COMMERCIAL.

LATEST DATES.

New-York	nov 26	Boston	[illegible]
Philadelphia	27	Baltimore	28
Charleston	26	Washington	28
Paris	oct 4	Liverpool	oct. 3
Havre	4	London	10

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

New Orleans, Dec 2, 1835.

COTTON.

[illegible]

Sugar—N. O.—44 casks New crop at 9½ cts.
Tobacco—6 to 8—sales.
Molasses—40 cents.
Flour—Per bbl $7½ a 7¾—sales.
Whiskey—Rectified, 41 a 42 cts. sales
Coffee—Havana green 14—dull
Rice—$4 to 5 per 100 lbs.
Pork—Mess $13—prime 10.—sales.
Beef—Mess $16—prime 15—scarce.
Hides—Dried 11 to 12c; Salted do 10c
[illegible]— $1 25 per box.
[illegible]—$6 to 9.
Oats—Per bushel, 70 cents.
Corn Meal—Kiln dried $4 a 4.25 per bbl; ordinary 3 do.
Cheese—Goshen 25 to 26 cents per lb— Western, 14 to 18.—Scarce.
[illegible]—canvassed 10 to 12cts. Middlings 8cts.
Bagging—Kintucky, 20cts. Western rope 12cts.

STOCKS. Wednesday, Dec 2.

Corrected by the Stock and Exchange Board of Brokers.

Louisiana State Bank ... 122 offered.
Bank of Orleans ... no sales.
Bank of Louisiana ... no sales.
Consolidated Association ... 108 last sales.
N. O. Canal and Banking Co. ... no sales.
City Bank ... 107 sales.
Union Bank of Louisiana ... 120 sales.
Citizens' Bank ...
Commercial Bank ... 56 asked.
Mechanics' and Trad. Bank ... 54 asked.
Gas Light Bank ... 53 asked
Carrolton Railroad Bank ... 28 asked.
Louisiana State In. Co. ... $10 prem. last sales.
Louisiana In. Co. ... $130 for 300 pd—last sales.
Orleans In. Co. ... no sales.
Mississippi Marine and Fire Ins. Co. ... none offered.
Merchants' Ins. Co. ... 36 last sales.
Western Marine and Fire Ins. Co. ... 61 asked.
Atlantic Mar. and Fire Ins. Co. ... 28 last sales.
Union Ins. Co. ... 101 asked.
Commercial Ins. Co ... par asked.
Louisiana Cot. Seed Oil Factory & Ins. Co. ... no sales.
Orleans Navigation Co. ... no sales.
Pontchartrain Railroad Co. ... 76 for 100 pd—last sales.
Nashville Railroad Co. ... 84 prem. sales.
Orleans Cotton Press Co. ... 150 for 300 paid.
Levee Steam Cotton Press Co. ... par asked.
Architect Co. of [illegible] ... 65 for 100 paid.
[illegible] Stock of 9th District ... no sales.

Natchez, Nov 27.

Cotton has apparently taken a stand during the last [illegible] weeks, and, although unfavorable news has been received from Liverpool and London up to the 7th and [illegible], no further depression in the New Orleans market has been heard of. Fine cotton has been sold at, we are informed is now worth 17c, which has been considered a fair price. Sales have been made in New Orleans at from 15 a 17c within the week, and some was sold in this market yesterday [illegible].

The prices of Bagging and Rope are on the decline. [illegible] the quantity brought into this and the New Orleans market, far surpasses the expectation of merchants. Lots have been purchased at 12 for rope, and [illegible] bagging, but rather inferior; the prices generally [illegible] 11 a 15c for rope, and 20, 25, a 30c for bagging. [illegible] further decline is expected.

Apples $2 per bbl; Onions $2; Potatoes $2; Corn [illegible]; Bacon Hams 12½c per lb; Oats $1 per sack; [illegible] Beans $8 per bbl; Flour $7; Sperm Candles, [illegible]

AMERICAN THEATRE.

CAMP STREET.

This evening, December 3d, 1835, will be performed the play of the

IRON CHEST.

Edward Mortimer — Young Eaton.
[illegible]ord — Mr Bannister
[illegible]son — Thorne.
[illegible] Winterton — Farren.
[illegible]y Helen — Mrs Wallack.

Mr Cuddy

introduce 'Di Piacer mi balza il cor'—'Auld Robin Gray,' with an air composed by Nicholson of [illegible]

[illegible] Gambati will introduce some of his celebrated [illegible]

[illegible] Bennie will appear in his classic scene, entitled IL STUDIO!

To conclude with the interesting drama called **Victorine.**

Victorine — Miss Nelson,

On Friday Mr F S Hill's new drama, called the Maker of Toulouse, and Spring and Autumn.

LOTTERY.

VA. PETERSBURG CLASS 12, FOR 1835.

Drawn at Alexandria, November 21st, drawing ex[illegible] on Saturday the 5th inst.

Capitals—2 prizes of $10,000, 2 of 5,000 1 of 1,536; [illegible] &c. &c.

Tickets—$5; halves $2.50.

Orders for tickets in the above lottery may be addressed to YATES & McINTYRE, Mobile Dec. 1, New Orleans. [illegible]—3

Mayoralty of New-Orleans.

NOTICE is hereby given that two boxes, 1 trunk, one hand box, one baskets and four barrels have been deposited at the guard house of the City Hall, where the owners are requested to come and claim the same by proving their property and paying the cost of the present advertisement.
dec 2 JN CULBERTSON, acting Mayor.

Mayoralty of New-Orleans.

AGREEABLY to the ordinances of the City Council, the farm of the revenue of the several markets of this city, that of the pirogues and the rent of the stores belonging to the Corporation, will be adjudicated to the highest bidder, on Monday 7th December next, at twelve o'clock at noon, at the office of the Mayor.
nov 18 JN. CULBERTSON, Acting Mayor.

THE Stockholders in the Commercial Bank of New-Orleans are notified that the fourth instalment of twenty five dollars per share, will be payable at the Bank, on Monday the 7th instant.
dec 2 JOSEPH SAUL, cashier.

Commercial Bank of New-Orleans.—This Institution will purchase "Sterling Bill", or Exchange on the North, and will check at sight or after date. They will also purchase Exchange and Check on the West; discount not at a longer time than four months. dec 2 JOSEPH SAUL, Cashier.

Carrollton Bank.—Notice—Exchange on London and Paris, bought and sold by this Institution.
dec 2 J. NICHOLSON, cashier.

Mechanics' and Traders Bank—New-Orleans, December 1, 1835.—The Stockholders in this Institution, are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors will be held at the Banking House, on Monday, the 4th January next, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.
dec 1 Sam. C. BELL, cashier.

JAMES COLLES & Co., have this day taken into partnership Mr. J. P. Nelson. The business will be continued under the same firm. dec 2-4

NOTICE.—The subscribers have this day entered into copartnership in general commission merchants in this city, under the firm of Samuel Thompson & Co.
New Orleans, Dec 1st 1835.
SAMUEL COMLY,
SAMUEL THOMPSON,
RICHARD CHARLES.
dec 1—1w

State Treasury, New-Orleans, 28th November, 1835.—Notice.—The owners of property in the parish of Orleans, who are indebted for Taxes for the year 1834, are notified that payment must be made previous to the [illegible] December 1835, [illegible] their [illegible] be put into the hands of the sheriff for collection, in conformity to law.
dec 1 F. GARDERE, State Treasurer.

THE undersigned has the honor to inform the public that since the 19th November last, he has bought from the widow Mioton the stock of her [illegible] situated corner of Chartres and Toulouse. [illegible] he begs all those indebted to him to pay [illegible] as early as possible. Mr. J. B. Jean Bart is empowered to collect for him.
dec 1—6 J. P. DESSOIS.

RECEIVED by the last arrivals from France and for sale by the undersigned, [illegible] jaconet new style; do muslin do; French [illegible] do; French linen sheeting; 3 points blankets; [illegible] suspenders; ladies' hose, Paris latest fashion; brandy cherries from Guillard & Brothers; [illegible] brandy; Bordeaux wine in barrels; Ledon Medoc, [illegible], St Joseph and St Julien Medoc do do in cases; [illegible] imitage wine in cases, empty Bordeaux bottles; electric lucifers; French locks assorted from 4 to 20 inches. The whole entitled to debenture.
E. LEON BERNARD,
dec 1 64 Conti st.

P. CHEBE, boot maker, 139 Chartres street, has just received direct from Paris, a complete assortment of boots and pumps to fit his customers, and made by one of the first boot makers of the metropolis; also a complete assortment of leather from the best manufactories, such as morocco, gray chamois, black chamois for boots, and altogether what concerns his profession.—He hopes those who have honored him with their confidence will continue to favor him. nov 28—6

MILCH COWS.—Two German Milch Cows, for sale on board ship Bolivar, from Havre, apply on board, opposite No. 78. nov 28

Pork & Bacon—130 bbls mess Pork, 110 hhds Cincinnati Bacon, sides and shoulders, for sale
dec 1-a LANDIS & IRWIN, 44, Poydras st.

Lower Press Stock, for sale by
THOMAS FELLOWS,
dec 1 [illegible], Chartres street.

M. S. [illegible], Esnayre & Co., offer for sale: [illegible] white wax, landing from schr. Ninfa, [illegible] Havana new Coffee, 70 bags, 14 casks Santiago [illegible]. dec 1

Stray Cow.—A black COW with a red [illegible] her belly, without any mark, having been found with her calf in the woods has been carried to Mr J. Hewg, Common street, opposite the new Hospital, where the owner can get her by paying expenses.
dec 1—6

THE BEE.

Official State and City Paper,
PRINTED BY J. BAYON.

NEW-ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 3, 1835.

We can refer with pleasure to the transactions of the City Council of last evening. We do not believe that more useful and important business was ever transacted at one session,—or that greater harmony and order was ever preserved. It will be seen by our report, that the Council have authorized the construction of a wall and the extension of wharves in front of the 6th and 7th wards.

The increase of the New Orleans trade may be partly conjectured from the fact, that though 1,600 steamboats arrived here in 1834, not less than 2,300 have arrived during the previous period of this year.

The New Orleans and Nashville railroad was unfortunately suspended in operations commenced during the summer absence of the active and efficient president of the company; but since his return, he has infused a portion of his spirit into the board of directors, who have now resolved to favor and forward his exertions. Part of the route is now located round Pontchartrain and northwards, and in course of construction; but where the road shall enter the city, has not yet been decided on. Yet it is believed that the directors are in favor of having the road commenced in and continued thro Canal street from the Mississippi; and thence in a direct line to the lake at the mouth of the bayou Dheil.

That this route would be preferable for the public interests seems reasonable to conclude, from the location and width of Canal street—which would give the road facilities of trade and travel, not presented by another route, not only from its nearly central position, but its contiguity to the river in exporting produce and importing articles for home consumption. This connection with the river is not a matter of trifling import in increasing the facilities and lessening the risks and charges of merchandize; and Canal street is so very near the customhouse as to present additional advantages. An auxiliary road is contemplated on either side of the main branch; one to run thro the upper faubourg, and one to extend to the lower: and these also may favor the adoption of the route in Canal street. That the city council shall grant permission to it to use the central part of said street, we have little reason to doubt, from the liberal opinions on internal improvements entertained by the present aldermen; and because the corporation as a stockholder to the amount of 500,000 dollars, is deeply interested in the success of the company, and best direction of the route.

The company have obtained the consent of the Tennessee legislature to their charter, with the provision that the subscription books shall be opened in that state for stock to the amount of one million. This can be done according to the charter; for tho the capital was fixed at 6 millions, the directors were authorized to augment 2 millions additional, provided the stockholders shall consent in a meeting convoked for that purpose; and when the stockholders perceive the Tennesseeans so truly solicitous concerning the interests of the company and road, as to have passed charters authorizing the construction of continuous railroads from Nashville to the eastern and western parts of their state; we do not think they will refuse consent. This rider to the charter is beneficial rather than otherwise to the railroad company, in acquiring for the road the support of the state and people of Tennessee; and thereby preventing opposition routes—no trifling feature of good policy. Tennessee is at present authorized to subscribe for 500,000 dollars: but her citizens have the shrewdness to demand the concession and responsibility of double as much. This they shall and must have with the unanimous consent of the stockholders.

But a meeting for that purpose need not be immediately called, as we are in hopes that similar proposals and claims will be made by the legislature of Mississippi: and then the stockholders at one and the same meeting can authorize the privileged augmentation of capital.

The energy and exertions of Messrs M Hoffman and C Woodruff relative to this railroad cannot be too warmly applauded or highly appreciated by their fellow citizens.

Texas.—We are without late intelligence from this country; altho the accounts received yesterday by the western mail, are more minute in details than those previously received of late events. The general consultation was to have been held on the 1st of last month; but we have received no account of its doings, except such verbal rumors as we published last week. It is certain however that the Texian army under Austin have blocked San Antonio, where Cos is garrisoned; and that the former has only about 1000 men and the latter 1500, victory must eventuate in favor of the Texians.

On account of the Mexican Schooners licenced to cruize etc on the coast of Texas; the temporary governors of that place have granted letters of marque and reprisal to 5 vessels—of which the San Felipe stands foremost in action. The Texians have also authorised Messrs Allen, Walker and Thorn, all now in this city, to raise a loan on mortgage for Texas; and we have heard that one of these gentlemen is also empowered to charter and equip a schooner to cruize on the coast of Texas, with full powers of a Texian revenue cutter; and armed also with letters of marque and reprisal.

The emigrants from New Orleans, Natchitoches etc, had arrived; and enlisted in the army of Texas. The number sent from the different States amounts now to about 660 men.

The tribe of Natchez were among the most powerful and civilized if not numerous of the Indians who formed the aborigines of North America. Various vestiges of their civilization are perceptible at the present day—their forts, villages, tombs and relics of antiquity; tending to fortify the opinion that civilization had made a much greater progress among the aborigines, previous to the discovery of America, than is commonly imagined. It is known at the present day that the Mandan Indians on the Missouri display many indications of civilized life: they have their villages and funeral monuments, their anniversaries and ceremonies of a very striking character; their costumes and urbane manners, their [illegible] manifestly prove that they had not only emerged from savage state; but had advanced beyond the state of wandering tribes to that of pastoral life.

History, vestiges and relics prove that the Natchez as far excelled the present Mandans, as they may have been surpassed by the Mexicans—if the Spanish account of the latter people may be relied on. In a rare work of Lafiteau, there are pictorial representations (according to Judge Breckenridge) of various customs, etc of the aboriginal tribes; and one was a design of a fort or fortification built by the Natchez on the summit of one of their principal mounds: for it had been customary for the Indians to render their pyramids a last refuge, where they congregated, entrenched and fortified themselves—making their places of religion and burial, their final strongholds; a circumstance in strict accordance with custom in various ages, from the time of the Philistines and Israelites to that of modern Europe.

The Natchez were first known to the French colonists when Iberville ascended the Mississippi to the present site of the city of Natchez, where he found a temporary settlement and where several stragglers from the French in Canada found a welcome asylum. But these stragglers from being refugees became intruders, and sought to become masters. Expecting to put an end to these intrusions, the Natchez seized some boats descending the river from Canada; captured nine persons; and killed two of the refractory.—Bienville had then the command of the colony.—Aware of the power and number of the Natchez, he resolved to act with prudence if not policy. Affecting to be ignorant of the transaction, he sent an interpreter to request their chiefs to hold a friendly parley with him at their landing; and they, hoping that an assumed confidence on their part, would show that they had not acted from hostility to the French, but on account of the conduct of the intruders from the upper country—promptly attended, with their nine prisoners.

But the Indians were disappointed if not deceived. They had scarcely arrived at the rendezvous when Bienville informed them that he could not receive them as friends, until the death of his countrymen was expiated. Refusing to appease his resentment, the chief of the deputation looking upwards to the sun, invoked that luminary to testify his kind intentions; and tendered to Bienville the calumet of peace. The relentless governor replied that he should have the head of the chief who had instigated the murder; and meantime arrested, imprisoned and chained the deputation.

Next day an Indian devoted himself as a victim for his chief; but Bienville learned the fact. The second day, a similar deed was done with greater secrecy, yet as little success; and the governor informed those who volunteered themselves as victims to save their chiefs that Longbeard—one of his prisoners—was doubtless the instigator of the murder, and the friend of the British; and that he wanted the consent of the nation for his death. His surrender and the sacrifice of Longbeard being obnoxious to the tribe, they were willing to get rid of him; and secretly despatched him.

Bienville appeared satisfied; and was permitted to build fort Rosalie among the Natchez, where a petty garrison was left. This was in June 1716.

[illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] During [illegible] that Bienville acted as governor, he and the colony [illegible] cultivate a good understanding with the Natchez in consequence of the repeated depredations and avowed hostility of the Chickasaws; of the extension of the colony; and the paucity of the forces sent from France. Still the Natchez continued faithful to the French settlers, supplying their wants, even when their numbers decreased by distress and discontent. But the evil genius of discord is not long idle in fomenting feuds; and the spirit of ingratitude when incited by cupidity is seldom restless.

The settlers among the Natchez had augmented their number and means after a visit from La Harpe, and instead of acting as tolerated guests, assumed the conduct of imperious masters. The Natchez were now compelled to

"bear the whips and scorns of time;
Th' oppressor's wrong, the proud man's contumely,
The insolence of office, and the spurns
That patient merit of the unworthy takes—"

and to feel how sharper than a serpent's tooth it is, to have harbored guests whose sordid souls from their cupidity and ingratitude become fullfraught with infamy and foul disgrace.

The spirit of the Natchez being exasperated by continued depredations on their nation, it became inflamed by an outrage on one of their principal warriors, who was indebted to a serjeant; and had promised pay in corn. Immediate payment was demanded; the corn was not ripe, and the serjeant threatened to chastise the warrior. The warrior defied; and the serjeant valiantly raised the cry of murder, which brought out a party from the fort—who fired and shot the chief. The Indians immediatly joined issue on behalf of their fallen warrior; yet altho then repulsed, for three or four successive days, they endeavored to satiate their vengeance and appease the manes of their hero;—as well as gratify their excited thirst for plunder.

The policy of Bienville again triumphed. Two sons of the Natchez were with him when he heard of the insurrection; but instead of retaining them as hostages, or of sending a force to quell the disturbance, he loaded his guests with presents, and made them promise to adjust matters with their tribe. They maintained their faith honorably. The Stung Serpent on his return found his warriors prepared to take ample revenge, and annihilate the colony. But his influence prevented if it did not pacify them.

Not so did Bienville preserve faith with them. Meanly apprehensive that the pacifications of the Indians were feigned or temporary, he determined to anticipate the blow; and so weaken the Natchez as to deprive them of the power should they have the inclination to repel the outrages on them. Equipping 700 men, he suddenly arrived at fort Rosalie—fell upon the unsuspecting Natchez; slaughtered many of them; and demanded the head of one of their principle warriors whom he chose to designate as a mutinous chief.

The Natchez were reduced and humiliated, but not dispirited or humbled. Revenge became the ardent and cherished ruling passion of their souls. It was a flame, which though stifled for the moment, was to burst forth with dreadful ravage. The numerican superiority of the garrison reinforced by Bienville prevented open violence; but they meditated the means of vengeance. Formerly they protected the French against the designs of the British colonists, and the assaults of the Chickasaws; now they first remained neutral, and then colleagued with the latter, as auxiliaries.

As mere auxiliaries they were not long permitted to continue. Chopart, the commandant of the fort had perpetrated such flagrant outrages on them, that he was arraigned by a gallant young officer (Dumont) of the French service, who had traveled, not from filthy lucre's sake, but romantic chivalry. But Perier who had succeeded Bienville in the government of the colony, dismissed the suit; and Chopart on returning to his command became doubly emboldened in his oppressions and cruelties. His first act was to order the tribe to remove from their favorite villages. They in vain remonstrated; yet appealing to his cupidity, they obtained respite by the promise of a tribute in corn and game; and that respite they resolved to turn to the best account.

The Chickasaws had therefore acted as principals in a very extended plot combining the various Indian tribes bordering on the Mississippi, in an attempt to exterminate the French; but their designs being suspected, were partly frustrated by the bribed defection of the Choctaws, who seem to have been stimulated by envy as well as gain. But now the Natchez assumed the lead in the conspiracy. Their suns sat in council not as formerly to brood over the designs of the times, and wait coming events; but to 'ride in the whirlwind and direct the storms' of just revenge. They despatched messengers to every village of their tribe, and to every nation in alliance with them, as formerly done among the highlanders of Scotland—so admirably described by Scott in his poetic and prosaic tales; demanding and enjoining their assistance on a particular day, to commence a simultaneous movement of slaughter and extermination. For this purpose a bundle of sticks containing an equal number, was left at every village or encampment—with directions that immediately after the new moon, one each day should be drawn from the bundle, and the movement should commence on the day the last was drawn.

The best digested schemes are often frustrated.—Man may propose, and God dispose; but when women suppose, all is at an end. The most profound secrecy was enjoined till the moment of action; and particular care was taken to conceal it from the women. But one of the female suns (or moons) soon supposed that a momentous measure was in contemplation; and instigated by that instinctive and incessant curiosity of her sex, she determined to ascertain the secret. Leading therefore one of her sons to a secluded spot in the woods, she gently upbraided him with his want of confidence in his mother; and artfully drew from him the details of the movement. Her rank procuring her access to the fane, where the bundle of sticks for her village had been deposited, she occasionally detached some of the rods, and cast them into the sacred fire. Yet not satisfied with this villainy as a gratification to her slighted confidence, she gave information to an officer of the garrison—without however being believed.

Simultaneity of movement was consequently prevented by the diminution of the rods in the Natchez village. The period assigned was that for paying the tribute stipulated. But the woman was resolved yet further to disconcert measures. Towards the end of November 1729, succors were sent in boats from New Orleans to the garrison at fort Rosalie, when the demon of artifice or villainy prompted her to instigate an attack. The Natchez congregated to the landing; and under the semblance of amity, bartered fowls and corn for ammunition: while they borrowed some arms as it intended for their hunting excursions. But about nine o'clock in the morning, each Indian had marked and killed his man. The women and children and slaves were saved; and all the white men were massacred—except a carpenter and tailor, whom the Natchez supposed might be useful to them.

The settlements of the Yazoo and Washita shared the same fate; but some escaping brought intelligence to New Orleans: and as the movement was premature, time was afforded to prevent further slaughter. The rising of the other tribes was frustrated; and the Choctaws assisted the colonists to preserve the settlements on the Mobile.

The French resolved on retaliation; and part of the Chickasaws taking umbrage at the hastened movements of the Natchez, turned against them, and joined the Choctaws in aiding the colonists. Emboldened by the assistance of such powerful tribes, Perrier collected all the forces from the different forts under his command; and having despatched couriers to various Indian tribes to rendezvous at a particular place, he hastened forward his troops by the river. Considerable aid being procured from the Choctaws, they advanced through the interior; but so eager were they for slaughter and plunder, as well as to reinstate themselves in the good graces of the colonists, that they prematurely commenced an attack when they heard the Natchez were unprepared; and not only brought the scalps of their quondam allies, but liberated many of the slaves and other prisoners. The Natchez were terrified with such an unexpected attack from supposed friends, whom they upbraided for their perfidy; but instead of being dispirited, they were driven to desperation.—They collected themselves in two forts which they had constructed; and there set their assailants at defiance. They threatened to burn all their prisoners if the siege were not raised; yet otherwise to liberate them. It had continued now for several days, during which the supplies were nearly exhausted, and the confederate Indians had become restive; so that Loubois (the French commander) thought it prudent to accept the proposal. The siege was raised; the prisoners surrendered; but Loubois however encamped in the neighborhood to keep the Natchez in awe.

But Perrier would not trust to this semblance of quietude. He believed the spirit of revenge was unconquerable in the Natchez, for aggressors never tolerate retaliation, nor forgive reprisals. He knew the Natchez had cause for vengeance; he judged they would take it should opportunity again occur. And having now received reinforcements from France, he again invoked the warriors of his Indian allies; and resolved on the total destruction of the obnoxious tribe. To his brother Perrier de Salvert, who had lately arrived from France, he gave the command of the expedition—which was the most formidable hitherto known in the colony. The French troops, local militia and Indian warriors were all collected and equipt; furnished with ammunition and artillery.

Many of the Natchez [illegible] the siege [illegible]; but the majority of them [illegible] their [illegible] the [illegible] and encamped on the banks of the Red river. Thither the [illegible] the 20th of January [illegible] their forts were perceived by the allies; who immediately opened trenches, and landed their artillery. Salvert was obliged to resort to all the manoeuvres then practised in modern warfare, when besieging fortified places in Europe; for his was no common enemy of Indians. [illegible] bombs and mortars successively into the fort brought his artillery to play against it; and endeavored to effect breaches, but in vain. The Natchez made several sallies for some days and captured many prisoners; but on the 25th, they hoisted a white flag on the fort, which was answered by one on the trenches. A chief came forth with the calumet of peace, and proposed to surrender his negro prisoners. Salvert required the appearance of the chiefs: which after much objection and evasion on the part of the warriors in the fort, was at length granted.

The Great Sun and the chief of the flour advanced to the trenches; the former exculpated himself from blame, as he like his mother was known to be friendly to the French; and the latter was known to be the instigator of the former massacre. Heavy rain occurring during the parley, the chiefs were consigned to a cabin; but during the night, the chief of the flour effected his escape; and representing to the Natchez warriors that the French had resolved to burn them all, he prevailed on the greater part in the fort to follow him—which they did before they were descried, on account of the heavy rains.

The few who remained bravely held out another day, although the Great Sun had sent a message to surrender. Some indeed left it with the female sun and family of the great chief; but the others did not desire to fall into the hands of their perfidious allies, now with the French; and hoped that the rains would prevent the passes being strictly guarded. They were not disappointed. The artillery had continued to play on the fort during the day till dusk; and then those in the fort effected their deliverance, and fled. The Indian allies refused to pursue the fugitives, so that most of those brave fellows fortunately escaped: but the colonists followed and captured many.

Another party of the Natchez had encamped and fortified themselves on Black river; but a detachment was sent against them under St Dennis, and they were also discomfited and dispersed.

The colonists had now made upwards of 400 prisoners, whom they disgracefully sold as slaves—an event unknown before or since among the French. But their vengeance knew no bounds. The Great Sun himself with his whole family—including his mother, who had given intelligence of the intended movement, and disconcerted all its measures—were sent in bondage to Hispaniola. From that period the Natchez no longer existed as a nation.

CITY COUNCIL—Wednesday, Dec 2d.

The members took their seats at half past 5 for 5 p m; when Messrs Gaiennié, Pichot, Berry, Baldwin, Schmidt and McFarlane were present. Mr Pichot was elected president pro tempore.

A petition was read from the Washington Fire Co. No 4, referring to a former grant of the council for a lot for an engine house, and asked that it should be located at the blue stores in Conti street. It was referred to the fire committee.

A letter was received from the corporation attorney, requesting information concerning the terms of his contract as to publishing ordinances of the council.—It was referred to the judiciary committee, to report at next meeting.

A petition was received from keepers of hotels, requesting permission to keep open their houses till a later hour than specified by the ordinances. Mr McFarlane presented a resolution authorizing all orderly houses to be kept open during the night, so long as the proprietors may think proper. This was opposed by Messrs Baldwin and Berry, who thought the mayor by the ordinances had sufficient authority to act in this respect, to close or permit being opened any orderly houses.

Mr McFarlane ably supported his resolution, which was opposed by Mr Schmidt, who quoted the law on taverns, etc that gave the mayor permission to license such houses as he might think convenient for the interests of the citizens generally. He therefore proposed an amendment in conformity to the law, that the mayor should permit houses for refreshment to be kept open till 11 p m from the 1st of September till the 1st of April.

Mr Caldwell now entered after 6 o'clock; and the resolution and amendment were read for him.

After some further discussion, the resolution was adopted without the amendment.

Mr Schmidt presented a report from the finance committee, on the memorial of the New Orleans and Nashville railroad company, requesting the council to subscribe for the 5000 shares of the stock legally allowed by charter of the company. It entered into an elaborate account of the progress and prospects of the company, which it represented as laudable and certain to be permanent; and therefore presented a resolution requiring the mayor to make the subscription authorized, by the issuing of bonds. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

A report was presented from the committee on levees, concerning the breaking up of flatboats. Adopted.

Another report from the same committee on the saw mill in 7th ward, suburb Saulet, belonging to Messrs Gray, Darrive & co—was against the existence of the mill. Adopted.

Also on the moving embarkations, on the petition of Monday, to prevent any being landed on the wharves. Adopted.

A fourth from same committee, concerning the petition of inhabitants of fruburg Lacourse relative to port improvements: in which the committee proved that the (supposed) improvements would be injurious to the public interests. The report presented three resolutions to destroy all embankments in suburbs Lacourse and Annunciation; and fill up Orange and Market streets on the bature to the levee—and to prevent mud being taken within 100 feet from the front of the levee in that district, under a fine of 25 dollars. Adopted.

A fifth report from the levee committee, concerning a petition to allow flatboats retailing corn at the end of the Pontchartrain railroad—recommended by resolution that flatboats having produce shall land and retail below the lower cotton press, under certain restrictions; and also that boats and pirogues should land opposite the Washington or Francais market, under specified regulations. Adopted. It was also resolved that 500 feet of the port between St Louis and Toulouse streets should be appropriated for the landing of boats bringing sugar from the coast. Adopted.

Mr McFarlane presented a resolution to authorise the mayor to prolong the wharves opposite the 6th ward to low water mark; and to construct a wharf equidistant between Girod and Poydras streets.

Mr Thomas opposed it as being extravagant and inadequate. He believes that the 6th ward absorbs more of the city revenues than all the other parts of the city; and does not produce any revenue commensurate with the expenditures incurred. He is sectional, as a member of the 3d ward; yet not wholly averse to necessary improvements in other parts of the city—which he thinks he evinced by voting for an appropriation of $30,000 to the amelioration of the port in the upper faubourg.

Mr Baldwin presented an additional resolution to appropriate $20,000 for the extension of the levee on the batture in front of 7th ward; which was opposed by Mr Gaiennié in an able and candid address.

McFarlane's resolution was adopted: and Dr Thomas exit in fumo.

On Mr Baldwin's resolution, Mr Gaiennié referred to a former report of the committee on improvements, that the line of the levee should be rectinealy constructed from faubourg Lacourse to Canal street: for which the same sum of $30,000 should be annually appropriated till completed. This resolution was adopted.

Mr Berry introduced another resolution to construct a wall of 100 feet in breadth opposite the 6th ward, where the longitudinal wharf was to have been erected, with sluices between each wharf for the landing of flat boats.—Adopted.

Mr Gaiennie presented an additional resolution, to reserve all that part of the port, opposite the cotton presses, exclusively to boats having cotton, when required by such boats; provided that other craft may land, when not so required.—Adopted.

A sixth report was presented from the chairman (Mr Gaiennie) of the Committee on Levees, to grant a yearly salary of 2,500 dollars to the Wharfinger of flat boats and steamboats in the upper part of the city—also that the Superintendent of the Levee shall have a monthly salary of 100 dollars.—Adopted.

On motion of Mr Baldwin, seconded by Mr. Gaiennie, the Commissaries of the 5th and 7th wards were allowed the same salaries as other police commissaries.—Adopted.

A report was presented on the prisons, complaining of their condition—with a resolution to complete, as soon as possible, the erection of the new prisons.—Adopted.

A report from the Fire Committee was presented to allow the construction of a smoke-house, by J R Pilley, near that of Messrs High and Farstall.—Adopted.

A report was presented by Mr Gaiennie, to open Roffignac-street to the river, and to have it advertised.—Adopted.

Mr Berry presented a report against the claims of the assessors of the square of the city, for additional compensation.—Adopted.

The Committee on propositions reported on the petition of inhabitants of the Bayou St John, through whose lands the [illegible] canal shall pass, to allow appraisers to value the lands so required. Resolutions to this effect accompanied the report to appoint experts for that purpose; and that the Corporation should incur the necessary expences.

Mr Baldwin proposed that the subject should be postponed till next meeting.—Adopted.

From the same committee, a report was presented on the petition of Laurent Duranc, to exempt him from a fine on his ceding his licence; also one on the security of Cheval, for Paul Christy, excepting him from penalties.—Adopted.

Mr McFarlane presented a resolution to discharge Mr Bossaigneur from being Captain of the City Guard, and to pension him.—Considered not in order.

A report was presented from the Judiciary Committee on the petition of Mallard, with a resolution that the fine imposed on him should be remitted.—Adopted.

Mr Gaiennie presented a report on the Rail Road across New Levee and Lacourse-street, with a resolution to have it removed in 10 days.

Mr Baldwin presented a substitute, that the road should be so altered as to admit the paving.

The subject was postponed.

Mr Berry presented a report on the markets. Postponed.

On the report concerning a pipe through the levee to fill up the canal Marigny formerly presented, passed and vetoed by the mayor, the nominal appeal was demanded: when all members present voted in favor of the adoption of said report.

A report was presented to accept the proposal of the Carrollton railroad company, to construct a market house at Poydras [illegible]. Ordered [illegible] made the order of [illegible].

A report was presented [illegible] the drawing school of Mr [illegible], [illegible] a standing committee appointed for that purpose. With a resolution to appropriate a salary to him of 150 dollars monthly, to teach gratuitously indigent persons in perspective, architectural and mechanical drawings. Adopted.

Mr Baldwin presented a resolution for the leasing of the market house in faubourg St Mary. Adopted.

Mr Gaiennie moved for the repeal of a clause of an ordinance passed 17th November 1828, so as to allow the farmer of the beef market to permit the sale of chickens, eggs, grain, etc, below the market as far as Dumain street.

Resolutions were passed regulating the vegetable market, on motion of Messrs Gaiennie and Schmidt.

The council adjourned.

Hamburg, Oct 2.—A Revolutionary Balloon.—The Berlin Gesellschatter fur Geist und Herz ("Companion for the Mind and Heart") communicates the following fact, which is, we believe, very little known:

"In the year 1804 M D K—— conceived the idea of becoming King of Persia. He had lately married a very beautiful wife, and thought of placing her on the throne. He applied to M Von Klaproth, confided his projects to him, and the latter wrote the proclamations to the Persian people, which were engraved on tablets of wood, and many thousand copies printed on tissue paper. The original idea of M de K—— was to ascend in a balloon in the vicinity of the capital, to shower down his proclamations; and, lastly, to descend and show himself to the people as a new prophet come from Heaven. A travelling carriage was prepared, with a false bottom, to conceal the proclamations and the balloon.

"M de K—— proceeded on his journey with his handsome wife, and almost reached Persia, but there, as it is said (for the positive knowledge of the reporter ceases here), he was plundered by robbers, into whose hands the carriage with the proclamations and the balloon fell, and probably nobody has yet discovered what the carriage contains. How far Klaproth was implicated in the project does not appear, but perhaps a copy of the proclamations may be found among his papers. That this curious story is a fact the editor of the Gesellschafter can best certify."

(In fact, the editor, M Gubitz, adds the following note:—"These statements are correct. The wooden tablets were engraved by myself, without my knowing what the meaning of the writing was. A few days before his departure I saw M de K——, who, without being quite explicit, much urged me to accompany him, to which I had no inclination, notwithstanding the great prospects he held out.")

A Suggestion.—The bones of Christopher Columbus now repose in Havana, where they were carried some forty years ago. Would it not be well, in case of the removal of the bones of Washington, to endeavor to procure those of Columbus, that they may lie side beside?

A Tailor's Repartee.—A person being seated at table between two tradesmen, and thinking to be witty upon them, said, "How pretty I am fixed between the two tailors?" Upon which one of them replied, "Being only beginners in business, we cannot afford to keep more than one goose between us."

Italian Beggars.—A correspondent of the American Traveller, in a recent visit to the ruined city of Pompeii, thus describes the beggars who importuned him:—

After a short repast at Torre dell Annunziata—beset with beggars in every form of wretchedness, we arrived at the gates of the ruined city. Here again we met with new objects of deformity and want. At the entrance were seen, among other sights of hobbling disease the children of paupers, maimed and disfigured, with feet and limbs tortured into the most unsightly and disgusting shapes. These miserable little sufferers are frequently taken in early infancy, and by the devices of parents, or by those who profane the name, are made to endure the pangs of immolation, and when fit for exhibition, they are placed in the highway, to excite commisseration, and extort a pittance from the traveller. We hear of traffickers in the blood of slaves, of brokers in human woes, but by what name shall he be branded, who will first mutilate the child of his own body, and then publicly expose it as a thing of pity, as an instrument to waken the sympathies of the stranger.

DIED.

Suddenly, on Tuesday evening, 1st December, R L Broome, late of New York, aged 28 years.

CARD—Thomas C. Cash & Co., requests the attention of those [illegible] sale of Dry Goods, this morning at 11 o'clock at No. 44, Camp street, corner of Gravier. dec 3—1

Speculators on Lots of Ground are respectfully remembered that this day, at noon, there will be sold at Hewlett's Exchange, by J. B. Blache auctioneer, a part of the properties of J. R. Saillard, situated in Tremé and Jackson streets, between Canal and Common streets. dec 3—1

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Sch Ana Maria, Gomez, Vera Cruz, to Master.

ARRIVED.

Ship Potomac, Warbrick, 18 days fm Alexandria. Master.
Brig Catherine, [illegible], 10 ds fm New York. Master.
Ship Mary Ann, Childs, 19 ds fm New York. Master.
Tow Boat Feliciana, Wood, towed up ship Potomac, Ship Mary Ann, brig Catherine.
Steamer Plough Boy, Patterson, St Martins.
Steamer Revenue—Moore, Lafouche.
Tow Boat Lion fm the passes having towed to sea, ship Isaac Hicks, brigs Aquilla, Samuel & John, towed up ship Europe and Charles.
Ship Charles, Blackmer, 19 ds fm Bath 280 bls potatoes to master.
Ship Europe, Drummond, 26 ds fm Bath, ballast, to master.

IMPORTS.

Alexandria—Per Ship Potomac, [illegible] military stores Lt A. Drane; Bradner McKenna & co; C Adams; T Barnett & co; Lambeth & Thompson; J Zacharie; White & co; 225 bls herring, to master; 124 slaves owners on board.

St Martins—Per Plough Boy, 23 bales cotton, to Miramond O'Duhig & co; 30 do Dick co; 24 Andres & co; 10 hhds sugar Hafford & co; 25 do Gray Darive & co.

Lafourche—Per steamer Revenue. 70 bls molasses S Maurin 30 do and 20 bales cotton Merion & O Dehig; 11 bls molasses Brander McKenna & co; 3 bales cotton Lambeth & Thompson, 2 bales do Moss, Woolsey & co; 25 do Peyroux & Arcuil.

CONSIGNEES.

Per brig Catherine—T Wing; Lererick, De Bevo & co; Wakeman & Palmes, White & co; J Field & co; J Vairin & co.

Per Mary Ann— A Childs &co; H Merrett; I Thayer, & co; Lott & Peck; J Vairin & co; Avery & co; H Kearney.

PASSENGERS

Per steamer Plough Boy—Messrs Brent, Austin, Thomas, Warren, Dallermore, Griffin, 4 deck.

Per ship Potomac—Leigh, Fry, Mitchel, Mulligan, Robinson, Rily, Keenan, Byrnes Wirton, North and [illegible] and 2 ladies.

Per steamer Revenue—Messrs Jordon Pollock Marry, Marino Bosquet, Case Grima, Thayer, Hopkins, Duret Bayes, Fagle.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Potomac was struck by lightning in lat. 25 long. 86 which carried away her main top mast.

Notice.—The persons who have taken charge of subscription lists and the subscribers are earnestly required to attend to a meeting which will take place on Saturday evening at 6 o'clock at the Orleans room. dec 3—3

For sale—1000 bags prime green coffee. Samples can be seen at the office of
EDWD. GOTTSCHALK, Broker,
dec 3 100 Chartres st.

Bacon—100 hogsheads Cincinnati sides, landing from flat boat, for sale by
dec 3 LANDIS & IRWIN, 14, Poydras st.

New Sugar—56 hogsheads of new Sugar, for sale by PERKS & HALL,
dec 3 No. 2, Front Levee.

Hams—Canvassed Hams, for sale by
dec 3 PERKS & HALL, 2, Front Levee.

Leeches—5000 fresh Spanish Leeches, just received and for sale by Wm. HOLMES & Co.
dec 3 92, Levee street.

Strayed from the lower Levee steam cotton press stables, on the 30th November, a young Mexican mule three years old, bearing marks of having been broken and the hairs of her tail worn off. She had a new harness on at the time she ran off.

Five dollars will be paid to any person giving information where she can be found.
dec 3—3 IS. DETETRA, agent.

Dry Goods.—Low priced calicoes; aprons and furniture checks; fine, middling, and low priced ticking; low priced carpeting; bleached and unbleached sheetings and shirtings; fine fancy and low priced cottonades; domestic plaids; furniture calicoes; landing from ship Renown and for sale by
ANDREWS & BROTHERS,
dec 3 19 Chartres st.

Oil & Miniature Portraits.—Lanent, portrait painter, having returned from his voyage, has the honor to inform the public that he has rented the place formerly kept by Mr Vandechamp, 147 Royal street, between Toulouse & St Louis streets. He will also undertake repairing pictures and damaged portaits.

Evening Drawing School.—The same has the honor to inform the public that he is about to open a drawing school for the study of the human head and of landscapes. The class will be opened at his lodgings either from 6 till 8 p m or from 7 till 9 p m according to the students' wishes. dec 3—4

Bacon sides.—100 casks Cincinnati cured sides, just received per flat boat for sale from the landing, foot of Poydras st, by
G. DORSEY,
dec 3 20 new levee.

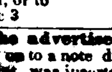
NOTICE.—Carrollton Bank.—By a resolution of the directors adopted the 27th November 1835, all persons keeping a special deposit in this bank for a sum not less than two thousand dollars for and during the period of four months, will have the privilege (exclusive of the interest at the rate of four per cent per annum on said deposits) of receiving an interest at the rate of three per cent per annum on their daily deposits, and all persons keeping a special deposit of not less than five thousand dollars for and during the period of six months, shall be entitled, over and above the interest at the rate of five per cent per annum on said deposits, to an interest at the rate of four per cent per annum on their daily deposits, the day of deposit and withdrawal excepted.

Notice in writing to be given to the cashier of the intention of the depositors.
JOHN NICHOLSON, cashier.
New Orleans, nov 30 1835—3w

Boots, Shoes and Brogans—150 cases women's leather morocco and prunella shoes; 20 do misses do. do.; 20 do children's do. do.; 40 do. boys boots, shoes and brogans; 280 do men's do. do.; received per ship Marathon, and for sale by
R. G. HOBBS,
no. 22, Custom House street.

FLOUR—400 bbls flour landing from flat boat, for sale by
nov 28 M. MAHER.

FOR LOUISVILLE, MAYSVILLE & PORTSMOUTH, &c.—The new & fast running steam boat ROB[illegible], James L. Wilson master, having part of her cargo engaged will depart for the above and intermediate ports, on Sunday the 6th inst. For freight or passage, apply on board or to
FORSYTH, GOODWYN & FORDS,
dec 3 Poydras street.



FOR MOBILE.—The schooner ATLANTIC, captain Lawyer, having part of her cargo engaged will meet with dispatch. For freight or passage, apply on board, opposite Poydras street, or to
TOURNE & BECKWITH,
dec 3 28 and 29, New Levee.

The advertisement in yesterday's Bee in relation to a note drawn by Fauchet, and endorsed by Bondit, was inserted by error, as there is no note of a similar description in existence. dec 3.

To the amateurs of the game of chess.—A number of amateurs of this noble game have determined to form a club, to be denominated the New Orleans Chess Club, for which purpose a room has been retained in the house of Mr Girod, at the corner of Chartres and St Louis streets, under the management of Mr Cohen, professor of chess, who will also introduce the four handed game which is played similarly to whist—begins Saturday next, from 4 p m till 10 in the evening.

Those gentlemen who wish to become members will please apply to Mr Cohen at the Commercial Exchange, corner of Camp and Gravier streets, and in his absence leave their address. dec 3—[illegible]

A Spanish officer, since several years established in this city, understanding perfectly well the French and English languages, wishes to employ his time by giving Spanish lessons at home or at the residence of the persons who will honor him with their confidence, either at public schools or in private families. For references apply to Mr O. de Armas, Royal street. dec 3—4

Coal Yard.—Pittsburg coal of the best quality will be delivered (free from dust) during the winter at one dollar and 25 cents per barrel; at no 158 Toulouse street.

A few hundred barrels of Liverpool coal of superior quality at one dollar and a half, delivered, dec 3

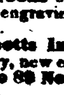
Notice.—The undersigned having sold his apothecary shop, corner of St Philippe and Conde sts, thinks it his duty to return his sincere thanks to the public who have so liberally patronised him. He hopes the same patronage will be continued to him when he shall open a new shop. He invites all persons to whom he may be indebted to call at his dwelling, suburb Marigny, Craps and Bagatelle streets.

N B The public is respectfully informed that the undersigned will not be responsible for any labels that might be made use of, bearing his name and his former direction, corner of St Philippe and Condé.
dec 3—3 D. MORALES

To be let or to be rented.—A most beautiful lot of ground situated at the Métairie, called the three Copals. This ground is one of the most elevated of the place, and is now employed as a dairy.—The pasture is very abundant and of first quality. Also a house which can lodge a large family, a large building employed as a shade and spacious enough to admit 60 cows or horses, and all the improvements on the place.

The owner will contract with the lessor for at least one thousand dollars worth of milk a year.

For terms apply at the office of the Bee or at Mr Barre's coffee house, formerly kept by Mr Girodeau, corner of St Louis and Chartres streets. dec 3—3



Detained in the jail of the parish of Jefferson, the slave TOM, belonging to Mr Savaille, of Terre aux Bœufs. The ower is requested to claim the above slave in conformity to law. dec 3 J. CHARBONNET, sheriff

FORGET ME NOT FOR 1836, &c &c.

Ackerman's Forget Me Not for 1836, with 11 beautiful engravings.
The American Almanack and Repository of useful knowledge, for the year 1836.
Brooke's Universal Gazetteer, illustrated with 200 engravings, new edition, by John Marshall esq. 1835.
Scotts Infantry Tactics, for United States infantry, new edition of 1835, 3 vols with plates.
No 89 North American Review, for October 1835.
Naval Sketch Book, or the service afloat and ashore, in 2 vols.
The Life of William Cobbett, dedicated to his sons.
Traits of American life, by Mrs Sarah J Hale.
Slight Reminiscences of the Rhine, Switzerland, and a corner of Italy, in 2 vols.
The Mardens and the Daventrys, tales by Miss Pardoe, in 2 vols.
New edit. of Duffief's Nature displayed in teaching French, 2 vols, just received and for sale by
dec 3 BENJ. LEVY.

State of Louisiana—Parish Court for the Parish and City of New Orleans—Present the Hon. Chs. Maurian, Judge—December 2nd. 1835—No. 7597—Jean Toussaint vs. his creditors—Upon reading and filing the tableau of distribution in this case, it is ordered by the Court, that all persons interested do shew cause within ten days from and after the publication of the present order why said tableau of distribution should not be homologated. By order of the Court.
Clerk's office, N. O. Dec. 2nd 1835.
dec 2—3 ARMAND PITOT, clerk.

State of Louisiana.—Parish court for the parish and city of New Orleans—Present the Honorable Charles Maurian, Judge.—No 8565.—Jno W Watson vs his creditors—The cession of property by the petitioner is hereby accepted by the court for the benefit of his creditors, and it is ordered that a meeting of his said creditors be held at the office of Felix Grima esq, notary, on the 22d day of December instant, there and then to deliberate on the affairs of the petitioner, and in the meantime all proceedings against his person and property are stayed. Let also R M Carter esq, attorney and counsellor at law, be appointed to represent the absent creditors. By order of the court.
Clerk's Office, New Orleans, December 2d, 1835.
dec 2—3 ARMAND PILOT, clerk.

PARISH OF ORLEANS—Court of Probates—The State of Louisiana—To all whom these presents may concern—Greeting:

Know ye that Whereas Andrew Hodge a resident of the city of New Orleans, has applied to me W. F. C. Duplessis, Register of Wills, in and for the Parish and City of New-Orleans, and ex-officio clerk of the Court of Probates, in and for the parish and city of New-Orleans aforesaid, for a monition or advertisement, in conformity to the Act of the Legislature of the State, entitled "an act for the further assurance of titles to purchasers at Judicial Sales" approved on the 10th March 1834, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that by virtue of an order rendered by the hon. the Court of Probates in and for the parish and City of NewOrleans, State of Louisiana, in the matter of the succession of Noel A. Baron Jr deceased; said order bearing date the 21st day of April 1835, and granted pursuant to the deliberations of the creditors of the aforenamed deceased Noel A. Baron Jr, the landed property hereinafter described was offered for sale at public auction, for account of the succession of said Noel A Baron Jr. deceased, by Joseph Lecarpentier, one of the auctioneers of the Parish and City of New-Orleans, on the 2nd day of June 1835, and that the aforesaid Andrew Hodge became the purchaser thereof, he being the last and highest bidder, to-wit:

Description of the property as given in the Judicial conveyance.

1. A lot of ground situated at the corner of St. Charles and Common streets, in St Mary's suburb, measuring (french admeasurement) 33 feet 2 inches front on St Charles street, 111 feet 8 inches deep, fronting on Common street, 114 feet deep on the side nearest to Canal street, and 49 feet wide in the rear, together with the two story new brick houses, built on said lot, and covering the whole estate, whereof the lower story is used for a store, and the upper one consists of a dwelling house, yard, kitchen and other appurtenances, together with 118 shares in the capital stock of the Union Bank of Louisiana, secured by mortgage on said house and lot, adjudicated for the price of twenty seven thousand dollars.

2. A lot of ground situated in the suburb St Mary, in St. Charles street, between St Joseph and Julia streets, measuring 34 ft (English measure) front on St Charles street, by 150 feet deep, (french measure) bounded on one side by the property of Euphrasie Dapremont, and on the other by that of Mr Fagot or by the Building Company, together with the buildings thereon, consisting of a frame house weather boarded and roofed with shingles and a wooden kitchen and stable, adjudicated for the price of six thousand dollars.

3. Three lots of ground situated in the suburb Delor, designated as nos. 9, 10 and 11, on a plan made by Joseph Pilié, city surveyor on the 30th March 1832 and annexed for reference to an act bearing date 26th April 1832, in the office of Louis T. Caire, notary pub. in this city. Said lots of ground measuring each, by English admeasurement, 21 feet 2 inches front on Gaiennié street, between New Levee st. and the new road ordered by the city council, by 106 feet 6 inches and 8 lines depth, between parallel lines, said lots to be sold separately viz: Lot No. 9, measuring (English admeasurement) 21 feet 2 inches front on Gaiennié street, by 106 feet 6 inches and 6 lines in depth, adjudicated for the price of eighteen hundred dollars. Lot no. 10, measuring (English admeasurement) 21 feet 2 inches front on Gaiennié street, by 106 feet 6 inches and 6 lines in depth, adjudicated for the price of sixteen hundred dollars. Lot No. 11, measuring (English admeasurement) 21 feet 2 inches front on Gaiennié street, by 106 feet 6 inches and 6 lines in depth adjudicated for the price of two thousand one hundred dollars.

4. A lot of ground designated as No. 7. situated in suburb St. Mary, measuring sixty feet front on Carondelet street, between Julia and Girod streets, by 160 feet in depth, bounded on one side by the property belonging to P. Dixon, on the other side by Anthy. L. Dunoyer, and in the rear by J. Peytavin, adjudicated for the price of eight thousand one hundred dollars.

Conditions: The property situated at the corner of St Charles and Common streets, together with 118 shares in the Union Bank of Louisiana, and subject to a mortgage of $6210 in favor of said Bank, payable one thousand dollars cash, and the balance at 12, 18 and 24 months, in notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the syndic with mortgage until final payment, and all the other properties payable at 12, 18 and 24 months, in notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the syndic and bearing mortgage until final payment.

Possession of the above property to be given after the terms and conditions of the sale shall have been complied with.

Wherefore all persons who can set up any right, title or claim in and to the Lots of Ground and buildings herein described, in consequence of informality in the order, decree or judgment before recited and under which the sale was made, or any irregularity or illegality in the appraisements or advertisements in time or manner of sale, or for any other cause or defect whatsoever, are hereby cited and admonished to show cause within thirty days from the day this monition is first inserted in the public papers why the sale so made as aforesaid, should not be confirmed and homologated in accordance with the application of said purchaser.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court of Probates, this sixteenth day of November A. D. 1835.
L. S.
nov 17 W. F. C. DUPLESSIS, Reg. of Wills.

FLOUR—550 bbls Flour, Bakers brand, landing from steamboat Farmer, and for sale by
nov 7—[illegible] M. MAHER.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY P. A. GUILLOTE.

ON Monday, December 7 at 11 A M at the livery stable of widow [illegible], corner of Bourbon & St Louis streets, there will be sold at public auction by and under the inspection of the port wardens, ten horses imported and injured on board of the brig Arethusa, capt King, from New York, and sold for the benefit of whom it may concern. dec 3—4

BY J. LEVY.

THIS Day Thursday, the 3rd inst. will be sold at his store, in Canal street, near the Levee, under the Marine Church, 3 cases of blue prints, one do muslin, 2 do German half hose, 10 do of Platillas and Brittanias, 2 do of fine shirtings, a quantity of Clothing, consisting of fine dress and frock coats, jackets and pantaloons, silk and velvet vests, camblet and goat's hair cloaks, striped, cotton and flannel shirts, 40 gross of Bell's blacking; 10 cases sweet chocolate, 2 do of paper, 40 do of fur and silk hats, 20 do of Russet brogans, 45 do of men's and boys fine brogans.

In front of the Store.

40 Bags Havana Coffee;
40 qr casks Madeira and Port wine;
10 bbls Brandy;
1 pipe Holland Gin;
13 dozens Rush bottom and Windsor chairs.
dec 3—1

BY FERNANDEZ & WHITING.

ON Saturday the 5th inst, will be sold at Hewlett's Exchange Coffee House, at 12 o'clock,

6 Slave Violet, aged 19 years, a plain washer & ironer, and good house servant. Also, her son aged six months. Fountain, a mulatto age about 7 years, a smart, active and intelligent boy, fully guaranteed against the vices and diseases as prescribed by law.

Terms, cash. Act of sale to be passed before Wm Boswell Esq. notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. dec 3

BY Jos. LECARPENTIER.

WILL be sold on Thursday, the 10th of December 1835, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, the one story frame dwelling house and kitchen No. 81, Custom House street, to be taken down and removed within ten days from the day of sale.
Terms—cash. dec 3

BY J. B. BLACHE.

WILL be sold on Friday the 4th inst. at 4 o'clock P. M. on the Levee, opposite Mandeville st. below the rail road), 150 barrels white wine Vinegar, landing from ex ship Ballochan, from Bordeaux.
Terms at sale. dec 3—

BY TRICOU, DOMINGON & CANONGE.

WILL BE SOLD on Thursday the 3rd December 1835, at 10 o'clock a m at their auction store no 110 Chartres st.

105 packages dry goods consisting of ladies' hose, fancy half hose, bleached and brown 4-4 cotton, Irish linen, gum lest suspenders, do do cotton, silk and cotton umbrellas, woollen hose and half hose, and a large assortment of seasonable dry goods. Terms at sale.
dec 3

BY J B BLACHE.

WILL be sold on Saturday, the 5th of December inst, at half past 12 o'clock, at Hewlett's coffee house;

An American negro girl, named Lissa, aged about 35 years; good subject, washer, and good field hand; since 8 years in this country. Guaranteed against the vices and diseases provided against by law, with her mulatto boy Paul aged 3½ years.

Terms—one and two years credit, with satisfactory endorsed notes and special mortgage until final payment.

The act of sale to be passed by T Seghers notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. dec 3

BY FERNANDEZ & WHITING.

WILL BE SOLD on Saturday, the 5th of December, at Hewlett's Exchange, at 12 o'clock precisely,

13 Lots situated in faubourg Franklin, from the plan deposited at the Exchange, to wit:

1 lot measuring 23 feet 8 1-3 inches front on Spain street, by 126 feet in depth, and situated between Morales st. and Promenade des Bons Enfans.

Terms—at a credit of 6 and 12 months.

12 lots situated in square no. 106, and of promenade Washington, as per plan exhibited at the Exchange. The above 12 lots will be sold for a credit of 6, 12 and 18 months. The whole for notes satisfactorily endorsed and special mortgage until final payment.

Acts of sale to be passed before Carlile Pollock, notary public, at the expence of the purchaser. dec 2

BY Jos. LECARPENTIER.

WILL be sold on Saturday the 5th December 1835, at 10 o'clock, at his auction store, by order and under the inspection of the port wardens, for account of whom it may concern, 2 bales blankets, imported in and damaged on board of the ship Avis, captain Thompson, from Bordeaux. dec 2

BY F. DUTILLET & DELERY.

WILL be sold on Saturday 5th December, at 12 o'clock, at Hewlett's Exchange,

Josephine, black woman, 23 years of age, excellent cook, a rather ordinary washer, good servant and a good subject, warranted free from sickness and those vices mentioned by law.

Conditions—6 and 12 months of credit, in notes endorsed at satisfaction and mortgage until final payment. dec 2

BY J. B. BLACHE.

WILL be sold on Thursday, the 3rd of December next, at 12 o'clock, at Hewlett's Exchange, the following described property situated on the Commons, between Canal, Common, Basin and Tremé streets.

Lot No. 5, in square 10, divided into 4 lots as follows: No. 1, forming the corner of Common street, having 25 feet front on Common street, and 108 feet front on Tremé street, with an irregular depth.

No. 2, having 29 feet front on Common street, by a depth of from 94 to 98 feet.

No. 3, having 29 feet front on Common street, by a depth of from 87 to 93 feet deep.

No. 4, having 26 feet front on Tremé street, by a depth of 69 to 77 feet. Said lots are well filled up and fenced all round; the banquets are made with curb stone. Terms: 1-4 cash and the balance at 1, 2 and 3 years credit.

A lot being part of lot no. 4, in square 10, forming the corner of Jackson and Tremé streets, having 33 feet 3 3-8 inches front on Jackson street, (more or less) by 90 feet deep and front on Tremé street, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, rented at the rate of $600 per annum.

A lot being part of No 4, in square 10, having 40 feet front on Tremé street, by 53 feet 3 3-8 inches (more or less) deep, together with the buildings and improvements thereon rented at $360 per annum.

A lot being part of lot No. 6, in square No. 11, situated in Tremé street, between Canal and Jackson sts. having 30 feet 10 3-8 inches (more or less) front on Tremé street, by 53 feet 3 3-8 inches deep, with the buildings and improvements thereon, rented at $432 per annum.

Terms: One third cash, and the balance at 1 and 2 years credit; for approved endorsed note and special mortgage until final payment.

Acts of sale to be passed before L. T. Caire, notary public, at the expense of the purchasers.

BY FERNANDEZ & WHITING.

ON Saturday next, December 5th, at Hewlett's Exchange, at 12 o'clock precisely, will be sold,

Two lots situated in faubourg Franklin, numbered on the plan drawn by Joseph Pilié and deposited in the office of Theo Seghers esq, notary public, no 2 and 12: no 2 having 25 feet 7 inches and 6 lines front on Morales street, by 100 11 ft inches in depth; no 12 same front and depth and front on Urquhart street, and touching no 2 in the rear, as to cross the whole square. These lots are included in the square no 103 and situated between Spain, Urquart, Morales sts, Promenade Washington. On lot no 2 are the dice in brick, of a building just commenced, and also the timber of the same; there is also 60 loads of dirt which will become the property of the purchaser.

Terms—6, 12 and 18 months credit in notes satisfactorily endorsed and mortgage until final payment.

Acts of sale before Theo Seghers esq notary public, at the expense of the purchasers. dec 2

BY P. CENAS.

WILL be sold at Hewlett's Exchange, corner of St. Louis and Chartres streets, on saturday the 5th. december inst,

The valuable three story Brick Dwelling House, No. 172 Canal street, nearly opposite the State House, at present the residence of H. Lockett, esq. The house is in good condition, being handsomely papered, and grates set in all the rooms but one. It is one of the most agreeable places of residence in the city having openings on the gable end fronting towards the river. It is built some inches from the line of the adjoining proprietors, and should the ground and wall be used it will have to be paid for—this is worth at least $1000. The house is insured till Nov. 1836, and the policy will be transferred to the purchaser. It is subject to a ground rent of $18 per annum, being 6 per cent interest on $300. There is a two story brick kitchen in the rear, having a good kitchen, cellar, &c., and three servants rooms, the yard is well paved, and there are two large cisterns attached to the house, which contains about 4000 gallons water.

Terms—6 and 12 months credit, for approved endorsed notes, with mortgage until final payment. Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to call and examine the premises. Possession will be given about the 15th of December next. dec. 1—[illegible]

BY J. B. BLACHE

WILL be sold on Friday, 4th of December next, at 12 o'clock, at Hewlett's coffee house,

A lot of ground situated in St Philip street, opposite the Washington Ball Room, having 15 feet front by 60 in depth, together with the buildings thereon, consisting of a two story brick dwelling of 4 appartments, a brick kitchen with servants rooms &c. Said property is rented at the rate of $25 per month, on a lease expiring on the 15th of May next.

Terms—6, 12 and 18 months credit, for approved endorsed notes secured by special mortgage until final payment. nov 30

Office Pontchartrain Rail Road Co.
New Orleans, Nov. 25, 1835.

NOTICE—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pontchartrain Rail Road Company will be held at the Bank of Louisiana on Monday, the 7th December, proximo, at half past 4 o'clock P. M.
By order of the Board,
nov 26 J. B. LEEFE, Sec'y.

MR. H. J. TRUST, Professor of the harp, (pupil of the celebrated N C BOCHSA) and harpist to the Italian opera, New York, respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of New Orleans, that he has located himself in this city for the purpose of giving instructions on that fashionable instrument. Mr. T. feels full confidence that by his strict attention to the families who may honor him with their support, he will meet their approbation. For terms and cards of address, apply at Mr Casey & John's music stores, Camp and Chartres st. nov 26—1m

NEW Orleans [illegible] Company.—In conformity with the 9th section of the charter of the said company, a meeting of the stockholders will be held on Monday next, the 7th of December. The stockholders are hereby notified that said meeting will take place at the state house in the [illegible] of the company, at 3 o'clock, P. M.
G. W[illegible]ON,
nov 30 Secretary.

250 Cases St. Estephe Medoc wine; 50 casks do; 40 cases white Haut Barsac Wine; 50 tierces do Sauterne, do; 20 cases assorted brandy fruits, for sale by
A. ST. GEORGES.
nov 26 76, St. Louis street.