THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY AT THE OFFICE OF THE BEE, BY JEROME BAYON.

MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 29, 1832.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JACKSON.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

ELECTORS

OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

First District—JOHN B. PLAUCHE.
Second District—THOMAS W. SCOTT.
Third District—PRASIMOND LANDRY.
Fourth District—ALEXANDER MOUTON.
Fifth District—GEN. WM. H. OVERTON.

PLACIDE BOUZAN, having declined the nomination of elector of president and vice president, on account of severe indisposition, the central republican committee have substituted general WALTER H. OVERTON, in his place.

GOVERNOR.

J. B. ROBINSON.

FIRST WARD.—REPUBLICAN MEETING.

The citizens of the first ward, friendly to the re-election of ANDREW JACKSON are requested to assemble at Richardson's Hotel THIS EVENING, 29th instant, at 6 o'clock, for the purpose of adopting suitable measures for the support of the Republican Electorial Ticket.

8TH WARD.—A similar meeting will take place at Mr. J. J. Mercier, Bayou road, at the ancient college, on *Tuesday evening*, at half past 6 o'clock P. M.

By yesterday's northern mail these were papers from New York to the evening of the 13th, Philadelphia of the 15th, Washington of the 16th, Charleston, (it being Sunday,) none. They contain no news.

The northern mail of Saturday failed from beyond Charleston. The papers from that city, are of the 19th instant; and from Savannah of the 13th; from Mobila—none.

A meeting of the republicans of the third ward was held in pursuance of notice on Saturday evening, at the Tonjine Coffee house. Mr. J. Prados was in the chair; Mr. A. Fernandez was secretary, and Mr. J. Mercier, by invitation, assisted as translator. Resolutions were reported, by a committee, through Mr. Joaquin Viosca, which we shall publish to-morrow. The meeting was addressed in a strain of thrilling eloquence by Mr. Mercier. Every thing was harmonious and enthusiastic.

Did Mr. Bouligny wait upon the "other Mr. F. Ducoing" who was named by the Clayists upon their committees? If so, what did he tell him? Will Mr. Ducoing have the complaisance to explain!

The Clayists ought to be more cautious when "there be two Dromios." Dromio of Ephesus did not relish the trashing which he received at the hands of the mistress of Dromio of Syracuse; nor could Mr. Wilson, the Pittsburgh hatter, touch Mr. Biddles check for $660, which was intended for Mr. Wilson, the editor of the Pittsburg Advocate, although he was tantalized with the sight of it. Who is the Mr. Ducoing, who "is quite another man" from the one "who figured in the Bee as a great Jaksonist," a few days since, as well as in the official report of the 8th of January? Do tell us.

Coming events are already casting their shadows before and giving the assurance of what is to happen in November. Wolf is elected governor of Pennsylvania; and Lucas of Ohio. The idea of a *vacuum in rerum natura* does not reflect more fearful shadows upon the screen of a peripatetic's imagination, than the returns from those states, received yesterday, have conjured up before the affrighted vision of the Clayists. They may as well discontinue their "conjectories," unless, indeed, they intend to persuade that the republic is safe in the assertion that Andrew Jackson will be re-elected.

In speaking of the West Feliciana rail-road, a few days *since*, we took occasion to advert to a project that has been conceived in the two Carolinas, Alabama and Tennessee, of a rail-road to connect the navigable waters of East Tennessee with those of the Atlantic, and to suggest Bayou Sarah as the most eligible point of its termination upon the Mississippi. We are strengthened in the views which we then advanced, by having since read the proceedings of a convention of delegates from the states of North Carolina and Tennessee, which assembled at Ashville, (N. C.) on the 3d ultimo, for the purpose devising the means of effectuating so magnificent an enterprise.

A resolution was adopted to the effect "that the convention had obtained satisfactory evidence of the practicability of constructing a rail-road from the navigable waters of East Tennessee, so as to pass by Rock Point in North Carolina and thence to Charleston; and they recommend to the citizens of those states the adoption of such measures as will secure the early accomplishment of this great means of commercial connexion." Committees were also appointed, in each of the above states, to push forward the enterprise. It will thus be seen that our Feliciana rail-road, if extended, via Liberty, Meadville or Ellisville, in Mississippi; to Burnt Corn Springs in Alabama,—a distance that is inconsiderable, in comparison with the importance of the object, and over a country that offers every facility—would connect with the projected enterprise of our fellow citizens of Carolina, Tennessee and Alabama, and form an uninterrupted chain of rapid communication between this city and Washington. Is this project chimerical?—There are those of us now living, who will witness its accomplishment.

The state subscribes $50,000 dollars to the West Feliciana rail-road, instead of $10,000, as we inadvertently stated, on a former occasion. The balance of the stock is we believe taken by the substantial planters of the parish, of West Feliciana and Wilkenson county, (Mississippi,) through demesnes the road is to be constructed. Under such auspices the enterprize cannot fail of being successful.

The board of health have printed "precautionary instructions" to be used during the existence of spasmodic cholera in the city. Having found others in our exchange papers, which will perhaps be found quite as efficacious, we hasten to give them an insertion. We are ignorant to what *savant* they owe their paternity:

I. All sales of logwood Port and gooseberry Champaigne should be prohibited under the severest penalties.

II. All marvel makers, and magnifyers of reports, should be locked up in the grave yard, until the alarm has gone by—after which they might be permitted to multiply the number of coffins which came there, *ad infinitum*

III. As litigation discomposes the temper and irritates the nerves, all the lawyers who will not endeavor to promote amicable arrangements between their clients, should be banished, meanwhile, to Barritaria.

IV. "All scolds, tormagants, speech making politicians, disputatious physicians, should be confined in a lunatic asylum, under the direction of the board of health, since they promote one of the "promonitory symptoms" "the burning in the nose!"

V. Since cheerfulness is said to be an efficacious preventive, *every* man, woman and child should endeavor to look as much like the aldermen of the 6th ward, as possible; and as little like him of the 5th, as they can.

VI. Short petticoats and low bosoms should be discarded for obvious reasons bearing on the subject.

As it is the part of wisdom to profit by the experience of others, and as the journals of those cities in which the cholera has raged, have spoken in the highest terms of the foregoing precautionary instructions, we trust that "the committee of the board of health appointed to draft recommendations to the citizens" will take them into their serious consideration.

The people of the territory of Michigan lately assembled in their several districts, to give their votes on the question, whether they will form a constitution of state government for the purpose of being admitted into the union as an independent state. There is little doubt that the decision will be in the affirmative

Saturday's western mail brought the first number of a new paper, entitled the "Mississippi Journal," which has been established at Natchez, by Messrs. Smith and Wooster. In *caper* is James K. Cook, Esq., late of the "Natchez," who has eschewed politics, and promised to make a paper that "shall be useful to the whole people of the state of Mississippi." He has certainly made a good beginning: his sheet is filled with agreeable articles, upon all the engrossing subjects of the day—with a delightful mélange of literature—and with a copious epitome of the current news.—It is printed, without, with a beautiful type, and upon subject of the fairest complexion. It is a bellomadal, and the price is $6 per annum, in advance.

The Savannah Republican of the 16th inst. says—"By the minutes of elections and representatives to our state legislature it is confidently asserted, that the Troup party will have a decided majority in both branches.

The schooner South-Carolina has arrived at Savannah from Kingston, (Jamaica,) bringing files of the Jamaica Courant to the 22d ult. inclusive. These paper convey the intelligence that the people of that island were still in a very disorganized and divided state—that at Port-au-Prince, matters were in a most deplorable condition, the belief being generally that Boyer, the president, had fled from the island—and that factious and mutinous feeling still rife in Colombia. We refer our readers to the extracts which we make from the Savannah Georgian of the 20th instant, for the details of these several items of intelligence.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

BALTIMORE, OCTOBER 16th.

Accounts received through a private channel enables us to state that accounts had been received at Harrisburg, yesterday morning, from all the counties of Pennsyvania, from which it appeared that Mr. Wolfe's majority is 2781. Fourteen of the members of congress are stated to be Jackson men, four anti masons, and the balance are any thing but Jackson, but it is difficult to give them a name, if, indeed they know themselves by what name they would like to be called.

Since the above was written, we received the following: The Harrisburgh Chronicle—Extra—dated on Sunday last, at 11 o'clock, a. m., contains the only intelligence received here by yesterday evening's mail from that city—it states

GOVERNOR'S ELECTION.

Enough is known to make it certain that Governor Wolfe is again elected—Mr. Ritner, 34,226; Wolfe, 37,007.—REPUBLICAN.

OHIO ELECTIONS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.

We have heard from twenty three counties in this state, and the whole sum of our information, gives Mr. Jackson candidate for governor, Lucas, a majority over Lyman of five thousand nine hundred and fourteen.

Eight congressional districts give us six Jackson candidates as certainly elected, viz: Leavitt, Thompson, Chaney, M'Lene, Mitchell and Lytle.

In the Belmont district, the result is not absolutely ascertained, there being not more than [illegible] votes difference between the candidates.

From the eighth district, enough is learned to give assurance of the re-election of Vance, a Clay man.

Stansbery, who lost the country, last winter, about 50,000 dollars, is cashiered by the people.

We have before us an estimate of a very judicious and intelligent gentleman of Ohio, furnished by a friend giving an estimate of the vote in every county in the state as ascertained from the best sources. It gives the Jackson candidate a majority of about 8000, as the anticipated result. The votes in the counties heard from gives a greater majority for the Jackson candidate than the estimate to which we refer. We have every reason then to expect that the favorable calculations of the Jackson party in Ohio will be more than realized. *Globe.*

FOR GOVERNOR.

Counties.	*Jackson.* LUCAS.	*Opposition.* LYMAN.
Clinton,	821	822
Warren,	1528	1672
Fayette,	721	520
Ross,	1453	1658
Franklin,	1122	1137
Pickaway,	1189	1180
Greene,	806	886
Fairfield,	2,471	1245
Morgan,	911	657
Perry,	1390	660
Champaign,	593	1190
Jefferson,	2028	1499
Muskingum,	2252	2080
Licking,	2030	1360
Belmont,	2095	1905
Harrison,	155	
Scioto,		146
Richland, about,	800	
Jackson, 6 towns,	103	
Butler, 6 do.	900	
Marion, in part,	543	260
Crawford,	454	164
Columbiana,	2916	2306
	27261	21347

FOR THE NEW ORLEANS BEE

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

LETTER—NO. II.

To the Louisianians, particularly those of French descent.

"The first and the last thing I would say to man is, THINK FOR YOURSELVES."—*Wright.*

Among the important questions, which it is your duty to think on and to decide for yourselves, upon component part of the union, one of the first that offers is, the propriety of discontinuing the corporation known by the title of the UNITED STATES BANK. You know it is a company of individuals incorporated the 10th of April, 1816, with a capital of 35 millions, of which government subscribed seven. Since that, stock has been purchased in England to the amount of $6,400,500; above 19 millions are held in fifteen of the Northern other states; and only 143,300 dollars of the stock in all the western states and territories. As you must have perused the President's message of last July, assigning his objections to the renewal of this colossal bank, I shall leave that convincing document to make its own impressions on thinking minds; and submit some concise views on the influence of that institution upon the government and upon the fortunes of the people; adding a few reflections: first, how the bank may affect the government. "The late and distinguished JEFFERSON, whilst President of the Union showed that a bank with 10 millions of capital might under certain circumstances, overturn the government. It would therefore be a species of political suicide for a liberal legislature to create a power superior to itself. I cite the principal points in President Jefferson's letter of December 12th, 1808, to Mr. Gallatin, then Secretary of the Treasury.

"This institution is one of the most deadly hostility existing, against the principles and form of our constitution. The nation is, at this time, sound, and united in its sentiments, that it cannot be shaken at this moment. But suppose a series of untoward events should occur, sufficient to bring into doubt the competency of a republican government to meet a crisis of great danger, or to unhinge the confidence of the people in the public functionaries, an institution like this, penetrating by its branches, every part of the union, acting by command and in phalanx, may, in a critical moment, upset the government. I deem our government safe, which is under the vassalage of any self constituted authorities, or any other authority than of the nation, or its regular functionaries. What an obstruction could not the bank of the United States, with all its branch banks, be in time of War! It might dictate to us the peace we should accept, or withdraw its aids. Occupy, then, a little in their growth to an institution so powerful, so hostile?

Now while we are strong, it is the greatest duty we owe to the safety of our constitution, to bring this powerful enemy to a perfect subordination under its authorities."

I assent with all my heart to the force of this argument: it carries conviction with it. If Jefferson was right, Jackson cannot be wrong. This veto message is the aegis thrown over the nation, to prevent spoliations on the profits of private capital, and on the fruits of hard labour.

Jefferson's ideas of an alternative will sooner or later come into play. He proposes to reduce the United States Bank to an equal footing, as to powers, with other banks; and, to frustrate a combination among the banks at a critical emergency, he suggests an independent use of the public revenue as a government bank; the Treasurer giving his note or draft for payment at any particular place; which ought to have equal credit with any State bill, note, or draft; and give it the same facilities which we derive from the banks." *Memoirs &c. IV. page 12.* Mr. Gallatin, however, then espoused the side of the United States bank, and Jefferson's proposed experiment was not tried.

It may be asserted, that the actual bank has not rendered the expected facilities to government in discharging the public debt; on the contrary, instalments have been deferred to accommodate it; and the public has lost on its seven millions of stock, a large sum, caused by the tricks, jobbing and delapidation of the directors before Mr. Cheves became president, who put affairs in order, stopped speculation, & recovered its credit. I need not repeat on this disgusting subject what had been detailed in Mr. Spencer's report to Congress, in June, 1829 or that of Mr. Clayton, at last session; but I do respectfully reiterate the advice ascribed to the great, but calumniated philosopher.—Epicurio,—"think for yourselves."

Second—how the bank affects the interests of the people; little need be said on this head; the facts are so clear and demonstrative. For such accommodations as the bank affords, the western country pays not a cent less than two and a half millions a year. The bank amount of dividends is $1,733,723. This happens that interest charged upon branch orders, &c. Had the charter been renewed for 15 years longer beyond 1836, it would have cost us in the west nearly 33 millions to British stockholders—but, with the increased quantity of stock which would have been bought in England, we must (as Mr. Gallatin proves) remit in case of renewal, 2 1-2 millions yearly, or about 47 millions of dollars in nineteen years to Great Britain. Is this wasteful drain sufferable when we have sufficient capital at home.

This is not the worst. Prices being always governed by the quantity of circulating medium, the bank, by issuing, can raise prices and by calling in, can lower them. So that the value of every man's property is at the will, the whim, the caprice, or discretion of the bank. Consequently it is dangerous to permit any private corporation to furnish the currency of a nation.

The bank has already exceeded its chartered limit.—It was not to surpass deposits &c. more than 25 millions. At the last report in May 1832, its outstanding dues were near 41: and of this sum above 28 millions accured in the course of sixteen months. Such irregularity must unsettle the orderly and agreeable business of society. At one time dealers speculate deeply: then again, the bank curtails discounts, as suddenly as a shift of the wind, and the brisk buyers of yesterday are pinched to day to maintain their credit at bank.—This uneven course serves only to convert merchants into gamblers, and to cause innumerable eddies in the even current of commerce. As Jefferson says, the bank "acts by command and in phalanx." So sudden, a branch, in obedience to "commands" from philadelphia, screws up its customers at Cincinnati, Louisville or *New Orleans*, &c. and they suffer almost like petty culprits in the stocks. Delicacy debars me from commenting more circumstantially upon this hauling in of the net in this city. I would not wound the feelings of one worthy man, was I to persuade or gain a thousand votes. But I repeat again, "think for yourselves."

I must pass over the allegations made against the bank—of tampering with editors and members of congress since 1829. Judging by effects, I fear the accusation is too true. This would be the most deleterious influence that a motive bank could establish; since the respectability and duration of a republic depend greatly upon the unsuspected purity of the public organs of discussion and legislation. Will freemen allow themselves to be compelled by fear of artificial distress, or by created liens and obligations, to be made the servile instruments of the bank? The Bank received official warning in the message of 1829, that the present charter was to objectionable to be renewed: and the corporation ought to have succumbed to their country's good, like honorable citizens, instead of undertaking to bribe leaders, or intimidate the community. If they have made extra debts of 35 millions in fleeting deposites of 17, public and private, the fault is their own. The following table of issues, &c. justifies the belief of evil designs on the part of the bank. It is extracted by the Globe from official reports in possession of all.

"By a statement from the bank, transmitted to the house of representatives by the secretary of the treasury, under date of 1st March 1832, document 147, it appears, that on the 31st December 1827, the loans of the bank amounted to $33,082,905 76

The increase during 1828 was		4,683,224 58
"	1829 "	1,850,399 77
"	1830 "	2,185,774 13
"	1831 "	22,224,148 69
"	1832 "	7,401,617 79
Total amount of the last date		870,428,070 72

Of this enormous debt, it will be perceived that upwards of *twenty eight millions* was created within the *last sixteen months!* This circumstance is rendered the more extraordinary by the fact, that about six months of that period were a time of uncommon pressure in the money market."

Such is the monster, more hideous than the Hydra, with its 27 heads, which Jackson has stunned with a Herculean blow. It will be the people's fault if it recover vigor, activity, or influence. For this service alone I solemnly believe him worthy of re-election by a free people. Nothing is more incompatible with common rights and the "general welfare" than a great moneyed corporation. When therefore, the freeborn sons of this union muster together from hill and plain, and city and hamlet, to deposit their conscientious votes in the ballot-box; the men whom I address will not absent themselves from that high and sovereign privilege. The *great Heart (Quartre)* once wrote almost thus familiarly to a favourite marshal: "You may now go hang yourself: we have fought and beaten the enemy at Arcques, and we were not there!" But you,—Louisianians,—the comrades of Jackson in *December and January 1814-15, will not prove recreant* in a civil contest, and desert him at the polls. You will do your duty.

I reserve my ideas on an adequate national currency, until I speak of our currency in a future letter. Meanwhile it is consolatory to know, that Louisiana has a banking capital of $22,500,000; which, if judiciously managed, is sufficient for all necessary business of town and country.

ONE OF COLBERT'S SCHOOL.

SAVANNAH, October 20.

FROM JAMAICA.

By the sch. South Carolina, Capt. Safford, we have received a complete file of the Kingston Courant, from July to September 22d, containing, however, nothing of importance, though full of matter evincing the unsettled state of society, caused by party divisions in that unfortunate island. The conduct of the new Governor, the Earl of Mulgrave, in these papers receives unqualified approbation, particularly his course in regard to the ministers of religion, who appear to be obnoxious to this journal, but acknowledges that he has undertaken a herculean task, in endeavoring to reconcile existing differences.

Capt. Safford brought despatches from Carthagena, for our government, which were forwarded by Mail. He states that the people of Jamaica were in a most distracted, divided state and under this strong apprehension, were entertained of a repetition of those disturbances that were before quelled with so much difficulty—information that we can readily credit from the violent heated character of the contents of the papers. American produce dull.

A serious riot took place at Savanna-la Mar on the 8th of August, directed against a Mr. Kingdon, a baptist preacher, in which the house in which he was lodged with two others belonging to persons of the same persuasion, were destroyed. Volleys of musketry were exchanged by the assailed and their assailants, but no lives were lost. Two obnoxious individuals "were decorated with coats of tar and feathers" at the same place some days afterwards and the Governor had proceeded there with some troops.

The Earl of Mulgrave was engaged in a tour of inspection of the military, and was well received at the different places of review.

These papers make out a deplorable state of affairs at Port-au-Prince, and state their belief that President Boyer had long since escaped from the island.

Accounts to the 5th of August mentioned daily attempts to fire the city since the great fire of 8th July.

The Courant, remarking on our new tariff bill, regrets that the whole of the duties on the West India staples had not been abolished, so that the revenue of the Mother country would have been reduced many millions, &c. and says:

"The day is not long gone by when such sentiments would not obtain publicity in the Courant; but when we find that instead of affording protection, that we are calumniated in every corner of Great Britain and a faction which overawes the Ministry, openly avowing their determination of depriving us of our lawful property, it is time that we should direct our attention to country able and willing to protect us. The separation, if ever it should take place, would be a painful one; but, when the only alternative left us, is to yield up our rights tamely to brute force, or to maintain them like Britons defending their constitutional rights, the choice cannot nor ought not to be a matter of consideration."

JAMAICA, Aug. 14.

A most destructive fire took place at Port-au-Prince on the 8th of July last, when about one-third of the town was destroyed—the whole was the work of incendiaries, who have determined that no brown man shall tread the soil of Hayti!—To talk of the loss of property from such a conflagration, would be ridiculous, as the portion of the town which was destroyed was chiefly occupied by brown men, possessing neither industry nor capital, and whose mansions were nothing to many of our negro huts! We regret, however, that so many wretches should be rendered houseless, and reduced to the most abject state of poverty.

September 22.

We give the following extract of a letter from Carthagena, received yesterday by the Dart; and however we may regret the present distracted state of Colombia, we cannot regret that Mr. Obando is in a fair way of being punished for all his offences.—*Edit. Courant.*—

"CARTHAGENA, Sept. 16, 1832.

"By the Mail from Bogota, we have had bad news. Flores has defeated the first division of the government troops, under Obando, at the "Fabian de los Gomez," and taken prisoners the whole battalion of Salmira. The worst of it is, that Obando is entirely to blame, having shamefully violated the Armistice.—There are no hopes of peace at present; and our letters from the capital assure us, that the confidence formerly entertained, that Santander would have sufficient influence to unite all, have entirely vanished. People there are quite disgusted with his silly letters. Mercoez and his liberal government have seized all the monies in the Mint, amounting to one hundred and twelve thousand dollars, the property of individuals. I refer you to our friends——for details of this affair as A B Chas writes him in a letter.

"We give you an idea of the state we are in here. I have only only to relate following occurrence:

"A vessel from Liverpool, consigned to the house of Mackowell, Atkinson & Co. on her arrival here the other day, was, as all vessels from Europe are, subject to the Quarantine regulations; and though their fear of the Cholera is excessive, the Captain, on the payment of 2000 dollars, is allowed to enter the port, and discharge on the Friday after his arrival, otherwise the troops would be furnished."

New American Fast Ship.—We have been much gratified by a visit to the Montaville, a new-American packet ship, now lying in St George's Dock.—This vessel, which hails from New York, is one of the most splendid specimens of naval architecture, which even, in these days of improvement, have visited our port. Her cabin fitted up in the most elegant and approved style, abounding in its furniture and adornments, almost every thing that can charm the eye or amuse the fancy. The cabins of the American packet ships have long been remarkable for their elegance and superiority over those of British construction. This is owing, not so much perhaps to the style of the workmanship, (although this the Americans appear to be unrivalled) as to the materials, which the forests of America furnish to the hands of the mechanic. These consist of maple, satin wood, root of ash, mahogany, and other ornamental woods, which are polished and inlaid in the finest skill and beauty.—The descent to the inn from the main decks is by two or three steps of the quarter-deck being raised several feet, an arrangement which admits of a window or port in each tale-room, an object long desired by passengers. May mention, as a specimen of the elegance of the vessel's furniture, that the handles of the cabins and staterooms are all of cut chrystal, and that the joints, hinges, &c. of the doors are of plated silver. She is commanded by Capt. Stoddard, a seaman of considerable experience in maritime affairs, and of the most courteous and gentlemanly manners. The *Creole* which sailed from this port on Monday last, belongs to the same proprietors, and is fitted up in the same style of elegance.—*Liverpool Chronicle.*

COMMERCIAL.

From the New York Com. List, October 13.

COTTON.—The favourable advices from Europe, noticed in our last quotation, caused a still more animated demand, and an advance of 1-4 of a cent has been realized. The sales, for the last three days, embrace about 1200 bales of Upland, at 10 to 12 1-2 cents; 1000 New-Orleans 10 1-2 a 12 1-4, and Florida and Alabama 10 1-2 a 12 1-4 cents, making in all, for the week, of 4000 bales, and leaving a stock, upon hand, of about 6000.

SUGARS—The demand continues active, and we notice further sales of at 300 hhds New-Orleans at 7 1-2, including a small lot very prime at 8 cents.

We have been horized to offer the following bets—to-wit:

$200 that JACKSON will have the majority in the state.
200 that he will have 100 votes majority.
200 " " 200 " "
200 " " 300 " "
200 " " 400 " "
200 " " 500 " "
200 " " 600 " "
200 " " 700 " "

AND ALSO $500 That he will have the majority in the Parish of Orleans.

To the Editor of the Bee:

SIR.—Notwithstanding the loud and lengthy paeans of triumph sung with by "the wealth, talents and respectability," id est, Jno Gib-ons, Col Boyd, &c. on a recent local "trough" as they call it in Pennsylvania, I propose to any the faction to bet ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS that the vote of that State will be given to the OLD HERO.

CASH DOWN.

N. B. The money will be forthcoming on application to the Editor of the Bee.

To the Editor of the New-Orleans Bee.

The Anti-Masonic Clay men have exulted and crowed without bounds on the result of the ward elections in the city of Philadelphia. All the Greeks don't live in Greece. Philadelphia is not Pennsylvania—and to bet this my opinion, I offer to bet SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS that the electoral votes of Pennsylvania will be given to ANDREW JACKSON; the money to be deposited in the hands of any gentleman who is responsible to both parties.

A YANKEE.

P. S. The money will be forthcoming on application at the office of the BEE.

RETURNS OF THE PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Brig Coast, Stockton, Liverpool, J H Shepherd
Brig Intrepido, Rolla, Havana, Tufts & Clarke.
Schr. Express, Nerique, Tampico, Nastiguz & Dessaix
Sloop Sah, Rougeau, Pensacola, Master.

ARRIVED.

Towboat Porpoise, Marshall; towed nothing to sea.—Towboat to town line ship Natchez, from New York, and schr. Ann Howard, from St. Marks. Towed in from sea packet ship Olympia, Hammond, from Havre; packet brig Ann & Leah, Goldsmith, from Philadelphia, and ship Clarissa, Andrews.

Packet ship Natchez, Reed, from New York, to Foster and Hutton—cargo, to J Linde; Foster & Hutton; J Ogilvie; W Smith; A Fall, Burke & co; E L Tracy; Reynolds Byrne & co; Stetson & Avery; F Cougot; J Bagan & co; J H Field & co; L Pelie; Vance & Mulert; Hotchkiss and co; A & Dennis-ton & co; F Gillet & co; H Walton; Forstall & co; W F & E B Hyde & co; Lee & Walton; E B Hyde & co; D Chastant; A J White; G Wilbur; Duchonge and Peychud; W Alderson; J Garnier; Bullitt, Shipp and co; R Layton; S Herman; Clappier & Michoul; Brander, M'Kenna; Lee; T Merry; W David; H Landeau & bro; J E Sprinkle; A Quartier & Bouton, and to order—Sundries.

Schr. Ann Howland, Kimball, from St. Marks, with lumber, &c. to undrs.

Schr. Catine, Lawrence, from New Bedford, with cargo.

Steamer Carrollton, from St. Louis—cargo 1700 pigs lead to the master.

Steamer Huntress, Herriman, towed to sea brig Swan, for New York, lighted off N. E. Bar brig Mottos, Rogers, from Boston and brought her up; brought up, ship S. W. Pass, Ship Gymple, Hammond, from Havre; and schr Wile Cat; let the Pass Friday night. Nothing in sight in the offing.—Brig Ann and Leah, at anchor in S W Pass. Passed in the river, brig John, J. Robb.

Ship Olympia, Hammond, from Havre, 12th Sept.—to Perrett & Charbonnet, cargo 11 sundaries.

Steamer Freedom, Harkins, from the mouth of the Ohio. Cargo 203 bbls to sundaries.

Steamer Sectland, Buckner, from Louisville—cargo, flour, bale rope, &c. to sundaries.

Steamer Clifton, Plant, Crane from Fort Adams, with 1126 bales cotton to sundries.

MEMORANDA.

Hence at Alexandria for this port, packet brig Tribune, to sail on the 1st November.

Hence at New York 14th, packet Ship John Linton.

The packet ship NATCHEZ, from New-York, is discharging below the meat market. Consignees will please attend the receipt of their goods.

oct 29

LANAVIT, corner of Bourbon and Custom House streets, offers for sale the following articles.

50 half quarter casks very good CLARET WINE,
10 boxes ditto of a dozen each.

october 29

BILLS OF EXCHANGE—On New York and Boston, for sale by

oct 29 THEODORE NICOLET & CO.

NOTICE

THE undersigned have formed a Co-Partnership under the firm of V. FORTIER & O. LAUVE, as grocers and commission merchants, at No. 13, Conti street. They beg leave to inform their friends, and the public that they will keep constantly on hand an assortment of every thing in their line of business, and that no exertions shall be wanting to satisfy those who may employ them.

V. FORTIER.
O. LAUVE.

oct 29

REMOVAL.

BORDERES brothers, lately at the corner of Ursulines and Royal streets, have the honor to inform the public that since the 15th of this month, they have removed to No. 71, Chartres street, between Conti and Bienville. They embrace this opportunity to announce to their patrons, that their stock of English and French goods has been considerably augmented, and that there will be found every article which may be wanted.

They offer for sale, on moderate terms, now landing from the ship Missouri, from Bordeaux:

404 cases red Margaux Medoc Wine, of 12 bottles,
8 plastered casks red wine, of 1828,
60 casks ordinary wine, of 1830,
32 casks coast red wine, of 1830,
100 baskets assorted, superfine,
50 cases preserved fruits,
1 case extract of Abeynth,
1 case marmignino,

The quality of the above articles are warranted, and such as may satisfy dealers.

oct 29.

FOR VICKSBURG,

Grand Gulf, Rodney, Natchez and all intermediate landings, the superior and well known steamboat FELICIANA, capt. BARRETT is now ready to receive cargo, opposite Poydras street, and will positively leave on Thursday next, and will positively leave on Thursday evening, the 25th inst. at 10 o'clock a. m.; for freight or passage having excellent accommodations, apply on board of to

FOSTER & HUTTON,
oct 19 No. 77 Canal street

FOR MANCHESTER, (Va.)

Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, Rodney, Natchez, and all intermediate landings.

The steamer WOODSMAN, captain John Parks, is now ready to receive cargo and will have despatch. The Woodsman is a small first rate boat, and being also of a light draught of water for her class, it is expected that she will proceed with ease as high up the Yazoo river as Manchester. For freight or passage, apply on board opposite Gravier street, or to

FOSTER & HUTTON,
oct 15 77 Canal street.

FOR TAMPICO—*On Sunday next,*

The superior fast sailing Baltimore built schooner MILO, captain Case, will positively sail on Sunday next, the 28th instant. For freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply on board, upper side of the ferry, or to

HARRISON, BROWN & Co.
oct 24 117, Royal street

FOR NEW YORK,

(Louisiana and New York Line,)

The packet ship NASHVILLE, captain Jackson, is now receiving cargo and will sail on Sunday next (28th inst.) For freight or passage, apply to

FOSTER & HUTTON,
oct 23 77 Canal street.

FOR TAMPICO,

The Mexican schooner PAULINA, captain WILLIAMS, will positively sail for the above port, on the 25th of October. For freight of the bulk of several barrels, or passage, apply to

october 20 TUYES & CO. 104, Royal street

FOR SALE,

The fine schooner ELIZA-THOMAS, advantageously known, and ready to go to sea. Apply to captain Dennis Roe, or to

oct 20 TUYES & Co. 104, Royal st.

FOR VERA CRUZ.

The good schooner WILLIAM A. TURNER, captain [illegible], having a great part of her freight engaged, will meet with prompt despatch: for freight or passage, apply to

oct. 9 3t SIMON GUCHULU.

FOR NEW YORK,

The packet brig SWAN, captain Scull, having a great part of his cargo engaged and going on board, will have early despatch. For freight or passage, apply to S. P. MORGAN & CO.

oct 6 43 Canal street.

RECEIVED per barque Adelaide from Liverpool,
3000 feet chains for cane carriers,
100 doz. best twisted neck Lyndon's Louisiana hoes assorted No. 1 to 3,
150 do. best Louisian socket spades,
80 doz best crown Carolina hoes,
1 case Cooper's froes assorted,
2 do. narrow hoes do,
20 cases link coil chain, assorted 5 6 to 3 4,
4000 pair door hooks and eyes assorted, 3 to 24 inch,
100 gross brass spittoons with and without feet,
an assortment of curtain rings and japanned sugar boxes,
1000 pair bright and black trace chains assorted, 6 1-6 to 8 feet,
2 crates of sheet iron pot covers, assorted sizes,
100 kegs fine wrought nails, assorted sizes,
200 do. wt. spikes assorted from 3 1 2 to 10 inch.

F. PASCAL,
oct 29 No. 55 Levee street.

BORDEAUX WINES.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, landing from ship Missouri from Bordeaux;
20 cask claret wine, Montferrand,
12 do do. Medoc, 1827,
20 half casks white wine, 1828,
11 boxes of 12 bottles each,
12 do of 24 half bottles each, claret wine, Grand Larose, 1825,
11 boxes of 12 bottles each,
12 do. of 24 half bottles each, Mutran Lafitte 1825
48 boxes of 12 bottles each claret wine, St. Julien, 1827,
47 do. do. do. do. do.

A. E. M. PETITPAN,
Oct 29 Corner of Chartres and Toulouse sts

DOG LOST.

Was lost on the 23d inst. a small white Terrier slut, having a black head with the exception of a white streak on the forehead—she has a long tail, and black at the extremity. She had on a green morocco collar, with the subscriber's name on it, she is big with pups, but is very young, and answers to the name of FLORA. She was recently bought from on board of a vessel, and has tar on her hair. A liberal reward will be given to whoever will bring her back to the subscriber.

J. G. ABRAIZA,
oct 27 Corner of Dumaine and Condé sts.

STRAYED OR STOLEN, on the 2d inst. a small young, white slut, short hair, with yellow spots on her back, and tail turned up. Whoever will return said slut to me, P. R. Delamourliere, corner of Royal and Main streets, will be liberally rewarded. oct 9

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY, on Sunday night last, a small black girl named SILICA, aged about 13 years, speaks English only; she wore when she left a blue frock, has a scare on the top of her left foot. Whoever will take up the said girl and lodge her in jail shall receive the above reward. oct. 27.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway about fifteen days ago, the dark mulatto girl named KITTY, belonging to the subscriber, and well known as a washerwoman. She is a common size and speaks French and English. She usually stays in the upper suburb. The above reward will be given to whoever will conduct the said slave to jail, or to the subscriber.

oct 25 PABLO PUIG.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, the griffoon named KETTY, five feet 4 or 2 inches high, has big eyes. When she went away, eight months ago, she was quite lean, and she has something remarkable on her lower lip. She has been seen within about a month in Faubourg Marigny.

H. H. ALPUENTE.

oct 18

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN on the night of the 24th, inst. from the armoir of Widow Mayronne, a [illegible] dwelling, faubourg Montégut, a small box containing the following papers:

A promissory note of $1377 96¼ payable on the 3d of June 1837, at the order of Madame Mayronne, drawn by Mr. Amédée Gardanne and Madame Gardanne.

Also, another note of $100, payable on the 1st of January 1833, at the order of Miss E. Gardanne, drawn by Mr. Amédée Gardanne.

The payment of the above notes has been stopped.

Also, 350 dollars in bank notes, 60 dollars more or less in silver, and several papers relative to the estate of Mayronne.

The above reward shall be given to whoever will bring the mentioned papers and the money to Widow Mayronne. oct 26

FOR SALE.

A LOT situated [illegible] Trémé [illegible] depth of 108 [illegible] divided into [illegible] terms apply [illegible]

oct 15

[illegible] No. [illegible] 90 bundles [illegible]

oct 27

BANDIN[illegible] pool, a [illegible] Crockerywar[illegible] Crockeryware.

In store, a [illegible] ware, for sale [illegible]

SALES AT AUCTION.

T. MONROE.

ON Tuesday, the 30th inst., will be sold at his auction store, 10 bales 3 quint French flannels, wool stockings; half do; wool shirts and Guernsey frocks;—cloth and cassimere; 30 pc. heavy English cottonade, &c. oct 29

BY JACOB LEVY.

ON Saturday, November 10th, at Hewlets Exchange Coffee House, will be sold at 12 o'clock at noon, Boy ELIAS, aged 13 years, has been in the city 5 years, speaks English and French, active and likely and a good house boy; fully guaranteed against the vices and diseases as prescribed by law, except that he is in the habit of absenting himself occasionally for a day or two, but does not leave the city, and always returns of his own accord

Terms 6 months credit for an approved endorsed note with mortgage on the property until final payment acts of sale to be passed before Wm Boswell, Esq. at the expense of the purchaser. oct 27

BY JACOB LEVY.

ON Monday next, 29th inst. at 4 o'clock P. M will be sold at the corner of St. Ann and Dauphine streets, the contents of a Grocery Store, consisting of coffee, sugar, sperm candles, wine in casks, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention; also the fixtures, counter, &c.

Terms cash. oct 26.

BY P. A. GUILLOTTE.

Will be sold at auction, on Thursday 1st of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the plantation of Mr. Philip Gaudeson, one league below the city,

THIRTY-EIGHT MILCH COWS,

with calves, and others pregnant. ALSO, FIFTEEN MULES & SOME HORSES.

Terms; $100 dollars or less, cash; above $100