THE [illegible]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY BY
[illegible]
STATE [illegible] HUNTER,
"THE [illegible] RESERVED."
SATURDAY [illegible] NOV. 30, 1833

FOR GOVERNOR:
J. B. DAWSON.
FOR MAYOR:
JOHN H. HOLLAND.
FOR ALDERMAN—5th Ward,
ALFRED DUCROS.
FOR CONGRESS:
1 district—CHARLES CAYARRE.
2 district—JAMES M. BRADFORD.

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

"ART. 5. And be it further enacted, That the Mayor and Recorder shall be chosen from among the citizens who are *heads of families*, and resident within the city at the time of their election, and possess the *other qualifications required* by the existing laws."

Fellow citizens, if the law requires this as a condition in completing the eligibility of a candidate for the place of Mayor, judge if respect for public manners and morals, does not more imperiously exact that it should be found in a candidate for the office of Governor.

The Hon. J. B. Dawson, arrived in our city, yesterday, in his way to his residence in Florida.

Our harbor presents, at present, a most gratifying prospect. Besides the 8 vessels which entered yesterday, there is 1 ship, 16 brigs, 9 schooners and three other sail, in the river. New Orleans certainly bids fair to become the most portant city, in the shipping line, in the United States.

We feel great pleasure in announcing *Antonio Ducros*, as a candidate for Recorder, at the approaching election. Mr. Ducros is a sterling republican; he has served the people in the trusts which they have confided to him, with ability and independence. He unites talents of a high order, with firmness and honesty of purpose, and should he be elected, he would do honor to the choice of his fellow citizens.

It is time that the republican party should speak its sentiments in relation to municipal affairs. Let the PREJUDICES which individuals may entertain, give way to the necessity of acting in concert, and let us ALL go for MEASURES. We have the majority, and were only defeated at the last election for Recorder, because we were divided among ourselves. We must, if we desire to succeed, be united. Forego personal predilections to insure the success of the great cause in which we are all engaged. Our opponents are fully aware of the importance of electing a man whose principles will yield to whatever they desire. Let us disappoint them by voting one and all for

ANTONIO DUCROS,

a democrat in word as well as in action.

The Louisiana thinks that "propriety" should induce Judge Porter to vacate his Judgeship, he being a candidate for the United States Senate. How much more reason is there for such a principle to operate upon Mr. Prieur? Does he not subvert his official duties to his private aims, as evidenced, among other things, by his contemplated electioneering tour throughout the State? Is not his own advancement and personal aggrandisement the solo motive that influences him? Nothing of this sort can be charged against Judge Porter; and yet the Louisiana is so fastidious as to counsel him to resign. The Louisiana should have objected to the glaring impropriety of Mr. Prieur's course, if it desired the public to believe that it was governed, in relation to Judge Porter, by other than partisan or selfish motives.

Will the classical editor of the Louisiana Advertiser tell us who was the *wise* wife, described by the celebrated Roman, not only guiltless, but above reproach! We feel a little curious about the matter.

The Louisiana Advertiser asks: "why was not the election of Mr. Culbertson sanctioned by the Council upon the same principle that Mr. Saul was permitted to take his seat, as a German?" The Louisiana must have but little penetration, not to perceive that there is a great difference between the situations of the two individuals, and that there is, consequently, no analogy existing between the cases. Mr. Culbertson is, or rather was, the incumbent of an office created by a special law of Congress; but Mr. Saul is only simply a Cashier of one of the branches of the United States Bank, elected according to the charter of the mother institution, by twelve directors representing the stockholders.

CONTINUATION FROM EUROPE.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.

The Packet Ship Susquehanna, Captain C. Dixey, arrived at this port from Liverpool, whence she sailed October 5th, this morning. A copy of the London Courier of Oct. 7th has been furnished Mr. Sanderson, of the Merchants Coffee House, by this arrival.

From the London Courier, Oct. 7.

The news of the King of Spain's death, which we published on Saturday, is fully confirmed, and all the information on the subject which we have been able to collect will be found in another column. That event will probably expose Spain to all the horrors of a disputed succession. It would be hazardous, if such an occurrence were to take place even in our own country to offer a conjecture as to its immediate or ultimate results. How much more hazardous, then, must such conjecture be, in relation to a country, of the political parties of which and the chief actors in them we know little! It will be seen by our extracts that the Queen, assisted by a committee of five persons, has quietly assumed the Regency on behalf of her daughter. Of this lady, the head of the Government, we know that she is a daughter of the House of Naples, and an affable woman. From the acknowledged influence which she obtained over Ferdinand she appears to be ambitious, and we suspect is not destitute of those masculine talents which give her a chance of success. Much, it is obvious, will depend on her, and, being yet a young and married woman, she may possess energies which will ensure her a decided advantage.—Her near relative, the Duchess de Berri, is an example of powerful aid lent to a bad cause by a woman. The competitor of the Queen and of her daughter, Don Carlos, has been tried and found wanting. He is the mere tool, we believe, of that party, the priests, whose means he seeks to gratify his ambition. The late prime Minister, M. Zea Bermudez, is a member of the Council of the Regency, and will be, if he remain at it, we presume, the leader of the Council. The talent which raised him to his high station under *Ferdinand*, must further secure him commanding influence in the Queen's Cabinet, or his disappointed ambition will lead him to break down that throne which his late master confided to his protection. He is suspected, however, of being favorable to Don Carlos, and his appointment is looked on as a most suspicious circumstance in the cause of the Queen. On the little that we know of M. Zea Bermudez, however, we should be inclined to suppose that he is one of those wary politicians—one of the Metternich and Talleyrand school—who, to use a homely adage, watch which way the cat jumps, and who will throw his weight into the scale which is likely to preponderate, and then keep it in adverse scale permanently kicking the beam. The friends of the constitutional cause in Spain, the appointment of M. Zea Bermudez has given great offence. With the greatest respect for their principles, we think they [illegible] disappointment, if he be any thing but an out-and-out partisan of Don Carlos, a wise step. Of much of his influence and removal from the Council could deprive him. By retaining him, there is a chance of enlistening that influence, as well as his talents for business, in the service of the Queen. By retaining him, a guarantee is also given to the parties, that the present system of Government will not be abruptly departed from—a guarantee which, in such times, we hold to be of great importance, as the apprehension of sudden changes would excite more alarm throughout the country, and make the Queen more enemies than any changes which may be actually and prudently effected. We think such an appointment, of the services of M. Zea Bermudez, can be accorded for the Queen, a less one, as tending to allay general alarm.

The influence of the Constitutionalists must tell for what it is worth. They have acquired wisdom, we believe, and moderation, we hope, in the school of adversity; and notwithstanding the efforts of the Queen, they will be able to prevent a contest for the throne of Spain, between the two branches of the reigning family, dividing all the friends of liberty in Spain to seize upon power before they have overcome the prejudices of their country.

The French Government has sent off a courier to Madrid, with instructions to its Ambassador, and to make probably, [illegible] the night Queen signed the Will. Were any [illegible] Spain in question, we should say that [illegible] recognition of the Queen would [illegible] considerable influence [illegible] Government [illegible] Bourbon [illegible] Bourbon [illegible] Bourbon