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TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 14, 1833.

FOR GOVERNOR,
**A. B. DAWSON.**
FOR MAYOR,
**JOHN H. HOLLAND.**
FOR CONGRESS,
CHARLES CAYARRE.
JAMES H. BRADFORD.

*An Act of the Legislature, approved 14th March 1833.*

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

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

We are requested to announce C. M. CANON, esq. as a suitable person to fill the place of recorder, at the approaching election.

The Mercantile is writing in its quietudes that we have avoided a publication. We have done no such thing; on the contrary, we said it was that we had every reason to believe would be satisfactory. We have never yielded to the Mercantile the right to suggest what we should do; and we regard any thing upon that head, coming from it, as highly impertinent.

It is precisely absurd for the Mercantile to dictate to us that which decency and good manners forbid. It may cause, thereby, its foolish bravado, or expect to meet at our hands with—notice.

The truth of our assertion that "prejudices have been excited and bargains proposed" by some of Prieur's partizans is too well known to the body of the people in the country, to make it necessary for us to commit the indiscretion of designating the names of those individuals who have been guilty of such scandalous tampering with the purity of elections, even if we were disposed to gratify the impertinent curiosity of the *Mercantile*, and to implicate ourselves in a course of conduct that could not be justified. Our motto is, "not to do ill that good may come," and we think that it applies with peculiar force to the present matter.

*The ominous manœuvres.*—Under this ominous head, the *Mercantile* states "that the enemies of *Dennis Prieur*, finding his chance of success *too much* for them, have spread the report that Mr. Prieur intends to resign!" Bah! What nonsense! We pronounce such a statement coming from the source indicated untrue, if, any such report has been made it must have come from some panic struck Prieurite, who revealed through fear what purpose would have directed should be kept in the dark for a while longer.

PHENOMENA.

Yesterday morning at four o'clock, or thereabouts, a most extraordinary phenomena was seen in the heavens—one that, perhaps, has never before been noticed. It appeared as if the sky was covered with a multitude of meteors or shooting-stars that were flying towards each other with great rapidity, emitting a flame like that of artificial fire. The strange sight continued till day break to the great terror of many who thought that the final end of terrestrial things had at length come, and that the great globe itself was to be dissolved—

"And like the basely fabric of a vision
Leave not a wreck behind!"

One cause, and, perhaps, the most rational, to which this unusual appearance among the starry hosts may be attributed, is the exhalations of decomposed matter from the surface of the earth. The great mortality that has prevailed in our city for more than a year past, has filled our grave-yards with human bodies; and the heavy rains we have had joined to the present sultry weather may have given birth to miasmatic air, composed of hydrogen, sulphuric, carbonated and phosphoric gas, and decayed animal and vegetable matter—which no one can readily perceive would have a tendency to ascend like smoke, its density being less than the pure atmosphere. Its inflammable quality acting upon the heavenly bodies might naturally be supposed to produce the emission of electricity among them.

The investigation of the subject in all its bearings, affords a good field for instructing discussion. We should be happy to have the opinion of those who can devote to it more time and research than our vocation will permit us to do. What we have thrown out is intended only as a few imperfect hints calculated to show however, our hypothesis.

It is the opinion of the Mobile *Mercantile Advertiser*, that the difficulties at present existing between Alabama and the United States' authorities will be settled without any unpleasant circumstances. God grant that they may!

A person worthy of confidence relates to us the following particulars of the late examination of Mr. *Delphin Villeré*.

*Mr. Dorsteaux, jr.* was employed upon the plantation of the deceased in the capacity of a subordinate overseer. It seems that prior to the bloody deed, Dorsteaux was absent about four hours, and that upon his return the principal overseer reprimanded him for his absenting himself; that he alleged as an excuse that he had been to see his mother who was sick. The deceased having heard this, and knowing positively that D. had come from a quarrel, came up towards him and said "you tell a lie; you have not been to see your mother, because I saw you drinking in a grog-shop with other persons;" whereupon D. replied that he had never yet been given the lie with impunity, and that it would cost dearer than was expected." D. then went off; but, in a moment almost afterwards, returned with a spring knife and made up to the deceased, repeating when within a few paces of him, "you gave me the lie—I come with the intention to revenge myself, and to punish you." Which threat he placed himself into a posture immediately to put into execution; the deceased endeavored to defend himself as much as he could with a pallet which he had in his hand, but too feeble to resist the vigorous attack of his adversary he received a mortal wound.

A correspondent in Plaquemine, communicates to us the subjoined intelligence about the sugar cane:—

"The cane has not been at all damaged, and they are as yet green. The old plants different years old afford 11 to 12 pounds of sugar. The frost and ice of last October has not done the slightest injury in our section."

The opening of the *Betrothed*, by Mons. with the inimitable music of Auber, is presented at the Orleans Theatre. The artists attached to Mr. Dupré corps dramatique having repaired themselves a little from their fatigue, it is anticipated that the opera will be produced in a manner to elicit universal admiration.

It is to be followed by a new vaudeville, entitled "*Old Elm*," which is said to unite much interest with considerable humor.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

The *Ellen Thayer* arrived here yesterday from Tampico; we have not received by her our regular files of papers, but a friend has obligingly communicated to us a letter dated Mexico, Oct. 2, which confirms the accounts received by the last packet, and contains moreover the intelligence that Vera Cruz had retaken Guanajuato, after having defeated Santa Anna and retaken Gen. Arista prisoner. Duran, it adds, had left that city with the corps of cavalry that remained.

The schooner *Hilarion*, which may be daily expected, will no doubt bring us the pleasing intelligence of the total extinction of the civil war among our neighbours.

The Association of the literary men of Philadelphia, has been lately organized in that city, under the style of the *Franklin Institute of Letters*. The object is to promote American Literature, and sustain American authors. Dr. [illegible] President.

The President has recognized A. C. L. de la Forest as Consul General of France for the United States.

The New-York *Evening Post* says that the emigration to the Michigan Territory from the northern parts of the state of New York has been so great within a few months as to have much diminished the population of some of the counties bordering on the St. Lawrence and the Lakes. The rage for emigration is spreading, that many farmers in the Genesee country, as noted for the fertility of its soil, have sold their farms and joined the vast crowds who are hurrying towards the west.

A most convincing proof of our servility to British criticism, and our want of reliance upon our own judgment and opinions of merit, is furnished by a statement made a few days ago by a morning cotemporary. On the arrival of a list of new English publications, in which it was announced that the sweet of Rosine Laval was in the course of republication in London, an American bookseller immediately ordered a hundred copies of this work, calculating shrewdly enough, that an endorsement of this character would increase its circulation two fold. We have heretofore expressed our opinion of Rosine Laval, and we do not see reason to change it. Of one thing at least we are sure, that the approval or the disapproval by the reading public of London of this or any other American book, would have little effect in altering our opinion of its merits. The work in question may be excellent or worthless, and yet it is there in intelligence and good taste enough in this country to form a fair judgment. But it is difficult to persuade the American public of this. We must have our opinions endorsed before we dare to give them currency. We consider our own names as worth nothing until others are placed alongside of them to give them character. When will this end?—*N. Y. Standard.*

As long as we show such a servility to English taste, we may expect to be ridiculed and laughed at by the *Halls*, the *Trollopes*, and the *Thorntons*.—[*Ed. Bee.*

*From the St. Francisville Phenix.*

GENERAL AROUND.—When we first took charge of the Phenix, we found the head of our editorial column graced with the name of the honorable John B. Dawson, as a candidate for the high and responsible office of governor; recognizing in him, all the qualifications requisite to make a good, as well as an efficient Governor, we freely assented to sustain the declaration previously set forth by our predecessor, and resolved to support him, by all fair and honorable means; thus far, we have been comparatively silent; this however may be attributed to our disapproval of newspaper controversies, which oftener tend to mislead, rather than instruct the reader. But when we see such papers as the Mercantile, Argus and Thibodeauville Intelligencer galleting their whole venom against general Dawson, we can no longer refrain from recording our disapprobation of such a procedure.

In addit on to the miserable and impotent effort, to fan up long extinguished discords, by the New Orleans Mercantile Advertiser, some evil disposed writer in the Thibodeauville Intelligencer, has indulged in the fond hope of injuring the popularity of general Dawson, by reminding them that he was in the legislature during Judge China's impeachment. It was a vain hope. General Dawson's conduct through life, courts the strictest scrutiny. Gen. Dawson served his constituents, on that occasion, with disinterested zeal, and we feel confident that he scorns the accusation of remaining, or wishing to remove the Judge, for the purpose of getting his office.

We have been favored with a copy of a letter, from C. Woodroeff, to general Dawson himself, which we publish below, expressing his regret at such a malicious transaction, on the part of the Mercantile, to which we invite the particular attention of the reader. The attempt to revive the differences that formerly existed between those gentlemen, and which have long since been amicably adjusted, must, most certainly emanate from a groveling spirit.—Such supporters, to a virtuous and intelligent mind, must appear as so much dead weight to the cause they espouse, and as a disgrace to any party to which they may attach themselves. In our opinion, no enlightened community, can uphold dishonor, let it emanate from whatever source it may.

The following is the letter above alluded to:

MADISONVILLE, Oct. 26, 1833.

Dear Sir—As the steamboat came over the Lake to-day, a gentleman on board asked me if I had seen your address to the electors; I told him no—asked when it came out—he said about ten days ago, and was surprised that I had not seen it, as it used my name very often. I expressed my astonishment at it, and told him I could not believe it—that so far as I knew, our relations at this time, they were such that I could not account for it; and did not believe it. In a few minutes, however, the matter was explained to me by another passenger, who arrived in the same boat, and who had been more particular as to dates, &c. than my first informant. The mystery was explained by him in this way, which relieved me much from the mystery of the first communication. He told me that he had seen in the Mercantile, of New Orleans, some ten or more days ago, a letter published, which transpired seven years ago, in our useless and unprofitable contest, in A. D. 1826. I immediately enquired for the paper in this place; but could not find it—but on further enquiry with my last informant, found that it was a letter of yours, written to me during our controversy in 1826, which had been recently published in a paper in the city unfriendly to your election of governor, and intended to injure yourself. Whether the publication of it at this time, unconnected with the other correspondence, would have that tendency or not, I cannot say.—But from the relations subsisting at present, (as I understand them) between me and yourself, I feel it due to you to state to you personally, that I am to this day at the first knowledge of its publication in the way that it was, and I do not know what business the publisher, whoever he may be, has with the personal difficulties between you and myself, which occurred seven years ago, and which have long since, been satisfactorily adjusted. I think it an unwarrantable outrage upon myself, and should you be of the same opinion in reference to yourself, you are at liberty to make any use of this letter which you think proper, even to publishing it; or if it is not as explanatory as you would wish, I will give another more expressive of my feelings of indignation at this attempt at re-opening, before the public, which has long since, (as far as we were concerned,) been put at rest.

I am just starting to Wasington court, and have no further time to communicate with you at present. I was a short time at St. Francisville since my return from the north, but had not the pleasure of seeing you. The people in my judicial district here are generally for you as they have expressed themselves to me. I should like to hear from you.

Yours very respectfully,
C. WOODROOFF.

Hon. John B. Dawson, St. Francisville.

*From the New York Journal of Commerce.*

FROM LISBON.

We are indebted to capt. Putnam of the brig Moscow, for Lisbon papers of Sept. 10, inclusive.

On the 9th, 16 soldiers of the 13th regiment came over from the ranks of Don Miguel, who stated that the Miguelite government, on learning of the decided disposition of all the men in that regiment to desert on the first opportunity which should offer, dissolved it, and divided the 500 and odd men of which it was composed, into different detachments, which they ordered into the interior. These soldiers belonged to one of said detachments, which was going to Abrantes, and finding a boat as they approached the Tagus, they got on board and came to Lisbon. More would have come with them, had the boat been able to convey more.

A despatch from general Stubbs, dated Oporto, Sept. 6th, states that having learned that the Miguelite authorities in the Province of Minho were endeavoring to assemble the militia who had dispersed to their homes on account of the partial cessation of hostilities in the vicinity of Oporto, he resolved to make a general movement upon all the points occupied by the enemy, and accordingly on the third, at 2 o'clock in the morning, set out with a division of troops in the direction of Penafiel. At 8 o'clock on the morning of the 3d he reached Ponte Ferreira and there encamped. On the 4th he marched upon Baltar; and after passing that village he ascended a hill which afforded a view of Penafiel, when he discovered the enemy formed in position, and immediately made arrangements to attack them, but before he could learn the extent of their forces, they commenced a retreat. He then ordered the regiment of cavalry No. 10, and the battalion of Caçadores No. 11, to march upon the town (Penafiel) into which they entered without resistance—for the enemy retired with precipitation as soon as they saw our forces approaching. The city was found almost deserted. The enemy left there 5 or 6,000 rations of bread, 5 pipes wine, some grain, and deposites of munitions belonging to almost all the corps of the Usurper's army. Of these I took possession, and so many of them as were fit for use I caused to be conveyed to the city of Oporto.

"The column of general Zagallo, according to his instructions, marched to Barca da Trofa, and there left two companies of infantry No. 10, commanded by major Magalhaes, marching the artillery and cavalry across the bridge of Ave, and leaving the infantry on the other side of the river, at a place called Barquinho do Chaves. This movement was so unexpected to the rebels, that, according to general Zagallo, when the force arrived in the neighborhood of Villa da Conde, the enemy supposed it was a reinforcement in aid of their own party, and several persons, including some officers, came up in a peaceable way, declaring themselves true friends of Don Miguel. General Zagallo, learning from these officers and from other sources, that a strong regiment of militia was at Villa da Conde, resolved immediately to attack them; for which purpose he divided his column into three parts, the right commanded by Maj. Miranda, the left by captain Pato, and the centre by the general. The enemy was completely taken by surprise, and had no time but for flight. Even this was a pain attempt, for every where they met either death or capture. One hundred and sixty-eight prisoners or deserters fell into our hands, including one officer, and 18 or 17 wounded soldiers, who were sent to the hospital of that city. The houses and neighboring fields were strewed with dead, the number killed amounting to more than 200, including those who attempted to cross the river in four boats and [illegible] carts, some officers' baggage, 174 muskets, and considerable ammunition, were taken. Our loss was three killed and fifty wounded. After the object of the movement at the North of the Douro had been accomplished, I caused the whole force which had been employed to return to the city. Yesterday two soldiers from Amarante came over to us, who stated that the enemy's force was a league this side of that place. The enemy to the south of the Douro has advanced and entered the villages of Oliveira de Azemeis and Ovar, with a force consisting of a battalion of infantry, another of Caçadores, and 40 cavalry."

ON THE MEANS OF PREVENTING THE EXPLOSION OF THE BOILERS OF STEAMBOATS.

*To the editors of the Rockland Independent Family Gazette.*

Sir—The melancholy catastrophe of the New England steamboat, must rouse the feelings of every one, and more particularly those so nearly interested, and the thing notwithstanding, which is so very simple and easy to be done.

What is necessary to save the lives of so many of our fellow citizens, and to prevent numbers of wives and children being left destitute and friendless, is nothing more than to prevent such explosions by having proper safety-valves to regulate the pressure of steam the engine should work at, and regulate the water in the boilers, which should be done as follows:

In the first place, no condensing engine should be allowed to carry more than fourteen pounds to the inch, and should be regulated to that by having two safety valves to each boiler, independent of the one of which the engineer has the care. These two valves should be weighted properly, as above named, inside the boiler, and may be put at a little distance from each other, over which a cast or wrought iron box pierced with sufficient holes of about an inch in diameter to allow the steam to escape, should be screwed on to the boiler, with the nuts inside, so that they could not be got at by any person, except when the boilers are not in use. The reason why two safety valves should be used is, that something may cause one not to act although in upwards of 25 years practice, I have never known such a thing to occur. The steam gauge should likewise be put in the most conspicuous place for the engineer and engine tender to see at what pressure the steam is in the boilers, as one something may cause the valves to be inactive, which is almost impossible.

It is also necessary that the water in the boilers should be regulated, so that the engineer and engine tender should know when there is too little in them, as many boilers have burst for want of a proper quantity. To prevent this, a valve should be placed on all boilers with a float inside, which will follow the water as it fluctuates. In this place a whistle should be placed, that will give notice the moment the water is getting too low in the boiler, so that the engineer and all persons belonging to the State will know when the water is getting short, as it will continue whistling till the water gets to its proper quantity.

Many persons may say, all boilers have safety valves, and cocks to regulate the water in the boiler. Admit it. In the first place, however, the safety valve on the top is a lever, exposed to the engine tender or any other person, who may go and remove the weight to any place he chooses, which I have seen done to crowd the engine with steam to no purpose except a bad one, and at a time when the piston has wanted packing, or the air pump, and at times when the valves have not worked regularly. In the next place, there are cocks to tell the height of the water. These cocks will not tell when the water is too low, without the aid of the engineer or engine tender—nothing in this case can be equal to a self acting machine. The whistle at all times will give notice of the water being too low, and the safety valves blow off the steam when there is too much, when landing passengers, and at all times when there is too great a pressure in the boilers. In fact, no engine is complete without them; and it would be well for the legislature to take cognizance of the subject, and pass a law, not permitting any boat to go on the water, unless fitted with these two means of safety. These two things being done, which would cost but a few dollars, would prevent the dreadful accidents that have of late so often happened, and save a great number of lives.

I remain, sir, &c.
WM. JONES.

Samson Mills, Haverstraw, Oct. 21, 1833.

*From the Boston Daily Advertiser and Patriot.*

NEWSPAPERS.—The reading world is much addicted to complaining of newspaper criticism, and not without some reason: we have lately seen several articles, in which it was declared, that editors are perpetually indulging themselves in the execrable practice of reviewing books which they have never read, and that the natural result has been a general and very disagreeable system of puffing; a system, which destroys all confidence in the notices of literary works, and leaves the reader as much in the dark as ever as respects their real merit. Much of this is no doubt true; but it ought to be remembered at the same time, that many of the faults and follies, which we are apt to regard as characteristic of the present age, have existed in all former time, and will probably continue to exist in time to come. Those of which we are now writing were the subject of as much complaint in the last century, as they possibly can be now, and we fear that they will not wholly vanish, so long as newspapers endure. There is hardly a single foible, peccadillo or down right crime lashed by the moralists of this nineteenth century, which is not treated with as much effect, and as little ceremony in the Spectator. We are far from undertaking to defend this system of reviewing, or to assert, that the plan of indiscriminate and universal eulogy is either useful or agreeable: but it is at least satisfactory to know, that the evil arising from both, or either, is by no means as great as it would become by a little alteration in the system. If editors continue to review books without reading them, very little would be gained to the cause of good morals or sound criticism, by abandoning the puffing system, in order to introduce the opposite one of invective and abuse. To any one who is solicitous for such a change, we commend the remark of the English Corporal to Nicol Jarvie, when the worthy Baillie loudly expressed his wish, that the Highlander might be suspended without any unnecessary delay: "It's my belief and opinion, honest gentleman, that if you were to be hanged, you'd be in no such remarkable hurry." For our part, we are glad to see, that the disposition of the press tends to the side of favorable judgment, because we believe, that an inclination towards harsh and captious criticism would be the more serious evil of the two. Where a mischief cannot be entirely remedied, and such we fear, will be the fact with those in question, we are at liberty to imitate the philosophy of him, who, when he was tortured with the gout, rejoiced that he was free from rheumatism; when racked by rheumatism, that he was rescued from the fange of gout; and when visited by both in company, that he could conceive of nothing worse to come. Those who thus complain should be careful not to represent the evil as greater than it actually is, not to recommend a nostrum, which in all probability might aggravate the malady; and it would be very gratifying, if they could show the extent and nature of their precept, by the illustration of their own example; for a moral lecture, however edifying it may be, comes with an ill grace from one who is himself an offender.

The truth probably is, that the engagements of those connected with the press are too urgent and unremitted, to allow them to examine with such attention the various publications of the day, on an infinite variety of subjects, with all of which it is impossible to suppose them conversant. Under these circumstances, it would be better not to undertake to judge respecting their general merit and style of execution except in cases, where they have carefully perused them; though their decisions, thus hastily formed and expressed, are more likely to become wholly valueless than to mislead the public.

*Shocking.*—Mr. Ross, formerly, as we understand, of Delaware, and son of Mr. Caleb Ross, Esq. of Laurel, in that state, having accompanied some ladies to the Theatre at Monticello, Georgia, had scarcely taken his seat, as it is stated, before he was shot through the heart by Augustus Glover, and expired immediately. We sincerely sympathise with the father and the friends who have thus been deprived of a son and friend.

*John Arrow Smith vs. Phelps and Sexton. T. S. Davis vs. P. B. Phelps.*

BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias, to me directed by the honorable Charles Gayarré, presiding judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose for sale on Monday the 16th December next, at 12 o'clock, noon, at Hewlett's coffee house, corner of St. Louis and Chartres streets, two certain lots of ground, Nos. 1 and 2, in the square No. 285, situated on the new canal, faubourg St. Mary, the said lots of ground measuring each 60 feet front, by 120 feet in depth. Seized in the above suits.

nov 14 B. BEAUREGARD, marshal.

Rouzan vs. Betzey.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed by the honorable J. Bermudez, associate judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose for sale on Wednesday the 27th Nov. at 4 o'clock, at the principal, sundry articles of furniture, seized in the above suit.

nov 14 B. BEAUREGARD, marshal.

COURT OF PROBATES—Sale by the Register of Wills.—On Wednesday the 11th day of December, 1833, at noon, I will expose for sale, at the New Exchange coffee house, for account of the successions of Pierre Hurtubise, and Juan Pierre Hurtubise deceased, the following described PROPERTY, to wit:—

1st. A LOT OF GROUND, situated at and forming one of the corners of Lopez and St. Philip streets, measuring about 50 feet 5 inches front on Lopez street, by about 100 feet in depth on St. Philip street, together with the large two story house and other improvements thereon; and—

2d. Another LOT OF GROUND, adjoining the one above described, and measuring about 40 feet front on St. Philip street, by about 60 feet in depth; together with the double two story brick house, and other improvements thereon.

Terms of sale one, two and three years credit, for approval endorsed notes, secured by special mortgage until final payment. By order of the court,

R. P. C. DUPLESSIS, Reg.

A plan of the property, by reference to which, the sale will be made, may be seen at Hewlett's Exchange, and will be exhibited at the time of sale.

N. B. The acts of sale to be passed before William Christy, Esq. notary public, at the expense of the purchasers. nov 9—d

## MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED,

Schr Christine, Kemp, Metamoras, G Wilbor

ARRIVED,

Steamboat Natchez, Morison, from the S W Pass, having put to sea ship Cincinnati and brig Moscow, brought up from sea, pocket ship Florida, French ship Anna Louise, Spanish brig Viscayna, Mexican schr Comercio and schr Eliza Thomas.

Packet ship Florida, Tracy, from New York, to P Laidlaw, cargo to J H Field and co; Andrews and Brothers Thompson and Grant; S M Riker; J Tatlin & co; J Saul; J Hagan and co M White; Byrne, Ryon and co; Bullitt, Shaw and co; P Laidlaw; H B Lee and co; J Linton; Harris, Wright and co; and order—Passengers Mrs Evens and Gates and children, Mrs Addis, Mrs Debuys, Brunutt, Doyal, Borgan, C Marotte, J Cross, Farbush, Master Evans, 38 in the steerage.

Ship Minerve Lobret Dorhandos, from Bordeaux, 24th September, to A & Z Cavelier; cargo, wine and assorted liquors to B J Lebatel; E Boulatour; L Duchand; A and Z Cavelier; L Leroy; Desmaric; Carriere and Bordusat; A Gossier and Bauon; V Rith; J Chastan; A Paya; Domingon; N B [illegible]; P Lafayeau; Olivier fils; Degreteaux and order—Passenger, Mr Olivier.

Brig Vincalmi, Vincent, from Havana, to Courval, Acebo and co; cargo, 402 boxes 160 quat boxes segars, 8 bbls paper do, 465 strings garlic, 20 boxes sweet meats, 969 cags coffee, wax, and a large quantity of fruits to Courval, Acebo and co; J Suarez and co; H Peltpain; M S Cucullu G Garcia; G W Pritchard and co; Mallard and co; F A Borelli, and the master.

Schr Comercio, Fresa, 13 days from Campechy, cargo logwood and fruit to F Tio.

Schr Eliza Thomas, Jonnesburg, Tampico, cargo, $124,000 in specie.

Schr Clementi, from Thibodeauville with 78 bales cotton, to J Linton.

Steamer Transport, Patterson, from St Louis, cargo 3368 pigs lead, 105 bales cotton, flour etc.

Steamer Union, Laird, from Vicksburg, cargo 576 bales cotton.

Steamer Telegraph, Pryor, from Bayou Tunica, cargo 514 bales cotton.

Steamer Missourian, Swon, from St Louis, cargo, pigs lead, bagging, apples and sundries to order; 22 passengers.

Steamer Jefferson, Huddleston, from Louisville, cargo, flour, bagging, corn, cotton—Reports 4 feet water in the Ohio and falling—40 cabin and 68 way pass.

Steamer Cavalier, Patterson, 12 days from Louisville, cargo, whiskey, flour, beef and pork, 200 passengers, including cabin, way and on deck.

Steamer Criterion, Carter, from Louisville, cargo assorted produce.

Steamer Lancaster, Hinkle, from Baton Rouge—cargo 100 hhds sugar—30 passengers.

## ORLEANS THEATRE.

ON THURSDAY, NOV. 14, 1833.

**THE BETROTHED.**

Opera in 3 acts of Mr. Scribe, music by M. Auber.

After which, for the first time,

"LES VIEUX PECHES."

A comic vaudevil in one act, by Messrs. Melesville and Philippe Dumanoir.

## M. LERUDE, gilder.

BEGS leave to announce to the public that he has just received from Paris an assortment of large looking glasses, gilded ornaments, &c &c. he puts all frames a new repairs old looking glasses and puts engravings in frames, all of which at moderate prices, at No. 19, St Peter street.

nov 14

LANDING from Polacra Vizcayna and for sale by the subscribers, 900 bags green Havana coffee.

COURVAL, ACEBO & CO

nov 14d-3 No 6, New Levee

WANTED—In a dry goods store a young man 15 or 18 years old, speaking English and French.—A liberal salary will be given. Apply at the office of the Bee. nov 14

PRINTS—Dark grounds, light fancy do; black and white, and navy blue and white; 6-4 cambric muslins, dred satins, Turkey red bandana handk'fs, Mazulipatam do; moleskins, velveteens and lastings, black and assorted just received per ship Rachel from Liverpool, entitled to debenture, and for sale by

HARRISON, BROWN & CO.

nov 14 117, Royal St

LANDING from ship Olympia and for sale by Justin Durel at the Dry Goods store of widow Van Rooven & Co, Royal street, opposite the Consolidated Association.

100 baskets Champaign grand mousseux superior quality, bought at Epernay, fine framed looking glasses, *argentine* in red morocco boxes; earthenware store, fancy articles of furniture &c. nov 14

STATE OF LOUISIANA,—*Parish of Iberville.*

PROBATE SALE.

ON Monday the 9th day of December, 1833, by the undersigned Parish Judge and Judge of the Court of Probates in and for the Parish of Iberville, will be offered for sale to the highest bidder, the property hereafter described, belonging to the succession of David Lanier, deceased, and of the property belonging to the firm of Lanier & Keller, to wit:—

1st. The fine and well known stand formerly owned and occupied by Louis Desobry, under the style of *Travellers Hall*, situated in the village of Plaquemine, (parish of Iberville) consisting in a Lot of Ground of [illegible] feet in front on the river Mississippi, by four hundred and twenty feet in depth, with all the buildings and improvements thereon being, viz: two very good buildings well calculated for the accommodation of travellers; good kitchen, corn-house, stables, &c. &c.

2d. A PIECE OF GROUND, situated in the rear of said village, containing about two hundred and fifty-seven feet front by a depth of ten arpents—said lot is enclosed as a brick-yard.

3d. 3 SLAVES, 3 carriages, horses, oxen, waggons, ox and horse carts, and a quantity of moveables suitable to the establishment.

*Terms of Sale*—The moveable property payable in March 1834; the slaves payable one half in March 1834, and the other half in March 1835. The front lot and improvements payable thirteen hundred and thirty-three dollars and one third of a dollar in cash on the day of sale, with interest on said sum from March 1833 at the rate of eight per cent per annum until paid; thirteen hundred and thirty-three dollars and one-third of a dollar payable in March 1834, and a similar sum payable in March 1835, and the balance of the price of adjudication in March 1836.

The tract of land in the rear of the village payable six hundred and thirty-three dollars and one third of a dollar in March 1834; an equal amount payable in March 1835, and the balance of the price of adjudication payable in March 1836; each of said instalments to bear interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum, for the space of one year before they become due.

Purchasers to give their notes payable at the office of the Parish Judge, with joint and several security to the satisfaction of the administrator, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum from due till paid. Special mortgage retained upon the lands and slaves until final payment. Parish of Iberville, Oct. 29, 1833.

oct 14 JOHN DUTTON, Parish Judge.

CORN FOR SALE—4000 bbls Kentucky corn first quality, at one of the Free Port Stores near the lower Cotton Press. Apply on the premises. nov 14

Was lodged at the jail in St. James Parish, the Congo negro named THOMAS, says he belongs to Mr. Herpin grog shop keeper, near the vegetable market. Said negro is about 40 years old and says he is a drayman. The owner will please take him back and pay the expenses as prescribed by law.

St James Parish, November 5th 1833.

nov 14 MICHEL SANSON, Dep Shff.

MR. Cousy—My husband having mentioned my name in the public papers, I think it due to myself to state that it is not without serious motives I have left his house. I was compelled to this course by his bad treatment towards me. He occasionally left me without any cause; he did beat me for a negro wench, and a slave, whom he made his sweet heart. He even drew a hunting sword against me. I have resided at my mother's, and without her kind reception, myself and my two children should be in very uncomfortable circumstances.

nov 13 JULIE MARCOS TIO.

BRANDY—30 pipes Brandy, received by the ship Talma directly from Bordeaux, for sale at the landing and at the subscriber, No 90 St Louis street.

nov 13 L. G. SASSINOT.

CHAMPAIGNE AND LYON SAUSAGES.

50 baskets Champaigne of superior quality, 3 kinds Lyon sausages, just received by ship Olympia from Harvre and will be sold on reasonable terms by

C G DUCATEL & CO.

nov 13 No. 15, Conti St.

LYON SAUSAGES & COLIN SARDINES, just landing from ship *Olympia*, a large assortment of family stores, among which are grapes, raisins, &c., for sale by

J. E. LOREILHE,

nov 13 corner of Bourbon and Custom-house sts.

TO RENT.

A two story brick dwelling having a large yard, in Tchoupitoulas street, between Julia and St. Joseph streets. For terms apply to

TOURNE & BECKWITH,

nov 13 28 and 29, New Levee.

OLD WHISKEY—500 barrels old Monongahela whiskey, 100 half do do do for sale by

TOURNE & BECKWITH,

nov 13 28 and 29, New Levee.

EXCHANGE OFFICE.

KEPT AT No. 29, BIENVILLE ST., by

nov 4 J. B. BERNARD.

FOR HAVANA.

The Spanish schooner ST. FRANCISCO INTREPIDA, Capt Mora, having part of her cargo engaged will receive dispatch. For balance of freight or passage, apply to the captain on board, or to

GARCIA, BUYO & CO.

nov 14-4t 34 St. Ann street.

FOR HAVRE.

The first class ship MARENGO, captain B. [illegible], now [illegible] will sail in few days—For [illegible] of 300 [illegible] or passage, apply to

P. PERRET & GALLY, Toulouse st.

FOR HAVANA—To sail immediately.—The very fast sailing Spanish brig BELLA ANITA, [illegible] Berenage. For balance of freight, or passage, having first rate accommodations, apply to

J. M. LAPAYRE, 43 Toulouse st.

FOR KINSTON, (Jam.) & ST. JAGO DE CUBA.

The remarkably fast sailing [illegible] schr [illegible]ANNA, Capt [illegible] Mattison, will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage, having extended accommodations, apply on board, opposite the Bloody Island, or to

HARRISON, BROWN & CO.

nov 7 117, Royal street.

FOR TAMPICO.

The splendid, remarkably fast sailing, copper fastened & coppered new packet mail CREOLE, capt Cornier, will have immediate dispatch. For freight or passage, having splendid and extensive accommodations, apply on board, upper side the ferry, or to

HARRISON, BROWN & CO.

nov 7 117 Royal street.

FOR SALE

The well found strong substantial schooner PHOENIX, was built expressly for the lake and Pensacola trade, light draught of water and capacious; well calculated for the Bay and more particularly the Rio Grande trade. For particulars, apply to

THOMSON & GRANT, 41 Levee st.

nov 5

FOR LIVERPOOL.

The A 1 ship HAMILTON, Balls, master, will shortly sail for the above port. For freight or passage, apply to F. PERRET & GALLY,

59 Toulouse st.

FOR SALE FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

The schr LUCY ANN, of Baltimore, registers 92 tons, and carries 550 barrels: she is two years old, built of the best materials, is copper fastened, and newly coppered, sails remarkably fast, and is in every respect a faithful built vessel. Apply to the captain on board, between Bienville and Custom House streets, or to

HARRISON, BROWN & CO.

nov 1

FOR TAMPICO—The schooner LAFAYETTE, Capt. Williams. For freight or passage, apply to the captain on board, or to A. BARON,

oct 30 Hospital street

FOR RIO GRANDE, to go in the river—The schooner PASSAIC, Capt. Dupeire, having part of her cargo engaged, will have despatch. For balance of freight or passage, apply on board, or to

A. BARON, Hospital-st.

oct 30

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

The remarkably fast sailing copper fastened and coppered A. 1. brig JOHN A. ROBB, captain Bennett, 273 tons register, and in fine order for a voyage. Apply on board, opposite post No. 71, or to

HARRISON, BROWN & CO.

oct 29 117 Royal street.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

The A 1 barque HARLEQUIN, Ashton, is ready to receive cargo, for freight, apply to capt Ashton on board or to

BENJ. BOOTH & CO.

oct 23

HOUSE TO LET.

That well situated three story brick house No. 112 Chartres street, lately occupied by E. Johns & co. Apply to

E. JOHNS & CO. No 87.

oct 31

HAT, SHOE AND BOOT STORE.

**No. 58,**

*LEVEE STREET OPPOSITE THE FERRY.*

The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have received by the latest arrivals a general assortment of the above articles, for ladies, gentlemen and children, all of the latest fashions and best manufacture, which they offer for sale wholesale and retail at moderate prices.

☞ Also in store a few boxes good Russett's *Brogans for negroes*, which they will sell low.

nov 13 ROBERT & PITARD.

NOTICE.—The undersigned inform the public, that from the 20th instant, at their establishment, corner of Chartres and St. Louis streets, will be served up, coffee, with and without milk, chocolate, tea, milk egg-nog, bishop, etc. The whole after the style of the best coffee houses in Paris.

nov 13 MERLE & GIRODEAU.

JUST RECEIVED,

500 BXS OIL PILCHERS,

60 baskets superior Champaign,

20 barrels white Grave Wine,

101 pipes old Teneriffe Wine,

50 casks red Wine, Margaux, Medoc, super'r quality,

100 do. do. Medoc,

80 sacks shelled white Corn, for sale wholesale and retail by J. B. COLLA & CO.

nov 12-4t 16 Bienville street.

Particular breed of Pigeons.

FOR SALE on board ship Ballochna, a beautiful assortment of PIGEONS of every species, consisting of Egyptian, Poland, Marabous, &c. &c. Apply on board said ship. nov 10-3t

A YOUNG man having a good hand-writing, well acquainted with the English, French and Spanish languages, and who has been several years in business in Europe, wishes a situation in a commercial house of this city. For reference apply to Messrs. Miramond, O'Duhigg & Co. or to Gordon, Forstall & Co. nov 12

NOTICE.—My wife, Julie Marcos Tio, having left my house without any cause, I inform the public that I am not responsible for any debts that she may contract after this date.

nov 12—3t LOUIS COUSSY.

EMPTY MOLASSES BBLS.—800 empty molasses bbls for sale by CHS. TREMOULET,

nov 12 No 34 St Philip st.

500 SACKS NEW CORN, for sale by

JACOB ZEBRISKA,

nov 12—1t 112 New Levee.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS, TRADERS, AND OTHERS.

THE publication of the *ANNUAL AND COMMERCIAL REGISTER*, having been postponed until the 10th December next, in order to give it as correct as possible, all persons who have removed from their former stands or houses since the 1st November instant, are requested to leave their directions at Messrs. Gaux and Sollée, St. Louis street, No. 65. Any person desirous to have notices inserted, are also requested to send them before the 25th instant.

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

nov 12

NOTICE.—The subscriber being on the eve of his departure for France, offers for sale on advantageous terms, the STOCK OF GOODS composing his store, which consists of a variety of the best articles in the Dry Good line.

☞ He further informs those indebted to him to make immediate payment, and those to whom he may be indebted are also requested to present their accounts.

E. LACOSTE,

nov 11-6t 95 corner Chartres and Conti streets.

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers having taken into partnership Dr. Hough, the business in future will be conducted under the firm of Cannon & Hough, at the old stand No. 13, Tchoupitoulas street. nov 8 M. CANNON.

NOTICE.—The subscriber respectfully informs the public that the partnership heretofore existing under the fir