THE BEE.

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JEROME BAYON.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 13, 1832.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JACKSON.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.

ELECTORS
OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.
First District—JOHN B. PLAUCHÉ.
Second District—THOMAS W. SCOTT.
Third District—TRASIMOND LANDRY.
Fourth District—ALEXANDER MOUTON.
Fifth District—PLACIDE BOSSIER.

GOVERNOR,
J. B. DAWSON.

The bark LONDON, captain McLean, arrived last evening from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 22d of August. We have not been able to obtain any paper, but we have been informed by the Editor of the Louisiana Advertiser that the Parliament was prorogued on the 16th; that the Lisbon dates are to the 11th, at which time no decisive event had taken place on land or at sea.

Liverpool, Aug. 20.—Steady demand for cotton throughout the market. Import heavy, but no alteration in prices—sales 17,610.

The London reports off S W Pass two ships, names not known; brig Belle-isle, Lloyd, from Liverpool, (Aug. 13) at Fort Jackson, and two schooners at the Turn.

New York papers, by yesterday's northern mail, are of the evening of the 27th of September; Philadelphia and Baltimore of the 28th; Washington (being Sunday) none;—Charleston of the 3d instant. There is no news,—either foreign or domestic.

Ship Napoleon, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 24th August, was below, at the port of New York.

Extraordinary short passage.—The schooner Tepeyac, arrived at this port in the unparalleled passage of three days and a half from Vera Cruz, which brought the following information from that city:

A letter from Vera Cruz, dated the 6th of October, received last evening by the schr. Tepeyac, says, that a battle had taken place between the troops of Santa Anna and those of Fabio, in which the van guard of the former was routed; but that in the mean time a division of Santa Anna's troops had defeated three hundred men of the government troops, on another point. The same letter adds, that Facio despairing of success, had given in his resignation, and left the army.

The ship GARONNE was to have been launched at New York on the 28th ult. She is of 500 tons burden, and intended for a packet in the trade between New Orleans and Havre, under the command of W. Skiddy.

There is a story that the Jackson ticket has been defeated in the ward elections in Philadelphia. But what if it had? Philadelphia is not Pennsylvania; as it has said that "Paris is France." If the "kind northern bank," could not seduce her own metropolitan city, what chance has he elsewhere. But, Philadelphia is not Pennsylvania: it would be a pity if it were, since it embraces so many aristocrats. The *country farmers* will rectify the proceedings, even if the doubtful tidings brought yesterday, should prove to be well founded.

The republicans of the parish of Jefferson will not forget the call that is made for a meeting of Jacksonists, THIS EVENING, for the purpose of making arrangements to sustain the republican electoral ticket. It is of highest importance that the party should be fully organized in every parish in the State. A friend at our elbow, a resident of the parish of Jefferson,—at whose request we call attention to the proposed meeting, informs us that the republicans there, are up and doing, and that every appearance warrants an overwhelming assemblage, notwithstanding the bad condition of the roads. There have been several changes from Clay to Jackson, in this parish.

No demonstration in favor of Mr. Clay yet! The election is at hand—the republicans are all ready and will take it especially unkind, if the Clayists run away, and leave a clear field. Why don't the Claymen show themselves!—if they wait much longer, we shall have all the fencemen, if there be any truth in the French proverb—*l'eau coure toujours a la rivière!* Perhaps they are waiting for the completion of the improvements in the Exchange.

The Ohio State Journal (a Clay print) complains that Judge McLean *assumes, as a question past debate, that Mr Clay cannot get one single vote west of the mountains.* The opinion of the judge is worthy of attention, since the Journal avers that he is opposed to the re-election of general Jackson. Where are Mr. Clay's votes to come from?

The only protection given to sugar, (except a revenue protection,) was one half of a cent, given in 1816. So says Henry Clay in the debate, on the 12th of July 1832, on the recession of the senate from their amendments to the tariff bill.

In 1832, Mr John Q. Adams, chairman of the committee on manufactures, reported a new tariff bill in which the half cent was taken off.—(See the bill as reported and passed.)

This bill of Mr. Adams, with certain modifications, was passed into a law, and the half cent no longer protects our sugar; and has reduced the protection on sugar, to a *revenue protection.* So said Mr. Clay, in the debate, on the 12th of July, above refered to.

Messrs. Adams, Clay and Webster, all voted to take off the half cent; and it was accordingly taken off. The yeas and nays on the final passage, if consulted, will prove this. They have been published. This is the way the Jacksonist "serve" the sugar planters!!

Martin Gordon, collector of the port of New Orleans, has extended to the sugar planters of Louisiana, more protection in one year than all the congresses of the United States have ever done. Proof, calculate the half cent, on the sugar made in Louisiana for fifteen years, (from 1816 to 1832,) and then calculate the protection rendered by Mr. Gordon by suppressing the importation of syrup, or rather, sugar in solution, and see in whose favor the balance turns. Speculators not only in Louisiana, but in other parts of the union, have also made "arrangements to *import largely.*" Facts are stubborn things.

We have perused with intense delight the finished article in the last number of the North American Review on the subject of the English Literature of the nineteenth century. It naturally suggested to us the question, whether we have, as yet, any thing that may strictly come under the head of American national literature? The bare possession of a *power* to acquire is widely different from an actual possession of the object acquired. The earth may hold in its depths gems of the most costly nature; yet, until the mine has been dug, and its contents exposed, their value, even their existence, is unknown. So with a nation; it may contain within itself all the elements of a strictly national literature; yet, if these elements are not developed, they are as negative in their character as neutralised electricity. The quantity of reading matter annually sent forth, the number of authors, their respective standing in the reading world, and the reception which each meets with, all may contribute to give us an idea, and but an idea, of a nation's literature.

Strictly speaking, we have no national literature; nor shall we have, until we have escaped from our teens, and grown to years of manhood. We yet depend on the mother country; though gradually weaning ourselves to live without her. Literature is a plant of slow growth; its petals are not unfolded before proper and sufficient nourishment is administered; and then its flowers are beautiful. And there is good reason why we should not yet possess a literature strictly national. There is a marked difference in the resources of this country and England. The latter is wealthy; her private purse is well filled, and every circle of society is constantly sending out individuals who have time and money for literary pursuits. Not so with us: if, as a political nation, we are independent in feeling, we are not in purse; we began poor, and, as the phrase goes, were compelled to work for a living; we have thus far enjoyed but little of the "learned leisure" which characterised Greece and Rome in ancient times, and Italy, Germany, France and England, in modern. Above all, government is not fully prepared to encourage such pursuits with sufficient energy.

In a new country, as was ours but a few, a very few years ago, where nothing meets the eye but streams, and mountains, and savages, there is little else than objects of wonder to excite the mind. Poetry may indeed come from the wild and extended landscapes; but it is not the poetry of scenes hallowed by association, and idolised by the lovers of fiction. Hence we find in the archives of our fathers dull historical documents, which are destined to survive only as oases in the antiquary's desert. Their souls did not run wild in imagination, but were narrowed down to dry matter-of-fact. It was not to luxuriate in the wide and flowery fields of romance that they left their homes, but to enjoy their religion. God was their sole idol—fiction was their demon. Years elapsed, and incidents transpired which afforded sufficient employment and amusement. Isolated from the world, they turned to themselves. The revolution approached; feelings were excited; political essays began to fill the journals and then it was that decided changes commenced. Where there is a perpetual contest for right, literature cannot exist. Thus the whole American people partially neglected the detail of past history, or only referred to it for strength an opinions. But no sooner had they obtained what they fought for, than they [illegible] themselves about literary matters. A wish to keep alive the memory of patriots was motive enough. Biography sprung up and we think we are not [illegible] from the truth when we say that from that period to the present, this branch of our literature has had the ascendency.

FOR THE NEW-ORLEANS BEE.
ANTI-MASONRY.

We are such stuff as dreams are made off!
Shakespear's Tempest.

MR. EDITOR: I was much gratified with the resolution passed at the late republican meeting in New Orleans, against the proscription of an order which by its philanthropy has relieved millions of persons from distress in every age and in every clime; an order which, by its innocent concealments, has been, and is, in some countries, the only shield against priestcraft and tyranny. Had it not been for the veil of secrecy in ancient time, the knowledge of true science and religion had been lost: because the priesthood, dreading the diffusion of science, had spread the horrid dogma far and wide, that it was "impious to inquire into the laws of nature!" To trace effects to natural causes, exposed a philosopher to death. It was obliged to hide itself, or be veiled under allegories and symbols. The votaries of truth and reason had to assemble under the bond of a solemn oath not to betray one another. Bigots, violators, and fanatical assassins had made secresy necessary. Plato checked the *holy murderers*; but he could hardly rescue natural philosophy from persecution.

Having been for ages the sole barrier against sacerdotal fraud and tyranny, we owe much to masonry for its past services. There was then no other shelter from despotism. Admitting with M. *Volney*, that the "thread of occult science is cut," would not masonry still have deeds of charity and works of benevolence to perform? Is there no affliction to be alleviated? no social feeling to be refined and exercised? There is always some sorrow to be assuaged.

Some heated brains, "of imagination all compact," lately conceived the notion that the fraternity was a gang of demons, plotting against the welfare of society! a solitary, tragical incident was taken hold of in New York, first to assail governor *Clinton*, one of the ablest and best of mankind; then the attack extended to his friend general *Jackson*; and at length to masonry itself,—regardless of its active charities for ages. By denunciation and zeal, the anti masons made many converts among such bigots as have been teasing congress to stop Sunday mails. They would not have required them to prohibit ships at sea from sailing, or those in port from weighing anchor hoisting topsails on the Sabbath! *Political malcontents joined them*; and they become a political party.

One of their leaders in New York, John Crary, is become so chagrined with their profligate conduct that he indignantly tells them in a letter recently published, their "*mission* is to be terminated forever!" He washes his hands of the concern. They professedly opposed freemasons, whilst they were supporting them as candidates. Be the ticket successful or not, says he, antimasons cannot gain that they are digging their graves by concurring with the Clay party. If they were right in 1828, they must be wrong now. He says "in 1828, anti masons abandoned their political parties for the cause of anti-masonry—now they abandon the cause of anti masonry for the sake of resuscitating the the old Adams party for the benefit of Mr. Clay, and unite with the masons in favor of him. With a view to this object we have seen the anti masonic and National Republican journals cease their denunciations against each other, and for months past chime in together against general Jackson and the Albany Regency."

I notice this laughable lamentation, just as I would describe a rare animal for public information. Man himself is the oddest animal of all, often actuated by such whimsical motives, as excite doubts of his superior rationality. For once that he is governed by strict facts, he is thrice the dupe of mere imagination. A dream, a phantom, sermise, worthy only of Bedlam, rouses him to action, or disposes him for rebellion.

It was found to be too hard work for the mere propagandists to persuade the plain yeomanry of New York that such men as Dr. Franklin or general Washington, or De Witt Clinton, would belong to any institution that was intrinsically bad. The antimasons are nearly *broken up*; too few to act as principals, they are mere auxiliaries. In New York, they are for Clay, in Massachusetts for Wirt. The next election will consign them to the tomb of the Capulets:—and the nullifiers shall follow with speed to the "narrow house;"—if I know general Jackson.

"Hung be the Heavens with black!"

I know not indeed whether we may not prepare to celebrate the funeral obsequies of both—at once.

It is seven years since I visited a lodge, being neither mason-mad, nor antimason-fool. Masonry deserves to be patronized for the same reasons that the Egyptians used to reverence the ibis and ichneuenon.

Wherever true philanthropy, liberty or science have an enemy; *there* set up masonry as an antidote. Intolerance and bigotry are as odious as the serpent and alligator.

A LOOKER ON.

FOR THE NEW-ORLEANS BEE.
THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

"Jackson and liberty; Jackson and property; Jackson and the Union."—*Dr. Mac-Neven's toast, Aug. 30.*

This is now the unanimous voice of nine tenths of the union: the people have already made up their minds, and impatiently await the arrival of the day to record their votes—only to record them.

This choice is as happy as if it had been inspired directly by a special providence from above. Momentous consequences hang upon the event. Apostles of error and disunion are travelling over some sections of the south, with the motives of infernal missionaries, to inflame the people with annimosity against their best friends, and to blind them with prejudice against their dearest interests; the real scope and end of their exertions being to *place us at the feet of Great Britain.*—But the intrigue has been long since discovered, though not fully exposed; and I am informed, that general Jackson has been apprized of it all. Britain does not hope or wish to govern us directly, but modestly to govern our governors, and make us tributaries to herself without the expense of ruling us. A draft now and then on the "secret service" fund, to bribe firebrands here, would be repaid in due course of trade: or, an overwhelming influx of British goods at a "loss," would repay itself by stifling American rivalship "in the cradle."—A society exists in England with funds for such purposes.—Of this more at large in due season.

In the meanwhile, the veto message is making a conversion nearly universal. It seems to convince all who read it. A letter lately received in this city from Pittsburg compares the lively but peaceful agitation in that state (Pennsylvania) to the buzz and swarming of bees in summer. The writer "would not be surprised if the the Jackson tickets have a majority of forty or fifty thousand votes."

New York will possibly give a majority proportionably great. Many, who wished the re-election of Mr. Adams are now warm supporters of general Jackson. Of this number is gen. James Tallmadge, a man of abilities, and of much influence in the city of New York and throughout the state. On the bank question, on internal improvements, and on the tariff he heartily accords with general Jackson, and has given his reasons wherefore, in a letter of Sept. 6, to a Mr. Crary.

"The sincere desire to promote the peace and secure the quiet of our country, which then induced me to believe it will be be better for the nation to re-elect gen. Jackson.

Again:

"The leaders of the south, as I understand them, do not now resist the tariff as a constitutional question, but set up nullification as a measure of revolution and secession from the union. It is not the amount but the principle of protection against which they now object; they say, the south will not submit to the principle of protection, and assign as a reason, that it will produce their ruin, in the destruction of the value of their slave labor: [See D'Duffie's speech on 28th May last.]—Thus, this mighty contest of the south against the tariff and the principle of protection, has developed itself to be a crusade against labor saving machinery. It is like the opposition of the English weavers against the introduction of the power loom.

"General Jackson is now in office—and he comes from the south. It appears to me much better for the nation to continue him for the usual presidential term of eight years, and allow him to enforce those laws, charged upon him as measures of his administration—than to remove him for a new and untried incumbent, to assume all those perilous duties in this season of turmoil and excitement."

I quote this only to show the calm views of men formerly in opposition—reluctant converts, perhaps. The people had already decided, in their minds, the November election.

M'Duffie, with his ignorance, his presumption, and wilful misrepresentations, will ere long sink into merited contempt—together with all his accomplices. Our MARKET is now *twenty* times as great (precisely [illegible]-13 times) the whole amount of our domestic [illegible], taking these at 65 millions. So that the north and south have a mighty motive to brotherhood; and [illegible] they will and shall be, in despite of foreign [illegible] and local ambition.

Look over the United States by every point of the compass;—regard every public meeting in every quarter—and you find about nine-tenths in favour of general Jackson. The veto message, the hero of New Orleans, are toasted in all directions.

Alike vain will be all machinations either for dissolving the Union, or for harnessing us to the chariot-wheels of Great Britain. The man who saved New-Orleans will not conspire to destroy his country.—"Violent things are not lasting." Even Carolinians will yet discover the falsities practised on their credulity and shake off delusion as a viper. Jackson is not fated to failure. He will be victorious always—as I trust he will be always right.

AN OBSERVER.

From the Boston Post.
DEFINITIONS.

Not in the English, but in the *Hartfort* edition of *Webster:*

The Victory of New Orleans—*A flagrant violation of the Constitution.*

Obtaining from the Seminoles by treaty sixty millions worth of lands—*Highway robbery!*

Obtaining national claims on France, Denmark, Brazil, and other governments—*Piracy!*

Making treaties with foreign nations in spite of former failures—*High treason.*

Paying off the national debt—*Peculation, embezzlement and Bankruptcy.*

Securing a majority of electoral votes—*Swindling.*

Not taking constitutional "advice" from enemies—*Idiocy, drivelling, and dotage.*

Leaving the minority to stick in the Clay—*Dividing society horizontally!*

MOBILE, Oct. 10.

The Cotton Crops.—The period of the year has arrived when it is customary to compare opinions in regard to the extent of the cotton crop, for the current season. As usual, we have been industrious in collecting facts from well informed men, in the different counties in south Alabama, both in reference to the amount of land in cultivation, and to the proble product by the acre. From a great variety of letters, written at different periods of the summer and autumn,—and we may add, from a great variety of opinion on the subject, we feel ourselves justified in adopting the conclusion that the crop of this year, in south Alabama, will exceed that of the one just closed, by at least 8 or 10 thousand bales. The quantity of land subjected to the growth of cotton this year, exceeds that of the last, by about ten per cent, and although some of the plantations on the Alabama, and in some of the inland counties, may have suffered by the rains and wet weather, our letter assure us, that in some other portions of the state, the yield per acre will be materially increased upon that of last year. Should the season prove as favorable, as usual, to the collection of the crop, we may calculate on at least 135,000 bales,—and should the cold weather keep off as it did in the autumn of 1830, 140,000 bales would not probably be an over estimate of the crop of south Alabama.—*Register.*

SAMUEL H. GARROW, Esq. has received the appointment of Post Master of this city—vice Wm. D. Stone, Esq. resigned.—*ib*

MOBILE, October 9.

Electors for President and Vice President.—The following Ticket has been presented to the people of Alabama, for Electors of President and Vice President:

HENRY KING, of Madison County,
JOHN M. WINSTON, of Franklin County,
WM. R. PICKETT, of Autauga County,
GEORGE PHILIPS, of Dallas County,
THEO. L. TOULMIN, of Mobile County,
WM. EDMONDSON, of Limestone County,
WM. P. GOULD, of Green County.

We understand that each of the gentlemen named on the above list, has pledged himself to vote for ANDREW JACKSON, for President,—but that one, and possibly two of the number, have not signified their preference for Vice President. On such a subject there certainly should be no doubt; it is the duty of the people to exact the most explicit assurances from the candidates, and to countenance no one whose vote is not publicly pledged to the individual whose claims he will support if elected. We do hope and trust that, late as it is, measures will be taken to prevent the vote of this State being disposed of in a manner to thwart the wishes of the majority of its inhabitants.—*Ib.*

WASHINGTON Sept. 21
GEN. TIPTON AND GEN. DUNCAN

The names of these gentlemen are put forward as *apostates*, by the opposition prints, from the cause identified with the President, and especially by the apostate Webb, by way of bringing himself into decent company.—We have the best reason to believe the statement, by the coalition prints, in regards to these gentlemen, utterly false, and without the slightest pretext to give them countenance. A gentleman of high respectability, just from Indiana, called on us yesterday and requested us to contradict this report. He said he had been in the company of Senator Tipton a few days before, and that he then expressed more zealous attachment for the President than he had ever before manifested. The Clay press, to gain the slightest credence, in its present straights, must produce some better proof, hereafter, than its own unsupported assertions. It labors under too much disgrace to get credit for statements vouched on no authority, and re-ecoed by such *reporters* as Agg, Gales, Webb, Green, Simpson, and Jenks. The very names of these compurgators would be enough to make Truth hide her face—she has been so scandalized by them. *Globe.*

From the Albany Argus.
TO CHANCELLOR KENT.

In yesterday's Argus we copied from the Winchester Virginian, a query, addressed to the editors of the National Intelligencer, in the following words:

☞ "Do you not know, that a letter was written towards the close of the last session of Congress, to Colonel White of Florida, by one of the *New York anti-masonic electors*, assuring him that if that ticket should succeed, the electoral vote of the state would be GIVEN TO MR. CLAY? What say you gentlemen, yea or nay?

We perceive by the Virginian of the 19th inst. which we have just received, that the editors of the Intelligencer have answered the query by denying any knowledge of such a letter as is above set forth. The Virginian then continues:

"That such a letter as the one we describe *is in the possession of Col. White*, will not, we presume, be denied *upon his authority*; nor unless we are misinformed, will it be denied, that the letter in question was written by no less a personage than CHANCELLOR KENT himself."

Will you not, sir, in justice to the high character, which you have established for frankness, and honesty, put all doubt on this subject at rest? Or shall the public by a failure on your part to respond to this call upon you, be authorized to believe in the accusation—no less an accusation than that of receiving a nomination from one party, with the pledge, (for the acceptance of such a nomination amounts to a pledge in the eyes of an honest man) to vote for its candidate, and at the same time conveying to a different party the assurance that the pledge will be violated?

We respectfully wait for your reply.

Portugal.—In the present state of European politics, so much interest is attached to the affairs of Portugal that we have copied to day a brief but significant debate on the subject in the British House of Commons, between the Duke of Willington and Earl Grey. It will be perceived that the Duke of Willington contends, that the British Government ought to have prevented the attempt of Don Pedro, and anticipates a general war, as the result of its success. The train of mental reasoning leading to this conclusion, though unexpressed interms, is sufficiently obvious, and furnishes a tolerably clear notion of Troy doctrines. Donna Maria is admitted to be, according to his own notions, the rightful Queen of Portugal; Don Miguel is also admitted to be a bloody and remorseless usurper, and was so denominated, in effect, by the ministry of which the Duke of Willington was head; yet, argues the Duke, because the success of the expedition to dethrone this 'usurper' and 'monster' would produce 'revolutionary,' that is, liberal movements, and they might extend to other countries,—perhaps to England,—therefore it was the duty of the English Governement to restain the attempt. This is the substance of the argument employed, and it is worthy of a prime minister to the Holy Alliance. It is their own peculiar system for the preservation of order, by the extinguishment of free agency and the prompt destruction of free agency and the prompt destruction of the elements of political improvemen on their earleast developpement; and had the Duke succeed in forming his cabinet on the resignation of Earl Grey, he would have been but their Lieutenant in England. Strong indeed must be that fidelity to Holy Alliance interests, and that horror of liberalism, which could thus counsel national interference in behalf of one who had been characterised in a public speech by a British Minister (Lord Palmerston in 1829), as "this destroyer of constitutional freedom, this breaker of solemn oaths, this faithless usurper, this enslaver of his country, this trampler upon public laws, this violator of private rights, this attemptor of the life of helpless and defenceless woman." It is by such traits that the public principles of leading statesman are to be judged, and the tendency of the domestic measures which they advocate, scrutinized; and well may the English people reject from their confidence, the man who was found heading the aristocracy in their struggle for perpetuating slavery at home, and ready to extend the right hand of fellowship to the worst enemies of freedom abroad.—*Balt. Am.*

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

$200 that JACKSON will have the majority in the state.
200 that he will have 100 votes majority.

200	"	"	200 " "
200	"	"	300 " "
200	"	"	400 " "
200	"	"	500 " "
200	"	"	600 " "
200	"	"	700 " "

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

GENERAL REPUBLICAN MEETING.

The citizens of the Parish of Jefferson, friendly to the re-election of ANDREW JACKSON, as President of the United States, are respectfully requested to assemble at the Lafayette Hotel, on Saturday evening 13th, at half past 6 o'clock, for the purpose of adopting suitable measures for the support of their Electoral Ticket.

Marine Journal.
PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Brig Barrabooo, Neale, Laguira, Tayleur, Grimshaw & Sloane.
Schr. San Antonio, Lust, Havana, Tafts & Clarke.

ARRIVED.

Bark London, McLean, Liverpool.
Schr Exert, Ross, Brasoria, with cattle—12 passengers.
Schr Tepeyac, Vera Cruz, 3 1-2 days to the Balize.
Schr Bien Aparec da, Matanzas, 12.
Steamer Lioness, Waters, from Alexandria, with 555 bls cotton, viz: 182 J Linton; 166 J Hagan & co; 95 Reynolds, Byrne & co; 11 Palmer, Smith & co; 70 N & J Dick & co; 31 A Fisk, Watt & co *Passengers*, Mrs. Davidson and daughter, Mr. Picon and two daughters, col. P. A. Rost and deughter, capt. Lowe, Messrs. Plauche, sen and jr. A G Williams, J Tarbe, Harris, M W Baldwin, W B Pearce A Martin, G Smith, H M'Kean.
Steamer North Alabama, Kelly, from Vicksbourg, with 927 bales cotton, 3 bales moss, 28 sacks cotton seed, 50 plough molds, 1 trunk, 3 bxs mdz etc to Bullitt & Ship, A Fisk, Watt & co; J Linton; M White; A H and M Harris, Wilcox & Fearn; Reynolds, Byrne & co; J Hagan & co; J C Garthwait & co; Rogers & Slocomb. 20 cabin and 11 deck passengers.

THE DRAWING OF THE NATCHITOCHES CATHOLIC CHURCH LOTTERY,
Class No. 26, Has been postponed till Saturday the 20th instant. J. B. FAGET,
oct 13 Director.

NATCHITOCHES
CATHOLIC CHURCH LOTTERY,
25th CLASS FOR 1832,
The drawing will take place on Saturday October 20

PRIZES.		DOLLARS.		DOLLARS
1	of	10,000	is	10,000
1	of	3,000	is	3,000
1	of	1,500	is	1,500
1	of	1,000	is	1,000
1	of	800	is	800
1	of	623	is	623
6	of	500	are	3,000
6	of	300		1,800
6	of	200		1,200
156	of	50		7,800
156	of	20		3,180
621	of	8		4,992
7800	of	4		31,200

PRICE OF TICKETS:
Whole Tickets........$4 00
Halves........2 00
Quarters........1 00
J. B. FAGET, *Manager.*
october 13 No. 119, Chartres street.

CENTRAL AND PRIMARY
SCHOOLS.

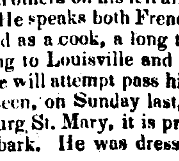
AT a meeting of the Board of Regents of the Central and Primary Schools, held on the 6th inst, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

"Resolved that the community be informed by public advertisements in the French and English languages in four of the newspapers, printed in the city of New-Orleans, that the Central and Primary Schools have resumed their operations, since the first day of the present month of October; That in conformity with the law, two hundred scholars are to be admitted gratuitously in those schools; That there are now one hundred and fifty of those actually admitted leaving—fifty——vacancies; and that applications may be made to any of the Regents up to the number pointed out by law.

Resolved farther that the President of the Board be requested to cause the said publications to be made,
CANONGE.
President of the Board of Regents.
Members of the Board of Regents
J. F. Canonge president, H. Lavergne, Secretary.
F. Grima C. A. Canon.
G. Strawbridge. Thomas Urquhart.
T. F. McCaleb. Alonzo Morphy.
George Eustis. C. M. Conrad.
N. B. The Governor of the State and Mayor of the city are ex-officio Members of the Board of Regents.
New Orleans, oct. 12, 1832.

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

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.



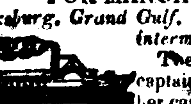
WILL be given to whoever will arrest, and lodge in the jail of this city, or deliver to the subscriber, the American griffe, named ISAAC, alias THOMAS JONES. He is about 33 years of age; is about 5 feet 8 inches in height, of oval face and yellowish complexion. He has a scar over the left eye lash and several others on his left arm. He is rather thin than fat. He speaks both French and English, and having worked as a cook, a long time, on board steamboats running to Louisville and Cincinnati, it is supposed that he will attempt pass himself as free. He having been seen, on Sunday last, near the market in the faubourg St. Mary, it is probable that he will attempt to embark. He was dress in sailors cloth, and had shoes.
Captains of vessels and steam boats are cautioned against receiving the said slave on board, under the severest penalties of the law.
oct. 10 H. J. DOMINGON.

PIG LEAD for sale by
sept 25 J. MAGER.

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

CORN—500 bags Corn, recently received and for sale by M. THOMAS,
sept 8 No 77 Levee street;

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



The steamer WOODSMAN, captain John Parks, having part of her cargo on board, will have despatch. The Woodsman is a small first 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 2 77 Canal street.

FOR HAVANA.
The Spanish schooner MONTANESA, Capt, Morillo, having the principal part of her cargo engaged, will leave for the above port on Saturday next.
For freight of 150 barrels or passage, apply to the captain, on board, or to JOSE PRATS,
oct. 12 52 St. Ann street.

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

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

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

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

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

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

CLERK WANTED.—A young lad of 14 or 15 years of age, writing a good hand and well recommended, will obtain a situation by applying, by letter addressed to C. S. left at the office of this paper.
Oct 10

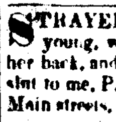
THE price of fresh Flour being this day $6 50 per barrel, according to the tariff, the bakers must give, during the ensuing week, forty one ounces of bread for a bit. oct 6

UNION BANK OF LOUISIANA.
THE city subscribers to the capital stock of this institution, are invited to call at the banking house to examine the appraisement which has been made of their property and to designate the part of it which they intend to mortgage to the bank to secure the stock which has been provisionally apportioned to them.
By order of the board.
oct 9 J. B PERRAULT, Cashier.

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

THE subscribers having bought a quantity of TOBACCO, "de la Vuelta de Abajo," inform the public that at their manufactory, 144 Chartres street, between St. Louis and Toulouse, will always be found cigars of this quality, together with Havana and Melee, at moderate prices.
oct. 9 DENIS BEDOUT & CO.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET.



A handsome new house situated in Victory street, between the Port and St. Ferdinand street, occupied at present by Madame Jules Le Blanc. Apply to
oct. 9 THEODORE NICOLET.

STRAYED OR STOLEN, on the 2d inst. a small young, white slut, short hair, with yellow spots on her back, and tail turned up. Whoever will return said slut to me, P. R. Delamourlicre, corner of Royal and Main streets, will be liberally rewarded. oct 9

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

NOTICE. A check, No. 85, dated 3rd October, 1832, for $700, drawn by Messrs Kohn & Bordier, on the city bank, payable to bearer has been taken from the counting house No. 23 St. Louis street.
Whoever may have any information about this check is begged to communicate it at the above house.
oct 7

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

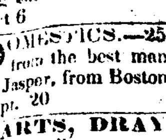
CITY BANK.
New Orleans, October 5th, 1832.
THE Stockholders in this institution are hereby notified, that by a resolution of the board of directors of the 14th April last, an instalment of twenty dollars per share is payable on the 5th day of November next, and that it is provided in the 2d section of the charter, that a failure to pay any instalments shall cause to be forfeited any payments that may previously have been made.
H. LAVERGNE,
oct 6 cashier.

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

COURT OF PROBATES.
NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of the estate of the late François Robert Joseph Landon and to all others to whom it may concern, to shew cause within ten days, why the account rendered by the executor of the deceased, should not be homologated, and the said executor discharged from his trust.
By order of the Court
MARTIN BLACHE,
oct. 12 Reg. of Wills.

FOR SALE—A valuable lot of ground situated in the fauxbourg Daunoy, between Denghien street and the Port, bounded on one side by the property of Mr. Pilie, surveyor, and on the other side by that of Mr. Reggio, and measures 60 feet front on the river by 120 in depth. If the above property is not disposed of at private sale by the 1st of December, it will be offered at auction. For terms apply on the premises.
oct 6 WIDOW MERIEULT.

A SLUT LOST OR STOLEN.



A young Spaniel slut, dark ash color, with chesnut colored spots on the body and head; long tail and ears; wearing a collar stamped P. Prada, the letters of which hame are scarcely legible. A reward of five dollars will be given to whoever will bring back said slut to the subscriber.
oct 6 P. PRADA.

DOMESTICS.—250 bales sheetings and shirtings from the best manufactories, now landing from brig Jasper, from Boston, for sale by
sept. 20 LINCOLN [illegible]

CARTS, DRAYS, CAR[illegible]
Wheelbarrows and Truc[illegible]
Swan from Philadelphia, for sa[illegible]
oct 4 TOU[illegible]

ROPE CUTT[illegible]
tings, well b[illegible]
Cotton Press.

PAPER.—4[illegible]
sheathing [illegible]
oct 4

MR. LS[illegible]
friends [illegible]
ing dancing [illegible]
and continue d[illegible]
on, between [illegible]

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY F. DUTILLET.
BY virtue of an order of the Court of Probates and for the city and parish of New-Orleans dered on the 6th of August last, will be sold at [illegible] on Monday the 19th of November next, at [illegible] Hewlett's Exchange,
About 150 lots of ground, situated in the fa[illegible] Montreuil, near the city, being one fifth part of the [illegible] cession of the late Theodule Montreuil.
Conditions 1, 2 and 3 years credit, in notes [illegible] sed to the satisfaction of the vendors, with special [illegible] gage until final payment.
The acts of sale to be passed before Octave de Ar[illegible] notary public, at the expense of the purchasers.
oct. 12

BY H. J. DOMINGON.
WILL be sold on Monday next, 15th instant No. 75, Chartres street, between Conti [and] Bienville, some household furniture, consisting in [arm]moirs, tables, chairs, looking glass &c.
Terms cash. oct. 1[illegible]

BY JACOB LEVY.
BY order of the Court of Probates in this city, be sold at Hewlett's Exchange Coffee House, Saturday, November 3d, at 12 o'clock at noon.
The following valuable slaves, for account of estate of Mrs. Jane Smelser, deceased.
TOM a negro about 45 years of age, a good [illegible] man, perfectly honest and sober, a faithful and tr[illegible] servant.
NANCY, his wife a mulatress about 30 years of [age] a good servant, honest sober and trusty.
DARON a mulatto, about 25 years of age, a d[illegible] man, also a faithful servant, honest sober &c;
SAM a mulatto about 25 years of age, a first house servant, honest sober and likely.
DAVID a mulatto about 17 years of age, a first house servant and an intelligent boy.
The above and all perfectly acclimated, having sided in the country for years.
Terms—6 and 8 months credit for satisfactory [en]dorsed notes with mortgage on the property until payment.
Acts of sale to be passed before G. R. Stringer notary public at the expense of the purchaser.
oct. 12.

BY JACOB LEVY.
ON Saturday, Nov. 10, will be sold at H[ewlett's] exchange coffee house, at 12 o'clock at noon [Ne]gress Fanny and her three children.
Fanny is about 30 years of age from childho[od in] the country, speaks English and French, first cook, washer, ironer, nurse and house servant; a merchant woman.
Sophia, her daughter, about 13 years of age, a [illegible]ress, and very handy in the house.
George, her son, a mulatto, about 9 years of [age, a] good boy, and used to waiting and attending at [illegible]
Charles, her son, a mulatto, about 5 years of [age].
The above are sold with a full guarantee against vices and diseases, as prescribed by law.
Terms, 1-4 cash, the balance 6, 12 and 18 [months] credit for satisfactory approved endorsed notes [with] mortgage on the property until final payment; [acts of] sale to be passed before Wm. Boswell, esq., [notary] public at the expense of the purchaser. oct [illegible]

BY H. J. DOMINGON.
BY virtue of an order of the hon. Court of [the] judicial district of the State of Louisiana [will] be sold on Saturday the 17th of November [at 12] o'clock meridian, at Hewlett's Exchange C[offee] House, corner of St. Louis and Chartres streets, following Slaves abandoned by Simon Marchand [to his] creditors, to wit:
A mulatress named ROSINE, aged 28 years, her child; JOHN good drayman, 40 years, [illegible] DICK do. 25; FRANK do. 35; NANCY cook washer 40; LETTY do. do. 28.
Terms—One third cash, one third at the [end of] one third at six months, the last payments in no[tes] satisfactorily endorsed with special mortgage.
Sales to be passed before Louis T. Caire, [Notary] Public. oct. [illegible]

BY ISAAC S. M'COY.
ON Saturday, the 20th inst. at 12 o'clock at [the ex]change coffee house, will be sold a valuable [lot of] ground, situated in faubourg Lafayette, being [illegible] square No. 89, measuring 60 feet front on Ph[illegible] street, by 120 feet in depth, French measure, with all the improvements thereon. Terms, at [illegible]
oct. 11

BY T. MOSSY.
ON Monday, 15th instant, at 12 o'clock, at [the ex]change coffee house, will be sold [illegible] aged 30 years, has been 13 months [illegible] house servant, guaranteed against the [illegible] vices prescribed by law, except bring [illegible] matism which causes him sometimes to [illegible] 6 and 12 months credit.

BY T. MOSSY.
WILL be sold on the 15th [illegible] Exchange, at 12 o'clock, the [illegible] SARAH, built at Dogfish [illegible] 1830, 102 tons by register, having her [illegible] tackles, anchors, and other apparel [illegible] examined. This vessel lays on the [illegible] river, opposite the Church.
Terms—4 and 6 months credit [illegible] dorsed notes at the satisfaction of [illegible]

BY F. DUTILLET.
BY virtue of an order of the court [illegible] ing date the 4th October, 1832, will [be sold for ac]count of the estate of the late Louis Jac[illegible] on Thursday, the 18th October instant, at [illegible] in the afternoon, on the levee fronting fau[bourg] tricnl, about 100 cords ash wood; a lot of [illegible] able for bakers; and a quantity of thin boa[rds]. [Con]ditions cash.
Also, will be sold on Thursday, the 15th No[vember] next, at 12 o'clock, at Hewlett's coffee house, [for ac]count of the same estate, six slaves [illegible] bout 40 years; Tom, aged 30 years [illegible] latto, 24 years of age; Billy 35 [illegible] 25 years of age; Eliza, a mulattress [illegible] Also, three lots of ground situated in [illegible] ington, designated as Nos. 5, 6, and [illegible] 4, measuring each 52 feet 8 inches [illegible] street, by 115 feet in depth.
Terms—For the slaves, one fourth [illegible] balance at one and two years credit, in [notes satisfac]torily endorsed, with special mortgage [illegible] ment; for the lots, the purchaser will have [illegible] the payment of two notes drawn by the said [illegible] na to the order of Mr. Charles Lesseps, each 33 1.3, and payable, the first on the 2d [March] and the second on the 2d March, 1835; and on the 2d March, 1836, in a note satisfactorily [endor]sed, with special mortgage until final payment.

BY F. DUTILLET.
WILL be sold on Monday, the 22d of [October] next, at noon, at Hewlett's Exchange, by [virtue] of an order of the court of probates in this city [the fol]lowing property belonging to the estate of Jacques Brown, f. c. m. viz:
1. A LOT OF GROUND situated in the [fau]bourg Marigny, containing 30 feet front on [illegible] street, with a depth of 120 feet, French me[asure] ming one half of lot No. 152, in square [illegible] with the buildings thereon.
2. A negro woman named Cecile, above [illegible] old, understanding a little of cookery and she is a good subject.
Terms:—The lot & building at one and [two years,] the slave one half cash: and one half at 6 [months] approved endorsed paper, secured by a [mort]gage, acts of sale to be passed before Octave de A[rmas no]tary public.

ALE AND PORTER. 50 hhds P[illegible] ale and 30 bbls porter, by the brig Sw[an] by (oct 9) SAML. P. MO[illegible]

SITUATION WANTED.—A young [illegible] ing the English, French and Spanish [illegible] situation in a [illegible] accommodation [illegible]

[illegible] brick [illegible] street: po[illegible] other [illegible]