THE BEE.

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THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 1, 1834.

☞ The failure of yesterday's mail, in conjunction with the temporary absence of the editor, will account for the barren appearance of this day's paper.

George Dimitry, captain of the schr. *Theophanie*, fell overboard on the night between Sunday and Monday, at about two miles from the coast, near *Pointe aux Herbes*.—The schr. had put to anchor, but the anchor broke and in consequence she missed the *Piquets*. She was wrecked on the new canal, her sails being torn and having been generally damaged.

In our next number we hope to be able to throw some flowers on the tomb of this Greek patriot.

SPAIN.

Project of an answer of the CORTES to the address delivered by Her Majesty in the royal sitting of the 24th June, which was read in the Chamber of the Cortes by Don Joaquim Maria Lopez, when a special committee had appointed to write it.

Madam,

It is with the most unfeigned satisfaction that the mandatories of the kingdom have seen your majesty in the midst of them on the day of the opening of the Cortes, and that they have heard her express principles and wishes which, if realized, will insure the prosperity of this heroic nation, a prosperity to which this people feel themselves called by many favorable circumstances, but from which they have too continuously kept afar owing to the vices of an absurd legislation.

To regenerate this important country—to give action to all the springs of her greatness—to obtain a liberal latitude and all the necessary guarantees in the rights of society—to elevate on such a base the august monument of the alliance and union between the throne and the people; these are the mandatories of the kingdom; that is the noble end to which shall tend all their endeavors.

A disastrous epidemic which afflicts a great part of the nation, spreads death and mourning the metropolis, and almost holds in suspense all the relations of society. But it *could not prevent your Majesty from presenting herself in the midst of her children, thus sacrificing the interest of her own safety to the desire of seeing them happy,* nor the mandatories of the kingdom from seconding such noble designs.—All private interests disappear in the eyes of the patriot, who knows nothing but the welfare of his country. His life itself he will not hesitate to sacrifice if he cannot at no other price comply with his duty and meet the wishes of his constituents.

This is the political profession of the mandatories of the nation—this is the rule of conduct they must follow.

If, in the dangers to which we are exposed, we are composed by these ideas, we at the same time must feel indignant at the excesses which stained this noble city on the 17th and 18th July last. The order of the mandatories will ever be guided by reason and frankness, and they will never part from them. They are fully aware that personal security is the first interest—the most sacred right of man in society, and that a government that would not secure its enjoyment would violate most monstrously the fact which join men between themselves. States cannot march to improvement and perfection but by the road of justice, and prudence requires that the persons of all societies be respected—if there are laws and ministers to enforce their execution, the citizen knows that he must respect them and conform his conduct thereto. This is point to which the mandatories of the kingdom call particularly the attention of your majesty and they demand the adoption of energetic measures to discover and chastise the delinquents, whom a much to be lamented negligence has not sufficiently discountenanced. Public opinion wants to be fixed in this particular—this nation should be rendered the honor which belongs to it—so that all Europe may see what are the noble sentiments of the Spanish people, and how careful they should be not to confound them with a set of desperadoes.

Since your majesty has submitted to the deliberation of the order of the mandatories the conduct of a prince misled by bad advisers, they will give their attention to it with all the zeal that is called for by the interests of the actual dynasty, and of the people who have committed to its care the honor of their happiness.

But, Madam, let us not suffer ourselves to be deluded—the mandatories would think themselves guilty, if when so important a subject is in question, they could renounce the thruth and candour to yield to a dangerous condescension—The Laws of the monarchy, the public welfare, the will of the people which is essentially the most powerful and indispensible element have all *pronounced* in favour of your most highly daughter and every thing proclaims and consecrates her right—however a party of rebels attempt to raise their voice in a corner of the kingdom to put them down, the government must use energetic measures. Severity and clemency have been resorted to in vain—the sad result which Spain has reaped from it, puts an end to the hope which she had conceived—guilt emboldens by impunity—nothing but the inexorable severity of the law can force into compliance to their duty those whose heart and ears have been so obstinately closed to the sufferings of their country.

The house of Procuradores cannot but be highly gratified at the happy close of the civil war of Portugal and the friendly relations actually established between this government and Spain, France and Great Britain. If your august daughter has not yet been recognised by some powers, this event in our humble opinion, neither can prevent the progress of the salutary reforms now in a state of preparation, nor the prosperity and glory attending upon them.

Your Majesty observed that the internal situation of the kingdom was far from being as satisfactory as your patriotic heart had desired. The order of Procuradores have reason to believe that the magnitude of the evil is not even suspected by your Majesty. An arbitrary power so long established in Spain, had been entailing misery on the people, a blind administration, a formidable reaction against the principles considered as the best axioms or the organisation of every civilized nation, have hurried us by a decreasing geometrical ratio, into a *dreadful state of ruin and despair.*

Agriculture is extremely depressed, owing to excessive taxes—to oppressive methods of collecting them—to the low price of produce, attributable to errors not to be detailed in this place—and to the want of good communications. Trade cramped by numberless restrictions, is paralysed as much by this first check as by a combination of others that oppress it; in all their several branches, art and industry have little shared into the injuries resulting from the ignorance and errors of the administration. Your Majesty is called by the Almighty's decree to revive this almost expiring nation, and to associate the glory of your name with that attending the success of this difficult, but laudable enterprise.

The well known loyalty of the sea and land forces at the same time that it is highly gratifying to the order, must fill your majesty with confidence. The brave warriors who have sworn to support the throne of Isabel the second, will maintain their oath, and drive with the bayonet from the face of the country all the enemies of your Majesty's government, and restore public tranquillity.

Besides these, the city militia, Madam, is entitled to particular regard. They have rendered eminent services to the cause of your Majesty and liberty; it is by its very institution the guardian of public tranquillity and constitutional institutions. Under the shelter of this militia the peaceful citizen quietly exerts his industry.

As soon as the return of public expenses is delivered to the house, they will be provided for. The house will, however, observe that it intends to administrate the revenue on the principles of the strictest economy, in order to begin thereby to ease the people of the burden that weighs so heavily on them, and to bring into execution the plan of improvements that it has contemplated.

At the end of your discourse, your Majesty has been pleased to tell us, that her royal statute has cast the foundations of Spain's regeneration. We find in it the following expressions; now it is your business illustrious proceres and procuradores to combine for the execution of this great work to which regularity and constancy can ensure stability.—This house conforming to your frank and open invitation, will immediately set about devining what proper method should be adopted to fulfil the duties devolved on it, and to act upon the principles that it has chosen.

The political machine is formed of wheels that must regulate its progressive motion, in a just proportion on the compulsion of a first agent. All the rights of all classes of society should be equally protected. Without this condition, there is an end to all society for which there would be then no object.

The press, our first centinel to watch over the preservation of our dearest interests, must be freed from the restrictions that prevent it from being of any use to the public. Good laws in full operation may check the excesses of the press, and by punishing them, prevent abuses or render their recurrence very difficult. But there is neither prudence or justice in depriving the nation of solid and real advantages, by the fear of perhaps of imaginary evils. We can not perceive any degree of liberty allowed to publish one's thoughts by the means of the press, whenit is cramped by censors, and the caprices of an administration that must be previously acquainted with whatever is to be published.

Another very important object is the organisation of the militia on better principles, and which claims the attention of the government. The citizen soldiers composing it are united as brothers among themselves. It is the best force that the country can resort to in time of need, on account of the many ties of love and affection that bind them to the fate of the nation. We therefore mainly depend on the patriotism and discipline of the militia.

The constitutional law of the nation should proclaim a perfect civil liberty and equality of rights to all citizens, according to the rules of reason and justice. Personal safety must be equally protected against the attacks and abuses of power. From this source the social compact will easily secure to property an inviolable security, whose violation must be visited by the utmost rigor of the law, because this very security is the first component principles of human society, and the next after personal safety.

To them must be added the independence of the judiciary in all its several branches, only responsible for all its acts. The ministers ought also to be made responsible for their administration. The institution of juries in Spain on approved principles, is also a paramount object. It has always been considered as the safe-guard of innocence. All these maxims will compose an elementary body, establishing the political rights and obligations of Spain, and binding more closely the throne to the people. This code must be maintained by the help of all the most intelligent of every class called to share in their country's government. From the execution of these contemplated reforms your procuradores anticipate a great and instant change for the better, in the state of this unhappy nation—that then they will bless the name of your Majesty, understand how great a distance there is between an absolute government trampling all under feet, and a paternal one whose only aim is to secure the happiness and welfare of its subjects.

This frank and open declaration of the house is sufficient to explain by what principles it is to be guided, and to transmit your Majesty's glorious name with the praise of this and the coming ages down to the latest posterity. You have professed yourself ready to exert the utmost of your power for the good of the nation, and filled us with joy by the secret anticipations of futurity. We have from the nation that has entrusted us with its most sacred rights, the special charge to lay before your majesty the grievances and wants of her people, and by your willingness to supply the latter and redress the former, you have given us the proud hope that our duty will be fulfilled to the everlasting benefit of our constituents. Nations excited by notions of false glory, not unfrequently plunge headlong by war into ruin and degredation. But to regenerate a fallen people by the help of wise institutions—to raise the magnificent edifice of liberty on the ruins of a desolating despotism—of all the citizens of the land to make but a single family, equally protected against the attacks of anarchy and power, and to proclaim to the world, in a precise code, the holy maxims of morality and good goverment, which are the foundation of public and private prosperity; this is the work reserved to the chosen few gifted with the genius and heart adequate to the task.

You have been privileged by Heaven in this respect.—You have the genius and heart. Therefore the nation is expecting at your hands whatever may be conducive to its prosperity, although already largely indebted to the munificence of your majesty's government.

Complete, great queen, the proud monument of justice and honor, and even now enjoy the everlasting sentiments of love and gratitude that the present generation must entertain for your royal person through all your life, and with which after your demise, she must, with the most distant posterity bless your venerable memory.

After reading of this discourse which is proposed as an answer to that of the Queen, the President ordered the printing of such a number of copies as to give one to each *procurador*, in order to have it debated. The sitting was closed at twelve—the procuradores adjourned to the next day at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Letter of Gen. Washington.—Passing over says the New-York American, the other articles in prose and poetry in the New-England Magazine for September, we make room for the following very honorable and characteristic letter from Gen. Washington:

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the "American Museum."

Mount Vernon, July 21, 1788.

Sir:—If I had more leisure, I should most willingly give you any such communications (that might be within my reach) as would serve to keep up the reputation of your Museum. At present, occupied as I am with my agriculture and correspondence, I can promise little. Perhaps some gentlemen connected with me may make some selections from my repositories: and I beg you will be persuaded, that I can have no reluctance to permit any thing to be communicated, *that might tend to establish truth, extend knowledge, excite virtue, and promote happiness among mankind.*

With best wishes for your success, I am, sir, your most ob't and humble servant,

GEO. WASHINGTON.

Mr. Matthew Carey.

From the Glasgow (Scotland) Argus.

Many correspondents complain to us that they cannot understand the grounds of the present keen controversy in America, or the positions of the parties. We are not sure that we can make these matters intelligible within the limits of a brief paragraph, but we shall try. In respect to a National Bank, America has all along been divided into two parties. The supporters of that institution represent it as indispensable to the preservation of a sound uniform currency throughout the States, and the preservation of such a currency as indispensable to the national prosperity. The opponents of the Bank maintain that it is, from the necessity of its nature, as a great monied monopoly, with extensive ramifications throughout the Union, dangerous to independence and general liberty. In the ranks of either party are to be found men of all political opinions, but the leaders of the Bank party were, from the first, the great federalist statesmen (Hamilton, &c.,) the leaders of the anti-bank party those of the democrats (Jefferson, &c.) Jackson is a decided anti-bank man, and that party, it they have not still, had, till very recently, a decided majority throughout the Union. The warfare between the Bank and the President has been bitter and personal. He accuses the Directors of applying Bank funds to purchase and pension newspapers to oppose his administration; of suddenly and inexcusably contracting the currency to excite, by general suffering, distrust and hatred of the government; of withdrawing itself, by unconstitutional means, from the superintendence vested by law in the government. We say *accuser*, but if we may be allowed to express our private opinion, he has proved his case. On these grounds—on the grounds that the conduct of the Bank had brought it into the position in which the terms of its charter, as explained by the first civilians of America many years ago, entitle the Government to withdraw the State deposits from its charge—President Jackson took that step. For this he has been furiously attacked, first, on the ground that by doing so he has forced the Bank to contract its issues, and thus paralyze commerce; second, because the Treasury alone was entitled to intermeddle with deposits, and that under the control, not of the President, but of the Senate. It is with diffidence that we pronounce an opinion on transactions at such a distance; but after carefully and keenly watching these transactions since their commencement, we think that the stagnation of business in America may be accounted for on other grounds than the removal of the deposits, and that it has been occasioned chiefly by the unwarrantable machinations of the Bank. We are also of opinion that the President has not overstretched his constitutional powers. It is extremely suspicious that his enemies alternately (according to their auditory) represent the question of a national bank as dependent upon the issue of this contest, and as no ways connected with it. It is more than suspicious, that Clay, Calhoun, and Webster, are acting in coalition, notwithstanding the diversity of their professed opinions, and the incompatibility of their respective ambitions. It is worthy of note, that the burst of the storm is against the personality of Andrew Jackson, not against his principles. His domestic privacy is invaded; the slanders which here in British pay at one time circulated against his youth, are revived by those who call themselves American patriots. Meanwhile, he stands firm, and will continue to do so, notwithstanding the rancorous efforts of the *disjecta membra* of the extinguished federalists, with his disappointed competitors for the Presidency at their head. An interesting extract from an American letter will be found in another part of our paper. We dissent from the opinions of the writer, but we recognise in him an acute mind, and intimately conversant with the state of parties. The Charter elections seem, by the latest American Journals, (of the 16th ult.) to be still going against the President, from which we are inclined to believe that the efforts of the Bank, the remnants of the federalists, and the factious leaders, may prove successful. But America has in her institutions the seeds of perpetual renovation.

From the Philadelphia (Penn.) Inquirer.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Great Rail Road from New York to Washington through Philadelphia to Baltimore.—The continuous line of Rail Road which is intended to run uninterruptedly from New-York to Washington, through Philadelphia and Baltimore, is undoubtedly one of the most magnificent works of the present day, either in this country or in Europe. In point of extent, it far surpasses any line yet possessing the slightest prospect of completion in the United States. We hear indeed of lines of rail road projected in New-York and elsewhere, but they are projects on paper, and will long remain there.

The series of Rail Roads from New-York to Washington, under different charters, granted by different states, which *combined into one continuous line, uniting the two large and* all the intermediate cities in question, could be completed, *but for one obstacle, in probably one year or eighteen months.* This obstacle is the small section of 26 miles between Trenton and New-Brunswick, in New-Jersey; a section which is indeed under the operation of a charter for one of the old fashioned turnpike companies, but does not, at present, possess those powers of transportation and management which are necessary to transform it into a rail road.

We have procured from the best sources of information a full and accurate statement of the present condition and prospects of the whole series of these rail roads, which, combined, will bring New-York and Washington within eight hours distance of each other, and of course, all the intermediate cities in like proportion. This information is so interesting that we cannot deny ourself the pleasure of communicating it to the public.

And, First. The rail road from Washington to Baltimore. The length of this section is 37 miles, being a branch of what is called the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, chartered under the joint powers of Congress and the State of Maryland. This road is now in the progress of construction. A large section is finished, and it is believed that it could all be finished in less than a year.

Second. From Baltimore to Port Deposite Bridge on the Susquehanna. This section is also chartered by the State of Maryland—the stock subscribed, the route surveyed and located, and could be put under contract and finished with great expedition. The road is nearly straight and very level—the only exception being a very small sweep up Port Deposite Bridge. Length of this section 41 1-4 miles.

Third. From Port Deposite Bridge to the Maryland and Pennsylvania line—distance 10 miles. This section is also chartered, the stock subscribed, route surveyed and located, and only waits the action of the New-Jersey Legislature upon the Trenton and New-Brunswick section.

Fourth. From the Maryland and Pennsylvania line to the Colombia Rail Road, near Coatesville, distance 20 1-4 miles. This section is also chartered, surveyed and located, being in the same situation as the two preceding sections. From Coatesville to the Susquehanna the ground is particularly well adapted for a rail road. The line laid out runs along a gentle ridge, almost level the whole distance till it descends the Bank of the Susquehanna. The ground resembles the famous ridge road of Western New-York.

Fifth. From Coatesville on the Colombia Rail Road to Broad street, Philadelphia, distance 45 1-2 miles. This is now in use. Not a word need be said of this section to a Philadelphia reader. It is crowded daily with passengers.

Sixth—From Broda street, through the Northern Liberties, &c. to the Delaware river, distance one mile. Nothing need be said of this short cut.

Seventh—From Philadelphia to Trenton Bridge, distance 25 1-4 miles. This section we have already described. It is nearly completed, and will be ready for the locomotive before the termination of the season.

Eight—From Trenton Bridge to New Brunswick, distance 26 1-2 miles. This is the only section throughout the whole line from Washington to New York, that is chartered for a rail road. It is the condition of this section in which exists the whole obstacle to the completion of a line of rail road that would confer lasting benefits on the whole Atlantic sea-coast—but of this, more anon.

Ninth—From New Brunswick to Jersey city, opposite New York, distance 40 3-4 miles. This section will be completed and ready for trade next year—more than half will be ready this season.

Thus at one view, we have a continuous line of rail road through the whole route from New York to Washington, a distance of 239 1-2 miles, including the breadth of the North River, that could be constructed and made ready for locomotive travelling in about a year for locomotive travelling in about a year from this date, provided the Legislature of New Jersey would remove the only obstacle that stands in the way of such a magnificent improvement.

The advantages that would follow the opening of such a rail road can scarcely be realized at this day. We are but in the infancy of steam power, as applicable to rail roads.—From the experience already had, it is obvious that in time it will supercede all other modes of transportation, except in bulky commodities. Men, women and children, all valuable articles of merchandise, the public mails, books, journals etc—perishable fruits and provisions will all be transported by locomotive power over rail roads. The rapidity of such a mode can, with equal safety, be made twice or thrice the faster than the fastest steamboats; and as to canals, they are left out of sight altogether. Cities will be brought within speaking distance of each other, and towns will spring up in the wilderness. But enough at present; a particular enumeration of the advantages of the road in question, we shall reserve for another day.

The Journal of Commerce gave a short time ago a rough estimate of the proceeds of the last year's cotton crop of the United States, which shows the vast extent of this branch of our agriculture. The number of bales exported is set down at one million and fifty thousand; the average weight of bales at 375 lbs, and the average price 12 cents per lb, making the value of each bale about 45 dollars. The quantity consumed in the U. States is estimated to be two hundred thousand bales. So that in round numbers the whole crop of the year yielded fifty eight millions of dollars. On this large amount a due profit is realised by American Commission Merchants and ship owners. The planters in all parts of the country are represented to have done good year's business. A widow in Louisiana sent ninety five bales to market the produce of the labor of five hands, assisted by her own three children, for which she received $3,800, exceeding $750 a hand. This is, however, much above the common rate of profit. The Journal adds:—

"The circumstances which have sustained the price of cotton during the current year, are worthy of deep consideration, for they are not of a transitory nature. They are not speculation as in 1818, for the whole quantity has been and will be consumed; so that the stocks in the world at the end of the year, will be little, if any larger than at the beginning; and this, notwithstanding the stoppage of many of the cotton mills in our country, and diminution of the demand for cotton fabrics among us. The spindles of Europe have been driven, through the year, by an uninterrupted demand for manufactured goods, which yet continues unabated. The solution of the whole matter is, that the world is at peace, pursuing the arts of peace, and that knowledge, religion and that kindness are extending the principles of free trade in every direction. One of the chief items in the account is the throwing open by the British Government, of the India trade to individual competition. Hitherto trade has been, and of fact still is, cooped up within the compass of a little stock-to hearth, but it is now expanding itself in South America, in Africa, in Asia, and not less in Europe."

PIN MONEY.

The Lord Chancellor of England gave judgment yesterday, in appeal to the House of Lords relative to pin money, that is of considerable importance. Henry Howard, Esq. a personal representative of the Dowager Duchess of Norfolk, claimed to recover from the Duke 32,000l. for arrears of pin money, at the rate of 1,000 per annum, for the last 32 years, during which period it had remained unpaid, in consequence as it appeared, of the unsound state of the Duchess's mind. The Court below had decided the question in his favor, and the appeal was made against that decision. The Lord Chancellor in giving judgment, observed that it never could be the intention of pin money that the husband should be compelled to pay that and miller's bill, and the late Duke had allowed the Duchess, in consequence of her imbecile state, every necessary requisite for her exalted station, instead of paying her the 1,000l. settling upon her at her marriage. Besides, there was no instance of pin money being allowed to any person except the wife, and it had been decided again and again that even the wife could not claim arreare of pin money beyond a year. The Noble and Learned Lord concluded by the reversal of the decree of the Vice-Chancellor.

DIED,

Yesterday morning, of yellow fever, John Stoddard, printer, aged 22 years, late of St. Louis, (Mo.)

☞ The Missouri papers will please copy the above.

On Sunday morning, Sept. 23, after a short illness, Mr. Thomas Robinson, blacksmith, formerly of New-York.

☞ The New-York papers will please copy the above.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

ARRIVED.

Towboat Shark, Morrison, from the Passes, having towed to sea schrs Creole—brought up ship Talahassee, Glover fm Glover from New-York ship Hogart, Greenleaf, fm N. York—Reports brig Delta, in the river—Nothing in sight off the bar when the Shark left, blowing very fresh from E N E.

Ship Tallahassee, Glover, 16 days from New York—to B Booth—Cargo, 3336 pckgs assorted mdse to J H Field & co; White & co; Harris, Wright & co; M Walton and son; Adams, Buckner & co; N & J Dick and co; Turner & Woodruff; Thomson & Grant; Peyroux, Rivarde & co; J A Merle & co; J A Lyle; Bridge and Vosc; Wilkinson, MacNeil & co; W & J H Leverich; J Colles & co; Bullitt, Shipp & co; J Linton, Bogart & Hooper; Brander & McKenna, W G Hewes; Hagan, Nivan & co; H Beach; Wilcox & Fearn; J W Breedlove & co; W R Robeson & co; A Fisk, Watt & co; G Wicks & co; Miramond, O'Duhigg & co; H M Hart & co; Tiernan, Caddy & co; Martin, Pleasants & co; J Vairin & co; Rees & Delange; Penguet & co; Lockey, Hagan & co; Bogart & Hawthorn; Whiting, Shark & co; E L Tracy; Locke; Gasquet, Parish & co; Lott & Peck; H Chapey; J Below; T Meddley; Roy, Garthney & co; J A Merle & co; V David; F Pascal; Kirkman, Knettle & co; T Ham; B R Lyon and order.—Passengers Mrs & Miss Stockton; Mrs Glover, Mr Adams, Mr Brown, 260 in the steerage.

Ship Hagart, Granfeas, from New York—Cargo 200 entrances assorted mdse and groceries to J Vairin & co; H Beach & co; J H Field & co; Stinson, Campbell & co; Flint & Carnes; Thomson & Grant; Parmele & Baker; J A Merle & co; Lt A Drane; Maddux & Woods; Sinklare Payne; J Templeton & co; Wilcox & Fearn, Reynolds, Byrne & co; J & L Brewster; M Holmes; White & co; Saffen and Bodyum; P Powell & co; Stetson; and Avery; Martin, Pleasants & co; Harris, Wright & co; Lockhart & Arrott; A Fisk, Watt & co; Harrod and Quales; P A Lavey; J A Merle & co; V David; J Linton; S G Blanchard Bullitt Shipp and co; Bogart and Hooper; Adams, Buckner and co; M White; Darsey and Creighton; H Greenleaf; T Barrett and co; J C Gartwaite and co; F P Duconge; Williams and Lee; Union Bank of La.; Miramond, O'Duhigg & co; A F and H Righter; W L Robeson and co; Harrod and Quarles; Brander and McKenna; J Gaulhiac; J C Singer; Adams and Andrews.

Steamer Transport, Patterson, from Plaquemine—Cargo, 5 bales cotton Reynolds, Byrne & co; 16 do do N and J Dick and co; 4 do do 1 hhds sugar Miramond O'Duhigg and co; 2 do do Carriere and Boduzat; 1 horse, 3 coops fowls and sundries to order.—Passengers Messrs J Andrews, lady and 2 servts, J J Gaines, Go dlow, J Baker, J W Hawthon; Desmare, Fagot, Bisson, Gaiennie, and three on deck.

NOTICE.—The office of the undersigned has been removed to No 103, Royal street, next door to the Louisiana State Bank.

oct 1—3t CARLILE POLLOCK.

Succession of Caroline Lanusse w c.

PARISH OF ORLEANS—Court of Probates Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested to shew cause within ten days from the present notification (if any they have or can) why the account presented by the tutor of the minor children of the deceased should not be homologated and approved. By order of the Court.

oct 1 W F C DUPLESSIS, Reg.

PARISH COURT.

COURT OF PROBATES—Succession of George T Hearsey.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested to shew cause within ten days from the present notification (if any they have or can) why the account presented by the tutrix should not be homologated and approved. By order of the Court.

oct 1 W F C DUPLESSIS, Reg.

James Colles vs Timothy Dow.

SHERIFF'S SALE—By virtue of an order of seizure and sale, to me directed by the hon the First Judicial District Court, I shall expose at public sale, on Thursday, 16th October, at half past twelve o'clock, at the Lafayette Exchange, the following described property, viz: all that Lot of Ground situate in the faubourg Livaudais, designated on the plan of said fauboug as lot A V forming the corner of Levee and Eight streets, measuring 51 feet 1 inch on Levee street and 50 feet front on the river Mississippi, by a depth of 180 feet, fronting on Eight street, and 175 feet 6 inches on the line dividing it front lot A X American measure, together, with all the rights of the bature appertaining to said lot.

This being the second and last auction, said property will be definitively adjudicated to the highest bidder for what it will bring, at 12 months credit, the purchaser giving bond with sufficient security, bearing 5 per cent interest, and mortgage on the property sold until final payment.

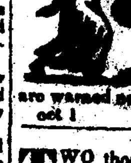
oct 1 J CHARBONNET Jr. Sheriff.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT.

Mathew Morgan vs Virginie Shaw and James S Shaw her husband and Daniel Boyle and others.

SHERIFF'S SALE—By virtue of an alias of fieri facias to me directed by the hon the First Judicial District Court, I shall expose at public sale, on Monday the 20th of October next, at 12 o'clock M, at the Lafayette Exchange, the following described property to wit: One Lot of Ground, situated in Lafayette faubourg, measuring on St Philipe' street thirty four feet 5 inches front by a depth of 63 feet 11 1 2 inchs, being the undivided half of lot No 4; seized in the within suit. Terms cash.

oct 1 J CHARBONNET, Jr. Sheriff.



Runaway from the subscriber, the mulatress named FINE; aged about 21 years, she is pork mark, and well known in the city, as a marchande of cakes. The reward of 5 dollars will be given to whoever will bring her back to her own residence, Carondelet st, No 25, or lodge her in one of the jail of the State.

Captains of steam boats and others, are warned not to receive her on board.

oct 1 Widow LACOUTURE.

FOR SALE.

TWO thousand sacks of Salt; two thousand kegs of leaf lard, five hundred barrels Mess, and four hundred bbls Prime Pork, for sale by

WM. T THOMPSON & Co,

sept 29 No 70, Levee st.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

AT the sollicitation of several families, Mr Pedarré intends to establish an Academy, with the help of skilful masters he is confident that his pupils will advance rapidly. The professor's method is too well known to require publication. It is sufficient for us that the enlightened public of this city understand that Mr Pedarré's pupils always proceed from the known to the unknown. The persons who desire to see this last proposition fully explained, are requested to give a call after the first October 1834 to the Mr Pedarré's residence in Toulouse street, No 92, between Royal and Bourbon streets.

The branches of tuition, are the French, English, Latin and Greek languages, Mathematics, Geography and History. The school will end at five o'clock p m, in the winter and six in the summer. oct 1

SITUATION WANTED—A Frenchman that can offer good recommendations, wishes for a situation of teacher in the city or the country. Apply at this office.

oct 1

LANDING from ships Lowell, Huntsville and Tallahassee and for sale by the subscribers, viz:

Gentlemen fashionable black silk Hats; do medium brim do do; youth fashionable do do; gentlemen calf fair steaches boots; do calf sewed shoes, pumps and slippers &c. Also: a general assortment of stout shoes, brogans and Rosett do, thick boots &c &c.

WM HOLMES & CO.

oct 1 Nos 72 and 92 Levee street.

HAVANA SEGARS—150 thousand Havana Segars of superior quality; 14 balles white bees wax and one box safron, *landing from brig Emilie* and for sale by

oct 1 JOSE PRATS & SON.

EXCHANGE on New York, 60 days sight at par, for sale by

oct 1 JOSE PRATS & SON.

RECEIVED by the Huntsville from New York, and for sale by the subscribers;

Calicoes of all sorts; Circassian;
English Merinos; coloured cashmeer;
Lawns and tarlatanes;
Muslin robes embroidered, for children;
Black and coloured woollen stockings;
Black cotton stockings; Do silk do;
English and French Siamoises;
Black and coloured cotton socks;
Black, coloured, plain and embroidered Gros de Naples
Pearl reticules; Ribbons for the waist;
Schalls and neck handkerchiefs after a new fashion;
Leather and silk gloves, black and in colour for men and women;
Damasked calicoes, red and in colour for furniture;
White muslin for robes, and a variety of other articles.

BORDERES BROTHERS.

oct 1 No 71, Chartres street.

JUST received per ships Talahassee and Hogarth, from New York, and for sale.

200 boxes sperm candles; 300 reams wraping paper;
150 reed boxes cheese; 20 kegs butter;
10 casks sperm oil; 50 bags pepper;
20 bags allspice; 50 bbls soft shelled almonds.
And by schooner Alexandro, from Havanna:
40 boxes assorted sweet meat.

IN STORE

100 casks claret; 200 Hampers bottles;
200 baskets sweet oil; 50 bbls white wine;
30 do vinegar; 15 half casks Cognac brandy.

L G SASSINOT,

oct 1 No 90, St Louis street.

C. Massieu vs George West.

IN the Parish Court,—By virtue of an order of seizure and sale, to me directed, will be sold at the New-Exchange, corner of Chartres and St Louis sts, in this City, on Saturday the 18th day of October, at one o'clock.

A negress slave named Rachel, aged about 24 years, seized in the above suit. This being the second and last auction the said Slave will be deffinitively adjudicated to the highest and last bidder for what she will bring at twelve months credit. The purchaser giving bond with sufficient security bearing five per cent interest and mortgage on the Slave sold until final payment.

Oct 1 G. W. MORGAN, sheriff

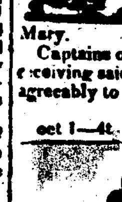
Lucien Guillaume Hiligsberg vs. Philip Augustin Hamlett.

IN The Parish Court.—By virtue of an order of seizure and sale to me directed will be sold at the New-Exchange, corner of Chartres and St. Louis sts. in this City, on Saturday, the 18th of October, at 1 o'clock P. M. The property described in said order of seizure and sale as follows to wit:

A certain lot of Ground, belonging to the defendant situated behind the City and designated by number 77 in block number 6 on the plot drawn on the 12th May 1819 by Joseph Pilié city surveyor, and deposited in the office of the late M. de Armas, not. pub, by an act bearing date June 16th 1819, said lot of ground being of an irregular form and measuring 80 feet front on Common street, 70 feet 4 inches front on Circus st, 48 feet 6 inches front on Rempart st, 56 feet 6 inches along the lot number 8 and 1 hundred and 4 feet along the lot number seventy six, the whole French measure. This being the second and last auction, the said property will be dinfinitively adjudicated to the highest and last bidder for what it will bring, at twelve months credit, the purchaser giving bond with sufficient security bearing ten per cent interest and mortgage on the property sold untill final payment.

oct 1 G W MORGAN, sheriff.

RANAWAY SLAVE.



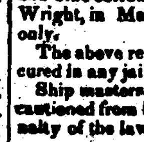
Ten dollars reward will be given to whoever will arrest and lodge in jail, at the disposal of the subscriber, the negro wench FANNY, or FRANKEY, aged about 35 years, speaking french and english, about five feet high, strongly built, dark complexion. She absented from M. Barthelemy Chauvin Delery, since some days, and was seen in the faubourg St. Mary.

Captains of vessels and steamboats are warned against receiving said wench on board, as they may be prosecuted agreeably to law.

J. B. LAPORTE,

oct 1—4t. Syndic of the creditors of B. C. Delery.

$10 REWARD



Runaway on Sunday evening the 27th inst, from the schooner Delphin, Capt Edward Saucsier, the griff boy named WASHINGTON, about five feet five or six inches high, aged 13 years, large mouth and handsome complexion, he may be known by having a scar of about 4 inches in length on his breast.

He had on, the day he absconded, a white cotton shirt and blue cottonade pantaloons, was purchased of Robert Wright, in May last, speaks with difficult and English only.

The above reward will be paid, if the said boy be secured in any jail of the State.

Ship masters, captains of vessels, steamboats &c &c are cautioned from harbouring the said negro under the penalty of the law.

W E & R MURPHY,

oct 1 132, Basin, between Toulouse and St Louis sts

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

COURT OF PROBATES.—The State of Louisiana—To all whom these presents may concern, Greeting: Know ye, that Henriette Bonvous a resident of the city of New Orleans, has applied to me W F C Duplessis, Register of Wills in and for the parish and city of New Orleans and ex officio clerk of the Court of Probates in and for the parish and city aforesaid, for a monition or advertisement in conformity to the act of the Legislature of this State entitled "an act for the further assurance of titles to purchasers at judicial sales" approved on the 10th of March 1834, and it being to me known that the said Antoine Roubet became the purchaser of the property hereinafter described, sold by Joseph Le Carpentier, Esq, an auctioneer of the parish and city of New Orleans, on the fourth day of September 1834, pursuant to a decree made by the aforesaid Court of Probates, on the 20th day of January 1834, in the matter of the succession of the late Antoine Thomas Hypolite Leriche, and which was granted on the application of the tutor of the minor heir of the deceased.

Description of Property.

As given in the judicial conveyance; A lot of ground situated in this city, at the corner of Basin and St Louis streets, having 31 feet front on Basin street, by 60 feet in depth and front to St Louis street, on which lot there is a wooden house.

The consideration of sale to made as aforesaid to the aforenamed Henriette Bonvous, was nineteen hundred and forty five dollars payable in 6, 12 18 and 24 months credit, in notes satisfactorily endorsed with special mortgage until final payment.

Wherefore all persons who can set up any right, title, or claim in and to the property herein described, in consequence of informality in the Order, Decree or Judgement before recited and under which the sale was made, or any irregularity or illegality in the appraisements or advertisements, in time or manner of sale, or for any other cause or defect whatsoever, are hereby cited and admonished to show cause within thirty days from the publication hereof why the sale so made as aforesaid, should not be confirmed and homologated in accordance with the application of said purchaser.

WITNESS my hand and the Seal of said Court of Probates, this twenty fourth day of September A D 1834.

W F C DUPLESSIS,

oct 1 Register of Wills.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF LOUISIANA.

PROSPECTUS.

HEALTH *is a primary and essential source* of human happiness. It increases population; it cheers and sustains industry; it gives birth and vigor to enterprise: it confers the power and infuses the spirit to prosecute study, and in short, with the qualities that usually attend it, it bestows on Society whatever is connected with its highest interests, and whatever is necessary to the enjoyment of the comforts and refinements of life.

Impressed in a good degree with these truths, the great and good men of antiquity were wont admiringly to style Medicine "a divine art," and to hold, its professors in the highest estimation as public benefactors. Nor has time detracted from the consequence of the profession, or diminished the honors justly due to its skilful and scientific practice. Indeed the influence of the Science of Medicine is now universally felt, and acknowledged by the civilized nations of the earth, and attention is paid every where under public authority, in proportion of the progress which each society has made in civilization, to whatever is calculated to promote and preserve the public health. In this enlightened country particularly, we are happy and proud to say that public anxiety has manifested itself to a considerable extent for the diffusion of medical knowledge and that liberal appropriations have been made by several of the State Legislatures for the establishment and support of Medical Schools and Colleges.

But it cannot be denied that these schools and colleges, however creditable to us considering our youth, are not yet in consequence of the rapid growth of our population and the vast extent of territory over which that population is spread sufficient to answer the growing wants of the country. And accordingly we every day find Prospectuses issuing in various directions, in the name of honorable physicians ambitious to distinguish themselves in the public service as teachers, inviting students of medicine to attend lectures at designated places considered as affording facilities and opportunities for the acquisition of Medical knowledge. Of these Prospectuses this essay is avowdebly one.

The undersigned practitioners in New Orleans, convinced of the want of scientific medical knowledge in this State and in several of the adjoining States, and of the non existence of Schools necessary for the diffusion of that knowledge, and aware too that an acquaintance with the peculiar diseases which prevail in this part of the Union cannot be made in Cincinnati or Philadelphia, but must be obtained by the Student at the bed side of the patient, and anxious to advance the cause of science, and to disseminate rational principles so as to remove or alleviate human suffering and to put an end to the murderous practice of the empirical arts of selfish speculators on the ignorance of vulgar credulity, and thereby to increase the happiness and prosperity of the country, have associated themselves together as a Faculty for the purpose of delivering Medical Lectures in this City, under the name and style of the *Medical College of Louisiana.*

The establishment of this School in the city of New Orleans, it is sufficiently obvious, must prove of the greatest benefit to the states of the South West generally. It will tend to excite professional emulation, to diffuse knowledge, to expose ignorance, and to eradicate or arrest under scientific treatment, the diseases to which thousands are now victims.

Nor will its effects end here. By removing the danger of death and the apprehension of disease, it will cause population to increase, agriculture to yield additional profits, trade and commerce to flourish, and the arts and sciences to advance rapidly among us. In short, its operation will be to improve our natural extraordinary advantages, to remove the obstacles in the path of our prosperity, and under proper exertions, to put New Orleans in a short time on an equal footing in Medical knowledge with New York or Philadelphia.

In selecting New Orleans as a place for the location of their School, the undersigned have been governed by the following among other reasons:

1st. Because it is the largest and most populous town in the South West, and the most accessible to Students.

2nd. Because its Hospitals which will be open to the undersigned for the purpose of instruction, are the largest in the Southern and Western States, so that Practical Medicine and Surgery can be taught at the bed side of the patient, the only proper place for their study.

3d. Because the study of Anatomy can be prosecuted with more advantage and at a cheaper rate here than in any other city of the United States.

4th. Because New Orleans is so healthy during eight months in the year, that Students can remain in it and study the different types of diseases at different seasons.

5th. Because it is a Commercial town, and more surgical accidents occur to seamen than to any other class of individuals, and it is consequently the best field for the study of Surgery in the South West.

6th. Because in consequence of its great population, its Hospitals are consequently filled with patients.

And 7th. Because, as the undersigned pledge themselves Students can get board at $25 per month.

The undersigned feel assured that these reasons will have their due weight with the Public, and at the risk of being charged with a little repetition, will add the following remarks.

A Home Institution has already been too long wanted among us. The expense attending the acquisition of knowledge in Schools at a distance from us, has heretofore closed the door of Science against the poor student and has caused this part of the country to be overrun with Quack Doctors, to the destruction of human life. An Institution like that which we are about to establish, which will bring knowledge to our doors, impart instruction at the cheapest possible rate, and afford the opportunities of Medical Education to all who may feel inclined to avail themselves of them, must lead to the advancement of Science and the rational treatment of disease by regular bred Physicians, and cannot fail, in whatever point of view it is considered, to obtain the good wishes of every philanthropist and friend of Science. Besides, to the Student of Medicine in the South West it will recommend itself by this unanswerable reason for a preference over any similar Institution at a distance; it will enable him to study diseases, and their treatment in the climate in which he intends to practice, and will supply him with that information which is necessary for his successful practice, and which he could not obtain except at home.

The undersigned respectfully invite the attention of the Students of Medicine in the South West, to the above observations, and confident of success, announce; that

THE LECTURES OF THE

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF LOUISIANA,

Will commence on the first Monday of January 1835, and will continue for four months, from that day.

THOMAS HUNT, M. D.
Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.
JOHN HARRISON, M. M.
Adjunct.
CHS A LUZENBERG, M. D.
Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.
J MONRO MACKIE, M. D.
Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.
THOMAS R INGALLS, M. D.
Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.
EDWIN B SMITH, M. D.
Professor of Materia Medica
AUGUSTUS H CENAS, M. D.
Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children

Demonstrations in Practical Anatomy will be given daily by the Adjunct Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

Chimical Lectures will be delivered twice a week at the Charity Hospital. The Hospital will be open every day for the attendance of Students.

THOMAS HUNT, M. D.
Dean of the Faculty.

New Orleans, September 25, 1834. sept 29

PAROISSE D'ORLEANS.—Cour des Preuves—Etat de la Louisiane.—A tous ceux que cela peut concerner. Qu'il soit connu qu'Henriette Bonvous, demeurant en la ville de la NouvelleOrleans, s'est adressé à moi. W F C Duplessis, Régister des Testaments dans et pour la Paroisse et Ville de la Nouvelle Orléans, et ex-officio et greffier de la Cour des Preuves, dans et pour la dite ville et paroisse, pour publier et annoncer conformément à un acte de la Législature, intitulé "Acte pour confirmer les titres des acquéreurs aux ventes judiciaires, approuvé le 10 Mars 1834, et étant à ma connaissance que le dit Antoine Roubet est devenu acquéreur de la propriété ci-après decrite, vendue par Joseph Lecarpentier, un des encanteurs pour la ville et paroisse de la Nouvelle-Orléans, le 4 septembre 1834, d'après un ordre de cette cour en date du 20 janvier 1834, dans la succession de feu Antoine Thomas Leriche, lequel ordre fut rendu sur la demande du tuteur de l'héritier mineur du défunt.

Description de la propriété d'après le Transfer Judiciaire.

Un Terrain situé en cette ville, à l'encoignure des rues du Bassin et St. Louis, ayant 31 pieds de face à la rue du Bassin, sur 60 pieds de profondeur et de face à la rue St. Louis, sur lequel terrain il y a une maison en bois.

Le prix de la vente faite comme il est dit ci-dessus de ladite Henriette Bonvous de dix neuf cent quarante cinq piastres, payable dans 6, 12, 18 et 24 mois de crédit, en billets endossés à satisfaction portant hypothèque jusqu'à parfait paiement.

A ces causes toutes personnes qui ont ou pourraient avoir quelques réclamations à la propriété ci-dessus décrite, en conséquence d'un défaut de forme dans l'ordre, le décrêt ou jugement de la Cour, en vertu duquel la vente a été faite ou de tout autre irrégularité ou illégalité dans l'estimation, l'avis ou le temps et le mode de la vente ou pour autre cause quelconque, sont par les présentes citées d'avoir à déduire dans trente jours à dater de la publication du présent avis, les raisons pour lesquelles la vente ainsi faite ne serait pas approuvée et homologuée comme le demande le dit acquéreur.

En foi de quoi j'y ai apposé ma signature et L. S. le sceau de la dite Cour des Preuves, ce vingt-quatrième jour du mois de septembre de l'Année de notre Seigneur mil huit cent trente quatre.

1er oct—3 W F C DUPLESSIS, reg.

MACKEREL & CODFISH.

50 barrels Mackerel and 100 boxes Codfish, landing ex Helen Mar, from Boston and for sale by

STINSON & CAMPBELL,

sept 26 No 14, Bienville street

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY Jos LE CARPENTIER.

WILL be sold, this day, 1st October, at 10 o'clock precisely, in the morning, for account of whom it may concern, two bales French Blankets, slightly damaged. oct 1

BY Jos LE CARPENTIER.

WILL be sold, this day, 1st October, at 11 o'clock a m, in front of his auction store, to close an account; 40 barrels Northern Gin. oct 1

BY JOS. LE CARPENTIER.

WILL be sold, this day, October 1st, 1834, at 10 o'clock a m, at his auction store, for account of whom it may concern:

14 bales 4-4 bleached domestics of a superior quality; also, 30 setts Truss Hoops of 6 and 7 hoops to a sett.

oct 1

BY HEWLETT & BRIGHT.

ESTATE of John C Wallace—By order of the hon the Court of Probates, in and for the city and parish of New Orleans, dated 18th November, 1833, will be sold at public auction, on Thursday, 30th October, 1834, at 12 o'clock, at Hewlett's Exchange, corner of Chartres and St Louis streets, the slave Douglass, a negro man, belonging to the estate of John C Wallace.

Terms—4 months credit, for an approved endorsed note and mortgage. The act of sale at the expense of the purchaser.

☞ *This sale is to be made at the risk of Mr James Flood,* who failed to comply with the terms of adjudication made to him by public auction, at the New Exchange, on the 3d September, 1834 oct 1

BY FERNANDEZ & WHITING.

ON Saturday 11th inst will be sold at Hewlett's Exchange Coffee House at 12 o'clock.

The following Property,

3 Lots of Ground, situated on Champs Elysées at No 1 situated at the corner of Champs Elysées and Craps sts having 26 feet front by 100 feet in depth american measures No 2 having 22 feet front by 100 feet in depth.

No 3 have 22 feet in front by 100 feet in depth, No 4 has 27 feet 10 3-4 inch front by 64 feet deep; No 5, has 21 3-4 feet front by 127 1-2 feet in depth.

Also, a building which rents at $10 per month. The plan of the above is now exhibited at the Exchange. Also, 1 lot of ground, situated on the corner of Bienville and Robertson streets, measuring 31 feet 11 1-2 inch front on Bienville, by 110 feet deep and front on Robertson street, and designated as lot No 2.

Conditions—Payable one third March 1, 1835; one third September 1, 1835 and the balance, March 1, 1836, with mortgage until final payment. Acts of sale to be passed before Wm Y Lewis Esq, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. oct 1

BY HEWLETT & BRIGHT.

FOR sale, on Saturday the 4th October, at 12 o'clock at the Exchange, the negro man JOHN, aged about 33 years, a good ostler and house servant, warranted free from the vices and deseases provided for by law. Terms, six months credit, for a note endorsed to the satisfaction of the vendor and mortgage. The act of sale to be passed before Wm Boswell notary public at the expense of the purchaser. oct 1

BY FERNANDEZ & WHITING.

ON Saturday, the 4th inst, will be sold at auction store, No 20, St Louis street, a large assortment of clothing, consisting of new coats, surtout coats, cloaks, frock coats, dress coats, cloth pantaloons, vests, a quantity of stocks and a variety of other articles in the line, the whole composing a large assortment; and will be sold without any reserve.

Terms 4 months credit, for approved paper oct 1

BY TRICOU & CANONGE.

WILL be sold, on Monday, 20th October, at noon, at Hewlett's Exchange, 8 valuable slaves; viz:

Theodore, aged 50 years, creole, a cooper, gardner, coachman and laborer; Louis, aged 36 years, carter and laborer; Celestin, aged 21 years, coachman, carter and good for plantation work; Lubin, aged 63 years, carter, and nearly infirm; Nelson, aged 26 years, an American negro, coachman and house servant; James, aged 23 years, do a good blacksmith and cartman; Frederick, aged 26 years, do paver; Ben, aged 19 years, a creole mulatto cook and house servant.

Terms—One half in March, 1835, and one half in March, 1836, for approved endorsed paper, secured by mortgage until final payment. Acts of sale before O de Armas, Esq at the expense of the purchaser. oct 1

BY Jos LE CARPENTIER.

WILL be sold, on Wednesday, 8th of October, at 10 o'clock a m, at his auction store, to close an invoice. 6 English Models Guns, double barrelled, percussion locks; 64 French do do oct 1

BY F. DUTILLET.

ON Saturday 4th of October at 12 o'clock, at noon, at Hewlett's Exchange, will be sold a negress named Esther, about 28 years of age, of a small size, active and laborious. She is a washer, and understands a little cookery; she is very attentive to her master's command, can sell milk and is very honest in her dealings: She has been in this city four years, speaks French and English, and is fully warranted.

Conditions—On three, six and nine months credit, in furnishing good endorsed notes and mortgage until final payment.

The act of sale to be passed before Mr Caire, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. sept 29

BY J B BLACHE.

WILL be sold, on Wednesday, 1st of October, in front of his auction store;

100 kegs wrought hogheds nails. Terms at sale.

sept 26

PAR MOSSY & GARIDEL.

WILL be sold, on Wednesday, the 1st of October next, at Hewlett's Exchange, at 12 o'clock M. 19 SLAVES of choice, belonging to Madam M C Marigny Livaudais, whom she had reserved at the sale of her negroes.

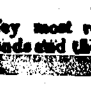
Thimothée, aged 32 years, house servant, coachman and brick moulder.
Valsin, of 13 years, house servant.
Vincent, 13 years, field hand.
Alexis, 35 years, carpenter.
Theodule, 18 years, house servant
Jean, 24 years, wood carter
Etienne, 30 years, house servant
Silvestre, 40 years, do
Victorine, 15 years, do
Lafille, 35 years, ironer
Isabelle, 20 years, house servant, with her three children aged 2 years, 3 years and 4 months.
Marie, 20 years, seamstress, with her 2 children, aged 3 years and 2 years.
Pauline, 18 years, house servant and seamstress
Marie Françoise, 11 years, house servant
Irma, 17 years, do
Sophie, 18 years, house servant and seamstress
Pierre, 50 years, gardener
Philippe, years, house servant
Laurette, 30 years, house servant with her two children 7 years and 2 years.

All those slaves are guaranteed from the vices and deseases as prescribed by law.

Terms—Payable at 9 and 18 months credit, for satisfactorily endorsed note and mortgage until final payment.

sept 19

FOR HAVANA.



The fine fast sailing Spanish brig EMILIO, Captain Sust, having half of her cargo engaged, will leave shortly. For balance of freight or passage, apply to the captain on board, or to

sept J PRATS & SON, St Anne street.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE subscribers have formed, on the 1st of this month a copartnership under the firm of Henry, Latapie & Co, for transacting the wholesale and retail

GROCERY BUSINESS.

They most respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public.

C M HENRY,
S LATAPIE,
J CURIEL.

New-Orleans, September 29, 1834.

MESS PORK, LARD, WHISKEY, GIN, &C.

THE subscribers offer for sale the following articles—300 bbls mess pork, inspected; 400 kegs leaf lard; 75 kegs butter; 50 barrels rectified whiskey; 50 ditto gin (double ancher mark); 150 boxes candles, of superior brands; 130 boxes northern soap.

sept 29 HENRY, LATAPIE & Co.
No. 63, Old Levee street

TO THE PUBLIC.

PERSONS misinformed have stated that I have given up the business of Contractor—this therefore is to inform my friends and the public, that the report is entirely without foundation, and that I am always prepared to contract for the BUILDING OF HOUSES, and all things appertaining to my line of business, and respectfully request a continuance of public patronage.

sept 29 TRASTOUR.

PAROISSE D'ORLEANS.—*Cour des Preuves*—Vente par le Register des Testaments, jeudi, 2 Octobre 1834, à midi, j'exposerai en vente à la Bourse, pour compte de la succession de feue Marie Louise Dalché alias Javotte, f c l l'esclave ci-après décrit, savoir:

Marguerite, négresse âgée d'environ 40 ans.

Conditions de la vente: comptant.

Par ordre de la cour.

W F C DUPLESSIS, reg.

N. B. L'acte de vente sera passé pardevant Louis Feraud, not pub, aux frais de l'acquéreur. 1 sept

PAROISSE D'ORLEANS.—Cour des Preuves.

Vente par le Régister des Testamens.—Lundi, 6 Octobre prochain, à 4 heures de l'après midi, il sera vendu au bassin Carondelet, au lot de Planches, consistant en 50,700 pieds et 7000 pieds de lambourde, le tout de bois de Pin, appartenant à la succession de feu Paul Mathias Anatole Peychaud.

Conditions de la vente:—Comptant.

Par ordre de la Cour.

29 sept W. F. C. DUPLESSIS, Rég.