brief and condensed report of the speeches made on every topic brought under discussion. In preparing these outlines, it is our purpose to employ able and industrious Reporters, who will take Lloyd's Report of Debates in Congress of 1789, as a sample for imitation—and will train at all themselves, whenever thus permitted, of the notes of the speakers themselves, to prepare the sketches. We will also endeavor, if the space will allow, to give, in the Congressional Globe, the more elaborate and finished arguments upon questions of great moment, as prepared by the speakers themselves, for the public. We hope to be able to effect this, by using brevier type, and the greatly increased page now presented. In affording this weekly paper at the rate of ONE DOLLAR for all the numbers printed during the session, we may boast of affording the most important information, at the cheapest possible price, and we look for a remunerement for our labor and trouble, in a very minute profit, upon a very extensive sale and circulation of the numbers. That the subscription should be paid in advance, is, therefore, rendered indispensable, and we throw ourselves upon the generosity of our friends, and ask the favor of them to volunteer their exertions to favor our object;—and we especially solicit from the Editors with whom we exchange, a gratuitous insertion of this notice, together with the annexed terms.

THE TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE, published weekly during the session of Congress, presenting a neat abstract of the proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives in regular series, from day to day with brief reports of the discussion of every debated question. — $1 per session.

DAILY GLOBE, — $10 per annum.
SEMI-WEEKLY GLOBE, — 5 " "
WEEKLY GLOBE, — 2 50 " "

For less than a year.

DAILY, per month, — $1
SEMI-WEEKLY, per month, — 20 cts.

From the Ohio State Journal.

RESPECT TO THE DEAD.—We have been requested to give notice, that an Eulogy on the character of our late lamented fellow citizen, HARVEY D. LITTLE, Esq. will be pronounced in the Methodist Church on Wednesday evening next, (Nov. 27) by Wathen Jenkins, Esq. late Editor of the *Ohio Register*, at the request of the *Columbian Typographical Society*. The members, and the citizens generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

AMERICAN CHARACTER.

Enterprise is the ruling and the boast of the American.—Ever rolling, all extensive ramifications is the offspring of American enterprise. Vain speculations, hazardous and disastrous themes throng on the memory, while the all-changing American character is traced to its troubled source. An American is never at ease. He tears down ancient fabrics builds new ones. Blends exploded dogmas with practical schemes. Turns sour, bitter and crusty at the poor Frenchman; quarrels with, fights and conquers John Bull, tickles his shins while eating oysters, builds expensive rail roads and gibbets, and calls himself the most enlightened man on earth. In true sagacity he will beat an Englishman: for generosity give us a Bostonian against the world; in making bargains he is said to be "up to snuff," he says arrogance down "with your dust." He has keen taste for coppers. If his neighbor be a traitor to industry, a slave to corroding sloth, he immures the idler in prison, charging him with insanity or improvidence—the same things in Yankee estimation—a rapid talker—an eloquent speaker—a money catcher—too prudent to be vain—too wise to be careless—just rich enough to long, and past said search after riches; take him all in all if he should ever be lost to the world, we shall never look upon his like again!—*Pontchart Chron.*

Madden's Infirmities of Men of Genius.—In former times, it was generally believed that literary men were mortal and subject to disease and infirmity, like all the rest of the world; but this opinion, though there is a considerable show of reason in it, has been gradually giving place to the idea that all their infirmities are of their own making, and that they ought to be held as strictly accountable for their sicknesses and sorrows, as if these indulgences were offences against the law of the land. Should public sentiment persevere, we shall probably have nervous complaints presented by the grand jury, and if any literary man should be so far forgetful of his duty as to die, he will be buried at the intersection of the public roads. There is in fact an exaggeration in all the representations now given of the diet and care, which will go near to bring the whole subject into contempt; and we object to this overstatement, because the natural result is to make men doubt whether there is any truth in the doctrine which is not all true.—Many valuable and important maxims which would exert a happy influence upon society are constantly brought into suspicion by the extravagance of those who defend them.

But there is an opposite danger to this, which is that all shall be ascribed to causes beyond human control, and the man of genius be treated as a being exempt from common obligations. Dr. Madden endavors to take the middle course between these two errors; but owing to a want of distinctness in his views and statements, he has not perfectly succeeded. He begins with Pope, whose character has been so differently represented, that it is hard to tell whether he was a mean or generous, an estimable or unworthy man. The public mind inclines and we believe correctly, to consider him as a good man, whose excesses of temper and occasional infirmities were owing to bodily disease. Dr. Madden endeavors to show that his complaint was dyspepsia, and that his fault consisted in using means of relief which abated his suffering for a time, but in the result brought permanent injury to his system both of body and mind. Of Johnson, his second example, he thinks that his scrofulous complaint was the cause of that nervous irritability, which gave so much fierceness at times to his manners, and so many appearances of weakness to his sentiments and feelings. In this case as well as the former, he thinks that had the Doctor exerted a proper degree of prudence, he might have saved himself from many of those sufferings which gave to his mind, which was a tower of strength, the aspect of dismantled ruin. Cowper is the next example, and of him he says without reserve that his disorder was religious insanity—not meaning simply that it was an original complaint which took that form, but that the system of religion which he adopted was the cause of his distraction. He allows that his system was constantly diseased, but he thinks that the results of that complaint never would have been so fatal had it not been encouraged by religious enthusiasm. On this point we do not believe him competent to speak. How can he possibly toll the precise point to which a hypochondriac affection, even if not so encouraged, would go? This was Cowper's complaint, and it fastened upon the subject of religion, but to accuse religion on that account is following the example of the Turkish government, which when a ship of war was wrecked on a Greek island required the inhabitants to pay for the loss, because if their island had not been in the way the accident would not have happened.

In the cases of Burns and Byron, his other examples, the Doctor considers one as dyspeptic, the other as suffering from attacks of epilepsy throughout his life. Both resorted to means of indulgence which made their complaints inveterate. The Doctor speaks of them with a degree of delicacy which might be copied to advantage by other writers. There is no cheaper morality than that which spends itself in invectives against the acknowledged vices of distinguished men, and in our opinion there is none more absurd, than that which insists upon it, that the verdict shall be made upon their characters without taking any circumstances of their history into view. Burns was lifted high before the public, and all at once the wave of his renown subsided and left him helpless on the sands. Byron was brought up, not by an affectionate mother, but by a female fury; these circumstances should be remembered, and allowed for, while we condemn, as all must condemn, their vices. No one pretends to justify or excuse them; but many think with Dr. Madden, and we believe correctly, that their history must be known in order to estimate the amount of their guilt.

We cannot think that the Doctor shines in his new character, though many of his remarks are judicious and entertaining. Still we believe that such works as this are not without their advantage. There is much agreeable anecdote introduced in new connexions, and literary history is a subject on which every one may dwell with improvement and pleasure.—[Boston Patriot.

PREJUDICES.

An essential defect in English education is their unwillingness to move out of the narrow circle within which their ideas have been confined, to go in search of new ones, and above all, to obtain more accurate and extensive notions. There are only two ways to the acquisition of seeing and judging of things. One of these is taken up and defended by the daily recurrent common-place expressions; the English go no further. They do not attempt to rectify their judgments by that of others. On political matters, they disdain to draw from sources where they would find suitable information. While on the continent, they most certainly shut their eyes, and render themselves inaccessible to evidence; so many erroneous notions, so many false ideas on the situation of the interests of the people, on the character of public men, do they bring back; so much do they deceive themselves on the commonest and most incontestible facts! They travel with opinions already formed, and a firm resolution to admit only into their minds notions in harmony with those preconceived opinions. Faithful to this plan; they cherish their very errors, in support of which they cite all that the spirit of party has said or done in confirmation of them during their travels. It may be predicated that the English have not a critical spirit, and that their general education unfits them to acquire it. This charge may appear severe, yet it must be well founded, for it is in the mouths of all foreigners who have had the best opportunities of seeing and appreciating Great Britain. Travelling also contributes to give them a variety of information, though perhaps it cannot be said to be very profound. The English see so much to relate, and it often follows, that the beds of those who have not natural ideas become furnished with recollections of what they have seen.

Their object on is completed rather in travelling carriages, and round the festive board, than in the academic groves. One might easily conceive this, if the time which the English devote to completing their education were deducted from the three or four meals which eat up the entire day; from the hunting and shooting parties at which you are surprised to see such a crowd of young people, nay, of children, who ought to be at college instead of in the field. But the evil does not end here, for those youths have their horse racings, their clubs, to which they hold it indispensable to belong, and they moreover spend hours in interminable promenades up and down the streets.—With the best will possible—with the most cheerful and happy dispositions—they cannot bring to serious studies that permanent and abiding attention, that steadiness and concentration of thought, which such studies require.

[Great Britain in 1833.

The Growth of our Country.—When the Provincial Congress at Watertown, in Massachusetts, were collecting the facts of the battle of Bunker Hill, they made inquiry, and found that the number of papers then printed in the thirteen colonies was only twenty six. One or two of them were in the hands of tories. In the whig papers they printed the *statement of this affair*, which had been erroneously published in New York and Philadelphia, from rumors. No one, then, had any suspicion of the slaughter made among the veteran troops of the British tories. The British official return of killed and wounded in that battle did not reach this country until the next session. The patriotism of the people then, notwithstanding all the distresses of this revolutionary war, called for a more general diffusion of intelligence, and several new papers were established, but generally of a small size, and issued but once a week. On examining some of them at this day, it is found that there was much spirited writing in them. Many men of patriotic feeling and fine intelligence, who were so situated that they could not take up arms, took up their pen to enlighten the public mind, and a high tone was given to the bold yeomanry and hardy mechanics of the country by the dissertations in the periodicals of the day. It was the advice of Dr. Franklin never to soften the energies of the press to abate. He knew that the press was as powerful as the sword, and he was a better writer than fighter, although he had, at one time of his life, held a military command. There was a great difficulty at this during this eventful period, in obtaining materials for printing papers and pamphlets upon. Large book printing was almost entirely suspended while the war lasted. Several timely supplies of paper were brought from the Mediterranean in our vessels, who had carried their dried fish to Lisbon and other Catholic countries; but not half enough to meet our wants. Some of the letters of Washington, and other officers of distinction, were written on paper that a pastry cook would not now deign to use in her profession, as being too coarse.

The spirit of the country was awake at the close of the war, and those that had read papers, could not do without them. Semi-weekly papers were soon established in the large cities, and weekly periodicals increased. The first were a luxury indeed, supported principally by the mercantile interest; but in 1789, when the Federal constitution went into operation, the number of new papers had not reached an hundred in the United States. The desire of the people of becoming acquainted with the proceedings of Congress, and to gain information abroad, soon caused them to multiply; and when the democratic party grew up, and difference of opinion spread through the land, additional papers were found to issue from almost every village. "*Increase of appetite has grown with what it fed on,*" and is now almost insatiable. Daily papers are now as necessary as weekly ones were half a century ago; and their circulation, in many instances, quadrupled the size of a paper of that day. The stephenomine sheet of the Courier and Enquirer, contains, on its weekly issues, more matter, to use the printer's phrase, than the yearly volume of any one of the first papers printed in New York. Then the advertisements appeared but rarely; the columns were filled with politics, news, elaborate dissertations upon government, morals, agriculture, and historical facts. The first page then was honored with the most important articles. The last was not first, as now. A reader sat down to a newspaper as he would to a book, and finished with the last advertisement. He did not know how to eviscerate an hundred before breakfast as the editor of a daily has to do at this present time; but *pseudonyms* he remembered as much as he now does.

It was said fifteen years ago, that newspapers could not increase; the world was full of them; but it is an unquestionable fact, that within that space of time the number has doubled in the United States; and it is equally undeniable, that there are more distinct newspaper establishments here, than all other countries united can number.—They have become almost necessary to the existence of a Republic, as any one of the articles of food or raiment in common were among us. It was also said, that such a diffusion of periodicals would destroy a taste for the reading of books, but books, and great books, and large editions of them, are more rapidly increasing than newspapers.—*From by fails and calculation is staggered when the growth of our country is contemplated.—[N. Y. E. Star.*

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED,
Schr Wm A Turner, O'Flaherty, Matagorda, Master
ARRIVED,

Steamer Porpoise, Marshall, from the turn—towed up ships Atlantic and Sarah, both of Apilachicola, and sloop Dread, from Key West.

Brig Triton; Peterson, from Hamburg, to J A Maria & Co; cargo, said to F Frey & Co; H C Diddemeister; F Lambeth; J Seybold; Gordon, Forstall & Co; Kohn & Bordier; J S Lindner; Hermann & Co; A & J Dantzinann & Co; J W Zacharie & Co; White & Co; S Cucullu; A Molier; Wm Grimes, J A Maria & Co, and order.

Schr Atlantic, Sawyer, from Apilachicola; cargo, cotton.

Schr Sarah, Stark, from Apilachicola; cargo, cotton.

Sloop Dread, from Key West; cargo.

Steamer Ouachita, Harrison, from Monroe; cargo, 66 bales cotton, Miramond, O'Duhigg & co 13; do J. A. Harris, 9; A Fisk, Watt & Co 20; J Linton 20 do; 1 horse J B Plauche & co; 7 packages to order. Passengers, Judge Bry; Messrs. Miller, Fortier and lady; Oliver, Robert Lloyd; J Goulbert, Z Mise, F D S Martin.

Steamer Union, Lard, from Monroe; cargo, 68 bales cotton C Toledano; 65 bbls flour, 27 do whiskey, 140 cords wood, owner on board. Passengers, Messrs J. Brown, C. Wake, J H Agerty, A Drake, and 4 on deck.

Steamer Halcyon, Edwards, from Manchester—cargo, 334 bales cotton, to Reynolds, Byrne & Co; Wilkinson, McNeil & Co; Rhodes & Peters; Lockhart & Arrott; A Fisk, Watt & Co; Harris, Wright & Co; Dart & Co; Wilcox & Fearr, and order.—Passengers, Messrs Forrester, Delobroix, Kemper, Trepagnier, Davis 17 way and deck passengers.

Steamer Champion, Simpson, from Louisville, cargo cotton, coils rope, bagging, lard, pork, to sundries, 56 cabin passengers and 227 on deck—Passed steamer Wyoming at Natchez.

☞ The ship NATCHEZ is discharging her cargo between posts 60 and 61, opposite the vegetable market; consignees will please attend to the delivery of their goods.
nov 26—4t I. OGDEN & CO.

Office Levee Steam Cotton Press Company, }
New-Orleans, 26th Nov. 1833, }

NOTICE is hereby given, that a receipt in favor of George Eustin, dated the 12th July, 1831, for one share of one thousand dollars of the first subscription in the capital stock of the institution, has been lost or mislaid, and that application has been made to grant the certificates which that receipt entitles to.

By order of the Board,
nov 26 CH. G. BECHTEL, Sec'ry.

LOUISIANA STATE BANK, }
New Orleans, 25th Nov. 1833. }

THIS Bank purchases bills on Paris and on Havre, Nantz, Bordeaux and Marseilles, payable in Paris.
[nov 26—3t] RICHARD RELF, Cashier.

PRUNES—100 boxes, each of 10 fancy boxes, containing prunes of the best quality, for sale by
F H PETITPAIN,
nov 26 Corner of Chartres and Toulouse streets

ENGLISH BOTTLES—150 baskets of English Bottles for sale by F H PETITPAIN,
nov 26 Chartres and Toulouse streets

CLARET WINE—30 casks claret wine, "*Montferrand,*" 22 do old claret wine, landing from the ship Anne Louise, from Bordeaux, for sale by
F H PETITPAIN,
Nov 26 Chartres and Toulouse streets

FOR SALE—By the subscriber, 1250 cords ash wood, 4 feet long, well calculated for steam boat use, to be delivered 5 miles below the city, this side of the river. It may be disposed of by lots of 100 cords.
CHAS. HATREL,
nov 26 127, Chartres street

LANDING from schooner Josefa, and for sale by the subscribers, 628 beef hides and one cero mat of Indigo.
A. COURVAL, ACEDO & CO.
nov 26 Red Store

FOR SALE—16 jugs of Mahogony, landing from schooner Glance from the Bay of Honduras. Apply to JULES LEBLANC,
nov 26 Royal St, No 103

MR. SCHONINGER begs leave to inform the public that he has just arrived from France with an assortment of goods, such as ladies shoes of every kind and color. He keeps also French feathers, calf, and sheep skin, and boot legings of superior quality. He also makes gentlemen's boots.

He has a fine French Billiard Table of a new description, with a new mode of light which affords great facility to players.
nov 26

HAY, WINE AND FRUIT FOR SALE

LANDING from ship Natchez, and, for sale by the subscribers:
103 baskets White Sparkling Champaigne Wine
100 boxes bunch raisins
100 half boxes do
10 Do Muscatel do
100 half do do do
100 boxes bloom do
100 half do do do
20 kegs do do
50 boxes fresh prunes
Apply to I OGDEN & CO,
nov 26 No 78, Canal Street

NEW EMPORIUM OF PERFUMERY.
No. 230, ROYAL-STREET.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen of this city, that having unpacked his Goods received per ship New Orleans, he offers for sale the following articles, by wholesale and retail:

Elaine Phylopile, new production of Gueland, the efficacy and sweetness of this oil make its use most pleasant and well calculated to preserve the hair.

Pityotris, (Greek pomatum,) is already so well known, that it needs no praise.

Fluide de Georgie; the unctuous and sweet perfume of this pomatum is most pleasant—it preserves the growth of hair.

Cherubin's pomatum for curling hair.

Stick of pomatum and cosmetics of various colors and odours to give brilliancy and consistency to the hair.

900 dozens boxes superfine pomatum of all flowers and odours;
500 doz box superfine ox marrow;
150 do do persian cream;
Extra superfine pomatum in china pots, assorted odours;
600 doz cologne water in phials No 19;
50 doz do white glass assorted, handsome shape phials;
25 do do *breche à l'ouest* No 18;
800 doz double lavender water; 100 doz do spiritueux;
400 doz smbered do, in *½ & qr bottles*; 100 doz English shape phials; 50 doz Roland English Macassar oil; 100 doz do antic of all colours, in phials of assorted form and sizes.

60 pairs crystal phials for chimneys and bellots; extract of cedrate for handkerchiefs; cologne and lavender water, &c.

50 doz extract of odours, in phials of various shapes.

Bitter almonds paste in white and gray powders; heavy paste to cure chilblains, liquid paste, do à la reine, to whiten and smooth the skin.

300 doz hair powder, in packs of *½ lb*, milk, rose, &c. to preserve the complexion.

To cleanse and preserve the mouth.

Balsamic elixir, quina carbonic powder, do coral à la Rani, opiate, in tin and china boxes.

Soaps; rose do superfine; do of bitter almonds; do perfused by Gueland; bitter almonds cream in plain and gilt china pots; cream of amygdaline de sahara, to render shaving more easy and pleasant.

4 Rebbus vinegar, a preventive against epidemic disease and morbific exhalations; vinegar, or salt vinegar, from England, to keep off head-aches and recover from swoons; toilet vinegars of all odours.

Melesse water des carmes, to preserve from apoplexy.

Orange flower water, in small phials.

London essence of peppermint.

Pomatums.

Fresh cucumber cream, to preserve the complexion.

Soap cream of bitter almonds.

Rose pomatum, jasmin do, violet do, tuberouse do, &c, with orange flower water.

All these articles are sold by weight.

Essentia Caile and superfine spirits of rose, orange, portugal, lemon, burgamotte, neroly, lavender, limette, bitter almonds, grielle, cesiamel, cassalas, &c. and generally all articles in the line of perfumery.

Ladies and gentlemen are allowed to get all kinds of essences, phials, and decanters filled with the above waters and oils.

May be found also, at the same store, a variety of fancy articles, which it would be too long to enumerate.

The subscriber is the sole authorised agent for the celebrated parsagny Balzz, approved by the faculty of medicine of Paris, to whiten and cure the teeth-ache.
nov 26 E. EVEN.

Orleans Theatre.

ON TUESDAY, NOV. 26, 1833.
The second representation of
LE PRE AUX CLERCS.
The evening's performance to begin with
THE HEIRESS,
A vaudevil in one act, by M. Scribe.

STRAY HORSE.

Was found on Sunday, 25th inst. with drag harness on, a black horse, short tail, having sore eyes and bad sight. Apply to C. Bullot, or Uncle Sam, corner of Esplanade and Levee.

Should said horse not be claimed within ten days, he will be sold at auction. nov 26

BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias, to me directed, by the honorable Charles Gayarre, presiding Judge of the city court of New Orleans, by the honorable G Preval, associate judge of the city court, I shall expose for sale on Monday the 30 December next, at 12 o'clock, M. at Hewlett's Coffee House, corner of St. Louis and Chartres streets, a certain lot of ground situated in new fauburg Marigny, designated as No 4, in the square No. 118, measuring 60 feet front, by 120 in depth. And also, the same day, the negro girl named Susan, seized at the suit of Jean Boonis and A Drouz.

nov 26 B. BEAUREGARD, marshal.

J Willcox, vs. A L. Plough; S D Davis vs. the same.

BY virtue of two writs of *Fi. Fa.* to me directed, by the honorable P Smith, associate judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose for sale on Monday the 9th December, at 4 o'clock, on the premises, corner of St Charles and Canal streets, one mahogony book case, one half dozen mahogony chairs, one half dozen common chairs, pictures, ornaments, &c. seized in the above suit.

nov 26 B. BEAUREGARD, marshal.

Commercial Bank of New-Orleans, }
New-Orleans, November 21, 1833. }

THIS Bank will check on New York at par.
nov 22 WM. G. HEWES, President.

OFFICE NEW-ORLEANS AND CARROLLTON RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given to the subscribers to the capital stock of this company, that an instalment of five dollars on each share will be required to be paid by them at the office of the Direction, on or before the 1st day of December, 1833. By order of the Board.
sept 16 L. F. GENERES, Sec'y.

TENERIFFE WINE in half pipes and quarter casks, for sale by HAGAN, NIVEN & CO.
nov 22

RICE—1446 tierces Rice in store and for sale by
nov 22 HAGAN, NIVEN & CO.

ROSWELL BEEBE, being about discontinuing business, offers for sale his Brick Yard on the opposite side of the Lake, parish of St. Tammany, including all the buildings and improvements, horses, mules, carts and all the necessary implements for carrying on the business. From 4 to 5 millions brick are annually made at this place. There is also immediately adjoining a valuable tract of land covered with a fine growth of yellow pine timber, and having a front on the Tchefuncta river of about 3 miles. On said tract there is a valuable site for an extensive brick yard.

The gang of negroes now on the place, about sixty number, will be sold at public auction at New Orleans in a short time, of which due notice will be given. Mostly young and in the prime of life, they are well trained to active labor, and accustomed to all the various duties of a brick yard. It is believed that there does not exist in the State a more valuable gang of negroes. nov 20

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The subscriber having taken into partnership Dr. Hough, the business in future will be conducted under the firm of Cannon & Hough, at the old stand No. 13, Tchoupitoulas street. nov 9 M. CANNON.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has received per brig *Salem*, from France, a large assortment of trinkets, jewelries, gold articles, silvered ware, false jewelry, fancy articles, gentlemens' hats, childrens' toys, jewelry stock article for manufacturers; large assortment of pasteboard article. He continues as heretofore to set diamonds, and make every kind of repairs. J. ANGLAIRE,
nov. 26 234 Royal st. between St Ann and Dumaine.

WANTED—Two or three hundred shares (more or less) of the Commercial Bank. Apply to LAROCHE & GAUTIER,
nov 20 Bankers, No. 162, Chartres St.

NEWARK CIDER—22 bbls superior, manufactured on a new principle, said to keep for years in the warmest climates, for sale by M WALTON,
nov 20 12 and 14, Custom House St

THE undersigned have received per ship New Jersey, and offer for sale,—
12 boxes Swaim's Panacea,
12 do. Potter's Cathalicon,
Rhubarb in root, do. in powder,
Cleaned Barley, Flaxseed, Starch,
Seringes of every size, do. very nice for children,
Essence of Aniseed, do. of Bergamotte,
Do. of Peppermint, do. of Neroli, do. of Fenil,
Medicinal Prussic Acid, and antimalique,
Also, every other kind of modern chemical preparations.
Also—superior Leaches.
nov 22 F. ORIOL & CO.

THE price of fine flour being this day $4 75 per barrel, according to the tariff, the Bakers must give the ensuing week, 48 ounces of bread for a bit. nov 23

GUIGNOLET d'Anger, Bordeaux wines in boxes, Champaign, Cordials, &c. for sale by
nov 23 J. MAGER.

LOGWOOD.—100 tons Campeachy Logwood of the very best quality, for sale by
nov 23 JULES LEBLANC, 103 Royal st.

SILK RIBBON suitable for the market, just received and for sale by JULES LEBLANC,
nov 23 103 Royal street.

WINES—100 baskets Champagne, 1st quality; 150 do. Medoc Wine; 40 casks Bordeaux Claret; 50 baskets Chablis; 40 baskets Pomard; 20 do. Chateau neuf du Pape; just received and for sale by
nov 23 JULES LEBLANC, 103 Royal st.

SWEET OIL.—300 baskets sweet oil, just received and for sale by JULES LEBLANC,
nov 23 103 Royal st.

CYPRESS LUMBER.—40,000 feet well seasoned Cypress Planks, now laying at the landing on board of a flat boat, and for sale by
TOURNE & BECKWITH,
nov 23 28 and 29 New Levee.

SUGAR.—42 hhds Sugar 1st quality, landing from the barge La Vengeance, opposite the ferry, for sale by
nov 25 THEOD. NICOLET & CO.

NOTICE—Mr. James Chastant, silent partner in the house of J. & J. Darramon having withdrawn, and they being authorised to the settlement. They invite all persons, who owed by account to the 21st of August last to make a speedy settlement.

They offer for sale at cost their entire fresh stock of Dry Goods, just imported from France and New York. Their conditions of sale will be liberal, for satisfactory paper only. nov 18

LANDING per ship Rachael and ship Mars, from Liverpool: blue nankeens, printed robes, white do; Madrass and Mazuli handk'fs; cotton stockings; worsted half hose; grey cotton shirtings; *Merrimack* prints; printed muslins, suspenders; prints, canvass. From Havre—16 bales French prints; 4 do printed robes, for sale by
nov 21 KENNEDY, DURREL & CO.

TO LET

For a year, or for more.

A Lot, of about 200 feet, situated in front of the River, on the other side of said River, between the Ship-yard of Mr. Francois Varion, and that of Mr. Byrnes, opposite the city. The said Lot, is fit for a ship yard, or a wood yard. nov 18

2,000 HHDS. SUGAR, for sale by
nov 23 BLANC & BRUGIER.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS, TRADERS, AND OTHERS.

THE publication of the *ANNUAL AND COMMERCIAL REGISTER*, having been postponed until the 10th December next, in order to give it as correct as possible, all persons who have removed from their former stands or houses since the 1st November instant, are requested to leave their directions at Messrs. Gaux and Solié, St. Louis street, No. 65. Any person desirous to have notices inserted, are also requested to send them before the 29th instant.

Rates of notices in French, English and Spanish, $12 00
" " " in French and English, 8
" " " one language only, 5
☞ Subscription to the book, 2 50
nov 12

DRAFTS on New York, for sale by
nov 23 JULES LEBLANC, 103 Royal st.

EXCHANGE on England for sale by
nov 23 B. BOOTH & CO.

EXCHANGE on Paris, Bordeaux and Marseilles, for sale by JULES LEBLANC,
nov 23 103 Royal street.

EXCHANGE on New York for sale by
nov 23 LINCOLN & GREEN.

EXCHANGE on France for sale by
nov 21 J. MAGER.

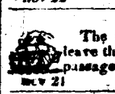
EXCHANGE on the United States for sale by
nov 21 J. MAGER.

EXCHANGE on France and New York, for sale by
nov 12 P. J. TRICOU, 81 Louis st.

EXCHANGE on London, for sale by HARRISON, BROWN & CO.
nov 19 177 Royal st.

EXCHANGE on France, for sale by
oct 7 P. J. TRICOU, 81 Louis

FOR HAVRE.



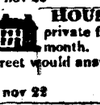
The ship CECILIA, Captain Aagaud, will leave about the 8th December. For passage only apply to the master on board or to
nov 23 J. MAGER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The A. 1. ship CUMBERLAND, Captain Hasty, waste 300 bales cotton to complete her cargo. For freight of which or passage, apply to LINCOLN & GREEN.
nov 22

FOR HAVRE.

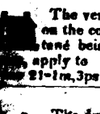
The ship SALEM, Capt. Destobecho, will leave this port on the 5th Dec. at latest. For passage only apply to the Captain on board, or to
nov 21 J. MAGER.

FOR NANTZ.



The brig LEONIDAS, Captain Lague, will leave on Tuesday next 26th instant. For passage only, apply on board or to
nov 21 J. MAGER.

FOR HAVRE.

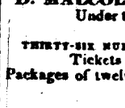


The first class coppered and copper fastened ship AUSTERLITZ, Wm. Hammond, master, has begun loading and will sail from the 23th to the 30th inst. For freight of 150 bales cotton or passage, apply to FR. PERRET & GALLY,
nov 22 Toulouse street.

TO RENT,—A house consisting of 7 apartments, an office, an outhouse in the yard sufficient to accommodate 15 slaves, a stable, &c. situated in Mandeville and Amour streets. CH'S HATBEL,
nov 23 123 Chartres st.

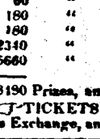
HOUSE WANTED,—For a small genteel private family—rent not to exceed fifty dollars per month. Any where from Canal street to St Peter street would answer. For particulars, enquire of AYER, DELANY & CO.
nov 22 40 Old Levee st. near Blue Stores.

TO RENT,



The very commodious dwelling-houses situated on the corner of Printand and Erato streets; Printand being a continuation of Camp street. For apply to LOUIS A. LEMOYNE,
21-1m,3ps 81 Julia street.

TO RENT,



The dwelling-house belonging to Mrs. Widow Duverge, situated on the other side of the river, and opposite the city, together with all its dependencies, consisting of a Garden, large yard, negro cabins, &c. Said house will be rented for one or more years. For further information, apply at No. 215 Royal st. nov 21-10

THIS DAY!
FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH
Lottery.
EXTRA CLASS No. 10,....FOR 1833.
To be drawn in the city of New-Orleans, on TUESDAY, 26th November instant.

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

THIRTY-SIX NUMBER LOTTERY—SIX DRAWN BALLOTS.
Tickets only $4—Shares in proportion.
Packages of twelve whole tickets $48, warranted to draw twenty-four dollars.

CAPITAL PRIZE
12,000 DOLLARS

SCHEME.

1 PRIZE OF		$12,000	18	$12,000
1	"	3000	"	3000
1	"	1500	"	1500
1	"	1200	"	1200
1	"	1000	"	1000
1	"	560	"	560
6	"	500	"	3000
12	"	300	"	3600
12	"	200	"	2400
24	"	150	"	3600
60	"	100	"	6000
180	"	30	"	5400
180	"	20	"	3600
2340	"	8	"	18720
15660	"	4	"	62640

18190 Prizes, amounting to.....$129,590

☞ TICKETS for sale by the Manager, opposite Hewlett's Exchange, and at the offices of the venders. nov 25

THIS DAY!
Free School Lottery,
CLASS NO. 14.
To be drawn on Tuesday, November 26, at Bishop's Hotel, Common-street.

63 Number Lottery.....10 Ballots to be drawn.

FORMAT.

PRIZES.		DOLLARS.		DOLLARS.
1	of	10,000	is	10,000
1	"	3,000	"	3,000
1	"	2,000	"	2,000
1	"	1,500	"	1,500
1	"	1,218	"	1,218
2	"	1,000	"	2,000
3	"	600	"	1,900
5	"	500	"	2,500
10	"	300	"	3,000
95	"	130	"	12,350
53	"	60	"	3,180
53	"	30	"	1,590
53	"	25	"	1,325
106	"	15	"	1,590
2,120	"	8	"	16,960
13,780	"	4	"	55,120

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

PRICE OF TICKETS.
Whole tickets, $4; Halves, $2; Quarters, $1. Packages of 21 tickets $84, warranted to draw not less than $40, and may draw the three highest capitals.
☞ Packages of shares in proportion.
Managers' Office, No. 37 Chartres street, near Custom-House street. LAWTON & MEAD,
nov 22 Managers.

LO