LATEST DATES.

New York	may 21	Liverpool	april 24
Boston	may 22	London	april 22
Philadelphia	may 21	Antwerp	april 21
Washington	may 21	Hamburg	april 20
Baltimore	may 24	Bordeaux	april 17
Charleston	may 18	Madrid	april 10
New Orleans	may 11	Cadiz	april 1
Mobile	may 14	Havana	may 11
Vera Cruz	may 8	Houston	april 21

COMMERCIAL

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 21.

SALES OF STOCKS.

50 shares U S Bank 119
100 do do 120

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.

5 shares U S Bank 120
5 do do 120
5 do do 120
10 do do 120
10 do do 120

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 21.

The same state of languor continues to pervade the stock market. Consols remained all day 91 for money, and 91¼ to ⅜ for account. Bank Stock 172. India Stock 270 to 1. Exchequer bills 67a. Irish Bonds 75a to 77a premium.

LIVERPOOL, April 24.

The sales of Cotton this day have been 2,500 bales without change in price.

Lat. on, April 23—United States Funds—New York, 5 per cents, 1868, 91⅞; do 1860, 90 ½; Pennsylvania 5 per cents, 1862, 1865, 93 ¾; Ohio, 6 per cents, 1860 99 100; Ohio, 1846, 101 ¾; Louisiana, 1841-47 50 to 54; Louisiana 1868, 98; Mississippi 6 per cents, 1861 66 ¾ 4; Maryland 6 per cents 1870, 98 ¾; Alabama 5 per cents, 1863, 86 7; Alabama Sterling Bonds, 1881, 96 4; Indiana, 5 per cents, 1864, 87 ¼; Illinois, 6 per cents, 84 ¾; Virginia, 5 per cents 1868, 54 ¾; Illinois, 1857, 96 ¾; Upper Canada debentures, 18 ¾; Florida, 6 per cents, 1858-60 62 64, 92 U States 92 ½ 61.

MARINE NEWS

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Cleio, Babtiste, Liverpool, G H Abbott
Palmyra, Smith, Liverpool, L H Gee
Norman, Wood, Liverpool, J Haggerty
Ad Inside, Carr, New York, Jenkins & B
Charles, Glover, New York, K & J P Wilson
Saunders, Saybrook, New York, Jenkins & Bro
Oregon, Swazey, Charleston, J A Bard & Co
Chelsea, Hand, New York, Master

ARRIVED

Ann Rice Pilot, Clark, from the N E Pass, towing ship Lindsay and Schooner Benj Cheetham, out 20th, left the pilots on the 27th inst, at 10 A M, got under way Gen Brown, and schs Texas, Rob Roy, Warren reports off the pass ships Jerome and Ann, Schs Ann Dale and Mexico coming up with Lyon.

Ship Edward Rodgers, 30 days from Boston, to Master.

Ship Texas, Merryman, from Havana 15th May, to Master.

Brig Tarlton, Miner, 4 days from St Marks, to master.

Brig Wm A Mary, Amandew, 7 days from Havana to Master.

Schr Warsaw, Burdick, from Vermillion Bay, Attaway.

Schr Nelson, Swan, Day, from Mobile.

Schr Manchester, Martin, from Dupleasa.

Steamboat Cincinnati, Towner, from Keene Landing.

Ship Ajax, Rates, from St Martinville.

Steamboat Alabama, Staley, from Cincinnati.

Steamboat Ozark, Hines, from Fort Gibson.

Steamboat Sam Kelsey, from Thibodeauxville.

EXPORTS.

Ship Clio—1441 bales cotton.

Ship Prudence—1415 bales cotton and 49 sacks flour.

Brig Ada and—169 hhds and 267 bales tobacco.

Brig Romance—10 hhds molasses.

Brig Gen Cass—32 bales cotton, 35 hhds tobacco, 38 hhds tobacco, 1547 pigs lead, 57 hhds tobacco.

Schr Ann—55 bales cotton, 13 hhds tobacco, 2 hhds tobacco, 1 hhd tobacco, 5 hhds tobacco, 57 hhds tobacco.

Schr Ann Dale—23 tcs 78 hhds and 62 hhds molasses.

IMPORTS.

Schr Rio Grande—Brig Cheetham, out 20th, left the pilots on the 27th inst, at 10 A M, got under way Gen Brown, and schs Texas, Rob Roy, Warren reports off the pass ships Jerome and Ann, Schs Ann Dale and Mexico coming up with Lyon.

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Ship Ajax, Rates, from St Martinville.

Steamboat Alabama, Staley, from Cincinnati.

Steamboat Ozark, Hines, from Fort Gibson.

Steamboat Sam Kelsey, from Thibodeauxville.

CONSIGNEES.

Ship Clio—Kellner & Turo.

Ship Prudence—J W Smith & co; Rost, Foster & co; Johnson, Long & Grant.

Brig Romance—J Hall, Lambert & Thompson, Bailey & Cohen.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

Per steamboat Manchester—12 bales cotton, 2 Tcs, 42 hhds and 65 bales, Folsom, Holberg & Degoe; steamboat Chickasaw—33 bales cotton, to W Wood; 1 do order, Hendree, S Locke & co.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamboat Manchester—Miss Wade, Weems, Marsel, Cahawan, Bradey, Breaux and 1 deck; steamboat Chickasaw—Dugas, Coffare, Goodson, Reynolds, Woollalk, Hahn and Wm.

MEMORANDA

Left yesterday—Hopkins, from New York for Vera Cruz; Ragard for Boston; Sigale and wife, Amos from the entrance to the pass of Vera Cruz, on the 4 inst, and got off on the 10th, by wind—Board most of her cargo, which consists of hides.

Left at New York, May 21st, ship Rienzi, Norton, for Liverpool; bound to Liverpool, was spoken in lat 39, lon 70, 20 inst, ship Ann.

Left at New York May 20th, Lucania, Crosby, Mary Averill Theobald, Bing Angelina, Bunker, Hylton, Russell, Jack Merriman, Ellis, ship Prudence.

Left at New York for this place, 21st bark Nautilus, Master.

Left at Baltimore, May 20th, sch Doric, Jones.

Left at Savannah, April 17th, Wooge, Davis.

Left at Hamburg, April 16th, Orion, Remmi.

Left at Marseilles, Canton, Howard.

THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY J. LAYTON, PRINTER FOR THE STATE, GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND FOR THE FIRST MUNICIPALITY.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1838.

FOR GOVERNOR,
A. B. ROMAN.

Extract from the Journal of the Senate of the 6th February 1835.

Resolved, That the Senate of the State of Louisiana approve of the general course of the administration of the late executive, A. B. Roman; and he carries with him in his retirement from office the grateful remembrance of the members of this senate.

Resolved, That the President of the Senate be requested to send a copy of the resolution to Mr. Roman.

Extract from the Journal of the House, of the 3d February 1835.

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the state of Louisiana, that the administration of the government of the state by the late governor, A. B. Roman, has been marked by wisdom, firmness, and a judicious and disinterested zeal for the public service; that in the execution of the laws, he has exhibited a celerity, and in the numerous and important appointments it has fallen to his lot to make, he has manifested impartiality, and a single regard to the interests of the state; and that he returns with the kind and entire approbation of the House for his official conduct, and with their personal esteem and regard.

Resolved, That the Speaker of this House transmit to the late Governor Roman a copy of these resolutions.

Representative, 1st District, to Congress,
JOHN SLIDELL.
FOR THE SENATE OF LOUISIANA,
ALBERT HOA.

Mr Roman and his Detractors.

The task of defending Mr Roman from the attacks of his enemies becomes, each day, an easier one. Writers and journals have been accumulately foiled in their attempts to defame our candidate, that their very abandon, every thing like reason, and indulge in a tissue of ridiculous and absurdity, that the reader exercises the ridicule and derision of their adversary. When imprecation holds the place of argument, and calumnious charges are made the substitute for facts, we are justified in concluding a cause, which so strenuously and so long contended for, is on the very verge of desperation. Mr Roman calm, confident and persuasive when they feel themselves to be right, and their success to be probable—he grows ill tempered and illiberal in proportion as they conceive the chances against their success. He knows that his efforts are hopeless, and their discomfiture inevitable. This is well in our good friends the Prudentists. So pair boxers have recourse to the face—pinted and overthrown by the pities that vigilantly protect the purity of a candidate from the contaminating influence of their slander, or pestiferous insinuations, they have nothing left them but to resort to the privilege of the vanquished even when a thing under the agony of defeat in all their energy of action, and enlarging beneath the excitement of the triumphant triumph of their opponents.

The Prudents will never come to the point. He has no at you pleases, bring them forward to the issue, and let them to the proof, and away they slip the moment you relax your grasp. They are like brown hackles—press them hard and they become fluent and empty. Their argument are triangular—their reasons are impalable and incontrovertible—their facts are imaginary, and their whole subject and all the rest of Barnum's lies. At present in such an delicate, tangling argument from the causists. The greatest respect of their locution, we do only see the common phrase and vague assertions. For instance, they tell us that Mr Roman has never signalized his career by a single act worthy to be remembered with gratitude by his fellow citizens. Now it is perfectly easy in ke such a wholesale observation. It is a vague, uncommon sagacity to attack in three pointness and general terms; it is in vain the resort of men and have no better arguments to offer. We agree with ly simply affirming the contrary, but we will be more exacting than the gentlemen in a specimen of argument in which we admit, they are well to compliance, we shall even endeavor to make a charge, a gross and groundless as it is.

The duty of the Chief Magistrate of a state is limited to two things—the conferring of appointments, and the proposition to the legislature of measures of public utility. The first is an active and positive function, and may be productive of great good or great evil, according to the wisdom or imprudence displayed. But the second is a merely negative power, of no other thought to Governor proposes, he cannot enact, and it is only when his designs are seconded by the concurrent wisdom of the Legislature, that they can be effectually carried into operation. The prodigies of appointing to public offices has been exercised by various functionaries with more or less impartiality, but we answer boldly and unconditionally, that by none have greater circumstances, more extensive category been exhibited than by Mr Roman during his term of his administration. We appeal to the records of our state, and defy to name a solitary example to the contrary, or even an exception. The even handed justice of Mr Roman in this as in all other respects, was the constant theme of admiration to the people of Louisiana, during his political career, and the Legislature displayed the sense of the congenial to the sole of an unanimous suffrage, by the vote of thanks and encomium accorded to Mr Roman, at the expiration of his term of office—a vote in which Whigs and Democrats unanimously concurred.

With regard to the second prerogative of this office, that of placing before the Legislature his sentiments in relation to enterprises of utility, projects of reform, &c, we refer with unbounded confidence to the numerous messages transmitted to that body during his administration. Was his message on the subject of Public Education no evidence of the liberal feeling in the intellectual advancement of the people of Louisiana? A document replete with sound and patriotic views, and proving unmistakably the honesty of Mr Roman's heart, and the integrity of his understanding. Did his message on the main laws exhibit ignorance, inexpertness or inattention to the interests of the State? Did the one on the subject of the Agricultural resources of Louisiana display no sterling sense, no extensive knowledge? Every one of the documents received from him by the Legislature during the period of his continuance in office, evidences the most perfect familiarity with the varied duties of the station. They all bear the impress of a thoughtful and vigorous, and observant mind, so much so, that the Prudents in their efforts to detraction have not recoiled to aver that they are the ipse dictums of another.

"We will cut any man on of the four years of Mr Roman's administration," says one of our contemporaries in the course of one of his customary diatribes. This is exactly what the friends of Mr Roman compel—why will the Prudents so seriously and reiterate it, that they do it from the mere conclusion? Mr Roman asks no favors—by it he is contemplated, he need, but the Prudents dread the ordeal. They have made a whole week of his time up the acts of his administration, which may feel that every one of them will bear their course and venomed slander. How a gentleman of intelligence of this period in their strictness. We understand you, gentlemen, but though we foresee the futility of evil, you shall not escape us. We shall not "cut all manner of the four years" opposition—they offer us no much easier to reconsider on the wisdom of our choice, and to contain some of arguments in behalf of our candidate, and to confute the enquiry.

Tarren's Benefit.

This well tried and well approved performer takes his benefit this evening. He, we believe, the class of the Theatrical Season, and the public should pay him by the occasion, to bestow a merited recompense on one who has been weighed in the balance of critical scrutiny, and never been found wanting.

Ship *Havana*, which sailed from Havana the day after the French ship of the line Hercules, with Prince Joinville, and sloop of war Favorite, met them three days after, in lat. 32, long. 79, going to New-York and N. York.

Congress, May 21.

SENATE—Joint resolutions from the Legislature of New York, were presented by Mr Wright, instructing the Senators and Representatives from that state to support the passage of a law for the ship-money collecting. Mr Clay presented a petition asking for the establishment of a national bank. He compared the document with some remarks which were answered with considerable spirit by Buchanan, and a somewhat good humoured encounter of repartee took place between them. Mr Clay earnestly remonstrated against a national institution, and feared of all at a Bank. Mr Clay to be elected in New York city, under charge of Mr Gallatin. That city numbered the bites of the national receipts and every town and city was tributary to it. Mr Clay did not wish to be considered as bringing forward a proposition for the establishment of a national bank—he was willing to leave such a project to the ultimate fate of judgment. The bill to extend the charters of the bank in the district of Columbia was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time. The amendment extending the charters for two years from July next, and prohibiting the issuing of notes under five dollars.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—A large number of petitions against the annexation of Texas, slavery in the district of Columbia, &c. was presented by several northern members. John Q Adams introduced his usual budget and among others one petition *praying for the expulsion of himself from the House as a traitor.* He gravely moved to refer it to the Committee on the Judiciary, but on motion of Mr Drumgoole, it was laid on the table. Another petition prayed for the expulsion of every member implicated in the late duel—this Mr Adams feared if granted would leave the House without a quorum. At three o'clock the House went into a committee of the whole and took up the bill making appropriations for the suppression of Indian hostilities for 1838, and for arrearages for 1837. No decision was made.

☞ We have been politely furnished with a copy of Blanchard's Annual Register of the State of Louisiana, which he has just issued, a work of interest, utility, and well executed by Mr Bonneau, the talented foreman of the Bee. Pure Truth, abundantly illustrating the government, institutions, resources of the state, and contains besides, a complete geographical description of every county. We see least among its merits in the insertion of the Constitution of the United States which, we think, should be transcribed into all similar publications. That of Mississippi follows, together with an accurate account of all the offices, public buildings, places of worship, &c. in the state. Applaudit map of Mississippi adorns the work.

☞ The eldest son of the celebrated necromancer Adrian, has arrived in New York, and intends displaying his astonishing powers of legerdemain. He is said to be superior to his father.

MILITARY ENCAMPMENT.—The "Sun" says an extensive Military encampment will be organized, at Trenton, N J, on the 2d of July, to continue for four days. Most of the companies of New Jersey, and many from Philadelphia and New York, are expected to be present. The old revolutionary battle ground is the spot selected for the encampment.

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S MONUMENT.—This memorial to departed genius at Edinburg, will be a colossal Gothic tower, composed entirely of the choicest beauties of Melrose abbey, and containing a marble statue of the mighty magician."

☞ The Boston Post says "we understand that *Miss Maria Monk* has recently presented the United States with another citizen."

WORTHY OF IMITATION.—Though no public meetings have hitherto been held in Boston, for the relief of the Charleston sufferers, it is worthy of remark and encomium, that the merchants of that city have private ally contributed the sum of $4000 for that purpose. No where is benevolence to be found more extensively diffused than among that enterprising and social class of citizens.

SIGNOR CORNELIE, alias Arbichedge Catarchia, a distinguished chief of the Creek tribe, lung himself lately in his state room on board the steamboat Dolphin, at Cincinnati. He had been at Washington on a mission from his tribe and was on his return home. He had manifested symptoms of insanity throughout the journey. An impression had seized his mind, that his family, to whom he was returning, had all died, and that he was called upon to join them in another world. He was interred with military honors.

☞ The election for Commissioners in the districts of Moyamensing and Southwark, (county of Philadelphia) has resulted in the success of the Democratic candidates, by an average majority of 150 votes. The Pennsylvanian observes, that this result clearly shews that the Democratic party in the county, will in October next, triumphantly elect their county tickets and the majority in the county for the Democratic candidate for Governor will be increased to 1,500 to 2,000 votes over Joseph Ritner, the Anti-Masonic.

THE MOBILE EXAMINER, a spirited and respectable little sheet, has to use the language of the Register, "It is winter shell of political neutrality, and ranches for the Administration." Hitherto there has been but one Democratic journal in Mobile, contending against the talent and energy of the Chronicle and Advertiser—the contest of opinions will now be waged on more equal terms.

The following judicious reasoning of Mr Buchanan in relation to the *Cotton Speculations* of the United States Bank, will be read with interest by the planter and the trader who are interested in a policy which threatens seriously to cripple and cut off their resources. The entire speech on the subject is one of the most admirable specimens of sound and sensible argument we have ever read, and we regret exceedingly that our limits and the press of other important matter preclude its publication. After saying that the "gambling and speculating in cotton lies at the door of the United States Bank, Mr Buchanan continues as follows:

"It is well known the Legislature have been sufficiently liberal in conferring powers upon the institution. But I doubt whether a single member of that body would have voted to create a trading company, with a capital of $35,000,000 in addition to banking purposes. Let us pause and reflect for a moment upon the nature and consequences of the enormous powers. A bank of deposit and circulation, with such an enormous capital, and a trading company united! By expanding or contracting its discounts and circulation, it is absolute can render money plenty or money scarce, at its pleasure. It can thus exercise a despotic power of control, of any other article, and make the money to aid its speculating purposes. Too more dangerous not that it exists in the domestic exchanges of the country, the larger will be its profits. The period of suspension of specie payments is the best harvest, during which it can arrange millions. It is clearly the interest of the Bank, whatever may be its obligations, not to suspend payment should continue indefinitely, and they are actually engaged in the cotton speculation, and they are responsible. The fund of this country that has no more most abundant source of profit, and yet, what shall do, and to have been the course of policy? The fund is described by several institutions in the South and Southwest, some of which are of a date years ago. It has gone into the region of the United States, the resources of the old Bank, the issues of which this bill proposes to prohibit, and in some States, it has exchanged them, the one half for specie, the other half currency, and the other half for specie. With this local currency it has purchased cotton, but sent it to England for the purpose of paying its debts there, whilst with the specie it has purchased the very last home. Another State institution, called the Union Bank of Tennessee, has the notes of the Bank for the notes of the local banks, receiving a large profit on the exchange, and with the latter has purchased cotton on speculation. A general suspension of specie payments would at once put an end to this profitable traffic. It has then, first violated the charter from Congress by receiving the notes of the old Bank, and then violated its charter from Pennsylvania by speculating in cotton. During the suspension of specie payments, the notes have been the only universal paper circulation throughout the country, and, by increasing them, the influence of the Bank, the present Bank has been enabled to accumulate extravagant profits.

The charge against the Bank of speculating in cotton has never, to my knowledge, been contradicted. We have heard it from the mouth of the Mississippi, we will see it from the South and the Southwest. The Whig press of our country has commended, in my, almost all the old Bank for going into the cotton market, when the article was depressed, and now, in the same breath, one its friends in England have echoed these notes of praise. In a single line produced a new era in banking. We find in the Southern and Southwestern banks have also become cotton merchants; and from present appearances, the trade in this great staple of our country may no longer to be conducted by private merchants, but by banking corporations.

Under this system, what will be the fate of your private merchants? This practice must be arrested, or they must all be ruined. The contest is, no doubt, unequal—it is inevitable. What private individual can enter the cotton market in competition with the banks of the country? Individual enterprise can accomplish nothing in such a struggle. It would be the linear hurled by a feeble hand of the aged Priam, which scarcely reached the buckler of the son of Achilles. The Bank of the United States, which, according to the testimony of its president, ought have destroyed, by an exertion of its power, almost every bank in the country, could, with much greater ease, destroy any private merchant who might dare to interfere with its speculations. Such a contest would be that of Hercules contending against an infant. It can acquire a monopoly against individual merchants in any branch of mercantile business in which it may engage; and, after having prostrated all competition, it can then regulate the price of any article of commerce according to its pleasure. I do not say that such is either its wish or its intention; but I mean thus to illustrate the vast and dangerous power which it may exercise as a merchant. The East India company monopolized the trade of China, but it possessed no banking powers. It could not, therefore, by creating or expanding its issues, make money scarce or make money plenty at its pleasure, and thereby raise or depress the price of the articles in which it traded. To the respect its power as a merchant was inferior to that now exercised by the Bank of the United States.

How vain, then, I might almost say how rudiment, is it for the people of the South to make the attempt to establish merchants in the Southern seaports for the purpose of conducting a direct trade with Europe in cotton and other articles of their production, in opposition to the Bank of the United States and their own banks? This effort must fail, or the banks must cease to be merchants.

Extracts from Bulwer's Alice.

State Rights—"Centralization is an excellent quickery for a despot who is power to lean on a thousand life, and who has but a life interest in the state; but to true liberty and permanent order, centralization is a deadly poison. The more the people, the states, govern their own affairs, the more we find every thing, even to roads and post-horses, are left to the people, the more the municipal spirit pervades every vein of the vast body, the more certain may we be that reform and change must come from universal opinion, which is slow, and constructive are it destroyed—not from public clamor which is rash, and not only pulls down the edifice, but sells the bricks."

Tyranny of Public Opinion—"When the people have to obey one, there owe public opinion becomes one. No secret espionage is possible in a free spirit, than the broad glare of the American sun."

Savage Life—"The thief has the virtues of the savage, fidelity to his companions, bravery, patience, patience under privation; he practices the virtues necessary to his calling, obeys the cast laws of his association. Strip the mass of civilized man are better than he thief."

Civilization and Life—"Observe how the progress of society checks the grave. In great cities the duration of mortality in a corresponding ratio with the rise of civilization is most remarkable. In Berlin from 1747 to 1755, the annual mortality was as one to twenty eight, but from 1816 to 1825, it was as one to thirty four. You ask when England has gained in her progress in the art? I will answer you by her bills of mortality. In London, Birmingham and Leeds, deaths have decreased in less than a century from one in twenty to one in forty, (one-half)."

Social Degree—"Fashionable society administers tonics to vanity and opiates to the intellect."

EFFECTS OF FAMILIARITY.—Lying in bed of a boisterous, windy night, within ear shot of the roar of the sea gulls, one's imagination is very apt to take advantage of the occasion, to fancy how the night farce with those, who like Lear, are exposed to the "pelting of the pitiless storm." The angry sea, with its wild gesture of form and bellows, heaves and tosses before the mind, and we see a ship reeling and shuddering therefrom, while the waters make a complete breach over her decks, and the tempest strains and splits the billowing canvas into tatters. One is apt, just then, to conclude that "brave manners" have a hard time of it, and to expend a very large and very useless amount of sympathy in their behalf. But when cast there by the demons who are shrieking above and beneath them? They are accustomed to such scenes, and familiarity contemns the dangers of sky and sea. Our imagination cause us lubbers, who are blanketed and wrapped up to the chin, more shuddering than the storm awakens in the breasts of the honest tars, who "high upon the giddy mast," easy as securely as does the young bird in its early nest, when the winds shriek in its native bough. So also may the same hardihood be attributed of the soldier. We are not given to fancy much bravery in field of battle, where the bullets are whistling and shell exploding, and the cannon roaring, but have it with your rifle companions! Stand in the front of the battle, between a 24 pounder and the enemy's line, and see how coolness and courage fly through his veins. It hath happened to some men, and sheweth to him more fitting to fly at a bullet than to stand, and to stand and to be hit. Yet, I have known the same of artillery, a battery way of "stacking off" as the cool fellows, Jackson, Gaston, Smith-Wells and widow Noel Wells, who have gallantly fought to the end.

The dwellings belonging wholly to said corporation are:

1st. A bed, a prime, a dressing-glass, a double bureau, some carpenters' tools and others, a stock of every, a boar with her calf, two bullocks, 13 sheep and other cattle.

2. The following slaves—Lisbon, an Arab negro, aged 25 years old, six-footed and stark, and Jerome, an African negro, of about 60 years old, fifty and offered with an hatchet.

3. A land situated in this parish on the right bank of the Mississippi, measuring one arpent more or less front to said river, by about sixty-five arpents in depth, extending on an to between other an arpent or less, and on the upper side by the land of Louis Fazendeaux, and on the lower side by that of J. Sapin Sieyers.

The property owned jointly are:

1st. Some houses and other buildings, situated on the above described land and adjacent properties, and to be taken away among which the engagements, and bad conditions, containing five sugar kettles, and an old sugar mill.

2. Two slaves, viz—Ad, an Creole negro, of about 28 years old, sawer and ploughman; and Pierre, an African negro of about 28 years old, field-hand.

Conditions—

The moveables, payable cash.

The slaves payable at one and two years' credit from the day of sale.

The land, payable at one, two and three years' credit from the day of sale.

The purchasers of the slaves and land will furnish approved endorsed notes, divided into three, one, and of the Court of Probates of the parish of Orleans.

The expense of the sale, of the mortgage and release, at the charge of the purchasers.

Parish of St. John the Baptist, May 28, 1838.

m 29—6 ow. T. LE BLANC, Judge.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish of Jefferson—Court of Probates. Succession of G B Pernice, deceased. On Saturday the 26th of June next, 1838, at twelve o'clock, meridian, by virtue of a decree of the honorable the court of Probates in and for the Parish of Jefferson the undersigned will offer at public sale by the Judge Bell Office in the Parish of Jefferson, the land (equipment and appurtenances) and immoveable property belonging and appertaining to the succession of the late Gaspard Pernice, to be sold in the manner of auction, to the highest and best bidder, the following land, owned jointly by the deceased and Gaspard Weber, Sen., Hippolyte Amandee Gassot, Joseph Weber