



Loterie de l'Etat Catholique de BATON-ROUGE.

Le billet portant les Nos.

8. 1, 23,

Qui a gagné le Lot de TROIS-MILLE Piastres de cette Loterie, a été vendu à Phœnix par DUTOUR FRERES.

Rue de Chartres, face de la Bourse. C'est le véritable billet de la Bourse, c'est le véritable billet de la Bourse, c'est le véritable billet de la Bourse.

Prix des Billes: Billes entières \$3, demi-billes \$2.50, quarts de billes \$1.25, paquets de 2 billes, (sans le papier) 45 centimes.

AVIS—Attendu qu'on s'est adressé à moi et qu'on m'a demandé si j'ai une obligation de quatre mille piastres, souscrite le 22 de Février 1827 par Hudson Tabor et Joseph Robichaud, comme caution de Louis Tabot, Sheriff de la paroisse de Lafourche Interieur, que l'obligation de quatre mille piastres souscrite par Hudson Tabor, le 6 Juin 1827, pour l'exécution de ses devoirs de Sheriff de la dite paroisse, et que l'hypothèque spéciale, pour garantir le paiement des dites sommes par Hudson Tabor, mise sur une habitation ou portion de terre de trois arpents de face, plus ou moins, sur quarante de profondeur sur le Bayou Lafourche, soient levées et annulées.

Donné sous ma signature et le sceau de l'Etat, en la ville de la Nouvelle-Orléans, le 21 Août, mil-huit-cent-vingt-huit, et la cinquante-troisième année de l'indépendance des Etats-Unis d'Amérique.

H. JOHNSON, Gouverneur de l'Etat de la Louisiane.

Par le Gouverneur, P. DERRIER, Secrétaire d'Etat.

AVIS—Attendu que Stephen Van Wickie, Sheriff et collecteur de taxes pour la paroisse de la Pointe Coupée, s'est adressé à moi, demandant que les hypothèques provenant des diverses obligations qu'il a souscrites, comme principal, le 23 de Février 1827, conjointement avec Charles Morgan et Sophie Allen, ses cautions, le 27 de Décembre 1825, conjointement avec Charles Morgan et Armand Beauvais, ses cautions, le 7 Février 1825, conjointement avec Charles Morgan et Sophie Allen, ses cautions, le 17 Décembre 1825, conjointement avec Charles Morgan et Armand Beauvais, ses cautions, le 26 Février 1826, conjointement avec Charles Morgan et Vincent Beauvais, ses cautions, le 30 Janvier 1827, conjointement avec Charles Morgan et Augustin Leblanc, ses cautions, et le 31 de Décembre 1827, conjointement avec Charles Morgan et Armand Beauvais, ses cautions, soient levées et annulées.

Donné sous ma signature et le sceau de l'Etat, en la ville de la Nouvelle-Orléans, le cinquième jour de Juillet mil-huit-cent-vingt-huit, et la cinquante-troisième année de l'indépendance des Etats-Unis d'Amérique.

H. JOHNSON, Gouverneur de l'Etat de la Louisiane.

Par le Gouverneur, P. DERRIER, Secrétaire d'Etat.

AVIS—Attendu que Charles Morgan, autrefois Sheriff, et collecteur de taxes pour la paroisse de la Pointe Coupée, s'est adressé à moi, demandant que les hypothèques résultantes de diverses obligations qu'il a souscrites, comme principal, le 19 d'Avril 1819, conjointement avec Pierre Despan et Louis Chenevert, comme cautions, le 19 d'Avril 1819, conjointement avec Pierre Despan et Louis Chenevert, comme cautions, le 20 de Juin 1820, conjointement avec Armand Beauvais et Pierre Despan, comme cautions, le 17 Décembre 1821, conjointement avec Armand Beauvais et Etienne Simon, comme cautions, le 7 de Mars 1822, conjointement avec Stathène Allain et Etienne Simon, comme cautions, et le 3 de Février 1823, conjointement avec Pierre Louis L'Herite et Pierre Despan, comme cautions, soient levées et annulées.

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H. JOHNSON, Gouverneur de l'Etat de la Louisiane.

THE BEE.

PRINTED DAILY, BY F. DELAUX, St. Peter Street, between Bourbon & Royal.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1838.

ADMINISTRATION TICKET. Domestic Manufactures—Internal Improvements. ADAMS ELECTORS. JAMES VILLERE, of St. Bernard, ANDRE LE BLANC, of Assumption, C. BUSHNELL, of East Baton Rouge, N. DECLEUET, of St. Martin, B. MORRIS, of Natchitoches.

By the steamboat Friendship from Louisville, we have received the result of the elections in Kentucky, which have terminated in favor of general Metcalf (Administration candidate) over Barry (Jacksonist). The result of the elections for members of Congress was in the same proportion as that of governor. The question was entirely upon political grounds totally free from all personal considerations for the candidates; consequently this election may be considered a fair test of the political sentiments of Kentucky.

From the New-York American. All Hail Louisiana!—The sign we noticed last evening has swelled in a portent to the cause of Jacksonism. The Hero has been defeated on the very field of his fame. The men who witnessed, shared, and contributed to, the victory—by virtue of which alone he is now pushed for the Presidency—have determined—solemnly determined, that he is not worthy of that station. They who witnessed the triumphant exertions of his military talents, also suffered under the insolence and misrule of his despotic temper—and were soon taught to feel that even in this land of liberty and law, the citizen that feels power, can forget right. The former constituents of Louisiana—the clients, friends and associates of Judge Hall—who saw these individuals arbitrarily arrested by armed soldiers, plunged into a dungeon, and put in jeopardy of life, for having exercised the one a right—the other, a solemn duty;—the ancient members of the legislature, who remembered that the hall of their sittings was at the command of Jackson occupied by his bands of soldiers—while they were contumeliously and summarily driven from their posts, at the point of the bayonet—these and others have determined, with the feelings and spirit of freemen, that such a man shall never, with their consent, be placed in the Executive chair of this nation. And well, and wisely, and virtuously, have these gallant Louisianians determined—nor shall their example be lost. It will speak with force and eloquence irresistible to other states. To Kentucky, to Missouri, to the universal West, to North Carolina, to Pennsylvania, and to New-York, the voice of Louisiana—thus bearing witness against one, whom, better than any other, she knows and can rightly judge—will come with irresistible force. Again then we say, all hail Louisiana!

Baltimore, August 1. A more careful perusal of our files of Buenos Ayrean papers has afforded the following account of the insurrectionary movements in Chuquisaca, in which the brave hero of Ayacucho suffered severely—During the night of the 13th April, a division of troops under the command of three leaders of the name of Verdeja, Dorado, and Cainzo, entered the quarters of General Sucre, and without being perceived by the officer on guard. At the dawn of day the officer endeavored to divert the insurgents from their purpose; but one of their leaders drawing his sword, stabbed him on the spot. Upon the information being conveyed to Sucre, he ordered one of his commandants to quiet the tumult; but he had scarce reached the scene of action, when he was now within the Court of the Palace, before he was compelled to fly, leaving behind his sword and hat. General Sucre now made his appearance, mounted on horse-back, and attended by his Aids-de-Camp and general of police. As soon as he appeared, the soldiers raised the cry of "Death to Sucre and his mis-rule" and discharged their pieces, wounding him severely in the arm, and also nearly killing his horse. The assailants were, however, after some time dispersed, but have again assembled with an increased force. General Sucre had determined to quell this insurrection, and had gone in pursuit of the rebels.

The correspondent of the Boston Gazette, under date of Matanzas, July 1, says:—"The coasting schooner Conchita, Capt. Martinez, sailed from the Havana, on the 26th ult. with a valuable cargo of dry goods, hardware and groceries, for several merchants in this place, and on the same night, while within 6 leagues of this harbor, was captured by the Mexican brig Herman, Capt. Hawkins, who, after putting the crew and passengers on board an old schooner then in sight, (in which they arrived here this morning,) ordered the Conchita for Key West, or, as it is supposed, for the Tortugas, in expectation of her being there ransomed. The value of the prize and cargo is estimated at 10 or \$12,000. The captain reports they were treated very politely by the officers of the Herman, but they were robbed of every thing, even the clothes in which they stood, by her crew."

RUSSIA AND TURKEY. At the date of the latest accounts from the Russian army, there had been no fighting, except in the prosecution of the siege of Brailow, which advances but slowly. The Emperor was inspecting the operations. The Danube has not yet been passed in any quarter: the Russians are said to be waiting for the subsiding of the waters. The Russian fleet before Anapo had obtained some success over a Turkish squadron laden with provisions, ammunition, and troops and had taken 1200 prisoners. If a statement in a German paper, purporting to come from the frontiers of Poland, may be believed, Brailow was taken on the 29th ult., after a desperate defence, in which the Turks neither gave nor took quarter, and set fire to the place, when they found it could no longer be maintained. This statement, however, is entitled to little or no credit.

The Prussian State Gazette of the 17th ult. states that the Russians passed the Danube at three points on the 7th. The Turks offered some resistance at first, but being discouraged by the desertion of 1000 Vaporoga Cossacks, who went over to the Russians, they were completely routed, with the loss of twelve cannon and two mortars. The Russians lost 50 men. The same paper of the 18th states that the Sultan was about to proceed to Adrianople, and gives detailed statements of the Turkish force, by which it is made to amount to 145,000 men, exclusive of the soldiers of the three Pachas, Redschid, Ibrahim, and Ghalif, and of the five Pachalics of Asia. Deducting from this amount the men necessary for garrisons, batteries, &c. and to keep the Greeks in check, there appear to be only 80,000 men to oppose to the Russians. The Seraskier left Constantinople on the 19th ult. to take the chief command of the Militia. Two extensive parks of artillery were put in motion towards Balkan and Adrianople. On the 25th the Sultan reviewed a body of 5000 regular infantry, who were immediately afterwards sent off to join the army under the command of the second Seraskier, Halid Pacha. The fleet, consisting of three ships of the line and seven frigates, set sail a few days before for the mouth of the Bosphorus, where it was to be reinforced by several smaller vessels and fire-ships. The pacific accounts in the German papers are not countenanced by arrivals from Constantinople to the 28th ult. In these it is stated to be the determination of the Sultan and the Divan to fight to the last. The workmen in the arsenal are constantly employed. Some ships have been fitted out, others converted into fire-ships. The Turkish Government has also purchased a steam-boat, the first that has been seen in the Bosphorus, for 580,000 piastres, (about 65,000 dollars Prussian currency,) which is to be employed to tow men-of-war.

Naval Invention.—One of the students of naval architecture in England, (Mr. Chatfield) appointed to accompany the late experimental squadron on a cruise of observation, has invented a Nauprometer, an instrument to measure a ship's inclination, which exhibits the angles of pitching and rolling at once. It consists of two semicircles, placed at right angles to each other; the upper edge of one, when a ship has a rotary motion, constantly works against the lower edge of the other, and both arcs are graduated sufficiently to meet the most extreme cases of a ship's oscillation. The smaller semicircle is delicately suspended on gimbles, similarly to the mariner's compass, so that the plane of this semicircle will always hang in a vertical position. The larger semicircle forms a part of the frame of the instrument, and, being fixed in some convenient part of the ship, partakes of the ship's movement; consequently when a vessel rolls, the outer semicircle traverses over the balanced one, which, as it is graduated, shows the degrees of rolling. Should the vessel have a pitching motion, the larger semicircle will move over the smaller in a fore-and-aft direction, and the degrees marked on its lower edge will indicate the angle of pitching.

Important Invention.—HEAT.—Our attention has been called to a discovery of an important nature, for which patents have recently been granted. The invention consists in a new mode of communicating heat, whereby many operations depending on its agency can be carried on with advantages, hitherto considered unattainable. The great value of the discovery consists, as is represented to us, in economically generating steam of very great power, free from all possibility of accident, and not liable to the objection of injuring the machinery to which it is applied, since it will not be possible to surcharge the steam with heat. It is well

known that great advantages attend the employment of high pressure steam engines constructed on that principle, being less bulky, complex, and expensive, than condensing engines; but hitherto, objections to their use have existed, in the increased danger of explosion; and were steam of great power has been proposed, it has been found impossible to regulate its heat, as to avoid the rapid destruction of the piston and cylinder. By means of their invention, the patentees have entirely obviated these objections, and are enabled to apply steam generated at such high elasticities as fully to embrace all the advantages above stated. The saving of fuel will also be of the greatest consequence, as by the application of this invention, a much greater quantity of water can be evaporated with a given weight of coals, than by the usual mode, and the pressure at which the steam is produced admits of the most extended application of the principle of expansion, the economy of which is too well known to need explanation.

The patentees have successfully applied their principle to the boiling of sugar, and the distillation of spirits, both which operations it is essentially important to carry forward with rapidity, and without risk of burning. These objects, it appears, are unobtainable by this invention which removes all possibility of injury from partial or excessive heating, so that the sugar planter will secure a larger produce and of better quality than at present, and the distiller will not be liable to the evils attendant upon the operation, as commonly conducted. From what has been stated, it will be apparent that this discovery may be rendered available, in every process depending on the agency of high and well regulated degrees of heat. The patentees, are Messrs. Beale and Porter of London.

Letters from Matanzas, of July 14, state, "We have had but few arrivals for several weeks, and the market for provisions is improving."

COMMERCIAL.

Prices at Vera Cruz, on the 1st August.

Cochinita, 1st quality	\$53 to 54	the arroba
do 2d	50 to 53	do
do inferior	44 to 48	do
Vanilla 1st quality	100 to 120	a thousand
do 2d	50 to 60	do
do inferior	33 to 40	do
Jalap	11 to 13	a quintal
Salsapilla,	11 to 12	do
Pimenta de Tabaco	11 to 12	do
Campeachy wood	11 to 12	do

Ship News.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS. Cleared: Schr Correo, Tuchen, Tampico. Schr Celestine, Lopez, Mobile, master Schr Jane, Fash, Charleston, L H Gale, Arrived.

Steamboat Isabelle, Ryan, from Louisville, with 51 coils rope to W M Beat, 57 ps bagging to Wallace and Pope; 132 coils rope 40 ps bagging 34 bbls flour to Townsley and Prieur, 77 bbls bread to J W Zacharie and co; 46 ps bagging, 80 coils rope and a quantity of castings to G B and R Bell; 23 bbls oil to M F Maher; 4 do to Bridge and Vose; 150 bbls apples to M Gibbs; 32 coils rope to Palfrey, Dyson and co—21 cabin and 26 deck passengers. Extract—Passed the Belle Creole at ground at Shawneetown bay, on the 27th inst. The ship was falling very fast. The Montezuma and Concho had sailed for the season.

Standard Friendship, Buckner, from Louisville, with 87 coils bale rope to John Hagan and co; 86 ps bagging to White and McLean; 27 coils rope to J Ogilvie; 71 bbls tobacco to order; 18 coils rope to Wallace and Pope; 130 bales tobacco to A W Taylor; 10 bbls lined oil to J P Payson; 290 bbls flour to C Byrne; 200 empty bbls to J W Zacharie and co; 287 bbls flour to M J Bookner on board; 1 cast iron wheel to Gordon Forrester and co; 50 bbls whiskey 50 do to F A Young; 4 negroes to Reynolds, Byrne and co—12 cabin and 4 deck passengers.

MEMORANDA. The French ship Inde, Barneche, was waiting at Vera Cruz for the money which is expected from the interior, to sail for New-Orleans and Bordeaux. The American brig Sarah Wilson, was also waiting, to sail for New-Orleans and Key-West. There was in the port of Vera Cruz, on the 1st of August, 4 French ships, 4 American brigs, 2 French and 3 national; two American and a national schooners.

NOTICE—Those who have any claims against the Estate of the late Antoine Martin, deceased in this city, are requested to present them to the undersigned.

V. ROUMAGE, Test. Ex.

TO RENT—A room near the office of The Bee, suitable for an Office of Attorney.

PIPE STAVES. 16000 Pipe Staves for sale on application to D. G. BORDUZAT & Co. July 14. 108 Royal street

LAUREL OIL, FOR sale by FORESTIER & Co. Apothecary and Druggists. New-Orleans, July 19.

BORDEAUX WINE. Excellent Bordeaux Wine, for sale cheap, to close a concern. P. E. SORBE, June 17. No. 118, Royal street.

AUCTION SALES.

Par J. Le Carpentier. WILL be sold on Saturday, 30th of August at 12 o'clock, at Herlé's coffee-house, Four Lots of Ground situated in the Faubourg Lacour e, of this city, together with the building and improvements thereon, consisting of a dwelling house and out houses, to wit: A LOT designated by No. 3, in square No. 11, measuring 60 feet front on Annapolis street by 120 feet in depth; founded on one side by the property of Maxim Bell, and on the other by that of Mr. J B Bouré.

Another LOT, No. 6, in square No. 41, measuring 60 feet front on Annapolis street, by 120 feet in depth. Another LOT, No. 5, in square No 41, measuring 60 feet front on Basin street, by 150 feet in depth. Another LOT, No 4, in square No 41, measuring 60 feet front on Annapolis street, by 120 feet in depth. (aug 29) Terms: cash

By J Le Carpentier. WILL be sold on Tuesday, September 24, 4 o'clock, p. m. at the store, corner Toulouse and Burgundy—130 Canal Bordé. Choice, good quality. aug 21

REGULAR PACKETS TO TAMPICO. The fine, first class, fast sailing schooner REGO, Capt. Tucker, and HOUED, Capt. Boudman, will henceforth sail on regular packets between this port and Tampico, and leave each port twice a month. The REGO will sail from this port on the 1st of August, and from Tampico on the 15th of the same month; and the HOUED will hence on the 15th of August, and from Tampico on the 1st September.

Passengers and shippers may depend upon the above arrangements being punctually observed. For freight or passage, apply to Gordon, Payne and Co. in Tampico, and in New Orleans, to GORDON, FORSTALL & Co. No 22, Toulouse street New Orleans, August 4, 1838.

FOR HAVANA. The French brig SOPHIE, burthen 136 tons, classed A. No. 1, and a very fast sailing vessel, is about taking in a cargo for the above port. She will meet with quick dispatch. For freight of three hundred barrels only, on passage, possessing first rate accommodations, apply to D. G. BOKI OZAT & Co. 29 Juillet. No. 108, Royal street.

FOR ST JAGO DE CUBA. The fast sailing schooner SALLY & POLLY, having part of her cargo engaged will meet with dispatch. For freight of about 300 bbls of the bulk thereof, or passage, apply to GOTTSCALK & REINERS, aug 21

FOR MOBILE via BAY OF ST LOUIS. The fast sailing Schooner, Eldridge, master, will leave the Basin for the above port immediately. For freight or passage apply on Board, or to Jno. SWEET, 23 Basin street, aug 21

FOR MADISONVILLE. The fast running and well stored S. ST. JOHN, cap. Featherston, will leave the Light House every Monday, Wednesday and Thursday, at 8 o'clock, and Saturday, at 7 o'clock.

NOTICE—On the 24th of November 1819, the subscriber gave notice to the public, by an advertisement inserted in the Louisiana Courier, that he would pay no debts that Marie Leveson, his wife, might contract after that time; having since that epoch no reason to change his resolution, and wishing to put the public on their guard, declares now that he will pay no debts contracted or which may hereafter be contracted by her. FRANCOIS AUGUSTE. aug 27

NOTICE—The bond of four thousand dollars subscribed on the 23d day of February 1827, by Hudson Tabor and Joseph Robichaud, as securities of Louis Tabot, Sheriff of the Parish of Lafourche Interieur; and also that the bond of four thousand dollars entered into by Hudson Tabor on the 6th day of June, 1827, for the faithful performance of the duties of Sheriff of said Parish, and the special mortgage to ensure the payment of said sum, executed by said Hudson Tabor, and affecting a tract of Land or plantation of three arpents front, more or less by forty in depth, situated in said Parish, on the left bank of the Bayou Lafourche, be raised and annulled. Notice is hereby given to all persons concerned, to file in writing, in the office of the Secretary of State, within ninety days from the last publication hereof, the reasons, if any they have, why the said bonds and mortgages should not be raised and annulled. Given under my hand and the Seal of the State, at New-Orleans, the twenty first day of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and in the fifty-third year of the Independence of the United States of America. (Signed) H. JOHNSON, Governor of the State of Louisiana. By the Governor, P. DERRIER, Secretary of State. aug 23

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E DEBERGUE, HAS just received by the Packet Ship FRANCES, from New-York, a fine assortment of HATS, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, at his Store in St. Peter street, near the Levee. August 6.

DRY HIDES. Dry Hides for sale by D. G. BORDUZAT & Co. aug 15 Royal street No. 108.

BEAVER HAT, No. 18 CANAL STREET. NICHOLS & KEELER have just received per Ship Frances, from New-York, an assortment of Gentlemen's Fashionable Beaver Hats, of the FIRST QUALITY, which they offer for sale on accommodating terms.