THE BEE.

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"THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED."

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 1, 1834.

ONWARD! ONWARD!!

Democracy still triumphant!!!

HURRA FOR OHIO!!!

The western mail of yesterday brought us a Cincinnati (anti-Jackson) intelligence of ... from which we derive the following returns from nine townships in Hamilton county:

	Storer.	Lytle.
Columbia,	206	248
Mill creek,	535	255
Miami,	107	124
Symms,	40	148
Sycamore,	194	317
Crosby,	79	131
Fulton,	127	92
Whitewater,	84	207
Green,	143	248

Majority for Lytle 210.

This district is the strong hold of anti-Jacksonism in the state, and comprehends Cincinnati, which as all our readers know, is the centre, from its commercial position, of bankism. The returns from that city, have not yet been received, but from the following comments taken from the same paper, from which we have transcribed the foregoing returns, it will be seen that the whigs themselves are not very sanguine of success:

"We have not yet received the returns in the city, which will give a majority, *it is believed for Mr. Storer, that will* ... *though it will be* ..."

Thus it will be seen that in the very district in which a branch of the bank is established, there is *but a bare possibility that the anti-Jackson candidate has succeeded.* Even should that event take place, we cannot but consider, unless the majority should be very great, the result rather in the light of a victory than a defeat. The yeomanry of the county have spoken, and by a decisive majority declared their approbation of the prominent act of Gen. Jackson's administration: the city may reverse this decision, but it will be, in comparison to the voice of the whole state, but as a mere drop in the bucket.

Doct James S. McFarlane will be strongly supported at the ensuing election to represent the first ward in the city council by MANY VOTERS.

Mr. Editor,

Please announce in connexion with Dr. McFarlane the name of T. R. Hyde, as a candidate for Alderman of the first ward.

MANY CITIZENS.

Communicated.

Democratic Republican Victory over the Bank Whigs, alias Nicolas Biddles' men in Ohio!

Intelligence is just received that Lytle the republican candidate has *again succeeded in Cincinnati over Storer.* It seems that Storer altho, a candidate on the part of the Biddle Band, yet is a man universally beloved by the people throughout the country; is a man very generally known and admired; and when the Bank Whigs, alias Nicolas Biddle's Wigs, obtained him as their candidate they were sure of obtaining his election; especially over Lytle, who is a very unpopular man, except as to his political principles, integrity and moral worth;—yet the Republican people of Ohio arose in their strength, and declared by their votes, that they would rather be governed by a chief magistrate of their choice, and who has every inducement to ... respect and patriotic to his country, than to have our institutions overthrown and our lives and liberties placed in the hands of Nicolas Biddle and his associates Webster, Clay and Calhoun.

CONNECTICUT.

The following is an extract of a letter from a uniform and much respected republican, dated

"Hartford, (Con.) Oct. 8.

"The result of our late election was unexpected both to us and our opponents; and the latter are astounded and cannot recover from the shock. Rest assured our democracy will triumph in the spring, and Connecticut will once more take its rank among the democratic states in sustaining the administration of the illustrious Patriot, to whom the people have entrusted the direction of their affairs, and whose patriotism and fearless devotion to their interests, regardless of consequences to himself, have earned for him a reputation not surpassed by any of his predecessors."

A correspondent at New-Haven, also an esteemed republican, writes as follows, under the same date:

"Our election is over, and I am happy to be able to congratulate you on the result. Our democracy have done nobly; far better than we had any reason to expect. In this (New-Haven) county at the spring election, Foot's majority over Edwards, was 1205. We have reduced it to less than 300, if our information is correct. In Fairfield county, where last spring the majority against us was 1167, there is probably now a small majority the other way. In New-London and Middlesex counties, we have gained in about the same proportion. From all parts of the state we have the most cheering accounts, and we have still reason to believe, as we think, that we have carried our ticket. If not, the majority against us will be but trifling, giving us a sure pledge that we shall carry all before us next spring. Rely upon it, the democracy are awake here, and will not relax their exertions, until Connecticut takes her stand among the democratic states of the Union.

"The bank whigs are in great tribulation; none more so than Mr. Senator Smith; one of the most active out of doors, last winter, of the panic-makers of the United States Senate. He reads the hand writing on the wall, and is looking with anxiety to the time when a democratic legislature, will require of him an account of his stewardship.—Gov. Foot had the mortification to see his own Cheshire give a majority for the Jackson ticket. Last spring, he had a majority there of 462! So we go."

THE FRENCH TREATY.

(From the Washington Globe.)

The session of the French Chambers has closed. Notwithstanding the allusion to the Treaty with the United States by the King, at the opening of the session, no project of a law, providing for the execution of its provisions, was presented by the French Ministers. It is true, that the session was preparatory merely, intended by the charter for the organization of the legislative body after the election of new Deputies. The treaties which require legislation, and the portions of the charter which cannot be executed without legislation, have been alike passed over by the Ministry. But for the extraordinary delay to set heretofore definitively on this subject, and the decision of the former Chambers of Deputies against the Ministerial project of the necessary law, no surprise could be felt, or apprehension produced, by the late omission by the Executive of France to ask for the appropriation required to redeem the faith of the Government. Practically speaking, as it regards the interests of those for whom France is pledged to the United States, the delay is unimportant. Had the appropriation been made, and the money been paid according to the provisions of the treaty, the rightful owners could not have received, and could not now receive, the amount of their respective claims—the Commissioners who are sitting in judgment upon them having not yet decided on the distribution that is to be made.—The principal and the interest must be paid by France, and if paid prior to the decision of the Commissioners, the individual claimants will not suffer injury. There is, however, another aspect of this interesting question. The delay that has occurred—the adverse decision that has been made—the protracted postponement of the decision by the new Chambers—are all these consistent with the obligations of France to the United States? Have they been—can they be, justifiably explained, or satisfactorily excused? It is not for us to prostrate the resources of our diplomacy. Confiding in the known character of the administration, we have no doubt the amplest assurances have been given to the United States of the intention of the Government of France to do justice, and to keep its faith, to preserve its character among nations by the performance of its engagements, made according to the forms, and in obedience to the spirit, of the charter. What these assurances are, and how they have been, or will be fulfilled, will be known in the progress of a few weeks. Until this period arrives, it may be useful to condense known facts, that the People may see at a glance the position in which we stand.

The Convention was signed at Paris on the 4th of July, 1831; the ratification were exchanged on the 2d of Feb. 1832, at Washington.

The French Chambers were in session to the 21st of April. The exchange of ratifications must have been known in Paris prior to the close of the session! The subject of the treaty was not presented.

The Chambers met again on the 19th of November, 1832. The session closed on the 25th of April, 1833. On the 6th of April, the Minister of Finance laid before the Chamber of Deputies the treaty with the United States, and a bill making the appropriations to execute it. The bill was read and referred to a committee. No action upon the subject during that session, which closed on the 25th April, 1833.

The next session opened the following day, 26th April, 1833. On the 11th June, the Minister of Finance presented the bill. It was read and referred. Some incidental discussion took place on the 18th June, but nothing important was done. The session closed on the 26th of June, ... without action being taken of the bill.

The next session began on the 23d December, 1833. On the 13th of January, 1834, the Minister of Finance again presented the bill. It was received, ordered to be printed, and referred to a committee. On the 10th March, Mr Jay presented, from the committee, a detailed report, recommending the adoption of the bill. The discussion commenced on the 28th of March. The bill was opposed—by a few of the speakers, because France should not have agreed to pay any thing to the United States; by others, because the administration had contracted to pay *too much.* The debate continued three days, and on the 1st of April, the Chamber voted—314 members being present.

The votes in favor of the bill were	168
Against it	176
Majority against it	8

The competent authority having refused the appropriations requisite, the United States would have taken it for granted the decision was final, and the President would necessarily have called upon Congress to decide upon the measures to be pursued. To avert the consequence, the King of France sent a national vessel to his representative in this country. The vessel arrived before Congress adjourned, and the *President* made no communication to Congress. *The people will understand that the assurances* given to him by the Executive of France must have been full and satisfactory as to the intentions of the King, and his expectations of seeing it on redeemed by the new Deputies the faith of the Government which had been disregarded by those whose term of service had just expired. The French Chambers ordinarily meet in December. The King has the constitutional power to convoke them, and they do not assemble until called. If he does not assemble them unusually early, the question will stand as it now stands, at the meeting of Congress: that is, a few days before the 4th of March next.

It is greatly to be desired that the Chambers should assemble before the meeting of Congress, and that the decision of France should be communicated some time before the 4th of March; otherwise, provisional legislation, at all times resorted to with regret, may be found necessary to the character of the United States and the just claims of their citizens.

Mr Livingston has left Paris for Aix in Savoy, for the recovery of his health. He has suffered severely from intermittent fevers; and will, no doubt, be at his post faithfully ... before the King ... decree of convocation. His absence is unimportant, if, as we ... confident is the fact, he has done all that was necessary to place the responsibility of what is to follow, where it ought to rest, upon the Government of France.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

LONDON, September 13.

The termination of the Syrian revolt is considered here, and justly, as an event of great importance. The actual state of affairs there, the causes of the suppression of the rebellion, and the position of parties has been very vaguely given in our daily journals. It appears by our private accounts that on the arrival of Mehemet Ali with the Egyptian fleet at Jaffa, he had an interview with the prince of the Druses, and succeeded in securing the alliance of those formidable warriors. His reinforcements were then placed at the disposal of Ibrahim Pacha, whose despatch is now before us, in which he states that, four days after his interview at Jaffa with his father, he attacked the rebels near the village of Zina, and put them on the rout, killing 80 or 90 of them; that, having rallied at the village of Deir, he directed his forces upon them on the 14th of July, and again put them to flight, after killing about 300 of them. He subsequently advanced upon Naploose, the focus of the insurrection, and the affair ended in the entire submission of the people. The Sultan, as soon as the intelligence reached him, declined to order the sailing of his armada, and the designs of Russia on the east may for the present be considered as thwarted, so far as Turkey is concerned. On the side of Persia, however, intrigue is active, and with such an *efficient* (!) secretary of state for foreign affairs as England now possesses, little doubt can be entertained that only pure accident can prevent full success attending the scheming of any foreign power against us.

PORTUGAL.

Don Pedro is said to be better, but is very ill. Now they have apprehensions of losing him, the Portuguese begin to feel and acknowledge the value of such an intrepid prince. His exertions have been very great, and he is likely, we fear, to fall a sacrifice to his zeal in the cause of his daughter. Don Miguel has certainly signed the protest against his own abdication, and will consequently get no money from the government of Portugal. The two Chambers having given authority to Don Pedro to contract an alliance for his daughter with any foreign prince whom he may select, it is said that a second brother of the Queen, and an Austrian Prince, are aspiring to the honor. The elder brother of the Queen, who was at first thought of, being attached to some other lady, prefers her hand of that of Donna Maria. There might be some political advantages in the union of the latter with a Prince of Austria.

Don Pedro on the 31st instant raised 26 Portuguese to the rank of Peers, but only eight have as yet taken their oaths and seats.

A COPY

Of the memorial presented to the city council by Mr. D'Hemecourt on Saturday, October 18th, 1834.

To the Hon. the City Council of New-Orleans—

Allou D'Hemecourt, respectfully submits the following Memorial.

In October, 1833, Frederic Reynoir, the owner of 5 lots designated on a plan of a portion of the city made by Mr. Pilie, the city surveyor on the 15th March, 1832, being anxious to sell the same, employed your memorialist, a deputy city surveyor, to make an extract from the plan of Mr. Pilie, which extract should represent in a form the most convenient for exhibition to persons disposed to purchase, the location front and depth of each of the said lots.

On the 9th October, 1833, your memorialist made the extract called for, certified it, and delivered it to Mr. Reynoir, who paid him for it the amount allowed by law for his labor and no more.

The extract, if compared with the original will be found to delineate correctly the location and extent of each of the lots, that is to say, the front of each lot on the street on which it is situated, and its depth.

So far then, it appears, that the chief and indeed the only object which Mr. Reynoir could have had in view in desiring an extract in a city in which no man purchases landed property without personally inspecting it, and ascertaining the course of the street in which it is situated, was fully answered, and that the undertaking of your memorialist was faithfully performed. It seems, however, that in executing his task, your memorialist did not confine himself, as he might have done, to a simple representation of the lots, but going beyond his engagement, extended the lines of Ursuline and Hospital streets, and after doing so, neglected to draw a cross line expressly shewing that the above-mentioned streets, on one of which the lots are situated, are closed towards the city.

The neglect to draw this cross-line was obviously a casual omission, the result of inadvertence and not of design, and may be very naturally accounted for by considering, that having answered the purpose for which he was employed by Mr. Reynoir, your memorialist's attention was not subsequently fixed steadfastly and closely upon the remaining portion of the work which was beyond his engagement.

The omission and error was not perceived at the time, nor was the contemplated sale of the lots made by Mr. Reynoir. The extract remained the private property of Mr. Reynoir or his creditors, and did not attract any critical notice or censure until within a few weeks past. It was then, for the first time, commented on by Mr. Pilie, the city surveyor, under circumstances the detail of which will throw much light on the present inquiry.

On reference to the paper A annexed to this Memorial, it will be seen that the five lots represented in the extract, were advertised to be sold at the Exchange on the first September, 1834, under an order of the parish court, and that a reference is made by the advertisement for a description of the lots to the plan of Mr. Pilie; the sale was made agreeably to the advertisement, and several persons, among whom was Mr. Pilie himself, became the purchasers. The purchasers bought in reference to Mr. Pilie's plan; and no one of them complains of having been deceived by the omission in the extract, which, it is said, was exhibited at the Exchange both before and at the time of sale.

Mr. Pilie, however, it appears from the following extract foisted by him with the co-operation of the acting notary into the notorial act, must have known the fact of the omission or error in the extract of your memorialist:

Extract from a notorial act made on the 12th September 1834, in the office of Louis T. Caire, a notary, (The original of which is in French.)

"The said Pilie observes, that before and at the time of the said adjudication, there was exhibited at the Exchange an extract made by Mr. D'Hemecourt on the 9th of October 1833 of the aforesaid plan, which the said D'Hemecourt certified as a correct copy conformable to the original; that the said copy was not exact, inasmuch as Ursuline and Hospital streets were represented as open and having issues on the S. E. side towards the city, whereas, on the contrary, and according to the original, they are shut and without issues on the said side. The said extract is deposited at the office of the said Caire, at the request of the said Pilie, who declared besides, that he would not make any reclamations against the bankruptcy of said Reynoir on account of the difference that might exist between the said copy and the original plan in the writing for the said adjudication."

Here then is the origin of the charge. The basis of the present inquiry: extraneous matter inserted in a notorial act in the name of Mr. Pilie and under the sanction of the acting notary!

What was Mr. Pilie's motives in making the insertion; the city council, who know that your memorialist has condemned the official conduct of Mr. Pilie, will be at no loss to imagine. Of the motive of the notary in sanctioning the insertion of extraneous matter in a notarial act, and of the conduct of a member of the city council in moving an inquiry into a fact on which, as will appear on reference to the annexed paper B, he had formed an opinion, and in relation to the probable effect of which on your memorialist, he had used language harsh, uncalled for and incorrect in point of law, your Memorialist will in this memorial forbear to speak.

If Mr. Pilie knew of the error or omission in the extract which, as he says, was exhibited at the Exchange, both before and at the time of the sale of the lots, was it not his duty at least to have brought the matter home to the knowledge of your memorialist, so that he might have corrected an error into which he had fallen innocently, and through inadvertence.

If the error of your memorialist be an important and criminal act in his official capacity, was it not the duty of Mr. Pilie, the sworn city surveyor, to have brought it, as soon as he discovered it, by an official report to the notice of the city council?

If your memorialist is to be harrassed and lectured as a criminal for an error or omission made inadvertently, and of which he became aware only through a public inquiry, shall Mr. Pilie, who knew of the omission, and who in his official capacity never reported it, pass without censure or punishment?

The truth is that Mr. Pilie knew that the omission was not wilfully made, that, as Mr. D'Pouilly testified on Saturday, before the committee, "it did not affect the integrity of your memorialist as a man, nor his general character for skill and fidelity as an officer."—That it had deceived no one, and that under all the circumstances connected with it, it was too trifling and unimportant a matter to be made the subject of a public investigation. And hence it was in the notarial act, Mr. Pilie said he had no idea of making any claim against Reynoir or his creditors, on account of the difference between the extract of your memorialist, on the original plan.

Your memorialist has now shewn, that the error of the extract was the result of inadvertence and not of design—that it has deceived no one—that the five lots represented in the extract were sold under a reference to Mr. Pilie's plan, and that those who purchased them (with the exception of Mr. Pilie) have not even alluded in their notorial acts to the extract—that the present inquiry has proceeded from an error made in 1833, and indirectly, covertly, and unofficially brought by Mr. Pilie nearly a year afterwards to the notice of one of his friends in the council, and further that Mr. Pilie's mention of the error of your memorialist, was made shortly after your memorialist had, in the use of his constitutional right, condemned by his writings the official conduct of Mr. Pilie.

Your memorialist might safely rest his vindication upon the foregoing remarks—but anxious that his conduct may be thoroughly sifted, he is willing to go still further, and to examine more particularly into the question of motive. Your memorialist, however, previous to entering upon this task, would in justice to himself remark, that he is now far advanced in years—that through his whole life he has borne an unblemished character—that some years ago he came to this city, and brought with him letters of recommendation from the distinguished General Bernard, which immediately gained him the confidence of many of the best citizens, and procured for him an employment under the city council—that since that time he has performed his public duties to the satisfaction of the council, and until he very lately condemned the official conduct of Mr. Pilie, to the satisfaction of that gentleman ... therefore claims in prosecuting the proposed examination, in his own right and it is that of every good man, the advantage of a good name—the fruit of good living—the presumption of law and of justice—that in the absence of every motive to do wrong, he has not wilfully committed or omitted any act of duty, and insists further, that no trifling omission of an obvious nature, and of no consequence to society, can properly be made a matter of public clamor or censure against a man of character. With these remarks your memorialist will proceed to a plain and direct examination. Your memorialist then avers and defies contradiction, that he has never had, and that he has not now any interest in the five lots above mentioned, nor in their sale or purchase, and that he received from Mr. Reynoir 8 dollars and no more for the extract—the subject of inquiry. Your memorialist submits then that it is clear that he had no motive of interest to commit a fraud.

Besides your Memorialist would add that the very nature of the omissions itself forbids any idea of an attempt to deceive. Can it, he would ask, be supposed for one moment, that a man of his character and understanding would do so stupid a thing, with a hope of practising a successfull fraud, as to leave an omissions which every purchaser in this market, where the greatest circumspection as well as the greatest competition prevails, would be able to detect by personal inspection or by comparison of plans? Can it be imagined that a man now on the break of the grave, who through life has supported a spotless reputation—a reputation against which slander itself has not hitherto dared even to whisper a syllable—that a such a man in his official capacity and under the obligation of an oath, would, in the absence of any motives of interest, wantonly be guilty of conduct which would fix a stain upon his character, and bring his gray hairs in shame and sorrow to the grave? Charity revolts at the unnatural supposition, and common sense and justice reject it with indignation.

It would be useless—worse than useless to extend any further an examination unto motives in a case in which the most ingenious inventor of calumnies would be at a loss to attribute any bad motive, having the least plausibility to support it.

The law expressely declares that fraud should not be lightly imputed—that it cannot be presumed—but must be proved;—and no man of common sense and good feeling who knows the beneficial operations of these wise maxims, and values his own reputation will go beyond the law and out of the sphere of charity, to make or countenance a criminal charge against his neighbour. God knows we are fallible, and that the best of men are constantly committing errors; but let not these errors be attributed without good grounds to evil intentions, let them not, if they have caused no injury, and if they be of no public moment, be uselessly made the subject of a public inquiry—man has quite enough to contend against in the infirmities of his nature, and in the serious business of life to permit one to disturb the tranquility of another by little vexatious proceedings, springing merely out of personal malignity, is both cruel and unjust; and the cruelty and injustice is increased ten fold when such proceedings are instituted under color of law. Aware of all this, the law is no mean spy unto human conduct, nor does she stoop to concern herself with trifles. It is one of her favorite maxims "*de minimis non curat lex.*" Nor even in matters of some moment, where she knows that there is no criminal intention does she impute guilt, or institute judicial and public inquiries. The judge in the discharge of his high office sometimes mistake a principle, and gives a decision which works an injury to the citizen.—Is the decision to be considered a crime, and is it to be punished or a dismiss from office? If so, how long would justice be administered among men?

A notary omits a word in copying a paper and does not subsequently perceive it: A trades-man erroneously inserts an item in a bill: Is the omissions of the notary to be considered willfull? Is the error of the tradesman a ground for a public prosecution?

And shall it now be said that a trifling omission in a plan—an omission which has deceived no one, shall be treated as of more consequence than an important error of a judge or other public officer, or even of a private person. No! No! the law is enlarged and liberal in her views and deals out an *equal measure of justice to every citizen—to the poor engineer* as well as to the haughty or purse-proud Notary: and your memorialist feels confident that as soon as your honorable body perceives the true nature of the matter which has been proposed for your consideration—you will dismiss it as unworthy of your consideration and public action.

The vindication of your memorialist has so far proceeded upon the admission that the extract omitted to shew that *Ursulines and Hospital streets are closed towards the city;* but the admission is of too broad a nature—for the truth is that although the express reservation of property was not mentioned, yet punctuated lines were drawn near the termination of the above named streets, indicating that it is in contemplation to continue and carry out these streets, which your memorialist has no doubt is really the fact, and of course necessarily implying that these streets are not yet open, so that the omission of your memorialist is reduced to a point of the most inconsiderate nature—a point wholly unworthy of public consideration.

(Signed) ALLOU D'HEMECOURT.

A copy of the certificates annexed to the Memorial.

New Orleans, Oct. 17th 1834.

I hereby certify that my object in employing Mr. D'Hemecourt in making an extract of Mr. Pilie's plan, was to have a small and convenient delineation of my five lots, that is to say the front of each lots on the street on which it is situated and its depth, and that I paid Mr. D'Hemecourt eight dollars for the extract made by him and no more.

(Signed) F. REYNOIR.

(Translated.)

I certify that in my evidence of Saturday last, before the committee of the City Council, my opinion was that the omission in the extract of Mr. D'Hemecourt does not in any manner affect his integrity as a public officer, or his character as a private individual.

New Orleans, 17th Oct. 1834.

[Signed] DE POUILLY.

[Translated.]

I certify in addition, that the lines dotted and indicated by Mr. D'Hemecourt designate the projected prolongation of the street, of which the execution would be adapted to circumstances, as I think it is the intention of the City to prolong those streets, sooner or later.

[Signed] DE POUILLY.

[Translated.]

I, the subscriber, Dazet Senac, certify, 1st that Mr. Allou D'Hemecourt left France for the United States in accordance with the advice of General Bernard, who requested me to write to Mr. D'Hemecourt and invite him in his name to visit him, as he desired to engage him in the military service; 2dly that Mr. D'Hemecourt in 1827 at my urgent sollicitations presented himself to general Bernard, who altho satisfied with his talents, observed that he had some difficulty, in employing him, as he did not speak the English language; that accordingly for this reason, he advised me to engage Mr D'Hemecourt to fix his residence in New Orleans, declaring to me, that he would take a hearty pleasure in recommending him to his friends; this being agreed upon, eight or ten days after leaving the general at Washington, I received a package from Norfolk; containing three letters from that gentleman, and one from Capt. Poussin, which Mr. D'Hemecourt no doubt delivered upon his arrival in this city; 3dly I moreover declare that Mr. Allou d'Hemecourt, has resided with me for several years, and that since I have known him, he has never deviated (as far as my knowledge extends) from the principles of honor and probity. In faith whereof, I have hereunto set my name.

(Signed) DAZET SENAC.

New Orleans, Oct. 18th 1834.

We the undersigned from our personal knowledge and also from public opinion oftentimes expressed, do hereby testify to the highly honorable, disinterested, and good citizen-like conduct, which has been uniformly accorded to, and which it is our firm belief has ever characterized Mr. Allou d'Hemecourt.

(Signed) JAS. A. GASQUET, A. GRANIER, J. M DUPERU, ISAAC T. PRESTON, J. DUPUIS, WILLIAM BOSWELL.

nov 1

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED

Schr Branch, Maberry, Sisal, N Hannington, r

ARRIVED.

Towboat Whale, from the Passes; brought up ship Globe from Bath, and ship Wm Badger from Portsmouth, reports nothing in sight off the Bar; nothing new in the river.

Towboat Shark, Morrison, from the Passes, having taken her tow to sea—brought up brigs Stranger and Sterling; schr Iris and Dutchman—left the bar at noon on Thursday;—reports nothing in the offing; Steamer Porpoise lightening ship Florence, ashore at Jourduns Pass—passed in the river a brig and 3 schooners.

Brig Stranger, Henry, 7 days from Charleston—Cargo wines oil, vinegar, crates, mdze etc and 30 slaves to sundries—36 passengers.

Brig Sterling, Cheer, 20 days from Providence—Cargo paying at ... empty hhds, fish etc to J Minturn; Stetson & Avery; J Thayer and co.

Schr Dutchman, Frazier, from Mobile—Cargo lumber to Cotsen and co.

Schr Iris, Espignola, 12 days from Campeachy to F Tio, in ballast.

Ship Globe, Parker, from Bath, in ballast to the master.

Ship Wm Badger, 12 days from Portsmouth,—Cargo, hay mackerel, oil and potatoes to master.

Schr Cora Ann, from Bayou Lafourche, with 105 hhds sugar.

Schr Madison, White, from Mobile, in ballast.

Steamer Delta, for the lake, via the river.

Steamer North Alabama, from Vicksburg—Cargo 2223 bs cotton, viz to 301 A Fisk, Watt & co; 663 Bogart & Hoopes; 275 Bullitt, Shipp & co; 130 Harris, Wright & co; 140 T Barnett & c; 100 Reynolds, Byrne & co; 32 Brander and McKenna; 28 Wilcox & Fearn; 28 Martin, Pleasants & co; 12 A & W Lacer; 20 Adams Buckner & co; 10 M White & co; 7 N and J Dick & co; sundries to Pamel & Robert Edgar and Smith and owners on board—3 cabin, 17 way passengers and 4 on deck.

Steamer Transport, Patterson, from Plaquemine—Cargo, 80 bales cotton C Toledano; 30 do Lastrapes & Desmare; 10 Blanc and Brugier; 12 Laudmiey; 23 Miramond, O'Duhigg & co; 9 do J B Plauche & co; 10 J Linton, 5 J H Shepperd; 30 de Peyroux, River le & co; and sundries to owns on board—22 cabin passengers and 4 on deck.

ORLEANS THEATRE.

On SUNDAY, November 2, 1834.

EXTRAORDINARY EXHIBITION BY MR. LEROUX,

The first Natural Philosopher of the Tyvoli Gardens in Paris, who has exhibited in the principal Theatres in France and other places.

PARTICULARS:

Part 1st.—Experimental Philosophy.

1. Explanations on electricity
2. The philosophical lamps, lighted with clarified gas
3. The house destroyed by lightning
4. The passage of lightning
5. The sparkling man
6. The incomprehensible chain.

Part 2nd.—Composed of Deceptions.

1. The recreation with balls
2. The gallant gardiner, or the distribution of flowers
3. The enchanted oranges
4. The clockmaker in fury
5. The conjuror
6. The learned automatom
7. The infernal box
8. The tamed canary bird
9. The egg and the beans
10. The village baker.

Part 3rd.

The extraordinary scene of DECAPITATION—experience in which, Mr Leroux will cut off the head of one of the spectators, and expose it to the view of the public; after which, he will restore its former strength.

The exhibition will conclude with illusions of FANTASMAGORIANA,

Exhibiting Napoleon, Lafayette, the Mourning of France, the Tomb, and several other new paintings.

☞ Mr Leroux hopes, that by his zeal and attention, he will merit a share of the public patronage.

The exhibition will commence at 6 o'clock precisely.

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

CONTENTS OF NO. 85.

ART. I. *Periodical Literature of the United States.*—The Republic of Letters; being a weekly Republication of Works of Standard Literature.

Art. II. *Diplomatic Correspondence.*—The Diplomatic Correspondence of the United States of America, from the signing of the definitive Treaty of Peace, 10th September 1783, to the Adoption of the Constitution, March 4th, 1789, being the Letters of the Presidents of Congress, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, American Ministers at Foreign Courts, Foreign Ministers near Congress, & Reports of the Secretary for Foreign Affairs on various Letters and Communications, together with Letters from Individuals be Public Affairs. Published under the direction of the Secretary of State, from the original Manuscripts in the Department of State, conformably to an Act of Congress, approved May 5th, 1832.

Art. III. *The Italian Drama.*—Tragedie di Alessandro Manzoni, Milanese, Il Conte di Carmagnola e l'Adelchi, aggiuntevi le poesie varie dello stesso, ed alcune prose sulla Teorica del Dramma tragico.

Tragedies by Alexander Manzoni of Milan, entitled, The Count of Carmagnola and the Adelchi: to which are added miscellaneous poems, and some remarks on the theory of the Tragic Drama by the same author.

Art. IV. *Kay's Travels in Caffraria.*—Travels and Researches in Caffraria; describing the character, customs, and moral condition of the tribes inhabiting that portion of Southern Africa, &c.

Art. V. *Hayward's Physiology of Man.*—Outlines of Human Physiology; designed for the use of the higher classes in Common Schools. George Hayward, M D.

Art. VI. *Slavery in Rome.*—The Influence of Slavery on the Political Revolutions in Rome. A Lecture, delivered before a Society of Young Men in Massachusetts.

Art. VII. *Coleridge's Poems.*—The Poetical Works of S T Coleridge; complete in one vol.

Art. VIII. *Outre Mer.*—Outre Mer, a Pilgrimage beyond the Sea; Nos I and II.

Art IX. *The Washington Papers.*—The Writings of Geo. Washington; being his Correspondence, Addresses, Messages, and other Papers, official and private, selected and published from the original Manuscripts; with a Life of the Author, Notes and Illustrations; by Jared Sparks.

Art. X. *Temperance.*—Fifth Annual Report of the New York State Society for the promotion of Temperance, presented by the Executive Committee, February 25, 1834.

For sale by

nov 1 BENJAMIN LEVY.

NO. 85 NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, &c.

THE North American Review, No. 85, for October, 1834.

Visits and Sketches, at home and abroad, with tales and miscellanies now first collected, and a new edition of the "*Diary of an Ennuyee,*" by Mrs. Jameson, author of the "Characteristics of Women." In two volumes.

Cecil Hyde, a novel in 2 volumes.

Initia Latina, or the Rudiments of the Latin Tongue, illustrated by progressive exercises, by Chas H Lyon.

—ALSO,—

A few more copies of "Porter on the Improvement, and Culture of the Sugar Cane" &c. Just received & for sale by

nov 1 BENJ. LEVY.

THE undersigned has this day taken into partnership Mr Michael Musson and Mr George O. Hall: the business of the house will be conducted under the firm of William Nott & Co.

nov 1—3 WILLIAM NOTT.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—*Mrs. M. A. T. Haggerty* is happy to inform her friends and the public, that she has taken that delightfully situated house on the corner of Canal and Dauphin streets, which will be ready for the reception of company in a few days.

The subscriber flatters herself that by unremitting attention to the comfort and convenience of her guests, and by keeping none but polite and trusty servants, to merit a share of public patronage.

☞ A large airy office, lately occupied by Judge Smith, to let. nov 1—3t

MADAM CHESTER has the honour to inform those persons who gratified her up to this day with their confidence, that she is now receiving per the Marengo, an assortment of the LATEST FASHIONS, and Fancy Articles of all kind.

Royal street, No 146, Mrs Seigneuret's buildings, between St Louis and Toulouse sts. nov 1

THE Subscriber having taken his nephew, Robert Gamble, into partnership, will hereafter transact business under the firm of G Vance & R Gamble.

nov 1 G VANCE, 51 Customhouse st.

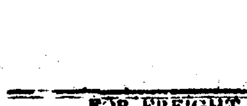
DOCT. DAVID C. KER has removed his office to the Post Office, at the corner of Royal and Canal streets. nov 1—3t

H. TRICOU, Medical Doctor of the Faculty of Paris, informs the public that he exercises his profession. His residence is in Rampart street, No. 237, between St Anne and Dumaine streets. nov 1—4

COURT OF PROBATES.—Parish of Orleans—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the succession of the late Jean Pierre Anne Guille, to present their claims duly authenticated to the undersigned administrator of said succession, within ten days from the present notification: to the end, that the funds in his hands belonging to said succession be distributed among those entitled to receive the same.

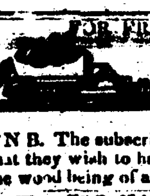
nov 1 W. F. C. DUPLESSIS, Register of Wills.

FOR FREIGHT OR FOR SALE.



The new steamer DELTA, capt Sheridan, now in the river, about 100 tons burthen. Apply to the captain on board, or to B MARIGNY & J DAVIS.

N B. The subscribers informs the steamboats' builders, that they wish to have a steamboat built at Mandeville—the wood being of a superior quality. oct 23

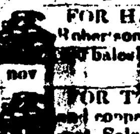


FOR HAVRE—The brig PLEIADES, capt Roberson, (A No. 1) will receive on freight about 200 bales cotton. Apply to

nov J MAGER.

FOR TAMPICO—The fine fast sailer coppered and copper fastened Am. schr DORCHESTER, capt Salvi, will sail for the above port in a few days. For freight, charter, or passage, apply to

oct 30 M S CUCULLU, LAPEYRE & CO.



TO LET—The upper part of a house situated Levee street No 79. Possession can be given immediately. Apply to

nov 1 WM HOLMES & CO.

TO LET—That beautiful house and its dependencies, situated at the corner of Spain and Levee streets, faubourg Marigny. Apply to

nov 1—6 Mr. DUFILHO, 140 Chartres st.

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

J. B. MICHON,
M. J. M. PASCALET.

They offer for sale, the following articles:

200 Holland Cheese,
200 boxes Colin's Sardines,
400 lbs. Lyon Sausages,
200 do. Arles Sausages,
10 boxes Orange Flowers, triple,
10 ditto Cherries preserved in brandy with syrup,
10 ditto Preserved Fruits,
6 ditto Huckleberry Syrup,
12 ditto assorted Mustard.

Old Cognac Brandy, Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin, Anisette ..., Absynth, Kirsch of the Forest Noire, Bordeaux Aniseed, all kind of Wines, &c.

☞ The whole warranted of the first quality, and imported by the last arrivals.

nov 1—6t PASCALET & MICHON.

GERMAIN DUCATEL informs his friends and the public generally, that he has just received from France, a complete assortment of the most fashionable merchandize, which he offers for sale on the most moderate terms, consisting of silk stuffs assorted in colors; French merinos of different colors; French calicoes; fashionable silk stuffs for evening parties and promenades; embroidered and plain hemmed cambric handkerchiefs; chalis of every description; black and coloured silk gloves; embroidered cambric neckcloths for ladies and children; plain and embroidered silk and thread stockings; laces; satins of every color; blond lace veils and mantles; palestines; plain and embroidered cloth and merino cloaks; children's broad cloth dresses; muslin; ball dresses; ladies' and children's bonnets; ornamented wedding baskets; angola shawls; fringes; tabonets; furnitures; mirrors; chandeliers, timepieces; elegant flower pots; engravings; plated and gilt bronze candelabras; crystal chandeliers; silver plate; chinaware; diamonds; fine and false jewellery; and also, a great variety of other articles. nov 1—4t

RECEIVED per ships Corinthian, Partolus and Oceana from Liverpool, and Everett and Unicorn from Boston, & by other late arrivals, the following Goods expressly selected for this and the Mexican markets, viz: 36 inch bleached and brown mantas or cotton sheetings; 28 inch bleached do do; bleached and dyed cotton platillas; 6-4 cambric muslins; 6-4 japan and Lappet muslins; bleached corded robes; prints, dark and light grounds, fancy style; do navy blue and white, and black and white; Libretes; printed robes; printed muslins, printed vestings; Madras handkerchiefs; Turkey red dyed do; 3-4 dyed and bordered cotton shawls, assorted; Moleskins, assorted; dyed striped satteens; diagonal cantoons for pantaloons; silk hose, English patent; castores or printed flannels; broad cloths superfine, assorted colours; Craynellas; Osnaburgs; India blue nankeens, and Russia sheetings, for sale by HARRISON, BROWN & Co,

nov 1 117 Royal street

LANDING from schooner Dorchester, from Port au Prince, 2,000 lbs fresh Cassia, and several bags of Ginger, for sale by HENRY, LATAPIE & CO.

nov 1 63 Old Levee st.

THE subscribers offer for sale, 60 boxes Imperial Tea, in cannisters; 10 ditto ditto Gunpowder Tea, in 13 lbs boxes; 5 ditto ditto in 6 lbs boxes; 40 half boxes fresh Raisins; 100 boxes No 1 Soap of Winchester; 154 boxes No 1 Chocolate. HENRY, LATAPIE & CO.

nov 1 63 Old Levee st.

NEW SUGAR.—200 hogsheads Sugar of the new crop, 1st quality, for sale by

nov 1 BLANC & BRUGIER.

LUMBER—20,000 feet assorted Planks, landing and for sale by the subscribers.

nov 1 BLANC & BRUGIER.

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Sale by the Register of Wills.—On Monday the 8th day of December, 1834, at noon, I will expose for sale at auction, at the New Exchange Coffee House, for account of the succession of Sanite Elizabeth Ridord, f w c, deceased, the following described slave, to wit:

Antoine, aged about 21 years.

Terms of the sale.—6 and 12 months credit for approved endorsed note secured by special mortgage.

By order of the Court.

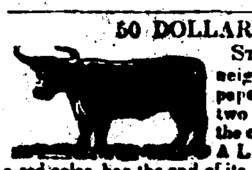
W F C DUPLESSIS, Register.

N. B. The act of sale to be passed before Hugues Pedesclaux, Esq. notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. nov 1

FOR SALE,—Two good Horses, two Carts, with harness complete; the whole in good order. Apply to the subscriber, in Ursulines street, No 79, between Royal and Bourbon streets.

nov 1—3t AUGUSTE BORME.

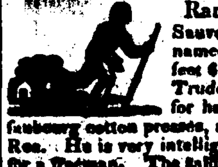
50 DOLLARS REWARD.



STRAYED or stolen, in the neighborhood of the Rail Road or paper manufactory, last Saturday, two COWS, from the North,—the one is of a light red, marked A L in the horns; the other is of a red color, has the end of its tail cut, and both ends of the horns are bored—it is not remembered whether she has any other marks. They are remarkable for being always together. $40 reward will be given to whoever will inform against the thief, or $10 to whoever will bring them back, if they are only strayed. AUGUSTIN LARA,

nov 1—3 Spain st between Craps and Amour sts

10 DOLLARS REWARD.



Ranaway a few days ago, from Sauvé's plantation, the creole mulatto named *Carimire,* about 26 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, belongs to Mr René Trudeau, of this city. He is well known for having worked a long time in the faubourg cotton presses, and particularly in the one of Mr Roo. He is very intelligent, and will no doubt try to pass for a freeman. The said reward will be given to whoever will bring him back to the subscriber, or will lodge him in the jail of this parish. Captains of vessels, steamboats and others are warned against employing him, under the penalty of the law. E. SAINET,

nov 1—6 No 11 Royal street.

THE subscribers have received by barque Pomona and ship Bolivar, from Havre, a FULL ASSORTMENT of FANCY GOODS, consisting of Cloths, Cassimere, Vestings, ready made Clothing of all description, Hats, Gloves, Cravats, &c. &c—all of the best quality.

Also—Billiard table Cloth.

oct 27—1m BARBARIN & HILL.

HEBREW CONGREGATION.

GENTLEMEN—You are requested to attend an universal meeting of the members of the Israelite Congregation on Sunday next the 2d November, at 3 o'clock P M, at the Society Hall, for the election of officers for the ensuing year.

You are requested to attend under the rules and regulations prescribed by the Society. By order of the President.

oct 28—5 BENJAMIN VAN OESTERN.

FOR SALE.

TWO thousand sacks of Salt; two thousand kegs of leaf lard, five hundred barrels Mess, and four hundred bbls Prime Pork, for sale by

WM. T THOMPSON & Co,

sept 29 No 70, Levee st.

BROKERAGE.

THE subscriber still continues his little operations as a Broker, and is ever ready to *shave* or *get shaved*—*to discount or get discounted*—to buy a poor man's note or sell a rich one's—swap current for uncurrent money—to dicker in stocks of all kinds (except those for the neck and back)—to sell watches and other valuables—to make small advances on large deposits—to buy Jackson gold at the highest premium, and Nick's notes at the lowest discount; and in fact will do almost any thing and every thing in the way of his profession.

☞ Apply at 33 Chartres street, one door from Conti.

oct 30—tf LEVI HUBBELL.

SUGAR—100 hhds sugar landing from ... Ste Anne, for sale by

oct 30 DUCROS & MORPHY.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY H. J. DOMINGON.

ON Monday 3d of November, at ten o'clock a m, will be sold for account of whom it may concern, at the corner of Commerce and Julia streets,

A quantity of Pork, Lard, Hams and Salt, saved from the stores burned at said place, in the night of Oct. 28th and 29th. Terms, cash. nov 1

BY J LE CARPENTIER.

WILL be sold on Thursday 6th November next, at 12 o'clock precisely, at Hewlett's Exchange,

The negro Andrew, aged 20 years, having worked for 2 years at the blacksmith's trade, free from all redhibitory vices and diseases. Terms will be known at the time of sale. Act of sale before Octave de Armas, not pub, at the purchaser's cost. nov 1

BY T MOSSY & GARIDEL.

WILL be sold on Monday 10th instant, at 12 o'clock, at Hewlett's Exchange, 15 Slaves of both sexes.

Terms, 6 months credit in notes endorsed to satisfaction and mortgage. Acts of sale before O de Armas, not pub, at the purchaser's cost. nov 1

BY T MOSSY & GARIDEL.

ON Monday 10th instant, will be sold, at 12 o'clock, at Hewlett's Exchange coffee house,—

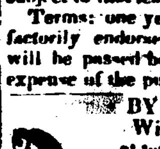
1st. A Lot of Ground situated at the corner of St. Peter and Rampart streets, having 32 feet on St Peter street by 95 on Rampart. On those lots are 2 houses, one of which a story house, with all the improvements; the whole being built in bricks, covered with slates. This property is under an annual rent of $70 in favor of the corporation, the banquettes on the side of Rampart street are due to the corporation and shall be paid by the purchaser.

2d. An entire square, No. 12 of the plan drawn by J. Pilié, on the 15th February, 1832, situated in the faubourg Washington, fronting Bons Enfans, France, Lesseps and Morales streets. That square is fenced with pickets, and is established as a vegetable garden.

3d. Four Lots of Ground, Nos. 428, 429, 464 and 467 in the square 48, situated in the new suburb Montigny, near the St Bernard, fronting Annette and St. Avid streets. The three first lots have 60 feet by 120, and the last 60 by 150. The lot No. 428 forming the corner of the said streets.

4th. Four contiguous Lots, situated in the suburb Washington, designated by Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, of the square No 2, on the plan drawn by J. Pilié, fronting the river, having a large levee and a good batture, which renders it suitable for wood trading. Those lots measure altogether 160 feet on the road, by 209 to 220 feet in depth, English measure, and the lot No. 1 forms the corner of Lesseps and public road; there are, on the said lots, several buildings, such as stables, negro houses, &c. This property is rented at $1200 a year, for three years, from the 1st February last, and is sold subject to that lease.

Terms: one year's credit, in notes drawn and satisfactorily endorsed, and mortgage. The acts of sale will be passed before O. de Armas, not. pub, at the expense of the purchasers. nov 1



BY P. A GUILLOTTE.

Will be sold on Tuesday 4th November, at ten o'clock a m, on the plantation of the above named auctioneer, 35 choice Mexican Mules, who came by land; are all in first rate condition. Terms: all sums under $100, cash; above that sum, 90 days credit in notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the proprietor. oct 31

BY J. LE CARPENTIER.

WILL be sold on Saturday 1st November next, at 11 o'clock a m, precisely, at his auction store for account of whom it may concern,

2 pieces of old chain cables belonging to the Bella Anita, capt Barinaga. oct 31

BY J. LE CARPENTIER.

WILL be sold on Saturday 1st November, at half past 10 o'clock a m, at his auction store,

Estopillas, bleached printings, 2 cases containing sugar cane knives. oct 31

BY J. LE CARPENTIER.

WILL be sold on Saturday 1st November next, at 10 o'clock a m, at his auction store,

A large assortment of Dry Goods, consisting of bleached and brown domestics, assorted checks, blue prints, assorted dark prints, cotton cambric, assorted blankets, assorted men and Russet brogans, shoes, brown and white linen, tickings, &c. oct 31

BY TRICOU & CANONGE.

WILL be sold on Saturday, 1st November, at 12 o'clock, at Hewlett's Exchange—

A valuable Negro Woman aged about 24 years; a good washer, ironer and plaiter, a tolerable good seamstress and cook; and understands housework generally; has been in the country about six years; is perfectly healthy; speaks French and English. Terms, at the sale. oct 31

BY FERNANDEZ & WHITING.

ON Saturday, November 1st, will be sold at Hewlett's Exchange Coffeehouse, at 12 o'clock—

Slave ISAAC, about 18 years of age, a first rate strong athletic boy, has been used to house work, and sold for no fault whatever; fully guaranteed against the vices and diseases as prescribed by law.

Terms—4 and 8 months credit for satisfactory approved endorsed notes and mortgage. Acts of sale to be passed before W Y Lewis, esq, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. oct 31

BY H J DOMINGON.

ON Saturday next, 1st November, at 11 o'clock precisely, will be sold at his auction store, St Louis street, 4 bales French 3 point Blankets, imported and damaged on board the brig August, Capt. Canche, from Marseilles, by order and under the inspection of the wardens of the port for account of whom it may concern. oct

BY TRICOU & CANONGE.

WILL be sold on Saturday the 1st November, at 12 o'clock, at Hewlett's coffee house,

Slave Cecile, a creole, aged about 17 years, plain cook washer and seamstress, a good subject, and fully guaranteed. Terms—6 and 12 months' credit for approved endorsed notes, and mortgage.

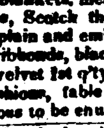
Act of sale to be passed before Carlile Pollock, notary public, at the purchaser's cost. oct 30

F. DUFOUR & BROTHERS, corner of Royal and Ursulines streets, have just received by the ship *Marengo,* from Havre, a handsome assortment of DRY GOODS, which they offer for sale at reasonable prices, to wit:—

Cream of Persia, pomatum, hair powder, essence of rose, extract of odors, Cologne water in large bottles, cream of almonds in China pots, ink to mark clothing, furred socks, sheep skin shoes, ditto furred, slippers ditto, children socks, ladies and gentlemen shoes, feather sweepers 15 to 16 inches long, an assortment of kip skin gloves for gentlemen and ladies, do do Scotch thread do, silk do, plain cambric hdkfs, ditto embroidered all around, printed ditto, plain ditto with large aim, India rubber suspenders, embroidered ditto, pasted bound fancy articles, black and white crape, assorted neck hdkfs, assorted thread-lace, umbrellas 28 to 30 inches long, ladies' umbrellas of different kinds, night lamps, castorine surtouts, cloth cloaks for ladies and gentlemen, roulet table cloth, oiled cloth for caps and hats, black gros de N ples and assorted colors, black bombazine, handsome looking glasses, table lamps for gambling houses, blue Stockings of all sizes for children, chinchilla palatines, petit-gris palatines, boas, castorine of a handsome color, handsome cloth, black silk hats, an assortment of ladies colors, canezous, inertings, caps, &c., 8 point cotton blankets, merinos 5-4 of all colors, black & colored calicoes, Scotch thread stockings, white and black silk ditto, plain and embroidered satin cravats, stocks ditto, fancy ribbonds, black serge, silk fancy stuffs for waistcoat, black velvet 1st q'ty, black Thibet shawls, scarfs of different fashions, table cloth, and several other articles too numerous to be enumerated. oct 31—15t

FOR sale by the subscriber, Sash, Sash-doors, and Outside Doors of all dimensions; also, Plastering Hair and good Stone Lime. Pailings for fencing lots or gardens at a low price; likewise, a good iron grey creole Poney, a fast pacing and good saddle horse. Apply No. 85, Julia street, to

oct 18—3m LOUIS A LEMOYNE.



TO RENT,—The second story of a house in Chartres street, No 67. Possession can be given immediately—apply to

DURAND & UZUREAU,

oct 29—tf 67 Chartres street.

PROPOSALS for receiving 450,000 Bricks will be received at the Union Bank of Louisiana, until Tuesday 4th November next.

oct 29 J B PERRAULT, Cashier.

LOST—On Friday evening last, near the Exchange, a shirt Button, with a handsome rose diamond. A liberal reward will be given to whoever will bring it back at No 20 St Louis street. oct 29

SALT—350 sacs Salt, on board brig Augusta, for sale by JULES LEBLANG,

oct 29 102 Royal street.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The engine of the steamboat Friend will be sold on the 6th of November, at 12 o'clock, in the city of Lafayette, at the Port, to pay the expenses of salvage, and at the risks and damages of Mr Champomier, to whom it had been sold by a former adjudication—said Champomier not having complied with the conditions of the sale.

oct 25 B LAUDUMIEY & J DAVENPORT

BILLS on New York and Paris, for sale by

oct 30 LA ... & BOUTIN.