THE DAILY [illegible]

Official State and City Paper,
EDITED BY J. BAYON.
NEW-ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 10, 1835.

To the Editor of the Bee:

Your paper of yesterday contains certain remarks relative to the citizenship of the hon. Abbington Porter, under the 3d article of the treaty by which Louisiana was ceded to the U. States.

As it is believed Mr Porter was not in Louisiana at the period of the cession, his case is not embraced by that article. The signers to the correspondence referred to by you, do not question the citizenship of any of the inhabitants of Louisiana, at the period of the cession.

If Mr Porter was an inhabitant of Louisiana at that time, then there can be no doubt of his citizenship. If such be the fact, be good enough to inform the public of that effect, and all further proceedings will be abandoned.

ONE OF THE SIGNERS.

We cannot answer in the affirmative, nor are we possessed of any predicament on the subject When we noticed it yesterday, we were not aware that judge Porter had promised, or authorised another to promise, that he would furnish his credentials of citizenship to the same gentlemen who have now asked them, when a demand had been previously made on him at the period of his candidacy for the U. S. senate.

When we refuse to this motion, we did it solely for the purpose of remonstrating against any proceeding which would effect whole classes of individuals; and produce discordant feelings in the community; but as the gentleman do not mean to doubt the citizenship of those who were actual inhabitants of Louisiana at and anterior to the treaty of 1803, they enjoy here debatable ground. Still, although the question affects but one individual at present, it is really calculated to effect many persons for when doubt once begins, it may be extensive in its effects. It is true the supreme court of this state decided that all who were inhabitants of Louisiana at the time of the act of admission into the Union, became by that admission in virtue of the treaty, bona fide citizens of the United States yet legal cavillers may insist that *ex pedite lex est*, that the question has never been fairly tried; and is still open to litigation. They may plausibly find that odd treaty itself does not warrant the supposition of citizenship to all or any of the inhabitants of the colony when ceded by France—as it states that they shall be admitted into the Union, and become citizens of the United States according to the principles of the federal constitution, that is, (as regards citizenship) according to the uniform laws of naturalization, established by congress. It may then be added, that Louisiana as regards her state rights and sovereignty, became on an equality with the original states, still her inhabitants had to pass the probationary term of naturalization for citizenship of the United States, even after being admitted into the Union: for admitting a state into the Union, does not necessarily include the rights of citizenship being conferred on its inhabitants, otherwise than by the uniform laws of naturalization, which are operative alike on all inhabitants. And in this instance that argument might be strengthened by the very terms of the act 26th Feb. 1811, which empowers the inhabitants of Louisiana to form a constitution and state government; but which in its 3d article specifys that all free white male citizens of the United States—and of course none but such—who have the necessary legal qualifications of voters, shall choose representatives, etc.

It might then be urged that none who were not citizens of the United States when Louisiana was admitted into the Union were entitled out to the right of suffrage by the act of congress; and that certainly those who were not distinguished another to that act, were not enfranchised by it; that such a measure would have been unconstitutional; that congress never intended it; and that the treaty did not require there than conformity to the principles of the federal constitution, which enjoins all laws of naturalization to be uniform.

This is certainly a debatable topic; but it may lead to more doubts considerations and involve more interests than are contemplated. Those who go further than the gentlemen who have made the demand on Mr. Porter, may question the citizenship of every inhabitant of Louisiana, who has not been naturalized according to the specific mode enjoined by the constitution and the general acts of congress.

HAVANA.—By the brig Kenhawa, we have received Havana journals up to the 31st ult. The principal item of intelligence regards the sugar market; as that article was scarce and brought good price. Of the best quality, of white, and of Muscovada sugar, there were little in market, and of the latter in hogsheads, none. See the commercial head.

By private information we learn that the Cuba packet of the 1st October had arrived at Havana on the 3d inst; and brought intelligence that Galacia had aided the insurrection against the Spanish government, and Carthagena had been elected president of the Junta of Corunna.

The Pontchartrain railroad company have been very beneficial to New Orleans; and deserve the thanks of the community for the discipline and despatch always found on their road. They also deserve the protection of the state; and we were very glad to find that in session their charter had been amended so as to extend their scene of operations and allow them additional privileges in constructing a railway to Lake Borgne; and a harbor at its termination.

The harbor they have constructed at the Lake Pontchartrain has been very onerous and expensive; and tho the road itself has produced a pretty revenue yearly—about from 100 to 120,000 dollars—it has been absorbed in the construction and repairs of the harbor. Now as this harbor is the principal outlet at present for the trade between Mobile, Pensacola, and this city; and is the usual depot for the steamboats carrying the U S mail, it may well demand assistance from Congress. This harbor is half a mile in the lake from the shore; and may be considered a port of entry—and so entitled to relief from the general government, even according to the democratic principle of internal improvement.

The legislature has authorised the state treasurer to subscribe largely for the credit of the Bonnaudo and Lafourche canal company; and required the Gentilly bank also to subscribe. It has granted banking privileges to different companies to construct railroads and canals; but the Pontchartrain company nobly struggling with their own means for the public benefit, has been shamefully neglected by the state, in any of her unusual privileges or customary appropriations. Yet the capital of the company was not sufficient to construct the harbor; and had it not been for the receipts of the railroad and a loan obtained from the City bank, the harbor might now have been ruined and deserted. And hence there has it happened that the company have not yet declared a dividend; they have been working for the public at a sufficient average.

It is high time for the national and state governments to interfere. The state should subscribe for shares of its stock; and congress should construct a proper harbor. The company are entitled to banking or insurance privileges, if others incorporated for works of internal improvements are. They should have their charter amended to this effect, at the ensuing session of the legislature.

Advertisement Extraordinary.—Lost, stolen or strayed from the magistrate court of the Western District of the United States in this state, the very learned and active Judge Harper!! Whoever can give any tidings of his whereabouts of the deckhand he has made since his appointment from being clerk to being judge of said court; and the number of times he has held sessions in it during that period, will be gratefully rewarded on application to congress of the general government.

The wretched Sheriffs' Church, that broods like an evil genius of freedom on the center-house square, must be thrown down—defunct—at Carthage yet an eclesia. It was erected on conditional stipulations, agreed to by the trustees, that it should be thrown down whenever required. This has been required; the trustees have evaded or opposed the demand, and now attempt to be brought against them.

According to their own statement previously published, they have funds to the amount of at least 4000 dollars. If they do not wish this to be liquidated in litigation, they should adopt precautionary measures. The general government is not playing with them; nor to be trifled with. The public have long felt the wretched ruins to be an eyesore and a nuisance; and even the grand jury of the city declared it to be a nuisance. The application on their part can be listened to; they alone have by their own contract to throw it down; and that they must do sooner or later.

If they would reserve their funds and apply them to a profitable purpose, let them ask and obtain the remainder of Jackson square whereon the mint is built. That also would be better than the present unbought answer the well; and the trustees would find it as cheap and more certain to build a new church than repair the old—even if permitted, which they never shall be.

The Amusements have been united right and left in the Atlantic states. Thompson has fled; Gardner has been expelled from Boston; and the objects of the Utica disquisition have been mitigated. Thanks—a thousand thanks to the generous citizens of the north; who have so nobly displayed their fraternal regard for the feelings and property of their southern brethren! We know we could depend on them to succour the generous feelings of sympathy and harmony among all portions of this vast republic; and when the cry of abolition was at its acme, when disunion was meekly [illegible] of our [illegible] dence [illegible] our northern brethren citizens in their behalf to put down the abolitionists societies and their publications.

But as yet they have only 'scotched the snake not killed.' The seeds of abolition remain [illegible] fortunate when a genial season presents an opportunity. It is not sufficient and of course not satisfactory that the energies of our northern brethren on this subject should be restricted to personal efforts for the present they must be entitled to legislative sanctions for the future—otherwise the south can have no guarantee. Constitutional rights must be protected by legal enactments, otherwise they are mere mockery; and all such 'baggage must be at the risk of their owners.'

The constitutional guarantee of slave property does not only prohibit Congress or the government of any non-slaveholding state from interference; but legitimately enjoins the national legislature, and each and every state legislature to protect it from the interference of any one immediately interested in it. And how can this be done but by statutory enactments on the part of Congress and every state legislature? It is idle and ridiculous to assert that freedom of discussion is involved in this question, further than when it degenerates into licentiousness and treason; or into the instigation of an attack on any species of property. If the liberty of the press or of speech warrants the advising of an attack on merchants in property, person and character, then it equally justifies similar advice concerning planters; but if the former be prevented by legal prohibitions without infringing on the freedom of the press or speech, then should the latter. There is a responsibility attached to that freedom, in its amenability to the laws, according as it affects individuals why not also when it affects classes and societies, and doubly so when it affects the vital interests and political ties of the Union itself? If the amenability is just and necessary in one instance—and who can doubt it?—it is equally equitable and essential when applied to whole classes of people, as to individuals in the abstract: It is therefore indispensable that not only should Congress pass prohibitory statutes in conformity to the constitution on the subject of interfering with slave property, but that every one of the United States acknowledging the supremacy and injunctions of that constitution, should similarly and simultaneously pass laws for the same purpose. Of the constitutionality and utility of such statutes, there can be no doubt in the minds of any intelligent person; and of their necessity we need exhibit only one statement in addition to the many specimens of disunion and strife recently evinced throughout the Union.

It has been calculated that there are about 2,500,000 slaves in the southern states; and that the ratio of increase is about 7 per cent annually. But let us take the lowest estimate, and say 2 millions, at 5 per cent increase—able it is known that the annual increase in many states is 8 or 9, and greatly exceeds the increase of the white population: proving by this alone the very great care taken of slaves—which is an answer sufficient to all the slanders of the abolitionists.

Let us then estimate the customary price of slaves at 400 dollars each on an average in the southern states; altho it is well known that they are sold usually from 800 to 1600 and sometimes 2000 dollars each in this state. We have then 2 millions of slaves at 400 dollars—800 being 1200 *million of dollars invested in slave property in the southern states*, which is constantly accumulating in a ratio of compound interest at 5 per cent; or of 60 millions yearly being added to the principal and interest. When property to such a vast amount is involved in any kind of interference with the slave question by the national legislature, even if it had power, men should maturely reflect on the ways and means as well as the object Is it in the power of Congress to ransom such an amount of property? when shall the national treasury be sufficiently great to pay even the interest of 60 millions annually accumulating on this property? And even if enabled to pay for the manumission of slaves at such enormous draughts on the treasury, would it be convenient or acceptable?

Yet this forsooth is the design of the abolitionists, in its most approved aspect. But is it possible? Why then attempt to 'surmount insurmountable difficulties,' and fathom the bottom of the bottomless pit?

The abolitionists argue that as England has emancipated the slaves in her colonies, Congress can emancipate the slaves in the southern states. Not quite so fast friends. England had parliamentary control over the property of her colonies, Congress has none over that of the southern states. England had by arbitrary acts diminished the value of slaves and slave labor, Congress has not and can not. The value of slaves in the West India colonies might have been about 60 millions at the period of manumission, which is not even the percentage value of the slave property in the southern states. England paid 20 millions only out of 60—would a similar quota satisfy the just demands of planters on their slave property?

It is therefore evident that even had Congress the constitutional power of interfering in slave property, by manumitting indemnification, that it never could or can have the monetary ability to pay the ransom—and it is idle to dream of national or general emancipation in any other manner. It must be equally evident to all candid and intelligent persons that it is almost impossible that slavery can in any manner be eradicated from the southern states; or that it would be safe or prudent for the legislatures of the slaveholding states themselves to interfere in the annihilation of their own property to the amount of 1200 or 1500 millions.

The necessity of legislative action on the part of Congress and the legislatures of the nonslaveholding states, to protect this property which cannot be alienated nor destroyed, must therefore be evident to all disinterested persons who value the Union and the constitutional rights in liberty, life and property of all the states and citizens of our whole republic.

GEORGII WASHINGTONII VITA; FRANCISCO GLASS, A. M. ORDINNE. The Life of Washington, in Latin prose, written by Francis Glass; and edited by J. N. Reynolds.

This is (we believe) the first attempt to embody any portion of American history of biography in the Latin language for the use of schools or students. Formerly the Latin was the language of the learned of all civilized nations; but its disuse became general at the commencement of the present century; and every philosopher thought it preferable to convey his discoveries or theories in the modern languages, as being better adapted to the increased number of readers in every country. Erudition nor science is not now confined to a few; and philosophers must and will write for the many.

But the little work before us is not of that stamp; it has a nobler object than being intended merely for the learned of all nations—it was written chiefly for the early study and use of American youth. The biography is of one who was 'first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen;' and is admirably adapted as a class book for all classical colleges and academies. So long as the ancient language continues to be a branch of education in our colleges, it would by well to supply students with works which would teach them ideas as well as words—and not such ideas as are usually found in Ovid's Metamorphoses and similar books, that are early put into the hands of boys, and pollute the fountain of their morals. Works given to youth for studying languages are indelibly imprinted upon their memory; and often influence their whole conduct in after life: they form the pastor or pimp, the miser or thief. The mind is imbued with the sentiments most fondly and like the softened wax, retains the impressions it has received; doubly so when combined with the acquisition of a language when young—as memory is then doubly exercised, and doubly tenacious. Hence the proper selection of books for classical youths is of the greatest importance to their future destinies.

Volney, of England, has digested the best codes of works for the acquisition of the Latin and Greek languages of any within our knowledge. After his grammar of either language, he has a Delectus, which commences with simple words, and proceeds to phrases, sentences and discourses in an easy and familiar manner and despite the purity of style in his selections, there are invariably a purity and propriety of thought, and an extent of knowledge not usual in school books. After these are thoroughly learned, the student is competent to proceed at once to Sallust or Virgil, to Homer or Xenophon.

The little work before us may be studied simultaneously with Nepos or Plutarch; and we trust it will be the harbinger of other works for American students on the events and heroes of our revolutionary history. We have heard that a gentleman of Charleston has for some time been engaged writing in Latin, another life of Washington and had commenced it before the publication of the present. The main object of such works should be their applicability to colleges or academies; otherwise they are useless.

Glass' work has received the warm recommendation of most professors in the eastern universities; and should be introduced as soon and as extensively as possible into all collegiate schools. Reynolds gives an interesting account of his precepton and the manner in which the work was written, and its publication delayed; for which and the editor's preface. Glass was a village schoolmaster, whom the *sus augent deus* had formed to migrate from Pennsylvania to the wilds of Ohio—where he wrote this book in 1804. He gives not only an account of Washington and the American revolution, but of Lafayette and the French; but Washington is the hinge and delight of his theme—for while he bestows enlarged encomiums on Alfred of England, and Maurice of France, he does so to show the superiority of the American patriot—while other examples to rouse all glorious freedom are spectantibus filio patre—none excelled him in all things pertaining to true glory and praise.

[illegible] of Geo[illegible] notice [illegible] Morning Chronicle [illegible] truth, the character which Washington had to contend with, though the conduct of his own countrymen, were almost as formidable as the rigorous strength of the common enemy. He had to contend with ignorance and imbecility in the councils of the new Government, with the apathy and positive dissatisfaction of the people of the different States, and with hostility, calumny, and intrigue on the part of jealous rivals. When the battle at length was won, he might, like Coriolanus, have exclaimed, "Alone I did it!"—for the battle might and have been won had not his unerring wisdom, invincible courage; and unwearied perseverence, overcome difficulties by which any other man would have been overwhelmed."

French Difficulties, and Etiquette—Two Millions—Bequest from a French Minister.

Correspondent of the New York Daily Ad.

WASHINGTON, October 19, 1835.

There is a very current rumor here that the prospect of a speedy settlement of our difficulties with the Court of France has of late become considerably darkened. I am told that the advices received from Mr. Barton are of a character to occasion the apprehension, and whether the diplomatic skill of Mr. Barton will be found adequate to conduct the pending negotiations to a favorable issue may be somewhat problematical. There is a story going the round of our fashionable soirees which shows that either through ignorance or intention, he has not paid that deference in etiquette which is expected at an European Court, and a breach of which is considered no where in a more serious light than in the saloons of Paris. At one of the balls one of the daughters of Louis Philippe is said to have sent to Mr. Barton a request that he would dance with her, and Mr. Barton replied that he did not dance. As the anecdote is circulating in the parties at which our Cabinet members show themselves, and constitutes part of conversations in which they take part, I see no reason to doubt is correctness, although it has not; as far as I have seen, appeared in the public prints. The accident is in itself too trifling to have any visible effect on the relations existing between the two countries, but it may be one among a thousand others trifles which may combine to produce a feeling of less kindness towards us than has heretofore existed. If Mr. Barton is indeavoring to perform the part of Dr. Franklin, he is likely to fail.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov 9, 1835.

COTTON.

600 bales Miss. at 8cts.

1000 bales Miss., price not certain, several lots in treaty, but particulars not disclosed.

SUGAR—N. O.—30 hhds. sugar at 9½ cts., good demand.

COFFEE—13 to 14 cents per lb.

MOLASSES—37½ to 40 cents—sales.

LARD—9 cents per lb.

FLOUR—Per bbl $7 1-2 to 7 1-4, some arrived.

RICE—Little good in market.

CORN—Per bushel, 70 cents.

CORN MEAL—Kiln dried 63 to 3 50 per bbl; ordinary $2 50 to 3 00.

BEEF—Mess $12—prime 10.

PORK—Mess $17—prime 15.

BUTTER—Goshen 23 to 30 cents per lb—rising.

———Western, 12 to 15.

CHEESE—$1 25 per box.

MACKEREL—$6 to 8.

SPERM CANDLES—35 to 37 cents

MOULD do 12½ to 15.

SPERM OIL—100 to 105—Tanners do 45 to 43.

WHISKEY—Rectified, 35 to 36 cts.

BAGGING—Western, 23 cents sales.

BALE ROPE—14 to 15 cents.

LEAD—Pig, 5½ to 6c—bar 7 cents.

———Shot $1 75 per bag—sheet 10cts.

Tar, Pitch and Rosin—No variation.

HAVANA PRICE CURRENT, OCT. 28.

New Orleans flour, 16 25 a 17 50; Santander, do 12 50 a 13 75; American rice, 6 50 a 6 75 per cwt.; codfish, 6; lard, 13 50 a 15 50; pork, 16 a 25; jerked beef, of Boston or New York, 1 25 a 2 25 1-6 per arroba; beef, 8 a 12 per barrel; tallow candles, 17 25 a 17 50 per cwt; sperm do 42 00 a 42 per cwt.; Catalonia wine, 29 a 30 per pipe.

Articles of exportation—Sugar, half and half, 11 reals a 15, 12 a 16 per arroba; white alone, 10 1-2 a 11 1-2 quebrado, 9 a 10; cucuruchu, 9 a 10; coffee, 1st quality none, 2d quality, 11 a 11 50; 3d quality, 10 a 10 75, trasher; white wax, 9 a 9 75 per arr.; yellow, 5 50, 2 6 25; molasses, 2 reals; tobacco, 95 a 20 per mil.; Campeachy wood, 1 25 a 1 30; salsaparilla, Honduras, 28 a 29; a VeraCruz, 17 a 18.

Latest London date,	Sept. 25
Latest Liverpool date,	Sept. 26
Latest Havre date,	Sept. 30

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Creole, Tracy, Liverpool, J Lallande.
Ship Ben Morgan, Snow, Philadelphia, T Thompson.
Brig Criterion, Tabbs, Turks Island, S Thompson.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Tuscarora, Herse, from Louisville.
Steamer North Alabama, Nelly, from Vicksburg.
Steamer Ocean, H C Myers, from Rodney.

AT S W BAR.

Ship Dublin Packet, from Havre.—sailed on the 24 of September.

CONSIGNEES

Per brig Orion, from Richmond—S Thompson; Thomson & Grant; Lambeth & Thompson; N & J Dick & co; Buckner, Stanton & co; Byrne, Hermann & co; Fenwick, Williams & co; Kennedy, Kennedy & co; Wood & co; G Pollard; W C Hopkins; Tiernan, Cuddy & co; Gray, Durrive & co; Godfrey & Blossman; E L Tracy; Bogart & Hoopes; Burke, Watt & co; Brander, McKenna & Wright.

EXPORTS.

LIVERPOOL—Per ship Creole; 1505 bales cotton.

PHILADELPHIA—Per ship Ben Morgan; 1859 pigs lead; 1 bdle mdze, 34 bales cotton, 1 do wool, 271 hhds tobacco.

TURKS ISLAND—Per brig Criterion; 1000 specie and ballast.

IMPORTS.

VICKSBURG—Per steamer North Alabama; 343 bales cotton to Bogart & Hoopes; 344 do to Burke, Watt & co; 200 do to T Barrett & co; 123 do to Lambitt & Thompson; 123 do to Buckner, Stanton & co; 90 do to Byrne, Hermann & co; 74 do to N & J Dick & co; 69 do to Brander, McKenna & Wright; 56 do to Bullitt, Shipp & co; 48 do to Martin, Pleasants & co; 36 do to Leigh, Maddox & co; 5 do to Wilcox, Anderson & co; total, 1708; 153 sacks cotton seed to Bogart & Hoopes; 101 do to R Beck; 5 hf bbls mackerel to G W Pritchard & co; 1 package to J Tarbe.

HAVANA—Per brig Kanhawa; 277 boxes sugar to J W Zachariе & co; 30 do; do 60 bags coffee, 1 lot fruit to C Avendano; 30 bags coffee to order; 180 do do to Cockayne & Robbins; 80 do do to R & A B Bein; 120 do do to M J Vignier; 203 do do to T Barrett & co; 36500 segars to F Tid; 23 bales garlic to Caculla, Lepeyre & co.

LOUISVILLE—Per steamer Tuscarora; 140 pcs bagging to Egerton & Wibray; 30 bbls apples, 15 bbls sundries, 50 bbls whiskey, to T G Thurston; 6 bbls apples, 5 boxes 1 bag, 1 bbls beef to Humphrey; 53 bbls apples J T Smith & co; 43 bbls potatoes to L B Waters & co; 96 dozen chickens to J Howard; 5 boxes, 8 packages mdz to McGinnis; 17 bbls apples to L B Dwight, 68 do do to H Myers; sundries to A Crawford, and M Lacey; 10 pcs bagging to Forsyth, Goodwin & co; 1000 cabbages, 2 kegs butter, 635 pumpkins, 1 hf bbl butter, 6 bbls sundries, 57 doz chickens to E S Lampton; 385 cabbages, 4 bbls eggs and sundries to J W Thompson.

ROUSSY—Per steamer Ocean; 130 bales cotton to Burke, Watt & co; 189 do to Byrne, Hermann & co; 89 do to Lee & Hardy; 7 do to Buckner, Stanton & co; 117 sacks cotton seed to Bogart & Hoopes; 10 coils rope, 68 bales cotton to T Barrett & co.

PASSENGERS

Per steamer Tuscarora—Mrs Humphrey, family and servant, Mrs McNair, family and servant, Messrs Wagner, Spragin, Page, Preston, Kenner, Masey, lady and servant, Shannon, Howard, Spears, Hawkins and servant, Murphy, Wilber, McHenry, Hailey, Shepherd, Duncan, Bowman, Thompson, Amorer, Thompson, Cripe, Mall, Gibson, Parkham, Bryant, Lubbock and lady, Carroll, col Ross, 150 deck.

Per brig Kenhawa—Messrs E Bernicand, P Domely L Arnet.

Per steamer North Alabama; N W Ford, lady and 2 servts, T Officer, P Officer, J S Pearice; D Walker, F H Jennings, J A Sanguys, J Jordon, P F Osindre, W Frazier, C Taylor, T Gardner, D M Flemons, W Beveson, S Green; 20 way and 2 on deck.

☞ The steamer Marion, will leave for Port Hudson, Baton Rouge, and the Coast, at 4 p. m., this day, having been detained by the inclemency of the weather. nov 10

☞ The steamer Louisiana, will leave for Louisville and Cincinnati, on Wednesday next (positively.) nov 10

REMOVAL—Forsyth, Goodwyn and Fords have removed to Millaudon's new block of Buildings on Poydras street, between Tchoupitoulas and Magazine street, the third house from Magazine. nov 10

FANCY DRY GOODS—Andrews and Brothers will open on this morning (Tuesday 10th November), at their store, No. 19, Chartres street.

47 cases superb seasonable fancy goods to which they invite the attention of purchasers, partly consisting of

Elegant figured satins entirely new style;
Do. do. printed Scotch article, a new art.
Blond collars and scarf;
Embroidered silk gauze dresses;
French muslin pelerines, lace, trimmed;
Rich needle worked Belts;
Do. do. do. satin bags for trimmed and perfumed;
Linen cambric hdkfs. ribbon bordered;
Do. do. do. hem stitched & painted borders;
Fancy colored merinos;
Silk net and fancy kid gloves;
An extensive variety of hdkfs, scarf and shawls;
Fancy muslins and calicoes, entirely new patterns;
Plain and figured silk of superior quality and in [illegible] variety;
Rich [illegible] assorted colours—with many other articles and fashionable goods, just received from [illegible] Yanoo. nov 10

$5000 REWARD.

THE above reward of three thousand dollars, together with all reasonable expenses will be paid by the Union Bank of Louisiana for the apprehension and delivery at the jail of New Orleans, of DUDLEY W. BABCOCK, late Cashier of the Branch of this Bank at Clinton, who has absconded with funds of the Institution to the amount of about $30,000

BABCOCK is a native of Rode Island, is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, is of a stately appearance and sallow complexion, has dark hair, large dark eyes, high forehead and large prominent nose.

J. R. PERRAULT,
nov 10—3t Cashier of U. B. of La.

50 CASES BRANDY FRUITS, now landing ship Hannah, from Bordeaux, for sale by
HENRY, LATAPIE & Co,
oct 24 60, Old Levee.

[illegible] Exchange on Paris, for sale by [illegible] State Bank. nov 2

EXCHANGE on Paris, for sale by
nov 2 CHARLES LE BLANC.

DRAFTS on Paris, for sale by
nov 2 M. S. CUCULLU, LAPEYRE & Co.

EXCHANGE—Bill £1000 sterling, payable in London, for sale by
LAMBETH & THOMPSON,
nov 5 48, Camp street.

For Sale—Nashville Rail Road Stock, by
oct 18 Edw. GOTTSCHALK.

To Rent.—A large and convenient one Story House, about five miles from town on the sameside, situated near the Carrollton Hotel, formerly occupied by Mr Leford as an Academy, suitable for a boarding house. Terms accommodating. For further particulars, apply to P. Goulon, at the City Bank, or Conde street, No. 63. nov 7-5

To Let.—A neat two Story Brick Dwelling in Delor street, near Magazine street. Apply to OLIVER AKIN,
nov 7-1w Common street.

HATS—Received by recent arrivals from New-York and Philadelphia, 40 cases superfine Waterproof silk Hats; 100 do fur; do assorted qualities; 20 do wool hats; for sale on accommodating terms, at the hat store, No. 10, Chartres street.
nov 9 Jas. EVANS & Co.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.—The price of fresh flour being this day $7 50 per barrel, according to the tariff, the bakers must give during the ensuing week 37 ounces of bread for a bit. The loaves which are sold at one bit for three loaves, are required to weigh 25 per cent more.

New Orleans, November 6, 1835.

nov 7 JN. CULBERTSON, acting Mayor.

Carrollton Bank—Notice.—An interest of 4 per annum will be allowed on all deposits made for 30 days and at the rate of 5 per cent per annum on deposits made for 6 months, and over, when the depositors declare at the time of deposit the intention that it is so especially made. By order of the Board.
nov 7 JOHN NICHOLSON, Cashier.

The subscriber offer for sale the cargo of the brig Eveline, from Tabasco, consisting of 160 tons Logwood. nov 7 A. QUERTIER & BOUTIN.

FLOUR—550 bbls Flour, Bakers brand, landing from steamboat Farmer, and for sale by
nov 7-3t M. MAHER.

FLOUR—150 bbls fresh Cincinnati Flour, landing from steamer Farmer, for sale by
nov 7 G. DORSEY, 33 New Levee.

M. J. BARDON has the honor to inform the public that the partnership heretofore existing under the firm of J. Bardon & Co. is entirely dissolved; that he becomes owner of the two stores lately kept by them, and that he will continue the same kind of business. He begs for the continuation of the public patronage. nov 7-3t J. BARDON.

PAPER—400 bundles printing paper, assorted sizes; 100 reams wrapping paper; 100 reams hardware paper; 300 reams cap and letter paper, landing and for sale by J. THAYER & Co,
nov 7 80, Magazine street.

Exchange Hotel Company.—New Orleans, November 6, 1835.—Wanted 50 brick layers; 100 laborers; to whom the highest wages will be given on application to Wm. Stone at the Building of the Company, St. Charles street.

By order of the Board of Directors.
nov 7 F. BELANGER. Secretary.

For Sale—A nice grinding MILL to which are adapted grinding stones for corn meal; both working together or separately. The catching of the wheels is made of mahogany and the whole in prime order.

Apply to P. Goulon, 98 Conde street, or at the City Bank. oct 27—1m

To Students of Youth—The evening classes for the French, Spanish, English and Italian languages will commence, as has been already announced in this paper, on Monday next, 9th instant at Mr. Santagelo's study, No. 90, Custom House st. between Royal and Bourbon streets. Gentlemen who may wish to join the said classes, are requested to give in their names as soon as possible, and will remember that, according to his new plan, they read no grammar, nor will they be obliged to commit any thing to memory. nov 5—3t

CAPS.—Just received from New-York an additional supply of fine otter caps. Also—Youths and childrens caps of the latest fashions—for sale at no 13 Chartres st. nov 4 J EVANS & CO.

Mayoralty of New-Orleans.

PERSONS who have tenements to rent are invited to apply at the City Surveyor.
nov 6 JN. CULBERTSON, acting mayor.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—Wanted 40 first rate CARPENTERS to finish the interior of the above Building, to whom liberal wages will be given. Apply to the foreman on the building.
nov 5—3t

HEAVY Cabot Sheeting—60 bales heavy 4-4 brown Sheeting, suitable for the mexican market, landing from ship Yanoo and Sarah, and for sale by ANDREWS & BROTHERS,
nov 4 No. 19, Chartres street.

Landing from ship Ava, of Bordeaux, and for sale by the undersigned: 12 bales negro Blankets.
nov 4 OSMIN BIGOURDAN.

REMOVAL—The counting house of Andw. Lockhart and Co. as well as that of the subscribers are removed to No. 51, Bienville street.
nov 6 E. SAINET.

Stockings—10 cases consisting of men's and women's Worsted, cotton, and silk Stockings of all qualities, landed from ship Yanoo and for sale low by ANDREWS & BROTHERS, 19, Chartres st.
nov 6

FOR SALE—Carrollton Bank Stock; Citizens Bank Stock.
nov 6 EDW. GOTTSCHALK, Broker.

For Sale—67 cases claret; 25 casks wine; 11 half pipes brandy; 1 half barrel Sauterne wine, landing from on board the brig Eleanor, from Bordeaux. Apply to J. B. Blache, No. 39, Conti street. nov 6

Wanted—A good Dwelling house containing 4 or 5 apartments, and as near the centre of the city as possible. JOS BARTHART, 30 Toulouse st.
nov 6—5

Linseed Oil—23 barrels Linseed Oil, in store and for sale by LAMBETH & THOMPSON,
nov 6 48, Camp street.

100 Bales 4-4 brown cotton; 75 casks and bbls whale oil; 20 casks sperm oil; 100 boxes sperm candles, 150 boxes marble soap, 50 cases Ruspett and black brogans; 100 cases boots, 10 cases white wool hats. The whole just received and now landing and for sale by FERNANDEZ & WHITING,
nov 6 20, St Louis st.

TO THE SIGN OF HARMONY.

125, St. Peter street, near the Ramparts.

EMILE PETIT has the honor to inform his friends and the public that he will open a private boarding house on the 15th inst. He hopes by neat and devotedness to his establishment never to incur the blame of those persons who will honor him with their patronage: Having several large saloons he will undertake repas de corps and private dinners—He will also furnish out-door boarders.

Having a large dancing room, with a good band of musicians he can accommodate persons wishing to give balls. Moreover his establishment is graced by a spacious yard and an elegant garden—in short nothing has been neglected to make the establishment as pleasant as possible. nov 6—3

Hogshead Hoops—25,000 for sale by
nov 5—3 TURNER & DAVIS,
Port of Orleans.

Wine—50 bbls St Lunas wine, landing from ship Isaac Hicks, for sale cy WHITE & Co,
nov 5 20, Custom House st.

IRON Safes—300 Iron Safes, landing from brig Corinthian, for sale by WHITE & Co,
nov 5 20, Custom House street.

OIL & Candles—30 bbls refined white Oil; 20 boxes Sperm Candles, landing from schooner Eliza Williams, for sale by WHITE & Co,
nov 5 20, Custom House street.

DAMASK TABLE LINEN—12 cases cloths and napkins, various sizes and qualities. Also, coloured Linen and woollen cloths and table covers, landing from ship Yanoo and for sale by ANDREWS & BROTHERS,
nov 5 19, Chartres st.

New Sugar—17 hhds superior new Sugar, for sale by LAMBETH & THOMPSON,
nov 5—1w 48, Camp street.

FOR SALE—A Tobacco or mass Press.
nov 2 Edw. GOTTSCHALK, Broker

CONSIGNEES per ships Avis and Globe, fm Bordeaux, and now lying opposite Jackson Square, are requested to get their permits from the Custom House and claim their goods to avoid all difficulties.
nov 5 OSMIN BIGOURDAN.

ALMANACKS FOR 1836.

The Louisiana Almanack for the year 1836 is just published and for sale by
nov 4 BENJ. LEVY.

G. RAMBINOT, has just received per ship Ava, and offers for sale:

40 half pipes Brandy; 30 casks Claret; 20 casks white wine; 150 cases Medoc. nov 4

THE Subscribers offer at private sale the following valuable real estate.

The lots and buildings forming the corner of Camp and Girod streets, having 60 feet front on the former and about 85 feet on the latter; there is a public alley surrounding this lot.

The lots and buildings corner of Poydras and Baronne streets, fronting the depot of the Carrolton Rail Road, being the property lately owned by Robert Lewin' estate. For particulars and terms apply to
LAMBETH & THOMPSON,
nov 5 48 Camp street.

Spring Dry Goods—106 packages fancy and staple goods; comprising a full and extensive assortment suited for the city and country trade, now landing from ship Yanoo and well worthy the attention of those wishing to supply themselves with fresh and fashionable goods on liberal terms. Those disposed to purchase are invited to call at the store of
ANDREWS & BROTHERS,
nov 2 No. 19, Chartres st.

NOW LANDING from the brig Neptune, from Marseilles, and for sale by the subscribers:

20 bls wine branded Bergasse; 10 hf do do; 20 cases macaroni and vermicelli; 10 do Muscatel wine; 25 do assorted pickles; 4 jars sausages, very fresh and dry; and a complete assortment of sweet meats; stuffed olives; preserved tunny; dates; olive oil &c. For sale by PASCALET & MICHON,
sept 4 cor Chartres and Toulouse st.

LANDING from brig Swan and ship Georgian 19 cases German woolen lif hose; 5 do German woolen hose; 5 do fine lambs wool 1-3 hose; 2 do oil cloth cotton hose; 3 do assorted cottonades; 1 bale Kilmarnock caps for planters; 6 cases assorted shirts; 10 do 5-4, 4-4 bleached domestics; 30 bales tickings; and a general assortment of ready made clothing.—For sale by Widow KOKERSOTT & SON,
august 21 cor. St Louis and Levee street

To the Sign of the Two-Brothers.

116, Royal street.

AUDRAIN, cutler, turner and toy manufacturer, having been absent for a length of time has the honor to inform the public that he will undertake as formerly all jobs concerning cutlery as well as surgical instruments. He will also turn billiard balls and generally do all ivory and wood work. nov 5—2

LOST—On the 7th inst. a morocco Pocket Book containing the following notes to-wit:

1o. Note of Castrelle & Villavaso, order of Livendais, Charbonnet & Co, due and paid the 4th inst. for $464, 84.

2o. Note of same order S. Peyroux, paid 4th inst. for $1040, together with a receipt from Mr D. Poincy for $281, 48; and seventy five dollars in five dollar notes, principally of the Commercial Association.

A liberal reward will be given to whomsoever will deliver the said pocket book with its contents to the Editor of this Journal. nov 9-tf

Situation Wanted by a gentleman well acquainted with the French and English languages, book keeping and all commercial transactions. The best references can be given, apply at this office.
oct 19—10

Negro Clothing and Counterpanes—30 bales assorted goods, for negro clothing; 4 do counterpanes, just received and for sale by
ANDREWS & BROTHERS,
nov 9 No. 19, Chartres street.

Sperm Candles, Indigo and Brandy—800 boxes sperm candles; 10 boxes Bengal Indigo; 100 qrs 1st proof brandy; landing from ship St Cloud, fm New York, and for sale by
LEGENDRE & SAMORY,
nov 9 No. 47, Toulouse street.

PRIVATE Boarding.—A few gentlemen can be well accommodated with their board only. The English and French languages are spoken by the proprietor. A small family could also be accommodated with board and lodging. Apply to No. 21, Bourbon street, between Canal and Custom House.

Wanted a good waiter. Apply as above. nov 9-6

A CARD.—Having learned that some insinuations have been made (probably with the design to injure us) that our firm is in favor of the cause of abolition, we hereby openly declare that such assertions are false and utterly unfounded—and we pledge ourselves that of the members of our house are entirely opposed to principle to the views of the abolitionists, regarding the agitation of the slave question and interference in the rights of the southern slave holders, as inexpedient, unjust, and pregnant with evils.

BAILEY, KEELER & REMSEN,
nov 9 [illegible] Pearl street, and 5 Exchange Place,
New York, aug. 15th, 1835. aug. 31—3m

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY M. BARNETT Sr.

ON Wednesday 18th inst. at 12 o'clock, at the Arcade Exchange, in Magazine street, between Gravier and Natchez streets, suburb St Mary.

Will be sold eight Lots of Ground fronting on Washington and Adams, Ninth and Tenth streets, on the lower line of Bernadotte street, in the city of CARROLLTON agreably to a plan now exhibited at said Exchange.

These lots are admirably