THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY BY
JEROME BAYON.
STATE AND CITY PRINTER.

THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, 1835.

LATEST DATES.

Liverpool	March 18	New York	April 13
London	" 17	Washington	" 15
Havre,	" 18	Charleston	" 20
Paris	" 17		

TO ADVERTISERS. We are compelled to expostulate with our advertising customers: first, on account of the late hour at which they send their advertisements, which is really too burthensome to our *translators and compositors*; and secondly, on account of the multiplicity sent, the very cost of printing which exceeds—in many instances—nearly 5 times the sum they have agreed to pay; and exceeds as many times the quantity we have agreed to insert.

We are therefore reluctantly compelled to announce that advertisements sent late cannot be published the following day; and that advertisers sending more than the quantity stipulated, will be charged accordingly. We shall be happy to insert their advertisements: and we trust they will admit the justice and propriety of our extra charges for extra work.

John H. Holland has been appointed president of the Orleans Navigation Company, at an assembly of the directors.

CITY COUNCIL. Last evening the city council had an extra session, for the purpose of receiving petitions.

The letter of the city treasurer, communicating the receipts and disbursements of the city for the 1st quarter of this year, was referred to the committee on finance.

The petition of the members of Fire Co 6, to be allowed a sum for the erection of an engine house, was referred to a committee, *consisting of Messrs Caldwell, Baldwin and* Grailhe.

The petition relative to furnishing iron palisades for the different public squares, was referred to the special committee on a similar application before.

The petition of the residents of Tchoupitoulas street, to have its name changed, was postponed till next sitting when a resolution will be passed in accordance.

The petition of the proprietors of the lots on Magazine street to have the railroad removed thence was referred to a special committee consisting of Messrs Schmidt, Berry and Lebatut.

The petition to remove the smokehouse of High & Forstall, as a nuisance, in Baronne street, was referred to Messrs Berry, Gaiennié and McFarlane.

The council adjourned, as there were no more petitions.

THE MINT to be established in this city is likely to be soon in progress. In today's journal, we publish an advertisement containing proposals to architects desirous of undertaking the buildings required for the establishment, *with a specification* of plan and details—to which we beg leave to call the attention of 'all whom it may concern.'

We have not the slightest doubts that Jackson square will and should be devoted to the branch mint here to be established—as the use of the square is but privileged, and can be revoked at the pleasure of Congress; as its present condition is a nuisance to the city; and as the contemplated use will be advantageous and ornamental.

ORPHAN BOYS' ASYLUM. Tomorrow evening, the performances at the American theatre will be for the benefit of this charitable institution—now very greatly in want of funds however obtained. An appeal is therefore earnestly made to the generosity of our citizens in favor of *destitute orphans*; and an appeal is made to their taste and judgment by dramatic amateurs, who have kindly volunteered their services for the occasion. The histrionic merits of these young men are said to be of a very respectable grade; and we feel assured that in requesting the charity of the public for such a laudable object, they will deserve approbation not only for the motives which induce them to perform; but for the manner in which they perform their parts.

PAVING. *The annual expenditure for paving has increased* so greatly of late, and the improvements made are of so temporary a nature, that the attention of our municipal government cannot be too frequently nor urgently attracted to the subject. The present system of paving is inefficient and burthensome, considering the quality of the soil—which being marshy requires preparation before being paved. With paving should be connected draining to render it secure; and perhaps no mode of combining these is preferable to *paving with wood*—a practice current in parts of London, prevalent in Russia, and now introduced in New York. Blocks of wood are projected perpendicularly or obliquely into the ground, to whatever depth may be required by the nature of the soil; and combined by different faces, *round*, oval or angular as may be deemed expedient.

A similar practice was found useful if not essential in Venice and such maritime towns; and in Amsterdam and other cities built on ground of a marshy nature. Why could not *this system be tried in New Orleans*, where it is especially required, and where the materials could be easily and cheaply procured?

The plan is not now one of mere experiment. It has been tested with approbation. It is therefore earnestly recommended to the attention of the paving committee of the council.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF LOUISIANA.

The first course of lectures by the professors of this institution has terminated. We have heard those lectures highly commended; and have been informed that they were attended by respectable persons of both sexes—in addition to the students, eleven of whom have already been matriculated.

This is an auspicious commencement of the college. The experiment was rather hazardous, as the establishment of a medical school was viewed with jealousy if not suspicion. But the zeal and prudence of the gentlemen who had united to *form the faculty, nobly braved and conquered all difficulties.*

They have now obtained a charter for the institution, which we hope to publish in a few days; and during the ensuing winter, they justly anticipate a great accession of medical students—as their own attainments and attention are guaranteed for pupils; and as New Orleans presents many advantages for students in winter and by location, not to be found elsewhere.

We are now enabled to state, upon authentic information, the conclusion of a treaty between the United States and the Cherokee Indians, by the stipulations of which they have agreed to remove beyond the Mississippi. Although Ross has not signed the treaty, the terms are so liberal, that we entertain no doubt of its reception by the great body of the nation, and its final ratifications by the Senate. There is a consummation devoutly to be wished, as it will at once relieve not only Georgia, but North Carolina, Tennessee, and Alabama, from the annoyance of an Indian population. For the success of this measure, the country is greatly indebted to the persevering efforts of Gov. Lumpkin.

The course of Gen. Jackson upon this question, is too well known to require comment. From 1817, at which time he concluded a treaty with the Cherokees, for all the lands they occupied in Georgia, which treaty was abrogated by John C. Calhoun, as Secretary of War, he has been unremitting in favor of the removal of the Indians, and of the right of the States over the country in question.—(*Geo.*) *Miss. Jard of the Union.*

From the Vermillionville Gazette.

LYNCH'S LAW IMPROVED.—In some of the places on the rear and in the interior, Lynch's law is inflicted by flagellation on the body of the delinquent, but our *villageois* have adopted a novel method of punishment; instead of *skinning* him *they cover him*, which it is believed will have a better effect than the ancient mode. Within the last two weeks, we have had three examples of this wholesome application. The first of these was the ninth part of a man, *alias* a tailor, who was caught in the act of robbing a sideboard of one of houses of promiscuous amusement, and it was ascertained that he had been in the daily habit of visiting the place and appropriating to his own use the good things of life there to be found. Being caught in the act, he was plentifully painted, face and hands, with black, and afterwards varnished, and made as pretty a looking negro with a monkey face as we have ever seen in our life. The second case was a Spaniard who was heastly drunk and mischievous, and openly a blackguard; he had partly stripped himself of his shirt and laid himself down beneath the steps of the courthouse, when he was delicate green: we suppose *blue* would have been the most appropriate color. *The third case was that of* the patron of an oyster boat, who for two or three days had been exhibiting himself in a state of the most beastly intoxication. A new method was adopted with him; he was blacked with burnt cork and grease and then made to ride the wooden horse, *alias* a pole, and by that was carried to a pond in the rear of the village; but having *expressed not to be ducked*, he was conducted back to the place from whence he was taken; after which he was escorted a short distance from the town, which he will probably remember for the rest of his life. We have no temperance societies here, but the abhorrence which is shown by our citizens to a confirmed drunkard, is worth a thousand of them if they were formed.

LONDON, March 5.

A strong impression has prevailed here today that the coherence between the Governments of France and the United States, will not be settled without some warlike demonstration. *This feeling has arisen partly from the* knowledge that *Mr. J Q Adams'* party in the United States will not submit to any thing short of a full satisfaction of the claims of that Government upon France, and also from the understanding which the advices from France this morning have fostered that at Toulon great preparations were making to put the French fleet in the most effective position to meet the expected reprisals on the part of the Americans.—[*Morning Herald.*

Statement of Specie imported into the port of New Orleans, district of Mississippi, from the 20th to the 26th April, 1835, viz.

In Foreign Vessels,	$10,650
In American do.	57,543
In Mexican do.	37,340
Total,	$105,533

STATEMENT of the amount of Gold remaining at the *Mint uncoined on the 28th of February, 1835, with the sums* deposited for coinage within the month of March, together with the amount of gold coinage executed within the same period.

Remaining uncoined at the mint, February 28th, 1835,	$280,240 00
Deposited for coinage within the month of March, viz:	
Uncoined bullion, $247,670	
Coins of the United States, former standard, 22,050	
Foreign coins, 8,250	
	288,170 00
	566,650 00
Amount coined within the month of March,	123,000 00
Remaining at the mint uncoined,	$445,650 00

Mint of the United States, March 31st, 1835. SAML MOORE, Director.

The following notice, relative to the issuing of passports to citizens of the United States, who design to visit foreign countries, has been issued from the Department of State at Washington:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, April 4, 1835.

As citizens of the United States, going to foreign countries, may be subjected to inconvenience for the want of sufficient evidence of their national character, the Secretary of State deems it proper to give notice that passports will be granted by him, gratis, to such citizens, on his being satisfied that they are entitled to receive them.

To prevent delay in obtaining a passport, the application should be accompanied by *such evidence as may* show the applicant to be a citizen of the United States, where that fact is not already known to the Department of State, and with a description of his person, embracing the following particulars, viz:

Age, — years; stature, —feet — inches; forehead, —; eyes, —; nose, —; mouth, —; chin, —; hair, —; complexion, —; face, —.

Where the applicant is to be accompanied by his wife, children, or servants, or females under his protection, it will be sufficient to state the names and ages of such persons, and their relationship to the applicant; as one passport may serve for the whole.

Certificates of citizenship, or passports granted by the different states and municipal authorities in the United States, are not recognized by the officers of foreign governments; and, for the want of necessary official information as to those authorities, the ministers and consuls of the United States in foreign countries cannot authenticate such documents.

UNEQUALLED SHORT PASSAGE.—The new ship Southerner made her passage from this port to Liverpool in the very short passage of twenty-seven days! She carried 928,000 lbs of cotton.

Idem Sonans.—Lord F. married his cook: there is no accounting for lords' tastes. At the first grand dinner party after the honeymoon, her ladyship was discomposed by the *entrées* not making their appearance as speedily as they ought; and she was sitting thoughtfully with her hands before her on the table, pondering how much quicker things would have been done had she been (as she had been) in the kitchen. At this period an exquisite playfully exclaimed, 'Horrid pause!' upon which her ladyship colored deeply, and replied, hastily withdrawing them, 'If you, sir, had worked as hard as I have done, you would have *horrid paws* too!'

Pleasant Excursion.—*It is proposed by a respectable* house in New York, to send out a vessel on a pleasure voyage up the Mediterranean, touching at the various ports in Spain, France, Italy, Greece, Egypt, Syria and Turkey, and returning home late in the fall. The vessel will be elegantly fitted, and will carry no cargo. The cost it is supposed will be about $3,000, and the party, which will of course be highly select, will consist of about 30 persons.

Wealth of the Ocean.—There arrived at the port of New Bedford in one day, (6th inst,) from the South Atlantic and Indian Ocean, 5 ships and 1 barque, having on board 6,763 barrels of whale oil, and 18,900 pounds of whalebone!

Important Decision.—We learn from Albany, (says the N Y Commercial Advertiser,) that the decision of Vice Chancellor McCoun in the great case of the Lorrillard estate in this city, has been *reversed.*

Burden's Boat.—A gentleman of Northampton, Mass. has secured the patent of Burden's improved boat, for the Connecticut and Farmington canal. One is now being built at Troy, intended to ply between Northampton and New Haven, as soon as the canal is completed.

PRESERVATION OF A VESSEL BY A FISH.—The Holyhead correspondent of Lloyd's room, Liverpool, mentions the following curious circumstances in his Wednesday's letter:—"The brig Endeavor, Gregory, from Whitehaven to Drogheda, put in on the morning of the 8th inst. in a very leaky condition, having been out under the heavy gale of the 7th. Being hauled up the harbor her bottom was examined this morning, when a small fish called the 'sea pin,' five inches in length, was found pressed into one of the seams under her bottom, and alive. The fish was certainly the means of saving the vessel and the lives of all on board. The fish is preserved."

LEGAL PRECEDENTS.—It is a maxim among lawyers, that whatever has been done before may legally be done again: and therefore they take special care to record all the decisions formerly made against common justice, and the general reason of mankind. These, under the name of precedents, they produce as authorities, to justify the most iniquitous opinions, and the judges never fail of directing accordingly.—Swift.

THE TRUE PAPYRUS—from which paper formerly made, and which was thought to be lost, has been it is said, discovered at Syracuse growing wild, and that, after various experiments, paper has been manufactured from it similar to that used by the Egyptians.—Athenæum.

We are informed by letters from Vienna of the 2d, that the first act of the Emperor Ferdinand the first was to send circular letters to Prince Metternich and the great officers of state, confirming them in their situations, and expressing his opinion of the policy hitherto pursued.

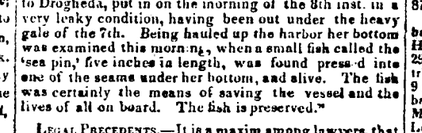
From the London Sun of March 14.

POPULATION OF THE FRENCH COLONIES.—The official statement is as follows:

	Free.	Slave.	Total.
The population of Martinique, on the 31st Dec. 1833, was	3,493	70 765	114,260
Guadaloupe, do	25,310	99,039	124,349
French Guina, 31st Dec. 1832	4,336	18,201	22,53
Bourbon, do	228,247	70,458	
Ditto Indians,	2,404		101,109
Total,	75,284	267,467	362,749

On the 31st December, 1831, the free population of Martinique was 28,474; in 1833 it amounted to 34,493; at the period of the July Revolution, the number did not exceed 15 or 1600. It thus appears that since the revolution more than 15,000 slaves have in this one colony, been admitted to the rights and privileges of freemen. The population was then 81,000, and now, notwithstanding the large amount of manumissions that has taken place, it is 79,767. At Guadaloupe the same results are seen. In 1832 there were 2,558 births, and only 1,671 deaths, giving an increase of 987, in the slave population.

(By Authority.)



AN ACT

To Provide for furnishing the Police Juries of the different Parishes of the State with copies of the Assessment Rolls of the taxable property within the said Parishes and for other purposes.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened; That it shall be the duty of the Assessors of the State Tax, hereafter appointed in pursuance of the existing laws in each and every of the Parishes of this State, to furnish to each of the Police Juries of said Parishes respectively one copy of the Assessment-Roll of taxable property situated within their respective parishes, within one month from and after the time the said Assessment Rolls shall be completed and ready for delivery to the different collectors of the State Tax.

Section 2. Be it further enacted etc, That all the said assessors of each of the said Parishes, shall be entitled to receive as a full compensation for making out and delivering the said copies of such Assessment Rolls, the sum of thirty dollars, to be divided among them, to be paid out of the Parish Treasuries, respectively on warrants signed by the President and countersigned by the clerks of the said Police Juries respectively.

Section 3. Be it further enacted etc, That the Police Jury of the Parish of Orleans shall have the right to lay a tax on all grog shops and public houses situated on the right bank of the River Mississippi, within the limits of the Parish of Orleans, and on all grog shops and public houses situated on Lake Ponchartrain, in the Parish aforesaid, but without the limits of the City of New Orleans.

ALCEE LABRANCHE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
C. DERBIGNY,
President of the Senate.

Approved March 20, 1835.

E. D. WHITE,
Governor of the State of Louisiana

HARNESS HAMES.—154 pair hames, Balt's make, just received and for sale by
G DORSEY,
Apr 28 39 new levee.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, April 11.

The Trade of the City, generally has been quite as active as we have ever known it. Our city is filled with strangers—hotels, boarding houses, all full. Our merchants are most actively engaged in attending to their Customers. Money abundant—Confidence restored and every thing wears the most animating and cheering appearance.

COTTON.—The sales of the week amount to about 4000 bales, of which 1700 were Upland, at 16 1-2 to 13 1-2 cents. 1200 Florida, at 17 to 19 3-4 cts. 700 New Orleans, at 18 1-2 to 20 cents; and 400 Mobile at 18 to 21 cts.

AUGUSTA, April 17.

COTTON—There has been a fair business done since our last weekly report, and full prices. Much confidence is entertained in the steadiness of the market, though the accounts from southern and northern markets show a fluctuation. Some sales were made at an improvement of half per cent on previous rates. Receipts for the week are estimated at about 12 to 1500 bales. The sales from warehouses were about 1636 bales.

We continue our last quotations as our market has only improved in steadiness and in the firmness of holders:

Interior parcels 45 a 45 3-4; fair to good 16 a 16 1-2; very good to prime 46 3-4 a 47; choice 17 1-2.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Prepared from the Commercial Letter Sheets of the four *principal ports whence Cotton is exported.*

We have before prepared statements to show the quantity of Cotton to be received in New Orleans, Mobile, Charleston and Savannah, to the latest dates, to make up the crop of 1834-35 equal to that of 1833-34. We now add other statements, to show the quantity of Cotton to be exported from *the same four places, to make up the exports of 1834-35* equal to those of 1833-34.

CROP OF 1833-34.

Louisiana,	454719	
Alabama,	149973	
South Carolina,	227343	
Georgia,	258656	1090695
Received of the crop of 1834-34.		
New Orleans, April 4.	424933	
Deduct received from, and in the receipts of Mobile,	13753	411180
Mobile to April 4,		170602
Charleston, April 11,	154442	
Deduct received from and included in the receipts of Savannah,	6412	15,030
Savannah, April 9.		171,664
		801476
To be received to make up the crop of 1834-35; equal to that of 1833 34.		
New Orleans,	43,539	
Charleston,	09,213	
Savannah,	96,981	210,843
Deduct received in Mobile, to April 4, over the crop of 1833-34,		21,624
		199 218

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED

Ship Lotus, Watts, Bordeaux,
Brig America, Butman, Boston, J Lallande
Brig Gen Santa Anna, Vanstavarin, Vera Cruz Cockayne & Robbins
Schr Clito, Howard, Apalachicola, Cucullu, Lapeyre & co
Schr McDonough, Eydleman, Baltimore, Bogert & Hawthorn
Tourne & Beck with

ARRIVED

Steamer Feliciana, from the Passes—towed to sea ship Hewes, schrs Isabella, Robert Centre, Matamoras and Montezuma—passed in S W Pass bound up, brig Charles of N Y; ten or twelve sail at the fort.

Steamer Grampus, Davis, from the Passes—towed to sea ship Archer, brig Condevillanueva, and schr Sarah, and *Hannah Elizabeth*—Brought up ship Charlotte, brig Criterion, schrs Gen Wayne and Menton—Left the Bar Monday, at 6 p m; one ship off N E Pass.

Ship Hewes, Spear, from Thomastown—Cargo, lime to the master.

Ship Charlotte, Parker; 17 days from Portsmouth N H; *Cargo 400 bales cotton 100 bbls potatoes to the master*

Brig Centerius, from Philadelphia— (at the Powder Magazine)

Brig Charlotte, Hall, from Campeachy, to the master—Cargo, 83 hides, palmetto hats, to S Fernandez.

Brig Florida, Perkins, 12 days from Port au Prince—Cargo, 253 bags coffee, to L H Gale.

Schr Robert Center, Shepherd—Cargo, 130 hhds sugar, 39 puncheons rum, to S Thompson; Lastrapes & Desmare.

Schr Matamoras, Noyes, 10 days from Matamoras, to the master—Cargo, $3500 specie to J A Merle & co; 9000 do J Kahn & Bordier; 6000 Vance & Gamble; 1100 Godfrey and Bossman; 1000 M F Caudot; 1410 L Deimerday; 700 Frey & co; 1200 D Goldsmith—Passengers, Messrs Richter, Curyanle, Elliott, Castaganda, Duffey, Devine, Young, Gilmore, Reymond.

Schr Montezuma, Puentes, 5 days from Campeachy—Cargo, logwood, specie, &c. to F Trulles.

Schr Isabella, Furst, 12 days from Vera Cruz, to F Frey & co—Cargo, $1500 Perret & Galleo; 1000 Camelin; 3747 E J Forstall & co; 195775 R Peoniere; 1 case, J W Zacharie & co; 1 case, Gustave—Passengers, Messrs Camelin; S Barraud, Barre, Miller, 4 in steerage—On the 21st inst, in a calm carried away both topmasts.

Sloop Translator, Gerard, from Mobile.

Schr Gen Wayne, Vose, from Thomastown: Cargo—lime to the master

Schr Mentor, Holden, Holden, from Bayou Sellar, cargo 87 hhds sugar to T Barritt & co

Steamer Abeona, Shepherd, from Vicksburg—Cargo, 779 bales cotton, viz, 252 bales cotton, J Armur; 47 Bogart and Hoopes; 64 Reynolds, Byrne & co; 52 A Fisk, Watt & co; 295 Bullitt, Shipp & co; 11 M White & co; 13 do, 6 boxes, 5 trks mdze, Williams & Lee; 12 bales cotton, T Barrett & co, 9 do, Harris & Wright; 15 Buckner, Stanton & co; 4 do, 2 bales deer skins, to order—Passengers, Mrs Sauls & servant, Messrs Payne, Lewis, Hides, Robinson, Britte, Morton, Long, Lochery, Moore, Morris, Hickey, Shaw, Brusel, Green, Dupuy, Genard and 2 ladies, W C Moore, Goatro and Battuce.

AMERICAN THEATRE.

CAMP STREET.

Mr Mrs and Miss BARNES, all on the same evening.

THIS EVENING, APRIL 29.
Will be presented the comedy of
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

Sir Peter Teazle,	Mr BARNES,
Joseph Surface,	H G Pearson,
Charles Surface,	Williamson.
Sir Oliver Surface,	Farren
Lady Teazle,	Miss BARNES.
Mrs Candour,	Mrs BARNES.

To conclude with the melo drama of the
FOREST OF BONDY.

Capt Aubri,	Mr Williamson,
Blaize,	Thorne,
Florio, the dumb boy,	Miss Nelson,
Dame Gertrude,	Mrs Hubbard.

☞Thursday is appropriated for the benefit of the Orphan Boys' Asylum.

A FOREIGNER, a Polander, entirely destitute of means, wishes to find some employ in wherever line of business. JOHN FLITZ.
apply at the office of the Bee.

MONEY ON BOTTOMRY.

CAPTAIN ALLEGRE, of the French ship Laville de Marseille, wishes to borrow money on bottomry upon the keel, &c. of said ship, to pay the expences incurred by repairing damages. Apply to
april 29—3t JULES LE BLANC, 103 Royal st.

NOTICE—The undersigned having been informed that it was offered for sale that tract of land, commonly called ILE AUX CAILLOUX, situated at the mouth of bayou Terrebonne, hereby notifies whoever should be *desirous of becoming a purchaser of the same that he is* the only and true proprietor of said premises, and that all such titles wh ch would not derive from his own personal ones shall not be sufficient to transfer the property thereof.
april 29—4t—law NS GIROD.

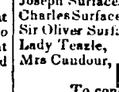
TIN PLATES—400 boxes Pontypool brand, received per ship Grafton, from Liverpool, and for sale by
HARRISON, BROWN & Co.
april 29 117 Royal st.

MANTAS—200 bales heavy 36 inch brown cotton sheetings, received and for sale by
HARRISON BROWN & Co
april 29 117 Royal st.

BLANKETS—400 bales French blankets 3 points, from Gravier's manufactory. For sale by
april 29 J MAGER.

DRY GOODS—Landing from ship Vicksburg, painted muslins; Hanani shawls, new style; white cotton hose; furniture checks; plaid muslins; linen cambric hdkfs; cotton mosquito netting, all qualities China spun silk hdkfs; Irish linen diapers and sheetings. For sale by
ANDREWS & BROTHERS,
april 29 19 Chartres st.

$5 REWARD.



WILL be paid to any person who will bring back to the subscriber, Basin st, in the *rear of the chapel*, a black HORSE, with thick and long hair, and about 14 or 15 palms high; the only mark said horse can be known by, is a small white spot on the back. He went astry on on Sunday last.

This horse must be known in the city as he has been used for a long time to draw a water cart.
april 29—3 ANGEL FERNANDEZ.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish Court for the parish and city of New Orleans—Present the honorable Charles Maurian, Judge.—E B Hogan *vs* his *creditors*—The cession of property by the petitioner, being accepted by the court, that a meeting of said insolvent's creditors will take place before W Y Lewis, not. pub. on Monday the 1st day of June next, then and there to deliberate on the affairs of the petitioner, and in the meantime all proceedings against his person and property are stayed. Let also Thomas Hidell be appointed to represent the absent creditors in this case. By order of the court.
Clerk's office, N O. April 28, 1835.
april 29 ARMAND PITOT, clerk.

EXCHANGE on London, for sale by
april 24 LAMBETH & THOMPSON

MINT AT NEW ORLEANS.

To Architects and Builders.

PROPOSALS will be received by Martin Gordon, Esq, at New Orleans, until the 15th day of May next ensuing, for the construction of the following described building, viz:

The plan of the building consists of a centre 90 feet in front, with two wings, each 96 feet, making the whole dimensions 282 feet by 81 feet. The elevation consists of three stories resting on a sub-basement of 2 feet in height—the basement 21 feet; the Principal Story 16 feet, and the third or attic story 14 feet in height. The whole to be covered with a slate roof.

FOUNDATIONS.—The foundations are to be laid on plank at the *depth of 4 feet below the surface of the pave*ment; these plank are to be placed in a trench 8 feet in width, one layer in a longitudinal, and the other in a transverse direction closely fitted together and perfectly level throughout. The foundation walls are to be of brick work, 3 feet 4 inches in breadth, laid in the middle of the planked bottom, which is to have at least 16 inches of an offset, both inside as well as outside of the wall.

SUB-BASEMENT.—The sub-basement, or water table course, is to be of granite at least one foot on the bed, and laid in lengths from 3 feet to 8 feet. This course of stone is, to be washed back from the face at least 3 inches, which is the offset to the face of the wall of the basement story. This basement is to extend along the whole front and ends, where it is to be returned at the end of the wings and under the piazzas in the rear of the building.

BASEMENT.—The brick work of the basement story is to be carried up 3 feet in thickness to the springing line of the groined arches, which is to be at least 6 feet above the level of the water table, or floor line of this story. The groin arches are to be composed of paving or hard bricks 9 inches in thickness, the rise 4 feet, and the spandrils to be filled up level with the top or crown of the arches. The entire area of this story is to be filled up with good clean gravel or sand, and flagged over with flags at least 2 inches in thickness, which flags are to form the first floor of the building throughout; the flag stones to be composed of granite or hard sand stone. The basement is to be surmounted by a bolting course of granite, one foot in height, and washed back at least 3 inches on the top. It is to be 1 foot in breadth on the bottom bed, and is to extend all round the building, with a projection of 2 inches from the face of the wall of this story.

The windows are to be revealed frames, 8ft 8 by 6 feet in height, made of the best heart pine. The sash to be also of the best heart pine, three lights wide by four in height; glass, the best crown or Boston, in lights of 12 inches by 16 inches. The sills and heads of the windows to be of granite, 4 feet in length for the sill, and 5 feet for the head, the sills to be at least 10 inches in width, and 5 inches in thickness, the whole finished with outside mutters. The windows of the basement story all round the building to be guarded with iron of at least one inch square, placed in a vertical direction and 4 inches apart.

PRINCIPAL STORY.—*The principal story walls* are to be 27 inches in thickness and carried up ten feet to the springing line of the ground arches—these arches to be 9 inches in thickness and to rise 4 feet; the spandrils to be filled up level with the crown of the arch, to receive a flag stone floor. The whole area of this story is to be flagged over with the exception of the rooms No 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 9, as marked in the plan of the principal story. The rooms marked 6, 7, 13, 14, 15, 34, 35, 36, 40, 41, 42, are not to be arched, but they are to be floored over and laid with boards 1 1-4 inches in thickness, and the joist are to be 4 inches by 12 inches in depth, laid *15 inches apart, they are* to be of the best pine or cypress.

The windows of this story are to be made in revealed frames, 3 feet 8 inches by 5 feet in height, made of the best heart pine. The sash 3 lights in width by 4 in height, in lights of 12 inches by 22 inches of the best kind, as described in the basement story. The sills and heads of the windows to be of granite as described above, the whole finished with inside shutters.

ATTIC STORY.—The attic story walls are to be 18 inches in thickness, and carried up to the square of the building, or 14 feet in height to the ceiling. *This story is not to be* arched, but roofed with good red cypress or white pine, gardens and rafters. The rafters to be at least 4 inches by 12 inches at the heel, and 9 inches at the head. The girders and joist 4 inches by 14 inches to project across the piazzas and to rest upon a string piece to be laid on the cast iron columns of the piazzas. The roof is to be sheathed with good pine boards, 1 inch in thickness, well nailed into the rafters, which are not to be placed at a greater distance apart than 2 feet. There is to be a wooden cornice all round, to project 16 inches from the face of the wall, the top of which is to be convex, with *leaf turned over* the gutter pole and continued at least 18 inches under the soffit of the roof.

The windows of this story are to be revealed frames, 3 feet 8 inches in width by 5 feet 6 inches in height made of the best heart pine—each 3 lights in width by 4 in height, in 1 ghts of 12 by 14 inches of the best Boston glass; the heads and sills to be of granite, as described in the lower stories.

The floor of the halls and piazzas of each of the stories are to be laid of the best heart pine flooring boards.

DOORWAYS AND DOORS—The doorways from the passages and halls, and those communicating with the various rooms are to be four feet in width by 7 feet 6 inches in height, they are to be plain, jamb cased, with a 2 inch bead put on to receive the plastering and to form an architrave surrounding the door way. The doors are to be 3 inches in thickness, panneled with sixties of 6 inches and rails of 10 inches in breadth they are to be furnished with the best American mortised locks and butt hinges.

The doors of all the vaults and fire proof closets are to be double and let into a stone sill and head well clamped into the halls. Their dimensions to be 2 ft 8 inches in width by 6 ft 6 inches in height, plain panneled in wrought iron, 3-4 of an inch in thickness.

COLUMNS OF THE PIAZZAS—The columns of the piazzas for each story are to be of cast iron 10 inches in diameter, with a cap and base; their height, of course must correspond with the elevation of each floor from story to story

COINS OR PILASTERS—Each angle of the building is to *contain* a pilaster of granite, 2 feet 9 inches on each face, extending from the belting course to the under side of the architrave of the building, which is 24 feet above this course. The pilasters are to have plain moulded capitals of 18 inches in depth, and the body of the pilaster is to project 3 inches from the face of the building when rough cast. The pilasters are to be laid in courses of 12 or 20 inches in height and at least one foot on the bed, breaking joint alternately in the centre of each face.

FRONT PORTICO AND STEPS—There are to be 4 columns of 3 ft in diameter in front of the centre building; these are to be flanked by Antae, or pilasters, of 2 ft 9 inches square, showing a single faced pilaster towards the columns. These columns are to be made of brick and rough cast, having stone bases and capitals of the Ionic order. The whole depth of the portico from the line of the street, containing behind the cheek blocks upon which the columns and Antae rest, aflight of granite steps leading from the pavement to the floor of the principal story. These steps to be 6 feet each in length in the clear, having a bearing upon the wall of the basement and upon the cheek block of at least 9 inches. They are to be 7 1-2 inches rise and a feet on the tread, leading to a platform which is to be upon a level with the floor of the principal story, and as wide as the main entry, which is 12 feet. The architrave is to be of granite, 2 feet 2 inches in height by 2 feet 9 inches in width: extending across the whole front of the portico, breaking joint over the centre of each column; the frieze to be constructed with brickwork and the cornice of wood. The portico to be covered on a level with the cornice, with a flat roof of lead or zinc.

ROOF, GUTTERS & CONDUCTORS—The roof is to be covered with the best milled Welsh slate, laid in courses of at least 14 inches. The eave and valley gutters to be of lead, 2 feet 10 inches in width; the eave pipes of lead, the conductors of 5 inch cast *iron pipes, of which there are to be* 8 in number, 4 in front and four in the rear of the building at the inner angles of the piazzas; to be covered with lead.

INTERIOR STAIRS—There are to be three flights of interior stairways of stone, and two of wood. One in the hall or centre of the building and one on the extreme ends of the *wings, these are to be of stone.* The centre flight of steps to be 5 feet in width, each step to be 7 1-2 inches rise by 1 foot in the tread, each flight, from the basement to the attic story is to be furnished with iron balusters at least 1 inch square, and a hand rail of mahogany, 3 inches in diameter. The wooden flights are to be constructed from the basement *story to the rolling room*, and from the rolling room to the drawing and cutting room in the attic story, and from thence into the garret or roof of the centre building.

Over the central flight of stairs leading to the attic story there is to be a sky light of ten feet square, formed on the ridge of the roof to give light and ventilation to the halls of *the principal and attic stories*, this sky light to be formed of thick glass plate on each side of the ridge of the roof of the centre building.

PLASTERING—The whole of the interior of the building is to be plastered with three coats of plain plaster, with plain cornices at the ceilings of the principal and attic stories; a centre piece or rosette is to be formed in the centre of the hall opposite the central stair way, for the purpose of hanging a lamp or chandelier in each of the stories. The ceiling of the piazzas of each story is to be plastered with three coats of plain plastering.

ROUGH CASTING—The whole of the exterior of the building is to be rough cast with good clean sand, washed and mixed with the best lime, well trowelled and jointed in courses corresponding with the courses of the pilasters and window heads; the color of the rough casting to correspond with that of the granite used in the building of the portico and pilasters.

PAINTING AND GLAZING—All the wood work of every description as well as the iron work, is to be painted with three coats of paint of the best white lead, and all the sash are to be glazed with the best glass; the front windows to be glazed with the best English crown glass, and those of the rear in the wings and under the piazzas, of best Boston glass; all the sash to be well bedded in putty and painted with 2 coats of white lead.

IRON RAILING—The whole lot upon which the building is to be erected is to be enclosed with a dwarf wall and iron railing. The dwarf wall is to be composed of granite 2 feet in height by 14 inches in thickness, which *is to support an* iron rail let into the stone of 5 feet in height. This rail is to be of wrought iron, round, and 1 inch in diameter. 5 feet in height, with a plain spear head above the top rail, which is to be 3 inches in breadth by 3-4 of an inch in thickness—There are to be two gateways formed of wrought iron, 8 feet in width on the *ends of the building, opposite to the passage* thro ugh the basement story; these gates are to have stone sills of the breadth or thickness of the dwarf wall, and are to be laid flush with the top of the pavement of the street. This railing to be painted with three coats of paint.

All the scaffolding and hoisting machinery is to be found by the contractor, and no charge whatever is to be made for jobbing in the final completion of the work in every particular, according to the plans and elevations of the building.

The whole of the workmanship is to be done in the most substantial manner and of the best materials, and in accordance with the designs and delineations referred to below, and to be completed within a period not exceeding 12 months from the time of the acceptance of the proposals being communicated to the party whose offer shall have been preferred. Every person making proposals will specify the time within which he will contract to execute the work.

Bonds with securities satisfactory to the commissioner will be required for the fulfillment of the contract in all particulars.

Payments will be made by the commissioner on behalf of the United States, on account of materials delivered and work executed, in the proportion of three fourths of the estimated value thereof. The balance to be paid when the work shall have been completed.

The requisite designs and elevations of the building, with a delineation of the several stories may be seen at the mint in Philadelphia; at *New York* in the *hands* of the bank C P White, and at New Orleans in the hands of the commissioner. The several apartments in each story are numerically designated for the ease of reference. To these designations the various numbers above specified have respect.

The proposals are to be sealed and directed to Martin Gordon Esq commissioner of the branch mint, New Orleans.

By instructions from the secretary of the treasury,
SAML MOORE,
Director M U S

Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, April 8, 1835.
apl 29—6t

BY DUTILLET & DELERY.

BY virtue of an order from the honorable the Court of Probates in and for this parish and city dated April 24th 1835, shall be exposed at public sale, at Hewletts Coffee House, on Saturday the 30th of May next at 12 o'clock, the following property belonging to the estate of the late Honore Lanau f. m. of c. deceased.

REAL ESTATE.

1. A lot of ground situated at the *mouth* of Bay on St. John on the right or eastern bank of said Bayou, having about 30 feet in front by 120 feet deep; bounded on one side by Mr. Courotte, and on the other by A. Wine, together with he wooden house, *thereon, composed of two chimney rooms*, galleries before and behind, two closets, and also one wooden kitchen.

2. Another lot of ground situated at the same place on the left or western bank of said Bayou, measuring about 129 feet front to the *Bayou* by *about* 150 feet in depth, bounded on one side by Alex. Milne and on the other by the widow Severe; Together with the several buildings thereon.

NOTE. This last lot shall be sold in three separate lots almost of equal *dimensions, agreeably to the* plan which shall be made thereof, and which shall be exhibited at the Exchange previous to the time of the sale.

SLAVES

1. Charles, negro man, a creole of St. Domingo, aged about 42 years, fisherman and good character.

2. Manuel, a creole native man, about 30 years of age, fisherman, hunter and a good character.

3. Jim, an american negro man, for a long time in this country, aged about 38 years, a fisherman and good character.

4. Moses, an american negro man, long time in this country, aged about 50 years, asthmatic and short sighted.

5. Bob, an american negro man, in this country since his childhood, aged about 30 years, fisherman, addicted a little to drunkenness but however a good character.

6 *Charles, alias Nouroutte*, a creole negro boy, aged 10 years, very intelligent.

7 Caroline, a creole negro woman, about 35 years of age, somewhat of a cook