THE BEE.

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JEROME CANON.
THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 1, 1832.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

ANDREW JACKSON.

THE UNION—*It must be preserved.*

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN TICKET
For Electors of President and Vice President.

1st *District.*—J. B. PLAUCHE'.
2d *District*—THOMAS W. SCOTT,
3d *District*—TRASIMOND LANDRY,
4th *District*—ALEXANDRE MOUTON,
5th *District*—WALTER H. OVERTON.

☞ PLACIDE BOSSIER, having declined the nomination of elector of president and vice president, on account of there indispositions, the central republican committee have substituted general WALTER H. OVERTON, in his place.

GOVERNOR,

J. B. DAWSON.

To-morrow being "ALL SAINT'S DAY," no paper will be issued from this office, until Saturday morning. Our workmen, by this measure, will obtain one day's respite, and have the opportunity of paying a proper respect to the manes of their departed friends.

No quorum of the board of health yesterday: consequently no official report. The interments were as follow:

Catholic cemetry	75
Protestant do	48
Total,	123

During the day, ten have been admitted in the charity hospital, four of which are dead.

We cannot too strongly recommend to the public, the KIELSKYVODA of doctor Binaghi, as an anti cholera medicine. As a preservative, it has proved almost universally infallible. The numerous testimonials with which doctor B. is furnished, as well as his success here, and in every city in which he has been, in Europe and America, are sufficient to establish his merits. His great experience in the treatment of this epidemic, which he has observed in Poland, England, France, and the northern cities of America, contribute to assure the utmost confidence of those who may employ either him or his anti-cholera remedy. He has already, as we learn, effected numerous cures.

N. B. This KIELSKYVODA may be obtained on application at the office of the Bee.

The steamboat St. Martin, capt. Turpin, arrived last evening from Louisville, whence she left on the 28th ult She brings Louisville papers of that day. By the latest report of the board of health, but one case of cholera is mentioned. The Ohio had risen seven feet.

The Argus of yesterday says that "Wolf is certainly elected" in Pennsylvania. We hope its editor will not get the cholera by eating up his "official returns" of the day previous!

A meeting of the republican electors of the eighth ward of this city was held, on Tuesday evening, pursuant to notice, at the old college buildings. Mr. J. Chabaud was in the chair, and Mr. F. Buisson was secretary. The assembly, which was numerous, was eloquently addressed by Mr. Jean J. Mercer. The resolutions were in a good spirit. They will be found in the French part: we had not leisure to translate them to day.

By yesterday's northern mail, we received New York papers of the evening of the 16th of October: Philadelphia, of the 18th; Baltimore and Washington of the 19th, and Charleston of the 23d. They contain no news.

The Liverpool packet, New York, of Sept. 17th, from Liverpool, had arrived at New York. Some commercial matters alone claim attention. They will be found under their proper head.

The majority for WOLF, by the Pennsylvania papers received yesterday, has had 17 added to it, making his majority, 3,524. It will amount to 5,000, when all the returns are in.

Wolf has been carried into the office, in Pennsylvania, by the strength of JACKSON. Without Jackson's popularity he would have been defeated. Wolf has contracted a state debt, since 1829, of $52,000,000: and the farmers were told that their estates were mortgaged to redeem it. Jackson running upon his own popularity will carry all before him. The anti masons, it will then be proved, are not all anti Jackson. No man who respects himself or the institution, will vote for the Clay electoral ticket.

Who are the real candidates for president and vice-president in opposition to Andrew Jackson? The true ticket is as follows, viz:

FOR PRESIDENT,
BANK OF THE UNITED STATES,
By its Attorney,
H. CLAY.

Fees already paid by principal bank $17,000, and by branches, at least 23,000,..... $ 40,000
Fees hereafter to be paid out of the people's treasury $25,000 per year, four years..... $100,000

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
BANK OF THE UNITED STATES,
By its Attorney,
JOHN SERGEANT.

Fees already paid for travelling to Europe $20,000, received at home at least 20,00 more..... $ 40,000
Fees hereafter to be paid out of the people's treasury, 5,000 per year, for four years..... $ 20,000

OR:

If neither of these attorneys can be admitted by the people, the bank is willing to be elected, by its attorneys, William Wirt and Amos Elmaker, or any other "available candidates," its *motto* being "principal and interest, not men."

The above facts are all cribbed. Will the Emporium please inform the public of it, and of the origin whence they came?

The advocates of the prerogatives of Mr. CLAY designate themselves *republicans*—"national republicans."—The proneness of politicians to forget principles and only remember names is a matter of regret. At the time of the formation of the federal constitution, there were two parties upon principle: the one was desirous of conferring upon that government more extensive, and the other more limited powers than it now possesses, in virtue of the constitution. The former were then called *federalists*, and the latter *republicans*. But the constitution was the result of a compromise: it was not formed conformably to the strictest wishes of either party; and consequently neither party was fully satisfied with it.

The federalists, however, who had the ascendancy in the republic at that time, attempted to secure by construction those additional powers which they were unable to obtain by direct grant. Their first achievment was the establishment of a federal bank. The then embarrassed state of the finances of the government seduced some republicans to sacrifice the constitution to expediency, and to vote for an institution, which, under other circumstances, they would have opposed. They afterwards saw their error, and, in 1811, refused to renew its charter.

The next advance upon the ground of construction was the passage of the alien and sedition laws, by which a clamorous or obnoxious opponent could be silenced or exiled, at the pleasure of the government. But they were as short-lived as they were flagrant and violative of constitutional liberty. Upon the election of Mr. JEFFERSON to the presidency, the doctrine of constructive powers retrograded; and but little controversy existed in relation to it, until after the close of the late war. The government being then embarrassed by debt, and the treasury empty, a successful attempt was made to establish the present United States bank, by which the constitution was sacrificed a second time to expediency.

At about the same period was commenced the powerfully agitating, uncompromised and uncompromisable controversy in relation to the right of the federal government to make internal improvements and impose upon the nation a protective tariff, by virtue of implied powers, *there being no express grant of such powers in the constitution.* It was in this controversy that new party names sprung into existence. The advocates for increasing the powers of the federal government assumed the name of *national republicans*, and "friends of the American system," which system consists in assuming on the part of the federal government, not by implication, (the constitution being silent) the power to make internal improvements, with the funds of that government, at the expense of state sovereignty, for local, and not for national purposes; to tax one neighboring section or county, by a protective tariff, to promote the interest of another, not for national, but sectional objects; to establish banks, &c; and it is probable, too, that the recommendation of president Adams, approbated no doubt, by his secretary of state, Mr. CLAY, to establish a national university; a naval academy; a national observatory, or "light house in the sky," and that "the representatives ought not to be "palsied by the will of his constituents," are to be considered as portions of the "American system," since they rest upon the same principle as the other assumed powers.

We now see the position which the great father of the American system occupies, and the principles which he avows, stripped of the sophistry which he has thrown around them. We behold him claiming for the aggrandizement of the federal government, by construction, an accumulation of powers, the extravagance of which greatly exceeds the wildest dreams of the most fanatic federalist: powers, too, none of which are essentially necessary to the efficient operation of the federal government. If these powers were essential to the efficient and salutary operation of the federal government, why did not the wise and patriotic framers of the constitution express them in it?—Did they escape the sagacity of those sages?—Preposterous!

We will bring the question to its test: suppose that power had been expressly given to the federal government, to establish a national bank; to establish national military & naval academies; to establish a national university, to erect a national observatory; to construct internal improvements; and to tax sections of the union, to enrich others, by a protective tariff—would, the states ever have adopted it?—Would it ever have passed in convention? No!—the great charter of our liberties—our pride our boast—the greatest achievement of human wisdom, instead of being the flaming beacon that is guiding and directing the nation of the earth in their march of liberty, would have perished in embryo!

If the constitution be good—if its existence should be perpetuated, why invade its sacred principles? why violate, insidiously, its wholesome provisions? If it is to be increased, diminished or altered in its provisions, does it not point out the manner in which this is to be done? If it be done in any other manner, is it not violated? If it can increase its own powers by its own action or construction, can human wisdom foresee the limit to which it will increase them? Will it stop short of that aggrandizement that will subvert the state governments?

The tendency of power is to accumulate power. Unlimited power is despotism, which, at every step, rivets its chains closer. Such are the promised results of the "American system," every jot and tittle of which is based upon implied powers—a most dangerous and sandy foundation! These powers are implied, too, contrary to every sound and well established rule of construction. Less powers may sometimes be implied from greater ones, as incidental to them; but in no instance can be greater powers be inferred from the less, as incidental to the less. Such a rule of construction is rendering the constitution like the Logan stone, which the finger of a child can move; but which, if the position be reversed and the cone placed upon its base, defies the strength of a giant.

The following remarks on the correspondence recently published from the work of M. Sarrans, are made by the editor of the Baltimore American:—

The correspondence between Joseph Buonaparte and Lafayette, published to-day, appeard for the first time in this country, in the New York Gazette of Tuesday. It is derived from a work published in London on the 30th of August, by M. Sarrans, Secretary to Lafayette. It is therefore authentic in all respects.

It took place immediately after the revolution of July 1830, and the expulsion of Charles X. Gen. Lallemand, who left this country in September 1829, was the bearer of Joseph's letter.

The sentiments conveyed in that letter, considered abstractedly, are certainly creditable to the writer. That governments are purely the creatures of the people, destitute of rights unless derived from popular assent legally expressed—that families and individuals have no rights in government, and in their relations with the nation nothing but duties to perform—are sound, liberal and republican doctrines. The application which he makes of these principles is not perhaps so clearly indisputable, yet it is ingenious, and we ought not to doubt, sincere. He claims that the Napoleon family were legally chosen rulers of France, and were deposed and banished, not by the French people, but by foreign force, and that the nation never has revoked in any manner that choice. He argues that upon the expulsion of the Bourbons, the right of the Buonaparte family revived, and could not be destroyed except by the popular choice of another dynastry or government; and that Louis Philippe, the new monarch, had not that choice, and was raised to the throne by a body not delegated for the purpose or authorised by the nation. Hence he claimed for his nephew, since the deceased, the throne of Louis Philippe, by right of the unannulled election which established the Imperial Dynasty.

Perhaps if the citizen king had followed out the will of the French nation, in his subsequent policy, these views might have passed over as mere speculations of an ambitious man, and the general acquiescence and substantial popularity of the Orleans dynasty would have given an unequivocal evidence of a full national approbation of the new order of things, sufficient to legitimatize the government according to the republican rule. But the events which have transpired during the two years since this letter was written, have given force to the opinions expressed by Joseph Bonaparte, and have before this, as we have witnessed in the famous protocol of the minority of *forty-one* last year, convinced even Lafayette, that the reign of Louis Phillippe is one of sufferance, not of choice. Succeeding events have proved, that whatever may be admitted of the wisdom of excluding the Buonaparte family, from the consideration of the French people in forming the new government, either on the ground of their weakness of title, or the danger of foreign and civil war,—little compared to what was expected, has been gained for liberal principle by the selection of the duke of Orleans.—The position occupied by Lafayette himself towards the government from which, in November 1830, he expected to march, is proof how much he is disappointed. This does not however diminish the merit of his pure, warm—hearted, frank, and patriotic reply to Joseph. Devoted to the happiness of his country, a lover of republican institutions, yet moderate in his counsels, and wise in his purposes, he treats of every thing and every right only as it can promote the best interest and tranquillity of the French people.—For these ends he rejected the proposal of bringing back the Bonapartes, instead of establishing a republic until the people were fully prepared for it—and labored to occupy a preparatory ground, sustaining the old form of government, surrounded by liberalizing institutions—until the better forms which he loves might be introduced without danger or convulsion. If the end has not answered his wish thus far, it is simply because the government which owes its being to his disinterested magnanimity—has neglected his counsels. The issue will be on their heads,—when the danger comes.

The death of the duke de Reichstadt, and the voyage of Joseph to Europe, taken in connexion, would indicate a design to revive, on the part of the Bonaparte family, the claims set up in this letter.

FOR THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.
LETTER III.

To the Louisianians, particularly those of French descent

"The cement of this union is in the hearts' blood of every American. . . . . My letter had not yet been sealed when I received news of our peace. I am glad of it, and especially that we closed our war with the eclat of the action at New Orleans.——*In this (internal) we have much to do, in further fortifying our seaport towns, providing military stores, classing and disciplining our militia, arranging our financial system, and above all, pushing our domestic manufactures, which have taken such root as never again can be shaken.*"—*Mr Jefferson to Marquis De La Fayette, 14th and 26th February 1815.*

The allusion in the first sentence was to the disaffection then evinced in Massachusetts; which the writer attributes to the British ministry. Being released from their "fears of republican France," says he, "they are now playing the same game for DISORGANIZATION here, which they played in your country." But were the Hartford conventionists permitted openly to recruit throughout the country, they could raise no forces against our federal system, "on so immovable a basis" did they believe our union established.

If the people of this country know their true interests, this union would be perpetual: but ignorance and delusion have often arrayed portions of mankind against their own welfare. Selfish men have the most fallible of all judgments; blinded by their very selfishness, to the greatness of the stake they themselves possess in the social prosperity. In such causes we observe the source of the barbarous, anti-social, and anti federal mania, now raging in one of our states; a state enriched by a larger proportion of valuable exports than any other between Maine and Mexico. This delusion of insanity and treason must be transient. It will either subside of itself, or be suppressed most signally by our decisive president, general Jackson. His re-election, now indubitable, is important, as it there no other reason, for this. He has to give only the signal; he has merely to call for volunteers, to maintain the dignity of the laws and *integrity of the union*, and eager thousands will flock to the "star-spangled banner;" among whom the Louisianians will not be the hindmost. Their reputation for fidelity and spirit, has been gratefully acknowledged by congress; and you will re-echo on the subject of honor, the sentiment of your veteran commander on the federal union, "it must be preserved." Though your position is at the extremity of the union, you may be its strongest cement: you are as the keystone in the federal arch; for you, in common with all the west are partakers in the benefits derivable from the general government. Your advancement hitherto in agriculture, commerce, population and opulence indicates what is attainable by "union and perseverance." A little more than a century has elapsed since your ancestors, a few straggling colonists, drew their provisions from St. Domingo and Martinique; and in truth the colony was nearly extinct by starvation. New Orleans slowly arose; new accessions to the colonists came from time to time: the laborious Germans once destined for Laro's tract of four square leagues, &c. were planted on the coast named after them; the remnant of the persecuted Acadians driven so barbarously from Nova-Scotia; the industrious Canadians, were aggregated in Louisiana. But successive cessions and recessions made every thing unstable "under the administration of despotism." Some precious germs indeed were growing up; yet New Orleans was little more than a village at the date of the transfer to the United States in December 1803. However, none was blind to the capabilities of a region then so extensive, (in which we already have three promising states and territories) but if possible those were exaggerated. One of Bonaparte's ministers remonstrated against relinquishing Louisiana. "La France (says he) prive de sa marine et de ses colonies est dépouillée de la moitié de sa splendeur et d'une grande partie de sa force. La Louisiane peut nous dédommager de toutes nos pertes." Il n'existe pas sur le globe un seul port, une seule ville susceptibles de devenir aussi importans que la Nouvelle Orleans." And M. Lavasse regarded the river Mississippi as the Nile of America, not indeed that it washes desert of burning sand, but one of the finest vallies of the new world, and a thousand vessels of all nations would be seen lining the quays of this second Alexandria. "This additional territory (said Bonaparte) strengthens forever the power of the United States." One delights in copying predictions and prognostications, which he wishes to be fulfilled. That is my sole apology for relating what you are all as well apprised of as myself.

In 1830, our whole population was estimated at 400,000: errors and omissions being found in the census. Of cotton and tobacco, we export a reasonable quota; and one sugar, which during one year amounted to 87,965 hogsheads of 1000 lbs. each, averages, perhaps, 80,000 yearly in regular seasons. A pretty fair increase in a single branch, successfully begun only in 1796.—The products of three and a half or four millions of people are chiefly exchanged here; and we have the profits, storage and factorage, &c., on an export and import trade of $20,000,000 a year.

Although you have higher motives to the performance of moral or political duties than a sordid self interest, yet we must not overlook the common interests, in computing a nation's strength, wealth, freedom, or happiness. The south is vitally interested in the prosperity of the north; the east in that of the west; and vice versa. Distributed over various soils and climates, and raising different productions, the population of our quarter, naturally creates a market for the surplus articles of another. These reciprocal advantages are of inestimable value; if the people and government secure and improve them.

Without running into illusory estimates of the entire amount of capital in lands, forests, ships, &c. which have misled some of the profoundest financiers, let us barely attend to the known magnitude of the home market, or sum of domestic consumption, the grand incentive to reproduction,—the bond of amity—the source of stability—the basis of wealth and power. It has been proved on just data, that the yearly amount of clothing, food, drink, and provender, consumed in the union, is $1,163,300,000

An estimate founded on capital, hands, materials and profit, makes the home market equal to $1,260,000,000.

I am convinced, that this is still under the whole amount,—and therefore let it remain. Compare our foreign export trade with this, leaving out drawbacks. As 1260 is to 65: so is the home market to the foreign. Observe, that the preceding excludes both mechanical and agricultural capital. Are we then, either from folly or spleen, or love of domineering, to begin now and demolish the profitable establishments of the northern, middle and western states, by which the south has gained immensely? Yes; two fifths of the southern cottons are manufactured in six months in the north; being then of equal value with the whole quantity exported.

This is not all.—Cotton in four years has fallen about one cent a pound; manufactured goods have fallen from 50 to 200 per cent by our domestic rivalship, which secures us from paying exorbitant prices to foreign merchants, and manufacturers. So much for American competition.

Take another glance at the matter. The foreign market is closed almost hermetically against the flour, grain and boards of the middle and western states. It is therefore, no less a matter of duty than of policy to protect the greater number in their greater interests:—for, this government was instituted for "the common defence and general welfare. "The iron and wool of the middle and western states are as valuable to those sections, as cotton, rice, tobacco, and sugar to us at the southward. Their wool alone equals our cotton in value."

Regardless of all equitable considerations, and precisely to the spirit that devastated the Roman empire, and that which set fire to the Alexandrian library, a junto of political fanatics peremptorily demanded the abandonment of all those interests, involving a loss of $600 000,000 as a *sine qua non!!!*—General Jackson stepped forth, and rebuked this phrenzy by a conclusive paragraph in his message of December, 1830—proving the constitutionality of the laws imposing duties on imports. At last session, those duties were pared away perhaps too far; but the malcontents howled louder than before; and, there being no grievances in point of fact, the Carolinian agitators conjure up those of imagination. Perhaps a severe castigation awaits the ingrates.

The modified tariff ought to satisfy all; and general Jackson, in every view,—whether of his energy, his services, his moderation as a mediator, or the gravitness of the crisis, deserves the suffrages of all.

Without arresting this insanity—(and who besides Jackson can arrest it?)—our boasted confederacy is a rope of sand. In sciences, useful arts, improvements, and national power, we should keep pace with powerful rival nations. National affairs need a national system; not twenty four, thirty, or twenty conflicting states, and adverse schemes as numerous. Let union and liberty be our rallying wind.

ONE OF COLBERT'S SCHOOL.

DIED—Last evening, General THO. W. FARRAR, a respectable member of the bar, of this city. His masonic brethren, friends and acquaintances, are invited to attend his funeral this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the corner of St. Claude and Main streets.

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

$200 that JACKSON will have the majority in the state.
200 that he will have 100 votes majority.
200 " " 200 " "
200 " " 300 " "
200 " " 400 " "
200 " " 500 " "
200 " " 600 " "
200 " " 700 " "
AND ALSO, $500 That he will have a majority in the Parish of Orleans.

THE subscribers have received per ship Natchez, from Natchez: Goshen and Chester Cheese, Goshen Butter, in barrels and half barrels, English Mustard, 150 boxes Soap Nos. 1 and 2, Gin, Rum and Brandy. Also, landing from ship Missouri, of Bordeaux, Montferrant, Graves and Langirran Wines. In store, 85 boxes fire Crackers, and a few hhds. and barrels preserved Hams, of Cincinnati, for family use,
oct 31 CLAPIER & MICOUD, corner of Chartres and St Peter.

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

COMMERCIAL.

SALES AT THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHNGE, Oct. 17.

250 shares U.S. Bank Stock,		119 a 120
50 do.	Louisiana Bank,	122
275 do.	N. Orleans Canal and Banking Co.	115½
150 do.	N. Orleans City Bank,	110

(60 days, 6 per cent.)

NEW YORK MARKETS, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17.

Cotton.—Our stock is so reduced, that there is no room for larger transactions to which our merchants would otherwise seem well inclined. Since Saturday, the sales reach 1000 bales, viz: 860 N. Orleans at 10 a 13 cts., and 150 uplands at 11 a 11½ cts. The advices from Europe continue favorablet we refer to those just received from Liverpool per the New York.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

LIVERPOOL Sept. 15, 1832

Since our circular of 31st ult. a very extensive business has been done in our cotton market, and prices have materially improved. The sales for the week ended 7th instant were 29,950 bales at an advance of ¼d, and this week they amount to 34,850 bales; producing a further advance of ¼d per lb. in low and middling qualities; and of ¼d in other descriptions, except fine Orleans sea island, for which the demand has been limited. The week's business is larger than any previous one since the year 1825, and in American cotton it consists of 18,000 uplands, at 6 to 7¼; 5050 Orleans 6¼ to 8¼, with 70 at 9d; 3460 Alabama at 6 to 7¼; and 260 sea island at 11½ to 16d per pound.

About 12,000 bales of American and 2,000 of other kinds have been taken on speculation, influenced it is believed chiefly by the probability of the Cholera spreading through the cotton districts of the United States and retarding operations in the new crop.

The demand has not been so active the last few days, and consumers have bought sparingly since the above advance was established, but there is a fair business going forward at full prices with a steady market

The harvest is now concluded or very nearly so, and, as is believed, without any material injury from the weather, and the corn markets continue much depressed. Sour flour in bond is selling at 15 6 and fresh sweet parcels at 22-6 to 22-6 per bbl. to a limited extent

Another letter, dated Liverpool, Saturday, 15th Sept.

This change of feeling in our cotton market takes its rise, solely, from the reiterated accounts of a probable short supply, and not from an improvement in the business in Manchester and its neighbourhood. Large contracts, it is true, could be made for yarns, but at no advance in prices.—Should, therefore, the prospect of supply, for the remainder of the year, particularly from the United States, be different from what it is at present, we may find it very difficult to maintain the advance noticed above.

The sales of cotton this day about 1500 bales; the market quiet.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Nashville, Jackson, N York, Foster & Hutton.
Ship Wm. Gray, Conant, Liverpool, J H Shepherd.
Brig Leavitt, Wesimer, Philadelphia, S Thompson.
Brig Caroline, Harris, Havre, Cockayne, Watts & co.
Brig Hunter, Fensley, Sisal, John A. Merle & co.
Schr. Exert, Fuller, Apalachicola, B W Gregory.

ARRIVED

Steamboat Otto, Hill from St. Louis; cargo, lead, beef, pork, lard, &c. to E L Tracy; E Hays; W & J Montgomery; Whitall, Jaudon & co; J C Swan; J Mason; Reyolds, Byrne & co; Wilcox & Fearn; Bullitt, Shipp & co; M A Gilbert—12 deck pass.

Steamboat Paul Clifford, from Alexandria; cargo 460 bales cotton, viz. 245 to J Hagan & co; 64 N Cox; 59 J Linton; 4 Brander, K Kenna & co; 75 R P Gillard & co; 13 owners on board—3 cabin and 4 deck passengers.

Steamboat St. Martin, Turpin, 10 days from Louisville; cargo, flour, whiskey, bagging, &c. to sundry consignees.

Steamboat Cora, Streck, from Donalsonville; cargo to sundries—5 passengers.

Steamboat Carolina, Fox, from Ouchita; cargo to sundries—6 passengers.

MEMORANDA.

Up at Liverpool for this port, 16th Sept. the Mexico, Smith; the Plutarch, Johnson; all ready to sail.

Hence at Texel, Sept. 10, the Ohnion.

Hence at Liverpool, Sept. 16th, the Dalhousie Castle; the Navy, Young.

Cleared at New York for this port, 17th, ship Marengo, Wood; brig Amelia, Dickenson.

Hence at Charleston, Oct. 22, brig Atlas, Thompson.

Packet ship Crocle was to sail from New York for this port on the 21st ship Florida on the 20th; ship Saratoga on the 22d.

FOR SALE.—A HALF LOT OF GROUND situated at the corner of French and Girod streets, having 30 feet front on French street, by 120 in depth on Girod street. French measure, fronting the Rail Road. If said lot is not disposed of between this and the 4th of December, it will be sold on that day, by F. Duillet, at Hewlett's Exchange.

For the terms and conditions, apply to the subscriber, at the Orleans Theatre.
nov 1 J. DAVIS.

WANTED immediately.—A good cook, for a small family. Apply at No. 59, Toulouse st.
november 1

THE subscriber, desirous of affording every alleviation in his power, to the prevailing malady, respectfully announces that he will sell good flannels at THREE BITS per yard JOSEPH LASALLE.
nov 1 corner of conde & maine sts

BALE ROPE AND BAGGING.

100 pieces Kentucky bagging.
100 Coil do rope
Landing from steamer St. Martin, and for sale by
TOURNE & BECKWITH.
nov 1 No 15 New Levee.

A NEW & SPLENDID
assortment of all kinds of
WATCHES, JEWELLRY, CLOCKS
& FANCY ARTICLES.

The subscriber having lately returned from the North, informs his friends and the public in general, that he is now ready to exhibit to them a most beautiful assortment of
Clocks, gold and patent Levers,
Silver patent Levers, gold anchor scapements Watches
Gold and silver Lépines,
A fine assortment of ladies' Watches, various prices
Alarm Watches,
Gold and silver Pencil Cases,
Diamond Rings, Pins and Buttons, Pearl Bettes,
Coral, Mosaic, Jet, Philagram and Pearl Earrings,
Pearl and Diamond,
Ladies and gentlemen gold Chains and Safeguards,
Gold and silver Thimbles,
Silver Snuff Boxes, Musical do. small and large,
Ladies Working Boxes,
Penknives, Dirks, Pocket Pistols,
Gold, Silver, Steel, plated and turtle shell Stock Stacks,
Visiting Card Cases, Beads, Cut Coral and Jet Necklaces and various other articles of Jewelry and fancy too numerous to detail.

ALSO—Just received by the ship Olympia from Havre, a fresh supply of Clocks and other articles.

N. B. Retailers and pedlars will find many of the above articles, and silver and brass Watches by wholesale on reasonable terms.

Also, on hand, a constant supply of Watch Materials, such as Files, Glasses, Springs, Dials, Gold, Steel and Brass, Hands, Key, Pipes; &c. &c.
nov 1

RUN AWAY from the plantation of Jh. Girod, in the parish of St. Charles, about the end of August last, the mulatto *MOSES*, of 32 years old, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, round face and pleasant countenance. He has a scar on the right knee and a little black mole on the neck. It is to be presumed that he is gone up the river. A liberal reward will be given to whoever will take said slave in one of the jails of this State.
nov 1

VICTOR HOUMAGE offers for sale, the following articles, landing from the brig Orleans, from Bordeaux:

150 casks red Wine, St. Julien, St. Estephe, 60 half do. St. Julien and Feuillac Medoc, 350 fierces white Wine, Sauterne, Graves and others, 3000 cases red and white Wine, all quality, in bottles and half bottles, 50 fierces white Vinegar, 1st quality, 10 half pipes Cognac Brandy, 24 barils do. of 18 gallons, old Cognac Brandy, 100 demjohns white Vinegar, 53 *dy.* lentilles, 43 cases preserved Cherries, 100 do. do. preserved Fruits, 200 baskets Anisseed, superfine, 100 cases Cordials, do. 400 half boxes Sardines preserved in oil, long bottle Corks, half do. &c. &c.

By the Olympia from Havre: Champaign Wine, of Ay, 7 years old, Sparkling Burgundy, do. by whole and half bottles.

In store—150 casks old red Wine, of St. Stephe, Chateau Latour, Margaux, Lafitte and St. Brion, 300 boxes Sardines, 200 Oyster-pipes, French Locks of 3, 6 and 7 inches, 20 cases Maraquino, 300 doz. Cordials, 1000 red and white Wines, &c.
nov 1

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

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

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

The splendid, very fast sailing, copper fastened and coppered Baltimore built brig JOHN A. ROBB, captain Bennett, one year old, registers 273 tons, and is in first rate order for any voyage. Apply to the captain on board, or to
HARRISON, BROWN & CO.
oct 31 117 Royal st.

FOR SALE,

The fine schooner ELIZA THOMAS, advantageously known, and ready to go to sea. Apply to captain De la Rue, or to
oct 30 TUYES & Co. 104, Royal st.

FOR VERA CRUZ.

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

FOR NEW YORK,

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

TO THE PUBLIC.

DOCTOR A. BINAGHI, who was on the point of departure for Mexico, having been solicited by several of his friends, both in private and professional life, to defer his departure in order to devote his services to those who may be attacked by the ASIATIC CHOLERA, which is said to have found its way into Louisiana, informs the public that he may be consulted on the subject of that or any other disease, at No. 129 Bourbon street. The destitution of patients, when inability shall have been made evident by the certificates of his honor the Mayor, or the Aldermen of the city, will be taken into consideration.

N. B. Dr. Binaghi offers to the public the anti choleric potion, known under the name of "Kyels Kyvoda," from the name of an old Lithuanian Jew, who was its first inventor, and which has since been improved.

As a mere *preservative*, the use has NEVER failed in efficacity, in Poland, France and New York, when ever the diet which is prescribed in the directions, has been strictly observed. Dr. B. would advice keeping in doors as much as possible—especially before sunrise and after sunset—when northerly and north-easterly winds prevail. But as a *specific*, the KIELSKYVODA has never failed to check, and has frequently destroyed the first symptoms of the disease, such as *vomiting, diarrhœa, cramps &c.* A patient suddenly taken with the cholera in a spot, or at an hour, when *immediate* medical assistance could not be procured, may take a double dose, that is two spoonfuls of the potion, *every half hour*, until a perspiration takes place. The whole surface of the body, must, at the same time, be powerfully embrocated with dry flannel, together with an application of hot ashes on the soles of the feet—an immersion of the hands in warm lie, and drinking, from time to time, hot tea. The habit of continually carry about oneself a phial of this preservative, in case of an attack from home, has saved many a person's life. No purgatives or letting of blood. The ulterior treatment of the disease will depend on the notions which the physician may have acquired of science in general, combined with a practical knowledge of the disease, and the remedies, the efficacity of which shall have been proven by experience, on the score of the years, constitution, sex and habits of the patient, and still more of the violence, which the cholera may have displayed in its first attacks.

Dr. B. having frequently been called during the nigh, to see, not the patients, but the dying and the dead, takes the liberty of informing the public, that he will not interfere where other professors shall have been called before him.

☞ The rapid sale of the KIELSKYVODA, the effect of its constant efficacy, will enable Dr. BINAGHI to supply with it planters and numerous families in general on the most liberal terms.

☞ The bottles containing the anti choleric drink, and bearing his seal and signature, the directions for use, as a *mere preservative*, and the diet necessary to be kept, in order to ensure success, may be had at his lodgings, at $8 for the large bottles, and $4 for the small ones. All communication, on this subject, which may be forwarded from the country, must be post paid.
oct 30

ENGLISH SCHOOL.—The subscriber very respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a *DAY SCHOOL*, at No. 124, Moreau street, for youth of both sexes, in which he proposes to instruct children in the usual branches of an English education.
WILLIAM BIRNIE.

N. B. Wm. Birnie also proposes to open a morning class, for *grown up* young gentlemen who may wish to be perfected in arithmetic and book-keeping.
october 31

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of the late Allen Miner Forsyth, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, testamentary executor of said deceased, at No. 32, Girod street, and all those having claims against said estate are desired to present them duly authenticated for payment.
oct 31 GILBERT MORRIS.

COFFEE—25 bags Havanna green, landing and for sale by
oct 31 THAYER, HURD & Co

BILLS on New-York, for sale by
oct 31 A. QUERTIER & BOUTIN.

TLANAVIT, corner of Bourbon and Customs House streets, offers for sale the following articles,

50 half quarter casks very good *PORT WINE*,
10 boxes ditto of a dozen each.
october 29

BILLS OF EXCHANGE—On New York and Boston, for sale by
oct 29 THEODORE NICOLET & CO.

NOTICE

THE undersigned have formed a Co-Partnership, under the firm of V. FORTIER & O. LAUVE, as grocers and commission merchants, at No. 13, Conti street. They beg leave to inform their friends, and the public that they will keep constantly on hand an assortment of every thing in their line of business, and that no exertions shall be wanting to satisfy those who may employ them.
V. FORTIER.
oct 29 O. LAUVE.

REMOVAL.

BORDEIRES, brothers, lately at the corner of Usines and Royal streets, have the honor to inform the public that since the 15th of this month, they have removed to No. 71, Chartres street, between Conti and Bienville. They embrace this opportunity to announce to their patrons, that their stock of English and French goods has been considerably augmented, and that there will be found every article which may be wanted.

They offer for sale, on moderate prices, now landing from the ship Missouri, from Bordeaux:

404 cases red Margaux Medoc Wine, of 12 bottles.
8 plastered casks red wine, of 1828.
60 casks ordinary wine, of 1830.
32 casks coast red wine, of 1830.
100 baskets anisseed superfine,
50 cases preserved fruits,
1 case extract of Absynth,
1 case maraquino,

The quality of the above articles are warranted, and such as may satisfy buyers.
oct 29

RECEIVED per barque Adelaide from
3000 feet chains for cane carriages
100 doz. best twisted neck
assorted No.
150 do. best
80 do. best
1 cask Cor
2 do. barre
20 casks lin
4000 pair door
100 pair brass
an assort
boxes,
1000 pair bright
to 8 fe
2 crates of
100 kegs fine
200 do. wt.
oct 29

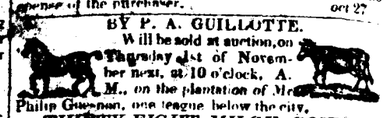
SALES BY AUCTION.

BY JAS. LEVY.

ON Saturday, November 3d, at Hewlett's Exchange Coffee House, will be sold at 12 o'clock at noon, Boy ELIAS, aged 13 years, was born in the city 5 years, speaks English and French, activ and likely, and a good house boy; fully guaranteed against the vices and diseases as prescribed by law, except that he is in the habit of absenting himself occasionally for a day or two, but does not leave the city, and always returns of his own accord

Terms six months credit for an approved endorsed note with mortgage on the property until final payment, acts of sale to be passed before Wm Boswell, Esq. at the expense of the purchaser. oct 27

BY P. A. GUILLOTTE.



Will be sold at auction, on Thursday 1st of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the plantation of Mr. Philip Guesnon, one league below the city,

THIRTY-EIGHT MILCH COWS,

some with calves, and others pregnant. ALSO, FIFTEEN MULES & SOME HORSES.

Terms, 100 dollars or less, cash; above $100, four months credit with notes satisfactorily endorsed. The express conditions are that the payments shall be made within five days after the sale, at the house of Mr. Duchesne Pigneguy, St. Louis street, where the auctioneer will be found from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. ready to settle all accounts, after which those that remain unsettled will be sent to a magistrate for collection. oct 25

BY H. J. DOMINGON.

ON Monday, 1st December next, will positively be sold at Hewlett's Exchange, the following slaves belonging to a lady residing in the island of Cuba:

Clarice, aged 40 years, with her child; Elizabeth, a mulatto girl of 7 years; Adolphe, a mulatto boy of 8 years; Valain, a mulatto man of 25 years, with her child of 5 years. All the slaves are faithfull and possess talents.

Terms—half cash and the other half at six months, endorsed notes &c. oct 23

BY H. J. DOMINGON.

BY virtue of an order of the hon. the Parish Court bearing date the 20th instant, will be sold at auction, on Saturday the 5th of November next, at 10 o'clock A M. at the corner of Main and Levee streets, a quantity of Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Boots, Hats &c. &c. surrendered by J. B. Chon to his creditors. Conditions: at sale. oct 23

MR. COPS respectfully informs the public that he has removed his exhibition of the

GREAT SERPENTS OF INDIA,

to the corner of Jefferson and Levee streets, where all exertions have been taken to accomodate ladies and gentlemen. oct 30

BRICKS.—43,000 received per br