THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY BY
JEROME BAYON.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 18, 1832.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT;
ANDREW JACKSON.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT.
MARTIN VAN BUREN.

ELECTORS
OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.
First District—JOHN B. PLAUCHÉ.
Second District—THOMAS W. SCOTT.
Third District—TRASIMOND LANDRY.
Fourth District—ALEXANDER MOUTON.
Fifth District—GEN. WAL. H. OVERTON.

GOVERNOR.
J. B. DAWSON.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.

The citizens of the 7th Ward, friendly to the re-election of ANDREW JACKSON, as president of the United States, are respectfully requested to assemble at Harry Norton's on Saturday evening, 20th instant, at half past 6 o'clock for the purpose of adopting suitable measures for the support of the electoral ticket.

The New York papers, by yesterday's northern mail, are of the evening of the 4th; Philadelphia of the 4th:—and Washington of the 5th. No news.

The schooner Comet left here yesterday, with captain Bettus, in order to take from the wreck of the ship Trinity whatever may be saved.

We copied in our columns of yesterday, but neglected to call attention to, the RENUNCIATION OF MR. CLAY, by twenty three gentlemen, in the small town of Cuba, in the western part of the State of New York. They explicitly declare that they will vote for Jackson in preference to Wirt, which they justly infer they virtually will do, should they support he electoral ticket agreed upon by the anti-masonic and national republican parties in that state; in as much as the gentlemen composing that ticket are publicly pledged to vote for Wirt and Ennemaker. The honorable JAMES FLMAGE, formerly lieutenant-governor of the state, and an ardent Clayist, has taken a similar determination, and assigned similar reasons for it.

If honorable Clayists in N. York, cannot abide the disgrace of an amalgamation with anti-masons, what is to be expected elsewhere? Will masons support Mr. Clay at all hazards, notwithstanding he courts the support of their and his hitherto open enemies? Is anti-masonry the less odious for being at a distance? Shall we bring to our own doors; or assist it play off its disgusting attitudes in the capital of the republic? or shall we keep it within its original limits, where, but for its alliance with Clayism, by its own dismissions, it would speedily have become extinct? Having already turned upon itself, it would have proved its own assassin.

In the midst of the Balaam which we find in the journals of the two opposite parties, as to the result of the Pennsylvania elections, we have come to the conclusion, from an examination of the details, that the opinion expressed by the Philadelphia Sentinel of the 4th instant, may be relied on. "The opposition editors" says the Sentinel, "seem determined to keep their readers in the dark as to the real state of parties in Pennsylvania, until after the election.—This may be considered good policy; but it will certainly end in the disappointment and mortification of their own friends, and probably in the loss of their money. Whatever the advocates of Mr. Clay may believe to the contrary, they may rest assured, that the vote of Pennsylvania will as certainly go for gen. Jackson as it did in 1828. Violence, abuse and proscription will not vary the result, but may hereafter prove disastrous to some interests which now employ them for the purpose of breaking down the democratic party and its candidates."

This view receives confirmation from another article whice we copy elsewhere, from the Harrisburgh Chronicle, published at the seat of government in Pennsylvania.—"ALL'S SAFE!"

The election for members of the state legislature, &c. was to have taken place on 9th instant, our latest date from Charleston. This legislature appoints electors of president and vice president. The Baltimore Chronicle intimates that the vote of S. Carolina may be given to Mr. Clay!

James K. Cook, esquire, has retired from the editorial chair of the Natchez. It is now conducted by Mr. W. P. Mellen.

The opposition journals have generally repeated a statement which originated in a Maryland paper, that "The venerable Carroll had declared, that if Jackson was re-elected president, the country would be ruined." The manifest intention of this statement was to convey the impression that it related to the venerable CHARLES CARROLL, the last of the signers of the declaration of independence. It turns out however that its author is an old man of the name of Carroll, who rings the court house bell in Annopolis!—So much for one more coalition deception.

J. Putnam Waldo, Esquire, of Connecticut, in 1818, wrote a little volume, entitled the Memoirs of Jackson. Of the person of gen. Jackson, he says; "His large, dark blue eyes are settled deep under prominent, arching eye brows, which he can clothe in frowns to repel an enemy, and dress in smiles to delight his friends—*his whole person shows that he was born to command.*" We refer to this history, written in 1818, and make this quotation, to show that these words, "that he, (gen. J.) was born to command," is a mere quotation from history, and not an expression of the editor of the Globe, as the opposition papers state.

Messrs. THOMPSON and HOMANS, of Washington city, propose to publish a "*Military and Naval Magazine,*" upon the plan of the British "United Service Journal."—Their prospectus may have been seen in our advertising columns. If the plan be carried out, the work will become of general interest. Messrs. E. JOHNS and Co. are the agents in this city.

The Argus of yesterday morning states that "The boat in which our worthy and unfortunate fellow citizen, Judge Workman, left the bay of St. Louis, has been found near the Malureaux islands, bottom upwards, so that no further doubt can be entertained but that the Judge and the two negro boys were drowned."

The *Richmond Whig*, has openly recognized the constitutionality of the doctrine of nullification, but objects to its being invoked against the tariff, because there is not sufficient cause to jutify the dernier resort. As it is the doctrine contended for by the Hartford Conventionists; the Strongs—the Cabots—the Otises—the Quincys, and the Tillinghasts, of Massachusetts, it is not at all surprising that the successors of the same party should still be l-avened with it. Even the EMPORIUM of this city, one of the most recent disciples, is now and then, when *off* its guard, tinctured with it, although it occasionally rates us for propagating the doctrine! We do the Argus the justice to say that it has kept wholly clear of it, notwithstanding it might consider itself safe in following in the wake of father Niles of the Register.

We do not make the charge against the Emporium, of being tinctured with the doctrines of nullification, upon light grounds. We shall sustain it with something more than mere naked assertion. If we do not show that it has directly commended, not the spirit only, but the very doctrine of *secession from the union*, then must our charge fail; but if we substantiate it, from the files of that journal, whenever again it announces, that "the *Bee is out in favor of nullification*," it should, in candor, hail us as a convert to its own side, and count upon our co-operation with the *triune* of "honest men,"—the nullifiers, the national republicans and the anti-masons—to overthrow the existing administration.

It will be recollected by those who have been attentive observers of passing events, that, in June last, while the subject of the modification of the tariff was before congress, a "meeting of farmers, manufacturers, mechanics and others interested in the protection of American industry" was held at Concord, Middlesex county, Massachusetts. The resolutions adopted by this meeting were extensively copied, at the time, in the journals of all parties, and variously commented upon, as they coincided or conflicted with the opinions of their respective editors. We did not copy them in the Bee, but our reflections thereupon, will be found in our number of the 7th of July. But they were copied, at length, in the Emporium, of the 5th of July last, from which number we copy the following resolution, being the fourth adopted by the meeting to which we have already alluded:

"*Resolved*, That as much as we deprecate *the secession of any state from the union*, caused by a difference of opinion on the course of national policy, *yet we regard such a secession preferable to the sacrifice of the principles of the protective policy.*"

The other resolutions were in a similar spirit, having been reported by a committee appointed for the purpose, and adopted by the meeting. We now come nearer home. The Emporium, in publishing these resolutions, remarks as follows:

☞ "We call the attention of our readers to the record of the Middlesex meeting, in this day's Emporium: With such an investment of capital, and with such a triumphant expose of the successful result of perseverance in the American system, we think "Bunkerhill *spunk*" will hardly yield to the sweeping, uncompromising claims of Carolina nullifiers."

We pause not now to discuss the right of a state to secede from the union. It is a principle which we *have never* advocated—a principle which we *never shall* advocate.—But we ask, if this be not in reality, "calculating the value of the union" as really and truly as Doctor Cooper has ever done, and as gravely coming to the conclusion that a "SECESSION FROM THE UNION, PREFERABLE TO THE SACRIFICE OF THE IS PRINCIPLES OF THE PROTECTIVE POLICY?" In what, then, do the New England nullifiers differ from the South Carolina nullifiers? Are they not both selfish enough to "weigh dollars against blood?" Let us look for a moment at "the investment of capital, and the triumphant expose of the successful result of perserverance in the American system" to *protect* which against the "claims of Carolina nullifiers," the Emporium would justify the employment of "Bunkerhill *spunk*,"& we shall at once see that the one is as selfish and mercenary as the other; that the only difference consists in their holding the anti-thesis of each other: the one will separate from the union if the protective principle be impaired, and the other if it must remain.

The preamble to the resolutions states the cause for which our contemporary would justify a separation from the union. It is therein stated "that the amount of capital invested in cotton manufactures in Middlesex county, "(which includes the town of Lowell,) is $3,129,000; that "6,913,889 lbs. of cotton are consumed annually, producing "20,378,848 yds of cloth, and giving employment to 3,896 "hands, whose wages amount to $731,751 per annum.— " " " " That $389,999 capital is employed in woollen manufactories, consuming annually 899-"000 lbs of wool, and producing 819,300 yds of cloth; and "$1,050,255 in other branches of manufactures, such as "leather, boots, shoes, hats, paper, glass, &c. &c. producing manufactured articles to the amount of $3,565,113 "per annum." Should the "Carolina nullifiers," deeming it unjust that the "capital invested," as above, in manufactures, should be selected from among all others in the union, to receive the special favor & protection of the government—nay at the expence of all other capital and labor—succeed in procuring a repeal of the unequal law, the Emporium, with the "New England nullifiers," would secede from the union, even it to accomplish such a withdrawal, the scenes of Bunker Hill must be re-enacted!

Such is the nulification of the tarriffists of New England—such the nullification approbated by the Emporium, and such the Carolina nullification. They are one and each the offspring of sectional jealousy—of struggles to obtain sectional advantage. The "New England nullifiers" in their selfish contests, having obtained the advantage, those of Carolina have the most ground of principle to go upon; if, indeed, that can be called principle which is entirely the offspring of self interest. But even Carolina, to use the words of Paulding, is only "calculating the six and eight pence it takes to keep the pot boiling, and the chimney corner warm:" the tariff is not so detrimental to her interests, as she supposes, as may easily be shown; while the New England manufacturers, who have so long enjoyed the peculiar protection of the government, should consent, with a better grace, to share it more equally with the other interests of the country, especially since such has even now become their necessity.

These views will show which is the nullifyer—the Emporium or the Bee. The subject has occupied but little attention in Louisiana—the word has been used by those who do not understand its import, to frighten the timid, or to cast odium upon an opponent. With what justice the Emporium has cast it at us, the public will judge; but we defy the production of any thing from our columns justifying a secession from the union, which has had either our express or implied assent. On the contrary, our banner has ever been—"*the union it must be preserved;*" and in its defence, we would most cheerfully pour out our life-blood.

A narrative of the wreck of the ship TRINITY, *Captain Jno. Bettus, from Bordeaux.*

SIR: I have the honour of informing you that I left Bordeaux river on the 12th of August, with the ship Trinity under my command, with a crew of nineteen men, and thirty four passengers; at 3 o'clock we were outside of the passes, when the pilot left us; we then laid our courses.—From that time until the 20th of September, when we made St. Domingo, we were favored with pleasant weather; thence we continued our course towards Cape St. Antonio, which we made on the 26th of September; then we took an observation and shaped our course N. W. by N. to make the outlets of the Mississippi. The next morning we were overtaken by calms, which continued for three consecutive days; these were followed by a heavy gale, from the N. N. E. occasionally shifting to the N., which lasted for forty eight hours, and compelled us to keep on a western tack; during that time we were unable to take any nautical observation, so as to ascertain our situation; after the blow, the wind shifted to S. S. E. blowing fresh; we consequently shaped our course towards the Mississippi, in the direction of the North, in order to take our latitude. As soon as we had done so, we altered our course to the west, being on the look out for the passes; being then, on supposition, in longitude 91, (as we had no opportunity of making any astronomical observation;) believeing ourselves to be not far from the land, we have to, to wait for the coming of day, in twenty fathoms of water. At day-break, the sky was clouded and squally—sea heavy—and wind fresh. At 9 A. M., quite unexpectedly, the ship touched; we tried to tack, but the wind being dead ahead, we could not. Seeing the impossibility of moving, being in three or three and a half fathoms of water, we let go the starbord anchor and paid out eighty fathoms of cable. During the day, in a squall, the wind shifted to the W. N. W.; we immediately made all sail, and cut the cable; but the wind dying away almost immediately, we were compelled to drop the larboard anchor, when the ship struck the bottom so heavily that it shook the masts. The rudder was then unshipped—the ship grounded entirely, bilged, and the water swept over the deck. We went about to put out the boats; but the sea was so heavy that the jolly boat was almost instantly dashed to pieces. We cut down the mizen mast to ease the ship; but all in vain. The deck was entirely under water, and the passengers took refuge in the tops and on the deck-house, in order not to be swept overboard: at this juncture we sent off the mate with four hands on board of the long boat, to recommitre the land, and, if possible bring us some assistance.

We spent the night in this critical position, making a raft, with the wrecks of the mast and spars, which was completed next morning. We remained 48 hours in this situation, expecting hourly assistance; it was not until the next day, seeing that the boat did not return, that we resolved to trust to our frail raft and leave the wreck in order to seek the land. We left a board, in the chains with this inscription: "The raft left the wreck at half past 12 P. M. in the direction of the N. N. W.—assist us if you can."

The position of *forty eight* helpless beings, men, women, children and babes, may be easily imagined by those who have been visited by similar disasters;—with no other food than a little raw corn, exposed to the surges of an angry sea, which swept over the raft. The unceasing fortitude of the passengers and crew, resisted the appalling dangers of the element, and we reached the land in twenty four hours: The Island where we landed is called the Tiger Hammock, the wreck is in three fathoms of water, bearing S. S. E. from the western extremity of the Tiger Hammock, about 60 miles distant.

The same day we overran the coast in order to fall in with some inhabited spot; but our search having been fruitless, we quartered along the coast, at night, and kindled a large watch-fire to beacon our deliverers to our rescue. The mate having hired a boat to come out for us, perceived the fire, and bore immediately to the shore where we had encamped. Our joy may be more easily fancied than discribed.

FOR THE NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

OUR PLIGHT AND OUR PROSPECT.

To my right trusty friend, Mr. President Biddle.

LETTER 12.

"There's nothing either good or bad, but thinking makes it so."

I pray you to bear in mind this philosophical maxim. It is a grand error to suppose that the rank and file of mankind are swayed by facts. It is too troublesome to collect them. Neither are they governed by a love of Quaker like truth, because it is too insipid for their palates. Plausible fictions that tickle their imagination, compose the circulating medium of the moral world. Look at the conquests made by fanatical preachers. Look at the excitement caused by flippant talkers in congress. Neither of these praters know one fundamental idea of the subjects on which they harangue so volubly for hours. None for all that carry off so much applause ——But my speech at the board on bank buildings, is unfinished, and must ever be so, because I have lost it all except a few fragments—even now of some moment.

"I am for these reasons, gentlemen, decidedly adverse to gaudy edifices. Ionic orders, pillars and capitals with volutes. This style is too princely for our purposes. Let us not prank out our banks like dandies—Let us have them substantial, [illegible] useful. But, to the massive *Doric*, [illegible] columns, and plain capitals, I would [illegible] no Corinthian decorations in a bo[illegible] What I commend agrees with the democ[illegible] of the people; and this is the army of voters. I would flatter in order to secure their suffrages, and rule them with a soft dexterity: I mean artifice in the guise of simplicity.

"None of your Caryatiides bearing up galleries or burdens, suit me. It is an architectural emblem of an enslaved caste; and we should "reflect a virtue if we have it not." Our policy is not to strike by splendour, but to win by the arts of affability.

"For the Branch Banks I would rent good secure fabrics, rather than build.—They should have interior shrines for the valuables and books, about the size of a small summer house or a cobler's stall; and be erected on wheels like a fire-engine—moveable in cases of fire, flood, or insurrection: moveable also, when we meet with bad neighbours.

"Gentlemen, I think therefore that a stout belfry, with an alarum-bell or tocsin, would answer us far better than the domes and cupolas that have been so bepraised. I am for security. We know not what's to happen.

"Let us next bestow our united pains and attentions to the *vaults*. The vaults, sirs, are my Alpha and Omega. I am for the complex sort, on the most durable plan of the arch. Infrangible, massy money-chests furnished with three separate keys for each lock, are important. The great part we may keep empty; but by a sacred guard over the keys, the public will fancy they are full of specie."

I remember no more. If my advice had been followed, no eaves dropper could have peeped into our books or our vaults. Let us however scrutinize his 4th and *last counts*.—That the sum of $551,292: 5 as a "fund for extinguishing cost of banking houses," has no existence; that the bonus and premium were and last year, and *then* only the 120,000 dollars yearly was entered, on the eve of investigation, as set a part for that purpose; at most only 40 per cent of such cost was in view before. That consequently, the statement made by Mr. Biddle, cannot be true! That the "building fund" appeared first in March last, as may be found by comparing the account of "Bills Receivable" pages 506 and 507; into which the above line was introduced, (meaning clandestinely and deceptionsly!) That this being fictitious, the monthly reports made to the treasury are fallacious. And he entreats Mr. McLane to inquire into the premises.

I know, sir, you are not capable of any such blunder in revising the books, you might have found an omission in the account of expenditure, which you then had corrected, and the fool thinks this a fallacious entry. What is it to the public or the treasury, how we apply our money, if under one head or another the total is stated, be it for meal or malt? For his daring to say that the entry, "was the most plausible resort to cover the transaction," I hope you will prosecute him as a malicious libeller. Then, to make the foul slander more credible, he publishes it, without his name however, in a newspaper *at your very door, in Philadelphia!* This may do some harm, unless you punish him; because people will say, "this charge is made on the spot: and why not disprove it?" I'll think of the morrow by and by. We must take care of our funds, books, and keys. Q.

From the Harrisburg (Pa.) Chronicle.

INSPECTORS ELECTION.—This election took place throughout the State on Friday last, and as far as its results can be taken as evidence of public opinion, they furnish conclusive indications of the complete triumph of Wolf and Democracy on the second Tuesday of October, and of General Jackson on the second of November. There is no defection in the democratic ranks of the country; the people are contending against the monied aristocracy and the old Black Cockade gentry; they are contending for *principles*, while their opponents are straining every nerve for monopoly and power. In the middle counties the people have done their duty nobly. Our enemies exult, because they carried the Inspectors in Philadelphia, whereas that result merely shows the power of the Bank of the United States and the determination to exert it; and is a solemn warning to the friends of Liberty of the danger that threatens the Republic. Its safety depends on the firmness and energy of the Democracy of the country.

About MIFFLIN county, on Saturday evening, the *Aties* sent up a shout; but when the news came on Monday morning, it appears the Democrats have triumphed in every district which has yet been heard from but one. In PERRY, wherever opposition was made, the Democrats gained the victory by 2 to 1 In "Old Cumberland" the same; and even in Carlisle, the democrats have a small majority. In Lancaster county the democrats have carried 8 or 10 districts, in which Ritner had a majority of 400 three years ago. I Gettysburg, democracy is triumphant. In York county the Inspectors elections have terminated so favorably, as to make it certain Governor Wolf's majority will not be less than 1400. In Lebanon county, through the divisions in our party about men, the anties have carried nearly every township. In Union county every thing as yet heard from is very cheering in favor of democracy. In Centre county, the Wolf men have carried every district in the county, at the Inspector's election. This county will give Wolf 800 majority.

In Dauphin county, we have carried inspectors: in Harrisburg, Middle Paxton, Lower Swatara, Middletown, Upper Paxton, Halifax and Jackson. The Anties have succeeded in Hummelstown, Hanover, Lower Paxton, Londonderry, Upper Swatara, Susquehannna, Mifflin and Lykens. The average democratic majority is 27. Gov. Wolf will have a majority in Dauphin."

Rail- Road Convention.—The subject of a central railroad throught the State of North Carolina to unite the western water with the Atlantic, has been for a considerable time agitated in that state, and in South Carolina and Tenessee. We remember a long series of essays, by an eminent gentleman of North Carolina, and if we mistake not a professor in the University of that state, advocating project with great zeal, and demonstrating its practicability and great value, and were published under the signature of "Carlton," and fromed a pamphlet of some magnitude, say tow hundred pages.

Active measures have recently been taken to decide upon the project. Joint committees from the three states recently met in Convention at Ashville, in Buncombe county, (N. C.) on the borders of Tenessee.

There were a large number of delegates, seventy or eighty,—and they organized themselves by the appointment of Mitchell king, Esq. of Charleston, (S.C.) as chairman, and a citizen of Ashville as secretary. Among the South Carolina delegation we notice the names of Col. Drayton, and Mr. Poinsett. Committees were appointed for each of the states of North Carolina and Tennessee, to report upon the practicability of the scheme in the necessary direction, and on the contemplated routes. The North Carolina Committee reported generally, that the sceeme was practicable and expedient, "trought the boundary line of Tennessee at the Painted Rock, and South Carolina." The other Committee—that for Tennessee,—in giving a report equally favorable upon the scheme under consideration, take occasion to recite some of the works and projects of Internal Improvement now under operation, or in contemplation, upon the western waters, which it is intended to unite with some Atlantic se port by a continuous Rail-road.

The Tennessee River is the principal branch of the Ohio, and is navigable for steam boats of the largest tonnage as high as Florence in Alabama. Ascending navigation is there interrupted by the Muscle Shoals. Two plans for overcoming this obstacle are in progress at once. A canal for steam boats is under contract and partially completed on one side, and on the opposite shore a rail road is constructed, the about forty miles in length. Several miles are completed, and a large part of it is under contract. The route for both canal and rail road is considered favorable, and the funds adequate. Above these shoals the navigation is excellent at all seasons for two hundred miles. Another obstruction is there met with, for the removal of which the Legislature of Tennessee have appropriated $60,000,—more than the estimate of the contractors,—and the removal is to be completed by the 1st. of December 1833. These improvements will make the river navigable for steam boats to Knoxville, on the Holston River; with this river the French Broad River and Folichucky River unite, affording an upward navigation for many miles farther. Indeed Ashville, in North Carolina, where the convention met, is situated on a higher part of the French Broad River. Surveys are necessary to determine at what part it will be proper for the great rail road to touch these descending streams, in order to form a perfect and available communication with the Atlantic.

The Tennessee committee recite these plans and improvements, both as strong proofs of the practicability of the scheme, as the evidence of the enterprise and public spirit of Tennessee.

Upon these reports the convention resolved,

That it is perfectly practicable to construct a rail road from the navigable waters of East Tennnessee, so as pass by the Paint Rock in North Carline, to Charleston, S. C.

That it be recommended to the citizens of these states to cooperate edrnestly for its accomplishment;

That application be made to the general government for a detail of competent engineers;

And that immediate measures be taken to procure a charter from the legislature of North Carolina for the incorporation of a company to construct the road to the South Carolina line.

The committees of the states were organized into committee of correspondance.

The undertaking is one of great magnitude and vast public importance. They have our best wishes for its prompt and successful accomplishment. It will do more to increase the prosperity of the South and allay its complaints, than a dozen of the most approved doses of nullification, administered according to the most approved prescription.—*Balt. Am.*

☞ We are authorised to invite our French fellow citizens, whether naturalized or not, and generally all those who feel disposed to contribute towards a charitable act, to meet at Hewlett's coffee house, on Friday next, the 19th inst. at 6 o'clock, P. M. in order to adopt suitable measures for the relief of the unfortunate passengers of the ship Trinity, wrecked in the Bay St. Bernard.

We have been authorized to offer the following bets;—to-wit:

$200	that JACKSON	will have	the majority	in the state.	
200	that he will	have 100	votes majority.		
200	"	"	200	"	"
200	"	"	300	"	"
200	"	"	400	"	"
200	"	"	500	"	"
200	"	"	600	"	"
200	"	"	700	"	"

AND ALSO, $500 That he will have the majority in the Parish of Orleans.

To the Editor of the New-Orleans Bee.

The Anti-Masonic Clay men have exulted and crowed without bounds on the result of the ward elections in the city of Philadelphia. All the Greeks don't live in Corinth. Philadelphia is not Pennsylvania—and to back this my opinion, I offer to bet SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS that the electoral votes of Pennsylvania will be given to ANDREW JACKSON. The money to be deposited in the hands of any gentleman who is agreeable to both parties.

A YANKEE.

P. S. The money will be forth coming on application at the office of the BEE.

COMMERCIAL.

A letter dated St Thomas, 14th September, 1832, says: "Sugars are almost extinct, and the prospect for the coming crop miserably bad, as the case in Porto Rico for the next crop of coffee."

Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Packet ship Kentucky, Dennis, New York, Wm G. Hewes Master

Schr Eliza, Smith, Pensacola, Master

Schr Comet, Calif, wreck of ship Trinity, Attakapas, Master

Schr Splendid, Eldridge, Mobile, Sloo & Byrne.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Caroline, Marks, fm St Louis—cargo apples, butter, mdze., bale rope, potatoes, onions, cabbage, oats, chickens, and eggs to M P Levy; Yard & Blois; J H Roman; Capt S Shannon; J G Stevenson; Thompson and Grant; W L Watkins; and owners on board. Passengers, Dr. R F McGuire, lady, child and servant, Mrs Leak and 3 children, Capt Wilson, Capt Sands and servant, Lt Buchanan, Lt Izard, Mr McFarland, lady and child, Mrs Kennet, Capt Fox, lady and daughter, Miss Bliss, Dr Wyeth, Messrs Lynche, Smith, Fullen, Wilkey, Owen, Swift, Festes, Lewis, Landry, Wakins, Morat, Batterson, Gillett, Murdoch, Vanderlip, Beers, Fallon, Ball, Mitchell, Valle, Blanchard—162 deck passengers, two companies of United States troops landed at Baton Rauge; 23 negroes, 2 horses Left at St Louis, Oct 6th. steamer Wanderer, to leave for this port on the 16th; Constitution for do. on the 10th.—Left mouth of Ohio on the 8th; steamer Chattahoochee to leave Trinity, for this port, on the 9th; met the Carrollton 3 miles below the mouth; 9th, saw Peruvian aground at No 10; 11th, met Chief Justice Marshall just above, and Senator wooding opposite Memphis; met Otto at Council Bar, 14th, Walk in the Water and Sangamon at Vicksburg; Feliciana at New Carthage; 15th, met Union at Petit Gulf; Waverly at Natchez; Herald at Ellis' cliffs. Five and a half feet water in the upper Mississippi—2½ to 3 feet water in the Ohio.

Steamer Paul Clifford, Gordon, fm Alexandria, with 211 bales cotton to J Hagan & co, 176 to Jno Linton; 44 R P Gaillard & co; 19 Bullitt & Shiyy; 1 hhd. 3bbs 3 bbls mdze to order—13 cabin & 7 deck pass:

Steamer Peruvian, Walker, from Trinity, with 2 80 bbls flour to Wallace, Lambeth & Pope; 200 do Harris, Wright & co; 50 do Tourne & Beckwith; 200 do apples P A Champomier; 442 do Byrne, Ryon & co; 1313 kegs lard Townsley, Prieur & co; 25 horses Mr Hickens; potatoes, &c. owners on board; discharged a large quantity of way freight. Extract—on the 7th inst. experienced a dreadful hurricane: blew off the hurricane deck and did considerable other damage.—Passengers, Messrs Kumer & lady, Tufts and lady, T Ansley, S Fink, J Richardson, G E Richardson, A Setz, Vaughan, R ggold, Damaquin, Skinner, C Barker, Dunker, W Harris, N E Boon, F Smith, Ebrier, A Duberall, J Root, J Seghers, G Vincent—59 way and 109 deck pass.

TO LET.

A two story house next to the exchange in Chartres street, lately occupied by Mr. Boismare.

Two large four story houses, newly built, situated on Levee street, opposite the harbour and the Vegetable Market, having large stores and handsome lodgings.

Also, four tenements in the rear of the premises, each having an issue on Levee street through a separate alley. Apply to D. SEGHERS.
oct. 18

TO LET, by the year only,
The store No. 12, Custom-house street, at present occupied by W. Freret jr. with or without a back store. Also, two dwelling Houses, each having six rooms, kitchens, pantrys &c. situated in Magazine street, corner of Sozette. For terms apply to M. WALTON,
oct 18 14, Custom house street.

A PERSON just arrived from France, offers his services to the merchants and others, to judge of the quality of wines and to preserve add clarifiy them. His knowledge of the subject is such as will give value to his recommendations.

Another person, arrived at the same time, offers his services as a bar-keeper. He is provided with good recommandations. Apply at this office. oc 18

TO DRY GOOD MERCHANTS.

SITUATION WANTED, by a young man, to act in the capacity of SALESMAN—that having been his employment for several years in the Northern States he flaters himself very capable of giving satisfaction. The best of reference given, and moderate compensation required. A line addressed to J. F. A. and left at this office, will meet with immediate attention. oct 18

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the schooner FOMONE, are requested to make them known to the undersigned within the least possible delay.
oct 18 C. GUESNARD & ALPUENTE.

NOTICE.—The subscribers offer for sale, at their establishment on the Basin Carondelet, Lumber for carpenters, ditto for steam-boats, Fire-Wood, Charcoal, Sand, Shells, Pitch, Lime &c. &c.
oct 18 C. GUESNARD & ALPUENTE.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, the griffoon named KETTY, five feet 1 or 2 inches high, has big eyes. When she went away, eight months ago, she was quite lean, and she has something remarkable on her lower lip. She has been seen within about a month in faubourg Marigny.
oct 18 H. H. ALPUENTE.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, parish court for the parish and city of New Orleans. Present the honorable Charles Maurian, Judge. October 17th 1832. Jackson Oliver vs. his creditors. The cession of property of the petitioner being accepted by the court, it is ordered by the court that a meeting of the creditors of the insolvent take place at the office of H. Pedesclaux, esq. notary public, on Monday the 29th day of October next, then and there to deliberate on the affairs of the petitioner, and in the mean time all proceedings against his person and property are stayed.
By order of the court.
oct 18 F. BUISON, d. clerk.

CARTS, DRAYS, CART WHEELS, Wheelbarrows and Trucks, landing from brig Swan from Philadelphia, for sale by
oct 4 TOURNE & BECKWITH.

TO HIRE—A young nurse with a full breast, (having lost her child) warranted healthy. Apply at his offices
oct 4

FOR MANCHESTER, (Yazoo)
Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, Rodney, Natchez, and all intermediate landings.

The steamer WOODSMAN, captain John Parks, is now ready to receive cargo and will have despatch. The Woodsman is a small flat rate boat, and being also of a light draught of water for her class, it is expected that she will proceed with ease as high up the Yazoo river as Manchester. For freight or passage, apply on board opposite Gravier street, or to
FOSTER & HUTTON,
oct 15 77 Canal street.

FOR NEW-YORK,
(*Louisiana and New York Line.*)

The packet ship NASHVILLE, captain Jackson, will be ready to receive cargo on Monday next (22d inst.) and will have despatch. For freight or passage, apply to FOSTER & HUTTON,
oct 18 77 Canal street.

FOR VERA CRUZ.

The good schooner WILLIAM A. TURNER, captain ——, having a great part of her freight engaged, will meet with prompt despatch: for freight or passage, apply to
oct. 9 3t SIMON CUCULLU.

FOR TAMPICO.

The schooner EXPRESS, captain J. J. Nartigue, will positively sail four days after the arrival of the schooner Emperor. For freight or passage, apply to captain Nartigue, or to
SIMON CUCULLU, or
oct 9 J. DUFOUR & DESBOIS.

FOR NEW YORK,

The packet brig SWAN, captain Snell, having a great part of her cargo engaged and going on board, will have early despatch. For freight or passage, apply to S. P. MORGAN & CO.
oct 6 43 Canal street.

FOR SALE.

A LOT situated at the corner of Ursuline & Tremé streets, containing 60 feet front, with a depth of 108 feet. There are on the premises a House divided into four rooms, kitchen, well, privy, &c. For terms apply to the subscribers.
oct 15 J. DUFOUR & DESBOIS.

COURT OF PROBATES.—*Sale by the Register of Wills.*—On Tuesday, 20th November, 1832, at 12 o'clock, I shall offer for sale at Hewlett's coffee house, for account of the estate of the late Philip Sterling, the negro man named Harry, aged about 45 years, a field hand. Conditions: one third cash and the balance at 6 and 12 months credit, in notes satisfactorily endorsed, with special mortgage.
By order of the court.
oct 18 MARTIN BLACHE, register.

COURT OF PROBATES—*Sale by the Register of Wills.*—On Tuesday, the 20th of November, 1832, at 12 o'clock, I shall offer for sale at Hewlett's coffee house, for account of the estate of James and Susan Dorahey, deceased, the following described slaves, to wit: Lewis, a negro man aged 28 years, carter and dry labourer; Dick, a griffe man, subject to fits, aged about 25 years, do. do., Layton, a negro man aged about 23 years, do. do, Hester, a negro girl aged about 14 years. Terms, one forth cash, and the remainder at 6 and 12 months, in satisfactorily endorsed notes, with special mortgages.
By order of the court.
oct 18 MARTIN BLACHE, register.

TO LET—A two story brick dwelling house situated in Foucher street: possession given immediately. Also, three others adjoining the above; possession given in November next.—For terms apply to TOURNE & BECKWITH,
oct 4 No. 15 New Levee.

TO LET,

A fine three story Brick State, situated in Custom house street, near the corner of Chartres. Apply to F. P. DUCONGE,
sept 29 89 Chartres st.

FOR SALE.

A wooden house of four apartments, cabinets, out house, &c., situated on Rampart between St. Louis and Conti streets, and lot measuring 34 feet front by 120 in depth. Apply to H. D PEIRE,
oct 17 exchange buildings, No. 50 St Louis st

FOR SALE AT PRIVATE SALE.

The entire stock of the *CABARET & COFFEE HOUSE*, in the house of Mr. Jean Laurouet. The situation is deemed advantageous, especially to a person having another establishment in the city. For condition, apply in Conti street, opposite Richardson's Hotel.
october 15

THE Subscribers offer for sale the following goods, viz:
300 casks Marseiles claret,
200 boxes do do
100 boxes Muscat wine,
2 pipes brandy, entitled to debenture,
50 boxes Champaigne wine of a superior quality,
10 pipes choice London particular Madeira, 10 years old, in 56, 20 and 14 gallon casks,
Olive Oil, bottles and corks,
2 bales French sheeting 4.4,
10 bales fluts,
A complete assortment of Baltimore window glass; country rum. A. QUERTIER & BOUTIN.
oct 16 410

FOR SALE.—50 tons of FUSTIC; also, 150 sides of SOLE LEATHER, landing from the schooner Dorchester, from Tampico. Apply to the captain on board, or to M. S. CUCULLU.
oct 16

200 to 300 barrels of CORN, for sale by
oct 16 TH. NICOLET & CO.

EXCHANGE on New-York and Boston, for sale by (oct 16) TH. NICOLET & CO.

COFFEE, of superior quality, for sale by
[oct. 11] J. MAGER.

FRENCH DOOR KNOBS AND LOCKS, for sale by (oct 11) J. MAGER.

2040 REAMS STRAW PAPER, double crown and Royal. For sale by
HARRISON, BROWN & CO.
oct 13 117 Royal st.

FOR SALE.

THREE young Negro men; a part of the amount would be taken in brick at a fair valuation, if this would accommodate the purchaser. Enquire of Wm. H. IRELAND,
Corner of Magazine and Girod street; faubourg St. Mary. oct. 13.

NOTICE. The creditors of the succession of the late Cathrine Henri, alias Pomet, f. w. c. are requested to render their accounts, without delay, at the office of Octave D. Armas, esquire, notary public.
oct 9

NOTICE.—The subscribers, testamentary executors of F. Léandre Lacoste, deceased, request all persons having claims against his estate to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the same to make payment without delay.
F. DUTILLET,
oct 9 L. A. GARIDEL.

SITUATION WANTED.—A young man speaking the English, French and Spanish languages, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a commercial house. He can give good recommendations. Apply at this office. oct 6

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—District court of the United States, eastern district of Louisiana.—In admiralty, No. 3218.—*The U. States* vs. 241 *boxes and packages Segars.*—By virtue of an order of sale to me directed by the hon. the district court of the U. States for the district aforesaid, I will expose to public sale on Saturday, the 20th day of the present month, at the United States marshal's office, at 4 o'clock P. M. 241 boxes and packages consisting of whole boxes, 1.2 boxes, 1.4 boxes, 1 10 boxes, and packages of Segars, and twelve demijohns of Rum. Terms of sale cash.
L. C. BACON,
oct 6 U. S. deputy

124 Bales Gunny Bags, 100 qr. c[illegible] and Cette Madeira Wine, [illegible] just received per brig Leavitts fr[illegible] sale by HARRISON [illegible]
oct. 4.

EXCHANGE on New[illegible]
oct. 4.

FOR SALE—A [illegible] faubourg Dauno[illegible] the Port, bounded on [illegible] Pilie, surveyor, and [illegible] Reggio, and measur[illegible] in depth. If the above [illegible] private sale by the 1[illegible] at auction. For terms [illegible]
oct 6

PIG LEAD for sale [illegible]
sept 25

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY H. J. DOMINGON.

WILL be sold at auction, on Monday next, the 22d instant, at one o'clock, at his store, St. Louis street, 300 coils Bale Rope, of superior quality. Terms will be made known at sale.
oct 18

HIGHLY VALUABLE LOTS,

With Brick Dwelling Houses thereon, situated in Carondelet street, and others in Faubourgs, Marigny, Lafayette, and Livaudais.

BY ISAAC L. M'COY.

ON Tuesday the 30th inst., at 12 o'clock, M. at the exchange coffee house, will be sold, the following valuable property situated in faubourgs St. Mary, Marigny, Lafayette and Livaudais, to wit:

5 Lots of ground and improvements thereon,