The New-Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL AND FIRST MUNICIPALITY.....NEW-ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 25, 1848.

WAGNE & WEBBER, Proprietors, No. 92 CHARTRES STREET.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

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☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ZACHARY TAYLOR,
OF LOUISIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

MILLARD FILLMORE,
OF NEW YORK.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

FIRST DISTRICT.....JACQUES TOUTANT.
SECOND DISTRICT.....J. P. BENJAMIN
THIRD DISTRICT.....MANUEL J. GARCIA
FOURTH DISTRICT.....C. ADAMS, Jr.
FIFTH DISTRICT.....JOHN MOORE.
SIXTH DISTRICT.....JAS. G. CAMPBELL.

"WHILE WE FELL TOGETHER, WE CANNOT BE BEATEN.—*General Taylor.*

"I DISAVOW MOST UNEQUIVOCALLY, NOW AND FOREVER, ANY DESIGN ON MY PART TO INTERFERE WITH THE RIGHTS OF WHAT IS TERMED THE PROPERTY OF THE CITIZENS OF THE OTHER STATES.—*Millard Fillmore.*

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

Remember, Citizens of Louisiana, you cannot vote for LEWIS CASS, the ABOLITIONIST, without voting for W. O. BUTLER, your REVILER and TRADUCER.

Remember, Citizens of Louisiana, you cannot vote for W. O. BUTLER, your REVILER and TRADUCER, without voting for LEWIS CASS, the ABOLITIONIST.

Wednesday Morning, Oct. 18, 1848.

Mass Meeting of the Sixth Ward.

UNION ROUGH AND READY CLUB.

The Independent Union Rough and Ready Club of the Sixth Ward, Second Municipality, will hold a Grand Mass Meeting at the corner of Circus and Perdido streets, opposite their Club Room, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 25th inst. The Fillmore Rangers, the celebrated Taylor Clubs of the City, and all the friends of Taylor, are invited to attend.

Distinguished Orators will address the meeting, and choice Taylor melodies will be sung.

Qualifications of Voters.

LAWS REGULATING ELECTIONS.

As every one does not appear to be thoroughly informed in the subject of the qualifications of voters, we have deemed it our duty briefly to state the provisions of the Constitution in relation to the matter.

It is necessary to premise by explaining that the qualifications of a voter at the Presidential election are precisely the same as those which would give him the right of suffrage at a State election. Such is in fact, and intent and purpose, a Presidential election, inasmuch as the citizens do not vote for President, but for STATE ELECTORS. The exercise of the franchise is therefore regulated by the State Laws. An opinion commonly prevails that a man may vote for President, in whatever State he may happen to be at the time of the election. This is a radical error. He can only vote, in the event of his being a citizen of the State, and of having complied with the provisions of the Constitution and Laws which confer on him the right of suffrage.

The qualifications of a voter in the State of Louisiana are clearly defined by the 10th article of the New Constitution, which reads as follows:

ART. 10. In all elections by the people, every free white man, who has been two years a citizen of the United States, who has attained the age of twenty-one years, and resided in the parish immediately six years next preceding the election, and the last twelve months in the district in which he offers to vote, shall have the right of voting. Provided that no person shall be deprived of the right of voting, who at the time of the adoption of this constitution, was entitled to vote by the laws of the constitution of 1812. Electors shall in all cases, except treason, felony, breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at, going to, or returning from elections.

There is one remarkable feature about this article, which we beg to direct public attention. No man has a right to vote UNLESS HE HAS BEEN TWO YEARS A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES. He may have resided thirty years in Louisiana, and may have been naturalized twenty-three months and twenty-nine days before the election, yet he CANNOT VOTE, and if any such person, through ignorance or wilful fraud, swears in his vote, and it be subsequently shown that the said person had not been two years a citizen of the United States at the time of voting, he becomes liable to all the pains and penalties prescribed by the law for the crime of PERJURY. Now what are the provisions on this subject?

The act approved the 4th May, 1805, is as follows:

SECTION 1. Any person, upon conviction, of perjury, shall be punished with imprisonment at hard labor, not less than FIVE years, nor more than TWENTY-ONE, and be thereafter rendered incapable of giving testimony in any of the courts of the State.

The 22d section of the act regulating elections in the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson, approved January 25th, 1842, reads as follows:

SEC. 22d. That any person who shall knowingly vote without having a legal right to do so, or who shall be guilty of voting a second time at the same election, shall be liable to prosecution before the District Court of the parish in which he votes, by information, or indictment, and upon conviction shall suffer a fine of five hundred dollars, and imprisonment for twelve months at hard labor in the Penitentiary.

Such are the provisions of the Constitution and the Law, and we state them for the guidance of the honest citizen and as a warning to the dishonest one. It is a matter of notoriety that for several weeks, the Case and Butler leaders have been busy in the work of naturalizing foreigners. Many of the latter doubtless believe that they are entitled to exercise the right of suffrage, others know to the contrary, but are willing to make the attempt. To one and all we say "YOU HAVE NO RIGHT TO VOTE, and if you swear falsely that you have been naturalized two years, when the records of the Court are there to prove the reverse, YOU WILL BE SUBJECT TO, AND WILL ASSUREDLY INCUR THE PAINS AND PENALTIES OF PERJURY." The Constitution is imperative—no person not born upon the soil, can vote until he has been TWO YEARS A CITIZEN of the United States. No length of residence in the City or State qualifies him, unless he has been two years a citizen. We wish to impress the Law upon the mind of every one, for be assured, that on the day of election, the Commissioners will do their duty—every man not known to be a voter, good and true, will be required to swear in his vote and subscribe the oath, as provided by Section 18th, of the Act just quoted, and his own oath uttered by his own signature, will be brought in testimony against him, should he swear falsely.

We have been frequently asked whether a temporary absence from the State disqualifies a citizen from voting. The Constitution is very clear upon this point. In the acquisition of residence, as pointed out in the tenth article of the Constitution, an absence of more than ninety days interrupts residence, unless the person absenting himself shall be a huge keeper, or shall occupy a tenement for carrying on business, and his dwelling-house or tenement for carrying on business shall be actually occupied during his absence, by his family or servants, or some portion thereof, or by some one employed for him. Persons who have been absent upon the service of the State more than ninety days do not, as we understand the law, forfeit their right of voting.

There are other reasons which we desire to bring before our readers and shall take an early opportunity of so doing. One, in particular, is worthy of attention. The act regulating elections in the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson distinctly precludes any unprincipled Commissioner from closing the polls, or interrupting the election by withdrawing from the performance of his duties, since in such an event the remaining Commissioners are entitled to fill the vacancy by appointing another in the place of the absentee. (See Section 13th.)

The Inspectors of the Election.

We are requested to invite the several Commissioners of the election precincts, appointed by the General Council, to call as the Mayor's office and be qualified, otherwise that functionary will be compelled to select substitutes.

The Spontaneous.

All honor and praise are due this patriotic portion of our population for the alacrity and enthusiasm with which they have organized in favor of old Zach. They presented a truly brilliant and imposing spectacle at the Mass Meeting in Canal street on Monday evening. Four hundred and fifty sons of Castile, all good citizens and voters, constituted the Spanish Club which made its appearance on the ground. In the procession their picturesque and beautiful costume and splendid transparencies, as well as their large numbers, rendered them the observed of all observers. A more quiet, orderly and useful class of citizens than those of Spanish origin, does not exist in New Orleans.

At the grand illuminated procession on the 4th proximo, we are told the Spanish Club intend to turn out thrice as strong as they did on Monday night.

Locofoco Decency.

CHAPMAN—the crowing editor of the Indiana *Sentinel*—refers to Gen. TAYLOR in the following agreeable and elegant style. The Locofoco of the South will be particularly charmed at hearing that old Zach is stigmatized as a "Southern Slave Driver," by their natural allies.

"So an effort is to be made, *after all*, to carry *this* State for the vile old SLANDERER of our *brave volunteers*. We warn our friends to *stand firm*, every man at the post of duty until after the election. True, all is well, and if the election should come on *to morrow*, we could give from ten to twelve thousand majority against the *Southern Slave Driver* in spite of all his hounds; but let it be remembered, also, that we have an enemy to contend with who is utterly unscrupulous, and who, when hard pushed, will not stop at *anything*, no matter how base. They resorted to *bribery* in Iowa, and what security have we that they will not resort to the same and even more infamous means in Indiana?"

Mississippi.

Our advices from Mississippi are extremely cheering. The Locofocos themselves admit that their majority will be reduced. The Taylor men hope to carry the State. The *Southron*—a very able paper published at Jackson—speaks of the prospect as follows:

We are in the daily receipt of letters and advices from various parts of the State; and feel persuaded that either the most intelligent and acute observers are very much deceived, or Mississippi is on the eve of a political revolution, which will surprise both parties quite as much as the result of the late Pennsylvania and Florida elections. The office-holders' power is not broken, is on the wane in Mississippi. The people no longer follow at their beck, as sheep do the bell-weather of the flock. They are beginning to ask themselves, what have they gained by "sticking to the party," and hearkening to a set of unprincipled office-holding demagogues? and the answer is any thing but satisfactory to their conscientious convictions. A few men have risen on their shoulders into fat offices, and illustrated the maxim that "party is the madness of many for the benefit of a few;" but, instead of advancing the permanent prosperity or true glory of the country by their insane course, they are called upon to deplore both the loss of domestic prosperity and of sectional influence. There never was a period in the history of the country when the relative influence of the South was at so low an ebb as the present, or when the prospects of the future were so gloomy and portentous.

The almost certain prospects of the addition, before many years, of 12 and 14 new free States to the Union, to be carved out of New Mexico and California, are the legitimate fruits of Locofoco policy in provoking war and conquest, and seeking treasure as a means of keeping the party together, and securing a monopoly of the spoils of victory. Those things have caused hundreds and hundreds to pause in their mad career of party, to look and act for themselves, according to the dictates of prudence and common sense. They have been humbugged and egregiously deceived by Van Buren and Hill, Polk, and are determined to look before they leap into the support of the uncertain and vacillating Cass, of Michigan. Lots of men will quietly deposite their votes for Taylor Louisiana and Mississippi planter. They know that the "circumstances" by which he is surrounded, when united with his unquestioned integrity and good sense, are much safer than any mere paper pledges, which the bad can as easily give as the good.

From these obvious considerations, we are persuaded the friends of Gen. Taylor have it in their power to redeem and disenthrall party ridden Mississippi, and we sincerely hope every patriotic citizen, desirous of seeing that desirable object accomplished, will earnestly go to work, put his shoulder to the wheel, and do his duty between this and the election. If this be done, the vote of Mississippi will go to swell the verdict in condemnation of the present corrupt and partisan dynasty in November next.

BURIAL OF AN INDIAN CHIEF.—On Sunday the remains of Abram La Fort, named De-hat-ka-tous in his native tongue, were committed to the grave. For several years he bore a conspicuous part in the affairs of his nation, and for nearly two years he has been its head chief. He succeeded the late Capt. Frost about nineteen months ago, and was widely known both among the whites and natives. The occasion called together a large concourse of people, by whom the ceremonies were witnessed with most intense interest. At 12 o'clock, the corpse was carried upon a bier to the Council House, and placed in the centre of the room in which he had so often addressed the few remaining sons of the forest who had assembled to pay their last tribute of respect to their chief. The white people were seated at the extreme end of the room, and the females of the tribe occupied one side and the males the other. The ceremonies were commenced by Harry Webster, the highest religious officer of the Pagan party, by a speech in his native tongue. At times he was animated and spoke rapidly, and at others in slow and solemn tones, giving quantity to the vowels which form so large a part of the Indian language. Although he was not understood by the crowd of spectators, close attention was given, and all appeared to feel the solemnity of the occasion. The euphonious and musical accession of vowel sounds that fell from the speaker, and the response that rose from all parts of the council chamber, as the Indians gave assent to the words of the speaker, made an impression upon those who were witnesses of the solemn scene which will long be remembered. The speaker, as he closed his remarks, passed a string of beads, representing the laws of the nation, to an individual named John Hicks, who is to act as head chief until a council of the six nations shall be convened. This same string of beads, once held by the celebrated chief Ateaugo, then by Capt. Frost and Abram La Fort, successively, is the unwritten code which he is to administer. He received it in a speech that indicated embarrassment of feeling. He was followed by another speech from Webster, at the conclusion of which the lid of the coffin was thrown open and the last opportunity of seeing the cold and lifeless form of the chief was improved by nearly all in attendance. He was dressed in the warrior's full costume, with his wampum belt and other gay trappings around him. Although educated and reared in the christian's faith, La Fort was a Pagan, and took delight in administering the laws and customs of the Onondagas, as in days of yore. At their feasts and ceremonies, he was painted and plumed as were the chiefs when they were a powerful people. As he appeared on those occasions, excepting the head dress, his form was consumed for the grave, and placed in an elegant coffin, upon which was a silver plate with his name and age inscribed upon it. He was 54 years old, although his appearance would scarcely indicate him to be forty. The coffin was then carried to the grave, and placed in the ground, with the head in the direction of the sun at mid-day—thus noting the season of the year in which he was buried. The rude simplicity of the scene was deeply affecting, and especially as the sister and bereaved wife, followed by other female relatives, in single file retraced their steps to the house made more them desolate by the death of two children and the father. The loud and piercing shrieks of the mourners, mingling with the sound of the earth as it fell upon the coffin, and the wildness of the surrounding scenery, could not but impress all present that the burial of an Indian chief presents a true picture of the last end of man. A few days ago and he wielded the sceptre over his people—and now, his body lies in the open field, and his spirit, according to the Indian's faith, is associated with the brave in another world.—*Syracuse Journal.*

VERMONT.—The Legislature of Vermont assembled at Montpelier on the 12th inst. The Hon. John Kimball, Whig, was chosen President of the Senate, and D. W. Clark, Whig, Secretary, by 19 votes out of 28.

The House balloted for Speaker nearly twenty times without effecting a choice. The Cass men and the Van Buren men number exactly half of the House—the vote being generally 109 for Kittredge, (Taylor,) to 71 for Needham, (V. B.) and 30 for Heaton, (Cass.)

It will be remembered that the Whigs have ten to twelve majority in the Senate, and will have no trouble in electing their State officers and a U. S. Senator. Hon. Jacob Collamer, member of the present House, will probably be the Senator.

DEAL OF OLCOTT.—A despatch from Albany, dated the 14th inst., says:—"Charles Olcott's trial was not concluded to-day. It will probably occupy two or three days longer. Some of the testimony against him is of a strange character."

THE OFFICIAL VOTE OF GEORGIA.—We have at length, the official returns from every Congressional district in the State. Here they are: *Official Congressional Vote of the Whole State.*

Whig majorities		Democratic majorities	
1st District,	889	2d District,	87
3d "	494	4th "	191
7th "	1,417	5th "	2,859
8th "	1,861	6th "	1,577
	4,661		4,715
			4,661
Democratic majority in the State,			54
" " last year,			1,295
Whig gain,			1,041

We have no doubt of carrying the State on the 7th November for TAYLOR and FILLMORE by a handsome majority.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The following gentlemen have been elected to Congress at the recent election:

District 1, Gen. D. Wallace; 2d, Col. J. L. Orr; 3, Joseph A. Woodward; 4, Gen. John McQueen; 5, Maximilian Bert; 6, I. E. Holmes; 7, W. F. Colcock.

Messrs. Orr and Holmes are Taylor Democrats. Mr. McQueen has expressed no political preferences. The others we believe are Cass men.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS.—The Charleston *Courier* of the 19th inst. says: The ship *New Jersey*, Captain Wellman, arrived at this port yesterday, from New Orleans, in distress, reports that on Saturday last, in lat. 30 25, fell in with the wreck of the schooner *Aeratus*, of Baltimore, from Havana, bound to Boston, from which he took four men, being the only survivors of her officers and crew, she having been hove on her beam ends in the gale on the night of the 13th instant; carried away both masts, filled the vessel with water, washed the Captain overboard, and drowned the mate, a passenger, two men and a boy in the cabin. The following are believed to be the names of the persons lost: Jodkins, master; John Heightman, mate; J. T. Smith, seaman; W. Clarke seaman; James Yeo, cabin boy, and W. R. Maud, passenger.

The Sub-Treasury Law.

The Providence *Journal*, furnishes the following pertinent illustration of the practical working of this beautiful law:

"The Worcester Railroad had a claim against the Post Office Department, on account of the mail. In the ordinary way of business, as the matter would be transacted in the absence of any restraining law, the Treasurer would have received a check upon a bank in Providence or New York, and in five minutes thereafter the amount would have been deposited to his credit. Under the Sub-Treasury, he should have been paid in specie. He was paid in orders upon five different Post-offices, in a circuit of fifty or sixty miles, and it was a good day's work to collect them, and he was uniformly paid in bank bills. It is so all over the country."

The New York *Express* thinks that the Railroad Companies of New York could confirm by their own experience a like statement with the above.

A SINGULAR STORY.—The last Glasgow News, tells a strange tale of one of the early settlers of Sabine county, Mo. He was a Frenchman, who, about twenty years ago, became dissatisfied with the prospects before him and left his wife and daughter, to seek other means of mending his fortune.

For several years, the wife and daughter awaited his return, till even affection compelled them to believe him dead. They struggled along in poverty, until the daughter grew to womanhood, and married, as did also the mother—both of them remaining in straightened circumstances. Last week, however, an old gray headed man went to the humble dwelling of the daughter, and after surveying her with deep emotion for a few moments, said: "Do you know the name of your father?" To which she replied by giving it. "Then," said he, "I am your father." After their mutual surprise had be brought in two bags of gold, containing $40,000, and gave them to his daughter, and offered her a hundred the best farm he could find in the neighborhood. He knew his daughter by a scar on her forehead, from a wound received when a child.

SHOCKING MURDER.—The following is an extract of a letter to the Editors of the M Indianville (Ga.) *Recorder*, dated

GWINNETT COUNTY, Oct. 11th, 1848.

"On yesterday, Colonel James Austin, of this county, was horribly murdered by one of his own negroes. A difficulty took place between them yesterday, between midnight and day. The Colonel went into the boy's room perhaps to correct him. The negro mashed him in ten places, very severely, letting out his bowels, he died immediately. The negro then gave himself up to the civil authorities, and no doubt will be executed soon.

A REPORTORIAL ROW AT THE THEATRE.—A row occurred at Burton's Theatre, New York, on Saturday night, during the performance of a local piece, called "New York in Slices." There is a character, or rather part, introduced in that drama, whose title, in the bills, is that of a reporter to the "Lightning Humbug." This worthy gentleman attends a fancy ball, which is supposed to be given at the Astor Place Opera House. At this ball is one Timmins, or Count Holeinhiscotoff, a bank forger, disguised as one of the upper ten or fashionable mobs. The reporter in a sneaking manner is made to go to him and request his name and title, that he may give them in his report of the ball, to be published in the Lightning Humbug, and after he has obtained them, he solicits a sen dollar bill, which is given him. The Sunday *Mercury* says:

The reporters of the city, and especially those of the Herald—the only paper that took any note of it—assembled in their strength and hissed this scene, and a grand row ensued, the particulars of which we have but from hearsay. They insisted upon the suppression of that character or part, and the audience being divided in opinion as to the importance or non-importance of its suppression, was partly neutral and partly active in the matter. There ensued much hissing and stamping and shouting, which Mr. Johnson, who is the hero of piece, endeavored to put a stop to it. Burton was called for, but on being at Philadelphia, of course was not *there*, and then there was a cry for Brougham, but he also is in that city.

Dr. Houston and Mr. Nagent, both of the Herald, took a very active part in this news-paper or theatrical *emeute*, insisting upon the suppression or extinction of the "reporter for the Lightning Humbug," and the audience not caring whether that respectable individual was extinguished or not, and being desirous of witnessing the performance—claiming their money's worth—clamored both for and against his downfall. Mr. Johnson and one of the reporters of the city endeavored to allay the "mum," but in vain; finally the performance was stopped, we believe, and those in the house broke up into little and large knots, in which was some little fighting and a great deal more roaring.

From Key West.

[Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.]

KEY WEST, Sept. 24, 1848.

Sir—The brig Wareseller having undergone the necessary repairs, proceeds this day with the balance of her cargo to St. Marks. A large portion of cargo was found to be damaged, and sold here for good prices.

The hull and materials of the ship Kestrel were sold on the 20th for the sum of $5,953 50. It is the intention of the purchaser to break her up. She is remarkably well fastened with copper, and I think will prove a good speculation.

Brig Golden Eagle having obtained funds on bottomry to pay salvage and expenses, sailed on the 20th for Nassau.

There have been no arrivals from any quarter since my last, via St. Augustine. The weather is remarkably warm and calm, from which the knowing ones prognosticate a hurricane.

KEY WEST, Sept. 20, 1848.

Sir—The brig Wareseller sailed for St. Marks on the 19th, by which the enclosed letter was despatched. On the 20th she returned to port, having experienced off Tampa Bay, in eight fathoms water, a most severe hurricane, which threw her on her beam ends, when it was found necessary to cut away foretopmast to relieve her. She is again disembarked, and much of her cargo proved to be damaged, which will be sold for and on account of whom it may concern. The brig will be repaired, and proceed with the balance of cargo, which will be very trifling.

Sept. 25.—Arrived, pilot boat schr. L. M. Hitchcock, from Vera Cruz; experienced a severe gale the 25th.

26.—Arrived, schr. Hudson, from New York via Jacksonville, East Florida.

29.—Arrived, brig Ann [illegible], from New York, bound to St. Marks.

30.—U. S. steamer Virginia, from New Orleans. No departures.

DIED!!

Yesterday, at 5 o'clock, P. M., LOUISE TUREAUD, at the age of 6 years.

The friends of the family are requested to attend her Funeral, which will take place ⅌ ⅌ at half past 4 o'clock, P. M., from her mother's residence, corner of Villere and Ursulines streets.

☞ The ship WINDSOR CASTLE, Capt. Thomas Patterson, from Havre, is now ready to discharge cargo near the Red Stores, Third Municipality. Consignees will please get out their permits within five days, and attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, or they will be sent to the public stores, at the risk and expense of the owners thereof.

T. C. JEANS,
oct25 [illegible] Common st.

☞ The bark HANSA, from Bordeaux, is now discharging opposite Maid street. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods, otherwise they will be stored at their risk.

G M LUCAS, 30 Bienville st.

☞ Master the Captain or Consignee of the bark HANSA, from Bordeaux, will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of said bark.

G M LUCAS, 30 Bienville st.

☞ The ship ONEIDA, Capt. Drew, from Havre, is now discharging below the Railroad, Third Municipality. Consignees will please get out their permits within five days, and to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, otherwise the same will be sent to the public stores at their risk and expense.

L. H. DALE,
oct25 93 Common st.

☞ Neither the Captain nor the Consignees of the French ship JACQUES LAFFITTE, will be responsible for debts contracted by the crew of said ship.

☞ The French ship JACQUES LAFFITTE, Captain Devarieux, from Havre, is now discharging opposite the Mint. Consignees are requested to take out their permits within five days, and attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, otherwise the same will be sent to the public stores.

L. H. GALE,
oct25 93 Common st.

☞ The ship AMERICA, Lemoin, master, from Bordeaux, is now ready to discharge her cargo, opposite the Red Stores, First Municipality. Consignees are requested to take out their permits within five days, and attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee; otherwise they will stored at their expense.

D. LANATA, 9 Jefferson st.

☞ Neither the Captain nor Consignees of the British bark CARNATIC, McKenzie, from Liverpool, will be accountable for any debts contracted by the crew of said bark.

WM. MURR,
oct25 118 Common st.

☞ Consignees of goods per British bark CARNATIC, McKenzie, from Liverpool, are requested to take out their permits, the same day discharging.

WM. MURR, 118 Common st.

FOR SALE—Landing ex ship Auscique, from Bordeaux: 100 bbls White Wine, 31ast Sauterne and Barsac; 20 do do, superior quality; 100 barrels Chateau Margaux Claret; 25 do do in bottles; 50 do White Wine Sauterne; 25 do do in bottles; 10 bbls Vinegar; 40,000 fine Corks. For sale by

oct17 St Louis st., between Royal and Bourbon.

BRANDY—15 quarter pipes 4th proof Brandy; 8 do do 1st proof; 6 do do 4th do, J J Dupuy; 12 do do 4th proof, J Decassing & Co; 18 half do 4th do, J J Dupuy; 2 do do 4th do, A Belgnette; 4 qr do do 1st proof Castillon, 1808. Landing and in store, for sale by

oct25 B. TALAMON, 128 Royal st.

LIME—1000 bbls Thomaston Meadow Rock Lime, landing from bark Alvarado, a very superior article, and in first rate shipping order, for sale by

JOHN HAYMAN & CO.,
oct25 88 Magazine st. and 11 Red Stores 3d My.

SUGARS—Just landing from brig Adams Gray, 57,000 Havana Cigars, of various fine brands, for sale, in quantities to suit all purchasers, by

J. M. CABALLERO, No. 36 Old Levee.

SUGAR LIME—Wrapped Lump Lime, 1st large barrels, for sugar making, for sale by

JOHN HAYMAN & CO.,
oct25 88 Magazine st. and 11 Red Stores, 3d M'y.

CIGARS—Hilaros, Prencesas, from the celebrated manufactory of de Cabas in Porto Rico, in store and for sale by WM. H. SIMMONS,
oct25 31 Gravier st.

SWISS ABSYNTH AND KIRSCH—50 boxes Absynth, Richard brand; 24 do Kirsch do do, for sale by B. TALAMON,
oct25 128 Royal st.

BEAUJOLOIS—120 Beaujolois, 5 gallons each, for sale by B. TALAMON, 128 Royal st.

HAVANA TOBACCO—50 bales Vuelta Abajo and Cuba Wrapper and fillers, for sale by

L. LANTIN, 75 Magazine st.

HAVANA SUGAR—An assortment of Brown, Yellow and White, in store, and for sale by

WM. H. SIMMONS, 31 Gravier st.

CORKS—Long Corks, half do, fine and extra fine, for sale by B. TALAMON,
oct25 128 Royal st.

SPERMACETI OIL—50 [illegible] Oil, for sale by B. TALAMON,
oct25 128 Royal st.

DUFFAU has the honor of informing his friends and the public that he has opened THE FRENCH CLOTHING STORE, No. 87 Bienville street, formerly the establishment of Mr. Bernard, where he will board and lodge gentlemen, and hire mobile horses and carriages at the most moderate prices. He will also sell and buy horses.

☞ Mr. Duffau will continue his practice of Veterinary and Horse Shoeing at No. 141 Burgundy street.

oct25-2m

Twenty-Five Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY, the mulatto man SOMA, Creole, about 27 years old, six feet high, slender, and holding himself straight, clear complexion, thick and crisp hair, speaking but little English, and neat in his garments. Reason himself known as going to market for the half year, or longer, and is a cook.

The above reward will be paid to whoever will lodge him in any of the city jails, or bring him back to No. 85, Bourbon street, corner of Dauphine.

N. B.—Captains of vessels or other persons are cautioned against harboring and slave, under penalty of the law.

oct25

FOR SALE—To arrive per brig Balkan, from Mancilla—

300 large size boxes first choice Lemons;
The entire cargo of brig Globe, from Malaga, viz:
200 qr. casks Red Wine;
200 qr. do. Dry Wine;
200 qr. do. Sweet Wine;
[illegible] boxes Lemons;
3141 boxes branch Muscatel Raisins;
2271 1-2 boxes do do;
4890 1-2 do do do;
4000 boxes do do; Layers.
1449 1-2 boxes do do; do.
649 1-4 do do do; do.
[illegible] kegs Grapes;
100 bales Nuts, assorted sizes.

oct25 R. BROOKS, 73 Magazine st.

French Goods.

THE Subscribers have received by ships Biche, Le Hartley and Windsor Castle, from Havre, the following Goods:

3 cases 4-4 Glaghams, for the fall; 2 do red and blue damasked; 1 do plain Buff Curtain; 1 do plain and Printz; 1 bale Cotonnade, for pantaloons; 1 case ladies' Gray Hose; 1 do do childrens' Hose; 2 do White Shirting Calicoes; 1 do Cachemere printed Brocade; 1 do rich printed Tweed; 1 do black Sarsnet; 2 do 4-4 Worsted Poplins; 2 do transmoned Twill Cops; 2 do printed Cotton Satin; 2 do printed Cotton Cambric Muslin; 1 do striped Cotton Satin; 2 do printed Alsatian Muslin; 3 do printed Barege; 1 do pocket Silk Hdfs; 1 do plain and printed Mouselin de Laine; 1 do black Satin Lenzanine; 1 do Satin Muslin; 1 do cut'd Sewing Silk; 1 do Lace, containing genuine Valenciennes Pat de Mercomet and imitation Valenciennes; 1 do Cambric; 1 box part of Pearl Buttons; 1 do Corset; 1 do Silk Purses; 1 do French Thread Lace; 1 do German do; 1 case Silk Parasols without fringe; 1 do Silk Umbrellas, 8 ribs and inches; 1 do Silk Taffeta; 14 bales printed Jaconets; 2 cases ladies' and childrens' embroidered [illegible]; 1 do Silk Fringe and cut'd Galloon; 1 do black Satin Cloth, extra fine; 1 do black Satin Lasting; [illegible] Gloves and Mitlons; 2 do rich French Prints; [illegible] cut'd Madras Bdfs; 2 do rich printed Dampt; [illegible] Woolen Gloves; 1 do knitted Cotton Drawers; 1 do Gingham, 27 to 30 inches; 8 do rich print White Grounds.

N. B. Most of the above Goods are entitled to debenture, and suitable for the Mexican market.

Also, in store, a complete assortment of French cut Goods, among which, 18 bales Cochecco Prints, new style. For sale by

oct25 DUPOUY, DURAND & CO., 98 Chartres st.

F. A. Hedreuel—No. 18 Canal st.

OFFERS for sale at low price, the following articles, received by late arrivals—

7 8 and 9-4 Cotton Blankets; 7 8 Twilled do; 7-8 and 6-4 extra about Alabama do; 3-8, 7-8, 4 4, 6-4, 10-4 and 12-4 brown Cotton; do do bleached; 6-4 do, Cotton Flannel; 6-4 do Linen Sheeting; do; brown and bleached Canton Flannel; York, Oxford and Colombian Denims; Lint Cabin Gambroons; Lancaster brown and bleached Jeans; Cottonades; shirting stripes for negroes; plaids for negro clothing; dresses; cotton checks, bed tickings; Washington, Glasgow, Thompson, and Newport Kerseys; white Washington Jeans; cut'd plaid Linsey; French, English and American cut'd Prints; half mourning do; blue black cotton do; blue and orange do; blue, red and buff do, for curtains; bib and cut'd Cotton brace; 3, 4, 5 and 12 points French woolen Blankets, super American do; gray, blue and red do, for overcoats; Cotton do, for children; black, blue, and striped Satinet; Fleet Cloth, super black and blue Cloth for coats; black cotton Velvet; ribbed do; red twilled and plain Flannel; blue and red do; fancy plain yellow do, do; white do, do, super; white wool and cotton do; do do silk and wool do, do, warranted, not to shrink; black and cut'd English Merino; do, do, French do; black alpaca; do bombazine, extra quality; cut'd and cut'd Brunswick do Lasting; black and green Brunswick; Scotch woolen plaids for children; black Bdfs, for dresses, woolen and silk serges; black and cut'd sewing silks; silk pocket Hdfs; for men and children; linen cambric do; for men and ladies; blue and cut'd cotton head do; black do, do; 3-4, 10-4 and 12-4 linen sheeting; Irish linen in pieces and half do; long tow do; brown linens for tailors' use; striped and dam ked linen napkins; bordered towelling; 8-4, 10-4 and 12-4 damask for table cloths; bleached and brown 4-4 damask; bordered diaper; Russia do; damask satinet for curtains; plain diaper do; striped and checked do; white cambric and linen handkerchiefs; fancy and turquoise dimity; embroidered dollies; muslin insertings; white and black silk lace, white thread do; bobbinet do; bed guards; black silk and satin aprons; fancy silks do, for ladies; a large assortment of French, English and German Hosiery, consisting of white, brown, blue, striped and black Cotton Hose, for ladies; black silk do, white and grey woolen do; do do white, brown and striped cotton half hose; a superior article of English brown socks for men; do, do, for children of all ages; Cotton and Gum elastic Suspenders; a complete assortment of Cut on and Woollen Shawls; Linen Cheks for mattrasses; 3 4 and 4-4 Linen Osnaburgs; Crash, black and white wadding; white and red Yarn, all numbers, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, &c.

oct25

J. LEVOIS,
No. 67 Chartres Street, (up Bienville.)

OFFERS for sale, the following articles, (which are entirely new,) landing from ship Windsor Castle, viz:

1 case Plain 5-4 Cashmere d'Ecosse;
do Figured and striped Cashmere d'Ecosse;
do Fruitside de Venise, new styles;
do Monsantine Ophelia and Toile de Tissu;
do Rich Figured and striped Cashmere.
do Black Mouton de Laine;
do Satin, Gros de Naples, Velvet Profil de Lyon, Gros d'Afrique, Florence and plained Taffetas.
1 do Assorted Bonnet Ribbons, Nos. 6, 9 and 12;
1 case Bonnet Ribbons, Nos. 7, 8 and 9;
1 case Plain Satin Ribbons, No. 1 to 12;
1 do Black Satin and Taffeta Cravates;
1 case Cotton Blankets, 3 points;
2 do Assorted Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs;
6 do Assorted Suspenders;
1 bale Cotton and Linen Thread, (flaxen);
1 case Woollen and cotton heavy Stockings;
1 do French grey and blue Stockings;
1 case Cashmere and Satin Mantles and Cloaks;
1 case Embroidered Collars and Capes;
2 do Silk and Cotton Purses;
1 do Baby Bdfs, assorted sizes;
1 do Ladies' Bdfs; 1 do Baby cloth and velvet Caps;
6 do Men's silk Hats;
1 case Boy's do, do;
1 do Assorted Corsets;
1 do colored Silk for purses;
1 do Silk Laces for dresses and corsets;
1 do Gauze Waists;
2 do Assorted Combs, horn and buffalo;
1 do Tooth Brushes and others;
1 do Painted Hooks and Eyes;
1 do Pearl and Silk Buttons;
1 do Curtain Rings, &c., &c.

oct24

RECEIVED by ship America, from Bordeaux: 250 cks refined sugar, 50 do Julien Mocha; 150 bbls white wine, Haut Sauterne; 120 kegs brandy prunes, new crop; 120 do cherries, do; 100 do apricots, do; 100 do white currants; 100 bbls Julien claret; 1000 m² bar sardines; 8 pipes pachtoreed, for sale by

oct24 D. LANATA, 9 Jefferson st.

LANDING ex ship America, from Bordeaux: 50 Sauterne Hogsheads, 1811 and 1815; 20 do do, Castillon, 1815; do; 4 bales Blankets; 6 cases Mulloons; 60 cases Claret, Lastiche, for sale by

BUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,
oct24 17 and St. Louis st.

FOWLING PIECES—10 boxes double Fowling Pieces, Boshim factory, Liege, received in consignment, and for sale low by

DUPOUY, DURAND & CO.,
oct24 98 Chartres st.

PRINTED MUSLIN—30 bales by 30 pieces each, Printed Muslins, 36 inches wide, by 24 yards, suitable for the Mexican market, with privilege drawback, for sale by J. LEVOIS,

oct24 No. 67 Chartres street, up stairs.

SEGARS—200,000 Imported Havana Segars, comprising a full assortment of all kinds and small sizes, such as: Imperiales, Cabanas, Bayonetas, Chalonas, Panatelas and Hilaros, for sale at moderate prices and in quantities to suit all purchasers, by

J. M. CABALLERO,
oct24 36 Old Levee.

BLUE CLOTH, omitted in drawback—3 bales Blue Cloth, entitled to debenture, for sale, to close a consignment, by

DUPOUY, DURAND & CO.,
oct24 98 Chartres st.

CEMENT—Louisville and Rosendale Cement, for sale by JOHN HAYMAN & CO.,
oct25 88 Magazine st. and 11 Red Stores, 3d My.

COFFEE—[illegible] Havana prime green Coffee, in sailing ex brig Adams Gray, for sale by

WM. H. SIMMONS, 31 Gravier st.

DRY PRUNES—40 boxes, in jars, sundry sizes for sale by B TALAMON, 128 Royal st.

GUM COPAL—5 serrons of this fine Gum, for sale low by J M CABALLERO, 36 Old Levee.

VANILLA BEANS—1 case of Vanilla Beans, for sale by J M CABALLERO, 36 Old Levee.

SALT—2000 sacks Liverpool coar