THE HERALD.

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JEROME BAKER,

STATE PRINTER.

THE UNION—"IT MUST BE PRESERVED."

THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 6, 1834.

The Intendant in an authentic and positive manner declared to the Diputacion, that his seat as alderman of the first ward, unless he resigns the employment in the Marine Hospital. Had the court examined into the subject he would not have fallen into an error so absurd and ridiculous.

The following is that part of our state constitution which is supposed to exclude him:—

"Art. 6. Sect 14. No member of Congress nor any person holding or exercising any office of trust or profit under the United States, or either of them, or under any foreign power, shall be eligible to a seat in the General Assembly of the State, or hold or exercise any office of trust or profit under the same."

Now the terms under the second clause plainly relate, according to grammatical construction, to the persons "General Assembly," and to the preceding members of the sentence. Hence it appears that the constitutional restriction is merely against holders of office under the State. This natural construction of the constitution is in conformity with that adopted by South Carolina, whose constitution contains a clause similar to the section above quoted. Mr. John Gadsden, the late district attorney in Charleston was elected and acted as Intendant or Mayor of that city. Mr. Pringle the collector, also did the same, holding both offices.

If a contrary construction be adopted, it would follow that no officer of a corporation, say of a bank or insurance company could be permitted to sit in the Council. A proposition which no one will maintain.

It would seem, therefore, that even if Dr. McFarlane do hold an office under the United States, he is still entitled to the seat in the Council to which his fellow citizens have called him.

But the truth is, Doct. McFarlane does not hold an office under the general government—Kent in the 3d volume of his commentaries says, that "offices consist in a right and corresponding duty, to execute a public or private trust, and take the emoluments belonging to it." This definition is undoubtedly correct. But we must be careful not to confound a mere *employment* with an office. The distinction between them is well recognized in law. Every office being an employment; but there are employments which do not come under the denomination of office, such as an agreement to make hay, plough land, &c. which differ widely from that of a sheriff.—*See Dixon's abridgment, letter A.*

Now it is evident that Dr. McFarlane holds only an *employment* under the United States. He is not appointed by the President, nor confirmed by the Senate. He holds no commission. His duty is simply in conformity with his agreement to attend the Marine Hospital. And let it be borne in mind, that all physicians and surgeons, who hold offices under the United States in the army, or navy are commissioned.

It is clear then, that Dr. McFarlane does not hold an office under the general government, and that therefore the clause in the constitution can have no bearing upon his case. But if he did hold an office, we have shewn, that he would be entitled to his seat in the Council. In either point of view there can be no doubt but that Dr. McFarlane can legally and constitutionally take to his seat.

The few hints we have here hastily thrown out, we believe, full sustain the position we have taken. It remains to be seen whether the City Council will so far disregard the public voice; as to deprive Dr. McFarlane of the right guaranteed to him by the constitution and laws of his country, and rob him of the honor conferred upon him by the unanimous suffrage of his fellow citizens.

The western mail did not come to hand yesterday. We are accordingly without further returns of the election in Ohio.

To the Editor of the Bee:

Sir—Permit me to point out to the voters of the 6th ward, THOMAS BANKS, as a suitable person to represent them in the city council. Mr. Banks is an independent and liberal man, and has besides a great interest at stake, in the welfare of the city.

A VOTER OF THE 6th WARD.

We learn from the Montreal papers, that his Majesty's Government has given a decision in favor of allowing American Beef and Pork, salted, to be exported from the Canadian ports to other British ports duty free. This will enable the West Indies to obtain those articles of provisions at much cheaper rates than heretofore, and we may in consequence expect an increase of that trade, and more extensive demand for the Beef and Pork of New York, Ohio, Missouri and Michigan, in the Montreal and Quebec markets.

TEXAS.

We extract the following from the Albion, respecting this vast and rich country from the New-York *Albion*. We hope, with the editor of that paper, that the day is not far distant when it shall be settled—it might give a home happiness and contents to millions of our fellow creatures, and the produce of the soil, and the products of industry, from its contiguity to the Arkansas and the Red Rivers on the one side, and the Mexican Gulf on the other, might be wafted with the utmost facility to this city, which could not but be benefitted by so great an accession to her resources. An active system of colonization should be adopted, and an agency be established throughout the principal cities in the Union.

The Rio Grande cession, which as our readers will see, is spoken of in the most enthusiastic terms, is under the charge of a company in New-York, who act conjointly with Dr. Beales, the empresario. This association has adopted the true and only plan to improve the land—namely, that of colonizing. Besides the expedition of last winter, agents are on their way to Ireland, France and Germany, to procure further settlers, from which countries several hundred families will be drawn during the ensuing year. Another expedition will sail from N. York in January, led on by Dr. Beales, who has returned for this purpose. Mills will be immediately erected, and a steamboat will, as early as possible be placed on the Rio Grande. By letters just received from the settlers, it appears that corn and all kinds of vegetables, together with cotton and tobacco, are thriving luxuriantly. Dr. Beales enjoys in a high degree the favor of the Mexican Government, and the Colony has already received the special protection of all the public authorities. The Revolutions which disturb the lower part of Mexico are here never felt, nor are they indeed in any part of Texas. We wish to state this fact emphatically, as many people feel unnecessary fears on the subject. In many of the Revolutions the Military Commanders in Texas have not even been changed.

TEXAS.

"We have at different times received communications, asking us for information respecting this country, and making various enquiries as to the most eligible place of settlement. We regret it is not in our power to give the information upon such an extensive subject as we could wish, but we, nevertheless, subjoin a brief sketch of the different grants, with a few remarks on the climate, soil, natural products, &c., of this vast country.

Texas is the most northerly province of the Republic of Mexico, it is situated on the Mexican Gulf, and its shores are washed by 250 miles of the sea. It lies between latitude 27 1-2 and 38 N., and longitude 93 1-2 and 106 W. from Greenwich, and comprises an area of 160,000 square miles.—Its northern and eastern boundary touches the United States, from the Mouth of the Sabine, on the Gulf of Mexico to the Cordilleras, and its first principal seaport, Matagorda Bay, is only two days sail from New Orleans.

The climate of Texas, with a few exceptions on the sea coast and the low bottoms, is salubrious in the highest degree; the soil is fertile beyond example, yielding all the fruits of the earth in the utmost perfection, producing corn, cotton, and tobacco, with the easiest possible culture, and in the utmost abundance, in no part of the earth does produce reward the labors of the husbandman more bountifully. The country is also rich in mineral wealth, while its live oak forests often reach down to the edge of the sea, towering to the skies in all the grandeur and beauty of that valuable and important tree.

The first grant of land was made to Col. Austin, who was led to the country by his father, and after long and difficult negotiations with the Mexican Government, and the Colony has already received the special protection of all the public authorities. The Revolutions which disturb the lower part of Mexico are here never felt, nor are they indeed in any part of Texas. We wish to state this fact emphatically, as many people feel unnecessary fears on the subject. In many of the Revolutions the Military Commanders in Texas have not even been changed.

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The first grant of land was made to Col. Austin, who was led to the country by his father, and after long and difficult negotiations with the Mexican Government, effected a lodgment there after many difficulties, having at his devoted command sworn the rivers, and penetrated into the trackless wilds, in hand, contending with the savage beasts of the field and still more savage men. He succeeded despite encountered all difficulties, and Col. Austin has deserved him a noble possessions, wealthy, and happy settlement. The grant so designated on the map as Austin's Colony, it is on the Gulf, and is comprised between latitude 29 and 30 N., and contains about 20 millions of acres of land. It is bounded on the east by Galveston Bay, on the west by the river Colorado, and is traversed by the Brazos and other rivers. It is a fine country to emigrate to, and is settling with great rapidity.

The second grant of land was made to three gentlemen, originally to Gen. Zavala, Messrs. Vehlin and Burnett. The grants were made in 1828, but have been since renewed, and purchased by a company in New-York. The tract is bounded on the east by the Sabine, which constitutes the boundary between it and the United States, consequently it is nearer than any of the other grants to Louisiana. The land of this company is highly fertile, and is admirably situated for the production of Cotton; by experiments recently made it is found that the Sea Island grows in the greatest luxuriance. This tract is not well settled, on which account the company in New-York has incurred expenses, we are informed, however, that an active system of colonization is about to be adopted, and that four hundred families will be immediately sent thither at the expense of the company. If this be done, and the speculation is followed up, that tract of country, from its proximity to the United States, and its other inherent advantages, will make incredible progress in agriculture and cultivation, together with all arts which mark the progress of civilized man.

The Arkansas grant is one of prodigious dimensions—it was first granted to Mr. Exter, a British merchant, residing in the city of Mexico, with a view of availing himself of the rich gold and silver mines which abound there, and also with the hope of securing a large portion of the Missouri Fur Trade, which his penetrating and comprehensive mind told him might, by skill and perseverance, be ultimately obtained. It runs from Lat. 3 to the Arkansas river, and consists of not less than fifty millions of acres of magnificent soil. An exploring and surveying party was sent thither in 1829 by Mr. Exter, at the expense of $10,000. We have before us the field notes and maps by this party—which describe the face of the country in the most glowing colors; with a climate surpassed by none in the world, a soil that refuses to the hand of cultivation nothing, it is stocked with deer, buffaloes, and wild horses in abundance. Among other animals the antelope, numerous as the leaves of the trees, is seen bounding across the prairie as free as the fine air which gives it life and vigor. The rocky boundary to the south consists of the Cordilleras, called the Sierra Obscura, yet determinated from being frequently involved in clouds and mists owing to its great eminence. A great part of this tract consists of a prairie of surpassing fertility. It is not yet settled although much of the Script is floating in the market.

We really hope, nay we entreat the gentlemen who possess any attached to the Script which has been sold to anxious speculants, to hasten themselves and fulfil the conditions of the grant. As the public which is daily becoming enlightened on the subject, enquire more into the matter, the activity we recommend will be loudly demanded.

The last company formed is that of *Rio Grande*. The grant is situated between the rivers Grande and Nueces. It consists of three millions of acres, to which is annexed a further grant of five millions, further to the north; the whole extends from latitude 27½ to 32. Nothing can surpass the deliciousness of the climate and the unbounded fertility of the soil of this tract. The expedition which went thither to found a colony and the city of Dolores last winter, found the whole country covered with flowering shrubs and odoriferous plants, which delighted the eye and imparted a fragrance to the air that seemed to realize the dreams of poetic fiction. These were growing spontaneously without culture of any kind, having been planted by the bountiful hand of nature.

The company is formed of persons of respectability in this city, in conjunction, and under the immediate superintendence of Dr. Beales, the Empresario.

Game throughout Texas is most abundant, and upon this Grant it forms the common article of animal food. The expedition mentioned, was supplied with turkies, ducks, &c, by two hunters, for the space of four months. Wild horses traverse the Grant in countless herds; they are easily caught broken, and made useful to man. Musquitoes, flies, and fevers are unknown, and the winters are so mild that cattle are never housed—nor does the husbandman find it necessary to make hay or feed his beasts in any part of the year, for the fertile prairies, which are covered with grass and exhibit an eternal spring, yield food for both man and brute spontaneously.

Upon the upper tract there is a silver mine; copper has also been discovered, and on the lower tract there is abundance of iron and bituminous coal; choice specimens of both have been shown us,—they are of the finest quality.

The mildest system of government exists in Texas. Settlers are allowed to carry in almost any amount of property for their own use, duty free—indeed, there is not a Custom officer to be found for hundreds of miles, and in many places merchants import, ad libitum, without molestation. The laws that formerly existed against North Americans, and requiring the settlers to be Catholics, have recently been repealed.

The grants of Mr Power and Mr. McGloin are selected near Aransoras Bay, which is in latitude 28 N. Several Irish settlements are already made, and the lands we believe are generally good.

We may perhaps revert to this El Dorado again, but for the present let this suffice.

WILL THEY RESIGN?

This question is constantly asked in relation to Messrs Southard and Frelinghuysen. We answer, NO! They will cling to their offices, and misrepresent the State of New Jersey as long as they can. To misrepresent the People, repudiate their instructions, and contemn their will, is one of the leading principles of the Bank party. With Mr. Leigh, they do not concede that the People have sagacity and intelligence enough to take care of themselves, but must have *Kings, Lords or Senators*, to think for them. With Mr. Webster's editor in Boston, they think "*the large part*" of the farmers and working people have no business to meddling with government, which should be left altogether to rich men and lawyers.

Why did Daniel Webster lately go from Boston to Concord to attend a dinner given to Senator Bell? Was it not *to honor him for misrepresenting the State of New Hampshire for five years?* Has not that State been opposed to his political course ever since March 1829? Have not the Legislature often instructed him, and has he not uniformly disobeyed the instruction, and treated his constituents with contempt? For this he is honored by the Bank party, and Mr. Webster makes a journey and speech to testify his approbation of this long continued resistance to the popular will!

Has not Sprague been condemned by the People of his State on his appeal from the Legislature, in a manner the most direct and decisive? He became a candidate for Governor that he might bring the point in issue between him and the Legislature to a test in his own person, and the People have condemned him by a majority of thousands. Does he resign? Not at all. He will be the more highly honored by Webster, Clay and Calhoun, in proportion as his contempt of the people is signal and marked!

Messrs Poindexter, and Moore and Black, are in equal contempt of the will of their States; but which of them thinks of resigning? *Not one!* The frantic and clamor of the People only make them the more obstinate.

Let no one suppose, therefore, that Messrs. Southard and Frelinghuysen will resign. They and their associates in the Senate acknowledge no fealty to the People. They are engaged in *a revolution*, not to recover or protect the rights of the people, but to give a great and rich corporation through its allies in the Senate, absolute dominion over the Republic. It is a revolution, to establish A PERPETUALITY, not of *titles*, but of WEALTH AND POWER.

No; Messrs Southard and Frelinghuysen will not resign. It would be an abandonment of the '*revolution.*' That they are not yet ready to abandon. They will abuse the President through another session at Congress, seek to divide the democratic party, and carry a portion of it for a *Bank*, which would be but THE *Bank* in disguise. But they will now find the democracy united against *any Bank*. The public suffering, the fraud, bribery, violence, and bloodshed, which *the Bank* has produced within the last year, have satisfied them of the inexpediency of ever again organizing and concentrating the money power of the nation.

Messrs. Southard and Frelinghuysen *will not resign*, but will still have the shamelessness to sit in the Senate "calm as a summer's morning."

[From the Baltimore Advertiser.]

Died yesterday, the 19th October, at a quarter after 11 o'clock, A.M. the most Rev. James Whitfield, Arch Bishop of Baltimore. He was born at Liverpool in England, on the 3d of November, 1770. His father, James Whitfield, a respectable merchant of that city, gave him the advantages of a liberal education.—At the age of seventeen, he was bereaved of his father, and became the protector of his mother. To assuage her grief and to restore her sinking health, he accompanied her to Italy. On his return from that country, where he had been for some time engaged in mercantile pursuits, he found himself in France, at the time when Napoleon had decreed that every Englishman in France was a prisoner. He spent the greater part of his exile in Lyons, where he became acquainted with Ambrose Marechal, the late Archbishop of Baltimore, who was then professor of Theology in the Seminary in that city. The piety of his youth inclined his mind to the sacerdotal state, and he commenced the study of divinity under the direction of his learned and pious friend.—He distinguished himself by his solid judgment and persevering industry, and his illustrious professor has often been heard to relate the anecdote, that his fellow students would frequently request him to cause the young Englishman to recite, so much were they taken with the elegance of his diction, and the perspicuity of his arguments. In the year 1809 he was ordained priest in the city of Lyons. After the death of his mother he returned to England, and was employed in the discharge of parochial duties in the town of Crosby.

When Dr Marechal was elevated to the Archiepiscopal see of Baltimore, he wrote to Mr Whitfield, earnestly soliciting him to give his assistance to the flock which Providence had placed under his charge. He complied with the request of his former friend, and landed on our shores on the 9th Sept. 1817. He was immediately appointed one of the pastors of St Peters, and performed the duties annexed to that office with zeal and piety. In 1825, by a special indult he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the Court of Rome. On the death of the most Rev. Arch Bishop Marechal, his name was first on the list which was sent to Rome to receive the sanction of his holiness, and he was soon after consecrated Arch Bishop of Baltimore in the Cathedral in this city. His career in this elevated station was marked with prudence and zeal. It was through his solicitude that was held the first provincial council, which spread universal satisfaction through the Catholic congregations of this country. His fortune was considerable, and it was generally consecrated to the purposes of religion. The Cathedral experienced his liberality, and the beautiful edifice of St. James's in our city is a lasting monument of his munificence. Of him may be said, what can be said of few, he entered the career of honors in wealth, and left it poor. Such was Arch Bishop Whitfield: "he has fought the good fight, he has finished his course, but he has kept the faith;" for the rest is left to him a reward which the just Judge will render to

(From the Gloucester (Miss) Democrat.)

Pedigree of the dying Monster.

That Mammoth monopoly, so diametrically opposed to the spirit of our institutions, the United States Bank, is now sinking under the weight of that universal odium which its multiplied and aggravated offences have justly brought down upon it. It is astonishing to see how nearly the predictions of Thomas Jefferson and his friends in 1791, have been verified, with regard to the abuses and corruptions created by this all powerful engine. These facts are within the knowledge of most of our readers, but perhaps the circumstances of the first establishment of the Great National Bank of England which form a parallel case are not well remembered. About a century before our Bank was rechartered, and in the same year, 1693, in which the charter of the East India Company was renewed, a scheme of a National Bank, like those of Amsterdam and Genoa, had been recommended to the Ministry of Great Britain. Dr. Hugh Chamberlain presented the speculation of tickets on land security, but William Patterson was the author of that Plan which was carried into execution. Forty merchants subscribed to the amount of 500,000*l.* as a fund of ready money, to circulate 1,000,000*l.* at eight per cent, to be lent to the government and even this fund of ready money bore the same interest. The originators of the undertaking promised from it vast advantages of every conceivable description.

"The project was violently opposed by a strong party, who affirmed that it would become a monopoly, and engross the whole money of the kingdom, that it must infallibly be subservient to government views, it might be employed to the worst purposes of arbitrary power, that instead of assisting, it would weaken commerce, by tempting people to withdraw their money from trade, and employ it in stock-jobbing; that it would produce a swarm of brokers and jobbers to prey upon their fellow creatures, encouraging fraud and gaming, and further corrupt the morals of the nation." This abstract of the arguments used against the proposed monopoly is taken from Smollet's continuation of Hume, and if the objectors had had the gift of prophecy, they could hardly have conden sed into their speeches a more complete history of the Bank of England.

Notwithstanding these sound and weighty objections the bill passed both houses and received the signature of the selfish and short sighted William, whose total want of principle reconciled him to any measure that would favor his own immediate interest. The opposers of the bill however lived to see their predictions fulfilled in the latter. None of those splendid promises with which the monopoly was ushered into being were ever realized. The evils which were apprehended followed in a lengthened and gloomy train, and Great Britain is still smarting under their effects, which will not cease to plague her so long as Britain shall remain the seat of empire.

The same is the case with the Bank of the United States, which has never performed one of the many promises it has made to the people; but is now to receive the just reward for all his transgressions. Wickedness may prosper for a while, but justice will overtake it at last. In the nature of events, and in the wise ordination of Providence, crime, whether in secret or in high places, brings after it necessarily though sometimes slowly, its own appropriate retribution. The Scarlet Mother of corruption, who so long sat secure within her Marble Palace, in vain looked to be exempted from this universal law. The Gilded Juggernaut that drove her cruel car over prostrated and groaning misery is soon to be hurled from her lofty throne and trampled, in her turn, in the dust where she crushed her victims.

Assyria fell beneath the rod of Divine wrath.—Rome—guilty Rome—saw an avenging world overrun, and dismember and extinguish her Empire. Mammon with his paper dynasty, is doomed like those to fall, never again to lift his horrid head—more fatal to liberty than Moloch—more hateful to the sight of man than the brand on the forehead of Cain.

Yes, Mammon is dethroned, and shall be banished from our borders amidst the exulting shouts and anthems of the free.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday evening the 4th inst. by the Rev. Abbé Moni, *Mr. Louis Laregne* to *Miss Antoinette Marie Celestine Perrilla*, both of this city.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED

Brig Crawford, Gardiner, Charleston, J A Bacoli
Brig Durango, Shannon, Apalachicola, G W Gregory
Schr Phœbe, Torre, Havana, W L Hodge

ARRIVED.

Steamer Diana, Swagar, from Louisville—Cargo 8 pkgs furniture N J Ellis; 5 bxs Adams, Buckner and co; 21 bales twine, 1 box Reynolds, Byrne and co; 100 pc bagging Adams Buckner and co; 56 coils rope 80 pc bagging 103 bale cotton 1 lot furniture Bolsit, Shipp and co; 1 bag feathers Gordon Forstall and co; 29 hf bbls eggs, 1 bbl beans H Leverett; 10 bc cotton N McCa lumgli5 do Mramood, O'Dubergr and co —15 cabin, 47 way and 56 deck passengers.

LOST or Mislaid, a Note drawn by A Montamat, to the order of J Pepin, but not endorsed, dated on the 4th November instant, payable in one month, of the sum of $100. The public are warned against receiving said note, as it will not be paid. nov 6—3t

NOTICE.—A WATCH that circumstances lead to believe was stolen, having been brought to the subscriber, the owner is requested to claim it and pay the expenses. J B GIQUEL,
nov 6 between Royal and Dumain st

BINOCHE BROTHERS,

ARRIVING from France by the Marengo, have the honor to inform the Ladies of New Orleans, that they have received a complete assortment of new Goods, of all varieties and qualities.

The opening of their goods will be made this day, Nov. 6, in Royal street, Dr Lacroix's buildings. nov 6

MRS. COCHRANE, No. 84, Chartres street, in the upper part of that house, has the honor to inform the ladies of New Orleans, and those of the country, that she has received from France and the North, a very large assortment of GOODS of the newest fashion.

The opening of those goods will take place on Saturday, 6th instant, she invites ladies to call and examine her store. nov 6

VISITS AND SKETCHES.

VISITS and SKETCHES at Home and Abroad: with tales and miscellanies now first collected, and a new edition of the "Diary of an Ennuye," by Mrs. Jameson, author of "Memoirs of the Loves of the Poets," "Memoirs of celebrated female Sovereigns," &c. Just received and for sale by (nov 6) W McKEAN.

ENGLISH ANNUALS, &c.

THE GEM, a Literary Annual for 1835, with twelve fine Engravings.

MARSHALL'S CHRISTMAS BOX, a Juvenile Annual for 1835, with 8 fine Engravings.

Vol. 6 h of INGRAHAM'S Condensed English Chancery Reports. Just received and for sale by
nov 6 BENJ. LEVY.

FANCY STATIONARY, &c. &c.

READING glasses two sizes. Large complete boxes of Newman's water colours. Albums with fine painted engravings. Billiard Balls of 2 1-2 and 2 1-4 inches. Dirks with silver and gilt mountings. Fancy gilt and bronzed Thermometers. Gillott's tongues, lunar and oblique metallic Pens. Plated pen holders, Agate desk Seals. Large Porcelain Book Slates. Porcelain Slates of various sizes in frames and in morocco bindings. Embossed Port Folios, with and without locks. Ladies painted visiting card cases. Rose wood writing Desks and dressing cases, various kinds. A large assortment of Rodgers' pocket and desk Knives. Gold and silver pencil cases, new patterns. Parallel rules of 6, 12, 18 and 24 inches, &c &c. For sale by
nov 4 BENJ. LEVY.

American Turf Register & Sporting Magazine.

VOL. VI; No. 1, for September 1834. Just received by WM McKEAN, Agent
corner of Camp and Common sts.

☞The terms of the "American Turf Register and Sporting Magazine" are five dollars per annum, payable in advance. Subscriptions received by
nov 5 Wm. McKEAN, Agent for the Editor.

SHERIFF'S SALE—By virtue of an order of seizure and sale, and by consent of parties, will be sold at the New Exchange, corner of Chartres and St Louis streets, in this city, on Monday the 17th instant, at one o'clock p m, the following Slaves mentioned in said order of seizure and sale, No 7790 of the docket, viz:

Ned, aged about 40 years; Cato, aged about 18 years; seized at the suit of Robert Evans.

Terms of sale: the first above mentioned slave (Ned) to be sold at 60 days credit, and the second (Cato) for cash.
nov 6 G W MORGAN, sh'ff.

THE subscribers have on hand and offer for sale, 200 squares of SLATE. They will sell the same in quantities to suit purchasers, or will contract for the slating of houses, furnishing the slates themselves.
WILLEY & CUNNINGHAM,
nov 5—3 21 Philippi street

LUMBER—20,000 feet assorted Planks, landing and for sale by the subscribers.
nov 1 BLANC & BRUGIER.

THEODORE NICOLET & CO. have removed their counting house to No. 26 Bienville street. nov 3

Office, Levee, Steam Cotton Press Company,
New Orleans, 31st Oct. 1834.

NOTICE.—The drayage of compressed cotton from the press to the vessels is established by a Resolution of the Board, as follows, during the present season:—

To the press wharves opposite the press	No charge
Within the limits of the Free Port	5 cents pr bale
Above the free port to the rail road	7 1-2 do
Above the rail road to the Customhouse	10 do
Above the Customhouse	15 3/4 do
To the Orleans cotton press	25 do

By order of the Board.
oct 31 P C CATONET, Sec'y.

FOR HAVRE—The first class ship CORSAIR, Capt. Knight, will leave the lower end of the rail road for the above place, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, a quarter past 12 o'clock, M., with the U. S. mail, and return on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 12 o'clock, M. Passengers must be punctually on board. The Sunday trips are discontinued until further notice. The rail road car starts from town at 12 o'clock, and arrives at the lake in time for the boat.
november 6

FOR HAVRE—The first class ship OLYMPIA Capt Gray, will sail immediately. For freight of 150 bales cotton or passage, apply to
nov 6 F PERRET & GALLY.
59 Toulouse street

FOR HAVRE—The ship MARANUO, capt Larkin, will sail on or about the 14th inst. For freight of 200 bales cotton or passage apply to
nov 6 F PERRET & GALLY.
59 Toulouse street

TO RENT.

Several STORES, on the Levee, between Bienville and Customhouse streets.
Apply to
nov 6 B MARIGNY

TO RENT.—A very fine extensive Store 100 feet square, situated corner of Magazine and Notre Dame streets. Apply to
M. DEL ACEBO,
nov 6 No 86 St Louis street

TO RENT.—A very pleasant and comfortable dwelling house situated in Notre Dame street. Apply to
M. DEL ACEBO,
nov 6 86 St Louis street

TO LET—A large office situated at the corner of Canal and Dauphin streets. Enquire on the premises. nov 5

TO LET—The upper part of a house situated Levee street No 79. Possession can be given immediately. Apply to
WM HOLMES & CO.
nov 1

TO LET—That beautiful house and its dependencies, situated at the corner of Spain and Levee streets, faubourg Marigny. Apply to
Mr. DUFILHO, 149 Chartres st.
nov 1—6

TO RENT.—The second story of a house in Chartres street, No 67. Possession can be given immediately—apply to
DURAND & UZUREAU,
oct 29—tf 67 Chartres street.

TO LET,

Store No. 95 Magazine street. Enquire next door above. nov 4—tf

TO RENT—Two large rooms, suitable for offices, No 17 Carondelet street, two doors from Canal st. Apply at No 45 Customhouse st. n 4

Received per the last arrivals from the North, and for sale at the apothecary store of the undersigned, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, &c. among which there if some of the improved injecting instruments.
A A PEYCHAUD.
nov 5

5 DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber about ten days ago, the Angola negro wench RACHEL, about 4 1-2 feet high. She speaks the French & English languages, has a visible scar on the right eye, of a pleasing countenance—she walks habitually very fast. The owner does not recollect the dress she had on when she decamped. The above reward will be given to whoever will bring her back to the subscriber, No 125 Frenchmen street, near the Rail Road.
nov 5—3t H. HUMMERICH.

THE undersigned have this day formed a partnership under the firm of Halbran & Kellitt, to transact the Cotton Brokerage business. Office No. 57 Camp st. DUBOIS HALBRAN,
nov 5—3t J. R. HALBRAN,
R. KILLETT.

M. S. CUCULLU, LAPEYRE & CO. offer for sale 500 bags Havana prime Coffee; 23 ditto St Domingo; 33 bales Vuelta Abajo Leaf Tobacco; 20 barrels Almonds Esperanza; 400,000 Havana Segars; 432 Silk Shawls for Mexican market; Wine, Lafitte, Larose, Haut Cœur, St. Julian, Sauterne, Medoc, &c., in casks and boxes; genuine Cuiracoa in boxes; Cognac, superior Brandy in casks. nov 5

Office of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana.
New Orleans, 3d Nov. 1834.

NOTICE is hereby given to the subscribers to the capital stock of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, that all the titles and documents required by the legal advisers of said Bank, must be furnished at his the space of thirty days by the city subscribers, and of 60 days by those of the country. Those not complying with the above will loose all claim to their subscription. By order of the Board,
nov 4 J BERTRAND, Cashier.

MR. RAPALO informs the public that he continues to cure persons afflicted with diseases of the eyes. His residence is in St Peter street, No 64. The following certificate will test as to the excellence of his treatment.

"I certify that Mr J. Rapalo treated several persons at the Charity Hospital, whose eyes were diseased, and that he succeeded in some cases.
New Orleans, October 28th, 1834. D C KER.

HTE. TRICOU, Medical Doctor of the Faculty of Paris, informs the public that he exercises his profession. His residence is in Rampart street, No. 237, between St Anne and Dumaine streets. nov 1—4

RECEIVED per ships Corinthian, Pactolus and Oceana from Liverpool, and Everett and Unicorn from Boston, &c by other late arrivals, the following Goods expressly selected for this and the Mexican markets, viz: 36 inch bleached and brown mantas or cotton sheetings; 28 inch bleached do do; bleached and dyed cotton platillas; 6-4 cambric muslins; 6-4 japan and Lappet muslins; bleached corded robes; prints, dark and light grounds, fancy style; do navy blue and white, and black and white; Libraines; printed robes; printed muslins, printed vestings; Madras handkerchiefs; Turkey red dyed do; 8-4 dyed and bordered cotton shawls, assorted; Moleskins, assorted; dyed striped sattoens; diagonal cantoons for pantaloons; silk hose, English patent; castores or printed flannels; broad cloths superfine, assorted colours; Croquellas; Osnaburgs; India blue nankeens, and Russia sheetings, for sale by HARRISON, BROWN & Co,
nov 1 117 Royal street

50 DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen, in the neighborhood of the Rail Road or paper manufactory, last Saturday, two COWS, from the North,—the one is of a light red, marked A L in the horns; the other is of a red color, has the end of its tail cut, and both ends of the horns are bored—it is not remembered whether she has any other marks. They are remarkable for being always together. $50 reward will be given to whoever will inform against the thief, or $10 to whoever will bring them back, if they are only strayed. AUGUSTIN LARA,
nov 1—3 Spain st between Crape and Amour sts

LOST—On Friday evening last, near the Exchange, a shirt Button, with a handsome rose diamond. A liberal reward will be given to whoever will bring it back at No 20 St Louis street. oct 29

FOR sale by the subscriber, Sash, Sash-doors, and Outside Doors of all dimensions; also, Plastering Hair and good Stone Lime. Pailings for fencing lots or gardens at a low price; likewise, a good iron grey creole Poney, a fast pacing and good saddle horse. Apply No. 85, Julia street, to LOUIS A LEMOYNE.
oct 18—3m

NEW SUGAR.—200 hogsheads Sugar of the new crop, 1st quality, for sale by
nov 1 BLANC & BRUGIER.

THE subscribers have received by barque Pomona and ship Bolivar, from Havre, a FULL ASSORTMENT of FANCY GOODS, consisting of Cloths, Cassimere, Vestings, ready made Clothing of all description, Hats, Gloves, Cravats, &c. &c.—all of the best quality.
Also—Billiard table Cloth.
oct 27—1m BARBARIN & HILL.

EXCHANGE ON ENGLAND, for sale by
july 6—tf I OGDEN & Co, Gravier st

EXCHANGE on New York for sale by
oct 29 W G HEWES & Co, No. 66 Camp street

EXCHANGE on France, for sale by
oct 16 A S GEORGES, No 78 St Louis street.

BILLS ON PARIS AND BORDEAUX, for sale by
sept 19 A GUERTIER & BOUTIN.

THE Union Bank of Louisiana is drawing on London and Paris. J B PERRAULT,
oct 28 Cashier.

Office Levee Steam Cotton Press Company.
New Orleans, October 31, 1834.

FOR SALE—5 turn tables, 4 rail cars, 210 rails, 50 crow bars. The above articles are calculated for rail road purposes, and will be sold reasonable on application at the Press. P C CATONNET,
oct 31 Secretary.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY H. J. DOMINGON & P. A GUILLOTTE.

THE subscriber having given up the idea of keeping house, and having determined to reside in future in the city, offers for sale at auction, which will take place on the 15th November instant, at ten o'clock a m, on the plantation of Mr Louis Gurlie, opposite to the one of Mr Pedesclaux, on the Bayou Road,

The Household Furniture, Milch Cows, Mules, water Carts, Harness, a good gig Horse, a Gig with harness, and sundry other movables.

Terms—For all sums of $50 and under, cash; above that sum, 90 days credit in notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the vendor.

He offers to hire presently, 3 negroes, good cartmen and water sellers, handy at all work; 5 negro wenches, house servants, cooks, washers, ironers, gardeners, vegetable and milk sellers, handy to all kinds of work. Any person desiring to hire them, will please apply on the premises, or at the auctioneer's apothecary shop, Levee street, No. 8, near the Rail Road, faubourg Marigny.
nov 6 10t JOS LAVENUE.

BY FERNANDEZ & WHITING.

SYNDIC'S SALE OF PROPERTY.

ON Saturday the 6th day of December next, will be sold by public auction, at the Exchange coffee house, corner of Chartres and St. Louis streets, at twelve o'clock.

By virtue of an order from the Hon. the District Court for the parish and city of New Orleans, and by request of Messrs. J. W. Zacharie and Wm. Tufts, syndics of the estate of Tufts & Clarke, and of Wm. Tufts,—the following Property surrendered by them, for the benefit of their creditors.

LAFAYETTE SQUARE.

That valuable three story brick dwelling house and lot, situated on South street, and running through to Girod street 149 feet 8 inches deep, and measuring 24 feet 8 inches on Girod street, bounded on one side by the property of C. H. Cook, and on the other by that of Mr. Paulding; the house was finished about a year since, and built in the most thorough manner, and contains two basement rooms and two pantries, two parlours, three bed chambers with two closets and two loft rooms, a hall in the attic story.

The back building is of two stories, and contains a wine room, kitchen, wash room and privy on the lower story, and three chambers and a privy above. The parlours have elegant Egyptian marble mantles and brass mounted grates, and handsome centre pieces; the knobs and mountings of the doors are of the best plate, the plastering of the parlours and chambers is furred off from the wall and cannot become damp.

In the rear of the house there is a gallery to the 2d and 3d stories of 8 feet in width on Girod street, is a wooden building which, at a small expense, could be converted into a stable.

In the yard is a large cistern holding over 2000 gallons, and a well with a copper pump.

The banquet, corridor, lower rooms of the back building and the yard, with the exception of a space reserved for a grass plat or garden, are paved with the best of York-shire flagging. The house is also furnished with bells, &c. The situation of this property in a rapidly improving part of the city, offers inducements to those who want a genteel residence in a healthy and pleasant location, within a few minutes walk from Canal street, seldom presented.

Also, a VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, about 4 miles from the city, on the opposite side of the river, in the parish of Jefferson, containing two arpents front on the public road by 5 arpents deep, forming a rectangular parallellogram, with all the rights of batture now formed or that shall hereafter be formed; the above property is bounded on one side by the property of the late Cla F Visinier, and on the other side and in the rear by the plantation of Louis C. Delery. On the lot is a dwelling house, and on the batture a store, the latter was usually rented for $300 per annum, and the whole is now under a lease at the rate of $400 per annum till March next, and will be sold subject to said lease, but there is no doubt that 5 to $600 could be had the coming year. This property being near the Barataria road which leads to the lakes, and the short distance from the city must greatly increase in value in a short period.

Also, a TRACT OF LAND, containing 5 acres, situated at Spring Hill, near Mobile, on the public road and not far from the College—is a fine healthy situation and is worthy the attention of those who desire a pleasant retreat from the city, during the summer season.

Also, the slave Susannah, aged about 28 years, has been in the city six years, is a first rate washer, ironer and