# THE BEE.

[illegible] PUBLISHED BY J. BAYON, [illegible] AND FOR THE FIRST MUNICIPALITY.

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 8, 1838.

**ATROCIOUS MURDER.**

We have to record the particulars of one of the most revolting and horrible murders that has ever filled the blood stained annals of crime. On Friday [illegible], about half past six o'clock, the coroner was called to hold an inquest over the body of an individual, who had been found insulted beneath the flooring of the bath house of a disreputable boarding house, kept by a Mrs. Anne Doyle, in Girod street, between Magazine and Tchoupitoulas. The corpse was that of a white man, and exhibited the most frightful state of mutilation. The head was entirely severed from the body, the lower extremities had likewise suffered amputation, the right foot was completely dismembered from the leg, and the left knee nearly severed from the thigh. Several stabs, wounds and bruises were discovered on various parts of the body, which of themselves were sufficient to produce death. The subsequent mutilation which the victim had undergone, must therefore doubtless have been inflicted, for the purpose of accommodating the body to the narrow space in which it was packed.

The name of the unfortunate individual upon whom this atrocious barbarity has been practised, was not known at the period when we acquired our information. He had, however been recognized as having taken his passage the preceding day on board the Gov Dodge, a steamboat running between New Orleans and St Louis, on board of which his trunk still remains, and is supposed by several to have been a man of war's man, from Pensacola. Several individuals have been arrested, some on suspicion of being implicated in the murder, others as witnesses, possessed of important information in relation to the perpetrators. The affair will speedily undergo judicial investigation and this dark and heinous transaction will be revealed in all its appalling details. We shall hasten to lay them before our readers in proportion as they come to light.—In the mean while, we refrain from transcribing the our columns the hundred flying rumors, and on dits of the moment. Little that is positive is known respecting this dreadful deed save the fact of its commission and the belief that certain individuals were concerned in it either as principals or accessaries.

Crime appears lately to have progressed in our city with frightful strides. Not two months since the miserable Banks became a victim to one of the most cold blooded schemes of assassination that ever disgraced a civilized community. Fortunately, however, for the welfare of society, the eagle eye of justice pierced through all the mists of secrecy in which the murderers attempted to shroud themselves. They were seized and will be tried in the parish of St Bernard on Monday next, when we question not but that a rigid retribution will be meted out to them. Last Sunday evening an individual, a creole, Gonzales by name, was seen in perfect health in conversation with his friends. On Monday morning his dead body was withdrawn from the Mississippi near the ferry of the first municipality in a state of terrible mutilation. This affair yet remains a mystery—the police, we learn, are busily engaged in the effort to trace it out, but their researches have been hitherto unsuccessful. To cap the climax of horror, the crime we have just mentioned occurs; but in this instance we have every reason to believe that the culprits will not be enabled to scoff at the majesty of the law, but will receive the signal castigation of an outraged justice.

Postscript. Diligent enquiry has put us in possession of additional facts connected with this execrable crime. The name of the victim is Charles Goodley, or Godley. The evening on which the murder was committed he tea which he drank was deeply drugged with a large quantity of opium. Whether the effect of the narcotic was such as to destroy life, or only to produce insensibility, and thus render him an easy prey to the assassin's knife, we have been unable to learn. Dr Landreaux, at the request of the attorney general, assisted in the post mortem examination. He informs us that traces of opium were distinctly visible in the stomach.

Five persons have been apprehended—the woman of the house and several of the boarders. The proofs of their culpability are such as to fully justify their committal. The woman is supposed to have been the principal agent in the deed. It is stated that one of the police of the 2d municipality, observing a woman leave the house early yesterday morning with something heavy in a blanket, examined it, and finding that it contained soiled and bloody clothes, had his suspicions aroused. Examination led to the discovery of the body.

**SALE OF PUBLIC LAND.**

The president of the United States has issued his proclamation, ordering extensive sales of the public lands in this state. A sale will take place in New Orleans on the 5th of next month, and will embrace seven or eight townships, situate on the river Atchafalaya. This is believed to be land of the first quality, and susceptible of any kind of cultivation.

Two townships will be offered for sale on the 1st of next month, at Monroe, in the parish of Ouachita.

A sale was ordered to be held at Opelousas on the 15th of October; but the lands to be offered were found to be comprehended within the north-western district, which has been recently created, and has not yet been organised, and the offices for which will be established at Natchitoches.

Very extensive sales will be held in December, in the south-western district, in the district north of Red River, and in this district. In the last-named district the sale will embrace, with a small deduction, all the lands not liable to private claims.

This sale of the public lands in the state of Louisiana, is a measure which for twenty years and more has been ardently wished for by every one who is interested in promoting her growth in population and resources. Repeated efforts have been made by our representatives in congress to procure the adoption of this most salutary measure, but up to this time in vain. So fruitless had been their endeavours to attain this object, and so invariably baffled, that at length we suspect they abandoned all hopes of success. It may have suited the policy of some of our former representatives to throw impediments in the way of the numerous classes of individuals in the western and southern states, who desired to settle on the fertile plains of Louisiana; such at least has been the conjecture of many intelligent men who paid attention to the subject; but whether such be the case or not, we congratulate our fellow citizens that such a miserable, narrow, short-sighted policy is no longer practised. He deemed the sales of public lands ordered to be made in the president's recent proclamation, will form an epoch in the history of Louisiana, as it is the commencement of a system which ought to have been acted upon many years ago,—a system which, if not abandoned through a recurrence to the miserable prejudices which formerly prevailed, will bring into cultivation all the unsettled lands in the state that are worth the care of the farmer; and those that are acquainted with the subject assure us that the amount of uncultivated territory in Louisiana, far exceeds that which has felt the plough.

New and bright prospects are thus opened to the present inhabitants of this state. In five years from the first sale of lands under the president's proclamation, our population will have augmented beyond calculation. When we contemplate, in fact, the increase of population, which this measure cannot fail to produce, the mind is lost in the vastness of the field before us. We all know what has been achieved in this way during the last five years in Arkansas, in Michigan, in Iowa, in Florida, to say nothing of Illinois and Indiana. These states and territories enjoyed the benefits of free [illegible] in the public domain according to the [illegible] and far-sighted statesmen by whom the land laws were framed—those benefits until [illegible] have, in a great measure been denied to Louisiana. The states and territories which we have just mentioned grew in wealth and population with a rapidity beyond all former experience, and astonished even the old settlers of the west, who had seen that section rise [illegible] from a wilderness into flourishing, happy and well-peopled communities.

It is certain that no portion of those states and territories offers such inducements to the settler as the uncultivated lands in Louisiana, all of which, we trust, will be offered for sale at convenient intervals of time, always taking care not to glut the market, so as to afford to speculators an opportunity of engrossing large quantities of land at [illegible] prices, with a view of afterwards retailing it in small farms at greatly enhanced prices. We take it for granted that the agents of the government will be vigilant to prevent such abuses; otherwise it were better the lands should remain in their present condition of uselessness.

But however this may be, and whatever may be the consequences of speculators and their success, we regard the proclamation of Mr Van Buren as a most happy occurrence for the present inhabitants of Louisiana, in whatever light it may be viewed. By adding so greatly to the population of the interior through the facilities afforded for cultivating the most fertile soil in the world, the commerce and wealth of the great mart will be increased in a corresponding ratio. The lands on the Atchafalaya and Red rivers comprise tracts which are not surpassed in their adaptation to the culture of the long staple of cotton by any district of country which has been made known to white men, and a great part of it is as well fitted to the growth of the sugar cane as any land in Louisiana.—It is to be expected that a large part of the industrious and respectable farmers who are constantly crowding into the territories of Texas, will be induced to tarry in this state for a while at least and examine whether they cannot find the means of settlement, and places in which to deposit their household duties better suited to their wishes, [illegible] and expectations, than any which can be found under the government of the new republic. [illegible] they are sure in Louisiana of the blessings of tranquility and perfect security of life, liberty and property, under stable [illegible] constitution and system of laws to which they are already accustomed, [illegible] cannot expect to be surpassed by anything [illegible].

to them. We are far from believing that these considerations will have but [illegible] in checking the growth of the power and [illegible] of the great and [illegible] republic: nor do our wishes [illegible] we do think that when [illegible] southern states are about [illegible] soil, on which they may conduct the operations of agriculture with more profit and advantage than in the older settlements, they may find equal in Louisiana better suited to supply their wants and procure them comforts, than in any other district of country in America. Leaving out of the question the topics to which we just now alluded—the [illegible] from the effects of war and confusion, there is no [illegible] of our state, however distant from the capital, is not accessible by navigable streams of water, and thus furnished with cheap and ready means of transporting produce to market. This is an advantage which is not enjoyed by every country, to the same extent at least as in Louisiana, and it will not be overlooked by the shrewd and sensible men who compose the great mass of farmers in the United States.

**COAL FOR STEAMBOATS.**

The successful experiment of crossing the broad Atlantic in vessels propelled by steam has opened new views respecting the future course and operations of commerce. It is ascertained that the voyage between the old and the new continent can be made in fifteen days, and the trial has but, just now commenced. Who can calculate on [illegible] the improvements which may be introduced as regards the speed of those vessels, in the lapse of a few years? A writer in one of the Philadelphia papers supposes that by the use of anthracite coal the speed may be increased to such a degree as to bring the passage within the compass of 8 to 10 days, and as a confirmation of his theory he mentions the steamboats on the Delaware, moving at the rate of 18 or 20 miles an hour, in ordinary travelling. If this rate could be made continuous for 3000 miles, the passage to Liverpool may easily be performed in 10 days, or even less.

The advantages of the anthracite coal, according to the same writer, consist, first, in its greater compactness or solidity, in consequence of which a larger quantity, by one sixth, can be stowed away in a steamboat in the same space, than would be required for an equal weight of bituminous coal: this advantage is very considerable and must give a preference to anthracite in long voyages; secondly, in its superior heating power, which by actual experiment is proved to be as 799 is 560 over bituminous coal, the difference being 234, or about 40 per cent.

But, says this writer, it an equal bulk of anthracite be used, its superior density and efficiency combined, will give it an advantage over bituminous, equal to 56 per cent. It is said that it has been ascertained that 87 hundred weight of anthracite will produce as much iron as 108 hundred weight of bituminous.

The anthracite certainly has superior safety and cleanliness to recommend it. A burning coal, thrown on a plank floor will not blaze, and will go out in a few seconds—whereas a bituminous coal would continue to burn and set the plank in a blaze. Any one who has been in Pittsburg or any other place where the bituminous coal is generally used, need not be told how it defiles every thing with which it comes in contact, and how disagreeable it is at first to persons unaccustomed to it. The anthracite may be carried in the hand without soiling it, raises comparatively little smoke, and emits no odour.

For these sufficient reasons we are of opinion that the anthracite coal will soon be in demand for the use of steamers, particularly those making sea voyages. It is generally used in the boats on the Delaware, which in point of swiftness as well as cleanliness and beauty, are not exceeded by any in the world. It is also used by the locomotives on the rail roads in the eastern parts of Pennsylvania. We presume it will ere long become a very important article of trade, as it is found in inexhaustible quantities in the mountains of that state.

**INDIAN MOVEMENTS.**

The Opelousas Gazette of the 1st instant, has the following in relation to anticipated Indian movements near the Sabine. "We learn from a gentleman direct from Fort Jesup, that much excitement prevailed in that quarter, on account of intelligence that Indians to a large number, [illegible], had left the territory assigned them by our Government, and advanced to within fifteen miles of Nacogdoches. The Texians under General Rusk, were preparing to encounter them. Gen. Houston despatched a messenger who arrived at Fort Jesup, the day our informant left, with a request of the loan of some field pieces. Col. Many declined loaning any national property, but despatched Lieut. Henry with a guard, to ascertain the condition of things, and it was expected that the 3d Regiment would enter Texas on receiving his report.

"We are told that intelligence had also reached Fort Jesup, that the Caddo's had left the U. S. territory without any avowed design." The editor adds that if the facts are as above stated and one Natchitoches paper of an earlier date would seem to confirm them—we may expect another Indian war, more formidable than any since the time of Tecumseh.

New York Mirror.—Engrossed in political controversies and local questions, we have not for some time alluded to this periodical in such terms as we think its sterling value fully justifies. It is not however the less appreciated because of our silence. We regard the "Mirror" as a truly valuable auxiliary in the cause of light and elegant literature. Some of the finest talent in the country is engaged in the preparation of the numerous original articles with which it abounds, while the well earned reputation of its editor, Mr. George P. Morris would alone suffice to confer standing upon any periodical. The volume for 1838, will maintain the Mirror in that eminent position which it has been enabled to assume through the unwearied exertions and abilities of its collaborateurs, and will exceed all its predecessors in variety, interest and value.

We take this opportunity of stating, that all who are desirous of subscribing to the Mirror can have it forwarded to them with the greatest punctuality from the beginning of the new volume, which commenced the 1st July last, on making application to Mr. Henry Conrad at the Post Office.

☞ "A Friend to the Commonwealth" must excuse us. His article is in type, but is necessarily laid over to make room for correspondents having prior claims.

☞ We are indebted to our Senator, Mr. Mouton, for a copy of the "Address to the people of the United States, by the Republican Members of Congress."

☞ The barque Isaac Ellis, capt. Spring, 29 days from this port for Gibraltar, put in at New York on the 30th ultimo, in consequence of springing a leak and losing the head of her foremast in a severe gale off Cape Hatteras, on the 25th.

Resumption. The Bank of Augusta have resumed specie payments, including the branch of the State Bank, which had previously resumed. No excitement occurred, and but little of a run was experienced.

☞ The State Bank of Missouri is throwing out its own paper pretty freely. We learn, however, that no demand is made for specie except for ordinary purposes. Notes of the denomination of ten dollars are issued—that being the lowest which the charter authorizes.

Mr Forrest.—We see it so stated in the N. Y. Whig, that this distinguished tragedian is to grace the San Carlos in New Orleans in the course of the coming season. We have heard nothing of this engagement, but hope it may prove authentic. Mr. Forrest has not appeared in New Orleans for more than three years.

☞ The State Elections in Rhode Island for half the Representatives to the Legislature, have terminated pretty much as they did at the last election. The Whigs have a considerable majority on joint ballot.

Fire in New York.—A fire broke out in New York on the night of the 30th ult., which destroyed several three story brick buildings.

Fire in Baltimore.—A disastrous fire occurred in Baltimore on the morning of the 31st ult., by which several dwelling houses were destroyed. All, save one belonging to Mr John Needles, a cabinet-maker, were secured by insurance.

Mr. Thomas Young, transfer clerk in the Bank of Pennsylvania, has been appointed cashier to the United States Bank, in New York, with a salary of $6,000; and Mr James Robinson, [illegible] the Foreign Exchange department of the United States Bank, assistant cashier, at a salary of $4,000.

Mr. Sargent, the Senior Editor of the "Philadelphia Herald and Sentinel" has resigned the editorial chair.

From Vera Cruz.—The barque Ann Louisa arrived on the 30th at New York from Vera Cruz, whither she had arrived [illegible] August. She was ordered off by the French [illegible], who allowed her passengers and letters to be landed, but would suffer no communication with the shore.

Convicts for Bermuda.—The [illegible] sailed from London, July 19th, for Bermuda, with two hundred convicts to complete the docks, forts, breakwater and roads in that island.

Capt. Murray, of the brig System, arrived at New York from Havana, reports that ech [illegible] North America, from Baltimore for Tampico, touched there, and sent the boat ashore with the supercargo, to ascertain the markets; the supercargo and crew were put in prison, and the vessel ordered into port.

The Cedron Nut is said to be an infallible remedy for the bite of all poisonous reptiles, and [illegible] of rabid animals.

☞ A late Grand Jury at Montreal, L. C. contained [illegible] who were unable to write their names [illegible].

[illegible]

☞ The [illegible] on the 13th July was [illegible].

*To the Editor of the Bee.*

[illegible] attention has been frequently directed to the [illegible] and a National Gen[illegible] same subject, recently made [illegible] the following remarks, [illegible] the opinions expressed by [illegible] distinguished individual I have alluded to. Unless the public mind, here soon in England can be brought to consider a national bank as a national institution, supported by all parties alike; it will always be a party engine, and every ten or twenty years there would be a contest for the renewal of its charter, which would be destitute equal to a [illegible] in a business city. Many are of opinion [illegible] that a well regulated and well conducted bank of the United States might be the best means of securing a sound and uniform paper currency—[illegible] circumstances the establishment of a national bank is, would be calculated, to increase rather than to diminish the pecuniary embarrassments of the country.

At this moment of general distress the public mind appears to look to a national bank for relief—but this is a vain and delusive expectation: for the first operation of such an institution with fifty millions of capital, would probably be, to issue at least thirty millions of its own bills, thereby increasing the existing redundancy, and rendering it more imperative on the state banks to contract their issues. This certainly would be the effect, if the national bank performed its duty, which would be in its advocates contend, to prevent the excessive issues of the state banks.

So far then as they are concerned, the state banks have more to fear from a national bank than from an independent treasury, and a pressure upon them would be in cause through them [illegible] distress to the people.

We know too, that although the late U. S. bank was thought very liberal in its dealings with the state banks—yet it was a matter of continual complaint that when their bills were deposited by the treasurer in that bank—specie was habitually demanded, that the funds of the government might be placed where wanted.

Mr. McDuffie in advocating the supposed sub treasury plan, says that he is anxious to see treasury bills or certificates, bearing no interest, substituted entirely in the place of both specie and bank notes, and that they alone should be received in payment of dues to the government.

"It is not designed," says he, "to furnish a general currency, but merely a currency for the fiscal operations of the government—this is its essential character, and it results from it, *that no more of this paper ought to be issued*, than will perform this function." The annual expenditure of our government are about thirty millions of dollars, but not more than five or six millions are required at one time for the operations of the treasury. This issue of this sum then, should be authorized by congress, and made reissuable indefinitely. The value of this paper would arise not from its redeemability as bank notes, but from its receivability by the Treasury, and because the amount of it would be limited to what will be actually absorbed in the receipts and payments of the government. It would be better than specie for two reasons—first, because it would answer the purpose of the treasury better; third, than either specie or bank paper, and would cost the country nothing and secondly, because if the government were to use specie, that would cost just six millions instead of nothing, and would be a medium much more affected in the uniformity of its value by the fluctuations of foreign exchanges, than the treasury paper would be, which could only circulate in this country. An unbiassed mind must perceive the merit of the supposed sub-treasury plan, and the people of the United States cannot but perceive the present the [illegible] operations of the common treasury, to use their own credit, which will cost them nothing, as less than that of the banks which will cost them as much as specie.

As an "experiment" the treasury bills issued at the extra session of congress performed perfectly well, the functions of a treasury currency; they were passed from public officers and public creditors to whom they had been paid in the first instance, into the hands of those who were indebted to the government, and thus they back into the treasury—to be reissued according [illegible] required.

Mr. Webster has denounced the proposed treasury plan—we have not much consideration this gentleman is entitled to, still plain common sense will dictate that if the government were, bankrupt, to a thousand millions—the certificates issued by the treasury would forever be at par as long as the government continued to collect a revenue sufficient to absorb them.

The real ground for the vehement opposition of the north to the sub-treasury plan, can be traced to the fact, that an immense interest is owned there in the banks, existing in the shape of bank stocks, and hence it is contended that the treasury paper would supersede as are taste the use of bank paper—but in the emphatic language of Mr. McDuffie—"Can it be possible that any patriotic citizen would prefer the interest of a few favored banks, to that of the United States, and therefore counsel the government to use the credit of the banks instead of its own, in collecting and disbursing its own revenue?"

I am persuaded Mr. Editor, that the creation of a national sub-treasury, such as I have endeavored to portray would be of inestimable value to this country, and admirably adapted to our republican form of government.

If these remarks, sir, should meet with your approbation, and a favourable reception from your readers, I may be induced, if my health and leisure will permit, to address you again on the same subject.

Your ob. servant, V.

**BANKING AND SECTIONAL FAVORITISM.**

Mr Editor,—We are fast emerging from the calamity of a banking system of favoritism and mismanagement, such as the world or any part of it never before witnessed. Look at the Bee Book. It is, however, unnecessary to dwell on this subject, as the community generally have seen and felt the effects of it. But there is another evil of similar tendency—and perhaps of still more blighting consequence—that springing up in the Second Municipality, from the partial distribution of the funds of that section of our city. Why is it, we would inquire, that that portion of the First Ward of the Second Municipality, comprised between Common and Poydras Streets, and below Circus street, have not had a single dollar refunded to them in the way of improvement, for the amount of taxes they have been paying for the last thirty years, and these taxes doubled within the last year? This unfortunate section of the city has not even side-walks to the present day; and the families in this proscribed district are unattainable to visit the churches or theatres,—although almost within call of both,—without exposing themselves to the wet and mud of the streets, or subjecting themselves to the expense of hired carriages. Why is it that the Council have agreed to pave Magazine street as high up as Lafayette, a section of the city that has been paying taxes only a very few years, compared to the other neglected section? Why is it that the Poydras street market-house is yet unfinished, although projected before the separation of the city, some four or five years ago? Why is it that the recent proposals for a vegetable market is anticipated with so much avidity, and will probably, and to all appearance, be finished before the Poydras market? And why is it that the Poydras market is already so heavily, with threats to be still more heavily taxed, in its unfinished condition, whilst the St. Mary market was free to the people for years after it was finished, and that, too, by the generous liberality of the old corporation?

Why is it that the streets immediately behind the St. Charles street hotel, is yet only partly [illegible], whilst a majority of the Council are ready to pave on Magazine street two or three miles above Canal street, and to the extreme point of where their [illegible] extend? Why is it that Common street is left unpaved to this late day,—except a square in front of the palace of one of the aldermen,—when it is recollected that the old corporation had passed an ordinance to that effect, ordering it to be done down to the Charity Hospital?

We have heard much clamor about sectional prejudices; admitting them to have been true, do not these queries go far to prove that such malign influences are not yet extinct?

Other questions might be propounded, Mr. Editor, but it may be said, that it is easier to propose questions than to answer them. This is generally the case—not so in the present instance for there are hundreds who could answer the above queries, and are daily answering them. Perhaps on some future occasion their answers will be made known.

In making these remarks, it is wished to make two or three honorable exceptions of gentlemen who go for the city, the whole city, and its improvements.

QUERIST.

[COMMUNICATED.]

In the Louisville Journal of the [illegible] we notice the neat and feeling lines subjoined; they are addressed to "An absent father," and were written on the death of the infant son of Pinart Stainton, Esq., of the respectable firm of Pierce Shannon & Brother, of this city.—

Oh! weep not for him who in infancy lies
In the cold, silent arms of the tomb,
When his spirit hath soar'd to the blue-girdled skies
From the earth's painful sorrow and gloom.

And thou, stricken mourner, whose ear never more
Shall list to thy boy's silver voice,
Through thy tears look aloft to the heavenly shore
And with the blest cherub rejoice.

Rejoice that the dark, gloomy woes of this world
Ne'er fell on thy boy's lovely mind,
From the moment his spirit its pinions unfurl'd
To the hour when with angels enshrined.

Oh! better to die ere the passions display'd,
In the struggles of the busy world,
O'er the innocent forehead [illegible] shade,—
Wreathing all that is bright in its fold.

Though his arm might have shook the proud warrior's dart,
And waken'd the glorious lyre,
Or commanded the world and subdued every heart
With the orator's passionate fire,—

'Tis better by far that his infantile tones,
Should swell in the chorus of spheres,
As they rise to the glittering seraphim thrones
Through the light of Eternity's years.

There rest in thy dwelling sweet innocent child!
Tho' the cypress waves over thy breast,
The seraphs above in their mansions have smiled
On thy [illegible] rest!

[From the London Times, July 24.]

*Money Market, &c.*—A notice has been issued by Messrs. George Wildes & Co., one of the three great American houses which stopped payment in June, 1837, requesting all persons who have claims upon them, whether as bill holders or otherwise, to present them at their counting house for payment. The amount of claims to which this notice may apply is considered in the city to be about 400,000, but [illegible] deemed, as the amount would largely include either the claims of the Bank of England for advances made to the firm, or of the parties who are under guarantee for the repayment of advances. That it is natural to state knowledge that [illegible] of these houses have been held all along to be a subject of very great [illegible] rest, in which [illegible] that may be [illegible] in the most important part of it, [illegible] of the [illegible] have been [illegible] in the United States. Almost [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible] for an account of the final winding up of the concerns [illegible] transactions [illegible].

The [illegible] in the market [illegible] the notice of [illegible] United States [illegible] the dividends [illegible]. With several of the state and bank stocks the supply [illegible] to some extent, and [illegible] of the sort [illegible]. The new stock issue [illegible] one of them [illegible] Mr. Biddle [illegible] of purchasers [illegible] that of exchange and issues. In addition to these, however, there are other kinds of securities of a less objectionable character, in which it was sought to tempt people to invest, or which may be difficult, to raise money upon them by any of these [illegible]. These partake of the nature of British railways, such as coal-mining, rail-road, and canal companies. Of the insecure arrangements in such speculations, and of the chances of success, the public here can hardly be sufficiently well qualified to form a judgment in a country so remote as the United States.

**LATEST DATES.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | aug. 31 | | Liverpool | july 24 |
| Boston | aug. 30 | | London | july 23 |
| Philadelphia | sep. 1 | | Havre | july 16 |
| Washington | aug. 31 | | Paris | july 24 |
| Baltimore | sep. 1 | | Bordeaux | july 16 |
| Charleston | sep. 2 | | Madrid | july 11 |
| Vera Cruz | july 23 | | Cuba | july 17 |
| Tampico | [illegible] | | Havana | aug 15 |
| Mexico | july 31 | | Houston | aug 18 |

## COMMERCIAL.

**NEW ORLEANS PRICES CURRENT.**

| Article | | $ C. | $ C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cotton.—Louisiana Good & Fine | per lb | 0 00 | 0 00 |
| Good Fair | do | 0 00 | 0 00 |
| Fair | do | 0 00 | 0 101 |
| Middling | do | [illegible] | 0 [illegible] |
| Ordinary | do | [illegible] | 0 [illegible] |
| Tenn & Ala—Good & Fine | do | 0 00 | 0 00 |
| Good Fair | do | 104 | 0 11 |
| Fair | do | 9 | 0 00 |
| Middling | do | 8½ | 0 [illegible] |
| Ordinary | do | 6 | 0 7 |
| Tobacco.—First quality | do | 9 | 0 [illegible] |
| Second | do | 7½ | 0 8 |
| Crossed, &c. | do | 5 | 0 5½ |
| Cuba | do | 12 | 0 [illegible] |
| Sugar.—New Orleans | do | 6 | 0 7 |
| Cuba—white | do | 11½ | 0 12 |
| brown | do | 7½ | 0 [illegible] |
| Molasses | per gal | 30 | 0 [illegible] |
| Bagging.—Western | per yd | 21 | 0 [illegible] |
| Dundee | do | 15 | 0 [illegible] |
| Bale Rope | do | 9 | 0 [illegible] |
| Coal. Western | per bbl | 56 | 0 [illegible] |
| Liverpool | do | 0 00 | 0 [illegible] |
| Scotch | do | | |
| Candles—Sperm, N Bedford | pr lb | 0 38 | 0 40 |
| Nantucket | lb | 0 36 | 0 00 |
| Tallow | | 0 15½ | 0 00 |
| Coffee.—Cuba | per lb | 0 10 | 0 [illegible] |
| Rio | do | 0 00 | 0 [illegible] |
| St Domingo | do | 0 10½ | 0 [illegible] |
| Flour.—[illegible] | per bbl | 7 00 | 0 11 |
| Fruit.—Raisins | per box | 2 [illegible] | 7 50 |
| " | half box | | 3 50 |
| " | qr box | | |
| Almonds, soft shell | per lb | 0 13 | 0.15 |
| hard do. | do | 0 [illegible] | |
| Fish.—Cod | per box | 0 00 | 0 00 |
| Herring, per box | | 0 75 | 0 [illegible] |
| (D Salt) | per bbl | 0 00 | 0 00 |
| (Pickled) | do | 0 00 | 0 00 |
| Mackerel, No 1 | per bbl | 0 00 | 0 00 |
| " No 2 | do | 0 00 | 0 00 |
| " No 3 | do | 0 00 | 0 00 |
| Grain—Corn in ear | per bbl | 0 00 | 0 00 |
| shelled | per bush | 0 63 | 0 70 |
| Oats | per bush | 0 [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Beans | per bus | 2 50 | 4 00 |
| Hay | per 100 lb | 1 [illegible] | 1 50 |
| Hides—[illegible] | per lb | [illegible] | 0 [illegible] |
| Mexican | | | |
| Lead—Pig | per 100 lb | 0 00 | 4 75 |
| Bar | per do | | 7 |
| Lime—Western | per bbl | | |
| Thomaston | bbl | 3 00 | 3 25 |
| Provisions— | | | |
| Beef—Mess | per bbl | 15 00 | 21 00 |
| Prime | do | 15 00 | 16 00 |
| Pork—Clear | do | 00 00 | 0 00 |
| Mess | do | 00 00 | 0 00 |
| Prime | do | 00 00 | 0 00 |
| Hog round | do | | |
| Bacon—Hams | per lb | 0 [illegible] | 0 11 |
| Canvassed | do | 0 [illegible] | 0 [illegible] |
| Sides | do | 0 [illegible] | 0 [illegible] |
| Shoulders | do | 0 8 | 0 [illegible] |
| Hog round | do | 0 9 | 0 10 |
| Lard | do | 0 10 | 0 11 |
| Butter—Northern | do | 0 00 | 0 40 |
| Western do | do | 0 [illegible] | 0 15 |
| Rice—Carolina | per 100 lb | 0 25 | 6 75 |
| Shot—assorted | per bag | 2 00 | |
| Soap No. 1 | per lb | 0 7½ | 0 [illegible] |
| Salt—Liverpool blown | per sack | 2 50 | 0 [illegible] |
| ground | do | 2 [illegible] | 0 [illegible] |
| Turks Island | per bush | 0 00 | 0 00 |
| Spirits: Brandy French, 4th pr | per gal | 1 [illegible] | 1 [illegible] |
| American, 1st proof | | [illegible] | 0 50 |
| Rum—New Orleans, 1st proof | | [illegible] | 0 00 |
| Jamaica | | 1 50 | 0 00 |
| Northern | | 0 30 | 0 45 |
| Gin—Holland | | 1 25 | 0 [illegible] |
| American | | 45 | 0 47 |
| Whiskey—Common | | [illegible] | 0 40 |
| Rectified | | 41 | 0 42 |

**SPECIE.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dollars | | 3 adger at prem |
| Doubloons Spanish | | $17,00 a 17,25 |
| Mexican | | 16,00 a 16,25 |
| American Gold | | 7 a 9 per Ct prem |
| Sovereigns | | $5 a 5½ |

**BANK NOTES.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| U S Bank | | 8 a 9 per ct prem |
| Alabama | | 6 a 7 per ct dis |
| Mississippi—River Banks | | 11 a 15 " |
| Brandon and other banks | | 35 a 45 " |
| Kentucky | | 2 a 3 prem |
| Ohio | | 2 a 3 " |
| Indiana | | 2 a 3 " |
| Illinois | | 2 a 3 " |
| Tennessee | | 6 a 7 disc |
| Arkansas | | 15 a 20 do |
| Treasury Notes | | 5 a 6 per ct prem |
| Texas Treasury notes | | 45 a 50 discount |

**FREIGHTS.**

| | |
|---|---|
| To Liverpool, cotton per lb | ½d |
| London—Tobacco per hhd | [illegible] |
| Havre, Cotton per lb | 1c |
| Cowes and a market, tobacco per hhd | [illegible] |
| Northern ports U S, cotton per lb | [illegible] |
| Sugar—[illegible] | [illegible] |
| Tobacco per hhd | $2 a 4 |

**EXPORTS OF COTTON.**
*Since October 1, 1837.*

| CLEARED FOR | This week. | Previously. | Total. | Last season. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Liverpool | 933 | 481600 | 482543 | 33,300 |
| Greenock and Glasgow | | 10813 | 10813 | 17257 |
| Other British Ports | | 173 | 173 | 1981 |
| Total to British Ports | 933 | 492586 | 493529 | 367286 |
| Havre | | 119930 | 119930 | 116560 |
| Bordeaux | | 4417 | 4417 | 3448 |
| Marseilles | 146 | 7037 | 7181 | 9118 |
| Other French Ports | | 5825 | 5825 | 5185 |
| Total to French Ports | 146 | 139909 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| North of Europe | 20 | 7358 | 7378 | 8845 |
| Cowes and a market | | 40 | 40 | |
| Other Foreign Ports | 1864 | 12300 | [illegible] | 12694 |
| Total for Foreign Ports | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Boston | 403 | 39058 | 39461 | 29449 |
| Other eastern Ports | | 11000 | 11060 | 11080 |
| New York | 219 | 36901 | 37020 | 38753 |
| Philadelphia | 247 | 7395 | 7642 | 5081 |
| Other Ports U. S. | | 6636 | 6636 | 3883 |
| Total for Ports, U. S. | 912 | 101405 | 102077 | 88277 |
| Total | 3365 | 751485 | 753850 | [illegible] |

**EXPORTS OF TOBACCO,**
*Since October 1, 1837.*

| CLEARED FOR | This week. | Previously. | Total. | Last season. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Liverpool | 156 | 2377 | 2533 | 1787 |
| Greenock and Glasgow | | | | |
| Other British Ports | | 3034 | 3584 | 1660 |
| Total for British Ports | 156 | 5984 | 6117 | 3550 |
| Havre | | 3856 | 3856 | 3206 |
| Bordeaux | | 504 | 504 | 603 |
| Marseilles | 365 | 1416 | 1781 | 899 |
| Other French Ports | | | | 30 |
| Total for French Ports | 365 | 5683 | 6143 | 3777 |
| North of Europe | 530 | 2513 | 3049 | 6740 |
| Cowes and a Market | | 3400 | 3400 | 3804 |
| Other Foreign Ports | 30 | 3081 | 3189 | 3430 |
| Total for Foreign Ports | 1074 | 19667 | 20739 | 16071 |
| Boston | 25 | 3460 | 3484 | 3513 |
| Other Eastern Ports | | | | |
| New York | 341 | 9475 | 9816 | 3969 |
| Philadelphia | | 1619 | 1675 | 1377 |
| Other Ports, U. S. | | 1596 | 1596 | 1369 |
| Total for Ports U. S. | 366 | 16082 | 16432 | [illegible] |
| Total | 1606 | 35905 | 36959 | 30476 |

**REMARKS.**

Business continues so entirely dull that very little can be said on the subject. Sales continue to be principally for city consumption, and [illegible] points at no great distance. There is no article for which there is any animated demand, with the exception of tobacco, and of that, there is so, little in the market, it is scarcely worth mentioning. [illegible] of water in the Ohio prevents [illegible] consequently receipts of produce from [illegible] are extremely limited, and the stock in market is becoming reduced, even by the small sales, but we find no material change from the previous last week.

Money continues about the same as last week. Easily obtained the [illegible] security at the [illegible] per cent. per annum, [illegible] the borrowers of that description is offering, and the other kind high rate may be asked.—The banks we understand are not discounting, if they say, it is on as limited a scale that made within [illegible] their state.

Specie.—U S Bank and treasury notes have fallen 1 per cent since last week, and we now quote them at 8 a 9 per cent premium. Mississippi river banks are better, we quote 11 a 15 per cent discount. Brandon and other descriptions remain at 35 a 45. Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana are not within 1 per cent of last week, we quote them 2 a 3 per cent premium.

Exchange on London 10½ a 11 New York, sight 5 a 6, 60 days 4 a 4½ per cent premium, [illegible] out the week, but we find now the [illegible] rail road company are offering to draw at par at sight.

The weather has continued, and pleasant throughout the week, and the city remains remarkably healthy; it is said there have been some cases of yellow fever, but

we have not heard of more than four or five in all [illegible] nothing like an epidemic [illegible] at present. [illegible] commercial advice [illegible] Liverpool [illegible] the [illegible] effect on the market [illegible] currency [illegible].

Cotton—Transactions this article continue to be limited to small parcels. The sales are said to amount to between 600 and 700 bales during the week—but present quotations have allusion only to old cotton—what new has been sold has been at from 13 to 13½ cents. There have been received this week something over 300 bales, the quality is said to be better than the first receipts for some years back.

The Receipts are 722,730 bales against 590,759 to the same period last season, making an increase of 163,991 bales, being 130,770 over the whole of the last season.

The Exports have been thus, viz:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Excess to Great Britain, | | |
| Other Foreign ports, | | |
| Short to France, | | |
| North of Europe, | | |
| Cowes & a market, | 2,[illegible] | |
| Excess to Foreign ports, | | |
| Excess Coastwise, | | |
| Total last season, | | |
| To present time this season, | | 26,[illegible] |

We stated two weeks since that [illegible] thought our statement of the stock on hand was [illegible] at the same time [illegible] the correct and short we would [illegible] accordingly do so by [illegible] we were mistaken [illegible] in two instances, but still the stock has [illegible] about 3000 bales, even if we allow [illegible] exceed the mark than 1500, as it is difficult to come at the exact amount, we think it better than to leave the impression that there was so large a stock on hand.

There have been received this week 248 bales, cleared [illegible], and we make our [illegible] of the stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared, at [illegible] bales. When others took an account of the stock, it was [illegible] of [illegible] bales, it [illegible] stock [illegible].

Tobacco—Transactions in this article continue very limited owing to the small stock in the market, the few small parcels coming in are bought as soon as inspected. The sales of the week do not amount to 100 hhds, what were made was at full prices; we quote for first quality 8½ a 9½, second 7½ a 8, crossed 5 a 5½ cts. Bulle Eyes have been sold at 4 cts.

The exports are 36,366 hhds against 32,444 to the same period last season, making an excess of 3931 hhds, and [illegible] over the whole of last season.

The exports are thus:

| | |
|---|---|
| Excess Coastwise, | HHDS. 5,156 |
| Short to Foreign Ports, | 1,[illegible] |
| | 3,931 |

There have been received this week 94 hhds, cleared 1606—leaving on hand, and on ship board not cleared 2363 hhds.

Sugar.—The stock is becoming much reduced, it is thought not to be over from 800 to 1000 hhds; few think there is the latter amount. Holders are firm for good quality at 6 a 9 cents per lb, and 6½ is asked by holders for the less quality. Interior is selling 4½ a 5. We hear of one sale of 70 hhds at 6 cents, therefore we may consider the whole range from 6 a 9 cts.

The stock of white Havana is large and increasing, in consequence of the small demand, but prices remain without change.

Coffee—The stock is fair but a large proportion is of an inferior quality. There is no change in prices since last week. The demand is very limited, supplied in a great measure to the low stage of water in the rivers, there not being sufficient to admit boats to pass.

Flour—We quote old $6 a $6 per bbl, fresh ground 6 a 7, new 7 a 7½, and some ask 7½ per bbl. There has been a very fair supply this week and the market is dull.

Corn—We reduce our quotations to 63 a 70 cents per bushel, and a dull market.

Whiskey—We quote rectified at 41 a 42 cts. Some are asking 45 but we hear of no sales at that price.

Freights—We do not recollect when they ever were so dull as at present, the fact is that the stocks of articles for shipment are more than usually reduced.—There is now but one ship loading for [illegible] port, and 4 ships and 1 bark coastwise. We quote for Liverpool, ½d. [illegible] other ports the rates are nominal.—There are now 17 ships and barks in port, one full to clear to-day.

**DOMESTIC MARKETS.**

**SALES OF STOCKS.**

New York, Aug 30.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 55 | do | U S Bank, | | 120[illegible] |
| 25 | do | do | b 30 | 12[illegible] |
| 10 | do | N O City Bank, | | 11[illegible] |
| 50 | do | N O Gas Bank | | |
| 30 | do | do | | |

New York, Aug. 31.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 75 shares | U S Bank, | | | 12[illegible] |
| 25 | do | do | | 12[illegible] |
| 50 | do | N O City Bank, | | |
| 20 | do | N O Mec & Tr Bank, | | |
| 20 | do | do | | |
| 17 | do | do Com Bank, | | |
| 10 | do | Vicksburg Bank, | | |
| 50 | do | do | b 30 | |

Philadelphia, Aug. 30.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 shares | U States Bank | | [illegible] |
| 9 | do | do | [illegible] |
| 1 | do | do | [illegible] |

New York, Aug 31.

There is a fair business in cotton.

New York, Aug 30.

Ashes—Pots still continue to sell at $6 87½, and Pearls 6 a 6 37, with a moderate demand.

Beeswax—We notice a sale of southern yellow at 28 cents.

Cotton—There has been more doing since our last, rather lower prices having been accepted in most cases. Sales 4000 bales, of which 2400 were Upland (this includes a sale of 1000 bales of Upland at about 10½) at 9 a 12½; 300 Mobile 8½ a 14; 500 New Orleans 9 a 14; 200 Florida 9½ a 14½.

Flour—The supplies have been larger and prices are rather low, common brands western sell at $7 50; fancy 7 68 a 7 75; Ohio 7 50 a 7 62; 2000 bbls new Richmond City have been disposed of a 8 50; Georgetown is held at 7 75.

Lead—Further sales of Missouri Pig at 5c.

Molasses—The sales include parcels of Trinidad at 28a29 cents Porto Rico 40a41; St Croix 43 a 43½; sweet Cuba, 35; St Martins, 26, and Matanzas sugar house 46, 4 mos.

Provisions—The articles under this head still continue to advance. Sales of Ohio mess pork at $4 50—prime 17 50, and the lower sundry pork to hold above three rates—say for mess 27 a 30, prime 20, prime 17 a 18 00; beef commands 15 a 16 for mess and 10 a 12 50 for prime—stock light. Lard, Ohio at 12½ cents—northern we quote at 14. Hams, we quote at 10a14—shoulders [illegible], sides 10a11.

Sugars—For this week there has been little done—holders are looking for higher prices owing to the light stocks on hand in the West Indies. The imports from Havana and Matanzas to the 16th August, were 408,000 boxes, leaving in the hands of Planters only about 20,000, for which advanced rates were asked.—The sales in this market embrace parcels of P Rico at 8 a 9½; Cuba Muscovado at 8; New Orleans, 8½; white Siam 9½; white Brazil 10½; St Martins 8; and brown Havana 8½, all 6 mos.

Tobacco—There have been sales of about 200 hhds Kentucky at from 5½ to 11 cents; and a lot of Cuba at 12½ cents.

Charleston, Sept. 1.

Cotton.—We have nothing new of consequence in relation to the Upland Cotton market. The sales this week very light, and have been confined to the complaints of several orders which are mainly for northern houses. Prices have ranged from 9 to 10½ cents for [illegible], and it is the prevailing opinion by both buyers and sellers, that a slight decline has been submitted to on some lots as have changed hands; but the operations have been too limited to establish a decline in the article. The market closed heavily yesterday for all qualities of Upland. In Sea Island, we have no sales to report.

Rice.—There were several buyers in market during the week, operating chiefly for the West India trade. The details still continue to be extremely [illegible]; the reported sales—Inferior to good, $4 a $4 50; good to prime, 4 50, 4 87½; choice 5 per 100.

Molasses.—A lot of Cuba went off at about our rates, 30 a 32 cts. per gallon. Of the 800 hhds. arrived during the week, only a limited portion has been taken by the retail dealers. There is no New Orleans at present in market.

Sugars.—The business of the week in sugars has been light. About 70 hhds. Muscovado, brought from 7 to 8; Havana white has been held at 12 a 13 cents per lb.

Augusta, Sept 4.

Cotton—During the past month prices in our market have been pretty steady, and considering the limited stock we have on hand, a fair business may be said to have been done at prices ranging from 7 to 11½ cents. We have been at much pains to ascertain the quantity of Nankeen Cotton received since the 1st October, but have been unable to do so. The stock of that description of cotton we [illegible] amount to some hundred and twenty one bales, which is a much larger stock than we anticipated [illegible]. From all we can learn, however, there will be much of this description of cotton raised this year, on the prices paid for the last crop, will not pay for the trouble in cultivating and taking it from the [illegible]. Of the new crop of Upland cotton, we have received [illegible] bales in this market, three of which were [illegible] to Savannah, on owner's account, [illegible] at 11 cts, 3 at 12½, 1 at 12½, and 1 at 13. [illegible] remaining [illegible].

We have to notice [illegible] Holders are now asking [illegible] and likely by the [illegible], and the stock [illegible] on the market amounts to 300 bales, including all on board of the large barge lying at the shoals.

In Bank note exchange there is a further improvement in southern funds of ¼ per cent.

We quote Bankers' rates on principal Bankers' funds as follows:

| | Buying. | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| Gold, | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Silver, | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Treas. Notes, | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| U S Notes, | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Checks on East, | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Kentucky, | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Indiana, | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| New Orleans, | [illegible] | [illegible] |

The rates of discount on Mississippi and Alabama funds:

| | Buying. | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| Ala State Bank & Br. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Mobile Banks, | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Natchez, | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Vicksburg, Railroad, | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Woodville, | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Manchester, | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Columbus, | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Brandon, | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Vicksburg new bank, | [illegible] | [illegible] |

Cincinnati, August 31.

Pork, mess [illegible]; Prime [illegible]; Clear [illegible]; Bacon, Canvassed hams [illegible]; Sides [illegible]; Shoulders [illegible]; Lard [illegible]; Flour [illegible]; Whiskey [illegible].

## MARINE NEWS.

**PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.**

CLEARED.

[illegible], New York, [illegible]
[illegible] Marseilles, [illegible] Rogers
Brig Maria [illegible], [illegible]
Sch Mount [illegible], Hawthorn, St Marks, R & J P Whitney
September 7th.
Brig Callao [illegible], Havana, D Barnett
Brig E. [illegible], Havana, J W Zacharie & co
Sch Urchin, [illegible], Charleston, W Bryan

ARRIVED.

Towboat Grampus, Arabella, from the N. E. Pass; towed to sea the Rebecca and Columbiana; left the pass at 11 A M, reports nothing in the offing, the weather very squally for the last three days; towed up ship Plato, and sch Brandon.

Ship Plato, Vesey, 26 days from Boston to Sumner [illegible], from Liverpool [illegible] to the [illegible].

Steamboat Gov Shelby, Kentwell, from Tennessee. Steamboat [illegible], Laurent, from Bayou Sara. Steamboat Orelia, Sutter, from Pascagoula. Steamboat Belle, Taylor, from St Louis. Steamboat [illegible], from Manchester.

EXPORTS.

Per ship Arkansas—629 bales cotton, 115 hhds tobacco, 6013 [illegible] and sundries.

Per barque [illegible]—454 bales cotton, 205 hhds tobacco and 4700 staves.

Per barque Hazel Mary—261 bales cotton.

Per brig Mary Theresa—233 bales cotton.

Per sch Mount Horeb—sperm oil, [illegible] and [illegible].

Per brig Catharine—600 bbls flour and 1896 bags lard.

Per brig E.—200 bbls flour, and 20 [illegible].

Per sch Urchin—[illegible] and 16 bbls pork.

IMPORTS.

Per ship Plato—mdse sundries.

Per sch [illegible]—mdse sundries.

CONSIGNEES.

Per ship Plato—J B Brock & co; J Gerkdyke & S H [illegible]; B Wheeler; E Lawrence; Maier & Whitman; Jagg & Scott; W R Cramer; P Simmons & Bro; B Loring; C Byron; Slater & Trier; Yeoman & co; J & T J Howard; Vining & Tarbell; H & J Tompkins; E Wheeler; Cornell & McMahon; Conley & Bacon; J M Comell; Capt Trainor; Wm Sampson; J Harper & co; B L Abbott; M White & co; J A Merle & co; Wm Haisman; Marion & Rogers; J G Bell; James Bailey; J & W Jewett; R R Rice & co; L Chesney; S & F Whitney; B Harrison; J H Lovering & co; G Green; Giles Shattuck; W & J Gasquet; Schmidt & Wartler; Nesbitt; Tarpan & Watt; J Ayresen; T O Smith; Reynolds, Byrne & co; J M Weld & co; T Page; J A Merritt & co; J Bridge & co; W Frost, and order.

Per sch Brandon—R & J Garreth and A & J Dennison & co.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

Per steamboat Legge—41 bales new cotton, Payne, Arnold & co; 21 do Brashear & Co.; 14 do A Ledoux & co; 12 do W Pugh; 8 do Watson & co; 38 do old, J B Planche & co.

Per steamboat Erie—2 bales cotton, Nugent, Turpin & Watt; 7 do from Reynolds, Byrne & co; 36 do Hamand, McKinney & Wright; 12 do J C Hansen; 40 do Poydras, Arnold & co; 84 do N & J Dick & co; 20 do B Palmer; 126 sacks corn, 20 do potatoes and 250 bbls coffee for order or owners on board.

Per steamboat Belle—600 bbls flour, 12 do castor oil, Bogert & Hawthorn; 100 bbls flour, 36 kegs lard, 1860 pigs lead, J & W Dwyer; 10 boxes tobacco; 2 do cotton; C. Brant; 25 bbls apples, 225 sacks bran and oats, J A Merrett; 112 bbls potatoes, Walton & Kemp; 7 do do Connolly & Hiller; 9 hhds tobacco, J Yeats & co, 120 bbls potatoes, 200 sacks bran and oats, 2 bbls pork, 232 pigs lead, 150 [illegible] owners on board.

Per steamboat Gov Shelby—[illegible] bbls flour, 38 Maher & co; 340 do Cammack, Hyde & co; 160 do Hefford & Borgenfrey; 250 do Stabler & Whittinghame; 180 do W Hammond; 20 coils rope, 40 pc bagging, M Wisner & co; 30 pc [illegible] Hall & Bede.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamboat Belle—Capt. Dunham, Bishop, [illegible] and Lady.

Per steamboat Levant—A Chew, [illegible], Wylie, Martin, Dunlap, Nicholson, Ashman, [illegible], Hooks, Miller, Lady and children, [illegible], Gillespie, [illegible], Crawford, and lady, [illegible], Avery and lady, [illegible], Freely, [illegible], Lady, Tinkham, Lady and children, [illegible], Hodgson and family, Revere, De Armas, Mrs Purcell and family, [illegible], Villey, Benson and lady, [illegible] and [illegible].

Per steamboat Giraffe—Dr Williams, J Thompson, M Garretson, Kemp and lady, Marlow, Williams, Adams and lady, Vignaud, F. Montgomery, A Powell and lady, G Montague, [illegible], Trimble, Hess, [illegible], Eastport, Brand, Lawson, H Morley, Montgomery, Boarman and family, [illegible] and boy, Jack, [illegible] and lady, Dr O Doswell, J D [illegible], and 8 deck.

MEMORANDA.

Steamboat Belle left St Louis 30th ult. as part [illegible] New Orleans steamer Missouri, [illegible] to the 1st inst. [illegible] met George Collier [illegible] above Randolph; [illegible], Augusta at Griffith Bend; [illegible] Cypress Creek.

[By the Express Mail.]

[illegible] from this port to sailed 26th Sept. ship Caroline [illegible], Lumbert.

Passed at Balize, Sept 2, brig Urania, Cross, 8 17 days.

[illegible] TO SEA.

Brig Wellingsby, hence for New York, lat 28 30, lon 77. (no date.)

Sch Helen Prosper, 20 days hence for Philadelphia, was spoken Sand Key on the 24th August.

Brig Osceola, Sleeper, 10 days from this port for Philadelphia, was spoken August 25th, 20 miles south of Bahamas.

☞ The New Orleans Typographical Association will meet this evening, at 8 o'clock, at the French Coffee House, corner of Camp and Poydras streets.

Sept. 8. JAMES O'DONNELL, secretary.

☞ A CARD.—The splendid steamboat JOHN MILLS, will positively leave for Louisville, this day Saturday, the 8th instant, at 6 o'clock P. M. Passengers will please be on board at that hour.

PIERCE SHANNON & BROTHERS, Agents.

sept 8

☞ A CARD.—The steamboat SALEM, will positively leave for Louisville, this day Saturday, 8th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. Passengers will please be on board at that hour.

PIERCE SHANNON & BROTHERS, Agents.

sept 8

☞ NOTICE.—The ship KENSINGTON, Capt Curtis, is now discharging opposite the Mint. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods.

N C SAMMACK & CO, Consignees.

sept 8

☞ NOTICE.—All persons having any claims against the steamer MEXICO, are requested to present them to Mr J LOMBARD, corner of Ursulines & Old Levee, No 161. sept 8

**MONTGOMERY GUARDS.**

At a meeting of the Montgomery Guards, held on 5th September, 1838, for the election of Commissioned Officers, THOMAS BARRETT, Esq. in the chair, and Brigade Quarter-master J. B. Blevins, presiding over the board of the Legion of Louisiana. The following gentlemen were duly elected officers of the company—

SIMON O'CALLAGHAN, captain.
RICHARD MAGAR, 1st Lieutenant.
JOHN CHRISTIE, 2d do
NICHOLAS KINNON, Jr. 2d Lieutenant.

It was also—

Resolved, That the thanks of the Company be tendered to Captain J B Blevins, Thomas Barrett, esq. Chairman, and Joseph Coveney, Secretary, for their dignified and gentlemanly conduct while acting in their respective capacities.

JAMES CAMPBELL, Secretary.

New Orleans, 5th Sept. 1838.

FLOUR—[illegible] bbls Louisville [illegible] from [illegible] for sale by HEFFORD & BORGENFREY, 34 Commerce st.

sept 8

CORN—3,500 sacks corn, in first-rate shipping order, in store, for sale by HEFFORD & BORGENFREY, 34 Commerce st.

sept 8

OATS—[illegible] sacks new oats, in store, for sale by HEFFORD & BORGENFREY, 34 Commerce st.

sept 8

BUTTER—10 kegs fresh western butter landing from steamboat Ferman, for sale by HEFFORD & BORGENFREY, 34 Commerce st.

sept 8

CASTOR OIL—[illegible] Baker's No 1 and 2, in barrels [illegible], for sale by HEFFORD & BORGENFREY, 34 Commerce st.

sept 8

SUNDRY WINE—36 casks, [illegible] sherry wine, direct from London, for sale by HEFFORD & BORGENFREY, 34 Commerce st.

sept 8

MEDICINE, PAINT & OIL STORE,
Corner of Common & Tchoupitoulas streets.

A LARGE and general assortment of Medicines, Paints and Oils constantly on hand, and for sale on the most reasonable terms by
JARVIS & ANDREWS.

sept 8—1m

PICKLES—100 boxes Underwoods & Lewis & Meakin's pickles, for sale by
JARVIS & ANDREWS,
cor Common & Tchoupitoulas sts.

sept 8—3m

LEMON SYRUP—50 boxes lemon syrup, Underwood's brand, for sale by
JARVIS & ANDREWS,
cor Common & Tchoupitoulas st.

s8—3m

EXCHANGE on [illegible]—for sale by SLATER & TRIER, 47 Poydras st.

sept 8

SPECIE AND DEBENTURE CERTIFICATES—purchased and for sale by E BREWSTER & CO, 25 Canal st.

s 8

CHECKS ON NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, for sale by E BREWSTER & CO, 25 Canal st.

s 8

TOBACCO—[illegible] Missouri Tobacco, for sale by VIGERS & Co, 39 Bienville st.

sept 8

NASHVILLE FUNDS—Checks on Nashville, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale by E BREWSTER & CO, 25 Canal st.

s 8

TREASURY NOTES—for sale by E BREWSTER & CO, 25 Canal st.

CASTOR OIL—50 bbls [illegible] cold pressed castor oil, in store and for sale by BOGERT & HAWTHORN, 62 Gravier street.

sept 8

HAVANA COFFEE—[illegible] bags in store, for sale by SLATER & TRIER, 47 Poydras st.

sept 8

MACKAREL—[illegible] No 3 new Mackarel landing per ship [illegible], for sale by CARRIERE, DARAN & Co, No 11 and 15 St Louis st.

sept 8

CORDAGE—[illegible] Cordage, [illegible] for sale by CORNELL & [illegible], No 56 [illegible] street.

sept 8

BROGANS & SLIPPERS—[illegible] cases seasonable articles, landing from ship Champlain, and for sale by S G [illegible], [illegible] street.

sept 8

SPIRITS—[illegible] for sale by SCHUYLER [illegible], 80 [illegible] st.

sept 8

CARTS, [illegible] and Ox Cart wheels—[illegible] landing from the ship Archer, from Philadelphia, [illegible], for sale by JAMES D DENEGRE, No 41 Conti st.

sept 8

EXCHANGE on Havana at sight, in sums to suit purchasers, by J. ROBERT & CO, 5 Bienville st.

sept 8—3t

EXCHANGE on [illegible], for sale by JAMES D DENEGRE, No 41 Conti st.

sept 8

CLARET WINE—[illegible], for sale by [illegible].

FOR VELASCO, & GALVESTON, TEXAS,
On Saturday, 15th Sept., at 10 A. M.

THE splendid, copper fastened and copper fastened low pressure steam packet COLUMBIA, captain Andrew Moore, will sail positively as above. Passengers for Brazoria, Columbia and Quintana will be landed at Velasco, and may depend upon the boat leaving punctually as advertised.

For freight or passage, having splendid furnished accommodations for 200 cabin and 100 deck passengers, apply on board, or to

JAMES REED & CO. 80 Common st

N. B. Freight only taken at Galveston, and no freight received after the 14th instant at 6 P. M.

No berth or state room secured until paid for. Register for passengers' names in the office, 80 Common street.

☞ New Orleans City Bank Notes only received in payment of passage and freight. sep 6

FOR ST. LOUIS & ALTON.

The staunch and fast running steamboat GOV. DODGE, Captain LOCKWOOD, will positively leave this morning at 10 o'clock A. M. For freight or passage apply on board, foot of Poydras street, or to
GODFREY, LAWRIE & CO.
sept 8, 20 Camp street.

The Dodge will take passengers for Louisville, regardless of the mouth of the Ohio, or [illegible] on freight.

FOR ST. LOUIS & ALTON.

The staunch and fast running steamboat WILMINGTON, captain Gay, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports, on Sunday 9th instant, at 9 o'clock. For freight or passage having a splendid cabin, all fine state rooms, apply on board foot of Poydras street or to
GODFREY, LAWRIE & Co.
sept 8, 20 Poydras street.

FOR ST. LOUIS AND ALTON,
And intermediate landings.

The new, substantial and fast running steam boat LITTLE RED, Kennedy master, will meet with all possible dispatch, having the greater part of her cargo engaged and going on board. For balance of freight, or passage, having splendid furnished accommodations (the entire state room cabin), apply on board, foot of Common st, or to
BOGERT & HAWTHORN,
sept 8, 62 Common st

FOR ST LOUIS AND ALTON.

The well known A 1 steamboat ST LOUIS is expected to arrive daily, and will meet with dispatch. For freight or passage apply to
GODFREY, LAWRIE & SMALL,
sept 7, 34 Camp st.

STEAM BOAT FOR SALE.

The substantial Steam Boat MOHICAN now lying opposite [illegible] street, well adapted for the [illegible] trade, will be sold on accommodating terms.
FORSYTH & LIMERICK,
sept 8, 125 Magazine street.

FOR LOUISVILLE.

The very light draught steam boat SALEM, Sherman master, will depart for the above and intermediate landings on Saturday, 8th inst, at 10 a. m. For freight or passage apply on board or to
PIERCE SHANNON & BRO,
sept 6, 27 Magazine st.

The Salem being of very light draught, will be able to reach Louisville without detention from low water.

FOR HAVANA.

The fine and fast sailing coppered and copper fastened brig PASTORA, Parnell, master having most of her cargo engaged, will have immediate dispatch for the above port. For balance of freight or passage having superior accommodations apply to the captain on board, or to
E GRONING & CO.
sept 6.

FOR PHILADELPHIA—Hand's Line.

To succeed the Brig Sartes.
The Packet Ship ARCHER, captain Marsteth, will have dispatch. For freight, apply on board opposite Vegetable market, or to
JAMES D DENEGRE,
aug 8, 18 Conti street.

**$100 REWARD.**

THE subscriber was robbed on Wednesday morning the 5th inst, between one and two o'clock, on board the ship Kensington from New York, [illegible] the sum of $1,600, consisting of Columbian and Mexican doubloons. The above reward will be paid for recovery of the money. Brokers and merchants are requested to notice if such money be offered to them. Apply at No 26 Old Levee, or 2 Poydras street.
JOHN SILVA.
sep 7—3t

OFFICE NEW ORLEANS & NASHVILLE RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

DRAFTS on New York, at sight for sale at 4 per cent premium.
JAMES H CALDWELL, President.
sept 8

MARTIN'S REPORTS.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the Members of the New Orleans Bar, and gentlemen of the profession throughout the State that they have purchased from Judge Martin the few remaining copies of his Reports, which are now bound, and for sale by
BENJAMIN LEVY,
Corner of Chartres and Bienville sts.
E JOHNS & CO.
sept 8, Corner of Chartres and Common st.

ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, celebrated for the cure of Fever and Ague and general debility—30 gross of this invaluable medicine has been received by the subscribers direct from the manufactory, who are prepared to supply dealers and country purchasers on the most favorable terms.
JARVIS & ANDREWS,
Wholesale and retail agents for Louisiana.
sept 8

FOR SALE.—A negro wench of 28 to 40 years old, a good washer, ironer and cook, fully warranted, with her two children, one aged 12 to 13 years a servant, and the other two months. Terms—Cash, or endorsed notes at 6 months. If said slave is not sold on or before Saturday 15th instant, she will be exposed on that day at auction, at the City Exchange, St Louis street. Apply to DIDION, Broker.

To Persons paying Taxes in the Parish of Orleans.

THOSE persons who have not yet paid the State Taxes for 1837, due since the 9th of April last, agreeably to the advertisement published on the 14th March, in the Bee and Bulletin, are requested to pay them at the office of the Collector, St Ann street, at the office of the Register of Wills. Those who have been notified to pay between this and the 15th of the present month and the others in the shortest delay possible, in order to avoid to the subscriber the trouble to prosecute them before the Courts of this parish.

New Orleans, September 6, 1838.
G. A. GUILLET, Collector.
sept 6—6t

NOTICE
TO PRETENDED HUNTERS OF DEER AND STRAY CATTLE IN THE PRAIRIE OF CHEF MENTEUR.

WHEREAS in the forest of the inhabiting region on my plantation at Chef Menteur in the parish of Orleans, have been killed with a short space of time by persons calling themselves hunters of deer and stray cattle, in my prairie, who have killed the beef and hog the hounds, the hides with my mark, and the carcasses of the said animals, which in that manner have passed [illegible] the high grass, where they were devoured [illegible] by the carrion crows. The prairie is connected with the property of my other person, being surrounded by Lake Pontchartrain, the Chef Menteur River, Lake Borgne, and the island of my plantation, so that one can enter it by the [illegible] without violating my rights of property.

I therefore prohibit all hunting by those persons from going on said prairie with horses, carriages, dogs, [illegible], or other, or from any purpose whatever, for the purpose of hunting, and any pretext, under pain of being immediately prosecuted for payment of damages and for a violation of my right of property, and I offer one half of all such damages to the person or persons who shall make a compensation thereby before a competent magistrate.

On the other hand, my Mansion at Chef Menteur having [illegible] the past been frequented, particularly on Saturday evenings, by [illegible] of color, who, [illegible] instead of hunting, came with horses carts and [illegible] dogs—arriving at night and sleeping in the [illegible] of my negroes or the buildings of my plantation, making their homes within my fences, and in a word, acting as if my plantation belonged to them. [illegible] liquors to the negroes in return [illegible] of their services, and by cause also an [illegible] of other individuals, negroes to steal them, cross [illegible] fields with their dogs, without any care, or leave, take down my fences in order to pass [illegible] with their horses, carts and return with their [illegible] loaded with deer, rabbits, ducks and wild [illegible] which they carry to New Orleans to sell, without [illegible] the smallest profit to my overseer. These [illegible] the indulgence heretofore shown them, [illegible] have full right to hunt on my land as if it were their own property. They come in companies and [illegible] times insulted and threatened my overseer, who not knowing their names could make no [illegible] against them.

Such a state of things cannot continue at a period when the right of property is respected.

If these people love to hunt and to make money by the sale of the game, they ought to purchase land for themselves.

Wherefore it is hereby prohibited to all such hunters of stray cattle, deer, rabbits and other game for the purpose of making money to come with carriages and horses to hunt, to set any other market, with dogs or, guns, to sleep in any negroes, cabins or in any outbuildings, or within the enclosures of my plantation; under pain of being prosecuted for a violation of my right of property if their appearance on my land or a [illegible] can only be regarded as a violation of my rights, and I offer half the damages to any one who will prove the fact before a competent magistrate.

This notice is not intended for those gentlemen of the city who, on week days or Sundays, seek amusement and relaxation in the country and who may kill a little game to eat in their families. Such individuals are always perfectly welcome.

But those lawless hunters, who come to kill game for the purpose of selling it or drying, smoking and salting the same, will be prosecuted without exception to the fullest extent of the law, as well as those who living at a distance from my plantation, [illegible] good reason for their [illegible] negroes to sell any game [illegible].

A. MICHOUD.

FOR SALE by the subscribers, landing from the schooner Emperor, from Havana, [illegible].
H FALLOC & DUFOUR,
No 110 Chartres st.

LANDING from the Columbia, from Boston, and for sale by the subscribers,
[illegible] drums, boxes Codfish,
[illegible] boxes do do.
[illegible] do Herring,
[illegible] Sperm Candles, patent wick.
CARRIERE, DARAN & Co,
No 11 and 15 St Louis st.

RECEIVED per packet ships Vicksburg and [illegible] from New York,
25 barrels double Anchor [illegible]
90 [illegible] Portland Rum
70 boxes new Cheese—for sale by
CARRIERE, DARAN & Co,
sept 8, 11 and 15 St Louis st.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.

THE price of fresh flour being this day $7 50 per bbl, according to the tariff, bakers must give during the ensuing week commencing Monday, Sept. 10, 57 ounces of bread for a bit. The loaves which are sold at one bit for three loaves, are required to weigh 25 per cent more; that is to say [illegible] ounces.
New Orleans, Sept 7, 1838.
C. GENOIS, Mayor.
sept 8

## SALES AT AUCTION.

VALUABLE TEXAS LAND AT AUCTION
BY M BARNETT.

WILL be sold This day at 12 o'clock M., at the City Exchange, St Louis st, [illegible] to the Colorado and Red River land [illegible] entitling the holder to [illegible].

BY M BARNETT &c.

WILL BE SOLD on Saturday the 8th inst. at 12 o'clock, at the City Exchange, St Louis st, by order of parties Norbert Fortier, esq. and Leon Bertrand,

The Negress ROSETTE,

aged about 30 years—10 years in the country, a good house servant, fully guaranteed against the vices and maladies prescribed by law, with the exception of running away; together with her child, aged 3 months.

Terms cash.

Piano Forte, Plate, Wines, Furniture, &c.
BY M FAUCHE COGOOT.

WILL be SOLD on Saturday next, 8th instant, at 4 o'clock p m., Moreau street, between Port and St Ferdinand streets, near the Levee Steam Cotton Press.

A Piano Forte; a pair of superior Dueling Pistols, a dozen silver spoons and forks, with other articles of silver ware, some articles of household linen and furniture, and a small quantity of very superior Madeira and Claret, in bottles.

Terms—All sums under $200, cash; above that amount, 4 months for approved endorsed paper.

BY FERNANDEZ & WHITING.

ON Saturday the 8th instant, will be sold at the City Exchange, at 12 o'clock,

Slave MINNY, a negress aged 30 years, a first rate cook, washer, ironer and house servant; fully guaranteed and sold only on account of departure.

The above slave will be sold at private sale on application to the auctioneers. sept 4—3t

BY JOSEPH LE CARPENTIER.

WILL be sold on Monday, 10th September, 1838, at 12 o'clock M precisely, at the City Exchange, St Louis street, between Chartres and Royal streets, by virtue of an order of the parish court for the parish and city of Orleans, under date of the 31st May 1838, and at the request of the syndic of the creditors of Victor Latasse and of Latasse and Brulatour,

TWO CLOCKS.

Terms cash.

☞ Persons wishing to see the Clocks will apply to Mr Burgess, corner of Chartres and Conti, where they will be exposed till the day of sale. aug 15—18

**YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.**
*Situated near the State House.*
CONDUCTED BY MADE. GRANET.
TERMS:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Day Boarders, per month, | | $46 00 |
| Day Scholars, | do. | 10 00 |
| Piano, | do. | 8 00 |
| Harp, | do. | 20 00 |
| Drawing, | do. | 4 00 |
| Dancing, | do. | 6 00 |
| Singing, | do. | 10 00 |
| Use of the Piano, | do. | 1 00 |
| Spanish, | do. | 8 00 |

1st. Books, Stores, &c. charged separately.
2nd. A month entered into to be paid in full.
3d. Payments to be made regularly every month.
4th. No deduction for absence or holidays.

Made. Granet is assisted by competent teachers and Mr. Granet himself teaches the French classes.
sept 6

THE Subscriber has just received by the ship [illegible], from Havre, the following, arranged, per—

Gun and throat swords for infantry officers, gilt
Long small swords for officers
[illegible] tassels and cords
Red worsted for the artillery
Red epaulettes for ditto
Gilt tassels and trimmings for do
Plumes and cap ornaments
Spear, shield and gilt do
Officers' epaulettes, etc.
Red worsted tassels
Shell straps for guns
Belts for cartridge boxes
Besides, a great variety for the military
Black, silk and colored gloves and [illegible]
Black and white silks
Black and colored merinos
Black silk hats
Shirts and drawers, etc.

LOUIS A. BARBERIN,
sept 8, No. 18 Chartres st

PARISH OF ORLEANS—Court of Probates.—The State of Louisiana—To all whom these presents may concern greeting: Know ye, that Whereas Mr. Louis Dutemer [illegible] a resident of the City of New Orleans, has applied to the Andre [illegible] Docoucout, Deputy Register of Wills, in and for the parish and City of New Orleans, and ex-officio Deputy 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 and in obedience to an order of sale, from the Honorable the Court of Probates in and for the Parish and City of New Orleans, State of Louisiana, bearing date the sixteenth day of July one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight, and rendered on the petition of Aimes Ford, of New Orleans, curator of the succession of the late Robert Wilson deceased, the landed property hereafter described were on the twenty-fourth day of August one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, offered for public sale by auction, for account of said Robert Wilson, deceased, by A. De Docoucourt, Deputy Register of Wills in and for the parish and city of New Orleans aforesaid, and by him adjudicated to the last and highest bidder as follows, to wit:

Description and adjudication of the property as given in the Judicial Conveyance.

1st. A lot ground, situated in suburb Washington, near the city, making part of the plantation heretofore belonging to Mr. David Olivier, designated by the number twenty of square No eleven on a plan drawn on the 20th day of May 1833, by Benjamin Buisson, Surveyor, and deposited in the office of Amedée Ducatel, Notary Public; which lot of Ground forms the corner of Mazant and Great Men streets, and measures in American measure thirty-one feet two inches front on Mazant street, by one hundred and ten feet deep fronting on Great Men street, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, adjudicated to Joseph Michel for account of Sarah Doomer, for the price of eight hundred and forty dollars—$840.

2d. Two lots of Ground heretofore making part of Gibault's Brick yard in this Parish near the forks of the Gentilly and Bayou roads, between the city and Bayou St. John, comprised in the islet encompassed by Aubry, Galvez, O'Rielly and Miroul streets, and designated as numbers seven and eight in a lot bearing eight on a plan drawn on the twenty-ninth of August 1835 by Louis Bringier, Surveyor, and deposited in the office of C. Pollock, for reference, the said lots being adjoining each other, having French measure, thirty-one feet on Aubry street by an irregular depth between parallel lines, adjudicated to said Joseph Michel for the account of said Sarah Doomer for the price of one hundred dollars each—$200.

Terms of sale—Cash.

Wherefore all persons who can set up any right, title or claim in and to the lot of ground and buildings, improvements &c. herein described, in consequence of informality in the Order, Decree or Judgement before herein described, or any irregularity or illegality in the appraisements or advertisements, in the 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 prayer of said purchaser.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Court of Probates, this 5th day of September, A. D. 1838.
AND. D. DOBIOCOURT,
sept 8, Register of Wills.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish Court for the Parish and City of New Orleans.—Present the Hon. Charles Maurian, Judge, No. 11,116. François Benjamin Fauvre vs. his creditors and the creditors of F. B. Fauvre & Co. The cession of property being accepted by the court for the benefit of the insolvent's creditors. It is ordered by the court that a meeting of the creditors of François Benjamin Fauvre and those of F. B. Fauvre and Pierre Vidal do take place at the office of F Grima, Esquire, Notary Public, on the 8th day of October next 1838, at 10 o'clock, A. M. then and there to take into consideration the affairs of the insolvent and let Charles N. Halery, Esq. be appointed to represent the absent creditors, and in the mean time all proceedings against these persons and property are stayed.

By order of the Court, Clerk's office, New Orleans, September 6th 1838.
J. OLLIE, Dy. Clerk.
sep 8—3t law

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish Court for the Parish and City of New Orleans—Present the Honorable Charles Maurian, Judge—September 7th, 1838—No 11[illegible]—P. J. B. Vidal vs. his creditors, and the creditors of Vidal & Lorette, and F B Fauvre & co. The cession of property by the petitioner is hereby accepted by the Court, for the benefit of his creditors, the creditors of Vidal & Lorette, and of F B Fauvre & co. and it is ordered, that a meeting of the creditors of the petitioner, those of Vidal & Lorette, and those of F B Fauvre & co, be held at the office of Felix Grima Esq, notary public, on Saturday the 6th day of October next, then and there to deliberate on the affairs of the petitioner, those of Vidal & Lorette, and those of F B Fauvre & co, and in the mean time all proceedings against the person and property of the petitioner, and of the two firms above named, are stayed. It is further ordered that C N Dalery Esq, be appointed to represent the absent creditors. By order of the Court.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, Sept 7th, 1838.
J OLLIE, Dy Clerk.
sept 8—3t

WET NURSE.—A young Negro wench, having a fine breast, and no child, enjoying good health, can be hired, on application at St Philip street, between Moreau and Villeré st.
sept 8—3t, H COURCELLE

FOR SALE.

A handsome BAROUCHE for one or two horses, with two sets of harness, all in good order.

Apply at E Saleau, broker, Bayou road, opposite Madam Griffon's property, or at the City Exchange.
se, t 8—3t

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

Absconded from the subscriber, a negro boy, aged 17 years, named FRANCOIS, having no teeth on the upper jaw. He is of a reddish complexion, three and a half to four feet high. The above reward will be given to whoever will bring him back to the subscriber, No 49, corner of Casa Calvo and Baronne streets.
sept 8—3t, BAPTISTE QUIGNES.

ORLEANS GUARDS.
ATTENTION!

A MEETING will be held on SUNDAY next, at 12 o'clock, at Davis' Ball-room, for the purpose of electing a First and Second Lieutenant.

Punctual attendance is particularly requested, as business of importance will be laid before the company.

By order of Capt. PAUL BERTUS.
G CRUZAT, Orderly Sergeant.
sept 6

WANTED TO HIRE

In the vicinity of Canal street, a decent house, large enough for a family of ten persons, and the lower floor of which might be turned into a school room. Apply at this office.
sept 1

THE subscribers wish to hire a servant boy of 12 or 14 years. LORREILHE & VALETON,
se 1, 23 Poydras st

NUGENT, TURPIN & WATT, have removed to No 60 Camp street. sept 6—3t

SPERM CANDLES—150 boxes New Bedford sperm candles, for sale by
JOHN CROSBY, 35 Camp st.
s6

EXCHANGE ON HAVANA—for sale by JOSEPH FRATS, 52 St Ann st
s. sept

BALE ROPE—1000 coils superior bale rope [illegible], in store and for sale by
BOGERT & HAWTHORN,
sept 8, 62 Gravier street.