E.
...ED DAILY, BY
...UNTER.
...ARTS BE PRESERVED."
...ORNING, SEPT. 26, 1834.

...ments which are omitted in this day's ... will appear in our second edition of to-morrow evening.

☞ We have New-York dates to the 11th instant via Philadelphia. We find nothing of interest.

INFAMOUS.—The ship Tallahassee (says the New York Com. Advertiser) lying in this port, loaded and bound for New Orleans, was found yesterday morning to have sprung a leak. The pumps were immediately put in motion and the cargo, valued at about $400,000, was fortunately saved from damage. On examination it was found that several auger holes had been bored under the loof of her larboard bow. She had more than a foot of water in the hold before the supposed leak was discovered. The foul deed was doubtless done by miscreants who approached the ship in a boat, and had she been ready at the time to sail, the consequences might have been fatal to the lives of all on board.

TO THE PEOPLE OF LOUISIANA.

What do the good people of this state think of the following notice? Are they prepared to acquiesce in the measures of a set of men, who under a patriotic name, are seeking to revolutionize the government and to introduce an unprivileged class to the elective franchise—in order to secure the ascendancy. Whigs, indeed! Can such a name be used to cover the basest designs with success, and will the people fall a sacrifice to this pitiful trick! We trust in God that those who are honestly deluded among our opponents, will pause and retrace their steps before it is too late!

From the Portland Courier.

THE PEOPLE OF COLOR.

"Whites of the city, one and all, are requested to meet at their School-House near the Burying Ground on MONDAY evening next, at half past 7 o'clock, to make arrangements for the ensuing election, and also to choose three delegates to meet in Convention with the other wards of the city for the purpose of nominating Representatives to the next Legislature."

The editor who has the unblushing effrontery to put this forth, in Brooks, the supposed Washington correspondent of the *Bulletin*, whose epistles in that paper were seized upon with such avidity by the traducers and villifiers of the president. Does not this fact speak volumes? We forbear from further comment at present.

The following extract from the preface to "CONNETT'S LIFE OF GENERAL JACKSON," the appearance of which work we noticed the other day, deserves the prominence which we give it in our columns:

"Amongst all the duties of men who meddle with public affairs, and who have any portion of the press at their command, no one is more obligatory upon them than that of endeavoring, by all the means they have in their power, to do justice to the character and conduct of those, who during their own time especially, have rendered eminent services in the cause of public justice and public liberty; and amongst all the men who have distinguished themselves in this way in the present age, I know of no one who can challenge any thing like an equality with him, whose life and actions are the subject of the following pages:

"There may have been men placed in situations as difficult, and dangerous as those in which he has been placed. There may have been men who have shown courage, fortitude, perseverance, and resolution, equally to those shown by him. This may be; but at the end of pretty nearly seventy years of observing, of hearing and of reading, I declare most explicitly, I have never seen never heard of, never read of any man equal to the President in these prime and admirable qualities. These pages trace him from the spade and plough to the musket carried against invaders, aiming at the destruction of the liberties of his country: from the musket they take him back to his books; then take him to the bar; then place him on the bench; then send him to the Senate; afterwards lead us to see him on his farm, whence when another invasion of his country took place, they show him quitting his beloved fields, again rushing to meet hostile foes; and, having delivered his country of those foes, we are led with him back again to his farm, whence he is again called to take upon him the chief magistracy of a great and opulent and free country, and that too by the unanimous voice of millions of freemen.

"Thus honored, thus confided in, thus placed in a more honorable situation than any other man upon the face of the earth, we see him acting a part worthy of his high station. The angry, the bitter, the implacable, the heretofore-deemed-all powerful British government he had repulsed, he had humbled; the savage tribes, the cannibal foes of his country, he had scourged with rods of scorpions; if he had not turned them into humanity, he had made fear, sheathe their hatchets and their scalping knives; but, in his capacity of chief magistrate; in his capacity of chief guardian of the civil and political rights, and of the property and lives of his countrymen, he had to deal with a monster more formidable, and more destructive, to the people, than either the British or the savages; a monster perfectly insatiable; hypocritical as the crocodile; delusive as the syren; and deadly as the rattlesnake itself. The monster of paper money he has now to encounter. This is the last labor; if this monster fall beneath him, no pen, no tongue, no vehicle of praise can ever render justice to his name. Some poet has said, that the greatest spectacle the human eye can conceive is, "a great man struggling with the storms of fate." It is greater still to see a great man struggling with the most cruel and destructive monster that ever the Almighty, in his just displeasure, permitted to be the scourge of offending nations."

THE KNICKERBOCKER.—This invaluable and delightful periodical, which has established a title to universal patronage, now lies before us—full of the most varied and interesting matter. To the lovers of literature, particularly to those whose means are limited, its pages afford a *desideratum*, combining amusement with instruction. The terms of subscription are $5 per annum, and Hotchkiss & Co. are the agents. We advise such of our readers as have not yet enrolled their names upon the subscription list to do so immediately, consenting to forfeit our critical acumen for the future, should they be dissatisfied.

ILLINOIS once MORE!—In order to set at rest definitively, the question respecting the result of the congressional elections in Illinois, we give place to the following letter from Mr. May, one of the delegates elect to congress:

"Extract of a letter from William L. May, dated Springfield, Illinois, August 24th, 1834.

"Allow me, sir, as a friend of the Administration, to congratulate you on the result of the recent election in this state, for members to the 24th congress. Reynolds has been elected in the first district, Casey re-elected in the second, and for the want of a better, I have been selected as the successor of Duncan.

"Upon all the prominent measures of the Administration, I have no doubt the Representatives from this State will be united."

Will the *Whig* in this city, which has tried to mystify the result of this election, and to represent it as unfavorable to the democratic cause, publish the foregoing? It has neither the honesty nor good faith, we *fear*, to comply with this request.

Is it not strange that New-Orleans, which is the great mart for importations of gold and silver from Mexico and Havana, should have no sort of a metalic currency? Where, in the name of Heaven, do those vast amounts go which daily arrive at this port from those mines? Will the *Bulletin* or the *Whig*, which papers no doubt have great facilities to solve the mystery, throw some light upon the subject?

Our exports to the single place of Liverpool during the first six months of the present year, have amounted to a gross sum in value as estimated there, of nearly twenty millions of dollars! Does not this show unexampled prosperity in our country?—Notwithstanding, we hear men talk of the total prostration of the mercantile interests, the stagnation of business, and such like silly nonsense, designed to excite the people to discontent and murmurings? This bug-a-boo has lost whatever charm it originally possessed.

S. F. WILLIAMS, Esq. has retired from the editorial department of the Baltimore *American*. While that paper was under his charge, it attained a character which will require the [illegible] of his successor to maintain.

[illegible] COURT THE PRESS.—A most infamous st[illegible] in New-York to suborn the editors of [illegible] called the *Jeffersonian*, to support the [illegible] he made an affidavit declaring that an [illegible] in the interest of the bank, the *Mer*[illegible] very advantageous terms, for the purpose, which [illegible] What next?

Texas.—The election in this state have been propitious to the democratic cause. The following letter to the editor of the Albany *Argus*, is upon that score quite satisfactory:

"Dear Sir—Our election took place last Tuesday, and has resulted much as all parties expected. Last year the anti-masonic candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Treasurer, were elected by the people. The governor received a majority of 2,225 over all other candidates. This year the anti-masonic vote has declined, whilst the vote against that party has considerably increased. I think from the partial returns received, that the democratic vote this year, is much larger than it has been at any election since General Jackson has been President. There is no choice of State officers by the people, and the election must be made in joint ballot by the legislature. There will doubtless be three candidates, and I apprehend, if an election is effected, it will fall upon some person who has not been before the people during the canvass. The anti-masonic strength this year in the legislature is not increased but rather diminished. There was a majority against them last year in joint ballot.

"In relation to the congressional election, it is ascertained that there is no choice in the 1st 2d and 4th districts. In the 2d, Mr. Slade, against whom no regular candidate was offered, excepting by the democratic party, who have always been in a small minority in the district, has probably succeeded by a small majority. Our candidate, General Clark, received nearly double the number of votes given by the party in 1832. In the fifth district, the democratic candidate (General Fletcher) is ahead of either of his competitors, as far as returns have come in, and there is but little doubt of his success upon the final trial, and it is even possible that he has a majority now.—A plurality elects on the third ballot.

"Antimasonry here, as every where else, seems to be on the decline. It lasts better here than in your State, because its advocates have hitherto kept their cause distinct from other parties. The antimasons are generally opposed to the Bank of the U. States. No resolution advising its recharter can pass our Legislature. Its corruptions and contempt of Congress, in refusing an examination of its transactions, will secure it the condemnation of Vermont. The same spirit which gave Antimasonry existence here, will render the Bank unpopular and odious. Rush's letter has done much to awaken public attention to the subject, and nothing but party discipline has enabled the Antimasons to hold together even whilst they openly avowed in their papers, that the present Bank ought not to be rechartered. The leaders of that party, notwithstanding the dangerous tendency of such an institution, so manifest in the conduct of the present Bank, profess to be in favor of a Bank; but I think they will be compelled to abandon all national banks, or part with their followers whenever that question is presented to the people."

SAVANNAH, Sept. 17.

BOARD OF HEALTH, 1 o'clock, P. M.

The Board of Health announce to their fellow-citizens two deaths by Cholera, and two cases, since their last report—all colored persons, and brought from the country.

CHAS. S. HENRY, chairman.

S. SHEFTALL, sec'y B. H.

NEW-YORK, Sept 19th.

BOARD OF HEALTH, 12 o'clock at noon.

The Board of health report that there have been	
In the city generally,	20 deaths.
Doane Street hospital,	7
Greenwich do,	1
Bellevue do,	2
Total,	30

Three deaths by cholera occurred at *Buffalo* during the 24 hours preceding the 6th inst. at noon. Total number of deaths 148.

At *Halifax N. S.* the cholera broke out in the Poor House and Barracks, about the 20th ultimo, and thence extended into the town. The report of the Board of Health from the 26 to the 30th Aug. gives 175 new cases and 62 deaths. During the first week of its rage, the mortality was chiefly among the military, particularly the Rifle corps, and of three regiments 34 had died.

CHARLESTON, 16th Sept.

LATE FROM NEW-YORK.

The U. S. brig *George*, Captain Brown, arrived at our Quarantine Ground yesterday afternoon, from New York, having sailed thence on the 11th inst. By her we have received the papers of that city, to her day of sailing inclusive. There has been no later foreign arrivals at New York.

Sales of U. S. Bank Stock at New-York on the 10th inst. 110 shares at $110 1-2.

The Steam Packet *William Gibbons*, was advertised to sail for this port on Saturday, the 13th inst.

The schr. *Susan Benjamin*, Capt Thomas, arrived at New York, on the 10th inst. in 3 days from Beaufort, (N. C.) reports that "the schr. *Lydia*, Capt. Brower, of and for Philadelphia, from Charleston, with sugar, cotton, &c. was cast away on Beaufort bar, on the 5th inst. inst. She bilged and filled with water. It was supposed her cargo would be saved in a damaged state—vessel a total loss."

AMERICAN QUARTERLY REVIEW.

This Magazine was published yesterday, some fifteen days "behind time." It has been justly characterized by a contemporary print, whose conductor speaks with great disinterestedness on the subject, as "a very *solid* number."—This according to Johnson's prominent definition, means *dense*; and in this sense it is peculiarly applicable to the number in question. Its density, thickness, and specific gravity, cannot be doubted. Compared with the North American Review, both as to candor and spirit, it is a satyr to Hyperion. Many of the articles in this number are heavy beyond perusal. The most vivid contribution in the work is by a lady, one of the regular correspondents of the Knickerbocker, and author of the tale "Fortunata of Rametta," in the September number. Some of the articles in the Review are on works as yet in process of publication, and likely to be unfinished for years, others on old works of no peculiar merit, vamped up by booksellers abroad. On the whole, the characteristic "density" of the American Quarterly continues to be well sustained; and the pleasing after-dinner oblivion to which it invariably leads the mind of the reader who essays to surmount its pages, affords convincing proof that its powerful influence in producing a "slumbery agitation" of the soul, is undiminished. For effects of this sort, we will put the Quarterly

"'Gamut poppy, or mandragora,
Or all the drowsy syrups of the world.'"

Phil. Int.

AN HONEST OATH.—The Tennessee convention, for the purpose of remodelling the constitution of that state, appear to have had a little difficulty to agree upon the phraseology of the oath to be taken by the members of the legislature. During the discussion on the subject, Mr. McKinney proposed the following, which if not strictly according to *law*, is, perhaps, in some cases at least, according to *practice*—

"I, A. B., do solemnly swear, that as a member of this General Assembly, I will in the first place, do the best I can for myself—in the second place, for my friends—and in the third place, for the State of Tennessee."

Letter from an English officer.

PUENTE de la REYNA, NAVARRE, 12th July, 1834.

On the morning of the 9th instant, the General-in-Chief, with his staff, the cavalry, and the whole of the infantry, crossed to the left bank of the Ebro, and we entered into the rebellious kingdom of Navarre. The army, which has hitherto marched encumbered with carts and baggage mules, and without taking precaution to guard against the attacks of an enemy, now marched in close order: light infantry scoured the country on our flanks and front, the artillery was placed in the centre, and strong detachments of infantry and cavalry brought up the rear. The rocky and parched mountains of Navarre and Alava, appeared in full view before us—the soldiers looked eagerly towards the retreat of the famous Zumalacarregui—a solitary peasant was now and then to be seen in the corn fields—the most profound silence reigned around interrupted only by the Constitutional songs of the soldiers, which echoed through the valleys.

The banks of the Ebro, in the vicinity of Logrono, are highly picturesque and highly cultivated, and interspersed with vineyards, olive grounds and corn fields. From the nature of the war carried on between the Carlists and Liberals in Navarre, we expected to find a completely deserted land; however, we were disappointed; for from the bridge off Logrono to the town of Mendavia, a distance of four leagues, the whole valley on the banks of the Ebro is covered with rich crops of wheat and barley. On our entrance in Mendavia, not a single individual came out to meet us; women, children, and old men only were to be seen at the doors of their houses. It was easy to discover that we were in a hostile country, where scarcely an individual could be found favorable to the cause of the young Queen. Here we learned truly the state of Navarre. The inhabitants looked with suspicion on us. Their fathers and brothers, and sons were with the rebels, and they supplied us most reluctantly with quarters and provisions, although the Queen's troops paid for every thing they took. The army had scarcely formed in close columns of companies outside the town, and piled their arms, when, through a defile that passes over a ridge of hills on the opposite side of the valley we perceived a body of horsemen galloping towards us, and in a few minutes afterwards the head of a column of infantry made its appearance. On a near approach it proved to be a strong division of the army of Gen. Quesada, who, with his staff, marched nine leagues in order to meet General Rodil, for the purpose of giving up to him the command of the army of the north, and the viceroyalty of the kingdom of Navarre. Both Generals met on horseback at the head of their respective staffs in an open plain—little cordiality appeared to exist between the generals on the occasion.

General Rodil, the fortunate hero of Portugal, at the head of an army which no doubt contributed to the pacification of that kingdom, advanced towards General Quesada with his hand extended, and a countenance beaming with the most amiable feelings; however, the fallen viceroy, dressed in a black surtout, covered with dust and perspiration, his face naturally swarty and blackened to an Ethiopian hue by the influence of the weather, received most ungraciously the greetings of his successor. The staffs of both Generals retired to the town—the armies encamped in front of each other—the command was delivered to General Rodil, and General Quesada, without taking leave of the army he had commanded, took the road to Logrono with an escort of cavalry, carrying with him the execrations of soldiery he had sacrificed to his caprice and ignorance, and leaving the country in a worse state than the day he took the command. Much might be said with respect to the conduct which Gen. Quesada has observed, since his arrival in these provinces—suffice it to say, that he is hated and despised both by his own army and by the enemy.

In all the towns through which we passed on our march to this place, the army was received with the most marked hostility by the inhabitants—although the enemy was never more distant from us on the line of our march than two or three miles, and they received continual supplies of provisions from the inhabitants, yet, we could never obtain the least information from the peasantry; a few women and children only were to be seen and they could never be induced to say even by threats! Viva Isabel II. I never saw such obstinacy, or a country more united in one common opinion of disaffection to the Queen's government. They give their opinion without disguise; and they cannot be made to believe that Christ's the provender has indeed for England. They say that Rodil and his army have been defeated, and are now retreating before the victorious army of Charles the Magnal. The fact is that nothing can be worse than the general spirit of the inhabitants of this province—we have not a friend nor can any information be obtained respecting the movements of the enemy, unless it is made acquainted with every motion of the Queen's troops.

The rebels are supplied with every thing, the country is all in their favor, and they can consequently protract the war to an indefinite period, unless prosecutions are adopted to cut off the supplies. The general in chief has commenced his operations, I think, very prudently, by stationing the whole of the cavalry in the village between Lerin, Logrono, and the plain, from whence the rebels are supplied with bread and wine. The army in conjunction with the divisions of Generals Lorenzo and Oraa, which are now here, will commence operations to-morrow; however, the general in chief keeps his intention a profound secret with respect to the plan of operations. Zumalacarregui, with his army, remains in the mountains, two leagues distant from us; however, those who know the country and the spirit of insubordination that exists, are of opinion that it will require great exertion to reduce these provinces to a state of tranquility, and to exterminate the faction.

You may form some idea of the spirit that reigns, when I inform you that on the morning of the 9th, the rebels shot ten soldiers, whom they had made prisoners, and they placed their naked and mutilated corpses, three on the Giucia of Pampeluna, three within a hundred yards of this town and three close to Estella, with labels pinned to their years, with inscription which said:—"In revenge for the soldiers of Navarre, massacred by the Queen's troops." No quarter is given, and the civil war which rages in this country is stamped with the most dreadful character. The immense flocks of sheep and hoards of cattle, which formed a great part of the riches of this country, no longer exist. Most is very scarce; the crop of wine and wheat will not be sufficient to supply the troops—famine will follow in the footsteps of civil war, and these provinces will, in a few months, present a complete scene of desolation. I shall avail myself of every opportunity to inform you of the state of things and the result of our operations. If indefatigable zeal and activity, and good feeling can obtain a triumph, Gen. Rodil will be as fortunate in his campaign in this country as he has been in Portugal.

From the New-York Post.

The following questions and answers present the contrast of character and services between Andrew Jackson and one of his most furious maligners in a strong point of view, and leave it very easy for the reader to decide to which one properly belongs the title of whig, and which one is a tory.—They are furnished by a correspondent of the Albany Argus:—

Q. Who shed his youthful blood in the American Revolution?
A. Andrew Jackson.
Q. Who defended the frontier settlements, at the Hickory grounds, against the Indians?
A. Andrew Jackson.
Q. Who erected the American standard and established the American government at Florida?
A. Andrew Jackson.
Q. Who put a glorious period to the last war, by a splendid victory over the British army at New-Orleans?
A. Andrew Jackson.
Q. For all this what is he now called?
A. A *Tory*.
Q. Who, in his speeches at Faneuil Hall, Boston, during the late war, discouraged enlistments into the American army, and advised the Boston capitalists not to lend their money to the government to defend the country?
A. Daniel Webster!
Q. Who counselled the Boston merchants, at that time, to carry on a neutral trade with the British at Eastport?
A. Daniel Webster.
Q. Who advocated the passage of the resolution in the Massachusetts senate, "*That it was unbecoming a moral and religious people, to rejoice at the victories obtained over the British arms!*"
A. Daniel Webster.
Q. Who advocated the Hartford Convention?
A. Daniel Webster.
Q. What does Daniel Webster now call himself?
A. A *Whig*.
Q. Who calls Andrew Jackson a Tory?
A. Daniel Webster!!

From the New-York Times.

It is stated that Mr. Everett has resigned his seat in Congress under the expectation of becoming President of Harvard University. He is well fitted for the situation. He is a ripe and good scholar, a gentleman of pure and unstained private character, and a chaste and elegant writer. While a professor at Harvard University he won a high name, and had he never left that institution, we think it would have been better for his reputation. He is not a politician, his manner is not parliamentary, his eloquence has more beauty and finish than strength—he is no debater, and he found himself out of his element in the House of Representatives. He is besides full of political heresies, and of the worst, that is to say, the Eastern school. We are inclined to believe that he will succeed as President of Harvard, albeit he will find his place no sinecure after the mismanagement which has lately given a shock to that institution. In his new vocation we wish him all the success he desires. Success as a statesman he can never attain.

COMMERCIAL.

Sales at the N. Y. Stock Exchange, Sept. 10.

100	shares U. S. Bank,	110 1-2
50	do. N. O. City Bank,	111
	(20 day and interest.)	
80	do. do. do.	110 3-4
50	do. do. do.	110 3-4
	(30 days and int.)	
50	do. do. do.	111
	(60 days and int.)	
100	do. N. O. Commercial Bank,	105
	(60 days and int.)	
100	do. do. do.	105
25	do. Planters' Bank, Miss.,	110 1-2
50	do. do. do.	110 3-4
50	do. do. do.	111
	(30 days and int.)	
150	do. N. O. Canal,	106 1-4
105	do. N. O. Commercial,	104 1-4
50	do. do. do.	104 1-2
	(60 days and int.)	

(*By the Brig George.*) NEW-YORK, Sept. 11.

COFFEE—The demand continues good, and holders are very firm; a sale of 2000 bags was made, but at rates not known, limited sales Cuba at 12c. and Porto Rico at 13 1-2.

COTTON—The last advices from Havre and Liverpool have given confidence to holders; and about 1600 bales have been sold principally for export, Uplands at 12 a 15 1-2; Alabama at 15 1-2 a 16; and Floridas and New-Orleans at 14 1-2 a 15c.

MOLASSES—The transactions have been moderate, but no change in price. New-Orleans has sold at 30 cts; English Island 28, and Matanzas 25.

New-Orleans Chamber of Commerce.

COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION FOR SEPT.

Messrs. Lucien Harmon, J U Levillebeuvre, J B Hollin, J A Merle, P Landlaw, H F McKenna, Jules Le Blanc.

COMMITTEE OF APPEALS:

Thos. Urquhart, Esq. *President.*
Mars J. S. Peters, and J. B. Byrne, *Vice-Presidents.*
Messrs. James Dick, A Quartier, W L Hodge, A Fisk, H C Cammack, W Bogart,
By order of the Chamber. CHARLES BRIGGS, Secretary.
sept 8

J. D. BEERS I. R. ST. JOHN & CO'S. EXCHANGE OFFICE. No 60, Chartres street.

CHECKS at sight, short sight, and on time, on

New York,	*Augusta, Ga*
Philadelphia,	*Savannah do*
Fayetteville, N C	*Macon, do*
Charleston, S C.	*Mobile*

Mississippi, Alabama, and all uncurrent Bank Notes Gold and Silver Bullion, Gold and Silver coins purchased—Doubloons, Sovereigns, and other Gold coins for sale.
sept 26

DANCING SCHOOL.

MR. E. BERTUS has the honour of informing the public that his Dancing Classes and Balls will be opened every night, from the first of October. Three days in the week are destined to the young men attending, and the three others to the ladies and children.

Mr E Bertus, will go to the residence of persons wanting private lessons. sept 26

ALMONDS—60 bales soft shelled almonds, for sale by F H PETITPAIN, corner of Chartres and Toulouse sts.
sept 26

A NEGRESS WANTED—A small family would hire a negress plain cook, but good washer and ironer; if she should speak French, it would be a recommendation. Apply at this office. sept 26

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Joseph Le Carpentier has applied to me, for the cancelling of a bond of eight thousand dollars, subscribed by him, on the 20th day of October 1829 as auctioneer for the parish and city of New Orleans.

These are to give notice to all persons interested therein to show cause in writing, at the office of the Secretary of State, within ninety days after the last publication hereof, why the said bond should not be cancelled and annulled, as also the mortgages resulting therefrom.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at New Orleans, on this 30th day of August 1834, and in the year of the Independence of the United States, the fifty ninth.

L. S. Signed A B ROMAN,
By the Governor
Signed GEO. EUSTIS,
sept 26 Secretary of State.

LANDING from ship Missouri, lately arrived from Bordeaux, and for sale by Pierre Lafaye, Royal street, No 147.

84 casks of Carron claret wine, of 1827 and 1828,
12 casks of 3d proof brandy;
4 casks do of *old* brandy;
2 cases of Holland cordials in bottles and pitchers;
47 baskets of anisette of 1st quality;
1 cask of Swiss absynth;
11 barrels of vinegar part of which is rasberry red;
And besides from preceding importation,
A great assortment of wines and brandy.
sept 26 P LAFAYE.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED

Ship John Linton, Cornell, New York, Adams & Andrews
Ship Louisville, Jackson, New York, Foster & Hutton
Brig Petticoat, Labrador, Havana, Cucullu, Lapeyre & co
Schr Caroline, Elderkin, Mobile & Apalachicola, master
Schr Mary Jane, Marshall, Pensacola, master
Schr Crown, Cornier, Tampico, Harrison, Brown and co
Schr Raquenita, Alcina, Havana, Garcia, Bayo and co

ARRIVED.

Sloop Two Friends, from the coast, with 100 hhds molasses, 5 do sugar to S Alden

Steamer Shark, Morrison, from the Passes. Brought up ship Corinthian; brig Ella and Adventure; Shannandoah & Express—Left the N W Pass at no 2 P M on Wednesday—Reports no vessels in sight in the Bay.

Ship Corinthian, Hill, from Liverpool 1st August, to Morgan, Hiddleston & co—Cargo, earthenware, hardware, and flag stones to S T Hobson & co; Kennedy, Dunlap, and flag stones to S T Hobson & co; Kennedy, Dunlap, and Tayloe, Grimshaw & Slosser; J A Merle & co; Tell & co; Taylor, Grimshaw & Slosser; J A Merle & co; A & J Dennistoun & co; B Booth & co; T Holland, Hyde and Goodrich; S S Slocomb & co; Lillie, Patterson & co; R & J Carrell; Harrison, Brown & co; G Vance; A Lockhart & co; Hermans & co; W Alderson.

Brig Ella, Cope, 14 days from Philadelphia, to T Toby & co—Cargo to Adams, Buckner, & co; Simson & Kimball; Reynolds, Byrne & co; A Drane; A Fisk, Wott & co; Brander & Mossman; J A Merle & co; Bogart & Hoopes; Mrs Mrs Kokernot & son; Huey; T Toby & co; H Remy; Webb Hagnell & Webb; Thomson & Grant; Wilcox & Fearns; Wallace, Lambeth & Pope; Newkirk & Ogden; Livaudais, Charbonnet & co; F Gillet & co; M & R Mullen; L W Oakey & co; G Girardi; Swain & Brother; Harris, Wright & co; E L Tracy; Tourne and Beckwith; N & J Dick & co; W Hogan; H M Hart & co; J Veirain & co; W Gaines; Reynolds, Byrne & co; Maddox and Woods; Hermann & co; Wilkinson, McNeil & co; Lockhart & Arnoldi; Bullitt, Shipp & co; P S & Yorke; J Cole and order—Passengers Messrs Hoey, McKee, Turnbull and one other.

Brig Adino, Norman, 29 days from Thomaston—Cargo, 1300 casks lime to L H Gale.

Schr Shannandoah, Moore, from Tampico—Cargo 56 horses and mules to owners on board and master.

Schr Express, Dupuis, 10 days from Tuspan,—Cargo 100 quintals pepper to J Le Blanc.

Steamer Ouachita, Crane, from Vicksburg—Cargo 160 bal. cotton Adams & Buckner, 164 do Bullitt, Shipp & co; 58 T Barrett & co; 54 Reynolds, Byrne & co; 54 A Fisk, Watt & co; 43 Wilcox and Fearns; 41 Martin, Pleasants & co; 35 J Linton; 25 Maddox & Woods; 29 Bogart & Hoopes; 12 G W Pritchard and co; 5 M White; S Lagrange and Desmares; 4 Williams and Lee, 2 hhds tobacco Turner and Janes; sundries to order.—Passengers Mrs Ives and servt. Messrs Turner and servt, Lawson, Finell, McDonald & servt Arnaisi and servt, McCarty, Jacin, Picou, Michel, Thomas, Tibler, Hinell, Duspet, 32 way and 8 on deck.

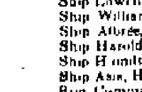
MEMORANDA.

Hence at New York, Sept 11, ship Arkansas, Dennis, brig Casanova, Corey.

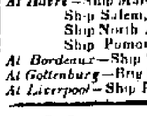
A GENERAL LIST

Of vessels up or under way for New Orleans.

At New-York—Ship Huntsville, Collin, sailed 10th Sept.
Ship Tallahassee, Glover, cleared 10th Sept.
Ship Hillah, Hammond to sail on the 22d S pt.
Ship Equator, Maffet, to sail on the 15th Sept.
Ship Constitution, Glidden.
Ship Alabama, Handy, on the 15th Sept.
At Philadelphia—Ship Chester, Watson, to sail in Sept.
Brig William-Henry, Mortell, do.
Brig Alcyon, Snow.
Brig Swan, Harding.
At Boston—Ship Grand Turk, Shaw, cleared 30th Aug.
Ship Lion, Hersley.
Ship Lowell, Crocker.
Ship William & John, Robinson.
Ship Abiree, Banks, to sail on the 10th Sept.
Ship Harold, Hall, to sail on the 20th Sept.
Ship Hamilton, Balls, to sail on the 30th Sept.
Ship Asia, Hollis, to sail on the 25th Sept.
Brig Commerce, Snow.
At Baltimore—Brig Franklin, Baxter.
At Havre—Ship Marengo, Wood, to sail on the 10th Sept.
Ship Salem, Destebechi, on the 15th Sept.
Ship North America, Heath, to the 20th Sept.
Ship Pomona, Nason, on the 20th Aug.
At Bordeaux—Ship Talma, Dillingham, to sail in Aug.
At Gottenburg—Brig Euphrates, Teobald, sailed 21st July.
At Liverpool—Ship Pactoles.



FOR VICKSBURGH, and all intermediate landings.—The fast running steam boat ABEONA, Glover, Master, having the greater part of her cargo ready to go on board, will depart on Saturday the 27th inst. For remainder of freight or passage, having superior accommodations. Apply on board or to TOURNE & BECKWITH, No 24, Poydras street.
sept 26



FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

The fast sailing A 1 ship HELEN MAR, R Cook Master, well known as a packet, between this city and Boston, will be ready to load in a few days, and is offered for freighting on liner. A cargo for Havre would be preferred. For terms, apply to the captain on board.
sept 26

SALE ON ACCOUNT OF GOING AWAY.

THE undersigned being about to depart for France, to reassume his health, offers to sell at very reasonable prices the stock of his Ordinary or Eating House known by the name of "Pigeon Blanc." This establishment has a complete assortment of utensils necessary for such a house, and has a great run of custom. It would be very advantageous to a purchaser, as the owner has thus done a profitable business, and relinquishes it only on account of his health.

He avails himself on his request that persons in his debt will please to settle their accounts, and that those who have any claims against him, will present them immediately.
sept 26 JOS BEDONI, 46, St Anne st.

MACKEREL & CODFISH.

50 barrels Mackerel and 100 boxes Codfish, landing ex Helen Mar, from Boston and for sale by STETSON & CAMPBELL, No 14, Bienville street.
sept 26

NOTICE—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Davenport Blanchet & Co; has been dissolved since the 15th June last, by mutual consent; the name of the firm will be used in liquidation, by Amedee Blanchet, who is authorised to close the affairs of the house.

JOSEPH DEVENPORT
J B F MAXENT,
By his Agent L F Maxent,
A BLANCHET.
sept 26

THE undersigned, begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he will continue the Commission business in general, at No 25, Old Levee street, and respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. He also remains charged with the collections of St Mary's College, in the State of Missouri. Punctuality is required in the payment of College bills.
sept 26 JOSEPH DEVENPORT.

HARBY'S

DAY AND BOARDING ACADEMY,

No 90, St Charles street.

IT is customary for the principal of every school to prefix an elaborate and studied preface to his notice;—to persuade the public, if possible, that his system of education and instruction is the best adapted to the formation of the youthful mind.—This custom, although well established, I shall not follow now, and I am in hopes no one will be disappointed, for during the last 8 years that I have been an English and Classical Teacher in this city, I have addressed the legislative and the public very often, and cannot be more amply satisfied that my system has accorded with their views and elicited their approbation, than from the very flattering patronage I have always obtained, and the respectability of my students; for which I return my grateful acknowledgments.

By examination and experience real benefits may be easily distinguished from imaginary ones. Oral Instruction and Conversational Lectures are the only sure methods of teaching rational beings. Pupils must have explained to them the meaning of all their studies—they must be made to comprehend what they are doing. Long tasks may improve memory, but cannot instruct the understanding. The thinking powers must be brought into operation. The curiosity must be excited—then search commences; the preceptor aids the student—the truth is discovered—the boy is delighted—the task has been a pleasant one; and the utile cum dulce is combined. This causes powerful excitement in the breast of youth, and ends to a noble emulation, and a virtuous ambition.

In fact, in order to instruct youth three things are essentially requisite:—Easy Tasks—certain advancement—and pleasant occupation.

I, again, as I have always done, most respectfully invite the Executive, and the public in general, to visit my Academy, and to interrogate my pupils.—I have no fixed periods of examination, by which time children are drilled to answer certain questions—Every day the Academy is open; I am proud of my pupils—they are as my own children; and, as such, I love them, and labor for their welfare and prosperity.

I have an English Assistant Teacher—and French and Spanish professors, who are attentive and qualified.

COURSES OF STUDIES.

Orthography, Reading in Prose and Poetry;
Grammar;
Penmanship, on the Caretarian principle;
Ancient and Modern Geography;
The use of the Globes,
The construction of Maps;
Arithmetic, Geometry;
Plain Astronomy, Mythology;
Logic, Constitution United States;
Universal History;
Botany, and all useful and polite learning.

LANGUAGES.

English, French, Spanish, Latin.

Terms—From 4 to 5 dollars for English—extra charges for other languages. Hours—From 8 a m, to 3 p m.

Boarding Scholars will be taken very low.
sept 26 GEO. W HARBY.

TO LET.

The subscriber offers to let on the 1st October next, the second story of the House, No 62 Chartres st. which they now occupy. Apply to
sept 12 DURAND & OZUBAU.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

Mellcarte Jenkins, wife of Wm. Moore, vs Stephen K. Baron.

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 streets, in this city, on Tuesday the 30th day of October next, at 11 o'clock p m.

A certain Lot of Ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in suburb Lacourse, designated as No Six, of square No 20, measuring french measure, sixty feet front on Lafourche street, by one hundred and fifty feet deep; seized in the above suit. Terms cash.
sept 26 G W MORGAN, sheriff.

Jos. Jolly vs J Morlica.

IN THE PARISH COURT.

BY virtue of an order of seizure and sale to me directed will be sold at the Exchange, corner of Chartres and St Louis streets, in the city, on Monday the 27th day of October next, at one o'clock, P M.

A Lot of Ground, with the buildings thereon, situate at the corner of Craps and Louisa streets, in the faubourg Claude, thirty feet front by one hundred and twenty feet in depth; seized in the above suit. Terms cash.
sept 26 G W MORGAN, Sheriff.

IN THE PARISH COURT.

IN the matter of August Gouy & Co vs their creditors—By virtue of an order of Court, to me directed, will be sold, at the insolvents store, No 183, Royal street between Toulouse and St Peter streets, on Monday, 6th October next, at ten o'clock a m.

A quantity of Dry Goods and household furniture, surrendered by the insolvents to their creditors. Terms of sale: cash.
sept 26 G W MORGAN, Sheriff.

Succession of James Witherow.

PARISH OF ORLEANS—Court of Probates—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested to show cause within ten days from the present notification (if any they have or can) why the account presented by the curator of the Estate should not be homologated and approved, and the said curator discharged from all further trust and liability in the premises.

By order of the Court.
sept 26 W F C DUPLESSIS, Register.

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Sale by the Register of Wills.—On Thursday the 30th day of October, 1834, at noon, I will expose for sale at auction, at the New Exchange Coffee House, for account of the succession of Joseph Adams deceased, the following described slaves to wit.

Elsey, a negro woman, aged about 40 years, good cook washer and ironer.

Rosetta, a negro woman, aged about 40 years, good cook, washer and ironer, addicted to drinking.

Terms of the sale.—6 months credit for approved endorsed note secured by special mortgage.

By order of the Court.
W F C DUPLESSIS, Register.

N. B. The act of sale to be passed before Wm Y Lewis, Esq. notary public, at the expense of the purchaser
sept 26

Jean Bart vs P & P Marty and A Fouveigne.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, by the honorable A Lanesville, associate judge of the city court of New-Orleans, I shall expose at public sale at Hewlett's Exchange coffee house, corner of St Louis and Chartres street, on Thursday the 30th October, 1834, at noon, I certain Lot of Ground, situated in the lower faubourg Marigny, measuring 60 feet front on Union st, by 120 feet in depth on Girod st, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, seized in the above suit.

Terms cash.
sept 26 B. BEAUREGARD, marshal.

A Lara vs P Perrin, the same vs H B Dastro.

BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias to me directed by the hon M Blache presiding judge of the City Court I shall expose at public sale, at the corner of Grand-Hommes and Frenchmen sts, on the 5th of October 1834 at