THE BEE.

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THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 15, 1832.

GOVERNOR,

J. B. DAWSON.

The election is over; and we congratulate our republican friends upon the returns which we are enabled to present to-day. It is a noble triumph; a more noble one, than it has ever been our lot to chronicle in this state. The contest, out of the city, has been a warm one. The United States bank has shown itself, in all its deformity. But still the triumph of the republican party is so complete as to allow us to ask, what state is represented by Messrs. Johnston and Waggaman in the national senate, and by Messrs. White, and Bullard (we will not include Major Thomas) in the national house of representatives? Not Louisiana, surely. If they be good republicans (as they profess to be) they will obey so unequivocal an expression of the public will, or decline to represent a state, a great majority of the electors of which hold no feeling in common with them.

ELECTION RETURNS.

	Jackson.	Clay.	*Relative Majorities.* Jackson.	Clay.
Plaquemine,	34	2	32	
Orleans,	543	375	168	
St. Charles,	18	9	9	
St. Jean Baptiste,	7	2	5	
St. Jacques,	56	34	22	
Ascension,	117	17	100	
Assumption,	24	131		107
La Fourche Interior,	30	130		100
Iberville,	101	62	39	
Point Coupee,	62	11	51	
Washington	134	27	107	
Livingston,	106	27	79	
St. Tammany,	160	57	103	
St. Helena,	235	19	216	
East Baton Rouge,	200	150	50	
West Baton Rouge,	18	84		66
East Feliciana,	473	39	434	
West Feliciana	149	69	80	
St. Martin,	40	170		120
St. Marie,	56	120		64
Lafayette,	260	200	60	
Jefferson,			17	
Carroll,			48	
Rapides,			59	
Catahoula,			120	
Concordia,			50	
Natchitoches,			100	
Ouachita,			50	
	2049	457		
	457			

Definitive majority of Jackson, 1592

GEORGE EUSTIS, Esq. has been appointed Secretary of State, vice Mr. T. F. McCalab, deceased.

French Theatre.—The long wished for moment has come, at last, when from the desolating picture of harrowing calamities, springing into gloominess before our eyes, we can turn to more varied, smiling and vivifying scenes.

Here let us be allowed to repeat a truth, which, for that it is trivial, is no less eternally new: human nature is a fleeting pageant, and pain and pleasure are alike transitory! As the Epicurean bard of Augustus and Mæcenas expresses it:

Nea si malè nunc, et olim
Sic erit.—

The unsparing epidemic, which desolated our community, has at last paused in its ravages; the healing hand of time will pour the oil on the still bleeding wound and bind the broken heart; the train of pleasure and of the fine arts will again throng our city and cheer up the long widowhood and gloom of the past season; a brighter futurity, near at hand, offers an anticipated compensation for the regrets of the darker past.

The French theatre shares largely in the patronage of the more cultivated and enlightened portion of both our populations. There, is perpetuated the primitive language of our city; there, is preserved and fostered the type of our habits; the French theatre is the palladium of the originally national character, which the vicissitudes of time and institutions sometimes tend to alter; but which a whole population cling to with almost indissoluble predilection.

The artists, who are to enliven the solitude of the Orleans' boards, are daily expected; the laughter-loving troup will soon recall life and gaiety within our walls; the voiceless orchestra will again embody the creations of thrilling harmony. Let us, therefore, anticipate the enjoyments, which are held out to us by the coming season: of these we have a warrant in the care which Mr. Davis has devoted to the recomposition of his operatic company, which, if rumor be not a liar, is the most perfect, which shall have, hitherto, delighted the *connoscenti* of this city.

"The players be here."—HAMLET.

Mr CALDWELL, the enterprising proprietor and manager of the American Theatre, has announced the opening of his establishment on the evening of the 22d instant. This is welcome news to all those, who, like ourselves, have been chained to the daily oar amid the dust and heat of the metropolis, during a long and weary summer, which has been concluded by the raging of a more horrid pestilence than ever before desolated our fair city. The mind must some times be unbent, or it will lose its elasticity; and is it the part of wisdom to be ever brooding over the bereavements that have happened to us, in real life, when we can step aside for a moment from its stern realities, and revel in the unbounded world of fancy and imagination.

For these, and many other reasons, we are glad that Mr. Caldwell has concluded to open his establishment of an earlier day than usual; and we trust that our citizens will convince him that it is his interest to have done so. We hear that his stock company has undergone some advantageous mutations, among the minor actors; but those old favorites —Miss Placide, Mrs. Rowe, Mr. and Mrs. Russell will still continue to delight us as heretofore. The Cowell's and Mr. Field are the only ones whose [illegible] we shall have any cause to deplore; and we learn that their places have been supplied by actors of established merit. The return of the Russell's will be hailed with delight by their old friends and admirers.

Mr. Caldwell's arrangements with *stars*, we hear, is more liberal than ever; but we are forbidden to speak of them sometimes *accentric* bodies just at present. Before long we hope to speak more at large of *occult* matters; and for the present conclude by wishing that eminent success to the American Theatre, which it will be sure to realize, by the production, during the season of the great American tragedian, with his "*Metamora*," the "*Gladiator*" and "*Oralloosa*."

Although the legislature of South Carolina has passed the act calling a convention to nullify the tariff; yet we hear little in the subject of that abominable heresy, from the opposition presses, which, whilom, were so vociferous against doctrine. Where are now their indignant denunciations of its tendency—their hoity regard for "the supremacy of the laws" which they were so frequently indulging, during the contest for the presidency, which has just terminated, we trust and firmly believe, in their rejection of ANDREW JACKSON. All crushed in oblivion!—now that they can no longer be applied approbriously to their opponents! Since it has become evident that, without *nullification*, a separation of the union; the national republicans will never be able to sustain their favorite "American system;" the fratricidal war may now go on, unchecked by them! What is a secession of the southern states, compared with the loss, or further diminution of the monopoly, so long enjoyed by the manufacture of the north and east!

The nullifiers profess to be actuated by the same principle that "stimulated the Hampton, the Hancocks, the Adams' and the Jefferson." Do they not fear that such an unhallowed use of the names of the mighty dead, will cause those immortal shades to rise from their graves, & repudiate their degenerate offspring? What may be the final result of their present movement, no one can predict. The unionists have resolved to be represented in the convention: by the [illegible] in debate, they will then say yet be driven from their designs; for is it with the utmost difficulty that we can bring ourselves to believe that the phrenzy of nullification has so far demented the leaders of that party, that they contemplate, without an involuntary shudder, the ruin of the entire south, should they really cut the tie that binds them to the constitution.

The right of a state, under the constitution, to resist a law made in pursuance of its provisions, cannot be maintained; and we are therefore glad, for the sake of truth and consistency, that the advocates of nullification are, at length, abandoning that absurdity and openly declaring for a revolution. "*Rebellion* foul, dishonoring word," can deceive no one. Those who have hitherto been deceived by the specious show of a constitutional resistance to the tariff will now pause, before they "put helters about their necks" and proclaim themselves REBELS!! They will, perhaps, find themselves a little startled at the grim aspect of a civil war; and conclude to await the slow but certain operation of truth and justice rather than to resist the tariff, and involve themselves, their wives and their children in the horrors of bloodshed!

The scheme of a southern confederacy, which begins to find favor with the nullifiers, intended to embrace the Carolinas, Georgia and Alabama, is one that no American look upon without abhorrence. We pity the heads that could design—the hearts that could cherish it.—Erlong, they will be consigned to infamy; and

"Doubly dying, will go down
To the vile dust from whence they sprung,
Unwept, unhonored and unsung!"

Is anyone so chimerical as to suppose that such a confederacy could maintain its independence, for a single year, even if the other states should abandon it to its fate? A single glance at the history of the past, is sufficient to repress the idea.

In conclusion we would say—and we have already said more than we intended—*but let them calculate it for what it is worth.* Let them not render themselves the execration of the disciples of freedom throughout the world.

According to the official reports from Folly Island, there have occurred, amongst the passengers and crew of the Ameliasince their landing at that place, nine cases of Cholera and four deaths. Five now remain in the Hospital, said to be convalescent. It will be remembered that this vessel was bound to this port.

The Fr. brig *Eagle*, Capt. ROUFFIOS, from Tampico bound to Bordeaux, after being 27 days at sea, put into Charleston, in distress, having sprung a leak in a gale, and all hands on board being sick of fever.

The United States Ships *Vandalia*, Capt. Budd, and *St. Louis*, Capt. Newton, (the former bearing the broad pennant of Com. HENLEY,) bound to the West India station, sailed from Hampton Roads, on the 30th ult.

FROM MEXICO.

Our Mexican files, by the *Oscar*, from Vera Cruz, are up to the 17th ultimo, two days older than dates from the city of Mexico, received through the channel of Tampico. No new light is thrown on the situation of the country.—On the perusal of *el Censor* of the 15th, we learn that congress have vested Muzquiz, the representative of the executive, with extraordinary powers during Bustamante's absence. We know not what may have been the conduct of this functionary on leaving the renunciation of the vice-president; though we feel inclined to believe, that he has not divested himself of the robes of power. The first act of his ephemeral authority was to send Colonels Pedro Lemoz and Manuel Castrillon, with propositions to Santa Anna, for the purpose of adjusting their differences through the means of negociations.

It is evident that the Mexican people long after the close of an unnatural war, in which brothers and fathers have stood in deadly opposition. The more thinking and patriotic portion of the population yearn over this public calamity; while the sight of the fields of the republick, saturated with kindred bloods, appals the hearts of the stoutest. But that population have made a spontaneous "levy of bucklers," and demand the full accomplishment of the political symbol. There can be no compromise between the rights of the many, and the encroachments of the few; and no adjustment will be acceptable, unless grounded on the basis of purely national principles. The object of Santa Anna has never been, could never have been—we believe it at least—to sacrifice general interest to personal considerations. Such are in fact, the ideas of the mass of the Mexican people, who have reached the acme of a terrible and bloody struggle, provoked by the thoughtless infatuation, the glaring ineptitude, the shameless duplicity and tyrannical acts, of one of the most absurd despots, that ever sported with the sacredness of popular rights.

We reiterate earnestly the recommendation made in our last number, to resort in no case to Dr. Halphen's pills, without the previous advice of a physician. We insist on this, more particularly, as we know that they have been administered in cases of slight indisposition where they, luckily, caused no harm, but where also, they might have been the cause of much mischief. We hope that the public, for whose benefit we make this statement, will not neglect our advice.—*Courier.*

PORT-GIBSON, [Mis.] November 7.

The following are the returns of the Election held in this county on Monday last, for electors of president and vice president:—

Jackson and Van Buren tickets.

Port-Gibson,	124
Rocky Springs,	26
Irish's Store,	34
Grand Gulf,	33
Buckland,	8
Total,	215

Jackson and Barbour tickets.

Port-Gibson,	28
Rocky Springs,	5
Irish's Store,	4
Grand Gulf,	7
Buckland,	0
Total,	54

PORT-GIBSON, November 7.

The Cholera.—This much dreaded malady has, we are informed, abated much in its malignity in Vicksburg and Natchez. Business begins to assume its usual briskness at both those places.

We have great cause for congratulation, that our town amid the general visitation of this disease, has so far escaped without *one single case.* Indeed Port-Gibson has never been more healthy since it has been a town.

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN, OCT. 31.

The last European journals furnish further details of the barbarous persecutions to which the gallant Poles are subject from their unrelenting oppressors.—The Stuttgard Universal Gazette, of the 12th instant, has the following, dated Frontiers of Poland, August 31:—

"Many of the Ukases now issued are not officially published. Thus the Ukase which declares the sales of landed property of emigrants null and void, has merely been communicated by a note from Marshal Paskewitsch to the Finance committee, stating that the will of the Emperor must be executed. The palace of the late Society for promoting Knowledge has been presented to the city of Warsaw. A great number of the Poles whom the Russians are incorporating in their army escape their fate by flight, and others by suicide; yet there are many soldiers who still keep up their spirits, and though surrounded by Cossacks who conduct them to Siberia, sing patriotic songs. Although the population of Warsaw has greatly decreased, the number of coffee-houses has doubled. There the Russians spend their time, for private houses are shut against them."

The conduct of the Prussian government and its officers towards those unfortunate Polanders who had taken refuge in the Prussian territory, has been equal in the extreme. A letter from Thorne, dated on the 28th August, says:—

"The last Polish refugees who sought an asylum in our country, have been delivered up to the Russians. A few only were able to reach Pillau and Dantzic to embark for France. The Prussian government issued a cabinet order by which it was directed that every means was to be employed except violence, to induce the Polish refugees to return home, and that in case of their not complying with the injunction, they were to be sent to the Prussian fortresses, to be employed in the works. The Prussian general Schmidt was charged with the execution of this order. This general leaving it to subordinate agents, the latter thought they should render themselves agreeable to the King by delivering these unfortunate men into the hands of the Muscovites. The Poles were divided into detachments of from 200 to 500 men, to each of which the cabinet order was read. The passage pointing out the motives by which the Poles were to be induced to return home was not read, but instead of it the Prussian officers added that in case of resistance they would be forced to return to their country. It is to be remarked that the Poles were already under the exclusive command of Prussian officers. After having heard the order they all declared they would not return but by force. As such an answer was expected, a quantity of rods of bludgeons had been collected, and the Prussian soldiers received orders to strike the Poles, if they did not obey. This was actually done, but without producing the desired effect. The cavalry then ordered to make a charge upon the unfortunate Poles, who were thrown down and trampled upon by the horsemen.

Many of the refugees having been wounded, they were at length forced to advance, and thus they passed the frontiers not escorted but chased like pursued as if were by dogs. On arriving in Poland the Russians gave to each of them from 50 to 100 lashes of the knout.—One of the most numerous detachments which had been also ill treated obstinately refused to pass the frontiers; and the soldiers composing it, harassed by the Prussian troops, at last in a fit of exasperation fell upon the officers and threw them from their horses thus returning violence for violence. Upon this the cavalry charged them, cut them down with their sabres, trampled upon them with their horses, and then left them to be finished by the Cossacks.

Some Prussian officers and many inhabitants who were involuntary witnesses of these bloody scenes reproached the government aloud with tears in their eyes. A detachment of the 4th Regiment which had gained so much honor during the war, was also to have been given up to the Russians, but they exclaimed unanimously—"You may kill us, but we will never pass the frontier." The cabinet order was then read to them with an assurance that if they resisted they would be sent to the fortresses and made to labor on the fortifications chained to wheel-barrows.—They replied: "Be it so! be it so! we will kiss the King's hand. He may do what he pleases with us so that he does not deliver us up to the Muscovites."

In consequence, this detachment was sent back to Ivaudenn, where they received as we are informed no further ill treatment. As to the detachments that have been embarked at Pillau and Dantzick, their escape can only be attributed to the humanity of the officers who commanded them, and to whom had been entrusted the arrangements of those who were desirous of emigrating. The Prussian government has no influence, and though the shame of the atrocities committed against the Polish refugees does not fall absolutely upon it, it is at least liable to the reproach of having entrusted the duties of humanity and the rights of hospitality to persons whom from the intimate union which subsists between Prussia and Russia, believe themselves authorized to play the infamous part of Muscovite executioners. All the honors and rewards by which they may be loaded by the czar will never wash out the ignominious stains with which the blood of innocent Poles has indelibly marked the forehands of the cruel instruments of his despotism."

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

Charles B. Lenes, to be surveyor and inspector of the revenue for the port of the Bayou St. John, in the state of Louisiana, vice G. A. Montmain, resigned.

COMMUNICATED.

DIED—on Friday last, of the prevailing epidemic, JOHN L. ROS, a native of Wertenberg, in Germany, and for the last sixteen years a resident of New Orleans, aged 32 years.

Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Illinois, Bunker, New York, W G Howes
Ship Natches, Reed, New York, Foster & Hutton,
Schr Elizabeth, Forsyth, Pensacola, master.
Schr Francisca, Alcina, Campeachy, J Fernandez

ARRIVED.

Towboat Grampus, Lewis; towed to sea ship Archer and brig Lexington—put on board the brig Lightfoot the captain and crew, and she immediately proceeded to sea:—towed up barque Grecian, from Liverpool, schr Oscar from Tampico, and schr San Antonio, from Havana, and to Johnson's plantation, schr Nancy from the wreck of French ship Trinity. Reports nothing new in the offing. Passed the ships Chancellor and Inez at fort Jackson.

The Grampus will leave for sea this evening, with ship Eleanor, Boylan, for Liverpool; brig Ann and Leah, Goldsmith, for Philadelphia—and Leon, Lagurra, Havana.

The Porpoise, Lewis, departed for sea last evening, with packet ships Illinois and Natchez, both for New York, and schr La Francisca, for Havana.

Barque Grecian, Prince, from Liverpool, Oct. 1, to the master, with general cargo to P & J Currell; R Currell; Currill, Kilshaw & co; M Gregor & co; V David; Stevenson & co; Kirkman, Maxfield & co; Whiting, Stark & co; N & J Dick & co; Washington & co; Yorke, Macalester & co; Gordon, Forstall & co; Dicks, Booker & co; Lincoln & Green; J Prats; C Donaldson; Stetson & Avery; R Crossing and co; and order; 2 passengers. *Retreat*—Spoke, on the 30th Sept. and kept company with until the 30th Oct. with French brig Neptune, for Havana.

New packet ship Mozart, Boston, Glover, consigned to Stetson & Avery;—Carriere & Borduzat; Bridge & Vose; Pavetti & Palmer; Hubbard & Emmons; C Mery; Peuch & Bein; Hall, Hopkins & co; Stetson & Avery; Cockayne, Watts & co; W T. Mayo; Wm Williams; Thomas Toby; W W Caldwell; John Liddon; W A Gasquet & co; Robt Layton; Thomson & Grant; J A Chenery; J A Merle & co; Vance & Miller; J B Allen; R & J Currell; W G Howes; Babcock & Gardiner; H Hooker; Lincoln & Green; Kirkman, Maxfield & co; J G Washington; A Fisk, Watt & co; H R Lee & co; J Crehore; Jon Ball & co; C Oger & co; Geo C Kertin; Andrews & Brothers; Bradock Loring; Hie & Henderson; Harrod & Quarles; W & J Graham; Jno Wright & co; Whiting, Stark & co; Benj Levy; Bonny & Baker; J Littlefield; Barys & Taylor; W Frost; J W Swam; W P Tilly; Loring, Hawes & co; George Whitney, Minot Tirrell; Gordon, Forstall & co; J W [illegible] & co; Henry Wilbor; and to order, and 47 other consignees not on the manifest. *Memoranda.*—On the 28th ult. in lat 30, long. 78 20, was struck by lightning, which shivered all three topmasts to pieces; it being calm at the time, every thing fell upon deck, with a tremendous scrash. The fluid passed down the slings of the yard, from thence down topsail sheets, and disappeared.

Schr. San Antonio, Lust, from Havana—to Tufts and Clarke—cargo, coffee, sugar, segars and fruit to sundries.

Schr Oscar, Fernandez, from Vera Cruz, to J A Merle & co; with 6 bags cocheneil and return cargo.

Schr Nancy, from the wreck of French ship Trinity:—reports the wreck under water; could save nothing.

Steamboat Paul Clifford, Gordon, from Alexandria—go, 372 bales cotton to J Linton; J Hagan & co; Bullitt, Shipp & co; N & J Dick & co; Peyroux, Rivarde & co; R P Toledano & co; and 9 passengers.

Steamboat Felicians, Barrett, from Vicksburg—with 1976 bales cotton, to Harris, Wright & co; M White; Hagan & co; Reynolds, Byrne & co; Bagley & Merritt; Bullitt, Shipp & co; J Linton; N & J Dick & co; A Fisk, Watt and co; and sundries to Dart & co; J B Lacoste.

Steamboat Union, Snell, 3 days from St Louis—cargo, cabbages, lead, &c. &c. to M & P Maker; E L Tracy; Lavilleauvre & Walton; J Mager; Whitall, Jaudon & co; J Vairin; Sloo & Byrne; Soher & Goodman; H Florance;—and owners on board. *Passengers*, Miss E Parter, Messrs. J Riding, H Sevior, J Murry, P Kinish, E Parker, H J Wastol, J P Brown; Rousseau, lady and servant, J Jenkins, Shambo, Wilson, C French, E Darvis, A M Collins, J L Bogert, C Tate, Hubert, P Demeranville, 36 way and 19 on deck. There had been only one death in St. Louis for the three last days previous to the departure of the Union.

Steamer Herald, Underwood, from Louisville, (Nov 1) cargo 129 bxs whetstones P Ogilvie & co; 88 bbls flour Townsley, Prieur & co; 80 do Sloo & Byrne; 68 bxs White & co; 300 coils rope 34 ps bagging Wallace, Lambeth and Pope; 87 bbls Molasses M White; 1 cask Wright & Geisby; 12 bales cotton A Fisk, Watt & co; 5 do M Pleasants & co; 100 bbls flour to the master; 234 bbls apples to owners on board—2 cabin and 30 deck passengers. Four feet water in the Ohio.

MEMORANDA.

The brig Plato, Lee, 24 days from Marseilles, for this port, was spoken 20th Oct. off Cape Sparta.

The Hailton, Snow; and Active, Harris; was to leave Malaga for this port about 15th Oct.

Up at Philadelphia, for this port, ship John Sergeant, Van Dyke, to sail soon; and brig Ella, Marston

The ship Majestic, Robinson, was to sail for this port from Havre 25th Sept. the Saracen, Hammond, had just arrived.

SITUATION WANTED.—A young man that speaks the English, French and German languages, and is a good accountant, is desirous of obtaining a situation as a clerk in a commercial house. A letter left at this office addressed to K will be quickly attend to. nov. 15

S. Pinel vs. S. Bryant.

BY virtue of a writ of fi. fa. to me directed by the honorable B. Bermudez, associate judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose for sale, on the 14th day of December next, at 4 o'clock, at Milneburgh town, one shed house, one sistern, one stove. Seized in the above suit.

nov 15 L. DAUNOY, marshal.

Duct. J. McQuaiel vs. Thos. Donaho.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Hon. P. Smith, associate judge of the city court, I shall expose for sale on the 24th day of November, at 4 o'clock, P. M. on the premises, No. 10, Gravier street, two glasses, 3 small tables, and seven chairs, seized in the above suit.

nov 15 L. DAUNOY, marshal.

P. Martin vs. Wm. Nofris.

BY virtue of a writ of fi. fa. to me directed, by the honorable P. Smith, associate judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose for sale on Saturday the 24th November, at 4 o'clock p. m. at the premises Gravier street, a CART, Seized in the above suit.

nov 15 L. DAUNOY, marshal.

BILLS on New-York, for sale by
oct 31 A. QUERTIER & BOUTIN.

LOUISIANA BOARDING SCHOOL.

THE subscriber, director of this establishment, has the honor to inform the families who have confided the education of their children to him, that his classes will resume their studies on the 15th inst. when his pupils are requested to attend.

nov 15 CUVELLIER.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the establishment of J. B. LESPARRE & Co. are requested to pay their accounts between this and the 10th of December next, after which time the accounts unsettled, will be delivered to a disparshal for prosecution; Those to whom said establishment may be indebted are requested to present their accounts for payment. nov 15

NOTICE.—All persons who may have any claims against the succession of the late Ramon Mon are requested to present their claims and vouchers to Mr. John Garnier, who is charged with their liquidation. nov 15

MR. BOYER has the honor to inform the citizens of New Orleans, that he continues his school at No. 100 Royal street, between St. Louis and Conti. nov 15

WANTED—By a Spaniard, employment in the art of bleaching and working wax, or in any other way, occupation being his object. He comes well recommended on the score of moral character. nov 15] Apply to DN. J. SOLER.

TIMBER WHEELS.

TIMBER WHEELS, Drays, Cars, Ox Cart wheels, Wheelbarrows and Trucks, for sale by
TOURNE & BECKWITH.
nov 15 No. 15 New Levee.

FLOUR.

130 BARRELS, first quality fine FLOUR for sale by
nov 15 TOURNE & BECKWITH.

HAVANA CIGARS.—The undersigned offer for sale, a variety of Havana cigars, of first rate quality, in whole, half, and quarter boxes.
nov 15 B. Z. CANONGE, St. Louis st.

FOR SALE.

100 HOGSHEADS SUGAR—of the new crop; perfectly dry and well purged; having been dried in air stoves; to be delivered on the plantation of Messrs. David & Robins, by the 15th or 20th instant. For terms apply to
nov 15 V. DAVID, Levee st.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—District Court of the United States; Eastern District of Louisiana—The United States vs. 122 packages sugars—in Admiralty. By virtue of an order of sale, by the honorable the District court of the United States, for the district aforesaid will be exposed to public sale, at the United States Marshall's office, on Wednesday the 28th of the present month, at 4 o'clock P. M. 122 packages of sugars, and 2 jars sweetmeats, condemned as forfeited to the United States. Terms of sale, cash. L. C. BACON,
nov 15 Dep. Marshal.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, the American negress, named HARRIET, about five feet three inches high, stout built, about eighteen years old; with a mark of a burn on one of her elbows; speaks English only; left handed; had on when she absconded about three months ago, a second mourning suit with an old white waist to it with a small mark of a cawhide on one of her cheeks. Captains of steamboats and others are cautioned against harbouring said slave, under the penalties of the law. The above reward will be given to any person who will bring said slave to No. 61 New Levee or the jail of this city.

nov 15 P GIBNEY.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY, from the subscriber, the mulattres, named NELLY, she aged about 30 years, about 5 feet in height, and of a strong constitution, she speaks both English and French; has been about 20 months in this city, and formerly belonged to Mr. Simon Dancé. The above reward will be given to whoever will return the said slave to her master. Captains of steamboats and others are cautioned against receiving her on board, under penalty of the law. [nov 15] J. LaVIGNAUD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—PARISH COURT, for the Parish and city of New Orleans. Present the honorable CHARLES MAURIAN Judge. Andel, the Gilly vs. his creditors. The cession of property of the petitioner being accepted by the court. It is ordered that a meeting of the creditors of the insolvent, take place at the office of Louis Ferand, esq. notary public on the 26th of November, instant, then and there to deliberate on the affairs of said petitioner, and in the mean time all proceedings against his person and property are stayed. By order of the court.

nov 15 F. BUISSON, Clerk.

PETER CHIGÉ

BOOT MAKER.

No. 152, CHARTRES, BETWEEN TOULOUSE AND ST. LOUIS STREETS.

INFORMS his customers and the public generally, that he has received directly from France, per ship Olympia, a complete assortment of goods in his line; such as boot trees of a superior make, never before imported. Boot leather of the first quality, fitted for a warm climate; foxing leather, particularly soft and durable; calf skin for boots and shoes, in imitation of Chamois. First rate calf skin for shoes. P. Chigé hopes that the care, which has been paid to the selection of good and substantial articles, will secure a continuance of the patronage, with which he has hitherto been honored; and feels confident that his customers will not complain of his dealings. nov 15

COURT OF PROBATES.—Whereas Gatien Mortimer has petitioned the court to be appointed curator to the absent heir of the late Emilie Coringue, widow Denis Mortimer, by first marriage & widow Charles Achille Marie Audeber, by second marriage, deceased, intestate; notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court,
nov 15 M. BLACHE, Reg. of wills.

COURT OF PROBATES—Whereas Joan Puech has petitioned the court for letters of curatorship on the estate of the late Antoine Sarathe, deceased, intestate: Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to shew cause within ten days, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the court. MARTIN BLACHE,
nov 15 Reg. of wills.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Whereas Richard Brenan has petitioned the court for letters of curatorship on the estate of the late Jos. M. Campbell. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to shew cause, within ten days, why the prayer of the petition should not be granted.

By order of the court.
nov 15 MARTIN BLACHE, Reg. wills.

COURT OF PROBATES. — Whereas J. Shallon has petitioned the court for letters curatorship on the estate of the late Thomas Townsend, deceased intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to shew cause within ten days why the prayer of the petition should not be granted.

By order of the Court.
nov 15 MARTIN BLACHE, register

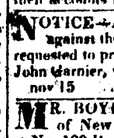
COURT OF PROBATES.—Whereas William Rendeau has petioned the court for letters of curatorship on the vacant estate of Patrick Donahoe, deceased, intestate; notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days, why the prayer of the petitioner shall not be granted.

By order of the court.
nov 15 M. BLACHE, Reg. of wills.

THE undersigned have received, per recent arrivals from the northern cities and the French capital, and offer for sale, a complete assortment of fancy articles, and choice perfumes, to wit: patent kid gloves; beaver, fawn do. for ladies, of the latest patterns; patent indian suspenders; silk and cotton worsted do; kneebands do do; Scotch thread gloves; stocks of the latest fashions: shirt collars; pocket books; gold and silver pencil cases, umbrellas, of rich money purses; pictured snuff boxes; tortoise shell combs, of the most elegant make; pocket pistols; dirks, and sparring knives; percussion caps; fine penknives; scissors and rasors; watch chains, in great variaties; horn, buffalo, and turtle shell combs, ivory dress glasses; hair, shaving, clothes, and tooth brushes; ladies head dresses of the most elegant style; ladies and gentlemen's dresses; tin and pasteboard; powder boxes, with powder puffs; gentlemen's silk stockings; pasteboard busts, with eyes, for practicing the art of head dressing. Perfumes, first quality eslogn water; lavander do, musk, rose, amber and violet, scented; 200 pounds hair powder. &c. &c. &c.

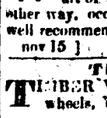
nov 15 T. ROMAIN & CO.
No. 97 corner of Chartres and Conti sts.

FOR LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI PITTSBURG, AND ALL INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS!



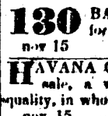
The new and fast running steamboat NEW BRUNSWICK, Fur[illegible] master, is now ready to receive cargo and will have immediate despatch, for freight or passage, having superior accommodations both for cabin and deck passengers—apply on board or to TOURNE & BECKWITH,
nov 10 No. 15, New Levee.

FOR NEW-YORK (to sail on the 20th inst.)
Louisiana and New-York line of packets.



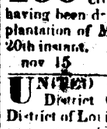
The ship CREOLE, captain PAGE, will sail as above. For freight or passage, apply to
FOSTER & HUTTON.
nov 13, 77. Canal street.

FOR BALTIMORE.



The very fast sailing copper fastened and coppered packet brig BOURNE, Captain Benthall, will have immediate despatch, for freight or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply on board, below the rail road, or to
nov 13 HARRISON, BROWN & CO.

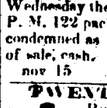
FOR PHILADELPHIA



The packet ship OHIO, captain Garvin, will be ready to take in cargo in two days; for freight or passage, apply on board third tier below the meat market or to S. P. MORGAN & CO.,
42 Camp street.

Landing from ship Ohio and for sale 22,500 German bricks. nov 13

FOR HAVRE.



The superior ship HENRY LEE Captain Prince, can take 150 bales cotton on freight: apply to LINCOLN & GREEN, or
nov 13 THEODORE NICHOLET & CO.

☞ The packet ship HUNTSVILLE, Captain Stoddard, from New York is discharging opposite the public square. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods. nov 15

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned informs his friends and the public that he has just received from Paris an assortment of cotton and casioreens, of the very best quality, of Sedan's and Louviers' manufactures.

Sedan's black cloth; Louviers blue cloth; Russian green; Moorish green; rich bronze do; bronzed myrth do; hell flame coloured do; Vendowe bronze do; Acanthus leaf coloured do; Dragon green do; Marengo do; Casing grey do; Levandar grey do; Mixed grey do; Castorine green do Garnet black and bronze do.

Shells for vests, of the latest patterns, white thread and cotton gloves; suspenders, stocks and cravats.

The above goods have been selected by Mr F Dufour formerly known in this city; his stay in the French capital has enabled him fully to judge of the most fashionable and elegant articles of wear.

nov 15 E. FAUCHET.

NEW ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH GOODS. F. DUFOUR & Co., have the honor to inform their friends and the public that they have removed their store to the storehouse formerly occupied by Messrs. Borderes brothers, where they have just received by the Bolivar, a splendid assortment of all sorts of dry goods, from the first manufactures of France, such as, merinos, 4.4, and 5 4, flannel of all breadths and qualities angora, merinos, cashemere, and madras shawls; wool and cotton blankets; tissues of all descriptions; India goods for furniture, white and varicgated muslins; cotton cambrick 3.4, 4.4 and 6 4; assorted lace; silks of an entire'y new fashion; merino cloth and cashmere; ladies cloths, cloth, and for men, castoreen; alpine, a dainty assortment of perfumery, splendid piano, and a crowd of other new articles, the enumeration of which would be too tedious to mention. They invites their numerous friends and customers, who have so long honored them with their confidence, to call at their new store above named. They will find there all that can be wished for, as to articles of fancy and domestic use. Their prices will, as they have ever been, be the most moderate, and those who, till now, have designed to grant them a preference, will now receive from them new proofs of their ardent wish to preserve their friendly and commercial relations. nov 13

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—An anticholeratick potion, said to be compounded according to my receipe and to be very efficient against the cholera, has been selling, for several days past, at H. Bonnabel's pharmacy, Tchopitoulas st. Thanking the gentleman for the encomium past on my receipe, I deem it my duty, to inform the public that his potion is a counterfeit; because my receipe could not have been communicated to him by any one; because there is a wide difference in the taste, colour, and specific gravity of my liquor and his potion; because he most vainly have attempted an imitation of my receipe, through the assistance of analysis, on account of the amalgamation of several substances, which chemistry could decompose; and because, if his potion were the same as mine, he would, by no means, dispose of it at the rate of 4 or 6 dollars for the large bottles, and 2 or 3 dollars for the small ones. The only Kyelskyronda, which I have constantly used, with the greatest success, and which has saved the lives of hundreds in this city, is manufactured by me, N. 129, Bourbon street, near St. Louis, and is to be had at my lodgings and at the office of the Bee only. The bottles are stamped with my seal, on the cork, and has my signature at the bottom of the directions, stating the use of the potion as a preventive; as to its use as a remedy, it is to be found in several papers; and those who may apply at my lodgings will receive verbal information on the subject.

The public have a right to this explanation; and I make it, in order not to be visited with this censure, should evil effects arise from the use of a counterfeit medicine, sold under the surgent of my name.

nov 15 DR. H. BINAGHI.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.
PARISH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST
COURT OF PROBATES.

ON TUESDAY, the 15th day of January, 1833, at 10 o'clock A. M. it will be proceded by the Judge *ex officio*, auctioneer, undersigned, on the plantation hereinafter described, to the sale at public auction, of all the property belonging to the succession of the late Francois Rillieux and to the community of gains and profits, which has existed between him and Aimee Picou his widow. VIZ:

1ST. A SUGAR PLANTATION, situated in this parish, on the left bank of the Mississippi river, measuring fourteen arpents and a quarter front and forty in depth with a double concession, bounded on the upper side by that of widow Thomassin Andry and Antoine Bondouquié, and on the lower side by that of Joseph and Benjamin Carantin, as also the buildings and improvements thereon, consisting of a dwelling house, kitchen, store house, hospital, carriage house, a brick sugar house and refinery; there will be at the moment of the sale, about 1[illegible] arpents of ratoons of this year, and a quantity of canes in matrass sufficient to plant 200 arpents or about.

2ND. 49 SLAVES, of whom, 26 are American negroes and acclimated; 1 Creole negroes; 10 American negroe women; 3 Creole negro women, and eight children.

3RD. Some works of literature; household, farming utentils; 45 horned cattle, between whom are fifteen pair of work oxen, and some milch cows; 14 horses; 6 mules, &c.

CONDITIONS.

The plantation, payable Ten Thousand Dollars in March 1833, and the balance in four equal instalments payable in all March of each successive year.

The slaves payable one half in all March 1834, and one half in all March 1835.

The moveable payable in all March 1833.

The whole for approved endorsed notes, in compons, secured by mortgage and payable at the domicil of the Louisiana State Bank, with the exception of the notes to be given in payment of the moveable, which shall be made payable at the domicil of the Judge of this parish.

The acte of sale, mortgages, cancelling, &c. to be at the expense of the purchaser.

N. B. If all the aforesaid property is not sold on the