THE BEE

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY, BY JEROME BAYON.
STATE PRINTER.
THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED.
MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 29, 1834.

We are highly gratified to notice the establishment in this city of a medical college. The gentlemen who fill the chairs of professorship are men of skill and experience, and we hope that we may not be thought invidious, when we allude particularly to Messrs. Hunt, Ingalls and Luzenberg, with whom our acquaintance is more extended. The two former have before officiated in a like capacity in similar institutions, and the latter has established a reputation in our city of the highest grade as a surgeon.

The steamer Friend, was run into by the Tom Jefferson, opposite Lafayette; on Saturday, and sunk; water up to the upper cabin.

The members of the Tennessee convention have done themselves great honor by the wise and wholesome provisions they have engrafted upon the new constitution which they have reported, and which they are about to submit to the final consideration of their constituents. We may enumerate as peculiarly consonant with the extended views of the present generation, the abolishment of imprisonment for debt, except the presumptive cases of fraud, the debtor delivering up his estate—members of the Legislature, while such, ineligible by the Legislature to any office of trust, except that of justices of the peace, of trustees of a literary institution,—the legislature prohibited from passing laws for emancipating slaves, without consent and compensation to the owner—prohibited also from chartering more than one bank at a time, and no bank charter is ever to be renewed. Lotteries are expressly prohibited—laws are to be passed to forbid the sale of foreign lottery tickets—divorces by the Legislature are forbidden. The Courts alone to be authorised to grant them by uniform laws—the qualifications of suffrage to be, citizenship, the age of 21 years, and 6 months residence in the county—the Legislature and Governor to be chosen for 2 years, after the next term, which is to be three; the 1st election to be in 1835, the 2nd in 1838, and every 2 years thereafter. The Judges to be elective by the Legislature; the Supreme Judges for a term of 12 years, those of inferior Courts for 9.

The Athens (Ga.) Banner of the 13th inst, says:—"Our town was visited on Monday afternoon last by a most awful thunder storm. We have rarely, if ever, witnessed one so terrible. Mr. Stevens Thomas's gin house (within thirty or forty paces of this office) was fired by the lightning and entirely consumed with its contents. There was in the upper part of the house about 30,000 lbs of fodder, and but for the rain and absence of wind the buildings in its neighborhood would, in all probability, have been destroyed. A small house occupied as a barber's shop, near the Post office, was also struck by the lightning but very little damaged."

CHOLERA IN AUGUSTA.

By the last Augusta papers, we learn that the Cholera has made its appearance in that place. The Board of Health, up to Monday last, report five cases, and four deaths in and about the city—all among the blacks. The disease was brought up the river by the boat-hands. The Board strongly recommend the disuse of all fruits, melons, and vegetables. As the city was quite healthy in other respects, and no predisposing causes to the disease, we hope that by prudence and temperance, the city will suffer comparatively little from the ravages of the cholera.

The last report of the Board of Health of Savannah, states that there was no case in the city, and that the plague was subsiding in the neighborhood. All vessels having no sick persons on board, are now permitted to enter the port without detention.

LATE FROM SPAIN.

By the politeness of two commercial houses of this city, we were favoured with Havana papers up to the 20th inst. inclusive. They contain news of great interest from Spain, brought thither by the Spanish brig *El Vapor*, in 33 days' passage from Cadiz. We have Madrid dates up to the 9th August and Cadiz to the 14th. The most interesting intelligence therein contained is that of the defeat of the rebel Zumalacarregui, by the troops of General Espartero.

The Spanish Government has recognised that of Greece. M. Mariano Montalvo has been sent as chargé d'affaires at the Court of H. M. king Otho.

Head Quarters of Zudaire, 12 o'clock at night, 30th July, 1834.

His Excellency José Ramon Rodil,
To his Excellency the Secretary of State of the War Department.

Excellency—I announced to you yesterday that nine battalions of insurgents were in ambush behind the port of Artaza, and in the neighborhood of Orra Galiano, Baguedano, and Zudaire; my intention was not to alarm them in their position, but I ordered Generals Lorenzo and Espartero to establish (the former) a line of observation in the neighborhood of Baguedano, and the latter a second line of observation in the neighborhood of Artaza. Those dispositions were deemed sufficient to authorize the enemy in ambush to despatch at eleven o'clock, A. M., detachments strong enough to surround our [illegible] parties. From this moment the number of our adversaries increased from all parts by the supplies each party despatched, until at last our troops came in front of the enemy, which amounted to 5000 men. They were completely defeated by those of Gen. Espartero, who, although he had with him but 2500 men, routed the enemy in all directions. It is true that he is much indebted to the help given him by the reserve formed by the first division under the command of General Lorenzo, with whom Espartero had concerted his plan of attack, by which assistance he was enabled to give Spain a new proof of the promptitude with which he fulfils his promises.

By my manœuvres, I have not lost sight of the enemy in their flight through the mountains, with the intention of pursuing them, notwithstanding the difficulties offered by the heavy rains and the want of food for the troops, who have not been able to take a quiet meal since the battle.

Your Excellency will receive the particulars of this glorious action as soon as I shall be able to transmit them, with all the circumstances. In the mean time, I beg of your Excellency to treat with due honors, General Espartero, his officers and soldiers, who have given a new proof of their fidelity by the courage they have shown on this important occasion.

May God preserve you long years, &c.

Head quarters, Campo del Puerto de Artaza, 12 o'clock at night, on the 31st July, 1834.
To His Ex. the Secretary of War.

MADRID, Aug. 5.

It appears that the general-in-chief of the army of the north had his head quarters, on the 29th ult. at St. Vincent de Arena. The troops under the order of Generals Lorenzo, Anes and Espartero, occupied the surrounding villages.—The general-in-chief was to march on the next day, with all his forces against the enemy headed by Zumalacarreguy, who occupied the valley of Gony and the Lower Amescua.

Brigadier Figueras who commanded at Bernedo was engaged in pursuing small bodies of insurgents. It appears from news received from Armildez, Toledo, Pampelona, and from the captain-general of Arragon, that the young men of the valley of Roncal, who were reported to be anxious to join the insurgents, have loudly pronounced themselves in favor of the Queen and offered their services to the legitimate authorities. The line of the frontier is well possessed by the troops of this nation who do not permit any munitions of war to be conveyed to the insurgents.

Two English brigs of war have been seen on the coast of Gascony, intended to cruise with the Spanish vessels destined for the same service.

BAYONNE, Aug. 4.

According to the official communications received at the Spanish Consulate, and the despatches received by Don Joachim Ferrer, procurator of the Cortes, and the staff officer Don Miguel de Arioz, of the army of Gen. Rodil, intelligence has been received of the defeat of the main body of the faction of Navarre. The Governor of the fortress of St. Sebastian has forwarded the following item:

"5 o'clock, P. M.—I have just received of the brigadier commanding this province, Don Gaspar de Jauregui, a note which contains the following: the main body of the faction have been defeated yesterday, the 1st instant, at Sterroyan, and the troops of the queen are in pursuit of the retreating in all directions.

"The following is furnished to Your Excellency for information, according to the promise I had made in my letter of this morning. God, &c.

St. Sebastian, August 2, 1834.
JOSE DE ABURRUZA.
To Don Miguel de Arioz.

The captain general of Valencia, under date of the 28th ult. addresses the Secretary of War as follows:—The Brigadier Don Jose Santa Cruz, commanding the East from the Mountains to the country between Leiria and Poblets informs me of the following particulars: "Having learned from spies that Cabrera had left the plains and mountains of Terruca, I had no doubt that he would join Morella's party below Aragon, with the view of surprising some small detachment as he had already done, in consequence I made two forced marches from Cenia, and reached him in the neighborhood of Zorita, where detachment he was going to attack.

His forces consisted of 564 men, all Catalans, and mine of 220. The place where I happened to meet him was the least favorable that could have been found, being a mountain covered with thick pines, and offering several positions.

The onset was intrepidly carried by my guerillas, but I had the misfortune of losing the captain (having the rank of lieutenant colonel) of the 1st regiment of the line, Don Bartolomeo Serrano, who commanded them. The 2nd Lieutenant was also severely wounded—These circumstances induced the guerillas to recede, and the factious believing that the moment of their victory had come, they threw themselves upon my troops with much ardour—but the company of Cazadores of the first line, which was near at hand, commanded by the captain Don Francisco Ignacio Martinez, held them in check, and forced them to back to their positions as they attempted a charge. The fight here was very obstinate, and the lieutenant Dn. Francisco Ignacio Martinez and Dn. Antonio Casariego with some soldiers made themselves conspicuous by their intrepidity which inspired the troops with a new ardor—for two hours they defended the positions, and the enemy finding that he could not advance one step without suffering heavy losses, they withdrew, giving up the attempt.

The Carabiniers who until then had been kept in reserve, began to act on the right of the mountain, but the enemies withdrew rapidly by the other side, directing their march through the pine forests on the mountains of Beceyte; leaving on the battle field 50 dead, as results from the report made by the lieutenant Dn Bartolomeo Rosello.

My loss, though but small, as the dead amount only to 3 Cazadores of the 1st Regiment of the line, a Sargeant of the 13th and a soldier of Morella's company and six wounded, is much to be lamented on account of the death of Captain Serrano.

His son Dn Bartolome, cadet of the 1st Regiment, was standing by his side when the misfortune happened and although surrended by a great number of insurgents he kept his post with the greatest intrepidity.

I cannot refrain from recommending to your excellency the gallant young man, who unless her majesty is benevolent to him, will be obliged to quit the service. Besides, the officers whose valor has been remarkable in the action, viz: Martinez of the 1st of the Line, and Casariero of the 13th. I cannot but mention honorably the Lieutenants Don Barolomeo, Rosello, Don Dalmatio, Aragonez, and Don Fernando Otero, as well as the adjutant of the same corps, Don M. Ciudad de la Hoz, and the captain of a regiment of cavalry, Don Martin Ramirez, who being prevented from taking a part in the affair on account of the roughness of the road, availed himself of a small plain on the side of the mountain to prevent the guerillas of the enemy from going thro' that part.

The troops of Arragon who defended the points of Monicgo, Penaroya, &c., joined together in bearing the fire in the mountains, (which lasted from 5 o'clock to half past eleven A. M.) commanded by the officers of the 13th of the Line, Don Vicente Loracilla, and Don Bernardo Desis; but when they arrived on the field of action, the enemy had disappeared

Before I conclude, I take the liberty of praying you to recommend to the benevolence of her majesty Don Bartolomeo Lerrano, cadet of the regiment of infantry, son of the valiant captain of the same corps, slain in the aforesaid fight Reserving to myself to recommend with my wonted impartiality the other officers or soldiery who deserve it."

GLOBE—EXTRA.

WASHINGTON CITY, September 13.

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM MAINE.

The Star in the East, is still the Day Star of the Democracy of the Union. We give below the returns from the Portland district. Portland, the city in which the Bank reigns, it was thought would give tone to the whole district and defeat Mr. Smith the uncompromising and faithful Democracy candidate. And there certainly never was a greater exhibition of the Bank's power to *create men*, than that just made in Portland. At the election before the last, Smith's vote in Portland was 874. Cutter's [the opposition candidate] 894. At the late election, Smith held his own—his vote, being 869. But Churchill, the Bank candidate, got 1426!! Here the Bank must have sown dragon's teeth—more than 500 voters started up at its command. They were imported—but the "HUGE PAWS" of the farmers, as Mr. Webster's Boston Courier calls them, were laid upon the aristocracy, and put down the corrupt growth of the city.

The Democratic Governor is no doubt elected, from the indications in the Portland and York Districts, by an increased majority in the State.

We shall certainly have a gain in Congress of one member, in the person of Mr. Fletcher, from Vermont, and we may well hope for another in that of Mr. Van Ness.

So it goes in the East. The result is not doubtful in New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. Our friends may rely on a succession of triumphs, this fall, from Maine to Georgia, with the exception of South Carolina.

From the Boston Morning Post.

MAINE ELECTION.
GREAT DEMOCRATIC TRIUMPH.

"The Star in the East" still in the ascendent.

SMITH RE-ELECTED BY FIVE HUNDRED MAJORITY!

Last evening's Eastern mail brought us the following glorious news. DUNLAP is unquestionably re-elected governor by a very large majority, and the Hon. F. O. J. SMITH has been re-elected to Congress by FIVE HUNDRED MAJORITY.

CUMBERLAND DISTRICT.

	Smith.	Churchill.
Portland,	869	1426
Baldwin,	154	40
Brunswick,	00	00
Cape Elizabeth,	215	54
Cumberland,	123	116
Danville,	00	00
Durham,	159	131
Falmouth,	184	189
Freeport,	167	240
Gorham,	293	231
Gray,	235	71
Harpswell,	00	00
New Glocester,	167	167
North Yarmouth,	95	472
Poland,	270	106
Pownal,	111	115
Raymond,	205	109
Scarborough,	324	61
Sebago,	52	48
Standish,	348	117
Westbrook,	624	228
Windham,	240	197
	4785	4118

☞ Smith's majority 667.

Extract from a letter dated
ALFRED, Monday at midnight, Sept 8, 1834.

"I give you the result of this day's election in York county. There are 25 towns entitled to 28 Representatives, and 3 Senators—returns are received from 22 towns—Lebanon, Buxton, and Hollis, not heard from, the two latter decidedly democratic, and the first about equally divided.

Dunlap for Governor, has over Sprague 1114, which will be increased to about 1800. Three democratic Senators elected, eight federal Bank Wigs, and twelve democratic Representatives heard from—the probable results 10 federalists and 14 democrats. John Holmes elected by one majority in Alfred, but his election will be contested and no doubt defeated.

No election to Congress. In 22 towns Goodwin the regular democratic candidate, has 3090—Hayes 456—McDonald, 496—two irregular democratic candidates; and Porter, the federal Bank candidate, 2935. The three towns to be heard from, will be divided about the same ratio.

WASHINGTON, (Ga.) Sept. 18.

"A GREAT MAN HAS FALLEN IN ISRAEL."

It is our melancholy duty to announce the death of the Hon. WM. H. CRAWFORD. He expired on the morning of the 15th inst. within eight miles of Elberton, whither he was going to hold his semi-annual Court. He was taken violently with the bilious cholic, and died the day after he was attacked.

Georgia has lost her distinguished son—and our country one of its most prominent citizens. His loss will be deeply felt, and his death profoundly regretted. Truly we say
"In the midst of life, we are in death."

The sentiments and tone of the subjoined article of the London Morning Chronicle, (of the 25th of July,) will gratify every well constituted mind and heart.

"The Lord Chancellor took occasion, last night, on presenting a petition, to correct some of the current misrepresentations of the opinions delivered by him on Tuesday, and which, it appears, were partly misreported. He stated that he had never advocated, or even contemplated as possible, the abolition of the Poor Laws. He showed, what with any other adversaries than his new foes would be unnecessary, that the rational, useful charity he had always been an ardent friend, and not less a friend became opposed to the counterfeit, which, under her name, under the pretence of alleviating misery, actually increase the general mass, by ill-directed attempts to mitigate in particular instances. He showed that his present views were not adopted for the occasion; but thoughts and conclusions which had been passing in his mind for almost a quarter of a century. At the same time, he repeated his theoritic disapprobation of systematic compulsory relief of the able-bodied. He maintained and there we, as an abstract question in political economy, think him wrong, that such relief, when formed into a system, had a tendency to destroy diligence and frugality, and consequently to create more distress than it relieves. In this opinion he has many supporters. But as far as this country is concerned, the question whether Lord Brougham, Mr. Malthus, and Mr. Ricardo on one side, or a number of other distinguished men and the Poor Law Commissioners on the other, are right, may be a very suitable question for the Political Economy Club, but is of no practical importance whatever. The right of the able-bodied exists, and will exist as long as our present constitution continues. A revolution indeed, might, and probably would extinguish it, after having perhaps, as was the case in France, given to it previously, for a year or two, a prodigious extension. No human being, except the sagacious member for Mary-le-bonne, seriously contemplates its abolition, and certainly least of all a man with the practical sense of Lord Brougham. And it is perhaps, natural that, while endeavouring to improve the existing system, he should state his regret that such a system exists. It is one of the faults of this country and of this time, that almost all men, except those of the very highest order of minds, are actually forced into hypocrisy. And when one of those very rare cases arises in which a man stands forth who will not submit to conceal his sentiments, or to say on any subject less than what he thinks the truth, his friends join in the hunt against him with his enemies, proclaiming the imprudence of his avowals, the danger of saying so much, and their regret that, while advocating [illegible], he should have thought it expedient to support them by right reasons. In this case we think that the reasons, or at least that some of them, were not the less commend the sincerity and manliness with which they were put forth, and we do not less despise the gross falsehoods with which they have been exaggerated and turned against the bill. We say thus much with the less scruple, because we have decidedly expressed our own opinion while at variance with those of Lord Brougham on this subject."

Letters from Mr. Bryant, the distinguished American Poet now in Paris (says the Philadelphia Intelligencer) give [illegible] pictures of life and society in that metropolis. The French King, Louis Philipe, appears to be no great favorite with the people. During the celebration of the three days in July, whenever he appeared in the [illegible] he was permitted to pass with his [illegible] any expression of applause. The populace [illegible] and few could be found to cry *Vive le Roi*.

Comet.—The Halley Comet is now visible in the east near the constellation Taurus. At this time its distance from the earth is forty two millions of miles. On the first October its distance will be six millions of miles, and it will then be near the five feet of Ursa major, and will be above the horizon the whole twenty four hours. On the 6th October it will be nearest the earth, being distant only three and a half millions of miles. In the beginning of the year 1836, it will emerge from the sun's beams, and again become visible, at a distance of forty millions.—On the 1st March 1836, it will be within twenty five millions of miles of the earth. It will then recede till it disappears, and not be be visible again until the year 1912.

THE COTTON CROP.

Extracts of letters received in this city, dated
EATONSVILLE, 14th Sept 1834.

"At this time less cotton is gathered than I have ever known. On this day last year I had 27 bags picked at my two places. I have now but 9. Should the cartapiller destroy the top part, which I apprehend is certain, the crop will not equal the one half of the last year. The committee of inspection reported on Wednesday. From an unavoidable circumstance, they visited the fields only of about two thirds of the number. In their opinion, the crops which they saw will average, cartapillars aside, about 56 lbs to the acre. I must remark to you, too that the committee visited the very best crops on the Island. Their report will be published.

As regards the loss of crops, I will give you a small idea of my planting interest this season:—I pledge you my word, in the whole course of my experience, in the worst of gales, I never witnessed such a total failure. From continued rains and excessive winds from the 10th July to the present, my plantations have been in a manner under water. On my —— place, to 80 acres, I will not make above 3 or 4 bags. I could not believe it was possible for lands of such quality, in any season, to fail so effectually—that place being me in debt.—On my —— place, where I never fail, I shall not make more than twenty or thirty bags, to near 160 acres of choice lands—and should the cartapillars, which are now in my fields, progress much, I will not make as many bales."

The Camden Journal of the 13th inst, says:—But a short time since, and from every section of the country, the most cheering accounts reached us in relation to the cotton crops. Within the last two or three weeks, however, things to the South of us, have assumed a different aspect. Alabama in particular, (we learn from private letters) is suffering severely from various causes. An unprecedented drought in some parts, and the worm and cartapilar in others, are making, and have already made, an almost total destruction.

In our own neighborhood, we are happy to state that in very few instances have such misfortunes befallen us; on the contrary, the crops are generally good.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED

Brig Tom Cringle, Cobb, Genoa and Leghorn, E J Forstall & co
Brig Oscar, Gulbrinson, Gottenburg, W Alderson
Brig Americana, Williams, Charleston, S Chapman

ARRIVED.

Steamer Natchez, Martin, towed to sea schr Tiger; brig Oswego and ship Archer—Brought up from sea schr Oceano from fort Jackson, brig St Michael, Outterbridge, from Havana—Reports nothing in sight in the river.

Steamer Whale, Thomas, towed to sea ship Louisville & John Linton; both for New York; brig Pelicano and schr Ramoncita—Brought up ship Lowell, Crocker from Boston, and brig Caribasset from Matanzas. Left the Pass at 4 P M Saturday—Reports nothing in sight in the offing—Nothing in the river.

Steamer Lion, Hubble, towed to sea brig Eliza Davidson; and barque Theo Corner—Brought up ship Huntsville 22 ds from New York—Passed, bound up steamer Whale with a ship and a brig in tow. Steamer Natchez with three schrs in tow.

Packet ship Huntsville, Barns, from New York to Foster and Hutton—Cargo, assorted merchandises & sundries to order.

Packet ship Lowell, Crocker, from Boston, 9th Sept to Reynolds, Byrne & co.—Cargo assorted merchandise to order.

Brig Caribasset, Lewis, from Matanzas, with sugar and molasses to the La. Sugar Ref. Co.

Brig St. Michaels, Outterbridge, from Matanzas,—Cargo sugar and molasses to the Louisiana Sugar Refining Company.

Schr Alejandro, Grenado, 6 days from Havana to J Pratz & son,—Cargo coffee, segars, sweet meats, white wax, fruits &c. to Lizardi, Brother, Cucullu Lapeyre & co, F Tio and order.—Passengers.

FOR HAVANA.

The fine fast sailing Spanish brig EMILIO, Captain Sust, having half of her cargo engaged, will leave shortly. For balance of freight or passage, apply to the captain on board, or to
sept J PRATS & SON, St Anne street.

THE price of fresh flour being this day $5 75 per barrel, according to the tariff, the bakers must give, during the present week, 43 ounces of bread for a bit. The loaves which are sold at one bit for three loaves are required to weigh 25 per cent more. sept 29

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE subscribers on the 1st of this month, a copartnership under the firm of Henry Latapie & Co, for transacting the wholesale and retail
GROCERY BUSINESS.
They most respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public.
C M HENRY,
S LATAPIE,
J CURIEL.
New-Orleans, September 29, 1834.

MESS PORK, LARD, WHISKEY, GIN, &C.

THE subscribers offer for sale the following articles—300 bbls mess pork, inspected; 400 kegs leaf lard; 75 kegs butter; 50 barrels rectified whiskey; 50 do gin; 150 do gin; 150 boxes candles, of superior brands; 130 boxes northern soap.
sept 29 HENRY, LATAPIE & Co.

TO THE PUBLIC.

PERSONS misinformed have stated that I have given up the business of Contractor—this therefore is to inform my friends and the public, that the report is entirely without foundation, and that I am always prepared to contract for the BUILDING OF HOUSES, and all things appertaining to my line of business, and respectfully request a continuance of public patronage.
sept 29 TRASTOUR.

FOR SALE.

TWO thousand sacks of Salt; two thousand kegs of leaf lard, five hundred barrels Mess, and four hundred bbls Prime Pork, for sale by
WM. T THOMPSON & Co,
sept 29 No 79, Levee st.

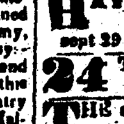
OFFICE LEVEE STEAM COTTON PRESS CO. New-Orleans, Sept. 29, 1834.

THE stockholders are hereby notified that an election for directors to serve for one year, will take place on Monday next, the 6th of October, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, P. M. (at the press.)
By order of the Board.
sept 29 F. C. CATONNET, sec'y.

WINE, &c.—Just received and for sale by the subscribers, 20 boxs Burgundy Wine; 40 baskets Champaign; 10 baskets Old Chablis, 1st quality; 60 casks Red Wine; 400 cases do; 3 pipes Brandy; 2 do Gin, &c &c.
sept 29 T. NICOLET & CO. No 30, Toulouse st.

30,000 Slates for sale by
sept 29 J. MAGER.

$5 REWARD.



Stolen or strayed from the pasturage occupied by James J Buse Bayou Road, A bright sorrel HORSE 8 years old, star in front, shod when left tail long slightly squared by the drayman, has several marks of the cart saddle, and about 15 1-1 hands high. The above reward will be paid by bringing him to said pasturage.
sept 29

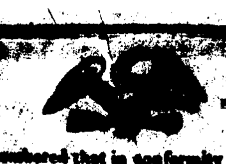
HAY—400 bales Hay, for sale by
JULES LE BLANC.
sept 29 Royal street, No 103.

24 TONS of Campeche wood, for sale by
sept 29 JULES LE BLANC.

THE subscriber offer for sale the following described articles:
Listons and rebecillos; articles of perfumery in trunks;
Glass pearls; Champaign wine;
Fine Emilion's Claret in half-barrels;
Chabli wine; Medoc do;
Grenoble Ratafia; Old brandy in half pipes;
White vinegar in half barrels;
Two eight pounders in bronze;
sept 29 JULES LE BLANC.

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Sale by the register of wills.—On Monday, the 6th day of October, 1834, at 4 o'clock, P. M. will be exposed for sale at auction, at the Basin Carondelet, a parcel of planks consisting of 50,700 feet, and 7,000 feet scantling, the whole of pine, and belonging to the succession of Paul Mathias Anatole Peytavin, deceased. Terms of sale, cash.
By order of the court,
sept 20 W F C DUPLESSIS, Reg. of Wills.



BE it remembered that in conformity to the acts of the Legislature of this State, the first entitled "An act regulating the election of Representatives for this State in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, approved on the 5th day of September 1812, and the second entitled "An act to amend said act" approved on the 17th day of March 1820, the undersigned have this day assembled at the office of the Secretary of the State for the purpose of examining the returns received of the votes given at an election held throughout the several districts of this State, on the first Monday and the two following days of July last for the election of Representatives of said Districts to the Congress of the United States, for the 24th Congress: and having examined the returns from the several parishes of the State, deposited in the office of the Secretary of State, find the votes returned to be as follows:

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Parish of Plaquemines.
For Chs. Gayarré, One hundred and six votes.
Henry Johnson, Twenty four votes.
Thos. C. Nichols, Three votes.
Parish of St. Bernard.
For Chs. Gayarré, One hundred and seventy four votes.
Henry Johnson, Sixteen votes.
Parish of Orleans.
For Henry Johnson, Seven hundred and Eighty votes
Chs. Gayarré, Six hundred and eighty eight votes.
Thos. C. Nichols, Twelve votes.
Parish of Jefferson.
For Chs. Gayarré, One hundred and forty five votes.
Henry Johnson, Forty five votes.
Parish of St. Charles.
For Chs. Gayarré, Eighty one votes.
Henry Johnson, Fourteen votes.
Henry Lorie, One vote.
Parish of St John the Baptist.
For Henry Johnson, One hundred and six votes.
Chs. Gayarré, Sixty six votes.
George Vempreme, Three votes.
T. C. Nichols, Two votes.
Parish of St James.
For Henry Johnson, Two hundred and seven votes.
Chs. Gayarré, One hundred and thirty three votes.
Thos. C. Nichols, Forty seven votes.
Parish of Ascension.
For Tho. C. Nichols, One hundred and fifty nine votes.
Henry Johnson, One hundred and nine votes.
Chs. Gayarré, Four votes.
Parish of Assumption.
For Henry Johnson, Four hundred and twenty four v.
Tho. C. Nichols, Ninety one votes.
Chs. Gayarré, Eight votes.
Parish of Lafourche Int.
For Henry Johnson, Three hundred and eighty nine v.
Thos. C. Nichols, One hundred and seventy five v.
Parish of Terrebonne.
For Henry Johnson, One hundred and fifty five votes.
Tho. C. Nichols, Forty eight votes.
Chs. Gayarré, One vote.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Parish of Iberville.
For Tho. W. Chinn, One hundred and fifty two votes.
E. W. Ripley, One hundred and thirty seven v.
C Woodruff, seven votes
James Bradford, One vote.
Parish of East Baton Rouge.
For Tho. W. Chinn, two hundred and nineteen votes.
E. W. Ripley, One hundred and fifty eight votes.
C. Woodruff, Thirteen votes,
J. Bradford, Three votes.
Parish of West Baton Rouge.
For Tho. W. Chinn, One hundred and forty eight votes
E. W. Ripley, Thirty five votes.
Parish of Pointe Coupée.
For The W. Chinn, Eighty four votes,
E. W. Ripley, Sixty five votes,
C. Woodruff, Forty nine votes,
James M. Bradford, One vote,
Parish of East Feliciana.
For E. W. Ripley, Three hundred and sixty seven v.
James M. Bradford, One hundred and eleven votes.
C. Woodruff, twelve votes,
Thos W. Chinn, Sixty nine votes,
Parish of West Feliciana.
For The W. Chinn, One hundred and fourteen votes,
C. Woodruff, eighteen votes,
J. M. Bradford, One hundred and twenty four votes
E. W. Ripley, Forty eight votes.
James Bradford, Two votes,
Parish of St Helena.
For J. M. Bradford, One hundred and thirty five votes
E. W. Ripley, One hundred and sixteen votes
Thos W. Chinn, Twelve votes,
C. Woodruff, Eleven votes,
Parish of Livingston.
For C. Woodruff, Sixty six votes
J. M. Bradford, Forty nine votes,
The W. Chinn, Six votes,
E. W. Rippiy, Fifty five votes.
Parish of St Tammany.
For Thos W. Chinn, Eighty eight votes,
C. Woodruff, Seventy nine votes,
E. W. Riply, Thirty eight votes,
James Bradford. Seven votes,
Parish of Washington;
For E. W. Ripley, One hundred and Forty six votes
C. Woodruff, Twenty six votes,
Thos W. Chinn, nineteen votes,
James M. Bradford, Five votes.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT;

Parish of St Landry.
For Rice Garland, Four hundred and Seventy three votes
Joseph Walker, One hundred and Sixty four votes
Parish of St Martin.
For Rice Garland, three hundred and fifty four votes
Joseph Walker, Thirty one votes
Moise Bossin, One vote
Parish of St Marie.
For Rice Garland. Two hundred and thirty votes
Joe Walker, Seventy six votes
Parish of Lafayette;
For Rice Garland, two hundred and thirty four votes
Joe Walker, one hundred and thirty votes
Parish of Avoyelles
For Rice Garland, one hundred and ninety three votes
Joe Walker, one hundred and twenty three votes
Parish of Rapides
For Rice Garland, one hundred and nineteen votes
Joe Walker, two hundred and twenty two votes
Parish of Natchitoches and Claiborne
For Joe Walker, three hundred and eighty two votes
Rice Garland, two hundred and twenty three votes
Parish of Ouachita
For Joe Walker, one hundred and sixty votes
Rice Garland, one hundred and twenty four votes
Parish of Catahoula
For Joe Walker, one hundred and fifty votes
Rice Garland, seventy two votes
Parish of Concordia
For Rice Garland, sixty seven votes
Joe Walker, forty one votes
Parish of Carroll
For Rice Garland, twenty eight votes
Joe Walker, seventy seven votes

From which it results that Henry Johnson has received the greatest number of votes for Representative of the first Congressional District in the Congress of the United States; that E W Ripley has received the greatest number of votes for Representative of the second Congressional District, in the Congress of the United States; and that Rice Garland has received the greatest number of votes for Representative of the third Congressional District in the Congress of the United States. It is therefore declared and certified that they are duly elected Representatives of the State of Louisiana in the Congress of the United States for the twenty fourth Congress, to represent in said Congress the several District aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, we hereunto sign our names, at New Orleans, on this twenty fifth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty four, and of the Independence of the United States the fifty ninth.

A B ROMAN,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
GEO EUSTIS,
Secretary of State.
C WATTS,
Judge 1st Judicial District.
CHS MAURIAN,
Parish Judge, city and parish of Orleans.

Be it remembered that in conformity to the acts of the Legislature of this State, the first entitled "An act for regulating the election of Representatives for this State, in the House of Representatives, of the Congress of the United States" approved on the fifth day of September 1812; and the second entitled "An act to amend said act" approved on the 17th March 1820. The undersigned have this day assembled at the office of the Secretary of State, for the purpose of examining the returns received of the votes given at an election held throughout the First Congressional District of the State, on Monday the eleventh and the two following days of August last, for the election of a Representative of said District in the Congress of the United States, for the twenty third Congress; to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon Edw D White; and having examined the returns from the several parishes of said District, find the votes returned to be as follows:

Parish of Plaquemines
For Henry Johnson, twenty six votes
Augustin Dupré, one vote
Philippe Toca, one vote
[illegible], one vote
Parish of St Bernard
For Henry Johnson, thirteen votes
Chs Gayarré, seven votes
Parish of Orleans
For Henry Johnson, two hundred and [illegible] votes
Scattering, forty [illegible]
Parish of St Charles
For Henry Johnson, [illegible]
[illegible], three votes
Chs Gayarré; one vote
Parish of St John the Baptist
For Henry Johnson, [illegible]
Parish of St James
For Henry Johnson, thirty four votes
[illegible], one vote
Parish of Ascension
For Henry Johnson, [illegible] votes
Scattering [illegible] votes
Parish of Assumption
For Henry Johnson, seventy one votes
Thomas C Nichols, two votes
Parish of Lafourche Interior.
For Hy Johnson, one hundred and fifty three votes
Jean [illegible], seven votes
[illegible], one vote
Claude [illegible], two votes
Mary P Denis, one vote
Sylvain [illegible], one vote
François Brunet, one vote
Parish of Terrebonne.
For Henry Johnson, forty six votes

From which it results, that Henry Johnson has received the greatest number of the votes given. It is therefore declared and certified that Henry Johnson is duly elected Representative of the State of Louisiana, in the Congress of the United States, for the twenty third Congress, to represent in said Congress, the First Congressional District of said State.

In testimony whereof, we hereunto sign our names, at New Orleans, this twenty fifth day of September, [L S] in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty four; and the year of the Independence of the United States the fifty ninth.

A B ROMAN,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
GEO EUSTIS,
Secretary of State.
C WATTS,
Judge 1st Judicial District.
CHS MAURIAN,
Parish Judge, city and parish of Orleans.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF LOUISIANA
PROSPECTUS.

HEALTH is a primary and essential source of human happiness. It increases population; it cheers and sustains industry; it gives birth and vigor to enterprise: it confers the power and infuses the spirit to prosecute study, and in short, with the qualities that usually attend it, it bestows on Society whatever is connected with its highest interests, and whatever is necessary to the enjoyment of the comforts and refinements of life.

Impressed in a good degree with these truths, the great and good men of antiquity were wont admiringly to style Medicine "a divine art," and to hold, its professors in the highest estimation as public benefactors. Nor has time detracted from the consequence of the profession, or diminished the honor justly due to its skilful and scientific practice. Indeed the influence of the Science of Medicine is now universally felt, and acknowledged by the civilized nations of the earth, and attention is paid every where under public authority, in proportion of the progress which each society has made in civilization, to whatever is calculated to promote and preserve the public health. In this enlightened country particularly, we are happy and proud to say that public anxiety has manifested itself to a considerable extent for the diffusion of medical knowledge and that liberal appropriations have been made by several of the State Legislatures for the establishment and support of Medical Schools and Colleges.

But it cannot be denied that these schools and colleges, however creditable to us considering our youth, are not yet in consequence of the rapid growth of our population and the vast extent of territory over which that population is spread sufficient to answer the growing wants of the country. And accordingly we every day find Prospectuses issuing in various directions, in the name of honorable physicians ambitious to distinguish themselves in the public service as teachers, inviting students of medicine to attend lectures at designated places considered as affording facilities and opportunities for the acquisition of Medical knowledge. Of these Prospectuses this essay is avowedly one.

The undersigned practitioners in New Orleans, convinced of the want of scientific medical knowledge in this State and in several of the adjoining States, and of the non existence of Schools necessary for the diffusion of that knowledge, and aware too that an acquaintance with the peculiar diseases which prevail in this part of the Union cannot be made in Cincinnati or Philadelphia, but must be obtained by the Student at the bed side of the patient, and anxious to advance the cause of science, and to disseminate rational principles so as to remove or alleviate human suffering and to put an end to the murderous practice of the empirical arts of selfish speculators on the ignorance of vulgar credulity, and thereby to increase the happiness and prosperity of the country, have associated themselves together as a Faculty for the purpose of delivering Medical Lectures in this City, under the name and style of the *Medical College of Louisiana*.

The establishment of this School in the city of New Orleans, it is sufficiently obvious, must prove of the greatest benefit to the states of the South West generally. It will tend to excite professional emulation, to diffuse knowledge, to expose ignorance, and to eradicate or arrest under scientific treatment, the diseases to which thousands are now victims.

Nor will its effects end here. By removing the danger of death and the apprehension of disease, it will cause population to increase, agriculture to yield additional profits, trade and commerce to flourish, and the arts and sciences to advance rapidly among us. In short, its operation will be to improve our natural extraordinary advantages, to remove the obstacles in the path of our prosperity, and under proper exertions, to put New Orleans in a short time on an equal footing in Medical knowledge with New York or Philadelphia.

In selecting New Orleans as a place for the location of their School, the undersigned have been governed by the following among other reasons:

1st. Because it is the largest and most populous town in the South West, and the most accessible to Students.

2nd. Because its Hospitals which will be open to the undersigned for the purpose of instruction, are the largest in the Southern and Western States, so that Practical Medicine and Surgery can be taught at the bed side of the patient, the only proper place for their study.

3d. Because the study of Anatomy can be prosecuted with more advantage and at a cheaper rate here than in any other city of the United States.

4th. Because New Orleans is so healthy during eight months in the year, that Students can remain in it and study the different types of diseases at different seasons.

5th. Because it is a Commercial town, and more surgical accidents occur to seamen than to any other class of individuals, and it is consequently the best field for the study of Surgery in the South West.

6th. Because in consequence of its great population, its Hospitals are consequently filled with patients.

And 7th. Because, as the undersigned pledge themselves Students can get board at $25 per month.

The undersigned feel assured that these reasons will have their due weight with the Public, and at the risk of being charged with a little repetition, will add the following remarks.

A Home Institution has already been too long wanted among us. The expense attending the acquisition of knowledge in Schools at a distance from us, has heretofore closed the door of Science against the poor student and has caused this part of the country to be overrun with Quack Doctors, to the destruction of human life. An Institution like that which we are about to establish, which will bring knowledge to our doors, impart instruction at the cheapest possible rate, and afford the opportunities of Medical Education to all who may feel inclined to avail themselves of them, must lead to the advancement of Science and the rational treatment of disease by regular bred Physicians; and cannot fail, in whatever point of view it is considered, to obtain the good wishes of every philanthropist and friend of Science. Besides, to the Student of Medicine in the South West it will recommend itself by this unanswerable reason for a preference over any similar institution at a distance; it will enable him to study diseases, and their treatment in the climate in which he intends to practise, and will supply him with that information which is necessary for his successful practice, and which he could not obtain except at home.

The undersigned respectfully invite the attention of the Students of Medicine in the South West, to the above observations, and confident of success, announce; that

THE LECTURES OF THE
MEDICAL COLLEGE OF LOUISIANA,

Will commence on the first Monday of January 1835, and will continue for four months, from that day.

THOMAS HUNT, M. D.
Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.
JOHN HARRISON, M. M.
Adjunct.
CHS A LUZENBERG, M. D.
Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.
J MONRO MACKIE, M. D.
Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.
THOMAS R INGALLS, M. D.
Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.
EDWIN B SMITH, M. D.
Professor of Materia Medica
AUGUSTUS H CENAS, M. D.
Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children

Demonstrations in Practical Anatomy will be given daily by the Adjunct Professor of Anatomy and Physiology. Chimical Lecture will be delivered twice a week at the Charity Hospital. The Hospital will be open every day for the attendance of Students.

THOMAS HUNT, M. D.
Dean of the Faculty.
New Orleans, September 25, 1834. sept 29

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

PARISH COURT, For the parish and city of New Orleans—Present the honorable Charles Maurian; judge—September 27th, 1834.—No 7732.—John Marks vs his creditors.—The cession of property by the petitioner being hereby accepted by the court, for the benefit of his creditors: It is ordered that a meeting of his creditors take place on Saturday the 11th day of October next, before W Y Lewis, Esq. notary public, then and there to deliberate on the affairs of the petitioner, and in the mean time all proceedings against his person and property are stayed. By order of the court,
sept 29 P A GUYOL, clerk.

ON SALE—Five hundred thousand bricks, to be taken at the Brick-Yard of the late F B Dubourg, (faubourg [illegible]) for terms, apply to Mr François [illegible] or to Urbain Planché on the premises. sept 16

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY [illegible].

ON Saturday 4th of October at 12 o'clock, at noon, at Hewlett's Exchange, will be sold a negress named [illegible], about [illegible] years of age, of a small size, active, and [illegible]. She is a [illegible] understands little cookery; she is very attentive to her master's [illegible] in her [illegible] been in this city [illegible], speaks French and English, and is fully [illegible].

Conditions—one third, six and nine months credit, in furnishing good endorsed notes and mortgage until final payment.

The act of sale to be passed before Mr Caire, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. sept 29

BY FERNANDEZ & WHITING.

ON Saturday, October 4th next, will be sold at Hewlett's Exchange Coffee House, at 12 o'clock,
Slave FANNY, aged 22 years, with her son, a mulatto two years and a half old. Fanny is acclimated, having been long in the city, speaks French and English; cook, washer and good house servant, fully guaranteed against the vices and diseases, as prescribed by law.
Terms, 6 and 12 months credit, for an approved endorsed note and mortgage, until final payment; Act of sale to be passed before Carlisle Pollock, Esq, at the expense of the purchaser. sept 29

BY FERNANDEZ & WHITING.

ON Saturday the 4th October next, will be sold at Hewlett's coffee house, at 12 o'clock, one lot of ground, situated in Craps street between Frenchmen and Union streets measuring 30 feet front by 120 deep.
Terms, 12 months credit for an approved endorsed note, and mortgage until final payment; Act of sale to be passed before Carlisle Pollock, Esq notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. sept 29

BY JOS. LE CARPENTIER.

WILL be sold on Monday 29th inst. at 10 o'clock at his auction store, for account of whom it may concern, 2 Bales French Blankets, partly damaged.
september 29

BY H J DOMINGON.

WILL be sold, without reserve, on Monday the 29th September, at 12 o'clock, at the New Exchange coffee house.
1o. One negro boy, George Dorsey, about 42 years old, acclimated, something of an engineer and plain cook, is ruptured.
2o. G Dulany, about 35 years old, good labourer and sailor, has served at a steam engine one or two years.
3o. Sandy, a griffe, about 36 years old, good axe man and labourer in general.
4o. Titus, a griffe, about 37 years, good labourer in general.
All these slaves are fully guaranteed—Terms; one fifth cash and the balance in notes of six and twelve months, satisfactorily endorsed. sept 26

BY J B BLACHE.

WILL be sold, on Wednesday, 1st of October, in front of his auction store;
100 kegs wroght hogheds nails. Terms at sale.
sept 29

BY MOSSY & GARIDEL.

ON Wednesday, 1st October, at noon, at Hewlett's Exchange, by order of the commissaries of the creditors of Antoine Foucher jr. will be sold, the following Slaves:
John Linder, aged 26 years,
Joseph Cap, aged about 40 years.
The conditions of the sale are, that the purchasers furnish their notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the Consolidated Association Bank, and payable on the 21th May, 1835, secured by mortgage until paid. The slaves will only be delivered at the office of the notary public, after the purchasers have given their notes, and will be at the risk of the purchaser the moment after the sale.
Acts of sale before Jules Mossy, notary public, at the expense of the purchasers. sept 26

BY H. J. DOMINGON.

ON Monday the 29th of September, will be sold at the New Exchange coffee house, at twelve o'clock.
1° Negro boy name George Dorsey intelligent and about 42 years old, something of an engine and plain cook is ruptured.
2° G. Delany, about 35 years old good labourer and sailor has served at a steam Engine one or two years.
3° Landy, a griffe about 36 years, is a good house hand and labourer in general.
4° Titus, a griffe about 37 years good labourer in general They are all fully guarranted.
Terms: One fifth cash, the balance at 6 and 12 months
sept 29

THE subscribers received by various vessels, the following goods which they offer to sell at the most liberal prices.
Assorted thread and bobbinette lace;
Assorted French Merinos;
Circassian 6-4; Circassian 3-4;
Red Flannel;
White French Flannel;
White English do; White Merinos do;
Cotonades of all qualities;
Blue Stockings, White Stockings; Woolen socks;
Cotton do of all sorts;
Woolen Stockings;
Embroidered silk Stockings, and black silk gloves;
Plain silk do;
Yarn Stockings and ladies brogans; Ladies Cloaks;
French pelerines and umbrellas;
French and English suspenders; Gum elastic do;
Ordinary and superior sheeting;
25 cases of calicoes at various prices;
French flannel blankets;
Merinos blankets; Superior woollen do;
Blankets for cloaks;
Foulard and handkerchiefs;
Curtain and mosquito nets muslin;
French and English cloth;
Blue, gray and black casinetts;
Black mourning; Black bombasin; Cotton flannel;
40 Bales cotton of 4-4
Do of 5-4 and 6-4 for lining;
French calico schalls;
Silk Hernani crape and satin schalls;
Black superior Gros de Naples;
Superior coloured Gros de Naples; Black serge;
Black satin for waistcoats;
White cotton sheeting good for shirts;
Bontaint; Kerseys; Siamoise;
Patent thread Nos 25, 30, 35;
Articles suitable to the Mexican market and forming together a complete assortment.
DURAND & UZUREAU,
sept 29 No 67, Chartres street.

Widow Lambert vs Louis Mailloud.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon M Blache presiding judge of the City Court, I shall expose at public sale, on the 30th October 1834, at 12 o'clock, at Hewlett's Exchange, corner of St Louis and Chartres streets; a certain Lot of Ground, situated in Marigny suburb, in Amour street, between History and St Antoine streets, measuring 30 feet front to Amour street by 120 feet in depth, bounded on one side by lot No 193 and on the other side by the property of Madelaine Estelle Mailloud, with the buildings and improvements thereon. Terms cash.
sept 29 B BEAUREGARD, marshal.

Thompson & Grant vs. Wm. Collerton.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed by the hon. M. Blache, presiding judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose at public sale on the 30th day of October, 1834, at noon, at Hewlett's Exchange Coffee House, corner of St. Louis and Chartres streets, one lot of ground situated in St. Mary's suburb and measuring twenty four feet 6 inches front on Philippa st. 90 feet 10 inches on the line which divides it from lot No. 2, 97 feet four inches on the other side and 27 feet front in the rear, as per a plan annexed to an act deposited in the office of W. Y. Lewis, Esq. notary public, dated 18th April, 1834; seized in the above suit. Terms cash.
sept 29 B. BEAUREGARD, marshal.

Wm. Giddeberry vs. A. Short.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. G. Preval, associate judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose at public sale at my office in St. Anne st., No. 30, on the 8th October, 1834, at 5 o'clock. P. M. 1 silver watch seized in the above suit. Terms, cash.
sept 29 B. BEAUREGARD, marshal.

Guerin & Pomerin vs. Pavy,

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed by the hon. M. Blache, presiding judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose at public sale at my office in St. Anne street, No. 30, on the 8th October, 1834, at 5 o'clock, P. M. 3 baskets Champaign wine; 16 demi johns French brandy; 1 8 pipe do; 25 baskets of Anisette; 23 boxes of claret, and 1 cask do, seized at the above suit. Terms, cash.
sept 29 B. BEAUREGARD, marshal.

Peters & Millard vs. R. Scott.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. M. Blache, presiding judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose to public sale on the 8th October, 1834, at 4 o'clock, P. M. at the corner of Julia and Tchoupitoulas streets, the contents of a coffee house; seized in the above suit.
Terms cash.
sept 29 B. BEAUREGARD, marshal.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed by the hon. M. Blache, presiding judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose at public sale at my office in St. Anne street, No. 30, on the 8th October, 1834, at 5 o'clock, P. M. 16 [illegible] of claret wine, seized at the suit of Dorsey and Grayson.
Terms cash.
sept 29 B. BEAUREGARD, marshal.