THE BEE.

Official State and City Paper,
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NEW-ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 5, 1835.

☞ Subscriptions will be gratefully received for our reading room; in which during the winter season, papers will be found from all parts of the United States; from Europe, Mexico and Havana.

The French Theatre will be opened for the season on Sunday next.

Caldwell's new theatre will be opened on the 30th inst, by which time all the places appropriated for the audience and actors will have been completed. We perceive by the eastern papers that some of his company are on their way hither; and we know that many of those engaged will delight any audience. His orchestra will be a good rival to that at the French theatre; and we have no doubt of his theatre being fashionable and well conducted. His chief saloon will not be opened this season. His boxes will be rented each 1000 dollars during the season; single tickets for seats in these unengaged, and for the front three rows in the parquette will be sold for 1 dollar and a half; and seats in the other parts of the box tiers and the parquette for 1 dollar. Auditors will have the worth of their money in amusements and comforts.

Russell's theatre will also be opened during the month, with an effective company.

The Gaslight and banking company is required to subscribe for 500 shares of the Barrataria and Lafourche canal company's stock, as soon as the former may have commenced operations. It has commenced: has it subscribed?

By the 28th section of the charter of this company, they are entitled to the sole and exclusive privilege of vending gaslights in the city,' etc; provided (sect 33) they light the whole city and its faubourgs with gas, and lay pipes in all and every direction without delay, and contract with the corporation at the lowest price. The time of enjoying this exclusive privilege is not specified; but as the company have not abided by the conditions authorizing the privilege, we may reasonably conclude that it is null and void. One part of the charter depends on the other; and if the conditions imposed on the company are not performed, their privileges are necessarily at an end. They must light the whole city and faubourgs, or no part; and they must accept a contract on the lowest terms—that is cost without profit—or receive none. And as their banking privileges were given solely to cover those expences, and (see sect. 32) in consideration of the advantages to be derived by the public (not individual customers) by the accomplishment of the object for which the said company is incorporated, may we not reason bly conclude that this banking company have forfeited their charter?

We do not write thus to injure the bank, but because its directors are said to have positively refused to light more than such parts of the city and upper faubourg as they pleased; and to light even such parts only on their own terms.

The directors of this company appear to have greatly overrated their powers and privileges. Their charter specifies certain persons who alone shall constitute the board till February 1836; yet they have elected others, and even appointed a president not named in their charter. Have they not therefore violated it?

They have got a charter on the sectional principle of the upper faubourg being equal to all the other parts of the city, in equalizing the extent of gaslights above and below Canal street; and yet madly fancy that 30,000 feet of mainpipes which they are compelled to lay down for furnishing lights to individuals who may choose to contract with them, are part and parcel of the contract which they are obliged to accept from the city council.

They fancy that they are not obliged to contract with individuals. The only difference in the obligation of public and private contracts is that in contracting with individuals, the company can make their own bargains; and are not bound (see sect 39) to lay any pipes in such places where the proceeds arising from the sale of gaslights to such individuals would not defray expences: but in contracting with the corporation, the company are obliged to light every street within the incorporated limits of the city, on such terms as the council may contract—that is that all necessary expenditures and such only should be defrayed.

We have minutely scrutinized the provisions of the charter, both in its conditions and privileges; and if we err, we are not wilfully at fault. But we believe our interpretation is too true for the company; and we merely wish to undeceive the directors, in order that the public may immediately enjoy the immense advantages to be derived from lighting the streets and houses with gas.

The survey of the route for the Atchafalaya railroad has been completed. Commencing on the northwest point of Morgan's plantation on the Mississippi, it passes over the bayou Farouche to the Atchafalaya river—a distance of 11 miles; thence it passes through prairies, cane brakes and forests over the bayous Darbonne, Waxie, Courtableau and Teche to Opelousas—the whole distance being 33 miles. The estimated cost of constructing it is 350,000 dollars, or about 10,000 a mile. Too much by one half in proportion to its utility; and certainly not sufficiently great to justify the privileges of a banking charter of 4 millions capital. Better do without the road, than allow such a privilege.

The state is entitled to a credit in several of our banks; why does not the treasurer draw on them as authorized, for the support of the charitable institutions left neglected by the legislature? The 5th section of the charter of the Gaslight bank empowers him to draw on said bank for $100,000, on his note at 12 months.

And the same section also empowers the corporation to draw on said bank for a like sum. Why is not this done, in order that the streets may be paved, and wharves constructed?

If the members of the city council were aware that they are liable to a fine of 25 dollars for every time they absent themselves from the council, or for being more than half an hour in attending any session at the time appointed, they might be more attentive. And if they were also aware that absenting themselves thrice successively forfeited their seats as aldermen, we should have the public interests better guarded—that is provided the laws were not as usual but as a dead letter.

The Exchange Hotel in St Charles street has been leased for 5 years to John McDonald and co, at a percentage on the amount of expenditures. This is a safe mode of investing capital, as it will give an annual interest of 25 per cent. We have no doubt of the success of Mr McDonald in conducting the new establishment—particularly as a *capital* friend will enable him to do justice to himself and the public.

But this Exchange Hotel company must not expect to be ever rechartered as a banking company. They have already refused the banking privileges very foolishly conferred on them; they have spiritedly shown that they can do without them; and they know that

They who will not when they may,
When they will they shall have nay.

Wonders will never cease, saith the old aphorism. The Union of last evening states that a quantity of exchange papers came to hand *bearing* ancient *dates!*—Sour grapes or dates, which? If papers bear such fruit as dates, we would not forbear nor eschew them.

From the 3d to the 6th of last month, there arrived in Tampico, from four mines in the interior of Mexico, silver in bullion and bars to the value of $1,263,882 82.

To vote or not to vote—that is the question.

A question of some interest and importance to the city council has been mooted at the last session of that body; and unfortunately agitated with more acrimony of debate than circumstances can justify. It is whether a member who is elected president of the council, in the absence of the recorder—the legal president, shall be divested of his rights as alderman, in consequence of having had the privileges of chairman thrust upon him by the election of his fellow members.

By the section of the charter of the city passed in 1805, the recorder shall *ex officio* be president of the council; but shall have no vote except a casting vote, unless when the said council shall resolve itself into a committee of the whole—and in case of vacancy in the office of recorder, or of his absence or inability, the said council shall choose one of their members as president *pro tempore*.' The recorder is strictly speaking an executive officer of the corporation, and like the mayor is a justice of the peace: but when acting as president of the council, certain privileges of the chairman of every organized meeting are legislatively conceded to him. They belong to him as chairman, but as chairman only; and they virtually belong to any person acting as president of a disciplined meeting. Such is the custom in every part of the civilized world. The vicepresident of the United States has that privilege as president of the senate; but as he is not a member elect of the senate, he has none of the rights of a member to speak and vote on all questions. But should a senator be elected or appointed chairman in the absence of the vicepresident, with his rights of membership he acquires the privileges of president of the senate.

The president of the French chambers is usually a deputy; and unites in his person the rights of deputy, and the privileges of a chairman. The president of the British house of lords is always a peer; and has the rights of a peer, and privileges of chairman. They have a vote in their individual capacity; and the casting vote in their official.

Precisely so is it in the regular meetings of the directors of any chartered company. The president of such company is generally elected from among the directors; and as chairman of the meeting of the board has privileges superadded to the rights of a director. In the rules of order established for the board of directors of the Consolidated Association of Planters' Bank, the 3d article states expressly—'The president shall have the right (as director) to vote on all questions submitted to the board; besides that (as chairman) he shall have the casting vote in all cases where the opinions shall be equally divided.' And when members or stockholders are permitted to vote by proxy, he may not only so vote himself but present the votes of the absent. Biddle of the United States' bank can present as many proxies as may be given him; and the speaker of the British house of lords can do the same.

But as regards the question in the city council, it is not dependent on any clause in the charter of the corporation; but solely guided by the rationale of custom and propriety. This demands that he who is a member of an organised body shall preserve integrally his rights as member; and particularly so when he is the representative of constituents. But if the body of which he is a member think proper to promote him to the honors of chairman, it *bona fide* confers on him all the auxiliary privileges of chairman; and can have no legitimate power of depriving him by such election, of his rights: for to accept the election depends on his own choice; and to be personally honored, he certainly should not desert the charge of his constituents. If a director of a banking company be appointed president, and shall have therefore a double vote in representing merely his own property for his own purposes, surely a member of the city council who may be appointed chairman of it shall have a double vote—one given him by his constituents for their not his benefit; and one given him by the election of his fellow members for their credit and his honor as president.

It should be remembered that when a member of the council is elected president *pro tempore*, he is not elected recorder. An alderman is *ex officio* a member of the council, and necessarily privileged to all the rights of membership. If it were otherwise there could be no chairman elected in the absence of the recorder: for no member would knowingly cease to be a member and desert his constituents, for the sake of momentarily presiding in the council. Were any momentous question pending, the majority of the council who should consider a member obnoxious by his knowledge and determination, might elect him chairman to defeat his opposition; but surely such a course was never contemplated by his constituents or the legislature; and should never be submitted to by any municipal representative having any feelings of honor or shame. He that would accept the presidency of the council and deprive himself of the right of speaking and voting on all questions affecting his constituents and the citizens, should immediately forfeit his station as alderman with due and becoming resignation, *et nolens volens*.

Mexico and Texas.—By the schooner Halcyon which arrived yesterday from Matamoras we have obtained Mexican papers of a late date. They confirm the fact of the Texians having captured the garrison of Goliah; but attribute it to a forced march on their part at midnight during the absence of General Cos; and the sleeping of the Mexicans: while they assert that Cos had afterwards rallied his forces, determined to be amply revenged.

It appears almost beyond a doubt from the tone of the remarks in the government journals that Alvarez had taken Acapulco; and had entrenched his forces there, ready for action. This will produce a diversion in the south in favor of and consonance with the movements of the Texians.

But Santa Anna will have enough to do in his schemes of aggrandizement; and in establishing the central system. Disturbances on an extensive scale have occurred at Pueblo; and even in the city of Mexico many persons of influence and talent have combined to establish the government of 1833, or to adhere at least to the federal system. The legislature of the state of Tamaulipas have refused to hold a session to confirm the late decree of the supreme congress; and have sent deputies to Mexico to that effect. Other states with Guanajuato and Jalisco are likely to follow this example; and to favor the movements of the Texians in supporting the Mexican federal system. If the latter shall succeed and adhere to that system, the spirit of resistance may pervade the legislatures and citizens of most Mexican states.

The opposition of the Texians has been the subject of much furious and frothy denunciation among the myrmidons and satellites of Santa Anna. We present the following as a specimen.

Gregorio Gomez, colonel of the batallion of tres villas and commandant of this town, to his brothers in arms, and to the inhabitants.

Friends: It is now proved that the fears of all good Mexicans have been too well founded. The hypocritical and false promises of the Texian colonists have not deceived the enlightened part of the nation. These ungrateful traitors, these unnatural guests, in return for the liberality and the favors shown them by our country, are attempting now to plunge a murderous poignard in her bosom. The crisis in which the republic is now involved has favored their plans. They have openly declared their rebellion; and attempt no less than dismembering that rich part of our territory, where they have been received with such liberal hospitality. By the last official accounts we have learned that they have already begun to act. The weak garrison stationed at Bahia del Espiritu Santo has been captured by the rebels, who have taken military possession of the place. What will be the consequence of such wanton proceedings, if not the complete annihilation of those usurpers? Is there a Mexican who would not be fired with indignation at beholding the national honor and integrity of territory violated by a gang of lawless foreigners? Foreigners they are certainly by birth and principles; and by their treacherous conduct they have forfeited all the privileges and immunities granted to them by our too generous country. It is not now an internal question, when the members of the same family may be involved in domestic quarrels; but it is a question where adventurous foreigners are preying upon us, to rob one of our most precious gems, whilst we are deliberating on the ways and means to regulate properly the whole of our public concerns. Thousand curses on the Mexican who should be dastardly enough to join in that murderous and anti-national plot! his name should be branded with infamy; and his crime never forgotten by his brethren. Let us then appeal to arms, let us rally round the government, and with the native bravery of Mexicans let us rush on these gangs of perfidious foreigners. Let us dispel them as the wind doth a flying cloud; and let us avenge her honor, sullied in so atrocious a manner. Such are the sentiments of your brother in arms; and of your comrade who is ever ready to sacrifice his life in defence of such a noble cause.

GREGORIO GOMEZ.

Santa Anno de Tamaulipas. Oct 17, 1835.

We have received a pamphlet from Charleston, entitled 'The Amenability of northern incendiaries to southern as to northern laws, without prejudice to the right of free discussion: to which is added, An inquiry into the lawfulness of slavery under the Jewish and Christian dispensation; together with other views on the same subject—being a series of essays recently published in the Charleston Courier.' By Richard Yeadon jr, principal editor. And admirable essays they are; written in a masculine style and vigorous manner, and cover the whole arena of the arguments on both topics. Mr Yeadon is a successful member of the Charleston bar; and is an honor to the press of this country, not less from the ability he usually displays, than from his courtesy to all with whom he chances to differ. He is an unionist without being a partizan; and we beg leave to recommend his journal to such of our merchants who require an excellent paper from Charleston. 'Tis done, *Yeo-dine!*

National vanity—As I was sitting upon one of the chests, kicking my heels against the side and wondering at the immense burden some porters were laying on a splendid ass, a Jew addressed me in Italian, 'You are an Englishman?' 'I am.' 'Where do you come from?' 'Cairo.' 'Is there any thing like this tank in Cairo?' 'Certainly not.' 'Or in London have you any thing like that?' pointing to the tank in the centre, into which some crooked cocks of lead were dribbling their cloudy water by instalments. 'No,' said I, 'not quite it.' 'What! have you no water about the town?' 'Not of that color.' 'But have you no river?' 'Oh, yes, we have one called the Thames, which will float a seventy four in the city, if need be.' The Jew held his peace—Moore's Summer Ramble in Syria.

Commodore Hull.—This estimable and gallant officer being about to leave the city Washington, where he has so long had the concerns of the Navy Yard under his charge,—a number of the citizens of Washington united in a note to him, expressing their feelings of regret at his departure, and inviting him to partake of a public dinner as a testimonial of their high sense of esteem for his character. To this note the Commodore transmitted a reply, stating that he was so circumstanced as to be obliged to decline the honor intended to be shown him. The officers of the Navy Yard also united in an expression of their regret at his departure, to which he made a suitable reply.

In the recent debate in the British House of Lords on the municipal corporations bill, the following dialogue occurred between the two ex-lord chancellors, Brougham and Lyndhurst.

Lord Brougham—Into whose hands then would these house lists generally fall? Into the hands of some electioneering club—into the hands of what they call a cacus in America.

Lord L—Say *caucus*—(a laugh.)

Lord B stood corrected. He supposed that it was a caucus—for he admitted his noble and learned friend to be more skilled than he was in the language of America—(A laugh.)

FORGERY AND ATTEMPT AT FRAUD.

During the past week a young man of the name of W B Griffin was very busy in Chartres, Levee and Canal streets, making purchases of hardware, drygoods, shoes, hats, groceries, crockery and clothing, for the notes of two of the most respectable and wealthy planters near Rodney, Miss; he had made purchases to a large amount and succeeded in making some shipments, on board of two steamboats, before the names of Chas S Lee and Lewis F Norris were suspected of being forged.

W B Griffin is a tall slim young man, say five feet ten inches high, about twenty-five years of age, dark or sallow complexion, when he escaped had on a new black cloth frock coat, dark plaid cassimere pantaloons, light silk vest, and took with him a drab overcoat; had also a gold headed and gold rimed sword cane. It is to be hoped, wherever this young man may have gone to, that people may be on their guard. Such was his effrontery in crime, that many persons whom he attempted to defraud, could not believe even after strong suspicions were raised against him, that one so plausible could be guilty, and would only consent to have him placed in prison, if a private room could be procured for him; and not allow such a genteel, pleasing and apparently innocent personage to be placed in the common prison room;—but as it was found he must be incarcerated (if at all) in company with all the condemned convicts in the common prison, exposed to the *blank* ordeal, and while the subject was debating, the few minutes he was allowed out of sight, he made use of to escape.

On examining his room, at his boarding house, papers were found which showed that he was engaged in other forgeries, as well as forging checks on the Agricultural Bank at Natchez, in the names of Y Cammack, Felix N Rabb, and several others.

Signed by several respectable gentlemen.

New Orleans, 3d Nov 1835.

MAXIMS.

Men fight to please others, not themselves.

What duellist ever toed the mark, without cursing the inventor of pistols?

We are never so much displeased with ourselves as when we have failed in a wicked purpose.

Interest is a good meal, but revenge is a perfect feast.

The sharpest thorns are found in the softest pillows.

Little brooks are rapid and noisy; deep streams are placid; great talkers might profit by the hint.

Every body condemns scandal, yet nothing circulates more readily—even gold itself is less current.

When a man tells me he is sorry for my misfortunes, the most liberal construction I can put upon it is, that he is only glad.

We copy the manners, but *adopt* the vices of the great.

When women *slip*, they always *fall*.

Men sometimes reform—women never.

We are always anxious to see into the hearts of others, but seldom have courage to look into our own.

We are always modest when we feel confident we shall get what we want, and are impudent only when refused that which we have no right to ask.

Women are generally better than men, because a stain that could hardly be perceived on the latter, would be odious on the former.

It is the misfortune of a witty man, that he is never in the right sort of company.

Self-interest is a sentinel that never sleeps on his post; if the enemy enters the fortress, it must be by counter-mining.

We say we forgive an injury, but not an insult; this a mistake—we forgive neither except in words.

The outside of a man is the least deceptive part of him—the whited sepulchre is a good simile.

Men are seldom idle when profitable mischief presents itself.

A man's true character is a greater secret to himself than to others; the reason is, if he judges himself, he is partial, and if he asks the opinion of others, he is deceived.

Life is said to be a burthen, but it is a little singular that they support it with the greatest fortitude who have the least reason to be satisfied with it.

Laws were made before locks—yet if there were no locks there would be no laws.

The solicitude of the world about our private affairs, arises not so much from friendly curiosity, as from the hope of finding us in a worse plight than they suspected us to be.

From a late Foreign Journal.

EXTRAORDINARY ADVENTURE OF A YOUNG LADY OF FORTUNE.

On Thursday morning, information was given at the police station house at Greenwich, by the driver of a cabriolet, that he had been engaged at five o'clock that morning to bring down two persons to Greenwich.—He stated that they had alighted from a post-chaise and four at the Triumphal Arch, opposite Constitution Hill, Hyde Park, and that they had directed him to drive to Greenwich, which he had done, and had left them at the Buffalo's Head public house, Garden, leading to the steamboat pier, as requested by them; but their conduct appeared so extraordinary and suspicious, that he had thought it proper to give information to the police. He said they had luggage with them, and had paid him 13s as his fare. On hearing the above statement, police sergeant McGill, No 19, and constable Duke of the R division, proceeded to the Buffalo's Head, which is kept by Mrs Larkin, and found the parties described by the cabriolet driver, regaling themselves with some spirits and water. One of them was attired in a waterman's dress, and stated that he came from Windsor; and the other was dressed as a sailor with black curly locks and bushy whiskers, and a green shade over one eye. Being unable to obtain any satisfactory account from them as to who they were, they were taken to the station-house, where the feminine voice of one of the parties who had remained silent up to that time, led to the discovery that she was a female. This led to further interrogatories, but the parties refused to disclose any thing accounting for their disguise. On the acting inspector asking the lady her name, she replied that her name was 'Jack Wilder,' and that her address was 'all over the world.' She added, that her companion was her servant, and that his name was 'John Wilder, with no fixed place of residence.' The acting inspector informed the lady that he must detain her, to undergo an examination before the magistrates, when she asked whether the law could prevent her, as a British subject, going about in what dress she thought proper, so long as she did no harm? Both the 'unknown' were then charged with being in Greenwich under suspicious circumstances; and the lady, as well as her trunks, were searched. On her person were found several letters, addressed to her. They were written by a gentleman residing in Henrietta street, Covent Garden, and commenced, 'My dear Miss Stafford.' The contents generally were to the effect, that now she had come of age she was entitled to considerable property, and stated that he had paid upwards of £14,000 for her, which he hoped he might be allowed to deduct out of her fortune. Another stated that her coachmaker had called upon him for the amount of his bill for building a carriage for her, and wishing to know whether it should be discharged. The same communication remonstrated with her upon her extravagance, and referred to her escape from an arrest by a sheriff's officer, the writer observing that he was not altogether sorry that she had got out of the officer's clutches, but that he (the writer) had had great difficulty in preventing the friend of John Doe and Richard Roe from posting London, Paris, and Dover, with bills, containing a description of her person. A letter was also found on her person from a pawnbroker at Kensington, respecting some plate and valuable jewellery pledged by her with him. She also had cash in gold and silver, and twenty-five franc pieces. In her trunk was found female apparel and various disguises. Having been divested of her whiskers, and attired in a dress suitable to her rank and sex, she was taken, with her companion, before Colonel Foreman, one of the Greenwich magistrates. She then gave her name as 'Miss Eliza Stafford,' but owing, as it was stated, to her being highly connected, her examination was strictly private.

The magistrates decision as far as the reporter could learn was for inspector Thomas to conduct the fair fugitive part of the way to London, and prevent her being annoyed by the hundreds that were assembled outside of the office, and then to allow her once more to enjoy the sweets of liberty. The fair adventurer appears to be about twenty-one years of age, five feet six inches high, and of very prepossessing appearance. At the same time her companion was discharged out of custody.

The following instance of praiseworthy conduct is related in the last Georgetown Metropolitan:

Noble Act.—An accident, which, but for the courage and humanity of an individual well known in Washington, would have been attended with fatal consequences, occurred on Thursday, in 7th street. For upwards of a week past, one of the planks of the bridge crossing the canal, near the market house has been removed, leaving a space sufficiently large for a full grown person to fall through. An interesting little girl, named Taylor, passing at about nine o'clock on Thursday morning last, across the bridge on her way to market, and gazing, childlike, around her as she walked, suddenly pitched through the opening into the water beneath, (at that time about 6 or 7 feet deep,) and immediately sunk. A number of persons who had seen her disappear, quickly assembled at the spot, among them several stout young men,—but, out upon the cowards! not one of them made the slightest effort to rescue the drowning child. While they were looking listlessly on, Mr John Waters, constable, a grey-headed, but still athletic and powerful man, came up, and, on learning what had happened, hastily doffed his coat, and with an execration upon the apathy of the bystanders, immediately plunged into the water. After swimming about for some time in the vicinity of the child's basket, which floated on the surface, his foot came in contact with some thing near the bottom, and on jerking it up, it proved to be the body of the girl.—The little creature had been by this time full five minutes under water, and appeared quite dead. She was, however, taken immediately to Mr Lloyd's tavern, hard by, and the usual means of restoration employed, we are happy to say successfully. About six minutes restored her to consciousness and the arms of her agonized parents. Too great praise cannot be accorded to the preserver of the child's life; nor too great blame to the commissioners of the ward, through whose unpardonable negligence the accident took place.

The census of the city of New-York, as far as it has been taken, shows a material disparity in the relative numbers of males and females. It is stated in the Herald that eleven out of the fifteen wards show an excess of 10,577 females over the males, and it is supposed that when the census is completed the surplus females will reach 12,000.

The editors of the New York Journal of Commerce learn from a gentleman who knows something of the particulars, that the devisor of the late bequest of a million of dollars to the city of Washington was an English gentleman, and that the bequest was made to an only son, with the condition that in case of his death it should be applied to the establishment of an university of the highest order, at Washington. The son is dead. The gentleman, it is said, made the bequest in consequence of his republican sentiments, and his love for the institutions of our country. We may fairly expect, therefore, to find all the conditions friendly and liberal.

A full blooded horse, Gohanna, was sold a few days ago in Virginia for the sum of fourteen thousand five hundred dollars.

Eight full blooded English horses arrived at Charleston last week from Liverpool. They are the property of Wade Hampton, Esq. and were purchased at the last annual king's sale at very high prices.

Swearing.—A king was riding alone in disguise, and seeing a soldier at a public house door, stopped, and asked the soldier to drink with him; and while they were talking the king swore. The soldier said, Sir I am sorry to hear a gentleman swear. His majesty took no notice, but soon swore again. The soldier said, Sir I'll pay part of the pot, if you please, and go, for I so hate swearing that if you were the king himself, I should tell you of it. Why should you? said the king. I should, said the soldier. His majesty said no more and left him. A while after, the king having invited some of the lords to dine with him, the soldier was sent for, and while they were at dinner, was ordered into the room to await awhile. Presently the king uttered an oath. The soldier immediately (but with great modesty,) said, "Should not my lord the king fear an oath?" The king looking first at the lords and then at the soldier, said, There, my lords, there is an honest man, he can respectfully remind me of the great sin of swearing, but you can sit and let me send my soul to hell by swearing, and not so much as tell me of it.

Noble Example of true Religion.—At a recent fire in the town of Auch, France, a woman and child were seen at a window in the second story of a burning house, imploring aid from the multitude assembled without—the lower part of the house was all in flames, and not even the shrilling shrieks of these wretched victims could induce any one to venture to their succor. At this moment arrived on the spot the venerable Archbishop of the Diocese; who after offering immense rewards to tempt some fitter person to the enterprize undertook it himself. Enveloping himself in a wet sheet, he rushed through the fire and succeeded in rescuing both, at the expense of but slight injury.—*Georgetown Metropolitan.*

COMMERCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

STOCKS.

As corrected by the Stock and Exchange Board of Brokers.

New Orleans, Nov 4, 1835.

Louisiana State Bank	no sales.
Bank of Orleans	no sales.
Bank of Louisiana	no sales.
Consolidated Association	none for sale.
N. O. Canal and Banking Co.	no sales.
City Bank	104 last sales
Union Bank of Louisiana	121—sales.
Citizens' Bank	
Commercial Bank	54 last sales.
Mechanics' and Trad. Bank	53—last sales.
Gas Light Bank	103 asked.
Carrolton Railroad Bank	par asked.
Louisiana State In. Co.	$10 prem. last sales.
Louisiana In. Co.	$150 for 300 pd—last sales.
Orleans In. Co.	no sales.
Mississippi Marine and Fire Ins. Co.	none offered.
Merchants' Ins. Co.	34 asked.
Western Marine and Fire Ins. Co.	no sales.
Atlantic Mar. and Fire Ins. Co.	no sales.
Ocean Ins. Co.	53 asked.
Commercial Ins. Co.	par asked.
Louisiana Co. Seed Oil Factory & Ins. Co.	no sales.
Orleans Navigation Co.	no sales.
Pontchartrain Railroad Co.	76 for 100 pd—last sales.
Nashville Railroad Co.	50 cents prem. asked.
Orleans Cotton Press Co.	150 for 500 pd—last sales.
Levee Steam Cotton Press Co.	no sales.
Old Architect Co. of 1828	no sales.
Architect stock of 8th District	no sales.

COTTON.

600 bales Mississippi select marks at 15 cts.

Sugar—N. O.—Second quality 9½cts—sales.
Coffee—13 to 14 cents per lb.
Molasses—37½ to 40 cents—sales.
Lard—9 cents per lb.
Flour—Per bbl $7—sales 100 bbl—falling.
Rice—Little good in market.
Corn—Per bushel, 70 cents.
Corn Meal—Kiln dried $3 to 3 50 per bbl; ordinary $2 50 to 3 do.
Beef—Mess $12—prime 10.
Pork—Mess $17 to 17 50—prime 15.
Butter—Goshen 28 to 30 cents per lb—rising.
——— Western, 12 to 15.
Codfish—$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 43 to 45.
Whiskey—Rectified, 35 to 36 cts.
Bagging—Western, 33 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.

A friend has favored us with a New York statement of the cotton crop of the U. S. from which we extract the following:

COTTON CROP OF THE U. STATES.

The growth for the year ending 30th Sept 1835.

	This year	Last year
New Orleans	511,146	454,710
Florida	22,035	27,733
Alabama	197,692	149,978
Georgia	222,670	254,655
South Carolina	203,166	227,359
North Carolina	34,399	33,230
Virginia	33,170	44,725
Total crop of the U. States	1,254,328	1,205,394
Increase	48,934	

Growth.

Total crop of	1824—5	560,000 bales
Do do	1825—6	710,000
Do do	1826—7	937,000
Do do	1827—8	712,000
Do do	1828—9	857,774
Do do	1829—30	976,845
Do do	1830—1	1,038,848
Do do	1831—2	987,477
Do do	1832—3	1,070,438
Do do	1833—4	1,205,394
Do do	1834—5	1,254,328

Consumption.

To estimate the quantity manufactured in the U. States, we take the growth of the year .... 1 254,328 bales

Add—

Stocks on hand at the commencement of the year (1st Oct 1834)—In the Southern ports, 19,283
Do in Northern ports, 10,334
29,617
1,283,945

Deduct therefrom—
The export to foreign ports 1,083,499
Stock on hand at the close of the year (1st Oct 1835)—In the S'n ports, 15,869
Do In the N'n ports 25,794
41,663

Burnt and lost at New Orleans 515
Do Apalachicola 1,400
Do New York 506
2,421
1,127,543

Less—
Foreign cotton, included in the export, 486
—1,067,057

Quantity consumed and in hands of manufacturers,

1834—5		216,888
Do do do	1833—4	196,413
Do do do	1832—3	194,412
Do do do	1831—2	173,800
Do do do	1830—1	182,142
Do do do	1829—30	126,512
Do do do	1828—9	118,853
Do do do	1827—8	120,593
Do do do	1826—7	103,483

Note—In our estimates of the quantity taken for consumption, it will be perceived that we do not include any cotton manufactured in the states south & west of Virginia, nor any in that state, except in the vicinity of Petersburg and Richmond.

The injury done to the crops in the Atlantic States towards the autumn of 1834, led to various opinions as to the extent of the whole crop, and it was asserted with great confidence, as late as January last, that the amount could not exceed 1,150,000 bales. The event shows, that although there was a deficiency in the Atlantic states of about 70,000 bales, compared with the previous year—on the other hand, there was a gain from the Gulf of Mexico of about 120,000, making a net increase over the previous year in the total of about 49,000, and exceeding by that amount any crop ever before produced.

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

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Tropic, Pratt, Liverpool — T Barrett & co
Ship Dalmatia, Childs, Liverpool — J Grimshaw
Brig Glaneuse, Julian, Havre — J Le Blanc
Brig Petronellia, Ruiz, Havana — M Viol
Schr Louisiana, Hemley, Brazoria — S Thompson

ARRIVED.

Steamer Shark, Thomas, towed up from the passes ship Hyde Park, brig Mary Kimball, schrs Halcyon, Pearl and Ketch Angel. Left S W Bar at 1 p m on the 3d. Reports nothing in sight in the offing.

Ship Hyde Park, Snow, from Bucksport, to master

Brig Mary Kimball, Wooster, 30 days from Thomastown, to master

Schr Halcyon, Williams, eight days from Tampico to M de Lizardi & co

Schr Ketch Angel, Baron, 12 days from Tampico, to W Bryan

Schr Pearl, Chester, 8 days from Matamoras, to Godfrey & Blossman

Steamer Warren, Braddish, Vicksburg

Steamer Chester, Price, from St. Louis.

The Chester met steamboat Geo. Collier 20 miles below St Louis, Potosi at Cape Girardeau; Iowa at New Madrid, Majestic at No 33, Michigan at President's Island, Caledonia at Bayou Sarah, Siam at Point Coupee—Passed Oceana at Cole's Creek Island, Tuscaloosa at Shirt Tail Bend, Farmer at Pilgrim's.

IMPORTS.

Bucksport—Per ship Hyde Park: 300 bls mackerel, 200 do potatoes, to master

Thomastown—Per brig Mary Kimball: 1000 casks lime, to master

Tampico—Per schnr Halcyon: $5,400 F Frey & co; $2,300 J Roberts, Y Gironda; $1000 J K West; $1,050 J W Zacharie & co; $1729 U S Bank; $1440 M de Lizardi & co; $1920 A & J Dennistown; $1005 R Hopkins & co; $2000 Hermann & co; $1250 F Tio; $1441 J A Merle & co; $1300 Perret & Gally.

——— Per Ketch Angel: $2000 J K West; 4000 M de Lizardi; 43,375 Henderson, Walton & co; 325 F Lapaye; 2500 J A Merle & co; 7180 to order; 1500 bunches plantains to A Byron.

Matamoras—Per schnr Pearl: $5000 Du ross & Murphy; 10,000 Vance & Gamble; 1400 M F Couget; 2100 V Aicard; 3000 Godfrey & Blossman; 1 bar silver J Chalaron; 8 hides to master.

Vicksburg—Per steamer Warren: 523 bales cotton Bogart & Hoopes; 226 Burke, Watson & co; 204 Buckner, Stanton & co; 127 Brander, McKenna & Wright; 137 Bullitt, Shipp & co; 107 Byrne, Hermann & co; 83 Buchanan & Hagan; 77 Martin, Pleasants & co; 45 Forsyth, Goodwin & co; 43 Leigh, Maddux & co; 18 N & J Dick & co; 14 T Barrett & co; 11 steamer Pontchartrain; 10 Lockhart & Arrott; 6 M White & co; 6 Tiernan, Cuddy & co; 4 R V McKennell.

Manchester—Per steamer Lancaster: 73 bales cotton M White & co; 29 do Lee & Hardy; 108 do Buckner, Stanton & co; 8 W P Brown; 16 Bullitt, Shipp & co; 46 Tiernan, Cuddy & co; 6 Bogart & Hoopes; 14 Martin, Pleasants & co; 15 Brander, McKenna & Wright; 12 N & J Dick & co; 8 Lockhart & Arrott; 13 Robinson, Wood & co; 13 Leigh, Maddux & co; 26 T Barrett & co; 64 Byrne, Hermann & co; 45 do Burke, Watt & co.

St. Louis—Per steamer Chester, 1159 pigs lead, 12 bbls beans, 44 bbls copperas, 236 bls flour, 129 sacks corn, 113 bbls beef, 7 bbls castor oil, 531 bbls oats, 17 pkgs maize, 32 kegs butter, 343 bundles hoopes. Thompson, Culver, Holt, Stow, Short, Skipwith, Hill, Jennings, Mace,—36 way and 40 deck pass. 52 slaves.

EXPORTS.

Havre—Per brig Glaneuse: 546 bales cotton, 1 lot old copper

Havana—Per brig Petronellia: 900 bls flour

Liverpool—Per ship Dalmatia: 1790 bales cotton

——— Per ship Tropic: 1133 bales cotton

Brazoria, Texas—Per schnr Louisiana: 50 coils rope, 50 ps bagging, 50 bls whiskey, 31 boxes rifles, 15 bls flour, 25 bls bread, 2 hf tierces rice, 5 bls pork, 1 cask hams

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Warren: Hill, Coffrey, lady and daughter, Smith, Littlejohn, Deval, J C Price, Windman, Riddle Atkinson, Tagart, Dunning, Ingersoll, J M Price, McCournell, Johnson and Beck.

Per steamer Lancaster: Messrs Hodges, lady and child, L David, J B Gatlin, T Fardin, W Piper, W G McKenzie, E de Laneuville, G Brown, J Mathews, R Duer and E O'Reilly.

Per steamer Chester, Messrs Worthington, Kelley, Fouchier, Davidson, Wabam, Houch, Meany, Crawel, Gosselin, Daly, Cole, col. Walworth, Mack, Berry.

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

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

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

OIL & Candles—30 bbls refined whale Oil; 31 boxes sperm Candles, landing from schooner Eliza Williams, for sale by WHITE & Co, 20, Custom House street. nov 5

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

The lots and buildings forming the corner of Camp and Gravier streets, having 60 feet front on the former and about 8 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 Lewis' estate. For particulars and terms apply to LAMBETH & THOMPSON, 48 Camp street. nov 5

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

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

EXCHANGE—Bill L1000 sterling, payable in London, for sale by LAMBETH & THOMPSON, 48, Camp street. nov 5

CONSIGNEES per ships Avis and Globe, fm Bordeaux, can now lying opposite Jackson Square, are requested to get their permits from the Custom House and claim their goods to avoid all difficulties. OSMIN BIGOURDAN. nov 3

NOTICE—The partnership of Bardon & Co., being to be dissolved by mutual consent, they have the honor to inform the public that from this date they will sell at reduced prices a large assortment of Dry Goods of all descriptions.

The firm keeps two stores: one is at the corner of Bourbon and St. Peter street, the other at the corner of Ursulines and Conde streets. J. BARDON & Co. nov 5—3t

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. Santiaguelo'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—3

State of Louisiana—Parish Court for the Parish and City of New Orleans—Present the Honorable Charles Maurian, judge—November 3rd 1835—No. 8433—James Broadwell vs. his creditors.—On motion of C. Roselius Esq. of counsel for the insolvent on giving the Court to understand and be informed that the meeting of the creditors ordered to take place on the 30th of September last, was not held on account of some informality and omission in the proceedings, it is ordered that a meeting of said insolvent's creditors do take place at the office of W. Y. Lewis Esq. notary public, on the 16th day of November next, then and there to deliberate on the affairs of said insolvent and in the mean time all proceedings against his person and property are stayed. By order of the Court,

Clerk's office, November 4th 1835.

P. A. GUYOL, dep. clerk. nov 5—3

LOUISIANA Cotton Seed Oil Factory and INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated 21 April, 1835. Capital $500,000.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Briggs, *President.*
Thomas Barrett,
James H. Caldwell,
J A Barelli,
J E Hyde,
H W Palfrey.
James Ramage, *Inspector.*
Richard Clague, *Secretary.*

The Company being now organized in conformity with the charter, is prepared to Insure Fire, Marine, and River Risks, at their office in Museum Granite Buildings Royal street. R CLAGUE, Secretary.

New Orleans, Oct 31, 1835.—Nov 4.

ALMANACKS FOR 1836.

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

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

Landing from ship Avis, of Bordeaux, and for sale by the undersigned: 13 bales negro Blankets. OSMIN BIGOURDAN. nov 4

Beaver and Silk Hats.—The subscribers have received per ship Yazoo, from New-York, and brig Wm Henry from Philadelphia, a large assortment of beaver and silk hats, made in the best manner and most fashionable style—for sale wholesale and retail at their fashionable hat and cap store, 10 Chartres st. J EVANS & CO. nov 4

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 10 Chartres st. J EVANS & CO. nov 4

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, 20, Magazine street. nov 4

L. G. SASSINOT, has just received per ship Avis, and offers for sale: 40 half pipes Brandy; 30 casks Claret; 30 casks white wine; 150 cases Medoc. nov 4

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY TRICOU, DOMINGON & CANONGE.

WILL be sold on Tuesday 10th instant, at their auction store, No. 110, Chartres street, at 10 o'clock a m, 10 bales very heavy Dundee Bagging, 20 boxes hats; and an assortment of Dry Goods. Terms, at sale. nov 5

BY FERNANDEZ & WHITING.

Sales of Wine, Liquors &c—On Friday afternoon, 6th inst. at 4 o'clock P. M, will be sold at the store of Messrs Dimmock and Lafonta, 36 Camp street, the following articles without reserve, 60 qr casks pure Sicily Madeira wine; 20 pipes old Catalonia wine; 20 half do; 8 qr do do; 9 pipes red wine; 50 qr casks Lisbon wine; 40 qr do sweet Malaga wine; 20 qr casks Port do; 25 do Madeira do; 10 do Marsala do; 20 do Madeira.

Terms at sale. nov 5

BY FERNANDEZ & WHITING.

This day Thursday 5th instant, will be sold at auction store, at 10 o'clock a m, a large assortment of Dry Goods, consisting of cotton, calicoes, handkerchiefs, hosiery and other articles. nov 5

BY F DUTILLET & DELERY.

ON Friday the 13th November, at noon, at Hewlett's Exchange, will be sold, a Tract of Land, situated at Gentilly, 11 leagues from the city, measuring 6 arpents front on each side of the Gentilly road, and 30 arpents in depth on each side—also bounded on one side by Belille Doriancourt, and on the other by T S Dimount.

Terms—$1500 on the 1st of May, 1836, the balance at 1 year in approved endorsed paper, secured by mortgage.

Act of sale before G Le Gardeur, N P. nov 4

BY F DUTILLET & DELERY.

ON Saturday the 7th of November, at noon, at Hewlett's Exchange, will be sold, Talmer, a mulatto, aged 22, cartman, somewhat of a cook, servant, and knows a little how to sew; warranted against the vices and diseases as prescribed by law.

Terms—6 and 12 months in approved endorsed paper secured by mortgage. nov 4

BY TRICOU, DOMINGON & CANONGE.

ON Thursday, 5th November 1835, at noon, there will be sold at Hewlett's Exchange,

The negress Benejon Metina, about 20 years old, tolerable good cook and washer, very good ironer, nurse, speaking English and French, and from her infancy in this country, guaranteed against all vices and diseases as prescribed by law.

Terms—One half cash, the other half at 6 months credit, for approved endorsed notes. nov 4

BY JOHN M. BACH.

SATURDAY, 7th November, at Hewlett's Exchange, at 12 o'clock,

Slave Dennis, 17 years of age, good cook, house servant and waiter, has been in city 8 or 10 years, speaks French and English, and is fully guaranteed against all vices and maladies prescribed by law.

Terms: 6 months for notes drawn and endorsed to the satisfaction of the vendor. Act before H. B. Cenas, not pub. nov 2

BY M. BARNETT.

WILL be sold on Saturday, the 7th inst. at 10 o'clock, at No 119, Chartres street, between Conti and St Louis streets, sundry household furniture consisting of chairs, side board, several gaming tables, kitchen, utensils, crockery ware &c.

Terms, cash. nov 2

BY P. A. GUILLOTTE.

THURSDAY, 12th November inst. at 11 o'clock A. M. will be sold at public sale, the Establishment, Livery Stable, Toulouse street, No. 1-6, the all of said establishments, consisting on four wheels carriages, silburys, drays, horses &c.

Terms of sale—For every sum over one hundred dollars, 4 months, in note satisfactorily endorsed, under cash.

Until the day of sale, the owner will dispose amicably if application be made, of the all establishment, horses, carriages &c., with or without the lodgings attached to it at advantageous terms. Apply on the premises. nov 2

BY HEWLETT & BRIGHT.

ON Monday the 16th day of November, at 12 o'clock, at noon, will be sold at Hewlett's Exchange Coffee House, the following valuable property, situate as follows, viz:

7 Lots of Ground situate on highland street, in a square adjoining the Bayou road, numbered from 9 to 15, each measuring 30 feet front by 105 feet, English measure.

18 Lots of Ground situate on Milne street, in the same square numbered from 1 to 16, each lot measuring 28 1-2 feet front by 107 feet 8 inches deep, English measure.

2 Lots of Ground situate in the new faubourg Marigny, in square No. 28, nos. 1 and 2, measuring 31 feet 11 inches and 5 lines front on Annett street, by 107 feet 10 inches and 5 lines deep, English measure.

ALSO—All the right, title and interest of the owner to an undivided half of a tract of Land situate in the Parish of St. Helena, measuring 640 acres, being adjudicated for the payment of taxes.

The herein described lots of ground situate near the Bayou road, faubourg Treme, must soon become very valuable, as the Draining Company, are now about draining all low ground adjacent thereto.

Terms: 6, 12, 18 and 24 months credit, for approved endorsed notes and special mortgage until final payment.

Acts of sale to be passed before William Y. Lewis, notary public, at the expense of the purchasers.

The plans of the above described property will be exhibited at the Exchange previous to the day of the sale. nov 2

BY JOS. LECARPENTIER.

ON Thursday, November 5, 1835, at 4 o'clock P. M., adjudication will be made on the spot, of the lease for the present season of the bar and eating house together of Washington Hall St. Philippe street.

Persons wishing to obtain the lease are invited to apply to Mr Trigant to take cognizance of the inventory and to inspect the sundry articles.

The terms will be made known at the time of sale. nov 2

BY Jos. LECARPENTIER.

Will be sold on Tuesday the 23d of November, at 12 o'clock, at Hewlett's Exchange, the coppered and copper fastened ship Elizabeth, burthen 301 tons, as she now lays opposite Post No. 30. She is well found, and was entirely coppered anew in a superior manner at Marseilles in the month of January last year. The inventory can be seen on application to the auctioneer. Payment by an approved note, at 6 months date. nov 2

For Louisville and Cincinnati and all the intermediate ports.—The well known steamer LOUISIANA, Moore master, will leave with despatch. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to TOURNE & BECKWITH, Nos 26 and 30 New Levee. nov 4

FOR HAVANA.

The fast sailing coppered and copper fastened schooner ELIZABETH JANE, Jacques master. For freight or passage apply on board, or to WHITE & Co, 20, Custom House street. nov 5

FOR TAMPICO.—The fine fast sailing Mexican brig PRIVILEGE, captain Gaspar, having two thirds of her cargo engaged, will sail in a few days. For freight or passage apply to SALV. FERNANDEZ, 103 levee st. oct 28

TO Labourers—Wanted immediately by the subscribers 15 or 20 hands to cut wood on the other side of the Lake, the land is high and in a healthy situation. Good wages will be paid, apply to WE & R MURPHY, Wood yard, 168, Basin. nov 4

SUGAR ESTATE FOR SALE.

THERE is offered for sale a Sugar Estate, acknowledged to be one of the most fertile situated in Parish St. Charles on the right bank of the river, about 8 leagues from the city, measuring 13 arpents front by 40 in depth, bound on the upper side by B. Amand's plantation and on the lower by that of widow B. St. Amand, together with 44 choice slaves. For terms, apply to Doctor Paulsent, 79 St. Peter street, or to Mr N. Fortier, on the plantation.

If not disposed of at private sale the estate and the slaves will be put up at auction jointly first, then separately on the 15th January next, at Hewlett's Exchange, corner of St. Louis and Chartres streets. nov 4—3taw

BLANKETS, Counterpanes and Sheetings.—113 bales Blankets consisting of French Rose & negro Blankets; English Duffil, rose, point and mackinaw, do. of all qualities and dimensions; 5 cases counterpanes and quilts, some very superior and of all sizes, imported expressly for the use of families, hotels, ships and steamboats; 70 cases sheetings of linen and cotton both bleached and unbleached of all widths and qualities, for sale at low prices and on reasonable terms by ANDREWS & BROTHERS, 19, Chartres st. nov 4

New Orleans Draining Company—Members to the capital stock of the said company are hereby notified that agreeably to a resolution of the Board of Directors, the first instalment, being $ per share, will be required of them on Monday the 2d of November 1835, payable at the Consolidated Association Bank. C. WATSON, Sec'y. oct 22

$3,000 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 6 or 8 inches high, is of a sickly appearance and sallow complexion, has dark hair, large dark eyes, high forehead and large prominent nose.

J. R. PERRAULT, Cashier of U. Bk. of La. nov 2—3t

TO Mr J. T. Lloyd, or his assigns.—There was left at my house a few days since, by Capt. Smith, commander of the brig called the Isaac Franklin, three negro slaves shipped by John Armfield of Alexandria to you or your assigns at this port, it appearing that you nor your assigns are not inhabitants of this place. Therefore I think it my duty to have the said negroes advertised; you or your assigns by calling in Frenchmen street, and paying all the necessary expences can get them. J. W. WATKINS, For R. C. EATON.

N. B. The above mentioned slaves are two women and one small boy. nov 2—1w