THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY, BY
JEROME BAYON.
STATE PRINTER.

"THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED."

FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 1, 1833.

FOR GOVERNOR:
J. B. DAWSON.
FOR MAYOR:
JOHN H. HOLLAND.

FOR CONGRESS:
1st district—CHARLES CAYARRE.
2d district—JAMES M. BRADFORD.

An Act of the Legislature, approved 14th March 1820.

"ART. [illegible] 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 condition in completing the eligibility of a candidate for the place of Mayor, judge if respect 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 E. A. CANON, esq. as a suitable person to fill the place of recorder, at the approaching election.

To-day being "*All Saints day*," and the solemnities for the memory of the dead being almost general among our citizens, no paper will be issued from this office on Saturday. The recollection of the last "all Saints day" brings with it almost poignant reflections. The cruel scourge that has prevailed with a fatality beyond imagination's power to describe during nearly the last twelve months with additional abatements, made its accursed inroad into our city only a few days prior to that period. To dwell upon the numerous victims to its devastating influence would be a painful task, and would only lead to reflections sad and melancholy; their memories are cherished

"*On the greenest spot in memory's waste.*"

We must refrain, on account of our own feelings, and those we judge others to have, from pursuing such affecting reminiscences.

We have been favored, by a highly respectable commercial house, with files of Vera Cruz papers to the 11th ult, containing intelligence from the city of Mexico to the 5th received by the brig *Spark*, which arrived at our port yesterday. Liberal extracts of the most important matter will be found under the "Mexican head."

We incline to the opinion, expressed by some of our contemporaries, that the next session of congress will be one of the most boisterous in our annals. Clay, Webster, Calhoun, M'Duffie, &c. &c. will all be against the administration on the bank question, and the matters that have recently grown out of it. These men are of transcendant abilities, and as advocates of a powerful institution, whose means are *unlimited*, it cannot for a moment be doubted that their most strenuous efforts will be elicited. The administration, however, has many supporters, in fact the majority—some of whom are likewise powerful speakers, though their reputation be not so great as those giants in the reasoning art, whom we have enumerated, who will give its measures support commensurate with the attack made upon them. But this will evidently produce a "wordy discussion," characterized by the usual rancorousness and bitterness of partizan warfare. The session must therefore be stormy, if not stormy

Besides the bank question, it is anticipated that the land question, and the abolition of the servile caste in the District of Columbia question will be agitated.

GARRISON, the fanatic, has issued his Manifesto in the *Liberator*, in which he gives the particulars of his fiendish *mission to England. He says that the great object of his mission* has been accomplished, and that he is about to organize a National Abolition Society. The New-York *Courier & Enquirer*, the steadfast opponent of such diabolical principles, treating of the subject, observes:

"If the Boston magistracy suffer such a madman to walk at large upon a community endangered by every footstep he takes, the example not to be followed elsewhere. The first place he puts his foot in, for any such purpose as the organization of his seditious and abominable association, he ought to be sent at once to bedlam, where he belongs and there kept in custody. The safety of society requires it, and such a course has been taken with other vagabondizing disturbers of the public peace, fifty times less dangerous than WM. LLOYD GARRISON."

The Baltimore Gazette says, that "the reception of Mr. Clay *by his friends in Philadelphia and New-York* has been quite enthusiastic. His landing in New-York was announced by the firing of a national salute, and he was escorted to his lodgings by a large concourse of the most respectable citizens, on horseback and in private carriages. The Board of Aldermen, by an unanimous resolution, tendered him the use of the Governor's Chamber in the City Hall, as a place of reception for citizens who desired to call on him. He was invited also to attend the Exhibition of American Manufactures, under the direction of the American Institute, now open in New-York."

The present visit of Mr. CLAY to the north, and the demonstrations of attachment extended towards him by his friends through the places he has passed, evidently show that his pretensions will be *again* submitted to the American people. We have no doubt he means to offer *once* more, if he does not in fact actually contemplate, like a certain dignatary of our city, being "the standing candidate."

NEWSPAPER IMPROVEMENT.—It has been proposed by some enterprizing members of the corps editorial, that the editors throughout the country, should establish regular and periodical intercommunication by letter. To merchants and others, it is of the greatest importance that the earliest and fullest intelligence should be published; and by such an arrangement this would be attained. Papers are made up for the immediate neighborhood in which they are published, and of course, *omit* much information, which, however common at home, must be both novel and interesting abroad.—*Phil. Int.*

The establishment of such a correspondence could not but be attended with great advantage to newspapers generally. For our share it meets our views, and we do hope that it will not be permitted, like many valuable suggestions, to "go to the receptacle of the [illegible] earth" without an attempt to carry it i[illegible]. *Ed. Bee.*

We publish a letter purporting [illegible] we copy from the Philadelphia [illegible] editor's remarks. He professes to [illegible] and bloody bone story" of his veracious correspondent be true, and asks, in a spirit of mock astonishment, "[illegible] it be possible that a city like the great capital of Louisiana should have such miserable regulations with respect to human *suffering?" etc. etc.* We have no answer to make to the numerous slanders contained in the letter; they are so absolutely ridiculous that we are at a loss how to treat them seriously. That an editor of a newspaper, however, as respectable as the Philadelphia *Gazette*, should endorse them, strikes us with astonishment; we know not which to wonder at the most, his gullibility or his correspondent's peculiar talent in manufacturing lies.

Further comments upon a matter so palpably false, would be idle. People abroad, who will give themselves the trouble to reflect one moment, will not fail to perceive that such tales cannot be founded in truth, and our own citizens are too accustomed to be slandered by desperate wretches who come amongst them, to regard any thing that may be said, coming from such a source, as worthy of [illegible] than passing attention.

A CARD.

[illegible] passengers, on board the ship *Ga-* [illegible] signed passengers, on board the ship *Ga-* in this manner [illegible] from New York, feel it our duty, *knowledgment* [illegible] that gentleman our sincere acknowledgment [illegible] and treatment and polite attention [illegible] during the voyage.

It is [illegible] to declare, that he appears in the highest degree the capacity and prudence of an able and accomplished navigator, the refined manners and dignified bearing of a perfect gentleman, and the fine qualities of an agreeable and humorous companion.

The superior accommodations afforded by his vessel, and the disposition to please and give satisfaction manifested by her crew, is conclusive evidence that no better choice of a conveyance than the Garonne can be made, and that no guide over the "briny ocean," is more worthy of confidence and esteem than her worthy commander.

In conclusion, the undersigned beg leave to convey personally to captain Skiddy their thanks for his gentlemanly treatment of them, and to assure him that they desire nothing more fervently than his success in all the undertakings he may be engaged.

CHARLES GENOIS, EDW'D DURIVE,
J. FLORENCE, WM. WIBRAY,
— JONES, — PHILOPON,
— FAULAND, — HUFF,
— TURNER, B. Z. CANONGE.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

MEXICO, October 5.

We are glad to have it in our power to lay before our readers the results of the movements of the federal army commanded by the hero of Zempoala; those results are decidedly favorable to the holy cause of the federation.

The chiefs of the rebels having been informed that the general in chief had come out from San Miguel de Allende with his division, and knowing also, by their spies, the movement of the federal troops from Zacatecas and San Luis, determined to oppose their united forces and marched with all his cavalry from Guanajuato. But the president keeping a vigilant eye on their movement, marched towards the town of Silao in order to invest the traitor Duran.

Duran began to open a fire with all his artillery against the division of his excellency who on his side returned a heavy cannonading. In a few hours he made so much havoc in the ranks of the faction, that they were obliged to retreat the same evening—they rallied at Guanajuata where they fortified themselves. The project of the division being thus baffled, the other division found no difficulty in uniting to the troops commanded by the general liberal—division of Zacatecas operated a junction on the 28th, and that of St. Luis on the 30th September. So formable a force being now united, there is but little doubt of the early defeat of the rebels.

MEXICO, Oct. 5.

The following account from Gen. Mejia, under date of Silao Sept. 29, was brought last night by an extraordinary courier from the federal army.

Having been informed that the enemy contemplated attacking the *hacienda* de Cerritos, about half a league distant from this town, with all his forces amounting to 1200 troops of infantry and 200 cavalry, I went out with my division, drew them into a line of battle, and opening the fire of my artillery continued it until five o'clock in the afternoon, and having silenced the enemy's fire came back to my quarters. We lost in this affair only three horsemen.

We were preparing to attack the rebels to-day, and although our forces were sufficient to defeat them, the President thought it advisable that we should wait for the division from Zacatecas so as to inflict upon the enemy a more decisive blow, but the faction withdrew early in the morning a few hours before the arrival of the Zacatecas division. We might have opposed their movement but as we had detached one thousand troops of cavalry to protect the arrival of the auxiliary division, we did not think proper to attack them with the infantry alone.

Moctezuma is to pass this night four leagues from here, we will join to-morrow and shall be able then to commence operations against the enemy.

SAN LOUIS POTOSI, Sept. 26.

Yesterday Gen. Estevan Moctezuma marched against the faction at Guanaxuato, with 2,500 patriots and 10 pieces of artillery, determined to conquer or die.

Important from Hayti.—Extract of a letter from St. Jago de Cuba, dated the 17th Oct. and addressed to one of our friends in this city, to whom we are indebted for the same:

"We have in our roads, for several days, the French brig *Le Cuirassier*, which has been despatched to Hayti, by the French Government, to carry the ultimatum of the King of the French, respecting the immediate payment of the indemnity, in default whereof, it is said, an expedition would be fitted out against the island.

"The negroes must be in great anxiety, as in fact, it must be a matter of some difficulty for them to collect together a sum of twenty millions of dollars. On Monday the brig will go back to Port au Prince for the purpose of obtaining Boyer's answer. It is stated the expedition must now be in the neighborhood, but this wants confirmation."

Louisiana Courier.

ST. MARTINSVILLE, Oct. 26.

COMMUNICATED.—The "Citizen" of the Teche Courier recalls to my mind a sandy desert, on which the fertilizing rains they pour, and the dews of heaven descend, without producing in acknowledgement of the blessing, one plant, fruit, herb or flower, for the benefit of animated nature.—Its ungrateful bosom absorbs every favor lavished on it; but no return is made. He asks for Gen. Dawson's qualifications for the office of Governor and many of them have been proclaimed repeatedly by several distinguished writers, and editors of newspapers in the state. I say many, for all have not been mentioned; yet more have been published than Mr. White and Mr. Pricur united possess; but the barren sterile Citizen confesses none, and exclaims more! more!! more!!! and were the friends of Gen. Dawson to recapitulate till doomsday it would be the same thing still. This is truly characteristic of that being despised by God and man, and known by the appellation of *ingrate*. Will the Citizen never learn honesty? Can his insensible heart become candid for once, and say which of Dawson's opponents he would support, and what are the qualifications of the man of his choice? for neither one nor the other has he done yet; but continues to persecute with relentless animosity, one of the very best men Louisiana this day *boasts of*. It is really curious to observe the Citizen abusing our candidate with out supporting any for that arduous station. His unmanly indecision resembles the conduct of the Irishman on his death bed, who at short intervals ejaculated good God, good devil: and upon being asked what he meant by such blasphemy, replied "*Och astore*, and sure its my own self does not know which of the two will have me, and its good policy to have a *friend in court any how?*" Thus it is with Citizen. Immediately before the election, one of Dawson's opponents he thinks will be the strongest, and to that one he will attach himself. This, instead of discharging the social obligations which he owes to the public, by endeavoring to assist in that selection which will tend to its interest, smells strongly of *office hunting*. Perhaps his exertions may be construed into a *negative assistance*. His paltry attempts to deck the brows of "Carlton" with the flowers of Billingsgate rhetoric, manifests his disposition to espouse the cause of what that writer condemns, "corruption of *principles and the prostitution of talent*."—What Carlton asserted in relation to these two monsters, corruption and prostitution, he has demonstrated by the strongest arguments and why should the Citizen aid them by concealment? The friends of England, a little prior to our revolutionary struggle, endeavored to persuade the people that they had nothing to apprehend from the British government, that all was peace and amity; and this, for the purpose of administering the opium of indolence, and lulling them into a temporary security, that John Bull might rivet the chains of slavery with less difficulty, upon their legs: but the immortal Patrick Henry, who beheld with eyes of inspiration the dangers which menaced his country, exclaimed, aye at the risk of his life, "they may cry peace! peace!! but there's no *peace!!!*" Under similar circumstances Carlton appraises the Louisianians of the existing dangers; but the Citizen and his co-adjutors, under a thorough conviction of their error, assail the idea and tell the people, they need entertain no apprehensions, and abuse *him* for discharging his duty. Why will Citizen & Co. attempt to deceive their countrymen, and lead them astray? Why not, as patriotic watchmen, inform the people of the *political condition of the country*. Oh! no, by acting thus, they would be cutting a rod to whip themselves. Louisianians! examine, examine for yourselves, and reflect on your own interest and that of your posterity.

The Citizen calls General Dawson self-nominated; it is [illegible] useless to repel this abuse. A *scabby* faction, [illegible] interested motives, not for general good, nominated Pricur. So say the *friends of White*. But [illegible] *him?* Was there any meeting for that purpose? [illegible]. Then if White came fairly into the field, [illegible] Dawson for both entered at the same date. But I [illegible] further and say, that the result of the election will [illegible] by whom Dawson was nominated. If the calls of his fellow-citizens, though not in aggregate capacity, were imperative on him, he could not resist them. *His friends* did not think it necessary to resort to extraordinary measures to his nomination; but addressed him in the old democratic way individually, wherever they met him, or by letter, at his own house. *Hence the Citizen will perceive* his shame. He has analogy repeating this charge.

In say that, the question was asked, in language which could not [illegible] misunderstood, "Why did Judge *White vote* for a reduction of duty on foreign sugar in the last congress?" No one can deny the prejudicial bearing of that *legislation*, on the sugar planters of this state; and strange to tell, none had replied to it. Among that generous [illegible] can explain why; or if they can, why they hold the people in such contempt that they will not deign to give an explanation. *It is now reiterated.* Dare none of his worthies respond? The truth is, the Whitemen are considerably embarrassed on this question, and would, I have no doubt, prefer any other interrogatory at the present time. It is gall and bitterness to their souls; and their *silence* for that reason does not astonish.

FAIR PLAY.

TEXAS.

BRAZORIA.—*This town is located* [illegible] spoden elevation of Peach-land as it is termed. [illegible] was chosen as the most commanding and healthful, besides commanding other advantages. One street stretches along the river *Brazos*, and one parallel with it further back, while other streets, with trees still standing, are laid out to intersect these at right angles, to be cleared as the wants of the citizens may hereafter require. A speedy settlement is calculated upon. The first tree was cut in the year 1824, and it now contains several hundred inhabitants. Such is the increase of population that some families are obliged to *camp out* for want of better accommodations. Mrs. Holley, in her interesting "Letters" from Texas written two years since, says there is a great want of Mechanics, none being there except Carpenters.—The town is *thirty miles from the mouth of the river* above mentioned. It contains a good boarding-house, the proprietors of which are from New-York. A gentleman, graduated at Yale College, has opened a school in which the higher branches of education are taught.

HONEY TREES.—By these is meant hollow trees, in which the bees deposit their honey. They are very abundant, and honey of an excellent quality, and in any quantity may be obtained from them. The employment is very profitable. The wax thus obtained is a valuable article of commerce in Mexico. In some of the churches wax candles as *long as a man's arm, are made use of.* The hunters frequently throw aside the honey, and save only the wax.

Texas is divided into three distinct tracts—the level, the undulating the mountainous or hilly. The whole coast is level, but free from marsh. A belt of prairie about ten miles wide, extends along the coast. Back from the prairie the land is heavily timbered with pine, ash, cedar, cypress and other forest trees. The alluvial bottom lands of the Brazos, San Bernard and Colorado are from 3 to 20 miles wide. They are heavily timbered with various kinds of Oaks, Cedar, Pecan, Elm, Mulberry and other forest trees common in the *Alluvions of the Mississippi*.

There is an immense cane-brake, as it is termed, extending along Cane-brake creek seventy-five miles, and in width is from one to three miles. The Colorado and Brazos Rivers were swollen by the spring and autumnal freshets, are of a deep red, and very turbid. Three thousand pounds of seed cotton and seventy-five bushels of Indian corn are an average crop on the alluvions which are easily cultivated. One of the branches of the Brazos river is salt and the land bordering this river has a fertility (owing to this circumstance) which is truly extraordinary. The alternate deposits of the salt and fresh branches form a soil of a light reddish brown color, impregnated with salt and nitre. The whole valley of the Brazos is what is called mulatto soil, and is the best in Texas. The earth, when brought up the surface from a depth of twenty feet, will yield as good crops as the surface itself.

Ten miles from the town of Bolivar there is a tree which measures 19 feet in circumference. The country between the rivers and creeks is open, level, and elevated prairie, clothed with luxuriant grass, which nothing can surpass these vast natural meadows. Even in the winter season, the pasturage is sufficient to dispense with feeding live stock. On many accounts the prairies are deemed more valuable than the alluvial bottoms for cultivation. The soil of the prairies is a deep black mould mixed with sand in various proportions.

Of the settlements, besides Brazoria, a town has been laid off at the mouth of the Colorado, called Matagorda, and is destined to become the depot of the Colorado, and of an extensive fertile country.

Above the level region, the country becomes undulating. This kind of land extends in a northerly direction up the Colorado, Brazos and Guadalupe rivers, from 150 to 200 miles above the level region, and reaches to the mountain range of Texas. This undulating section is deemed as desirable a residence for man as can be found on the face of the earth. It is beautifully watered, abounding in bold rivulets and springs of the purest water. Successful experiments have been made on these undulations, of wheat, *rye, oats, flax, &c. Lime stone and building stone in* abundance. Indigenous grapes of various sorts, grow in great profusion, and natural vineyards await the hand of the vine-dresser.

A military post has been established at Tenoxtician, on the right bank of the Brazos.

The mountain range of Texas is a spur of the Cierra Madre (mother mountain) which it leaves near the junction of the Rio Puerco with the Rio Bravo, and pursuing a north easterly direction, enters Texas at the sources of the Neuces river. The mountains are of the third and fourth class in point of elevation. They are generally covered with forests of oak, cedar, and thickly interspersed with shrubbery. Granite, quartz and limestone are common.—Iron, lead, and mineral coal have been found. The soil on the mountains is sufficiently rich and adapted to wheat, rye and other small grain, and it is believed the resources of this section are sufficient to supply the whole country with produce, and yield a surplus for transportation. Fine wool, it is thought, will be a staple article from these high lands. North of this range and on the extreme head waters of the Brazos river, the country becomes level and presents to the view interminable praries, which are finally lost in the vast ocean of prairie terminating at the foot of the Rocky Mountains.

COMANCHE INDIANS.—This noble tribe inhabit the country north and north west of San Antonio de Bexar. They are a wandering race, following the immense herds of buffloe which graze the plains of this region, often to the amount of thousands *in one herd*. They also catch and tame the wild horses which are found in large droves, and are descended from the stock introduced by the first Spaniards.

These Indians always travel on horseback, and go armed with a long spear having a sword blade for the point.—They also carry bow and arrow. They are headed by two squaws. When they descry an object of attack or pursuit, they dart forward like lightning, and when at the proper distance, they divide into two parties, the one to the right, the other to the left. Though fierce in war, they are civil in peace, and *remarkable for their sense of justice*. They are remarkably friendly to the people of the United States.

If a hunting party take the life of a North American can after making him prisoner, without bringing him before a council, the offenders are put to death. They are hostile to the Mexicans whom they consider and treat as enemies. The following adventure was related to Mrs. Holley by col. Austin, who arrived on the *river* Brazos with the first emigrants in December 1821, and who thus commenced a settlement in the midst of an entire wilderness.

On his way to the city of Mexico, in the year 1822, with but *two persons in company*; a rising at San Antonio, he was told it was dangerous to proceed without an escort, for a war party of Comanches was abroad, killing every unprotected person who came in their way, that some individuals, had been murdered by them the day before, and that he, with so much baggage, being a valuable prize, could not hope to escape.

Finding, however, no opportunity of *finding* an escort, and the business of the colony requiring his presence in the metropolis, he resolved, at all hazards, to proceed on his journey. They travelled the first day unmolested. On *the morning* of the second day, feeling somewhat indisposed, he undertook to prepare some coffee. There were no accommodations on the road, and it was necessary to carry provisions on a pack-horse, and cook by the way-side. His companions warned him, that if there were Indians near, they would be attracted by the smoke. He flattered himself, that by selecting a sheltered place, and making little smoke, it would be impossibre for them to discern it. Besides his craving for the coffee was so great, being afflicted with a bad head-ache, he insisted he must have it, at all risks. They were upon an open plain, and they could see many miles around. No living creature at the moment, but themselves, was in view.

The men in company went to seek the horses, which had been hoppled the night before and let loose to feed. This is a mode of tying the horses' legs together to keep them from running away. The colonel retired to a little ravine to enjoy his coffee. It was boiled, and in the act of putting the refreshing beverage to his parched lips, he heard a sound like the trampling of many horses. Raising his head, with the coffee yet untasted, he beheld in the distance fifty mounted Comaches, with their spears glittering in the morning sun, dashing towards him at full speed. As the column advanced, it divided, according to their usual practice, into two semi-circles, and in an instant he was surrounded. Quicker than thought, he sprung to his loaded rifle, but as his hand grasped it, he felt that resistance by one against a host was vain.

The plunder commenced, every article of the baggage, and campment, with the saddlebags, which he stood upon to protect if possible, were greedily seized. His presence of mind, however, did not forsake him. He calmly meditated for a moment, on what course to pursue.

Assuming great composure, he went up to the chief, and addressed him in Spanish and the few words of Indian he knew, he declared himself to be an American, and demanded if their nation was at war with the Americans. "No," was the reply. "Do you like the Americans?" "Yes—they are our friends." "Where do you get your spear heads, your blankets," examining all their foreign articles, one by one. "Get them from our friends the Americans." "Well do you think if I were to pass through their nation, as I am through yours, they would rob you as you have robbed me?" The chief reflected a little, and replied, "No, it would not be right." Upon which he commanded his people to restore all the things taken.

Every article of value came back, with the same despatch with which it had disappeared, except the saddlebags.—These, which contained all his money, were indispensible to the further prosecution of his journey. No one could tell any thing of the saddlebags. Almost in despair of seeing them again, he observed in a thicket, at a little distance, a squaw, one of the trumpeters, kicking and belaboring her horse, to make him move off, while the sagacious beast would not stir a step from the troop. The colonel instantly pursued the female robber, and, thanks to her restive mustang, secured his property, which was very adroitly hidden under the saddle blanket, and herself. The whole squadron then wheeled off, and were seen no more.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

"Man's inhumanity to man,
Makes countless thousands mourn."—BURNS.

The following letter from New-Orleans, is the one of which we spoke yesterday. Its details are revolting, but we have every reason to believe them true, and we offer no apology for their publication. Can it be possible, that a city like the great capital of Louisiana, should have such miserable regulations with respect to human suffering, when the town abounds with wealth, and the experience of the people in sickness of all sorts, should have taught them to make every arrangement for its amelioration?

Messrs. Editors:

"I have taken the liberty of writing you a few lines upon the subject of the late, and I may say present epidemic, which has only abated from the want of subjects. I am a Philadelphian, just recovered from a severe attack of the fever, during which time nearly all my Philadelphia friends are gone. Among them was Mr. J. C. TILLINGHAST, for many years paying Teller in the Commercial Bank of your city. Until the moment of the attack, he enjoyed excellent health, in five days he was a corpse. Mr. Tillinghast, and just engaged with [illegible] in the Customhouse, a few days before he was taken. To enumerate the names of all, would swell my letter to a double one; I shall therefore refer you to the newspapers, which no doubt you duly receive. To be taken sick in New-Orleans is I may say, *to die*. Your chance of escape is one to five; and in that situation I place myself. The difficulty of getting a *good nurse renders the sick man's situation truly horrible*; confined as is frequently the case in a small close room, a *calomel* Doctor calling every hour or so, and ordering you at each visit thirty or forty grains,—fever raging—reason itself gone;—there you lie, with fifty leeches on your temples at *one dollar a piece!* a black, assassinating looking nurse grinning at your bedside, and wishing you out of the world, (though getting *Ten Dollars a day!!*) so that she may steal what little money you may have and clear out. In the room next to that in which I lay, a young man who had been bled, in the morning, during a paroxysm *of fever tore off the bandage, and with the blood spouting* from his arm, alarmed the nurse who ran down stairs for help. Ere she returned he fainted; on the next day, he died. A short time previous to his death, I heard him praying, nay *begging* for a glass of water, but as he was swelled up with calomel, and water was prohibited, he died—*without it!*

Of the Physicians of New-Orleans, take them generally, each one has a different mode of practice; we have the *Texan* Doctors, the *Steam Doctors*, the *Calomel* and the *Anti-Calomel* Doctors, and among them somehow or another, *nearly all die*. This is a lamentable fact, too well known here to create any surprize by its announcement. I have had some little opportunity of seeing something of their mode of administering medicine, and added to a callous sense of humanity, they seem more like demons than administering angels. Battling thus with Death and the Doctors, the poor suffering patient at last yields up his spirit without a sigh. Then comes the Court of Probates to settle up his affairs. I can better illustrate this *nefarious* institution, founded upon corrupt principles, by a circumstance, which fell under my own notice. A gentleman died—and was buried—all the money he had—$300—was in Bank—the bills of expense came pouring in upon his widow—she went to bank—the Cashier sent her to the Court of Probates: to this part of the business I attended myself,—first to employ a lawyer, then to take out letters of administration; after the expiration of ten days those of curatorship. Then the appointment of a lawyer to represent—*absent heirs, when they were told, there were none.* This fee was to be paid. Then to pay two appraisers of the furniture. Then to pay the notary, for taking the inventory. Then the Register office—and last, though not least—the Court of Probates itself! Mr. Editor, I will not enumerate the cost, nor name the sum the widow had to pay, to get the $300 out of bank. I will merely add, it left her *destitute!!* You will ask, is this the way we do business here? I answer, *yes!*

The city hospital, in a place like this, *should* be a large, extensive, airy building; sufficiently so to accommodate five hundred patients. Picture to *yourself* a snug built place, scarcely large enough to hold half that number; I mean personally taken with the fever. During the greatest part of this season the number averaged three hundred, and only one assistant physician, and a surgeon belonging to the institution, the physician being a calomel, and castor oil one, administered the doses so often that twenty to twenty-four die daily there, (vide the report). The place is kept in the most *filthy* condition, only fifteen old dirty ignorant nurses to attend three hundred, and the attendant physician dispatches his business there in a half an hour so as to enable *him to visit his out-door patients* from whom he has *higher* expectations. These poor wretches at the hospital lie wallowing in their filth, the blood from the effect of calomel running out of their mouths and noses;—*thus they die*—and are carried off, like brutes, and buried, the Lord knows where! As soon as one is removed from his pestiferous bed, another is laid upon it,—of course to die! The poor victims are *carried from their boarding* houses in carts, to this *Death's hole*; and many of them die before they reach there. If it should happen that one should have money, the landlord becomes all at once most humane; and while the money lasts he is treated well; but the very moment it is gone,—then goes the patient,—to the hospital, and is heard of no more. Since writing the above, and reading it to a physician, he informs me that the hospital is sufficiently large to hold five or six hundred, but the rooms are not furnished, nor are any preparations ever made to accommodate patients, until the epidemic takes them unawares, and in the *confusion* nothing is done; hence the wretched sight the hospital presents. Much excitement exists here at present, created by the writings of "*Hotspur*," in the Louisiana Advertiser. His communications are dictated by humanity, and his charges founded on facts. We anticipated a change for the better by next season. God grant it may be so. To this, thousands will say—Amen.

New-Orleans, Sept. 28th, 1833. A SOJOURNER.

INTERMENTS IN THIS CITY:
Oct. 31, Catholic Cemetery 5 Protestant Cem. 1

Commercial.

Sales at the New-York Stock Exchange, Oct. 17.
250 shares New-Orleans City Bank.....113¾ 113
100 do.....do.....do.....113¼
(60 ds 6 per cent.)
50 do N.O. Mechanics' and Traders' Bank....106¼
(60 ds 6 per cent.)
30 do City Ins. Co.....98

Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship [illegible] Hardy, N York, W G Hewes
Barque [illegible] Voldricht, Cowes, Hagan Nives & co
Schr [illegible] Tobasco, F Fernandez
Schr Ma[illegible], Johnson, Port au Prince
J W Zacharie & co
Schr Two Brothers, Harper, Tampico B Booth & c
Schr Rose in Bloom, Ferrara, Mobile and Pensacola.

ARRIVED.

Towboat Shark, Lewis, from S W Pass, having put her tow to sea—brought up brigs Spark, Premium, Crawford, and schr Lucy Ann. Reports at anchor outside barque Ballochan, also two brigs names unknown—passed three small vessels in the river.

Brig Spark, Kennedy, from Vera Cruz, with $4500 specie to J W Zacharie & co; 2000 Hermann & co; 118 D Dejean, 6000 to order—Passengers, J A Freyer and lady Mrs Gomez, Miss Flores, Messrs L Bezier, Amlong, Saillant, C Herman, Lavalle, Fleanto, Lahoun.

Brig Crawford, Garner, from Charleston, to J A Barreli; cargo rice & to J W Zacharie and co; and Ross and co.

Schr Lucy Ann, Madison, from St Jago de Cuba, to to Harrison, Brown and co, cargo segars and tobacco to J W Zacharie and co.

Brig *Premium*, Walker, from Malaga, cargo and vessel to A Lanfear.

Steamer Bonita, Swain, from Grand Gulf, with 850 bales cotton, and 10 passengers—Passed steamer Union with 2 flat boats in tow all full of cotton.

Steamer Vincenes, Prowners from Louisville, cargo, cotton, flour, bagging, coils rope, hides &c to consignees; 9 passengers.

Steamboat Assiniboine, Bennett, from St Louis, cargo to J Magenis, A Merle and co, Byrne, Ryan and co, Bullitt and Shipp; 6 cabin and 25 deck passengers.

Sloop Jackson, from the coast; cargo 35 hhds sugar, 30 bales cotton.

MEMORANDA.

Home at New York, 16th packet ship Louisville.

WILL be sold definitively, on Tuesday next 5th inst, at Mr. T Mossy's auction store, in Toulouse street, at 10 o'clock *in the morning*, for account of the succession of the late Sigismond Procachel, goldsmith, his stock of jewellery, consisting principally in fine and false of the newest and latest fashions, silver-ware, household articles, *glasses* on mahogany stand, the whole being new.

The jewellery is divided into 8 lots. Persons desirous of purchasing may see the articles before the day of sale by applying to Madame Procachel, living at her mothers Mme Labat's house, No 241 Bourbon, between St Ann and Dumaine. nov 1

Office of the New Orleans Architect Company
1st November 1833.

NOTICE—Good brick layers will find employment, by applying to G G Holdship, at the Levee Steam Cotton Press.
nov 1 SOMMEREAU, Secretary.

LE BINOCHE, BROTHER, of Paris, have the honor of informing the ladies of New Orleans, that they have received, by the ship New Orleans, a complete assortment of *Fancy and Fashionable Goods*, in the last taste and of great variety, at the corner of Royal and St Louis streets. oct 29

John Nowlan *vs* Fine.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed by the hon G Preval associate judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose for sale on Monday the 17 November on the premises, 1 counter, shelves 5 casks liquor, painted casks, 3 boxes sperm candles, 500 bottles wine claret, 5 doz Muscat, a quantity of soap. Seized in the above suit.
nov 1 L DAUNOY, Marshal.

Mayor Aldermen and all *vs* B Polanque.

BY virtue of five writs of fieri facias, to me directed by the hon G Preval, associate judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose for sale on Monday the 11th November, at 12 o'clock, at the corner of Chartres and St Louis streets, one cart and harness, seized in the above suit.
nov 1 L DAUNOY, Marshal.

E Dunning *vs* E Jaré

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon G Preval associate judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose for sale on Wednesday the 13 November, at 4 o'clock, at the principal 1 counter and shelves, quantity bottles of liquors, and tobacco, Seized in the above suit.
nov 1 L DAUNOY, Marshal

Jones & Gismone *vs* Melle F Guillaume.

BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias, to me directed by the hon G Preval associate judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose for sale on Thursday the 14th November, at 4 o'clock, at the principal, 1 Armour, 1 doz Chairs, 2 Bed steads, 1 pr and iron, shovels and tong, Seized in the above suit. nov 1 L DAUNOY, Marshal

For Manchester, Yazoo, Vicksburg, Grand-Gulf Natchez, and intermediate landings—The fast running Steam Boat ABEONA, Glover, master, will positively leave on Friday next, the 1st November—For freight or passage apply on board, or to TOURNE & BECKWITH, No 98 & 99, New Levee street. oct 30

FOR SALE FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
The schr LUCY ANN, of Baltimore, registers 92 tons, and carries 850 barrels; she is two years old, built of the best materials, 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.

FOR TAMPICO—The schooner LAFAYETTE, Capt. Williams. For freight or passage, apply to the captain on board, or to A. BARON, Hospital street oct 30

FOR RIO GRANDE, lying 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 first rate order for a voyage. Apply on board, opposite post No. 71, or to HARRISON, BROWN & CO. 117 Royal street. oct 28

FOR PORT AU PRINCE.
The new substantial fast sailing, copper and copper fastened schr MARY & FRANCES, Johnston master, having three fourths of her cargo engaged and going on board, will sail in all the next week for balance of freight or passage having superior accommodations, apply on board opposite the Blue Stores, or to HENRY SPEARING, No 10, Jefferson st oct 28

FOR LIVERPOOL.
The A 1 barque HARLEQUIN, Ashton, is now ready to receive cargo, for freight, apply to capt Ashton on board or to BENJ. BOOTH & CO. oct 28

FOR HAVRE.
The French ship ZILIA, captain Lavallée, will sail shortly for the above port. For freight of 100 bales cotton, or passage, apply to FR. PERRET & GALLY. oct 28

FOR FREIGHT, either to Matanzas or Apalachicola.—The fine fast sailing schr. MORNING STAR, Captain Hence, of sixty-four tons will be ready to receive freight *in ten days*. Apply at No. 135, Old Levee street. oct 18

THE subscriber informs the public and his friends that he has removed his Segar Manufactory from Toulouse st. to St Louis st, near the Levee, where he will always be supplied with a complete assortment of Havana and Manilla segar of the 1st quality which he will sell on reasonable terms, wholesale and retail.
He hopes that he will receive as heretofore, the patronage and good wish of the public.
nov 1 NELSON DESBROSSES.

A Theodore *vs* Larieux.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon G Preval associate judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose for sale on Wednesday the 15th November, at 4 o'clock, at the principal, 1 Armour, 6 Chairs, glass, 2 Tables, and chemney ornaments, Seized in the above suit.
nov 1 L DAUNOY, Marshal.

Cocs & Hersey *vs* Brousseau and wife.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon G Preval associate judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose for sale, on Monday the 2d of December next, at 4 o'clock, on the premises, corner of Philipi and Poydras streets, a certain small frame house situated along side of the bridge on Gravier canal. Seized in the above suit.
nov 1 L DAUNOY, Marshal.

NOTICE.—M. LOUBIERE, one of the first tailors in Paris, has recently arrived, and has the pleasure to inform the citizens of New-Orleans, and particularly fashionable young gentlemen, *that it is his intention* permanently to establish a clothing store; the articles with which it is to be supplied will be made by himself after the latest Paris fashions. His store will be similar to those established in the principal cities throughout France.
M. Loubiere desires to associate with any young man speaking the English and French languages, and who may be versed a little in business, having a capital of from two to three thousand dollars only.
He is at present to be found at the Marine Hotel, between the two markets, from nine o'clock in the morning till six in the evening. oct 31

OFFICE OF THE ARCHITECT COMPANY,
30th October, 1833.

AT a meeting of the stockholders of the Architect Company, held on the 21st inst, the following persons were elected directors.
J B Lepetre, L G Hillisberg,
E D Bernard, M S Cucullu,
M J De Lazardi.
By order of the Direction.
oct 31 SOMEREAU, Secretary.

JAS. J. DARRAMON have received by the ship Orleans, from Havre, 4 cases sewing silks, entitled to draw back, for the Mexican market. oct 29

SUPERIOR CHAMPAIGN WINE.—Landing from ship New Orleans, and for sale by the subscribers, 70 baskets superior crown Champaign.
E. JOHNS & CO.
oct 31 No. 67 Chartres st.

FRESH PRUNES, raisins, nuts, almonds, gruyer and pate grasse cheese, just arrived and for sale by J E LOREILHE,
oct 31 corner of Bourbon and Customhouse sts

HOUSE TO LET.
That well situated three story brick house No. 118 Chartres street, lately occupied by E Johns & co. Apply to
oct 30 E JOHNS & CO. No 87.

E. LEGOASTER & Co.
MERCHANT TAYLORS.
No. 124, Chartres street

HAVE just received by the *New-Orleans* and other vessels, an assortment of cloths, cassimirs and *other* fashion