THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY BY
JEROME BAYON.

Days of publication during the summer,
MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY & SATURDAY.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 11, 1832.

NATIONAL TICKET.
FOR PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JACKSON.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
ELECTORS
OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.
First District—JOHN B. PLAUCHE.
Second District—THOMAS W. SCOTT.
Third District—TRASIMOND LANDRY.
Fourth District—ALEXANDER MOUTON.
Fifth District—PLACIDE BOSTER.

GOVERNOR,
J. B. DAWSON.

Our mails by yesterday's northern mail are, from New York of the evening of the 28th, Philadelphia, of the 28th, and Washington of the 29th.

At New York, the cholera had so far abated, that the board of health have announced to the absent citizens that they may safely return. A circular is also published in the New York papers, signed by the principal merchants, assuring their country customers that they may go to the city with perfect safety. In Philadelphia on the 26th there was but a single death. In Baltimore and Washington it has made but little progress.

There have been two later arrivals from Europe, one at New York and one at Boston, since the previous mail. The news, however, is of little much interest.

The long expected speech of the Courier and Enquirer, has at length been published. The bank has paid the price of open opposition. It is doubtful, as yet, whether the republican or the City journals exhibit the most joy on the occasion. The Standard, it will be seen does not withhold the scalping knife from the back of the apostate, although the sensitive reader will fancy that he sees the writhings of the victim at every blow.

By the schooner *Two Brothers* we have our file of the *Tampico Gazette* to the 28th ult. No movement of importance had taken place between the liberating and government armies.

The firmness with which the present administration has advanced to that great epoch which is to be marked by the exting uishment of the public debt, has received the tribute of the people's applause, and will hereafter be remembered among the glorious class of national benefits. In most branches of the government along new disbursements have been rendered necessary by the enlarged sphere of their operations; but these were more than counterbalanced by the rigid economy observed in all parts of the public service. Every apparent excess of expenditure may be traced to the system of legislation pursued by congress, which has *compelled* many expenses to large amounts in such forms as do not properly to admit of executive interference but there was one extreme of extravagance too dangerous to the policy and the prosperity of the union to admit of forbearance where power could be exercised by a firm hand and a patriotic heart. The brilliancy of the country's prospects had given life to innumerable projects,—many of doubtful constitutionality—more of questionable utility—but all tending to one result in the wasteful withdrawal of the public resources. It was known that one hundred millions of dollars would have been insufficient to satisfy the greedy projectors whose schemes were already in embryo. At this crisis, the firmness of the president was against the ark of his country's safety. The veto upon the Maysville and Frederick road bills stopped the budding hopes of over confident projectors—saved large sums from direct appropriation—and established a rule which has protected the union to an extent beyond the ready reach of computation.

It is due, therefore, to the solid principles which direct the present administration, that the surplus revenue applicable to the liquidation of the national debt during the three first years of the present administration, has exceeded the three last years of Mr. Adam's by the sum of $8,705,-808 37. During the present year the average difference will be much greater; for the beneficial improvements introduced into the government have had more time for growth and expansion. In 1833 the debt of the union will be totally extinguished. Our young republic will then present an extraordinary spectacle to the sickly monarchies of Europe. They will see us in the full enjoyment of all our resources, without that dangerous canker which feeds on the best energies of the community, anticipates its powers, and conserves the vigour of the public arm. They may well wonder at the problem of a great people, whose only difficulties are in the superabundance of their wealth, and the excessive surplus of their national revenues.

* The unremitting efforts of the opposition to disparage the conduct of Mr. Gordon, in relation to the seizure of dissolved sugar, which had been imported as syrop, only serve to show the importance of the steps taken by the collector, and how deep are the obligations which the planters of this state owe him, for his efficient protection of their interests. Had Mr. Gordon taken less efficient measures than he did, it is easy to see that all the sugar requisite for the consumption of the country would have been imported in a state of solution, at a duty of only fifteen per cent. *ad valorem*, which, allowing eight pounds to the gallon, is less than *one half cent per pound*; and although the introduction of this article was thus speedily arrested, the effects were already perceptible in the decline of the price of sugar; had, it will not to be wondered at, therefore, that "the planters were lobd in their complaints" against such a surreptitious circumvention of the protection guaranteed to them by the law of the land; and especially, when it was known to them that speculators at Boston, New York and Philadelphia, were preparing to enter largely into the same trade.

In relation to the article which Mr. Goodale imported and which Mr. Gordon deemed it his duty to seize, it is sufficient to say, that a box of handsomely granulated sugar is still to be seen at the custom house, which has been produced by ordinary evaporation only, from what was attempted to be entered as syrup. There are also two or three tumblers, the contents of which numerous gentlemen have seen in a liquid state, but which are now nearly all granulated by ordinary evaporation. That Mr. Gordon, whose full knowledge of the facts, should have characterized an attempt to impose such an article upon him as *syrup*, in spite of the above board," surpasses our belief; nor can it be believed that he ever gave an assurance that he would represent the transaction in a favorable view to the treasury department. He would have been derilect in his duty, and acted contrary to the whole tenor of his life, had he done so.

These remarks are elicited by a publication under the signature of Mr. Goodale, which we observe in the *New Orleans Gazette* of yesterday morning, and which we deem of sufficient importance to transfer to our columns. The attention of the planters is especially called to that part of the article which we have marked in italics; and when they shall have read it, we are sure that they will concur with Mr. Gordon that it is "fortunate that the occurrence of a similar attempt to evade the revenue laws, is precluded by the wise and timely provision in a late act of congress, drawn up by the present secretary of the treasury) by which "syrup for making sugar" is made liable to the same rate of duty as the sugar of which it *is* composed." By this provision the interests of the planter are placed on a safe and sure ground, and rendered independent of variant opinions or caprices of the customs, as well as of courts and juries."

Without further remark, we submit Mr. Goodale's statement, leaving to Mr. Gordon to rectify, under his own knowledge, which he may deem erroneous contained in it, if he shall deem it worth the while.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE ORLEANIAN:

Gentlemen: I noticed in your paper a few evenings since some remarks relative to the importation of syrup by me, the seizure of which, by Mr. Gordon, has been so undeservedly applauded by those of the sugar planters to whom the circumstances have been misstated and the article misrepresented. So far as your statement agrees with the following *facts* it was correct:

I was informed in the early part of last year, that *syrup de batterie* had been imported from the West Indies to great advantage by the refiners in the north. The idea struck me that real syrup would answer still better, provided the duty was not too high. On referring to the tariff I found the duty on *real syrup* put down at fifteen per cent. *ad valorem*. I then determined to make the experiment myself and to Matanzas and procured a few hogsheads of molasses and a few of *syrup de batterie*, which arrived here in the fall of last year. I went to the custom house with Mr. Goodale, and observed to Mr. Gordon that I believed I had a new article for entry. He looked at the invoice and replied that the article had been imported before, and that I could find it to answer exclusively for sell. I told him it was an experiment, and if it did answer my purpose, I should import largely. *I paid the duty at fifteen per cent. Finding the article answered my expectations, I made arrangements to import largely, and sent an agent to Matanzas to manage the business, and received the first cargo in July of last year, which was entered at the custom house without difficulty, and the duty calculated at fifteen per cent. as it was subsequently on two other cargoes.—The first information of difficulty with the custom house in regard to the syrup, was in August of last year.* After having entered the fourth cargo as usual, and just left the custom house, Mr Gordon sent for me, and to my astonishment told me that he believed he must seize my syrup; that the planters were loud in their complaints, and that he felt it his duty, as collector, to notice them. I enquired the grounds upon which he seized my syrup. He said he should seize it as sugar. I offered to give bonds for the sugar duty and refer the case to the secretary of the treasury; but nothing would do; unless I would enter it as sugar he was determined to seize it; when I replied, that a seizure implied fraud on the revenue, and that I was sure, from the open manner in which I had conducted the business with the custom house, I did not believe that imputation. He said that this time every thing had been fair and above board, and he would take care that the thing should be so represented to the secretary of the treasury as to leave no impression of fraud, or intention of fraud on my part. How far he considered that pledge his letter to the secretary will shows. I do not believe there is a merchant, or man of business, from Maine to New Orleans, who properly understands the circumstances under which this seizure was made, that would pronounce it arbitrary and vexatious in the extreme, and without a parallel since the formation of our revenue laws. I go to the custom house and produce an invoice of hogsheads of real syrup, and explain how it was made, that it was finished in all real syrup is made, from sugar boiled with water. The syrup is examined on board the vessel by several gentlemen, most of them planters selected by the collector and every effort made by his officers to find sugar, but also in one could be found—as a last resort, some one or two of the gentlemen planters acquainted with sugar making, took the cook trying pan and commenced the operation, but finding that so much evaporation would be necessary, I believe, abandoned the project, by which the cook was the against at my expense. The United States attorney drew up a paper which was signed by most or all of the gentlemen, stating that they had examined the hogsheads said to contain syrup, and found them to contain sugar in addition, in the name for syrup—many of the planters to whom the affair had been misrepresented, came prepared to see hogsheads filled, or nearly so, with sugar a little moistened, consequently it would not have answered to have said in so many words that the hogsheads contained syrup, therefore the other name for syrup was given, *sugar in solution*. The collector, from the time of the seizure to the present moment, has disco vered the grossest ignorance of the subject, having stated to the gentlemen appointed by himself to appraise the syrup, that it consisted twelve pounds, and probably fourteen pounds of *sugar* to the gallon; when the owners and officers had weighed it and found the gallon to weigh (water and all) about eleven pounds. He had officers constantly upon the wharf when the syrup was discharging, to pick up the reeds of cane found about the hogsheads that would fall from them when one would burst, and take them to the custom house: one or two hogsheads which burst on the levee near the custom house, were taken there, part full, and placed in the collector's office, which in process of time formed a considerable quantity of candy, the strongest proof that could be adduced that it was originally real syrup.

GOODALE.

The Courier and Enquirer of this morning have flown in Jackson's rs. Even the name of Marcy is placed there without that gentleman's consent, and continued against his desire, is taken down without so much as tendering him an apology. The single editor who remains at the head of the paper, has issued a long statement of reasons for changing his cost, which appears to be something about the United States bank. Whether the same kind of persuasion has been used to bring out the Courier and Enquirer against the administration which was formerly so successfully used to change its opinions relating to that bank is a matter of very little consequence. For a long time past it had no influence upon public opinion, except to injure and disgrace the cause it professed to uphold; and the new stigma of apostacy adds nothing to its infamy. It has now taken its proper place, at the flanks of the opposition, where its qualities will find a congenial soil, among a fraternity of pretenders celebrated for excessive scruples about the means of supporting a desperate cause. Our own party is the cleaner since this pollution is detached from its garments.

In the mean time we commend the Courier and Enquirer to the brotherly embrace of the Daily, that "ancient democratic journal," which yesterday morning, as we observed, obliquely tendered it the hand of fellowship.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

Wall street presents this morning a gay and animated spectacle—in fact, it has not worn so lively an aspect since the appearance of the cholera among us. Our friends the residents of the upper part of the town, have come down in great numbers to pay their respects yesterday morning paper which has just announced the Jackson party and gone over to the opposition. It is said that their business is to pay their bills and stop their subscriptions, and that the newspapers which they carry in their hands are copies of the Courier and Enquirer of this morning, which they have brought with them to return at the office.—*Ib.*

From the New York Standard.

THE APOSTATE.

The mask is off—the Courier and Enquirer avows its apostacy to the republican party—and James Watson Webb claims the sole honor of having erased from the columns the names of Jackson, Van Buren and Marcy.

The large edition of yesterday's number of the Courier renders it unnecessary for us, even if it were obligatory, to publish the hypocritical and false manifesto of this shameless traitor.

That his *contract with the United States bank* may have bound him to give the lie to all his past professions of personal and political attachment to general Jackson, is possible, nay, it cannot be doubted; but *that* furnishes no excuse for his taking down the names of *Van Buren* and *Marcy*, both of which he hoisted contrary to their wishes, and in defiance of the party whose patronage he had sought and obtained to an extent proportioned only to the treachery with which that party has been since abused.

Down to the hour in which the president wrote the *veto* on the bill for the renewal of the charter of the bank of the United States, no press of the country was so loud as the Courier, in its eulogies of general Jackson, his civil and military services, and the measures of his administration, with the exception of that one topic—the bank of the United States—from the period at which, as all the world believes the contract was made for the temporary silence and ultimate opposition of the Courier to the expected veto. So far from mental or physical imbecility, or dereliction of principle having been in any way believed by the Courier to have been exhibited by the president, such charges were truly stated by James Watson Webb to be the wicked invention of a depraved and desperate political party which preferred the scourge of "war, pestilence and famine," to the re-el ection of him who had "filled the measure of his country's glory."

This same Mr. Webb daily proclaimed to the people, that the *re election of Andrew Jackson was essential to the welfare and permanence of the union*, and he now impudently asks, has he (the president) in his own person evinced his *patriotism* by declining a re-election of the executive chair!" and yet, within a few lines of this question, this two-faced Judas says, "Let me not be misunderstood, *I do not—I never will*, impeach his *patriotism* or his *integ rity*."!!

This *Protean* would have us believe that an article against the bank crept into the Courier "surreptitiously" in 1832, and that his argus eyes did not at first see it; but how did he see it *when* he saw it? Why he says, he "was *persuaded* to believe that the bank was used as a *political engine* to promote the *election of a rival candidate for the presidency*," and therefore, says he, "I *assented* to the attacks which were made upon it for the next *sixteen months*"!!! But, at the end of that time, Silas E. Burrows and Nicholas Biddle persuaded him with *gold* that there was *nothing political* in the views of the opposition, and then, in the silness of those high principles of which he has always boasted—then he says, "*I redeemed* the paper from the improper position it had assumed, and, *warmly* advocated a modified recharter." Redeemed! If this be redemption, the Courier is past salvation. But why did he not in April, 1831, when he first soiled his palms with the filth of corruption, denounce the president as imbecile, as he now does? Why not then tell us that to stand for a second term of office betrayed a want of "patriotism"? The answer is obvious. He coveted the executive patronage of the very offices which he says are filled by "political gamblers." He obtained it by continuing to advocate Andrew Jackson—he has boasted of it. It is *that* which gave currency to the papers and, to use *honest bread*. It is that, and that alone, which has enabled him to insult every public man on his dared to think for himself—*that* on which he recommended the Courier as probably the most efficient journal which the bank could corrupt—and *thats* adds do on the *bank favors*, which has thus far permitted such a press to exist.

It will be seen by the readers of the Courier manifesto, that the great, almost the only alleged cause of the open desertion of the president, in the anti-a the apostate editor has not discovered that the opposition for a twelve month before the presidential to vote, was "an abstract principle of banking, totally at variance with the free institutions of our country, and exhibiting such profound ignorance of the first principles of banking and of the views of the people, that not a solitary friend could be found who had sufficient hardihood to approve of it"—and yet the Courier did approve of it, and of the other measures in which the bank was mentioned, not excepting that in which the president said the *constitutionality* of the charter was "*well questioned by a large portion* of the American people."

The resolution Mr. Morehouse, in our legislature in 1831, against the bank, originated with James Watson Webb.—That was no "surreptitious" article in the Courier, but Mr. *Webb's own* scheme, pressed by him until his difference with Silas E. Burrows was settled. Then, he gave (as he stated in his defence against the charge of corruption that spring) notice to Mr. Nosh, that he was in favor of a modified charter of the bank—that he went to Albany as he has declared, to present the passage of Morehouse's resolution.

The apostate who will "never impeach the *patriotism* or integrity of the president even if his "pledges have been redeemed."

The apostate rails at the president as if he had brought executive patronage in conflict with the freedom of elections—and yet one of the first acts of this honest editor, who goes for "principles not men," was to unite himself with Mr. Noah the Surveyor of this port, with the view to obtain his influence; and this was followed by his begging patronage from every officer of the government, whom he could approach, not excepting the marshal of this district; and so anx ous was he for this, that he signed an agreement to divide the profits with the Commercial Advertiser, and then insulted the marshal in his paper, by declaring that he would not publish the advertisement on the terms. which he had signed. Nay, but a little month ago, he insisted on dividing with the Evening Post the advertising of the mail contracts, though coming from one of the officers whom he now calls "*political gamblers* who have *wormed* themselves into the *confidence* of the president."

But we must conclude for to-day. The apostacy of the Courier, so base, unsurpassed as it is by any thing in the history of the press, will have a salutary influence. It will teach republicans throughout the state that the time for action has come—that the battle about to be fought with old and open and unrelenting foes, is to assume a new aspect, which will require their best exertions. Let them remember that their cause is good, that they seek the re-election of a president who by the *acts* alone, has earned a new title to their affection and support—that in Martin Van Buren, they have one of themselves to honor, one whom this very apostate has spurn and again declared ought to be the vice-president because of his talents, his integrity, and his attachment to Andrew Jackson, and against whom the apostate dares not, cannot, say a word. Let them remember that they have arrayed against them a corrupt institution which can bought men, and means to "buy votes like cattle in the market." Will the yeomanry of New York be sold by such a prize as the Courier?

BATON ROUGE, Sept. 9.

Dr. Hartley, who accompanied the troops sent from this place against the Indians returned on Tuesday last in the steamboat Senator, and has politely furnished us with the following additional information in relation to what may now be termed the late Indian war.

Two days after the final action near the Mississippi, between the United States troops and the hostile Indians, an account of which we published in our last, the Sac's and Fox's who had escaped were surprised by a war party of the Sioux, their enemies, into whose nation they had entered, and at the moment when they were about saddling and leading their horses to move forward; about sixty were killed and thirty or forty taken prisoners, the greater part Women and children, who have been delivered to the commanding officer at Prairie du Chien.

The Winnebagoes, whose friendship for us, it is suspected, was only pretended, finding that the Sac's and Fox's were defeated and unable longer to continue the war, in order to give a proof of their devotion to our cause apprehended the famous chief Prophet, and were conducting him to the officer commanding at Prairie du Chien, at which place they were to arrive on the 22d ult. Prophet is said to be a man nothing inferior in courage and tact to Black Hawk. The friendly Sac's and Fox's have taken Pope, another celebrated warrior, and placed him in charge of our troops, also Black Hawk himself. The officers of our army have made arrangements by which it is thought he will certainly be taken. The neighboring Indian nations have been told that if they sheltered him they would be considered as enemies and treated as such, and offering in Black Hawk dead or alive, if the place of his retreat could be discovered. A treaty will be held, commencing on the 12th inst. between the United States commissioners, who are at Prairie du Chien, and the Chiefs, headmen, and warriors of the tribes around Prairie du Chien.

The United States troops were to leave for their respective stations as soon as the Winnebagoes should appear, and receive a lecture on their too apparent perfidy.

The cholera had left Gen. Scott's army and general health prevailed throughout the entire army. The troops sent from this place may be expected back in two or three weeks.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 29.

We are pleased to learn from the Jackson statesman, that the prospects of the crop in the Weste n district are most flattering. They are expected to be more abundant this season, than they ever have been before.—*Banner.*

ONE DAY LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Ann Mary Ann, at Boston, brings London papers to the 19th, and Liverpool to the 20th, one day later than the previous accounts. We subjoin whatever is contained in the Boston papers, not already published in our columns. Our extracts are principally from the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

ENGLAND.

In the house of lords July 18, lord Londondery addressed some questions to the premier on the subject of foreign affairs, particularly those of Greece and Belgium:

Earl Grey replied that, so far from indulging in kingmaking, the ministers had only followed the steps and suggestions of their predecessors in office. The noble lord must know that Greece was in a state of great wretchedness and anarchy, and the necessity for the measure in which England had taken part must be obvious to every one. The noble earl then said that the statements respecting prince Otho and the loan were correct, but that whether the arrangements were for the advantage of this country, of course time only could show.—He trusted that, if peace could be secured in Greece, its revenues would meet the interest of the loan.—He added that the original interference with Greece he disapproved, but, after what had been done, the case assumed a different character. The noble earl stated that there would be no objection to produce the protocol. The earl of Aberdeen defended the course pursued by the last administration respecting Greece and Holland; but, though he was prepared to vindicate his conduct as regarded the negotiations for placing Leopold on the throne of Belgium, he could not view the nomination of prince Otho in the same light. He and his colleagues thought prince Otho too young, and that his religion was against his pretensions. Earl Grey admitted that these might be objections; but the question was, whether, in the choice of difficulties, the government had not selected the least. The duke of Wellington observed that, when he saw Algiers and Ancona confiscated in the hands of the French, he could not but fear that in those quarters the interests of England were neglected. After some observations from lords Haddington and Goderich, earl Grey further remarked that whatever evils might have arisen from intervention, they were not the creation of the present government.

It is fixed that lord Nugent will go out as chief commissioner of the Ionian Islands. This lord, himself old and tried friend to freedom, and being a man of exceedingly amiable temper and well aware of the importance of general education and religious liberty to the prosperity of states, it is to be hoped that he will conciliate the Greeks, and by the support of institutions calculated to promote the real interests of mankind, lay foundations which no adverse circumstances or conflicting interests will be able to destroy.

Lord Minto, says the court circular, goes out as Ambassador to Berlin; and the hon. Henry Fay is appointed secretary of Legation at Turin.

Sir Walter Scott.—We are happy to be able to state that Sir Walter Scott enjoys better health than is generally supposed. When he stopped at the Fushie bridge the other day, on his road to Abbotsford, he immediately recognized the old lady of the house (who is supposed to be the prototype of Meg Dodds) and gave her a hearty shake of the hand. The old lady has been in requires ever since. *Edinburg Ev. Post.*

LONDON, July 18.

Very little has been done in the funds to-day. Consols for money closed at 88 ⅞ being a slight decline; and for the August account, left off at 88 5 8 1 2.

LONDON, July 18.—Evening.

The Pantaloon, brig of war, which arrived at Falmouth yesterday, brings news of the expedition of only one day later than those received by the Firebrand.—It confirms the accounts received by the latter, with the addition of Don Pedro having increased the force of 3000 men, which he sent in pursuit of the Miguelites, to 5000. It is the opinion of several military men who are well acquainted with every part of Portugal, that Don Pedro has by this step shown a considerable knowledge of military tactics in that country, which

From the Pennsylvanian.

PRESIDENTIAL ACROSTICS.

Worth, wit and wisdom, all their powers combined.
In one rich chaplet, many tender strains bind—
Reckless, to wield the mighty staff I now the prize,
To join whom wisdom, wit, and worth comprise!

II.

Curs'd be the land with famine, pestilence and war,
Long cursed—long checking my ambitious rolling car!—
All senses and emotions swell the fearful cry of woe!
Yield to my wishes or I'll be cursed—I'll be endeavour!

III.

Judge for yourselves—be honest and be free.
And cling to country, ere you vote for me!
Content am I to toil for fame or state,
Known here by heroin than by mad debate;
Sworn Freedom's friend—no cowardly foe in fight
Of all who dare invade her soil or right;
Nor fail to keep the *bonds of* with right.

Shipping Journal.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Telma, Seary, New York. Wm C. Hewes
Ship Atlantic, Given, Liverpool, E H Gale
Brig Leon, Lauuna, Havana, Estevanell & Conval
Brig Curtis, Curtis, Philadelphia, S Thompson
Schr Tepeyac, Corbian, Vera Cruz, Lizardi brothers
Schr Wetzar, Arnoux, Vera Cruz, A Baron
Sloop Sarah, Rousseau, Pensacola, master

ARRIVED.

Towboat Pocohontas, Hubbell, from the Passes; having put her tow to sea. Towed up schr Tita. Reports nothing in sight off either pass.

Towboat Whale, Watson, having put her tow to sea, towed up ship John Liston and schooner Two Brothers.

Packet ship John Liston, Shumway, from N. York, to Barlow & Adams; with full and assorted cargo of merchandize to sundry consignees.

Schr Two Brothers, Harper, from Tampico, to B. Booth & co.

Schr Tita, Pons, from Matanzas, to Estevanell and Conval.

FOR TAMPICO, (a regular trader.)

The superior fast sailing schooner TWO BROTHERS; Harper, master, will positively leave on Sunday, the 16th inst. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to B. BOOTH & Co.
sept 11 Bienville street.

FOR HAVANA.

The fine fast sailing schr ELIZABETH, having been rebuilt and newly coppered, and having part of her cargo engaged; will have despatch for the above port. For the balance of freight or passage apply to the captain on board, or to
BARAU, FERIET & CO.
sept 11 No 7, on the Rail Road.

WASHINGTOE HOTEL,
AND
SANITARY RETREAT.

THE subscriber having leased a large and commodious house, situated on the bank of the Mississippi river, opposite the end of the Pinchartrain Rail Road: has opened it as one of entertainment. This establishment is not surpassed, as to the beautiful scenery with which it is surrounded, by any in lower Louisiana; and it is believed to be the most pleasant and healthful retreat in the vicinity of New Orleans. There are, attached to the premises, a ten pin alley and a billiard table. The bar is supplied with every variety of the best of liquors, and the table with all the luxuries of the market.
sept 11 RICHARD CARNEY.

DANCING SCHOOL.

MR. E. BERTUS has the honor of informing the public that his dancing academy is now open, and that the classes for young gentlemen are on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, of each week. The classes for young ladies are on the intermediate days. The classes open at six o'clock in the evening. He will also attend at private residences to give lessons.
september 11

NATURA LINGUARUM;
OR, THEORY AND PRACTICE OF THREE LANGUAGES,
(English, French & Spanish,)
COMPARED AND EASILY LEARNED.

THE AUTHOR of the above new work, (now in the press) informs the public that it will be ready for delivery on the 1st of October next, when he will have 2000 copies to dispose of, and at which time he will open a school.
sept 11

GUNNY BAGS, entitled to debenture, for sale by HARRISON, BROWN & CO.
sept 11 117 Royal street.

TO HIRE, a negress, a good cook, and an excellent house servant. Apply at No. 63 Levee street.
sept 11

CHEESE.—98 boxes prime Granville Cheese, just received and for sale at Proctor's Jefferson coffee house, corner of Jefferson and Chartres street.
september 11

WORKMEN WANTED.—Several workmen are wanted in a Pottery, one of whom must be capable of overlooking the establishment. Apply to
sept 11 BARAU, FERIET & CO.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Whereas Joseph Giordano has petitioned the court for settlers of curatorship on the vacant estate of the late Antoine Andre, deceased intestate; notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to shew cause within ten days, why his demand should not be granted.
By order of the court.
sept 11 MARTIN BLACHE, *Reg. of Wills.*

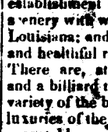
Mayor, Aldermen and Inhabitants, vs. *the Orleans Cotton Press Company.*

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable P. Smith, associate judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose for sale on Friday, the 21st September, at 12 o'clock, at noon, at the corner of St Louis and Chartres streets, one cart. Seized in the above suit.
sept 11 L. DAUNOY, marshal.

L. Ferrand, jr. vs. *Debar & Schuyler.*

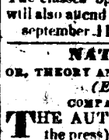
BY virtue of an order of sale to me directed by the honorable Charles Mayarra, presiding judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose for sale on Saturday the 13th October next, at 12 o'clock, at noon, at Hewlett's coffee house, corner of St Louis and Chartres streets, a negress named Phebe.
Seized in the above suit.
sept 11 L. DAUNOY, marshal.

RUNAWAY SLAVE.



Runaway from the subscriber, the American negress named CHARLOTTE, aged about 18 years, of middling height; strong built; and having an iron collar upon her neck. She is marked with small pox, and has large feet; her complexion is reddish, her figure gross; she speaks French and English. She took a packet of fine clothes, which she will doubtless put on. She is known in this city as a marchand of dry goods and crockery. Captains of vessels and steam boats are cautioned against harboring said negro on board under the penalties of the law. A reasonable reward will be given to whoever will bring her back to the subscriber, or conduct her to jail.
sept 11 A. ROUBET, 79 Ursuline st.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.



Runaway from the subscriber, the American negress named HARRIET; stout built; about 5 feet 2 inches in height; about 18 years old; has an old burn on one of her elbows; speaks English only. She had on when she absconded a dark skirt with a white waist to it. Captains of vessels, and others are cautioned against harboring said slave under the penalties of the law.
sept 11 PATK. GIBNEY, No. 61 New Levee.

PORK.—100 barrels prime Pork, 100 ditto, for sale by
sept 8 STETSON & AVERY.

SHERIFF'S NOTICE FOR TAXES IN ARREARS.—All persons whose recipts have been placed in the Sheriff's hands by the Treasurer, for the purpose of enforcing the payment of taxes, uncollected in the parish at the close of the last year, and who have neglected to attend to their respected notices they have received, are hereby informed that seizure will positively take place for the amount of every such receipt, which shall not have been withdrawn previous to the 30th inst. [sept 4] G. W. MORGAN, sheriff.

A STEAM ENGINE of ten horse power, made to order, and imported from New York last spring, will be sold a bargain and on accommodating. Apply to SAML. P. MORGAN & CO.
sept 4 No 43 Corner Gravier and Camp street.

BOUTELOUP, *Hairdresser*, has the honor of informing the public that he has removed from Conde to Madison street, where he will be happy to serve his customers and others. aug 30

REMOVAL.—JACOB LEVY has removed his auction store to No. 30 St. Louis street. aug 14

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY ISAAC L. McCOY.

ON THURSDAY, the 11th of October next, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange coffee house, will be sold by order of Mr. Harvey S. Shields, syndic of the creditors of George F. Hagan, an absconding debtor, the following slaves, forming a family, consisting of the mother, Betsey, aged about 35 years, cook and house servant, has had seven children upwards of 3 years; with Alfred, aged about 6 years, and Washington, six months old. These slaves will be sold with whatever title and right the said George F. Hagan had in and to them. Terms, 6 months credit for approved endorsed paper secured by mortgage until final payment. s 11

BY E. MERY.

ON Thursday, the 20th of September next, will be sold, at noon, at Hewlett's Exchange, A LOT OF GROUND, together with the buildings thereon, situated in Toulouse street, between Bourbon & Dauphine, adjoining on one side Mde. Widow Cuvillier, and on the other Mr. Larive; it contains feet front, 30 of which have a depth of 120, 18 have 90, and the 6 remaining 70. The buildings consist in 3 apartments fronting on the street, one of which is 24 feet front on each a depth of 23 feet, all of bricks; the two former have chimneys and are covered with round tiles; the other has no chimney but is covered in terrace form; also two mention apartments with chimneys, and on upper room and cellar; the whole of bricks and covered with flat tiles. Another adjoining house, filled in with bricks, covered with 8 feet boards, composed of two apartments; a kitchen with 2 servants rooms, constructed of bricks and having a terrace top, a cellar behind the kitchen, two brick wells, and a lightning rod. The banquettes are paid for.

Terms—$1000 cash, for the balance one third in 6 months, one third in 12, and one third in 18 months, in approved endorsed paper divided into checks, as will suit the seller, and secured by mortgage. The act of sale to be passee before E. Feraud, notary public, at the cost of the purchaser.
aug 23

RUNAWAY SLAVES IN JAIL.

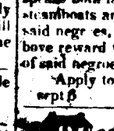
Was brought to the jail of the parish of Jefferson, on the 4th instant, the following slaves viz:—STEPHEN, says he belongs to Mad. Marmillon; BEN, says he belongs to Mr Adams; LEWIS, says he belongs to Mad. Cimoquette; DAVIS says he belongs to Mr. Duquin. The owners are requested to comply with the law and take them away.
P. A. CHARBONNET,
sept 8 Jailor.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway, the negro girl MATHILDE, about 30 years old; has a tumor on the right side of her neck. She took away her mulatto son Thomas, about seven years old; red hair. It is suspected she may embark with her husband in one of the steamboats. The above reward will be given for her apprehension and delivery at 140 Royal street, or for lodging her in one of the jails of this state. Captains of vessels and steamboats are forewarned against receiving her on board under the penalties of the law.
MADAME LACOUTURE.
sept 6 140 Royale street.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD

Will be given to whoever will arrest and lodge in one of the jails of this state, the negroes JEFFERSON and LEMON, absent since the 14th August. Jefferson is about 24 years of age; about 5 feet 1 or 2 inches in height; dobnat complexion; speaks English. Lemon is about 32 years old; about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, a painter and glazier; has a wart over his left eye; and speaks both languages. Captains of vessels and steamboats are forwarned against harboring either of said negroes, under the penalties of the law. The above reward will be given for the arrestation of both of said negroes, or ten dollars for either of them.
Apply to J. CHALARON,
sept 6 71 Royal street.



FOR SALE.—A handsome little property situated in Annour and Bagatelle sts, fauborg Marigny, for terms of which apply on the premises. The lot is 31 feet (French measure) front by 60 feet deep; upon it there are a house, built of brick between posts, containing 3 apartments; store house in the yard; well, cist &c. If this property should not be sold at private sale before the 1st day of January next, it will, on Wednesday the 2d, be sold at auction.
sept 6

WINES, OLIS &c.—Landing from brig Delight from Marseilles, 500 cas a claret, 90 quarter casks Marseilles madier, 60 do do Catalonia, 1000 boxes claret, 400 bbls Muscatel, 900 boxes do; 150 baskets Olive oil, 100 boxes olives; 100 do Anchovis; 2 pipes 3 proof brandy. All the above entitled to debenture, and for sale, on accommodating terms, by
AMB. LANFEAR.
118 Canal street.
W. & J. MONTGOMERY.
sept 4 56 Common steet.

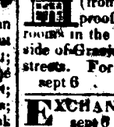
DANCING SCHOOL.

MR. LS. TRIGANT respectfully informs his friends and the public, that his classes for teaching dancing will re-open on the 1st of September next, and continue during the whole season, at No. 46 Bourbon, between Bienville and Customhouse sts. aug 28

WHISKEY, BALE ROPE & BACON.—165 barrels fine flavored Whiskey; 430 coils Kentucky bale rope; superior canvass'd hams and bacon hams and shoulders, for sale by
STETSON & AVERY.
sept 6

CANDLES & OIL.—230 boxes sperm candles, 4's, 5's & 6's; 30 casks pure sperm oil, 40 do. refined whale do. for sale by
STETSON & AVERY.
sept 6

TO BE LET BY THE YEAR,



(from the 1st November) two three story fire proof brick WAREHOUSES, with counting rooms in the second story, situated on the north east side of Gravier, between Magazine and Tchoupitoulas streets. For terms apply to
sept 6 SAML. P. MORGAN & CO.

EXCHANGE on Philadelphia for sale by
sept 6 SAML. P. MORGAN & CO.

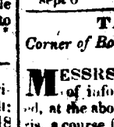
SALSEPARILLA.—10,000 pounds Salsaparilla, very fresh, for sale by the subscriber at a moderate price.
FORESTIER
sept 6

TARGET SHOOTING,
Corner of Bons Enfans and Champs Elysées, on the Rail Road.

MESSRS. JUSSELIN & CO. have the honor of informing amateurs that they have established, at the above place, after the style of Lepage of Paris, a course for the trial of skill in firing the pistol at a target, where it is proposed to unite every thing that is agreeable in the accomplishment of self defence. The exercises will commence every day at 4 o'clock p. m.
The terms are four shots for a bit. sept 6

AN EXPERIENCED BOOK-KEEPER, from Bordeaux, desires a situation in a mercantile house of respectability in this city, where he could be employed in that capacity, one, two or three hours only, each day, between six and nine o'clock in the evening. Apply at this office. sept 6

$10 DE RECOMPENSE.



Partie maronne de chez le soussigné, lundi dernier, 3 de ce mois, la mulatresse nommée CHARLOTTE, âgée d'environ 30 ans. Elle a le teint assez clair, la figure pleine, de grands yeux, bien prise du corps; elle parle bien le français. Elle est de la taille de 5 pieds 6 pouces américains, est très-intelligente, elle cherchera probablement à se faire passer pour libre. Elle n'a aucune marque distinctive à l'exception d'une petite cicatrice de chair qui lui manque dans la partie supérieure. Elle a pour habitude de chiquer du tabac en poudre. En partant, elle s'avait une robe à raies bleues et blanches. On prévient que on la recéler ou de l'employer, sous les peines portées par la loi. La récompense sera donnée à celui qui la ramènera à une des portes de cette ville, à
JOHN WARNER.
sept 6 bureau de cette feuille.