# NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY BULLITT, MAGNE & CO.
No 56 Gravier street.

CITY PAPER, PUBLISHED DAILY, [illegible] in advance, $12
COUNTRY PAPER PUBLISHED WEEKLY, [illegible]

"Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice certain."


*FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,*

## HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

*NEW ORLEANS:*

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT 27, 1839.

☞ We call attention to the second article of "Junius," on the means of increasing the finances of the three municipalities.

### THE CASE OF THE AMISTAD.

The mooted question, "what is to be done with the negroes captured on board the *Amistad*?" will be speedily put to rest. The blacks were, on the 19th, to be removed from New London to New York, in charge of the U. S. Marshal, in order to be in readiness to attend their trial, which was to commence on the 17th inst., before the U. S. Circuit Court. It has already been stated, that very able counsel had been employed for the Africans. We are not positive, but believe that several of the eminent barristers engaged in their defence, are members of the abolition society, or known to entertain opinions favorably to the cause. The only point to be settled, in the trial appears to be, whether the negroes are to be considered subjects of Spain, and of a consequence surrendered at the demand of the Spanish minister, or whether they are to be regarded as individuals unlawfully captured and held in durance, guilty of justifiable homicide in their attempts to regain their freedom, and to be set at liberty without investigation.

Our opinion on this subject, it is known, coincides with the unanimous sentiment of the southern press, and with the views entertained by a majority of the northern. The negroes on board the Amistad were slaves to all intents and purposes. They had been purchased as slaves in a slave-holding country. The vessel in which they had embarked was merely passing from one port in that country to another. These slaves rose against their masters and murdered them. They, then, attempted to sail to Africa. Failing in their design, they were taken prisoners by one of the vessels of the United States, in the neighborhood of New York. As soon as the Spanish minister at Washington was informed of the facts, he demanded their surrender to the government of which they are the subjects. The court has but one line of policy to pursue—to give them up.

It will be contended that the Africans were captured in a traffic, proclaimed unlawful and prohibited by the United States. This may be true, but does not, as the case stands, constitute a subject for the investigation of the court. What was the condition of the blacks when discovered, as proven by the testimony of the white survivors? They were slaves. From the moment these negroes were landed in Havana and disposed of, their state became that of slavery; they had, it is true, been brought to Havana illegally, but once there, their servitude could no longer be called in question. The United States considers those Africans as she finds them, viz.—slaves belonging to the Spanish government, who have mutinied against their masters and murdered them. The mere fact of their having been brought to Havana in defiance of the laws prohibiting the slave trade, cannot affect the decision. Suppose that instead of a few weeks, a few months or years had elapsed from the period when these blacks had been captured in Africa, would any one pretend that they must be looked upon as free—that they committed justifiable homicide on board the Amistad? There are probably ten thousand blacks in the island of Cuba, who have been introduced there since the passage of the laws for the suppression of the slave trade. Suppose that a planter possessed of a number of slaves, who had been smuggled into the country since the adoption of the law in question, but had nevertheless been at least five or ten years in a state of servitude—suppose, we say, that a planter wishing to transport those slaves from one part of the island to another, had placed them on board a vessel, and that similar scenes had been enacted to those which have recently occurred in the Amistad, would the United States' courts hold it a part of their duty to decide upon giving liberty to the murderers, because ten years previously they had been illegally kidnapped on the coast of Africa? No rational mind will maintain such an opinion. What matters it, then, whether the blacks of the Amistad had been ten weeks or ten years in slavery. Our government considers these men as it found them. The question is not how came these blacks to be slaves; but were they slaves? This point satisfactorily settled, the plain duty of the government is to surrender them at the claim of the Spanish minister.

This is one view of the case—the most simple and intelligible that can be presented. It is not worth while entering more elaborately into the subject. The public journals of the north have discussed it in all its bearings, and with few exceptions have arrived at the same conclusions. A vast deal of unnecessary and morbid sympathy has been expended upon these criminals. Pseudo-philanthropy has shed crocodile tears over their calamitous lot, and an outrageous aeographilism has sought to enlist the passions and prejudices of the whites in their favor. The abolitionists have of course been conspicuously active. Messrs. Tappan, Thompson & Co. have tried earnestly to make as much of the affair as possible. They have called them their brethren; have appealed to fanaticism to embrace their cause; and have put forth exaggerated portraits of the courage, virtue, wonderful sagacity, and eminent qualities of a parcel of woolly headed idolaters, who do not understand a single word of the language of any civilized nation. The abolitionists, in fact, have done their best to get up an excitement. They went to New Haven and persecuted those to whose charge the negroes had been confided, with continual importunities to see and speak with them. They expected to be repulsed and were prepared to expatiate eloquently upon the fiendish cruelty of the whites, by which these unhappy Africans were debarred the comfort of social intercourse. They have, however, been frustrated, for every facility has been furnished them, consistent with the safety of the blacks. It is truly unfortunate for these contemptible fanatics, that their worthy exertions to arouse the prejudices of the community should have so signally failed.

It appears too, that most of the accounts published in the newspapers, relative to the personal appearance and intellectual qualities of the chief Cinguez, have been greatly overcharged. Indeed, if we may put any faith in his portrait presented in the *Sun* and other journals, he is but a sorry specimen of the African race, and as far as the enquiries of those interested in this affair extend—enquiries necessarily limited from the total ignorance of the blacks of any other than one or two African dialects—he is as meagerly endowed in sagacity and intelligence as he is in physical beauty. And this be it said, in despite of the sage phrenological conclusions of Messrs. Fowler and others, whose notions of the science seem to be entirely under the control of their organs of acquisitiveness. But if Cinguez were a perfect model of manly beauty, and a Bacon in intellect, it does not alter one little the nature of the case, and we have very little doubt, that to the immense disappointment of Tappan and his brother saints, these culprits will be surrendered to the only authority which can lawfully exercise jurisdiction over them.

### THE NEXT SPEAKER.

The Charleston *Mercury* says very plainly, that should Dr. Duncan be the Van Buren candidate for speaker of the house, he will not receive a vote from the South Carolina delegation. This delegation will put a stop to the design of the locofocos to elevate the "animalcule" doctor to the speaker's chair, as of course they cannot expect to carry the election without the aid of the Calhoun men. It seems probable that Mr. Pickens, of S. C., will be taken up by the locofocos. A pure unadulterated Van Buren man they cannot elect, but a locoface of the state rights' school will stand a good chance of success, as he will receive the votes of his immediate adherents, as well as those of the out-and-out administration men. Mr. Pickens is a gentleman of much talent, and, we believe, generally respected. But neither he, nor any other Van Buren candidate will obtain the speakership, if the opposition display the requisite alacrity. The majority of the whigs and conservatives in the next congress will be small, and it is hence absolutely imperative upon them to be present in their entire strength at the commencement of the session. The importance of having a whig speaker cannot be too highly appreciated. It is a *sine qua non* of the whigs, if they desire thoroughly to investigate and expose the iniquities of the office-holders under the administration. If they suffer themselves to be beaten in the appointment of speaker, they will experience the evil consequences of defeat through all the entire session. All their projects of reform and economy will be thwarted by the locofoco majority which the speaker will take good care to place upon the investigating committees. The whig papers will do well to express these facts, from time to time, upon the members of congress. The opposition throughout look to the whig majority in that body as their chief hope. Let them not disappoint their well-founded expectations.

### MEXICO.

*Extract of a letter dated the city of Mexico, Aug. 17.*

"This country is ruined; the influence of the clergy is once more in the ascendant; popular superstition goes so far as to ascribe to that body the performance of miracles. The administration of justice becomes every day more corrupt and vicious. While this state of things lasts, foreign commerce must continue paralized, if not annihilated. There are among us some sensible persons, who feel the evils which oppress their country, but lack the courage and union necessary to get rid of them. They tolerate with apathy the present imbecile administration, which, it is true, does no harm, if to maintain the country in its present retrograde position be not considered a crime."

*Extract of a letter dated Mexico, August 10.*

"The country is tranquil, but the wants of government are such, that disorder and commotion must speedily follow. The minister of finances, Mr. *Echeverria*, disbursed daily three thousand dollars from his private purse, for which he receives in return little or nothing. The Jesuit *Cuevas* is again minister for foreign affairs; *Alimente* is at the head of the war department;—the army will be little pleased at this appointment."

Maine.—Returns for governor from 200 towns, give Kent (w.) 31,715, Fairfield (V. B.) 34,751.—Fairfield's majority 3,036, which the remaining towns may increase to 6000. The locofocos maintain their ascendancy in both branches of the legislature.

### ANOTHER CASE OF SWARTWOUTING!

The St. Louis Republican of the 16th, states that Thomas Dwight, a receiving ship agent, in the employment of P. Shiffark & Co., at Columbus, Miss., sometime in the month of July last absconded with $9,000 of the company's money, consisting principally of post-notes of the Union Bank. After leaving Columbus, Dwight went to the Union Bank, at Jackson, and purchased a check on the Merchants' Bank of New Orleans, for $9,000. He then proceeded to Lexington, Miss., where he was last sight of. A few days since he arrived in St. Louis. Answering to the description of Thomas Dwight, as advertised by Stark & Co., he was arrested. On examining his trunk $9,450 of Union money was found. He underwent examination, which resulted in holding him to bail in the sum of $10,000, in default of which he was committed.

Reeves, the young man who shot Mr. Nazlie, a Dutch grocer, in St. Louis, some weeks since, has been found guilty of "shooting with intent to kill," and sentenced to two years imprisonment in the penitentiary. The jury recommended him to the mercy of the court.

☞ We are informed by Mr. A. G. Boyd, a passenger on board the schooner *Morning Star*, captain Scott, which left Galveston the 24th ultimo, bound to Baltimore, that in the gale of the 2d instant, the *Star* sprung aleak off the Tortugas. The captain made sail for Cuba, but was baffled by head winds. After several days, he succeeded in running her in on *Grand Teal*, a small island on the Gulf, where the gentleman from whom we receive this information landed and proceeded to the city. The *Star* set sail soon after, the captain having stated that he would put in either at Mobile or at this port.

Melancholy Event.—Mr. David S. Burnet, a respectable citizen of Natchitoches, was drowned on the 3d instant, in the noble attempt to save from death a negro man, who, in driving a cart into the river, got beyond his depth. Mr. Burnet plunged in after him, but the dying negro grasped Mr. B. with such tenacity that they both sunk and were drowned.

### THE KNICKERBOCKER.

The August number of this delightful periodical has been received. Its contents are, as usual, rich and varied. A sprightly and interesting article by Washington Irving; the continuation of Mr. Cooper's valuable "Notes on the Netherlands;" an admirable essay on the American Merchant; some of Bryant's sweetest poetry; and the ever happy and amusing "Editor's Table" give it strong claims to general admiration. Subscribers are requested to call for their copies upon Mr. Raynal, at the Merchants' Exchange.

Fortunate.—The British schooner *Mary Jane*, arrived at New York from St. Johns, had a man and a dog washed overboard during the passage; and on the return of the swell, they were re-conveyed in safety on board the schooner.

☞ The whigs of Philadelphia have declined making any regular party nomination for mayor.—Colonel John Swift and John C. Montgomery, esqs. are volunteer candidates. John H. Ranoe is the locofoco nominee.

We copy the following paragraph from the N. Y. Times of the 17th, in answer to the paragraph in yesterday's Courier, about Vermont. We assure our vis-a-vis that such intelligence never gives us the horrors. We are constitutionally temperate, and we never become intoxicated with hope, so we never feel the horrors of despair.

Vermont Election.—We have not yet the full returns from Vermont, but there is scarcely a doubt notwithstanding the premature blustering of the locofocos, that there will be an anti-administration majority in the house of representatives of at least ten. The senate stands 16 opposition to 19 Van Buren members—one seat is vacant. Jennison's majority is not yet ascertained. It will, it is believed, be near 3,000.

*To the Editors of the New-Orleans Bee:*

Gentlemen,—Referring you readers to my letter, as published in the Bee of the 20th instant, I proved, at foot an, standard table, showing to what further extent the revenues of the three municipalities stand with respect to the corporation of the city, a native of Amsterdam, (Netherlands) but for the last thirty years a resident of New Orleans. In the decline of the subject of this obituary, society has to deplore the loss of one of its most valuable members, as a philanthropist his name will ever be deeply engraven upon the hearts of the indigent and distressed; the cough of distress will have to mourn the bereavement of one whose daily solace was to administer to the comforts and necessities of those who had been overtaken by the iron hand of stern adversity. He had indeed

"A heart for pity
And a hand open as day for melting charity."

In the social walks of domestic life an afflicted widow and three orphans have to bemoan the transition from this earth of an affectionate father, a kind and loving husband, yet as an alleviation of the death of affliction under this great loss, it pleased divine providence in some degree to prepare them for the shock, by the gradual progress of his disorder to its fatal termination. He resigned his mortal coil to the sepulchre of his FATHERS, surrounded by a numerous concourse of friends and citizens, where the funeral rites according to the Hebrew religion were performed in a most solemn and impressive manner, the requiem chaunted and the body consigned to its earthy bed, amid the regrets and tears of many. "May his soul rest in peace, amen."

Though from this sway emancipated clay,
The path prove painful or disperse the way,
Through death to life the pass once passed,
The conflict ended and the prize attained.

M.

## TRADE AND COMMERCE.

### EXPORTS.

Philadelphia—Per ship St. Louis—2189 sacks corn, 20, crop casts, 16 bbls cotton and hemp.

Pensacola—Per sc Cayuhuna—35 casks wine, 65 bls flour, 3.8 bbls brandy.

### RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per steamboat Merrimack, from St Louis—109 bbls flour P Shannon & bro; 100 do Hasbin & Hall; 4 sacks corn, 20, crop Gridley & co; 20 do do Ingersoll & co; 1 trunk, Lyell; 1 do do U Green; 3 boxes tobacco, Cowan & Elder; 2 bbls and 2 kegs, 1 keg butter U Lucas & co; 16 bales cotton P A Hardy; 6 do Brander, McKenna & Wright; 25 bbls beans G Belcher; 1 box mdse Gardner, Duran & co.

Per steamboat Belle of the Lake, from St Louis—Lawrie & Finnie; 103 pigs lead H Field; 226 bbls flour Gardner; butter Connolly & Elder; 2 boxes specie, 2 Baldwin; cotton Hunt & co; 32 do do Cowan & Elder; 1 do do Dunn & Dunlap; 2 do Rogers & Ashby; mdse to N & J Dick and Jas Fowler; Fairbairn & co; 20 bbls flour; 16 coils rope; and beef in pipes, Gridley, Kerr and others on board.

Per steamboat Legion from Bayou Sara—214 bbls cotton Pratt & co; 139 do Pratt & Lowell; 1 do Lowell & co; 102 W Flower; 40 do Lee; 78 Armour; 47 Brannon; Parham & co; 3 Butler; Wat & co; 44 A Ledoux & co; 31 W Chase & co; 22 H Waite & co; 1 Layton & Ashby; 1 Lafayette; Byrne & co; 12 Brander, McKenna & Wright; 12 Collins; Gridley & Ingersoll; 1 Bakwell & Mackey; 40 Taylor, Gardner & co; 1 Gardner & Waite; 26 do do; 1 Ashby; 1 Lambkin & Thompson; 5 bbls J H Leverich & co; and sugs from owner on board.

### LATEST DATES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York | Sept. 17 | London | Aug 21 |
| Boston | Sept. 16 | Liverpool | Aug 22 |
| Charleston | Sept. 14 | Havana | Aug 22 |
| Washington | Sept. 18 | Havre | Aug 22 |
| Baltimore | Sept. 16 | Bordeaux | July 26 |
| Charleston | Sept. 14 | Malta | Aug 1 |
| Havana | Sept. 7 | Tampico | Aug 17 |
| Mobile | Sept. 11 | Vera Cruz | Aug. 9 |

### DOMESTIC MARKETS.

SALES OF STOCKS.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, Sept. 17.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 191 shares United States Bank | | | |
| 100 | do | | |
| 50 | do | | |
| 100 | do | | |
| 50 | do | | |
| 75 | do | | |
| 100 | Vicksburg | | |
| 50 | do | | |
| 50 | Kentucky | | |
| 15 | do | | |
| 25 | do | | |

NEW-YORK, Sept. 17.—The stock market to-day presents a more healthy appearance. United States stood firm on the street, generally speaking, and most other stocks with every one feels one stronger. The cotton lines been good about the exchange, but the prices of the staple are considerably lower than at the close of last week.

NEW YORK MARKET Sept. 17. The cotton market is in a good deal of excitement, though the prices seem chiefly in some instances, nominally higher. The sales for export, home consumption or other sales to shippers, and the whole amount of sales of the week amounting to 8 to 9 thousand bales, prices steady.

Flour in quite brisk. The sales of common to choice in 86 37 buyers, and 86-60, others. Common northern meal 25 37½. Southern corn 75. Rye, 65 cts. Wheat drops. In provisions there and business are much as last week.

Pork of the flour factory have united in an agreement not to advance on flour beyond what they have in hand. The way has been to get a draft accepted in New-York, that is not discounted in the market, buy wheat with the bank notes, and send the flour on the strength of a draft.

Sugars—At auction, 50 bbls New-Orleans, 64 97c. 3 and 4 months—sale stopped.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE

The rates, per average, were on Monday, 16th September—

| BANK NOTES. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Savannah | 6 @ 7 | Georgia | 7 @ 10 |
| Augusta | 6 @ 7 | South Carolina | 5 @ 7 |
| Charleston | 1 @ 4 | Alabama | 12 @ 15 |
| Mobile | 12 | Louisiana | 10 @ 13 |
| New Orleans | 4 @ 5 | Kentucky | 5 @ 6 |
| Louisville | 10 | Tennessee | 10 @ 12 |
| Natchez | 10 @ 20 | Missouri | 8 @ 9 |
| St. Louis | 8 | Ohio | 5 @ 6 |
| Cincinnati | 4 @ 5 | | |

PRICES OF FLOUR AT THE LATEST DATES

| | |
|---|---|
| New York | 6 87½ — Western, |
| | 6 37½ — City. |
| Philadelphia | 6 25c — Brandywine |
| Baltimore | 6 25c — Ricks' lights |
| Richmond | 6 25 — Receipts moderate |
| Charleston | 8 00c |
| Mobile | 7 00c 37 50 Rock very high |
| New Orleans | 6 50@ — |
| Cincinnati | 4 50@4 62½ Receipts increasing. |
| Louisville | 4 50@4 62½ Rock very scarce. |

The average price on the 5th September, was, $6 81
" 15th " " 6 06

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

### PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship St. Louis, Watson, Philadelphia, 21 F Coats & co.
Schr. Ojumbus, Ashby, Pensacola, Master.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Merrimack, Cartlidge, from St. Louis.
Steamboat Belle, Blood, from St Louis.
Steamboat Legion, Laurent, from Bayou Sara.

MEMORANDA.

Steamboat Merrimack met Pioneer at Commerce, 19th inst.
Empress and Benjamin at the wreck; A. Porter towing the Nautilus (broke) below Mills' Point.
N Y Sun 17—Cal ships Ben, Gaddes, for N O; Minerva, Gilmore, for Havre.

SPORTS.

The brig Eliza, Lockwood, from St Croix spoken on the 12th inst ship Alabamian for Mobile.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamboat Belle—W Caldell, J McCullough, James McCullough, C P Chapel, James, Jas Love, C H Merchant, J Johnson, Mrs Hall.

Per steamboat Levant—Jessup Potts, Beauregard, Vantrotan, C Perrault, Leclerc, Northam, per A Blanc, 21 Tete, J A Rend, R Martin, G Jones, J W Bailey.

☞ The ship ARBELLA, capt. Rogers, from Boston, is now discharging, 2d tier below the railroad. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the levee. S & J P WHITNEY,
s26 73 Camp st

RIDDER & HEAD,
*Commission and Forwarding Merchants,*
No. 94 Poydras street. s 26

RICKER & HARLEY,
*Agents for Miss. Importing Company,*
and general Commission Merchants, No. 26 Camp st

BAILLANT,
*Wood and Coal Merchant, in Regionadystreet,*
Fronting the gated door of the Mint. s 20-15t.

J. H. ASHBRIDGE,
*Forwarding and Commission Merchant,*
65 Common street. s 10

☞ NOTICE—FRANKLIN & HENDERSON have removed to No. 74 Camp street. s 17-1m

☞ Mr. MARCUS T. VOORHEES, is fully authorized to transact all business for us during our absence from the city.

VAN WYCK & Co.
jy1-3m

☞ If these lines meet the eyes of H. of H. they are hereby informed that whatever his errors may have been, they will only be instrumental in exposing his ingratitude to the great author which has fed at his sold fully receive any commendation from him, which will enable them to shew, by their conduct, that the due, which probably induced him to take their hack step, is unfounded, and that he need not apprehend return to the city of H.
s9-12t-3t-w

☞ A SICKLY SEASON ☜

NEVER since 1832 has this city experienced so much sickness as at this time. Scarcely a family but some of the members are laid up with the fever.—There is no allusion to this state of affairs, but where the Sarsaparilla Pills and Syrup are used; they prevent sickness in a measure; they parry the blow; they prevent it from striking at the body and producing serious results; in fact the fever may be avoided by using a few of Sarsaparilla pills and a bottle of the

COMPOUND SYRUP OF SARSAPARILLA.

*Concentrated and prepared by steam*

The Sarsaparilla is a plant which grows in Peru, Portugal, Brazil, Mexico and Virginia. The Americans were the first who ascertained its peculiar qualities, and which is corroborated by the works of the most celebrated physicians, as well as by naturalists and travellers. The Spaniards first introduced its use into Europe.

The high and envied celebrity which this pre-eminent medicine has acquired for its invariable efficacy in all diseases which it proposes to cure, has rendered the usual practice of puffing not only unnecessary but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits—their good works testify for them—and they thrive not by the faith of the evidence.

The Compound Syrup of the choicest Honduras Sarsaparilla, is incomparably superior to every other preparing to be made from Sarsaparilla. It is manufactured by an improved chemical steam process, whereby the medical virtues only of the Sarsaparilla are extracted, one bottle of which is made to possess the strength of one dozen bottles prepared according to the formula prescribed by the London, Edinburgh, and United States Dispensatories. From the extraordinary virtues of this preparation, it has been introduced into all the principal hospitals throughout the United States and Europe, and is highly recommended by the physicians and surgeons of those institutions as possessing the entire virtue of the Sarsaparilla in a highly concentrated form. As a testimony of the high repute in which this preparation is held by the medical faculty in general, the following gentlemen, distinguished alike for their talent and high respectability, have voluntarily testified to its unrivalled merits and virtue in curing certain diseases hereafter enumerated.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dr Valentine Mott, | Dr. Chreesman, |
| David Hosack, | Jackson, |
| T. Mitchel, | Gibson, |
| W. McNeven, | Dewey, |
| R. T. Kissam, | Hays, |
| P. Cascaise, | Lusus, |
| J. Watts, | Hosmer, |
| Alex. H. Stevens, | Coz, |
| Wright, | R. Rogers, |
| Post, | David L. Rogers, |
| G. Delafield, | Stillman, |
| Francis Binger, | Hun, |
| Physic, | Harris, |
| Chapman, | &c. &c. |

The testimony of the above medical gentlemen, the proprietor hopes is alone sufficient to prove its invaluable merits, as the most effectual purifier of the blood, and renovator of the system ever yet discovered, as well as for all constitutional diseases the system is subject to, all of which are more or less caused by the impurities of the blood and animal fluids.

Let no foolish persons be so prejudiced against this now truly celebrated medicine as to despise this advice; let it be used immediately on pain being felt, no matter where it may be, whether in the head or feet—whether in the back or abdomen—whether arising from external or internal causes, the Compound Syrup and Pills, and rely upon it the pain will go—the health will be restored to health as soon as nature has received sufficient assistance from their effect.

Remember what the immortal Bacon says: "It is impossible to calculate how many days might not be added to the life of man by the occasional use of purifying medicines; that their effect on the human frame is the same as the pruning knife has upon the trees—the excrescences are removed and a new stimulus created; that when constant exercise cannot be used from any cause, the occasional use of opening medicine is absolutely required; that the results of the health of the fountain of life—are kept free from those impurities which would prevent its steady current ministering health. These morbid humors are prevented from being generated with it. It is nature which is thus assisted through the means and outlets which she has provided herself.

With such authority as this before us, we may indeed use the expression, 'Cleanse and purify the body.' The application of this medicine, and purgation being allowed to be one of the greatest utility in the cure and prevention of disease, it is of the greatest consequence to ascertain what medicine is capable of producing the desired effect in the easiest, and at the same time, in the most efficacious manner; and the Sarsaparilla Pills and Syrup are proved, by the experience of thousands, to be, when properly preserved with, a certain cure in every form of disease—all having the same origin—and invariably arise from the universal root of all disease, namely, impurity or imperfect circulation of the blood.

These do indeed purify—they cleanse—they, we say, cleanse their purity and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any incontinence—being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not oppose those who use them to danger, and their effects are certain as they are salutary; they are safe and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances; they do not disturb or weaken the animal functions, but restore their order and re-establish their health; and for all the purposes which a Vegetable Purgative, or certain cleanser of the whole system may be required, they stand without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in medicine, both for power and innocence.

The following deservedly favorable notice of the HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND SYRUP SARSAPARILLA is taken from the New York Courier and Enquirer of the 7th inst:

*Sarsaparilla.*—Although decidedly averse to puffing any of the quack remedies of the day, yet we are induced to notice a medicine of different character at the instance of a friend who has used it with decided success in his family, and who is about to use *Concentrated Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla*, which is extensively manufactured by a new chemical process in the city of New Orleans by steam. We do this the more readily as it is warmly recommended by many able medical men of the south, which is the best of youchers, and, as we are assured, by all the physicians in New Orleans, who state that they use it in their practice, and with decided success, in chronic diseases and other affections arising from an impure state of the blood. This is a most important object of all scientific enquiry, as the medical faculty, it is well known, are decidedly opposed to all quack remedies.

[The following is copied from the New York Journal of Commerce, one of the oldest and most respectable daily journals in the Union.]

We have recommended that it would be difficult to hunt up a greater hater of humbugs and quackery, or to find any body disposed to look with more contempt on the quackery of all sorts, but we verily believe that we ought to speak favorably of a preparation which has gained such reputation in the south and south, and which comes recommended by the united certificates of all the leading members of the regular medical profession of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Albany, Charleston and New Orleans, fortified by the testimony of a very large number of the most respectable men in the United States who have tested its virtues. We allude to the Highly Concentrated Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla—a preparation prepared by a new steam and chemical process. The proprietor of the article proposes, we believe, to establish an agency for its sale in this and other cities, and there is no reason to doubt that the character it will bring with it and its own virtues will render it popular.

[From the New York Star of July 25th.]

We would call attention to the advertisement in our columns to-day of the Concentrated Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, from the New Orleans and Southern Laboratory. We understand, from high medical authority, there is no preparation of the day which enjoys so enviable a reputation as a medical agent as this. At the south its success has been astonishing, and wherever introduced we believe it has given the most perfect satisfaction.

We have been shewn this day a lithograph by Stout & Lee, of a most remarkable cure of an obstinate cutaneous eruption, where the whole body was covered with large fulsome sores, and even the tonsils of the throat eaten away—and by the use of a few bottles of the Sarsaparilla the patient was entirely restored to health.

☞ We are acquainted with the preparation of Sarsaparilla manufactured by the new chemical steam process, and, having made use of it in our practice, believe it to contain all the active principles of the Sarsaparilla in a highly concentrated form, and as a preparation we esteem it as one of the best we have ever met with.

J. W. Speight, M. D. Alex. B. Jackson, M. D.
B. W. North, M. D. H. W. Graham, M. D.
R. S. Howard, M. D. R. M. Stone, M. D.
T. V. Bennett, M. D. J. S. N. Wheeler, M. D.
George Hopkins, M. D. W. Stillman, M. D.
Pettit Harris, M. D. D. Rogers, M. D.
V. A. Heradalle, M. D.

[From Drs. French and Channing, resident physicians at Clinton, Oswego county.]

*Clinton, June 8d, 1839.*

We have frequently prescribed the new chemical preparation of Sarsaparilla, prepared by the newly invented steam process in our practice, and always found it to answer an excellent purpose in cases where Sarsaparilla was applicable.

Our knowledge of the article has not been limited, and we can freely say that it is the best preparation we have ever used.

WM. S. FRENCH, M. D.
EDWARD CHANNING, M. D.

*New Orleans, May 7th, 1839.*

To the proprietor—Dear Sir: I have made use of your preparation of Sarsaparilla and Pills in chronic rheumatic affections with the most decided success.

Yours, &c. HENRY TALLURE, M. D.

*New Orleans, June 20th, 1839.*

To the proprietor of the Sarsaparilla Syrup and Pills—Sir: My little boy, now three years of age, has been afflicted with a *scrofulous humor* since he was three months old. One month since I was induced to commence the use of your Sarsaparilla that is prepared by steam, and I take pleasure in saying that he has gradually improved under its use, and is now entirely free from any external appearance of the disease.

Yours, &c. G. B WHITEMORE.

[Extract of a letter received from Dr. R. S. Walton, one of the ablest and most respectable practitioners in the southern states.]

*Mobile, July 15, 1839.*

To the proprietor—Dear Sir:—I am nearly out of Sarsaparilla again, and if you please, you may send me three dozen bottles—also, three dozen boxes of Pills—send on board of the steamboat, direct to the care of Messrs. Storm & Hastin, 63 Main street. I have frequently prescribed your Sarsaparilla Syrup, with much advantage in chronic disease, especially in scrofula and obstinate cutaneous affections, attended with a scrofulous habit. Also, in secondary syphilis, and in chronic general debility from almost any cause, it generally proves useful. I think it is the best preparation of Sarsaparilla I ever used.

With much respect, yours truly,

R. S. WALTON.

[Extract of a letter from Dr. Warren, just received from Natchez, (Miss.)—Aug. 21st, 1839.]

Dear Sir—Having for the last year in my practice used your concentrated compound syrup of Sarsaparilla, with much satisfaction to myself and benefit to my patients.

I have no hesitation in declaring, that I believe it to be one of the most powerful preparations in disease for which Sarsaparilla is usually prescribed.

Yours, &c. BENJAMIN WARREN.

[From the Pennsylvanian P. Enquirer, May 13, 1839.]

*Sarsaparilla.*—Although decidedly averse to puffing any of the quack remedies of the day, yet we are induced to notice a medicine of different character at the instance of a friend who has used it with decided success in his family, and who is about to use *Concentrated Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla*, which is extensively manufactured by a new chemical process in the city of New Orleans by steam. We do this the more readily as it is warmly recommended by many able medical men of the south, which is the best of youchers, and, as we are assured, by all the physicians in New Orleans, who state that they use it in their practice, and with decided success, in chronic diseases and other affections arising from an impure state of the blood. This is a most important object of all scientific enquiry, as the medical faculty, it is well known, are decidedly opposed to all quack remedies.

[The following is copied from the New York Journal of Commerce, one of the oldest and most respectable daily journals in the Union.]

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Concentrated compound syrup of Sarsaparilla. The medicine has just been introduced in our city, and by the commendations appended in the advertisement from other papers, will give a better idea of it than any thing we can say.

[From the Philadelphia Journal.]

The compound concentrated syrup of Sarsaparilla, prepared by steam, is said to cure all diseases of the blood, and in fact most of the ills that flesh is heir to. It is a medicine that comes recommended by the highest Medical Faculty, as one of great utility. Among the many our offices says he has safely recommended it as a genuine article, and has great confidence in its having used two bottles.

[From the Charleston Enquirer.]

Concentrated compound syrup of Sarsaparilla prepared by steam. This article appears to be demanded by orders at the North, and from the high character of the recommendations, we are fully persuaded that it is a most capital medicine for all impurities of the blood. We know many of the Physicians who have given their testimony on this subject, and we know they would not give a character to a thing unless it were really deserving. Every family should be provided with a bottle of this invaluable medicine, as they may and no doubt will it used, preserve their health and save ten times their cash if Physicians fees. Buy health where you can buy it the cheapest.

[From the regular Faculty of the Philadelphia Medical College,—Sept. 24, 1838.]

We have witnessed the good effects of the compound syrup of Sarsaparilla, concentrated and prepared by steam, and can cheerfully recommend it to the public as being a very valuable preparation for purifying the blood and all chronic diseases. Alfred Marbun, M. D. President and professor of surgery, Daniel M. Ross, M. D., professor of the theory and practice of Medicine, Ephraim Ferson, M. D. professor of Chemistry and Natural History, J. H. Armstrong, M D. professor of Anatomy, D. McLaughlin, M. D. professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, K. D. Bedford, M. D. professor of Obstetrics, Abraham Lee, M. D. professor of the Institution of Medicine, and A. Beck, M. D. professor of Medical Jurisprudence, A. Clark, Register.

☞ The cases detailed below is an interesting one and the correctness of the statement I personally attest.

A. S. DUKY, M. D.

TO THE PUBLIC.

*New Orleans, July 4, 1839.*

At the solicitation of Dr. Duny, to whom I feel under many obligations, I cheerfully lay before the public a certificate of the happy effects I have derived from taking the compound syrup of Sarsaparilla, a preparation prepared by steam. But my duty and gratitude which is genuine, I would heartily subscribe to these expressions for the benefit of those who may be laboring under a similar affliction. For three or four years, I have been suffering from weak and inflamed eyes. Very much of that time I had not been able to use them unassisted and often not at all at the same time painful in the extreme. At times I was almost reduced to blindness, and tortured with the pain and irritation, I have tried all the eye water in use, but alike with but little success, and I had concluded that I must carry my old age through a region of midnight of darkness and despair, happily my fears have been dissipated. I was induced to try the concentrated compound syrup of Sarsaparilla, prepared by steam, and I have found it to be just the thing it is recommended to be—no mistake in it, I have used several bottles, and my eyes are accordingly. I feel that; they are decidedly better than they have been for three years, and I have the most confident hope of a final and perfect cure. The statement is respectfully submitted with the hope that it may point misfortune to a relief and blindness to a cure.

ALBERT W. BARKER.

*Caution!* The public is respectfully informed that one of the most dastardly counterfeits ever attempted, has lately been palmed off by some unknown villain or villains at Augusta, Georgia. We mean an imitation of that most deservedly popular medicine, the unsurpassed compound syrup of Sarsaparilla, so advantageously known to a discriminating public, as the greatest discovery of modern ages. This is to inform them that the only place at which the genuine can be found, throughout the southern states, is at 96 Customhouse street.

Remember, only at No. 96 Customhouse st.

☞ The directions accompanying each bottle, printed in the English, French and Spanish languages.

New Orleans, sept. 27-1m.

Official Drawing of the Louisiana Lottery, Class No. 38, Extra.

4, 12, 64, 16, 56, 18, 10, 13, 52, 39, 41, 7.

TO-MORROW, AT 6 O'CLOCK.

CAPITAL PRIZE, 10,000 DOLLARS!

10 prizes of $1,000 is $10,000.

LOUISIANA LOTTERY,

Authorized by act of legislature chapter 141, passed March 31, 1826.

Class extra 40, for 1839.

To be drawn Saturday, Sept. 28th, 1839, at 6 o'clock p. m. at the Exchange Hotel.

D. B. GREGORY & Co.,
Managers.

YATES & McINTYRE, Managers.

Schemes and Tickets gratis.

SCHEME.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Prize of $10,000 | is | $10,000 |
| 1 | " " 4,000 | " | 4,000 |
| 4 | " " 1,354 80 | " | 5,419 20 |
| 10 | " " 1,000 | " | 10,000 |
| 10 | " " 500 | " | 5,000 |
| 20 | " " 250 | " | 5,000 |
| 40 | " " 100 | " | 4,000 |
| 80 | " " 50 | " | 4,000 |
| 87 | " " 20 | " | 1,740 |
| 66 | " " 25 | " | 1,650 |
| 66 | " " 12 | " | 792 |
| 136 | " " 10 | " | 1,360 |
| 4,046 | " " 5 | " | 20,130 |
| 25,749 | " " | " | 64,356 |

20,316 Prizes, amounting to $136,956 00
Tickets only $2 50, halves $1 25, quarters $63 cents.
Package or single tickets, for sale at the Manager's office, D. B. GREGORY & Co.
No 35 Canal street, next door to the corner of Camp street. s27

☞ TO RENT—The WAREHOUSE, situated between Orange and Richard streets, and extending from the Levee to Tchoupitoulas streets, known as the TOBACCO WAREHOUSE. Possession given on the 1st November next. For terms, which will be liberal, apply to

LAURENT MILLAUDON.
s27 140 Bourbon st.

☞ TO RENT—Five two story dwelling houses, situated on Tchoupitoulas street, near Race street.

Three two story brick dwelling houses, situated on Race street, between Tchoupitoulas and Religious streets.

These houses have been lately finished, and are very suitable for families. Immediate possession given. For terms, apply to L. MILLAUDON.
s27 140 Bourbon st.

☞ $10 REWARD—Runaway on the 10th inst., from the subscriber's plantation, 3 miles from the city, on the right banks of the Mississippi, parish of Jefferson, the mulatto named GAILTANO, well known in the city as a vender of vegetables.

Said mulatto is about five feet ten inches in height, American measure, aged 31 years; he has a well marked scar on one foot, and an old wound on one leg, the mark of which is quite visible. He has a good address, speaks French and English, is a creole of Opelousas and has family there.

The above reward will be given to whoever will lodge him in one of the j