THE REE.

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THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 4, 1834.

☞ For auction sales, see first side.

☞ Election for two aldermen to represent the first ward in the city council takes place to-day. The following gentlemen have been announced as candidates:

By Jas. S. McFarlane, E. Moran,
T. E. Hyde.

☞ H. H.'s communication is unavoidably postponed to our next number.

Our columns are so much crowded of, that we have barely time to call the reader's attention to an account of a public dinner given to the Hon. R. M. Johnson, on the anniversary of the battle of the Thames, near Frankfort, (Ky.) The proceedings are highly complimentary to Col. Johnson, and evince the high estimation in which he is held by his fellow-citizens.

We had hoped that the afflictive dispensation, which over whelmed our city in sackcloth and ashes during the dreadful visitation of cholera in 1832, would not *now* have been recalled to memory, and that the melancholy and distracting occurrences which augmented the horrors of that eventful period, would never again have been revived to the recollection of our fellow-citizens.

But, as such unfortunately has been the case, we deem it no more than our duty as public journalists, to lay before our readers a communication which was made at that time by Dr. McFarlane, to the treasury department and which has never before been published.

The graphic fidelity with which Dr. McFarlane has portrayed the horrors of that desolating scourge as it appeared in this city, must be acknowledged and felt by every inhabitant, who had the misfortune to witness the scene.

To all persons who may have been induced to believe that the doctor ever committed any impropriety in the management of his hospital, we commend the perusal of this document.

FURTHER ELECTION RETURNS.

We are indebted to captain *Minor*, of the packet ship *Mississippi*, which arrived here yesterday, in the remarkable short passage of ten days, for a New-York *Times* of the 20th ult, from which we derive the following additional returns of the election:

PENNSYLVANIA.

In addition to the democratic successes in the 1st, 3d, 5th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th *congressional districts*, we have now to record our triumph in the

Twenty third District,

where Harrison has been elected, in the 24th where Power has been elected, in the 21st where Ringland has been elected, and in the 23th where Galbraith has been elected; which will put the next congressional representation thus:

Against the bank,	19
For the bank,	19
It stands in the present congress	
For the bank,	17
Against it,	11

What an extraordinary change—what a glorious triumph. When will the aristocracy be convinced of the "*entire liberty and independence*" of the people?

Our majorities on the congressional ticket will reach over TWENTY THOUSAND in the state.

NEW-JERSEY.

The official returns from this State correspond with those published in our paper of yesterday.

Lexington, Oct. 11th.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF THE THAMES.

The celebration of the Anniversary of the important and decisive victory obtained over the British and Indians by the American arms on the 5th of Oct. 1813, took place on the 4th inst, (the 5th being Sunday,) at Major Lockett's tavern, near Frankfort. On the 3d it commenced raining about 2 o'clock, P. M. and continued until near 12 o'clock, P. M. and continued until 12 o'clock, on the 4th; notwithstanding which, *several hundred* gentlemen were in attendance from city, and the adjoining counties. The number will variously estimated from 600 to 1000 persons.

Maj. Hannah Bowman, of Woodford, was called to the chair, and Jas. Locomte Esqr. of Mercer, Gen. Lillard of Anderson, A. R. Draper, Esq. G. F. Ristock, Esq. Capt. E. Richmond and Thos J Pew, were Vice-Presidents. The following toasts were then drunk, amidst heavy discharges of artillery, with a good band of Music.

TOASTS.

The heroes and sages of the Revolution—They have bequeathed us an inestimable inheritance, "a free Constitution" which we should support and cherish as a paramount duty.

The Constitution of the U. S, as it is written—It neither contemplates a splendid government on the one hand, nor the doctrines of Nullification on the other. Its expansion to the left, leads to Aristocracy and Consolidation;—its contradiction to the other, brings disunion and civil War. Its plain and obvious meaning, as it was understood and adopted by its framers, affords sufficient security for our free institutions.

The Memory of Gen. Lafayette—The generous and gallant soldier;—the undeviating friend of liberty, both in the Old and New World.

The memory of Thos. Jefferson—The "author of the Declaration of Independence—the law establishing religious freedom, and founder of the University of Virginia.

The Army and Navy—Their country is justly proud of their valor, their skill, and their love of country.

General Andrew Jackson—The reviver of the principles of Thomas Jefferson, and of the resuscitation of the Democracy of 1799. His name will go to the future with till that fame can bestow on the most distinguished American.

The Hon. Martin Van Buren, V. P. of the United States—A conspicuous and efficient supporter of the republican party.

Gen Jackson's Cabinet—Forsythe, Woodbury, Cass, Dickerson, and Barry.

Wm T Barry—Matchless in eloquence, and unrivalled in energy of character. It was to his masterly efforts, more than to any other man that the democratic party in this state, owed the great victory of 1828.

The Hon. John Bell of Tennessee, Speaker of the H. R.—A patriot and statesman of the West. He is fitted by his intellect and his character, for any station. The republican party look to his ascension with pride and confidence.

Our gallant and fellow-citizen, Col. R. M. Johnson—The gallant soldier and *practical* statesman. The Muse of History will pause in doubt what station to assign him, whether with Henry, or with Philanthropists. His country honors him as a patriot every where, "without fear, and without reproach."

(After the above toast was drank Col Johnson made his acknowledgements in a very concise manner; we shall not pretend to give his precise language, nor indeed the substance of all that fell from him.)

He said it was more difficult to return thanks to this unexpected compliment in appropriate terms, and to express his gratitude in a manner suitable to his own feelings, than to meet the enemies of his country; particularly if he was surrounded as at the Battle, (the recollection of which we have assembled to perpetuate,) where he was supported with 1000 mounted men, all hearts of steel, and the "bravest of the brave." In the course of his remarks, he bore honorable testimony, to the intrepidity of the troops under his command, and bestowed disinterested praise on their devotion to the common cause. And it was his highest gratification to see many of these persons present, and to know they were still mingling in the active pursuits of life. Col J. was thankful that he yet retained his health, and faculties unimpaired, and the vigor to enjoy the celebration of the occasion. At that time, he was 32 years of age, in the morning of life—and expected nothing more than the common plaudits, "well done thou good and faithful servant." He was not "making the bubble reputation, at the cannon's mouth." The whole honors of this day, here and elsewhere, were extra pay and extra gratification for the discharge of a duty common to them all. But he wished it to be understood, that he was unwilling to receive any honors which were not to be equally divided among all the officers and soldiers of the Mounted Regiment. The victory was achieved by their united efforts, and not by his single arm."

He continued to say, that it met with his warm approbation, the disposition to keep out of view angry political discussion. It was magnanimous to discard those feelings occasionally, and to meet with a hearty embrace on common ground, our National Victories—not over our own fellow-citizens, but over foreign and sanguinary enemies. He was not in the habit, at any time, of splitting lances with his neighbors about an isolated question—but he trusted, he never would falter in his duty if the cardinal principles of his constitution were endangered, either in the liberty of the press, liberty of speech, right of conscience, right of person or property—these were the landmarks of the government, and cannot be yielded. But the idea that he would tear rails, needed no apology; and while rejoicing in the success of our arms, and recurring to our victories, it is a most appropriate time to pause for a moment and take a survey of the men (Shawnee Lacomte,) who fill so conspicuous a place in the public eye, and whose personal and official character, gives him a very conspicuous rank in this country, and perhaps in any other. He was highly marked by the hand of nature for a brilliant career. And qualified by labor and care attributes, both moral and intellectual, for the high destiny which he has been conveyed to fill by the world.

The support of Col. J. had given to his administration resulted from his convictions of duty—and he had nothing to ask for it. He had never asked for an office in his life, and had refused all that were offered him;—and Gen. Jackson had not neglected him in that respect either. I vindicated him in the Halls of Congress in 1819, in a critical moment to him, and when I could not possibly have had the expectation of reward—now, after fifteen years of the severest trial, when I have had opportunities to sift him throughly, I find him worthy of his fortune, and my good opinion of him is confirmed.

His course in favor of the administration, had been governed by high motives, and he could not be driven from it by the fear of consure. He did not say that he concurred in every particular, great and good, with the President—the variance, lover &c, was only between friends; but he would only say, that he take him for all in all, "we shall never look on his like again."

After some examples in the war he conducted on the Canada frontier, where there had been much hard fighting, he asserted *it is doubtful to the History of the Revolution*, for the purpose of pointing to one point, the great lesson which it conveyed, not to call upon the contemplation of the civil services of Washington, and the lasting importance of his administration to the Union;—he then gave the following toast.

The Union of the States—Constructed upon a compromise of the feelings and interests of the different sections of the confederacy. Governed by the same exalted patriotism, it will be best preserved by a sacred regard to the same principle.

The abolition of Imprisonment for Debt—*and the Sunday Mail Reports*—An advanced and progressive civilization will legitimate and lead their principles.

Stevenson, Taney and Rives—Their devotion to republicanism has called down upon them the persecution of the enemies of liberty—but a grateful country will treasure up their injuries.

Lewis Cass, Secretary of War—His signal services in the army, and his accomplishment as a statesman, entitle him to a high place in our councils.

The Hon. *Louis McLane*, late Secretary of State—Lofty, upright and incorruptible—he holds fast to his integrity in an age of political prostitution.

The *Working Men of the U. S.*—Their aims and objects are all democratic. They will find friends and allies in the benevolent and educated every where, as long as they contend for independence, equality, education, and no "aristocratical monopolies."

Gold and Silver—A sound and constitutional currency, beyond the control of the Money King. It will not be subject to the "panic speeches" or the "distress memorials."

Gov. Shelby's Staff—Barry, Grittenden, Adair and McDowell.

The *Battle of the Thames*—A victory dear to the pride of Kentucky—a battle field enriched with the best blood of her sons in erecting a monument to national valor.

The memory of *Oliver Hazard Perry*—Two ships, two brigs, one sloop and a schooner, gallantly taken from the haughty Mistress of the Seas, opened the way to the invasion and conquest of Upper Canada.

Generals Harrison, Shelby, Henry, Desha, Allen, King, Calmees, Caldwell, Chiles, Trotter, Col. James Johnson, and all the officers and soldiers at the Battle of the Thames.

Dr. *Samuel Theobalds*—The accomplished gentleman and distinguished soldier. Judge Advocate to the Mounted Regiment—and the only man who went through, uncontested, in the immortal charge of the Forlorn Hope, except Col. Johnson.

Gen. Jas. Duncan, the Governor elect of Illinois—He is himself both a soldier and a statesman and is worthy of the suffrages of an independent state.

The Hon. H. A. Muhlenberg of Pennsylvania—In theory and practice one of the best specimens of our Democracy.

Col. *Garrett Wall*—One of the Forlorn Hope in the Mounted Regiment. That is praise enough.

Gen. James M. Duncan, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Joseph Desha at the Battle of the Thames. The patriotic and democratic representative of Illinois at this celebration.

[When the above toast was drunk, Gen. Duncan, who was present, and who had ridden from Vandalia, Illinois, expressly to be present, returned thanks in the following words:]

Mr. President—I rise, Sir, to acknowledge the gratitude I feel for the honor that is done me in the sentiment just expressed, and for the manner of its reception. It is as unexpected as it is undeserved. And while up, permit me to express to you Sir, and to this assembly, the high gratification I enjoy at participating in this celebration. Being among of my old friends, and brother officers and soldiers assembled on such an occasion, and for such a purpose, has produced sensations not easily described. After an absence of near twenty years from my native state, I find myself here Sir, engaged in celebrating the anniversary of a battle, which gave peace and security to the North Western frontier. Many are here who shared the dangers and honors of that day, many have removed to the far west—but more, perhaps, many more, are mingled with the dust. This reflection is melancholy; but, we are taught by such reflections the necessity, the value, and importance of such annual commemorations, as that, in which we, are this day engaged. In times of profound peace, the better feelings of our nature are apt to sink under the supine indulgences of idleness and luxury, and that spirit of devotion which animates our bosoms in times of trial and of danger, becomes merged in the sordid pursuits of wealth. It is here sir, it is at such meetings as this, that the reminiscences of by-gone days are unfolded and exchanged; it is here, that heart meets heart in perfect unison, and the patriot feels himself supported and sustained by the arms of patriots—the vestal flame is preserved, and we go home with renewed confidence in the permanency of our free institutions.

Permit me sir, to offer as a sentiment, proper for the occasion.—"The memory of the officers and soldiers who participated with us in the Battle of the Thames, and who have since become victims of the grave."

Joseph Lecompt—One late and true representative.

Volunteers by the Committee.

Pope, Moore, Lyon and Hanson—They have stood up for the good cause, with honest independence, in sliding times.

Maj. *Wm. Christy, of New-Orleans*,—(one of the Aids of Gen. Harrison. *He served his country when it cost something to be patriotic.*

The Hon. *Felix Grundy*—*His able defence of the Post Office Department*, adds, to his numerous claims on the public admiration.

The Hon. Wm. T. Barry—Marked for a victim to the malevolence and vengeance of a party, He has triumphantly prostrated his assailants, and stands acquitted before his country amidst the echoes of her applause.

John J. Crittenden—One of the most highly gifted sons of Kentucky. His talent is universal. A Hero in the Camp—a Cicero in the Forum.

The Elections in Maine and Vermont—They have gone before the triumphant march of the republican party, as the Heralds of Victory.

F. P. Blair and Amos Kendall—They have only suffered the usual penalty imposed on rare merit that of being slandered.

The Washington Globe, Richmond Enquirer, Albany Argus, and Aurora—they are "burning and shining lights" to the republican party.

Col. William Duane—The veteran patriot. Always at the head of the Democratic party—persecution has never changed his principles. May he be generously patronized by a grateful people.

The Bank of the United States. A most insidious and dangerous foe to our free institutions, struggling to grasp the government, by the corrupting influence of the "money power." If ever we lose our liberties, it will not be by the power of the sword, but by that of a corrupting monied aristocracy in the bosom of our own country.

VOLUNTEERS.

By Capt. Jno. Fowler—Van Buren, Johnson and Barry—a triumvirate of republicans. They have been "weighed in the scales and not found wanting."

By Squire John Parker (of Fayette,) who entered the revolutionary army March '76.

"Our two great National benefactors, Jefferson and Jackson."

By John Puck,—Col. Richard M. Johnson—Patriot Soldier, Philanthropist and Statesman—an undeviating republican and supporter of our constitution and entire Union. After the expiration of the term of our illustrious President, Andrew Jackson, may he succeed him by the united voices of all republicans.

By Lewis Sanders, Jr.—"An uncompromising hostility to all monopolies."

By Dr. Nutall.—The memory of Capt. Rice, who fought gallantly at the Battle of the Thames.

By Amariah B. Higgins—Col. R. M. Johnson—Pre-eminent in scars and wounds, received in defence of his country's honor and glory, may he be thought worthy of the highest honor under the constitution.

By John Casey, (an old soldier)—Col. R. M. Johnson, the Hero of the Thames. Long may he live, and may his last days be the brightest.

By P. T. Johnson.—Col. Johnson—A bright star in the army—and a practical man in the Halls of Congress. He has driven misery from many a cottage—and caused the sun of ease to shine on the poor soldier of '76.

By Wm. T. McConnell, Jr.—The United States—The last free government on earth—may its basis be as firm as time. We may live in confidence if the Executive is supported in his determination to destroy the Monster that would enslave us.

By John Applegate. Col. R. M. Johnson—If talent, honesty, perseverance, and energy are the qualifications of a great man, Colonel Johnson has them in an eminent degree.

By Lewis Colvert. The Hero of the Thames—A grateful people will not forget him.

By Benj. Lackett. The surviving Officers and Soldiers of the immortal mounted regiment of Kentucky Volunteers under Col. Johnson. *Every man did his duty on the memorable 5th Oct.*—their countrymen will not fail to remember them.

By Capt. John Fowler. Johnson and Van Buren against the world.

By Thos. J. Pew. Lafayette Sanders, Esq., of the Senate of Louisiana. Twice defeated as the republican candidate for Congress, by small majorities. Like the "Bruce of Bannockburn," he may yet triumph in the fifth act of the drama.

(A Volunteer.)—Maj. Thos. P. Moore—He dreads the personal threats of his enemies, about as little as he does their detraction.

By A. Depew. The Honorable Thomas H. Benton. His able and successful efforts in procuring a restoration of our gold and silver currency to its ancient and constitutional rights of which it had been long deprived by the influence of the Bank, merit the warmest thanks of the American people.

By Basil Vanbeuren. The Monitor of Washington—His prowess was first made known in 8th leg for his sovereign; but when the King oppressed the Colonies, he took up arms against him, and became the Patriot of his Country.

TO THE HON. LOUIS McLANE, SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, U. S.

Highly respected Sir,—By and with the advice and consent of Martin Gordon, Esq. Collector of the Port of New Orleans, and Agent for the Marine Hospital of this city, I take the liberty of addressing you, to detail a brief history of the late epidemic which has desolated the city, and to unfold scenes of horror which baffle description, and which in their melancholy progress led to a catastrophe most painful and horrific. In endeavouring to sketch the terrible scenes through which we have lately passed, I, fear, Sir, you may be induced to believe that I have drawn upon my imagination for an appalling and highly coloured picture, but Sir, I assure you that any language I can command in the description must fall far short of reality. On the night of the 24th October last, two steamboats arrived from the West, said to contain several cases of cholera, and that numbers of persons had died of that disease on the passage. On the 25th two men died on the levee after one or two hours sickness in the neighborhood of Rillieux's cotton press, at the corner of Poydras street and the levee; large crowds collected around them and continued their conjectures as to the causes of their sudden death, and various extraordinary reasons were assigned. As one of the Board of Health, I was called on by a member of the Corporation to investigate the character of the disease, and I could not after deliberate examination, from their collapsed and livid condition, hesitate to pronounce them "Cholera." In the course of the same day a negro man died of the same disease in the neighborhood of the upper "*steam cotton press*" after one or two hours sickness. On the 26th the alarm became general, and reports circulated of attacks of disease and death, fearful in numbers, and terrifically rapid in their progress.

On the 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th, the disease raged with increasing fury, and the destroying angel appeared to spare none. Men and women were seen flying through the streets in search of medicine and medical aid wringing their hands in absolute despair. Until the last three days of the epidemic many men sustained (at least) an appearance of fortitude—now despair gleamed on all faces! No man proceeded many steps from his own door without meeting his neighbour searching for aid, with the horrible account of suffering and death in his family: the man to whom we spoke now would be taken in a few hours and die even before the more fortunate survivor had reached his home: when any man left his family (which only occurred when called upon by the most indispensable duties) he left as if he took his last leave.

During this reign of terror, despair, and death, many have died in their beds without aid, unnoticed and unknown, and were *there* found in a state of decomposition. On or about the first of November, many men formed themselves into small bands to aid and assist one another, when taken with this horrible disease. The Apothecary's shops were crowded from morning till night, and no other object seemed to engross all minds but to keep themselves and families clear from the scourge. Every physician in the city was worn down by excess ive labour and fatigue, and many so disheartened as to give up in despair, quit the field and abandon all exertion. Every face bore the marks of incipient disease, and a blight appeared to have passed over the whole community—indeed, to sum up all, never could I have conceived unless I had witnessed it. When the Almight breathes forth the blast of pestilence, and the missioned destroyer is sent abroad, how feeble, how impotent, are all the exertions of man. Such were the multitudes of dead throughout the city that the ordinary forms of sepulture were abandoned: many were buried to the grave yards in carts without coffins; trenches were with difficulty prepared in the cemetries, and the dead were miscellaneously thrown together without a single mark of decency or respect. Notwithstanding all this the dead accumulated to such an extent that hundreds lay for days unburied, while every effort of the Mayor, Corporation and private citizens, was in vain employed to procure adequate assistance to perform that melancholy duty. Carts filled with unclothed human bodies were driven to the grave yards, and there spatterned and their contents discharged as so many loads of common lumber. The grave yards being found inadequate to contain the masses of dead bodies which hourly accumulated, an extensive excavation or trench was, by dint of great exertions, prepared by the city authorities, under the direction of the Mayor, on the edge of the swamp, in the rear of the city, in a desecrated spot where malefactors who had paid the last penalty of the law for the violated statutes of their country, have formerly been hidden from human view. In short, the city was decimated; one-tenth part of the entire population having been swept off in ten days. Such was the pestilential effluvia emanating from the mass of putrifying bodies, that labourers could not be obtained at any price to excavate the earth, fearing to endanger their lives in the attempt. The recurrence of this terrible pestilence was at a most inopportune period; the old Charity Hospital of this city having been recently sold to the State had been vacated and abandoned, and only one wing of the new Charity Hospital was prepared to receive patients; consequently, the number they could admit was but small. To have refused to receive the sick at the Marine Hospital under such circumstances would not only have subjected me to the execration of my fellow citizens, but would have been absolutely criminal. The seamen in the Hospital, being few in number, were removed to the second story of the building and entirely secluded; and the whole of the lower wards, with all the outbuildings and premises, were thrown open for the unhappy wretches who were hourly crowding in for relief: at that time the number of able bodied attendants in the Marine Hospital was thirteen, a force far exceeding the ordinary demand, but as the disease progressed, they gradually fell sick and many of them died. Until on the 3d of November the last male assistant exhausted by fatigue, the debilitating atmosphere and excessive labour, gave up and died also.

During the whole period of the epidemic, as will be seen by a reference to my vouchers, which I have transmitted, through the politeness of Martin Gordon, Esq., you will perceive that my exertions were unremitting to obtain additional assistance: but such was the panic which pervaded every mind, such the dread of entering a Hospital, such the disease, dismay and death which overwhelmed the whole city, that all efforts were fruitless. I was myself a sufferer from the disease, and rose from my sick bed to seek for aid: I sought even in the prisons for men to assist, but they preferred captivity to that kind of labour. At length on the 4th instant all exertion in the burial of the dead was temporarily suspended; and on the 5th, the Committee of the City Council made a visit of inspection and witnessed a scene of distress and misery which was well calculated to excite the most painful reflections, which they afterwards reported in glowing colours in the City Council. We urged them to send us aid, but we received none. On Wednesday the 7th instant, the dead were removed to an adjoining lot and there burned. Had the Mayor simply supplied us with four men and one cart, the whole of the dead (twelve in number) could have been removed to the public cemetery in two hours.

It is to be distinctly borne in mind that none of these painful circumstances extended themselves to the U. S. seamen who were located up stairs: they were confined to charity patients generally sent by the city authorities picked up about the streets, most of whom were already in a state of collapse at the time of their arrival, and whom no human aid could have saved. When our assistants became disabled and were diminished by the disease and death, orders were given to receive no more, but in vain, such was the confusion which reigned that they were laid at the gate, and must have perished in the street had we not, instigated by humanity, taken them in.

I have now superintended the Medical Department of the Seamen on this station for several years, in all that time I am not aware that any serious charge, either professional or personal, has ever been made against me; I trust it will not be supposed that I would voluntarily in one day, sacrifice all the highest principles of rectitude, and all the reputation which has constituted the whole business of my past life. No, Sir, throughout the whole of this painful occurrence I have been sustained by conscious innocence; my fellow citizens, convinced by the ample documentary testimony which I have already laid before them, have exonerated me from all blame, and I now leave the affair in the hands of the Department for their final decision.

I remain, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. S. McFARLANE.

SALES OF STOCK AT N. YORK OCT. 20th.	
250 shares New-Orleans City Bank,	107 1-2
50 " do do 30 days and int.	107 1-2
80 " New-Orleans Com. Bank,	104 1-2
50 " N. O. Mech. & Traders' Bank,	104 3-4

☞ Consignees per ship Marengo, from Havre, are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods. The vessel is discharging opposite the Vegetable Market.
nov 4

☞ Consignees per ship Olympia, from New York, are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods. The vessel is discharging opposite the Vegetable Market.
nov 4

FANCY STATIONARY, &c. &c.

READING glasses two sizes. Large complete boxes of Newman's water colours. Albums with fine painted engravings. Billard Balls of 2 1-2 and 2 1-4 inches. Dirks with silver and gilt mountings. Fancy gilt and bronzed Thermometers. Gillott's tongues, linear and oblique metallic Pens. Plated pen holders. Agate desk Seals. Large Porcelain Book Slates. Porcelain Slates of various sizes in frames and in morocco bindings. Embossed Port Folios, with and without locks. Leather painted visiting card cases. Rose wood writing Desks and dressing cases, various kinds. A large assortment of Rodgers' pocket and desk Knives. Gold and silver pencil cases, new patterns. Parallel rules of 6, 12, 18 and 24 inches; &c &c. For sale by
nov 4 BENJ. LEVY.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Schr John Castle, Giles, Mobile, Master

ARRIVED.

Towboat Lion, from S W Pass, having towed to sea ships Hercules and Equator—brought up ship Olympia—spoke ship Minerva off S W Pass—Towboat Whale and Shark, lying at S W Pass—Feliciana lying at Poverty Point, with ship Palestine, and barque Josephine along side sailing masters, had her fore rigging repairing.

Towboat Pilot, Crowell, from the Passes, towed to sea brig Carabesset, schrs Babino and Carolina; brought up ship Minerva, pilot and ship Brunette, both from N York; reports nothing in the offing.

Steamer Feliciana, Riddle, from the Passes having taken her tow to sea—Brought up ship Palestine, barque Josephine & schr Valdaria; reports nothing new.

Packet ship Mississippi, Hodges from New York, Robinson, master, to Foster and Hutton—Cargo assorted mdse to Walton & son; White & co; J Vairin & co; Henderson, Walton & co; Maduix and Wood; Thomson and Grant; J B Hall; J Labadie; R L Tracy; Turner and Woodruff; P Doherty; K Laralde; Brander and McKenna; Whitem re & Blair; J H Graham; W Smith; Sickles and co; Jenkins, Taylor and Gothard; M Hart & co; Campbell and Stricke; H English; J Magan and co; R Trudeau; J C Wagner and co; Hyde and Glasse; Bogart and Hawthorn; Byrne, Ryon and co; E Whitemore; J P Freeman & co; W Florance & co; J Kohn & Bordier; T Barrett & co; J Pickform; Foster & Hutton; Wilkinson, McNeils & co; Herrod, and Quarles; J W Meeks & co; B Levy; Smith, Hubbard & co; A D Gove; J A Barelli; F Gillett & co; Harris, Wright & co; Hotchkiss & co; W F and E B Hyde and co; Tutene & Coleman; Wilcox and Fearn; V Lilienthal, Robinson, Ferry & Goodwin; W McKenna; H Beach; Martin, Pleasants & co; P Passelton; J Gallaher; Gardiner and Watson; Turner & Woodruff; F T Hall; Hall, Opdyke and co; Whiting, Stark & co; J Wilcox; J W Bergin & co; Gasquet, Parish & co; and others.

New Packet bark Josefine, Johnson, from Philadelphia to T Toby & co;—Cargo to Lt A Drane; J Linton; Hyde and Goodrich; W and J Montgomery; J Ott; P P Hall; J G Stevenson; J Vairin and co; F P Duconge; E Fortier and co; T Toby and co; J H Field and co; J Kohn and Bordier; Martin, Pleasants and co; N and J Dick and co; B West; B Casey; W E Thompson; Ballit, Shepp and co; P Cloney; J Magee; S W Oakey and co; W Alderson; Maddux and Woods; E Johns and co; Tourne and Beckwith; and others; Passengers, Messrs Sile, Matta, Watson and lady, Crossman Wilding, Mrs Wilding, Miss Maxwell, Stokes, Capt Beby, Mr Morris, Patrick, Keogh, Curtis, Ranson, Baxter Christy, and 33 on deck.

Ship Olympia, Larkin, 14 days from N York to Perrot & Gally—Cargo to Bogart and Hoope; L Arnaud; W and J H Livaich; J Colles and co; Lillie, Patterson and co; M and B Mullen; Stinson, Campbell and co; Layton & co; Layton & Hyde;—Passengers Messrs W A L Hommedian, and family V J Williamson, C Brown, J F Furguson and family, 10 in the steerage.

Ship Belvidere, Fales, 14 days from New York—Cargo 227 bales hay to the master, paving stone to J Minturn:

Ship Palestine, Litterfield, 19 days from Bath—Cargo 941 bars salts, hay, etc, to master:

Schr Valadora, Garrado, 12 days from Campeachey:

Steamer Rio Grande, Selleck, from Bayou Sarah—Cargo 1450 cotton to sundries—40 passengers:

Steamer Onachita, Crane, from Vicksburg—Cargo 1115 bales cotton viz: 66 Reynolds, Byrne & co; 240 A Fisk, Watt and co; 340 Bogart and Hoopes; 170 Butler, Shipp and co; 60 Harris, Wright and co; 26 T Barrett and co; 60 Adams & Buckner, 53 bags cotton seed, 21 staves to order—Passengers Messrs J R Purdon, Murray, Packett, J B Hergrave, Davis, Scripps, Lasine, Montreul, Armstrong; 37 way and 17 on deck:

Steamer Champion, Frazier, Trinity—Cargo 220 bales of cotton, 1000 bbls flour to sundries:

Steamer Claiborne, Barrett, from Vicksburg, with 1847 bales cotton to order:

MEMORANDA.

Barque Josefine dismasted off the N E Point of Abico, carried away the main and mizen topmast, and the fore, main and mizen top gallant mast;—Sailed in company from the Capes of Delaware with brig Ann and Leah, Capt Goldsmith:

Office of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana.
New Orleans, 3d Nov. 1834.

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

MR. RAPALO informs the public that he continues to cure persons afflicted with diseases of the eyes. His residence is in St Peter street, No 64. The following certificate will test as to the excellence of his treatment.

"I certify that Mr J. Rapalo treated several persons at the Charity Hospital, whose eyes were diseased, and that he succeeded in some cases.

New Orleans, October 28th, 1834.
D C KER.
nov 4

NOTICE.—Left the residence of his mother (Mrs. Ryder) at the corner of Canal and Baronne streets, this morning at eight o'clock, her little son Dan. Troy, aged about 5 years—had on when he left a dark calico pantaloons and body Leghorn hat, pair shoes. Any person giving information to his afflicted mother, will confer an everlasting favor.

N B. Editors of the city papers will give the above an insertion.
nov 4

THE subscribers are now landing ex Gen'l Williams and Oceana, from Liverpool, and have in store from other recent arrivals, a great variety of GOODS suitable for the local and Mexican markets, with the privilege of debenture, viz—

Printed calicoes and cambrics in great variety,
Colored cambrics, Satins, Quiltings,
English blue Nankeens,
Bleached Shirtings and long Cloths,
Fearnoughts—blue, olive and black,
Cotton on beds and Spools,
Cartons, Cotton and Union drills,
Beaverteens, Velveteens, Jaconets, Ginghams,
Printed Robes, Muslins, Turkey and Vienna Hdkfs,
8-4 Shawls, Linen Platillas and Britannias,
Cotton Platillas and Green Ala Merlaix,
Black, blue and scarlet broad Cloths,
Irish Linens, in whole and half pieces, and a few packages Hardware, each containing a well selected assortment of suitable Goods for the Mexican market—together with canes, Matches, cavalry Sabres, &c. for sale by
G VANCE & R GAMBLE,
nov 4 51 Customhouse street.

NOTICE.—Lost on Wednesday last, a note drawn by Chas Revelle, to the order and endorsed by A W Pichot, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, payable at four months, and dated 23th October, 1834. The public are notified not to trade for said note, whereas payment will be refused at its expiration.
nov 4

ANOTHER IMPROVEMENT.
PROSPECTUS.

IN announcing a new curative method for ulcers, king's evil, cancers, &c. we do not conceal from us how incredible this new improvement must appear to the public. This is a cure of diseases that to effect which the medical art has constantly failed; whose efforts, down to this day, have been limited to the prescription of some insignificant palliatives for scrofulas, and of a cruel operation for cancers, that scarcely one out of twenty patients would consent to submit to; after what was known of the want of power of medicine in the above cases, one could well be supposed to imagine that further progresses were impossible in that way.

But improvements by time become generally if on one hand you see the rapid strides of nations in the career of civilization and happiness, when liberty every day removes an obstacle and establishes a useful principle, on the other, arts following more or less closely the progresses of governments, are also rising to a higher standard, sometimes favored by chance, others by well directed labour; and what was heretofore reputed impossible, turns out to be a fact of the greatest simplicity.

This is just happened to us in our curative method that we do not hesitate to publish under the patronage that we happily receive from our repeated successes, and from the hope, or, to speak more correctly, the certainty of being useful to the public.

Yes, we do say it, our first ambition is to be useful. Why should we be refused to be credited on our word? A newspaper mentioning our advertisement concluded with these expressions:

"Try our new method, you unhappy patients who suffer from sores incurable by medical art, and whose only prospect is a Pharisaic life, or an horrible premature death that must happen long before the term probably appointed to you by nature; try it, what risk do you run? of the loss of your gold? None we ask from you, successful or unsuccessful, we do not tell you take this and pay, happen what will. Would you fear for your health? It cannot be worse; and you would have at least taken the last chance that is offered to you, a chance which if we may depend on what is reported of our labours, and what we know ourselves by personal experience, will be successful."

We will add nothing to these words.

☞ NEW healing method for ringworms, tancers, ulcers, the king's evil, and all sorts of sores old and new, as reported incurable. No restitution is expected but after the cure.

Consultation and dressing every day from 10 o'clock a. m. to 2 o'clock p. m, and from 4 to 6 o'clock p. m, in the house of Mr A. CREBASSOL, St Philippe street, No. 113, between Bourbon and Dauphin streets. nov 4

FOR ST. JAGO DE CUBA.

The fast sailing coppered brig ST. ROMAN, capt Salva, 95 tons burthen, having the greater part of her cargo engaged will sail shortly. For balance of freight or passage, apply to
GARCIA, BUYO & CO,
nov 3 31 St Anne street

FOR HAVANA.

The swift sailing Spanish brig LUISA, Capt. Delyado, will sail shortly. For freight or passage apply to GARCIA, BUYO & Co,
nov 3 31 St Anne street

FOR HAVANA.—The fast sailing A 1 ship POMONA, Daniel Mason jr, master, is loading for the above port, and will have immediate despatch. For freight of 200 bales or passage, apply to the captain on board, or to
A. QUERTIER & BOUTIN.
nov 3

TO LET—The upper part of a house situated Levee street No 79. Possession can be given immediately. Apply to
WM HOLMES & CO.
nov 1

TO LET—That beautiful house and its dependencies, situated at the corner of Spain and Levee streets, faubourg Marigny. Apply to
Mr. DUFILHO, 143 Chartres st.
nov 1—6

TO RENT,—The second story of a house in Chartres street, No 67. Possession can be given immediately—apply to
DURAND & UZUREAU,
oct 20—tf 67 Chartres street.

TO LET,
Store No. 25 Magazine street. Enquire next door above.
nov 4—tf

TO RENT—Two large rooms, suitable for offices, No 17 Carondelet street, two doors from Canal st. Apply at No 45 Customhouse st. n 4

Office, Levee, Steam Cotton Press Company,
New Orleans, 31st Oct. 1834.

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

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

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

NOTICE.—The subscribers have the honor to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have just formed a partnership under the firm of Pascalet & Michon, and that they will continue to keep a general assortment of GROCERIES at the old stand lately under the firm of Beaussier & Pascalet, situated at the corner of Chartres and Toulouse streets.
J. B. MICHON,
M. J. M. PASCALET.

They offer for sale, the following articles:
200 Holland Cheese,
200 boxes Colin's Sardines,
400 lbs. Lyon Sausages,
200 do. Arles Sausages,
10 boxes Orange Flowers, triple,
10 ditto Cherries preserved in brandy with syrup,
10 ditto Preserved Fruits,
5 ditto Huckleberry Syrup,
12 ditto assorted Mustard.
Old Cognac Brandy, Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin, Anger's Guignon'et, Dubied's Absynth, Kirsch of the Foret Noire, Bordeaux Aniseed, all kind of Wines, &c.
☞ The whole warranted of the first quality, and imported by the last arrivals.
nov 1—6t PASCALET & MICHON.

50 DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen, in the neighborhood of the Rail Road or paper manufactory, last Saturday, two COWS, from the North,—the one is of a light red, marked A L in the horns; the other is of a red color, has the end of its tail cut, and both ends of the horns are bored—it is not remembered whether she has any other marks. They are remarkable for being always together. $50 reward will be given to whoever will inform against the thief, or $10 to whoever will bring them back, if they are only strayed. AUGUSTIN LARA,
nov 1—3 Spain st between Crape and Amour sts

☞ A CARD.

MADAM HUNLEY respectfully informs her friends and the public that she has removed to No. 117 Canal street, for the purpose of accommodating 15 or 20 gentlemen with BOARD, with or without Lodging and solicits a share of patronage. nov 3

THEODORE NICOLET & CO. have removed their counting house to No.