NEW-ORLEANS BEE

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

BY BULLITT, MAGNE & CO.

At No. 81 Chartres street.

FOR GOVERNOR,

HENRY JOHNSON.

NEW-ORLEANS:

MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 4, 1841.

MR. TYLER—MR. CLAY—THE MADISONIAN.

It is denied by the friends of Mr. Tyler that he has any intention of running for a second term; or that his conduct has been marked by particular hostility towards Mr. Clay. Those who maintain these opinions must be sorely afflicted by shortsightedness, if they cannot discern in recent events and present indications, the future policy of our president. In the first place Mr. Tyler is well aware that Henry Clay is the universal choice of the whig party for the next presidency. There is no other candidate in the whig ranks—none at least of any prominence. If, therefore, Mr. Tyler has concentrated his ambition on remaining in the White House four years longer, his first step must be to injure Mr. Clay—to blast him, if possible, in the estimation of the people. Mr. Clay is an obstacle which he must fall down or step over. While that illustrious patriot continues to be grappled with hooks of steel to the hearts of the whig party, vain and illusory will be Mr. Tyler's ambitious aspirations. That Mr. Tyler wishes to run a second term is almost self evident. Why has he acted with such signal duplicity in the matter of the two bank bills, courting locofocism and whiggery by turns? Why has he, by his paltering prevarications, compelled a cabinet friendly to Mr. Clay, to resign? Why has he substituted another, every member of whom is known to have originally belonged to the Jackson party, and to be imbued with those bitter prejudices against the great statesman and orator, which that party are wont to cherish? Why, after signally committing himself on the one term principle, before his election, has Mr. Tyler studiously refrained since his elevation to the presidency, from hinting to the remotest manner, at a doctrine which constitutes a cardinal maxim of Republican faith?—Why do his organs, now engaged in an ardent attempt to shield him from the consequences of his political treachery, abstain with equal carefulness from declaring his intention not to offer for re-election—a declaration which they well know would do more to convince the whig party of his sincerity and relieve him from their suspicions than forty ambiguous epistles such as Mr. [illegible] has written.

The evidence to prove Mr. Tyler's animosity to Henry Clay is yet stronger and more direct. The *Madisonian* is the acknowledged organ of the President. Its editor has been specially selected, we presume, from the fact that being an original Van Buren man, he would have less repugnance in renewing his former associations, as the mouth-piece of the administration. This *Madisonian* sustained General Harrison during the late canvass, and when sinking under pecuniary incumbrance was generously sustained and propped up by the whig party, which, viper like, it now assails. The first act of the whig party on coming into power, was to reward the ingrate with the office of Printer of the Senate. The first act of the *Madisonian* was to abuse Mr. Clay. In its by authority style it attacks that distinguished man with a virulence and fierceness not exceeded by loco-focoism itself. While professing to be whig, and swearing for the fealty of its master, it plunges its envenomed tooth deep into the reputation of the man who, above all, is the pride, the honor and the glory of the whigs. Would the *Madisonian* dare assail Mr. Clay unless prompted by its patron? Would it undertake to emulate the *Globe* in calling Mr. Clay a 'Dictator,' and branding a whig Congress as his "train bands," unless it had received the command of Mr. Tyler?—If our indignation were not smothered in contempt, we might indeed be tempted to indulge in vehement reproof of the poor tool who is so puffed up and dazzled by the splendor of Executive patronage, as to think that an interloper in the whig ranks, a whig of three years standing, brought into notice by the magnanimity and liberality of the party, is to prostrate Mr. Clay by his puissant arm. That the *Madisonian* is to do the work of detraction is plain enough from the language it now holds, and that Mr. Tyler makes it the vehicle of his spleen and hatred of Mr. Clay needs no further confirmation. The time, however, is not far distant when both patron and protégé will discover how much easier it is to abuse than injure—how impotent is the effort to malign a statesman whose purity and patriotism forty years of public life have attested.

THE ST. CHARLES.

This splendid establishment will be opened on the 15th inst., and if the liberality of the public prove at all commensurate to the enterprise of the proprietor, the season will be the most brilliant and prosperous we have witnessed since the construction of that magnificent Temple. For the first six weeks the St. Charles will be dedicated to amphitheatrical performances in the style of the celebrated Astley. The arena will be on the stage, instead of the pit. The arrangements are such that not a single seat in the theatre will be removed, and the stage can be restored for the regular drama in twenty minutes. It is the intention of the proprietor to present the finest amphitheatre talent in the country. With this view several of the principals of Ducrow's celebrated troupe are engaged, amongst whom are the far famed North, Ottt, Mottt, Stickney, Lipman, and Lind. The services of the renowned Herr Cline, the unrivalled rope dancer are likewise secured. We understand that Mlle Romanini, whose wonderful performances on the slack wire, are astonishing the people of the North, will make her debut here in the course of the season. Such eminent talent combined with a splendid stud of horses and complete troupe of Equestrians, will give a perfection to this species of entertainment never as yet beheld in America.

The dramatic season is to commence in December. The proprietor assures us that the agents have been successful in procuring an admirable stock company. Among the names, we notice Blanche Kemble, a grand niece of John Kemble, for light comedy, and a Madame de Mandeville, a general actress of great merit. The Opera and Ballet are to be brought out with every effect that singers of celebrity, good chorus and excellent orchestra can create. The Seguins and other vocalists of repute are engaged. A ballet master and several excellent principal dancers have been secured. In short, all the arrangements for the forthcoming season at the St. Charles are of a novel and extensive character, involving a very heavy outlay, which few, except the spirited proprietor, would undertake after the discouraging results of former seasons. We trust, therefore, that the public will give the St. Charles a fair trial. Let it not be said that we who are proverbially munificent in other matters, become niggardly when an appeal is made to our taste for all that is exquisite and elevating in art.

The Fever.—The number of interments reported to the Board of Health for the 24 hours ending on Saturday at noon was 23, of which 8 were yellow fever. This is a marked decrease.

The reports to the Board during the past week embrace 259 deaths, of which 180 were yellow fever, to which must be added 41 interments in the Lafayette cemetery from this city, mostly all of yellow fever; making the total mortality for the week 300. During the corresponding week in 1839 there were 96 deaths, of which 39 of yellow fever.

The diminution of mortality during the past week is less than might have been expected, and it appears altogether probable that the fever will not be eradicated until the advent of really cold weather.

Painful as it is to witness the period usually marked by the resumption of business, distinguished by the same degree of apathy and stagnation which characterized the commercial operations of the past summer, yet even the important relations of trade must dwindle into insignificance when compared with the far more valuable considerations involving human life.—As long as the weekly average present such a fearful array of mortality, it would be a temerity, little short of madness for strangers to visit our city. Let them avoid New Orleans as they would the plague. To come amongst us at this present moment is to incur a most fearful risk. That the fever has somewhat declined, is certain. Let then the absent remain away for a few short weeks, and we shall doubtless have the pleasure of announcing the entire cessation of the dreadful epidemic.

Report of the Charity Hospital.—During the 24 hours ending on Saturday evening:

Admissions 17,	of which 12 yellow fever.		
Discharges 21,	"	20	"
Deaths	4, all of yellow fever.		

During the 24 hours ending yesterday at noon:

Admissions 14,	of which 9 yellow fever.		
Discharges 13	"	10	of yellow fever.
Deaths,	4	3	of yellow fever.

Number of patients remaining in the hospital, 380.

To-day the election of Governor and members of the Legislature takes place in Georgia. The candidates for Governor are, William C. Dawson, (w.)—and Charles McDonald, (l.). The latter is at present the executive of Georgia. We shall begin to receive returns about the close of the week.

☞ In the event of Judge McLean's non-acceptance of a seat in the Cabinet, it is supposed the President will offer the post to Albert H. Tracy, of N. Y.—formerly a member of Congress, and well known for hostility to Mr. Clay and a National Bank. We believe this gentleman is looked upon pretty generally as a locofoco—another proof of the whiggery of "Tyler too."

Our readers may remember the particulars of a robbery in Baltimore, by a clerk who absconded with $1290. We learn that *Dunn*, the individual who committed the theft, together with a confederate named *Greenwood*, has been arrested in Charleston and fully committed.

Will the friends of Tyler deign to inform us how it happens, that while the *Madisonian* declares the resignation of the cabinet unnecessary and uncalled for, and Mr. Webster thinks there were no sufficient reasons for its dissolution, the Richmond *Enquirer* cites Mr. Tyler himself as saying to a member of Congress that he had determined to remove Messrs. Ewing, Bell, &c. if he had not been under the impression that they would have removed themselves? Which is right? The official or the semi-official—the *Madisonian* or its compeer the *Enquirer*, which our friend of the *Advertiser* declares is turning whig, innocently demonstrating thereby that Tyler is becoming locofoco. But which is right? We believe Father Ritchie.

Earthquake.—A correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, writing from Richmond, declares that on the 19th Sept., at 1 o'clock, P. M., a distinct shock of an earthquake was felt in that city, accompanied by a considerable jar, and a roaring and shaking of the windows and floor, and followed by a rattling as if the atmosphere was in a great commotion. His account has been confirmed by others.

Positions Defined.—The N. Y. *Times* informs us that a distinguished locofoco friend has furnished the following definition of positions:—

"The locofocos are steadily marching on to power;
"Henry Clay is the whig party;
"Daniel Webster is the government;
"John Tyler is—*per se*."

We take serious exception to the first—and might cavil at all. But the humor of the definition must let it pass without comment.

The Canadian Frontier.—It is painful to perceive, (says the N. Y. *Courier*,) that as the day approaches, for the trial of McLeod,—an event, on which consequences of the most serious import depends—the desperadoes on the frontier are again essaying to bring about some serious collision, which may involve the two countries in open hostilities. The Buffalo Commercial says, that on Friday night last, sixty five kegs of powder were stolen from the Magazine, near Lockport, and two British armed steamers, the Minos and Toronto, which were moored in the river, between Navy Island and the Canadian shore, had been fired upon several times by persons who had taken a cannon to the island. The Niagara Chronicle says that another attempt had been made to injure the Welland Canal, which was partially successful; two kegs of powder were sunk in the Canal and caused to explode by a fusee attached to them.

☞ Mr. Webster is in very bad health, so much so that his friends express apprehension on his account. Mr. Tyler's health likewise greatly impaired.

☞ A powerful review of President Tyler's vetoes, may be found in the leading article of the New World for Sept. 18th.

Theodore Hook well known as a novelist and writer of much humor and discrimination of character, died in England on the 24th August.

Baltimore, Sept. 23.

VERY LATE FROM THE PACIFIC.

The barque George and Henry, Capt. Wilson, has arrived at this port from Valparaiso and Coquimbo, having left the latter port on the 26th June. The editors of the American are indebted to the attention of Mr. Henry Smith, passenger in the George & Henry, for the annexed items of intelligence.

The British steamer Chili struck a reef of rocks about twenty miles North of Valparaiso in a gale from the Northward. Several lives were lost before the boat was got off, and she reached Valparaiso with great difficulty, and in a sinking state, and was run on the beach to prevent her going down.

The George & Henry left Valparaiso on the 12th of June, at which time the Presidential election was about to take place in the Republic of Chili. Much excitement prevailed throughout the country, and the general opinion was that General Pinto would be elected over his opponent, General Bulnes, commander of the Chilian forces in the province of Concepcion.

There were no U. States vessels of war at Valparaiso.

The Republic of Peru was still the victim of those internal dissentions which have so long afflicted the countries on the Western Coast of South America.—The Revolution which some time since broke out in Peru had been quelled by the troops under President Gamarra. General Vicanco, with his principal officers, escaped to the province of Bolivia. Such of the army as were taken prisoners were shot instantly.

In the south of Peru much dissatisfaction prevails on account of the unpopularity of Gen. Gamarra.—The great body of the people appear to be in favor of their tried friend and protector, Gen. Santa Cruz, formerly president of Bolivia and the United Provinces of Peru under one confederation and who with Generals Obregoso, Serdena Sierra and others, were banished to Quito by Gamarra, and where they still remain. Some of these may yet be called to occupy the Presidential chair, for although Gamarra himself was banished by Gen. Salaverry in 1835 he is again acting as President of Peru, though now separate from Bolivia.

Of all the Presidents which have governed Peru, Gamarra seems to have paid the least regard to the Constitution and laws of any one of them, and although the Peruvians are fully mindful of his former acts, his party is still strong, and he is popular with a large portion of the people, and again is President of Peru.—In 1821 he opposed Gen. San Martin; in 1823 he proved false to Gen. Santa Cruz; in 1826 he turned against Gen. Bolivar; in 1829 against Gen. La Mar; in 1833 against La Fuente; and in 1835 he endeavored to defeat the choice of the people, Salaverry and Santa Cruz. Eventually, in the same year he was banished to Costa Rica by Gen. Salaverry, and after an absence of five years from Peru he was again, through the assistance of the Chilian government, placed in the presidential chair of the Peruvian Republic, where he now is, and which he will retain if he possibly can.

The George & Henry experienced heavy gales for nine days when in the vicinity of Cape Horn. Several islands of ice were seen, and she sailed through large fields of thin ice.—*American.*

Address of the Whig Members of Congress.—We need not commend the Address of the Whig Members of Congress to the attention of our readers. An Address from such a body of men—men who have proved themselves eminently enlightened, patriotic and faithful—commends itself not only to the attention but to the respect and confidence of the People.

Congress has fulfilled all the expectations of the country. Never were Representatives more devotedly faithful to their high trusts. The measures of Reform and Relief inscribed upon the whig banner under which we rallied and triumphed, we *all* carried out.—The just hopes of the people were fully realized. Congress has evinced its patriotism and its wisdom. It has won and deserves the public confidence.

But the President has fallen by the way-side. He has lost the confidence of Congress and the services of his Cabinet. We will not now go into an examination of the causes which have compelled the Resignation of a Whig Cabinet and driven a Whig Congress to separate from a recusant Whig President.—But it will readily be inferred that such alternatives were most reluctantly adopted. No considerations but those of duty and honor could have led to the Resignation of the Cabinet. Nor would Congress, but from a stern sense of what was due to the country, have separated from the Executive. There can be no impeachment of the motives either of Congress or the Cabinet. In divorcing themselves from the President the whigs surrender all the advantages and enjoyments of power, place and patronage. A party acting for "spoils" only would make no such sacrifices.

We had assurances which led us to hope that the President, notwithstanding his collision with Congress and disruption of the Cabinet, would adhere to his principles. But the appointment of Mr. J. N. Barker, Comptroller of the Treasury, has dispelled this hope. Mr. Barker, a leading and influential Pennsylvania Locofoco, who was removed from the Comptrollership of the Treasury by Gen. Harrison, has been re-appointed by President Tyler! Such an appointment at such a moment too clearly indicates what is to follow. It not only reproaches the memory of Gen. Harrison, but is an impeachment of the political integrity of President Tyler.

The result of all is that the whig party, first bereaved by the death of Gen. Harrison, has now been deeply wronged by the recusancy of President Tyler. We are among those who come reluctantly to this conclusion. We saw much at Washington to regret in the course and councils of the President. We saw him most unworthily surrounded. We saw the high station he occupies degraded by low associations. We saw a filthy, infamous sheet in the city of New York converted into a confidential organ of the President of the United States! These were painful and mortifying exhibitions. But nuisances might be abated, and we hoped for the best until every ground of hope has vanished away.

The whig party, therefore, must again rally to the support of its principles. Our friends who, after a conflict of years, had looked for a season of repose, will again be called to action. Nor do we believe the call will be made in vain. A sense of injury and betrayal will arouse the whig spirit of the country. The flag under which we conquered will be again unfurled—again attract ardent troops of friends—again wave in triumph over its enemies.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

☞ We are requested to call the attention of purchasers to the extensive package sale of dry goods, by Vincent & DeFeriet, this day, 4th October, at 10 o'clock, consisting of every variety of seasonable dry goods.

[*New York Correspondence of the Bee.*]

New York, Sept. 26, 1841.

The principal item of news received this morning is a report that Lord Sydenham, the Governor of Canada, died at Kingston on Sunday morning, by lockjaw, occasioned by injuries received by the fall from his horse. The former accounts were to the effect that his lordship was recovering from his hurt.

Our fall trade may now be said to have fairly set in. There are quite a number of country merchants in town, and business on the whole is rather brisk.

The last received news from Europe was unfavorable to Cotton; but it has had no effect upon the prices of our market. There has been much less disposition on the part of holders for a week past to press sales, than was heretofore manifested, and the consequence is that the tone of the market is rather firmer. The sales of the week ending last evening come to about 3150 bales, of which 2050 were Upland and Florida, at 7 a 10 cents; 1100 Mobile at 7¼ a 11; and 500 New Orleans at 7½ a 11 cents.

Our flour market is rather unsettled, there being considerable difference of opinion between the views of holders and buyers generally, the principal of the former refusing to sell at what the latter are willing to pay. Genesee may be quoted at $6 37½ a $6 50.—At the former price 2000 barrels were taken yesterday for Liverpool, while some considerable has been picked up in small lots at a fraction less, say $6 25 a $6 31. This morning there is comparatively a steady demand, and good common brands of Genesee are held at $6 50.

For New Orleans sugar the market is firm and the stock small. Sales during the week of about 275 hhds. at 7 a 7¾ cents. Molasses is dull [illegible] key have been sold at 24 a 27¼ cents. A part of it was high proof.

There was another sale of teas at the Phenix sales room this morning. Hyson was sold at 93 a 96 and 59 a 72½ cents, according to quality; Young Hyson at 40 a 67¼, 51 a 67¼ and 40 a 41, Hyson Skin 57 a 61 and 37 cents; Gunpowder 56 a 72; Imperial 60¼ a 63; Hyson Skin 57 a 61 and 36 cents. Souchong 47 a 50, and Pouchong at 60 cents per lb. A considerable portion of the catalogue was withdrawn.

At the board this morning there was a fair amount of business, but prices generally receded. United States Bank shares were sold at 6 1-8, Indiana fives at 47¼, and Illinois sixes, 1870 at 47. A sale of New Orleans Canal Company stock at 40. $11,000 on New Orleans was disposed of at 3½ cents the dollar. Exchange on England I quote at 9½ a 9¾ per cent premium. There is some little business doing in it to day.

We understand that an additional number of steam ships are already built for the Cunard line, and that, early in the spring, they will commence running, so that a boat will leave Liverpool and Boston every week, thus establishing a weekly intercourse with Europe.—*Bee on Times.*

From the Baltimore American.

Mr. Preston.—The emanations of this rich specimen of Southern chivalry have been assailing the fair fame of his reputation by holding an indignation meeting in South Carolina, and denouncing his public course.—The theatre they selected for their operations was the county of Fairfield, where the party feeling and personal vituperation are said to abound, and where it was supposed feeling enough might have been aroused to pass the appropriate resolutions. The meeting was held, however, and the prime movers were signally foiled in their ungenerous object, and were unable to procure the passage of even moderate resolutions of censure. The New York Courier thus alludes to the affair—this discreditable proceeding and ludicrous failure.

"Locofocoism collapsed lately in South Carolina and scouted all the firemen. The followers of Mr. Calhoun in Fairfield District in that State, determined upon an indignation meeting to denounce Mr. Preston, the eloquent and patriotic Senator in Congress from South Carolina. It is true that gentleman had done nothing in the world that Mr. Calhoun himself had not promised to do, and which he actually did do up to the commencement of the Van Buren administration; but it was deemed necessary to denounce Mr. Preston, nevertheless, and for that purpose letters were issued to drum up all the available locofocoism in that region, and the amateurs of that beautiful science came together accordingly. A resolution of censure was introduced and advocated in the most approved style; but the Hon. William C. Harper, and a few other gentlemen, opposed it, and the resolution was voted down by the meeting! There was one long exceedingly gratifying to us in this well deserved mortification of Mr. Preston's detractors—the 'chivalry' of the South. Abstractionism found itself foiled, without any chance of operating per se.

HENRY CLAY.

The whig press of Tennessee are raising the banner of Henry Clay. The time has come apparently for action. Events have certainly hastened the time.—We had hoped that a year or two of political quiet would have followed the extraordinary excitement of 1840, but we are disappointed. Eternal vigilance and apparently constant action, are necessary to liberty.—And perhaps it will be better, there could never be public quiet, that a candidate of the great whig party should be nominated. That settled by a spontaneous utterance of opinion, the principles of the party will seem to have some definite exposition, and there will be a time and season for repose.—*W. S. Gazette.*

Law of Advertising.—A decision has recently been made in England, which we doubt not would be strictly followed in a similar case in this country.—From this it is apparent the necessity that advertisers should accompany their communications with explicit directions. The case is as follows:

Court of Requests—O'Connell versus Stokes.

This was an action (brought by the plaintiff a newspaper proprietor, against the defendant who had occasion to advertise in his paper,) to recover the amount of an advertisement which had been inserted several times, on the ground that the advertisement had been intended for one insertion only. The manuscript order was produced, and appeared to be [illegible]. The case had been some time under the consideration of his Honor, who, in his anxiety that strict justice should be done between proprietors of newspapers and the public, had taken the opinion of two of the judges on the subject, and agreed with them in deciding that *newspaper proprietors were justified in continuing the insertion of advertisements, not ordered for any specific number of times until the same were ordered to be withdrawn.*—His Honor said it was desirable that the public should be made acquainted with the decision, in order that persons having occasion to advertise may be aware of the necessity of stating on their orders the number of insertions they may require; if they neglect to do so, it was unreasonable to expect newspaper proprietors to attend to that which was clearly the advertiser's own business. A verdict was then entered for the plaintiff.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY F. TASTET. 133 Chartres street. WILL be sold on Thursday the 7th inst. at 10 o'clock, on the premises, No. 81 St. Peter street, opposite the public square, the contents and fixtures of a Baker's shop. Terms—Cash.

BY L. A. GARIDEL. Package Sale. ON Tuesday the 5th instant, will be sold, at 10 o'clock, at his auction store, No. 50 Toulouse street: An assortment of British goods [illegible] per ships Fanny and Europe from Liverpool, consisting in part of [illegible] and splendid patterns, black bombazets, black and fancy [illegible]; extra fine lambs wool and Angola shirts and drawers, extra fine blankets; and earth rugs. Terms at sale.

BY HEWLETT & CENAS. Syndic's Sale. WILL be sold on Saturday, 30th October next, at 12 o'clock, at the Arcade Exchange, Magazine street, by virtue of an order from the honorable the District Court in and for the First Judicial District of the State of Louisiana, bearing date 29 June, and under the direction of the syndics of the creditors of Thomas Toby and Thomas Toby & Brother, the following slave surrendered by an act of the creditors, viz: Negro man named GEORGE, aged about 35 years, laborer, and addicted to drinking. Title only guaranteed. Terms—Payable on the 1st May, 1842, for notes drawn and endorsed to the satisfaction of the syndics, and mortgage until final payment. Act of sale before H. B. Cenas, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser.

BY VINCENT & DE FERIET. Package Sale. WILL be sold on Monday next, 4th October, at 10 o'clock, an assorted variety of dry goods, consisting of: Prints, flannels, hosiery, cottonades, shawls, brown and bleached cottons, Mousseline de Laine, Madras hdkfs., &c. &c. &c. Terms at sale.

BY F. E. TRICOU. WILL be sold, on Saturday October 9th 1841, at 12 o'clock, in the rotunda of the St. Louis Hotel, the lease of each store, for one year, from the 1st March 1841, to the 1st November 1842, to wit: 3 stores situated in St. Louis street. [illegible] Royal street. [illegible] Chartres street. Conditions—The purchaser will be required to make his note payable every month and endorsed to the satisfaction of the Directors of the Improvement Bank.

BY A. L. FERNAT. Syndic's Sale. WILL be Sold on Friday, the 29th of October, 1841, at 12 o'clock at Banks' Arcade, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the First Judicial District Court of the State of Louisiana, dated the 5th of August, 1841; [illegible]

FOR ST. LOUIS AND QUINCY—The well known light draught steamboat MAID OF KENTUCKY, [illegible], will leave for the above ports on Wednesday morning [illegible].

FOR MOBILE—The fast sailing schooner HORNET, [illegible], having part of her cargo engaged, will sail in a few days. For freight or passage, apply to J. M. ASHBRIDGE, 67 Camp st.

FOR TAMPICO—The schooner LUCIA, [illegible], will leave for the above port, on Saturday 9th October. For freight or passage, apply to the captain on board, or to F. TIO, 86 St. Anne st.

New Orleans and Baltimore Line of Packets. FOR BALTIMORE—The packet barque MARY, Capt. Myrick, having three-fourths of her cargo engaged, can take the bulk of 80 bales [illegible]. Apply to O. BEDFORD & BECK, 94 Customhouse st.

FOR BOSTON—1st ship—Packet line—The A 1 splendid packet ship AURELIUS, [illegible] master, is now receiving freight for the above port, and will have quick despatch. For balance of freight or passage, apply on board, opposite the Orleans Cotton Press, or to JOHN A. MERRITT, 52 Camp st.

FOR MATAMORAS—Via the River—The well known packet schooner WATCHMAN, Capt. John Murray, having the greatest part of her cargo engaged, will sail for the above port on the 6th [illegible]. For freight or passage apply to the captain on board or to W. F. VIGERS & Co. 50 Common st.

FOR HAVANA—To sail positively on Saturday next—The brig CARIBOU, [illegible] master, will take the bulk of 800 bbls. For freight of which or passage, apply to JOHN ALEXANDER, 15 Canal st. row.

FOR NEW YORK—Louisiana and New York line of packets—The fast sailing packet ship OCMULGEE, Capt. Thomas J. Leavitt, has a portion of her cargo engaged and going on board, and will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply on board, at the Vegetable Market, or to J. A. WOODRUFF, 50 Camp st.

FOR MARSEILLES OR CETTE—The substantial and fast sailing Prussian brig GLORIA, [illegible], having part of her cargo engaged, can take the bulk of [illegible] for either of the above ports if immediate application be made. A few passengers can also be well accommodated. Apply to V. L. GIRARD & Co., corner of Chartres and St. Peter sts.

FOR TOBASCO—The schooner BELIZA, [illegible], having the greater part of her cargo on board. For balance of freight or passage, apply to the consignee, F. TIO, 86 St. Ann street.

FOR CADIZ—Passage only—The Spanish ship ISABEL [illegible], master, having her cargo engaged, will meet with immediate despatch. For passage only, apply to F. DE LIZARDI & Co., 82 Bienville st.

FOR LIVERPOOL—The A 1 American ship QUEEN VICTORIA, Thompson, master, having three-fourths of her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch. For balance of freight or passage, apply to J. M. ASHBRIDGE, 67 Camp st.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT & RICHMOND—The new and fast sailing schooner DOLPHIN, [illegible], master, having the greater part of her cargo engaged and going on board, will meet quick despatch. For freight or passage, apply to the master on board, opposite Triangle Landing, or to JOHN ALEXANDER, 15 Canal st. row.

New Orleans and Baltimore Line of Packets. FOR BALTIMORE—The packet barque SOL BALTUS, Capt. J. W. Gray, having part of her cargo on board, will have all possible despatch. For freight or passage, apply to O. BEDFORD & BECK, 94 Customhouse st.

FOR TAMPICO—The fast sailing new schr. FARMER & RETURN, Capt. S. Waite, will meet despatch as above. For freight or passage apply on board, opposite St. Peter st. or to JOHN ALEXANDER, 15 Canal st. row.

CARROLLTON ACADEMY—[illegible]

ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, upper part of the house corner of Carondelet and Union streets, conducted by Mrs. LYNDON RYDER, whose pupils will receive, in addition to the ordinary branches of education, instruction in the French language and in Natural and Experimental Philosophy from Messrs. Parmantier & Ryder.

ACADEMY FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Corner of Carondelet and Union streets, UNDER the direction of Mr. L. PARMANTIER, of Paris, late Professor of French in the New York University and LYNDON RYDER, of University College, London. Tuition in French and English. EVENING CLASSES for the study of French and English, Book Keeping, Accounts and Penmanship [illegible].

For sale at Crane's Literary Depot, Merchants' Exchange, the Bill passed at the extra session of Congress, entitled: AN ACT RELATING TO DUTIES AND DRAWBACKS, Printed on a letter sheet for the use of Merchants. 1 50 per dozen.

THEATRICAL NOTICE. ST. CHARLES THEATRE. THE ladies and gentlemen engaged for the ensuing season at the above establishment, are requested to meet in the green room on Monday, the 4th October, at 10 o'clock M., to make the necessary arrangements prior to the opening of the theatre. JAMES H. CALDWELL, Per JNO. JAMES FORSTER.

LEECHES.

RECEIVED by the Subscriber, from Nantes, a fine assortment of Swedish and Hungary Leeches, for sale at a fair and twenty-five cents each, at the General Depot, No. 40 Barrack street, between Condé and Old Levee. N. B.—The indigent can obtain them gratis if they furnish a order given by one of the physicians known to the establishment. The depot will be constantly supplied [illegible].

TEN THOUSAND A YEAR—Complete.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish of Jefferson—[illegible]

PARISH COURT—No. 14,334—By virtue of a writ of [illegible] to me directed by the honorable the Parish Court in and for the parish and city of New Orleans [illegible]. V. ALLAIN, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

COMMERCIAL COURT.—No. 5349—[illegible]. L. A. DUCROS, Sheriff Commercial Court.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE AT NEW YORK. THE MISSES HAVENS receive young ladies as boarders and day scholars, at the residence of their father, R. Havens, Esq., No. 24 Lafayette Place, New York. [illegible]

STRAYED—On the 21st September, from a lot in Bienville, between Marais and Villeré streets, a white COW, with small red spots [illegible]. A liberal reward will be given to whoever will bring her back to L. D. [illegible], Old Basin.

THE NEW ORLEANS STATIONERS' WAREHOUSE and Emporium for Standard Literature, American and English, 16 Camp street—NORMAN, STEEL & Co.—Paper and stationery, playing and blank cards, blank books, supplies for merchants, banks, and public offices; new publications; schools supplied; holiday presents, a splendid variety of goods. London stand [illegible] books, &c. Qualities of goods warranted to give satisfaction—fair prices. City dealers, merchants from Texas and the country are respectfully invited to call, and examine our stock and prices. Printing and book binding neatly and expeditiously executed.

NEW PUBLICATIONS—Ten Thousand a Year, by the author of Diary of a London Physician, complete in one vol. Life and Adventures of Valentine Vox the Ventriloquist, by Henry Cockton, with illustrations by T. Onwhyn, in one volume. Just received and for sale by McKEAN & CASEY, corner of Camp and Common sts.

BEANS—10 bbls white beans for sale by BOGERT & HAWTHORN, 88 Gravier st.

IMPROVEMENT BANK. New Orleans, September 30, 1841. SEALED Proposals will be received by the Cashier of this institution until the 8th October next, for the letting out of the St. Louis Ball Room, its saloons and dependencies, the Bath Saloon; and also the ground store, [illegible]. For further particulars, apply at the office of the Cashier. By order of the Directors. L. BERNARD, Cashier.

OFFICE, LEVEE STEAM COTTON PRESS. New Orleans, Sept. 25, 1841. STOCKHOLDERS are hereby notified that an election for Seven Directors for the ensuing year will take place at the office of the Company on Monday, 4th October next, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. By order of the Board. D. F. GUEX, Secy.

$50 DOLLARS REWARD—Will be paid by the subscriber for the apprehension and delivery to him of the negro woman TITINE, or CELESTINE, who ran away on the morning of the 30th ult. [illegible]. JAMES P. FREERT.

CHEAP GOODS FOR THE SEASON—[illegible]. FAUCHON, BROTHERS.

A GOOD PRACTICAL GARDENER, or husbandman, a Frenchman by birth, or acquainted with the French language, [illegible]. L. M. MALLEIN, corner Camp and First streets, Faubourg Livaudais.

FOR RENT—Two very convenient and well finished dwelling Houses in Conti street, between Rampart and Burgundy. [illegible] J. ROBERT & Co., 3 Magazine st.

FOR RENT—The upper part of store No. 28 Bank Place, formerly occupied by Messrs. Addison & Co., from the 1st of November. For terms, apply to WIGGIN & DAVENPORT.

COFFEE-HOUSE AND BILLIARD ROOM FOR SALE—The undersigned offers for sale, owing to [illegible], his establishment, advantageously situated at the corner of Old Levee and Jefferson streets. For terms, and other information relative to the sale, which will be advantageous, apply to the undersigned. ISAAC ADAMS, 169 Bourbon street.

GLOBE HOTEL. F. BLANCARD respectfully informs his friends and the public that the above elegant and extensive establishment, [illegible].

NOTICE TO SUGAR PLANTERS—The subscriber is daily expecting an arrival from Liverpool of a very superior article of Tempered Lime for making sugar.—Persons at a distance wishing to be supplied, will please make early application, to prevent disappointment. CHARLES CLEGG, 33 St. Charles st.

THE subscriber has the honor to inform his clients that he has placed his business in the hands of Frederic Buisson, lawyer, who is charged with the titles and papers which have been confided to him. A. W. PICHOT, Lawyer.

☞ FREDERIC BUISSON, Lawyer, keeps his office 86 St. Anne street, opposite the Court House.

LAFAYETTE DRUG STORE. LATELY received from ship Shepherd and Rochester and Eliza, a new supply of selected drugs and medicines suitable for the season, and for sale low. J. ROBERT.

HOUSES TO RENT—A very comfortable and well finished three story brick house, [illegible]. J. ALBERT, [illegible].

COOPER'S NEW WORK—The Deerslayer; or, the First War Path: [illegible]. McKEAN & CASEY, corner of Camp and Common sts.

SHIRTS. An assortment of linen and muslin [illegible]. J. A. LEVY, Jr., 33 Chartres st.