THE BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 1, 1838.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

The arrival of the packet ship England from Liverpool which she left on the 18th inst, and of the [illegible], puts us in possession of European news several days later than our last. The principal items will be found in our columns.

From the private correspondence of the Merchants' Exchange, we learn that the cotton sales at Liverpool on the 18th, were from 2,000 to 2,500 bags, comprising 350 Pernams 8½ a 9½; 800 Bahias 8 a 8½; 100 Maranhams 7 to 8½; 50 Egypt 10½; 200 Surat 4½ a 5½, &c. The market steady.

REVIVAL OF BUSINESS.

The season of business is approaching, and under better appearances than have attended the close of any autumn within our memory. The banks are to commence the payment of specie on the first day of the year—but long before that day arrives, specie will in effect be in circulation in sufficient quantities for all the purposes of domestic economy, provided the different municipalities adopt suitable measures to withdraw their paper from circulation. But we apprehend nothing from the disposition of the councils in regard to the matter, although their power of doing may be circumscribed, unless the banks, whose suspension was the cause of the evil, should offer them prompt and efficient assistance.

We have heard inquiries made with some anxiety whether it be the intention of the banks to redeem their post notes on the day fixed for the general payment of their obligations. It has been observed that a note payable some months hence, is not an *obligation* till it becomes due. The law certainly will not compel the drawer to pay till the time for which it is drawn shall have expired. The words of the resolution in which the presidents of the banks announced their intention to resume, leave this point in obscurity. But we cannot believe that they meant any thing else than that those post notes are included in the obligations to be discharged on the first day of January.

It seems to be the opinion of every one that the approaching season will be the most active and prosperous that has been known for many years. Commerce will take a new and more vigorous start in consequence of the removal of the obstacles which have lately retarded her movements. Trade has in some measure left its old channels and will be conducted by new and fresh hands. From this circumstance alone much good may be anticipated—an energy will be imparted to it which it has not felt for some time past. We remember the commercial and financial difficulties of 1825, which were as severe, but not so lasting as those from which the country has just escaped. In the former, there was no class of men in the nation who thought their own private interest was promoted by creating and aggravating the distresses of their fellow citizens. The spasms of 1825 were caused, it is true, by rash speculations in produce, excited and encouraged by the inequitable management of the banks, and in this respect only they resemble those of the last three years. But they were not continued from month to month and from year to year by the manœuvres of the greatest moneyed institution in the country for the avowed purpose of overthrowing the government. But however this may be, the commercial revulsion of 1825 was sufficiently severe in its operations and its effects. It prostrated many of the oldest mercantile establishments of New Orleans, some of which had been deemed, up to that period, impregnable and invulnerable. They were obliged to succumb under the pressure of the times; and the terror which their fall occasioned, was so general and so deep, that some supposed that the rising commerce of New Orleans was irretrievably ruined, or at least that her prospects of splendor were retarded beyond the lifetime of any individual then engaged in trade. These forebodings all proved to be fallacious; the trade of New Orleans revived from the misfortunes which it had experienced in an inconceivably brief space of time, and the new stimulus which it received is justly ascribed to the effects of the calamities which seemed to threaten its destruction. The management of the banking capital of the city was radically changed, and for the better. At that time, as more recently, the favours of those institutions were confined to a few houses, who by this means were enabled to engross nearly all the trade in the staple products of this and the adjoining states. When the storm was dissipated and the fog cleared away, the old concerns to the number of a dozen or so, were no longer to be seen—even their wrecks had disappeared—but their places were supplied by a crowd of enterprizing and intelligent merchants, active and vigorous, unbackned in the ancient track, understanding their own situation, as well as the present condition of this great mart, and foreseeing the future wealth which circumstances must necessarily confer upon it. What was the result? From the moment that these new men fairly entered upon their career, may be dated the commencement of the unexampled progress in extent and augmentation of trade which our city has since received. The banking capital, instead of being monopolized by a dozen or twenty houses, most of them tottering to their fall, was more justly loaned out among some hundreds of industrious men of equally meritorious character, and whose condition was more solvent. All the great improvements which adorn our city and its vicinity, the canals, the railroads, the vast and magnificent edifices that strike the stranger with surprise, the rows of stately and beautiful dwelling-houses that are met with in almost every street—all these may be traced to the effects of the commercial revolution which was consummated in 1826.

Nothing is so true as the words which have been regarded as a mere expression of poetic enthusiasm—*there is a tide in the affairs of men.* The tide of prosperity ran in its even and steady course from 1826 till 1833, when it was forced from its channel by the perversity and blindness of those who were enjoying its benefits. In 1833, Mr. Biddle, to serve his selfish and sinister purposes, excited a panic in the financial concerns of the country, and kept it alive and increased its mischiefs till it produced a paralysis of the banks and a universal stagnation of commerce. It he thought that he would be able to guide the storm, after raising it, he is not the first man who has miscalculated his own powers. It, as is more probable, he was reckless of consequences, and determined that the prosperity of the country should sink with the bank of the United States, in this also he miscalculated his powers of mischief. It is not in the wise arrangements of providence that one man should be endued with strength to work the detriment and affliction of his fellow-men for more than a very brief space of time. The evils produced by the President of the United States bank, in his efforts to extort a re-charter from congress, are rapidly passing away. They will soon be known to the memory only of the present generation, and they will afford a salutary example to future times, of the danger and mischief to be dreaded from giving an uncontrolled power over the currency to any one individual or body corporate.

We shall witness, we hope, in the course of next winter the fruits of renovated trade, and of the vigor which an untrammelled condition of the banks will impart to every kind of industry. The season before us, we confidently believe, will be the most propitious to the people of New Orleans and to the state in general, that has been experienced since the peace of 1815. It is no longer in the power of designing men, who mingle politics with every concern of life, to retard or divert the natural course of things. Exchanges on New York and on Europe cannot as in former years be regulated by the arbitrary caprice of one man, or of any collection of men: exchanges will in future be subjected to the only power that ought to control them, and that is the free, unshackled course of trade. If our legislature perform their duty at the next session, the value of real estate also will not be left to fluctuate, as exchanges have done, as the directors of banks feel the whim of expanding or contracting their circulation. But there is at all events one consolation, of which the trading world cannot be deprived, that the banks have received a lesson which they will long remember, the community will have been taught how useful it is to watch their operations, perhaps a new and more perfect system of banking may spring up, get into favour with the general assembly as well as the public, and supersede all others. Old abuses cannot be speedily renewed, and if they should be, the public will recognize them, and know how to guard against their effects.

☞ The gale of the eighth of September has been extensively felt throughout the whole southern part of the Atlantic coast. Every day brings additional information in regard to the disasters caused by this tempest,—the catalogue is not yet complete.

☞ A ship from the office of the Wilmington Advertiser mentions that the steamer Governor Dudley, Ivy, from Charleston to Wilmington, spoke the ship Saluda, Morris, 10 days from New Orleans, 30 miles from Charleston—where she was putting in in distress—having sprung a leak and lost spars. Bound to New York.

FLORIDA.—A letter from Fort King, dated the 19th September says:—"One hundred Tallahassee Indians are in at Tampa Bay, negociating with General Taylor, in whom they have the utmost confidence. The Mickasuchees have sent in a message to the commanding general requesting him to grant them a 'talk,' and the result of which will no doubt be that they will consent to emigrate."

The Indians in the vicinity of Pearl Creek, have also signified that they are anxious for a talk, and in less than six months, we have reason to believe, all the hostiles will have left the country.

PARTIAL RESUMPTION IN MOBILE.—The banks of Mobile have resolved after the 1st October, to pay in specie their notes of a less denomination than five dollars, and on the 1st of November their five dollar notes.

PARTY TACTICS.

One important wheel in the system of political machinery employed by the federalists [illegible] upon the administration, is the [illegible] which [illegible] hunt up the most [illegible] contemptible trifles, and [illegible] grave and striking import. [illegible] of the whigs is [illegible] trickery and legerdemain—[illegible] meaning denunciation, and an unconditional spirit of hostility compose one half their military tactics, while the remaining moiety is amply supplied from a store of [illegible] ration of every [illegible] conspiracy against the commonwealth, [illegible] against the liberty of the people. Trifles light [illegible] the deceived optics of these gentry, objects of ponderous magnitude and abounding character. A visit paid by the president to a few watering places in Virginia, and the accidental courtesies of a gentleman of the old dominion towards a personal friend and formerly a political coadjutor, are perverted by the malicious fede into a [illegible] purpose of courting popularity, and a premeditated attempt to renew a political alliance. One honest journalist declares that the union has been consummated and categorically states the terms and conditions; another catches up the tale and contributes to give it circulation, and the ball is bandied about, until the false and [illegible] rumor is ultimately put to rest by official authority.

Take another example: Mr. John Van Buren, one of the president's sons, like the many other intelligent and opulent young men, is fond of travelling, and goes to England, where a sensible and well-stored understanding and easy and urbane manners secure for him the attention and respect of the wise and high in station. This sets the whigs all in a ferment, and presto, the most insane and silly of the whole squad, the New York Star, indites soporific diatribes on the progress of royalty in our free republic, and assures the whole whig world, that our institutions, and liberties are greatly endangered by John Van Buren's visit to England; that he is gone thither solely for the purpose of espousing the daughter of the Duke of Devonshire (who is an unmarried man) and that the immense wealth and powerful influence he will acquire by this union, are to be applied to bolster up his father's cause and invest our republican government with all the incidental attributes of a monarchy. This most sensible, rational and impartial paper labors in two or three successive articles to elaborate this concoction of a diseased brain and give it plausibility, and the editor becomes excessively angry, because some of his compeers, afraid lest the whigs should be laughed at too unmercifully for swallowing such balderdash, take him to task for his absurd ravings and insist upon it that Mr John Van Buren has not at present any intention to convert America into an absolute monarchy. Nothing but the dread of popular derision deterred every federal paper in New York from backing the Star in its infamous and stupid allegations.

The strictures of the federal press on the article relating to the navy which appeared in the Globe some weeks since, all belong to this *genus.* Spite and cunning peep through them as clearly as the sun beams through a glass casement. The correct and manly observations of the Globe concerning the abuses which had crept into this department, and the inactivity, inertness and lack of befitting dignity that characterize many of the members of the navy, were construed into a direct personal insult to every officer in the maritime service of the United States. Every whig press waxed warm with generous indignation at the "authorized insolence of the savage official," at Washington, and invoked the brave and gallant compatriots of Hull, Decatur and Perry, to resent the unmerited and shameless stigma. Of course the occasion was too good to be lost. Firstly, an excellent opportunity was proffered to have a fling at the administration;—next, the new secretary, whose literary fame and estimable qualities rendered him a galling fester to the whigs, might be held up as the reputed author, and be aspersed with good apparent motives; and lastly, the honied flattery of the whigs towards the officers of the navy, and the apparent scorn and rage with which they repelled the insinuations of the Globe, would exhibit their patriotism, might secure them partisans, and perhaps revolutionize the political sentiments of many of the members of that department. By a simultaneous exertion of the federal instinct, the whole press, from the renegade of the Madisonian to the apostate of the Courier and Enquirer, all launched their thunders of denunciation at the Globe, secretary Paulding, the administration and the democratic party. This was just to be expected from whig sagacity, and it has just produced the effect that the democrats anticipated. A vast degree of ink was shed, a whole vocabulary of vituperation was exhausted, a noisy, brawling warfare was maintained for some days; secretary Paulding denied and disproved his imputed authorship, the Globe triumphantly maintained the truth of its position, and the whig humbug can no longer deceive a child.

If the federalists would but pause and reflect, they would discover that this system of tactics is what must eventually annihilate them. They have cried "wolf, wolf," too often to delude. All the mighty pother they have so frequently raised has invariably ended in smoke. From the "coffin-handbills," in general Jackson's time, to the cry of a "government bank" in that of his successor, the discipline of our opponents has proved equally ineffectual. This reckless custom of framing unsubstantiated charges, that are dissipated and refuted by inquiry, usually alienates the more scrupulous portion of their party. It is their bane, and has proven fully as injurious to the prospect of their ultimate ascendancy, as has the open declaration of their monstrous theories in the columns of the New York Commercial Advertiser.

ELECTIONS.

The general elections for members of congress and of the legislature take place this day in Georgia.—Those of Maryland come off on Wednesday. In Georgia the contest is between the union and state rights parties. All the union candidates and one half the state rights ones are sub-treasury men. We think the first will prevail. Let the result be what it may the administration can lose nothing.

On the eighth the congressional elections in South Carolina take place. The administration will in all probability gain in this state two if not three adherents to its financial project. In Pennsylvania, Ohio and New Jersey the contest comes on the 9th. The gubernatorial election in the first named state will be extremely warmly and closely contested. Still we can scarcely imagine the possibility of the defeat of the democratic candidate. The means resorted to by his opponents have been of a character to recoil on their own heads, have decided many from espousing their cause, and have disgusted large numbers of their former supporters. We look for a gain in the congressional candidates. In Ohio the democracy are up and doing, and in New Jersey they bid fair to redeem the state; the congressional ticket is exceedingly strong. In all these states the democracy will be animated and roused to exertion and victory by the glorious example of Maine. The reaction in that state cannot fail to cheer the friends of the administration, and inspire them with renewed hopes. It has produced the effect of a thunderbolt on the federalists, astounding and stupifying them. The whig ball which had been so long rolling unimpeded, has been at last encountered and checked in its onward course. It will now recede with rapidity proportioned to the impetus which it first received.

TEXAS.

We have received Houston papers to the 22d, and Galveston to the 15th. In the National Banner of the 21st, the official returns for President and Vice-President of Texas are given, from which it appears that Lamar has been elected almost without opposition. In Washington county he received all the votes but 7; in Jasper, all but 7; in Jefferson, all but 19; in Liberty, all but 28; in Victoria, all but 4; and in Jackson, a unanimous vote. Burnet is beyond all doubt the successful candidate for the Vice Presidency. In the counties mentioned he leads Horton by respectable, and Rowe by overwhelming majorities. The president elect is a man of eminent abilities and boundless popularity. Full of energy of character; with an enthusiasm that knows no check, and sustained by the promptings of a vigorous intellect, he bids fair to accomplish much for the budding destinies of the young republic.

The Banner of the 21st states, that a most decided feeling of hostility towards the government and people manifests itself among the Indian tribes on the western and north-western frontier. Captain Love, the brother of colonel Love, who, together with some fifteen others, left San Antonio a few months since, for the purpose of trading with the Camanches, and for whose safety fears had been entertained, has fallen a victim to the bad faith of those among whom he had gone with a view to traffic. The scalps and clothes of the party were carried into Precidio by certain Camanche Indians, as evidence of the zeal and fidelity with which they were prepared to execute their behests of blood to the Mexican government. These chiefs are said to be now on the Rio Grande, holding close intercourse with Mexico, of a nature similar to that which, it is believed, her secret emissaries and agents have for some time past been keeping up with the tribes along the whole extent of the Indian border. Serious commotions from the treachery of these savages, are looked for daily.

A soldier of the name of Dulcher has been arrested in Houston, charged with the murder of colonel Teal. The evidence is strong against him.

COUNTERFEIT TEXIAN NOTES.

We caution the public against negociating and discounting these notes without scrupulous inspection and accurate knowledge of their goodness. There is an immense number of counterfeits now circulating in our market. One gentleman purchased three hundred dollars worth of these notes which, on examination were found to be forgeries. Several other instances have occurred, in which the unwary have been duped into taking them at a comparatively heavy discount, while they were in reality worthless.

ACCIDENT.—On Saturday night an individual named Sebastian Kesling, fell from the third story of a house in St Joseph street, and was killed instantaneously.

LOSS OF THE SHIP KENTUCKY.

[illegible] for her safety [illegible] founded.

"On the 8th September, during the gale, the packet ship Kentucky, foundered, struck on the Bahama Islands and bilged. The vessel and cargo were entirely lost. Several wreckers attempted to render assistance. Eighteen of her passengers were taken off the wreck by the brig Ann, bound to Pensacola; seven were taken by the brig Lafayette, now at the N. E. Pass; eight are on board a schooner bound to Havana; and four on board of the Star which arrived Saturday. The remainder of the passengers continued on board in company with the crew. We have the pleasure of adding that no lives were lost."

The ship Star also reports having seen three wrecks on the Cat Keys, with wreckers alongside; understood the wrecks to be those of the Brigs Atlas and Victory, and a Schooner. Several other wrecks were reported along the coast.

MORE DISASTERS.

The steamboat Columbia, Capt. Wade, which arrived on Saturday in 44 hours from Galveston and Velasco, reports the following. The schr. Emblem, which left Galveston for Mobile, was abandoned at sea; the crew were taken up by the schr. Emily, which had arrived at Galveston. The schr. Four Brothers, which left Mobile for Live Oak Point via Velasco, was totally lost on the Brassos bar. The cargo was saved, although materially damaged. The schr. Crusader, going from Galveston to Velasco, was lost on the Brassos. She was full of water and useless. The fate of her crew was unknown.

THE CROPS.—The St. Martinsville Gazette of the 21st ult, says on this subject.

"It is pleasing to hear from all quarters that the crops of cane, cotton and corn will be unusually good this year. The late refreshing rain will have a very good effect upon the cane crop, though it has come rather late; the cane has, however, one month more to grow and ripen, before grinding time. Cotton is very fine and picking is going on very rapidly. The season has been remarkably favorable, so far, and all that our planters may desire now, is good prices, good demand, and good money, which, we sincerely hope, they will realize."

☞ Do not forget the ST. CHARLES to night. The Cowells, Mdme Ravenot and the first night of the season, are surely enough to attract a crowd. It is worth the price of admission to witness the splendid and tasteful manner in which the theatre has been fitted up during the recess.

☞ The public will bear in mind that the ordinance respecting cemeteries goes into operation today.

☞ Considerable editorial and other matter prepared for this paper is necessarily omitted.

☞ Advertisements not inserted today will appear tomorrow.

From the New York Journal of Commerce, Sept. 22.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship England, captain Waite, we have English papers to Monday, August 20th. Up to that day, captain Waite informs us the weather had been fine. On the 21st, he encountered a gale.

Cotton had been dull during the week ending with the 17th, but was more active on Saturday the 18th.

All sorts of bread stuffs had fallen in price.

The packet ship Shakspeare which sailed from here on the 28th of July, arrived on the 19th of August—The Royal William steamer which left here Aug. 4th, also arrived on the 19th. And the packet ship Cambridge which left here on the 1st, was going in on the 20th.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

The queen has prorogued parliament in a speech from the throne, and in her notice of Canada makes the following observations: "The disturbances and insurrections which had, unfortunately, broken out in Upper and Lower Canada, have been promptly suppressed, and I entertain a confident hope that firm and judicious measures will empower you to restore a constitutional form of government, which unhappy events have compelled you for a time to suspend." This is sad news for the tory party in Canada, who have taken so much pains to represent Canada in a state of quiescent rebellion, ready to break out on the first favorable opportunity.

HER MAJESTY'S SPEECH.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The state of public business enables me to close this protracted and laborious session.

I have to lament that the civil war in Spain forms an exception of the general tranquillity. I continue to receive from all foreign powers the strongest assurances of their desire to maintain with me the most amicable relations.

The disturbances and insurrections which had, unfortunately, broken out in Upper and Lower Canada, have been promptly suppressed, and I entertain a confident hope that firm and judicious measures will empower you to restore a constitutional form of government, which unhappy events have compelled you for a time to suspend.

I rejoice at the progress which has been made in my colonial possessions towards the entire abolition of negro apprenticeship.

I have observed with much satisfaction the attention which you have bestowed upon the amendment of the domestic institutions of the country. I trust that the mitigation of the law of imprisonment for debt will prove at once favorable to the liberty of my subjects, and safe for commercial credit, and that the established church will derive increased strength and efficiency from the restriction of the granting of benefices in plurality.

I have felt great pleasure in giving my assent to the bill for the relief of the destitute poor in Ireland. I cherish the expectation that its provisions have been so carefully framed, and will be so prudently executed, that whilst they contribute to relieve distress, they will tend to preserve order, and to encourage habits of industry and exertion.

I trust likewise that the act which you have passed relating to the composition for tithe in Ireland, will increase the security of that property, and promote internal peace.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I cannot sufficiently thank you for your despatch and liberality in providing for the expenses of my household and the maintenance of the honor and dignity of the crown. I offer you my warmest acknowledgments for the addition which you have made to the income of my beloved mother.

I thank you for the supplies which you have voted for the ordinary public service, as well as for the readiness with which you have provided to meet the extraordinary expenses rendered necessary by the state of my Canadian possessions.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The many useful measures which you have been able to consider, while the settlement of the civil list and the state of Canada demanded so much of your attention, are a satisfactory proof of your zeal for the public good. You are so well acquainted with the duties which now devolve upon you in your respective counties, that it is unnecessary to remind you of them. In the discharge of them you may securely rely upon my firm support, and it only remains to express an humble hope that Divine Providence may watch over us all, and prosper our united efforts for the welfare of our country.

The Lord Chancellor announced that the parliament stood prorogued till Thursday, the 11th of October next.

The Canada Indemnity Bill was read a third time and passed, and sent to the Lords without amendment.

FRANCE.

London, Aug. 17.—Paris papers announce that a considerable reinforcement of the French fleet off the coast of Mexico, is to be made immediately, and that vessels will be sent from Toulon sufficient to raise the blockading squadron to twenty-two men of war, to be commanded by admiral Baudin.

There have been rumors at Paris, that the Hollando Belgian question was assuming a serious aspect, in consequence of the determination of Prussia to give effectual support to the King of Holland; and that a French corps of thirty thousand men, under Marshal Gérard, would be ordered to the Rhine.

Count Molé was said to have commenced negociations with Dupin and others, to join his feeble administration.

Louis Napoleon, it was believed, would relieve the Swiss Vorort from embarrassment, by voluntarily quitting their territory.

The Harvest in France.—The fears which had been created respecting the crops in France, have been dispelled by the continuance of fine weather, and there is now every expectation that the harvest will be good and abundant.

The Paris Moniteur of the 14th August contains the ordinances legalizing the Orleans and Paris, and Havre and Paris rail roads.

The Commerce says that the police had been for some days engaged in searching for a secret press from which papers had been issued tending to excite the Bonapartists to make an effort in favor of Louis Napoleon.

The "Bank of Commerce," established by M. Lafitte is represented to have been eminently successful. The discounts had risen from 7,000,000 to 20,000,000 of francs per month, the latter being the amount in July.

The Bon Sens states that the king had resolved to send Marshal Gerard to the Belgian frontier, and to establish a camp of 30,000 men on the Rhine. Doubted by the Courrier Français.

The Courrier Français says that the Mexican blockading squadron is to be increased to 28 ships. Baron Deffaudis had arrived from Mexico.

Accounts from Rome stated that the cardinal Fesch, uncle of Napoleon, was at the point of death.

The report gathers strength that Louis Bonaparte will end the difficulties between France and Switzerland, by a voluntary expatriation.

PRUSSIA.

The greatest activity prevails in the fortifications, and it is supposed that Prussia is preparing for a war with France.

Letters from Madrid of the 9th had been received. Ministers were still at the mercy of Espartero and remained humbled before him. Martinez de la Rosa and others of the Moderados, when consulted, replied that none of them dared take the reins of power against the will of Espartero, or even in the event of his resignation. There was a sentiment of attachment, mingled with fear, in the soldiers towards Espartero, that rendered it dangerous to have him quit the command, especially at the present time. Mocoffer of resignation [illegible] may demand as the alternative. Entre [illegible] at any rate, and whoever else Espartero objects. He is now virtually dictator. To this have the Moderados and the French party brought liberal Spain.

Discontent among the catholic subjects of Prussia is said to be gaining ground, not only in the Rhenish provinces but in the Duchy of Posen. A collision, the origin of which is not mentioned, occurred at Treves between the infantry regiments, on the day of the celebration of the king's birth-day. A regiment of landwehr took part with the militia of the [illegible] try regiment, and several [illegible] killed, many were wounded and three hundred [illegible] the same day the [illegible] the city at Munster was covered with [illegible] the academy.

SPAIN.

The Madrid Gazette of the 8th August, contains a [illegible] communication [illegible] that the Carlist chief [illegible] having appeared [illegible] at the head of one hundred and eighty [illegible], the commander of the column of [illegible] immediately attacked him. The [illegible] lasted three hours—the Carlists lost 108 men killed, 25 prisoners [illegible] military effects had fallen into the hands of the Christinos, and Forcadell [illegible] obstinate of his body [illegible] he fled to the [illegible] Sierra, closely pursued by the [illegible].

The Gazette of the 8th publishes a despatch of Gen Oraa, dated [illegible] the bill [illegible] [illegible] which [illegible] [illegible] to Carlist [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Don Carlos [illegible] [illegible] ll, in which Cabrera had lost his [illegible] and his [illegible].

Advices from Bayonne of the 9th state that Gen [illegible] continued to concentrate a formidable force near Logrono, and that the bands of Castile were received with shouts of every description in their [illegible] of the devil. A letter from Onate of [illegible] that Maroto had transferred his head quarters to Villafranca a league in advance of Estella.

[illegible] Bayonne Monday of the 7th confirms the announcement received by telegraph that Gen Oraa had again attacked Cabrera on the 24, and that Gen San Miguel had reached Cortes on the 4th with the siege artillery. The Carlist garrison of [illegible] had hoisted a black flag with O'Connell's arms, a death's head and cross-bones, but that it would soon capitulate was generally believed.

PORTUGAL.

The Portuguese Government has had the good fortune to break up the formidable band of Miguelite insurgents, and to capture the Guerilla chieftain Remechido. This man was put to death; but it seems he has left behind him a son equally daring and cunning as himself. The whole of Remechido's Band was only 258 men; yet it was only after a fierce battle that they were overcome by four battalions of regular troops.

POLAND.

Private letters from Warsaw, dated the 25th July, have arrived. They contain a reference to an extraordinary conspiracy said to have been detected in the Polish capital, and to which was attributed the numerous arrests that had lately taken place in Warsaw and elsewhere in Poland. From these letters it would appear that the intention of the conspirators, among whom were several Russian officers, was to blow up the emperor in the fortress of Bole, which it was known he would visit, or rather to visit which was the chief object of his journey.

EGYPT.

Advices from Cairo of the 24th July, state, that reports of a probable war had again circulated in that city, and that 2400 recruits, who had been in training there during the last six months, had suddenly been ordered to march for Syria across the desert. Mehemet Ali was still at Alexandria on the 17th, but had sent for the steamer Nile, to embark in her in case any event should render his presence necessary in Syria.

Accounts from Alexandria of the 20th July, were received today by way of Trieste. The Captain Pasha who had gone thither to settle the differences between the porte and the pacha of Egypt, was said to be on his return, after obtaining a satisfactory result through the intervention of the consuls of the principal European states, and it was expected in consequence that the Turkish fleet, which was at Poras, waiting the issue, would return to Constantinople. It was known by the letters of the 17th, that the pacha of Egypt, who, in his capacity of merchant, has been accumulating a large stock of cotton for the last eighteen months, intended at last to dispose of a portion of it, but three letters state that he was not able to obtain the price he demanded, and that he has determined to make large shipments for sale in this country. This circumstance, with others, has helped to establish the belief of the differences with Turkey having been settled, as this stock of cotton was among the "munitions of war," by which an intimation was conveyed to his adversary that he was prepared for the worst.

The Augsburg Gazette of the 11th August states, that the Egyptian government having advertised for sale 16,000 bales of cotton, at 16 crowns the quintal, no purchasers had offered to take any at that price.—Ali accordingly resolved on exporting it at his own expense, to Liverpool, Marseilles and Trieste.

A letter from Constantinople, in the Morning Herald dated the 25th July, gives the important information that Mr McNeil, the British envoy to the court of Persia, had broken off all communication with the Shah, and was on his way to Constantinople, there to await further instructions. This step was caused by the obstinacy of the Shah, in keeping up the war upon Herat, which was believed to be the effect of Russian influence.

A letter from Athens, dated July 27th, gives a lamentable account of matters in that kingdom. The revenue from the land tax was expected to be only £150,000, being a fourth less than that of last year.—The scarcity of money was beyond description, owing to the constant drain required for the payment of the foreign troops and office holders.

The annual expenditure was 10 millions of drachmas, giving 23 drachmas, or 16s 6d sterling, per head, as the rate of taxation; but the actual revenue was only about 9,000,000 francs.

The king is declared to be little better than half-witted, and enormously extravagant; and to crown all the country was infested with bands of robbers.

LATEST DATES.

New York	sep. 22	Liverpool	aug 19
Boston	sep. 22	London	aug 18
Philadelphia	sep. 24	Havre	aug 12
Washington	sep. 24	Paris	aug 16
Baltimore	sep. 24	Bordeaux	aug 10
Charleston	sep. 26	Madrid	aug 9
Vera Cruz	aug. 27	Cadiz	july 17
Tampico	aug. 1	Havana	sep 20
Mexico	july 31	Houston	sep 22

COMMERCIAL.

EXPORTS OF COTTON AND TOBACCO.

Our tables showing the total exports of cotton and tobacco for the year, will be found below.

The total amount of cotton cleared is 728,730 bales, making an excess of 141,979 over the previous year, which amounted to 596,780. There have been received since 23d September 5052 bales; cleared since that time 3083, leaving on hand and on shipboard not cleared 9085 bales.

The exports stand thus, viz.

		BALES
Excess to Great Britain		127,471
Other Foreign ports		654
		128,125
Short to France,	3 944	
North of Europe,	739	
Cowes & a market,	2,172	6,835
Excess to Foreign ports,		121,290
Excess Coastwise		20,689
		141,979

The exports of tobacco are 37,128 hhds making an excess over last year of 4830 hhds.

The Exports stand thus, viz

	HHDS
Excess Coastwise,	5,172
Short to Foreign Ports,	946
	4,230

The destination of what has cleared for foreign ports varies materially from last year. There is an excess to England of 3575 hhds; do to France 1426, short to the North of Europe 3698, and to Cowes and a market 1994. The excess coastwise 5172.

☞ In our remarks of Saturday an error occurred in noticing a sale of tobacco. It is stated 203 hhds superior crossed, it should be 203 hhds indifferent crossed at 5½ cents.

EXPORTS OF COTTON.
Since October 1, 1837.

CLEARED FOR	This week.	Previously.	Total.	Last season.
Liverpool	1355	464657	466012	336399
Greenock and Glasgow	..	16213	16213	17257
Other British Ports	..	123	123	1221
Total to British Ports	1355	480993	482348	354877
Havre	..	118080	118080	112280
Bordeaux	..	4417	4417	5666
Marseilles	..	7193	7193	9112
Other French Ports	..	5685	5685	6081
Total to French Ports	..	135365	135365	133139
North of Europe	..	7573	7573	8312
Cowes and a market	..	48	48	2220
Other Foreign Ports	..	14836	14838	14184
Total for Foreign Ports	1355	638717	640072	512782
Boston	564	40284	40848	36767
Other eastern Ports	..	11000	11000	11500
New York	1103	37468	38571	24934
Philadelphia	..	8008	8008	5681
Other Ports U.S.	..	6680	6680	2936
Total for Ports, U.S.	1667	103080	104587	[illegible]
Total	3022	735737	728730	[illegible]

EXPORTS OF TOBACCO.
Since October 1, 1837.

CLEARED FOR	This week.	Previously.	Total.	Last season.
Liverpool	..	..	..	..
Greenock and Glasgow	..	2555	2555	1989
Other British Ports	..	3584	3584	1609
Total for British Ports	..	6139	6139	3614
Havre	..	2656	2656	2366
Bordeaux	..	504	504	602
Marseilles	..	1781	1781	699
Other French Ports	..	..	..	30
Total for French Ports	..	5143	5143	3717
North of Europe	..	3048	3048	6740
Cowes and a Market	..	3490	3490	5084
Other Foreign Ports	315	3430	3745	3456
Total for Foreign Ports	315	21253	21568	22610
Boston	43	2294	2336	3601
Other Eastern Ports	..	[illegible]	..	..
New York	230	9873	10103	6666
Philadelphia	..	1615	1615	1371
Other Ports, U.S.	..	1290	1290	1264
Total for Ports U.S.	273	15288	15560	10369
Total	587	36541	37128	32999

EXPORTS.

HAVRE AND A MARKET—Per ship Wm Tell 173 hhds [illegible] and 135 boxes tobacco; 475 bbls naval stores; 196 bbls bread; 125 boxes sperm candles; 11 bags coffee; 10 M. Pipe staves; 37 1/2 tons logwood.

PENSACOLA—Per sch Mary Jane: Government stores and sundries.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

BAYOU SARA—Per steamboat Levant: [illegible] bales cotton, viz: [illegible] Barker, Watt & co; [illegible] roux, Avenell & co [illegible] Vincent [illegible] White & co [illegible] Hunt & [illegible] Bailey & co [illegible] McKenzie [illegible] Ferriday & co [illegible] Taylor, Gardiner & co [illegible] Walton & co [illegible] J B Lhoeriche [illegible].

BAYOU SARA—Per steamboat Baton Rouge [illegible] bales cotton: Allain & [illegible] 78 Taylor & Gardiner; 84 G M Lee [illegible] Clapp & co; 43 [illegible] Ferriday & co; 34 B Lanaudry [illegible] [illegible] Watt & co [illegible] White & co [illegible] Cornelius, [illegible].

J W Flower & Boyle, Pinesmar & co; 12 Ferrey & Barrett [illegible] [illegible] Hawkins [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Per steamboat Clinton—7 bales cotton, W Leeds [illegible] 32 W White & co; 8 Flower [illegible] [illegible] Lambeth & Thompson [illegible] [illegible] Taylor, Gardner & co; 6 N & J Dick & co; 12 A H Wallace & co; 24 Bennet, Ferriday & co; 20 Buckner, Stanton & co; 12 [illegible] Walton & Kemp [illegible] apples, J Vaird & co; 90 do and 75 sacks potatoes and ordered to owners on board.

BAYOU SARA—Per steamboat [illegible] bales cotton, Ledbetter & co; 142 M White & co; Watt & co; 20 G M Lee; 46 Allen Aster & co; 65 Wm Flower; 28 Lambeth & Thompson; 65 Reynolds, Byrne & co; 26 Feyrous, Avenell & co; 27 Pollock, Dobbs & co; 26 Taylor, Gardner & co; 24 Rivard & co; 15 J B Planche & co; 16 J Hubert; 16 Robert, Ferriday & co; H Gayle & [illegible]; W Barrett; J M Conway; B Vogley.

VICKSBURG—Per steamboat Bayou Sara—[illegible] bales cotton, Reynolds, Byrne & co; [illegible] J Armour & co; 115 Bennet, Ferriday & co; 30 Buckner, Stanton & co; 18 J Taylor; 17 W Bogart; 14 Burke, Watt & co; 21 M White & co; 18 Lambeth & Thompson; 18 R Beck; 8 G M Lee; 7 S W Oakey & co; and 6 Taylor, Gardiner & co.

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per ship Hannibal—sundries.
" Per ship Mississippi—general cargo.
" Per ship Star—general cargo.
BOSTON—Per bark Henry—east mdze.

CONSIGNEES.

Per ship Mississippi—Follain, Balloca & Dogdon; Lott & Peck; A C & W Squire; C Spring; F Tulane & co; Lambeth & Thompson; H E Lee; J P Freeman; W A Beal; L Ganeotes; M White; J C Delavigne; J A Maybin; V O Vigoand; Soulet, Vignier & co; Satterfield Rhodes; J Vairin & co; Opdyke & co; Gossip & co; J D Denegre; Taylor, Gardner & co; Comstock, Hyde & co; J Falcum; Smith & Voorhees; Burke, Watt & co; E D Hyde & co; Adams & Hartwell; T B Lee & co; Tate & Hopkins; H Haynes; D Doan; A L Levy; J M Broadwell; Schmidt & Werner; J A Merle & co; D Hall; Goodman & Levy; A Gosse; J McIntosh; W Bogart; O D Eaman; J Bellows; Peyroux, Avenel & co; H Caldwell; Reynolds, Byrne & co; T O Stark; F P Ducongé; D H Vail; E H White; E Johns & co; E H McGill; Dobbins & co; Bennett, Ferriday & co; Hermogene Brown; A Fisher; J Bowles; J R Cutter; Hart, Labatt & co; Mad Bataille; L Lyons; P Shannon & Bro; Park & Ogill; Wood & Simmons; Prescott & Jones; J Cockayne; Stroud & Benkin; A Ledoux & co; Wood & Bennett; J A Merritt; S Slater; J H Field & co; R Marsh; P Poubot; J Albert; Campbell & Hatch; J W Stanton; J Reed & co; Ventman & co; V Hestres; Laffin & Stevens; J G Bell; N Q Folger; Hermann Peffer; C Deane; H Bean & co; J Landis & co; G Greene; J F Bekman; Godfrey, Lawrie & Small; J S Walton & co; A D Crafman; H Schroeder; Caldwell & Truslow; H Miller; Wm M Beal; Lyons, Harris & co; Doyle & May; Soho & co; J V Childe; S Kane; A H Wallace & co; Caruthers, Harris & co; Norris & co; J D E Townsend; Duvivier & Woodlief; J Crosby; J Gallier; F Bartolde; Bogart & Hawthorn; A Hart & Son; Prescott, Jones & co; J W Lavillebeuvre & co, W & J Gasquet; W Tophan; Carman & McMahon; J Bailey & co; Brander, McKenna & co; J A Merle & co; Layet & Ameleng; Bajolier & McCarty; M White; J C Berenger; T Dale & co; Taylor & Hadden; G Moore; E Dorsey; P B Herbert; Beard & Baylies; J Bridge & co; W G Hewes; O D Egan; Pest & North; Giles Babcock; Nugent, Turpin & co; M Blasen & co; Taylor & Medley; Dufour & co; Durand & Usureau; Cott & co; St John, Fabre & co; Barker & Lyeth; Lawrence & Chalmers; Hall & Sayer; K Williams; A Grant; Bailey, Dolbear & co; Weston Shall; Dwight & Trowbridge; W McKean; Peters & Millard; Davis & Hobart; Breslo & Lereeps; Toole & Barrere; R W Coyne; Ranlett & co; R Brewer & co; F Schevanck; H R Lee & co; Harrison, Brow & co; Rusta & co; J W Stillwell; Fremont & Gridley; R Swain; Smith & Hubbard; G Bedford; O D Green; F Ames; Lally & McCracken; Merritt & Jenkins; K Davidson; Onell, Daring & co; A Hill; Kirkman, Abernathy & Hannah; and Long & A'drick.

Per ship Hannibal—Minor Clark; J S Dougherty & co; J W Durell; J Vandell & co; L Berne & co; L Palmer & co; Benj Casey; G S Douglass & co; A Grant & co; Van Pelt & Oldrich; Lawrence & Legendre; A & W Hopkins; Hart, Labatt & co; V Hestres; Labadie & Jacquelin; Jos Jewett; O Mumford; Duvivier & Woodlief; P A Hegard & co; J Donohoe; Lyons, Harris & co; Schmidt & Werner; W M Bruce; M White & co; J Williams; Mumford; J C Walgue & co; M White; Toole & Barrere; Turand & Usureau; A Layet, P Vail & co; master and order.

Per bark Henry—J Cockayne; Franklin, Ames & co; Hiler & Waterman; O Doane; Bailey, Dolbear & co; J Landis; Champomier & Giraud; Slater & Trist; Ogden & Southgate; Davis & Hubbard; Braddock & Loring; T A Norris; Taylor & Gardiner; Adams & Hartwell; J Bridge & co; Bogert & Hawthorn; J & Field; J G Dougherty & co; J A Merritt & co; B L Allen; J Thayer; J G Stevenson; J Bailey; Whitridge & co; Sloan & Bro; J Vairin; W H Sumner; Layet & Ameleng; C Hunt; Soulet & Vignie; Caldwell & Truslow; L Chase; Quarles & co; Burke, Watt & co; Giles Babcock; Vining & Terrell; A F Dunbar; J Reed & co; R G Hobbs; W R Carnes; Godfrey, Lawrie & Small; and order.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

MOBILE, September 29.—Cotton—A few bales only have arrived this week. We hear of no transactions, and refer to the quotations of last week. We understand, however, that there is considerable cotton of the new crop, ready for the market, but the low stage of the river prevents its arrival.

Flour—Sales at $10 a 10 50. Scarce and in demand.

Provisions—We quote mess pork, full inspected, at $27. M O at $27, and ordinary mess at 25, prime at 21 a 25.

Lard—13a14c per lb. Stock small.

Bacon hams—16c. Scarce. Sides, sales at 13a14c. Shoulders none in market.

Sugar—The stock of sugars in market is very light, and held principally by one house only, a few sales have been made, which brought 10a11c.

Rice—Scarce. Sales at 8c. There is much of this article expected shortly.

Bagging—The market is well supplied with this article. The sales of the week are limited, we quote sales at 26½.

Bale Rope—No change has taken place in the price of this article, a few sales have been made the last week at 12½c.

NEW YORK, Sept 23—Cotton—The market has been active the last two days at an advance of ¼ a ½c per lb. The sales comprise 1450 bales, viz: 800 Upland, 350 Florida, 300 Mobile, and 300 New Orleans.

Coffee—There is a small advance on the best descriptions.

Flour—The late advices from England have made no material alteration in prices. Western is still held at $9 50, at which some few sales were made yesterday.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

HOUSTON, Sept. 21.—Business continues brisk, wagons daily coming in for goods from the country; produce of all kinds brisk and at high prices. There is a scarcity of many foreign articles and they are in great demand.

Flour—Fresh superfine, meets with ready sale at $20 a 25 per bbl.

Bacon, Pork and Lard—In demand, at 30, 25 and 16 cents.

Whiskey—Scarce, at $1 90 per gal the bbl.

Groceries—of all kinds quite scarce; Coffee from 23 to 25 cts; in demand.

Sugar—West India and New Orleans at 12½ a 14 cts; Havana brown, 13 a 15 cts; White, 20 a 25 cts.

Molasses—$71 a $1 00 per gallon.

Rice—15 a 16¼ cts per lb.

Teas—from $1 25 a $2 00 per lb.

Salt—per sack 7½ a $8½.

Nails—18 to 20 cts per lb.

Tobacco—from 6½ to 75 cts per lb.

Window Glass—8 by 10, $6; 7 by 9, $10; 10 by 12, $11.

Lumber—Pine per 1,000 ft. $75, white pine in great demand, 85 to $95 per 1,000 ft.

Potatoes—$4 to $7 per bbl, in demand.

Butter—75 cts per lb, scarce.

Corn—$1 50 per bushel.

Cheese 50 a 75 cts per lb, in demand.

Fresh beef, pork, chickens, eggs, and all kinds of vegetables find a ready sale and at high prices.

LIVERPOOL MARKET, August 17—Our cotton market has continued in a dull state throughout the present week, without however, producing any increased desire to sell, or reduction in price, with the exception of middling and common qualities of American, in which we reduce our quotations ⅛d per lb.—At the public sale today there was scarcely any bidding for the Sea Islands offered, and the new stained that was disposed of were forced at a considerable reduction from previous sales by private; the Surats sold obtained fair prices. Speculators have taken 1000 bales, and exporters 1080 bales American.

The sales include 140 Sea Island, Georgia, 19a36—30 stained do, 6½; 4630 Upland 5¾ 2280 Mobile 5½—5300 N Orleans 5½a9.

August 17—Cotton—The demand throughout the week has been very moderate, but as holders offer their stocks sparingly, no change in prices has occurred, excepting for common qualities of Am, which are rather low.

The sales of tobacco this week amount to 110 hhds of which 40 were for Ireland, and the remainder for manufacturers, without change in prices.

August 18.—We have had almost gratifying change of weather, and our grain market has consequently become very inanimate at receding prices. The duty on wheat today is 13s 8d per quarter, and on flour 8s 3d per bbl. With a continuance of the present weather it is doubtful whether the present duty will fall 6s 8d for wheat, and 4s on flour. The last average regulating duty was 60s 1d. The average, admitting wheat at the lowest duty, is 73s.

Today we quote English wheat at 10s to 10s 6d per 70 lbs; red wheat in bond 9s 1d per 70 lbs. American sour flour in bond 36 to 37s per bbl. All these rates must however be considered nominal.

Considerable less cotton has been offered today, which has enabled holders to realize prices in several instances, which were not obtained during the week. Surats are confined to a few hands, and are likewise dearer.

The sales for the week ending yesterday amount to 17,180 bales of which 4630 were Upland 5¾a9; 5300 Orleans at 5¾a7½, with a few bales at 8½a9; 2280 Alabama and Mobile at 5¾a7½, with 16 at 9½d; 140 Sea Island at 19a36; and 270 stained at 5a13d, (of which 240 were by auction) 1000 American were taken on speculation, and 1080 for export. The sales today are estimated at 3000 bales.

There has been a better demand for turpentine, about 4000 bbls have been sold at 11s 3 a 11s 6. The weather continues favorable for the approaching harvest, and the corn markets are declining.

LONDON, Aug 18—New York State Stocks, 5 per cents, 1850, [illegible]; 1860 95; Pennsylvania 5 per cents 1856, [illegible] 1858 98; Ohio 6 per cent, [illegible]; Louisiana 1848, 904; Alabama Sterling bonds, 1859, 98 4; Indiana 5 per cents 1864, 88; Illinois 6 per cent 93 4; New York City Stock, 5 per cents 91 2; New Orleans sterling bonds, 98; U S Bank [illegible].

LONDON, Saturday, Aug 18.—Two o'clock.—The British securities have rather improved in value this morning. Consols for money have touched 94 to 93, for account 94¼ has been the ruling quotation. Bank Stock has improved to 98. Exchequer Bills continue at 74 73 prem.

LONDON MARKETS, Aug. 17.—At this [illegible] ing's market we had a large show of wheat from Essex and Suffolk, and a few fresh ones up from Kent. The trade opened very heavily, and it was impossible to effect sales without submitting to a reduction of 2s per quarter off the currency of Monday last. Some of the factors were not disposed to do this, but a good deal has [illegible] the [illegible] fully 2s per quarter lower [illegible] holiday.

Of ship [illegible] fair quantity the arrival [illegible] and prices were [illegible] with difficulty [illegible] obtained.

[illegible] doing in ship-made flour, holding [illegible] high.

We have [illegible] of an abundant [illegible] the prices [illegible], quite as high.

PASSENGERS.

[illegible] Campbell; W M Simpson; [illegible] de Beaumont, capt [illegible]; [illegible] capt Pontheneau, [illegible]

[illegible] Glover, children and svt, Lt [illegible] Wm Grimes, L Norris, R Jackson, [illegible] Engel [illegible] lady 7 children and servants, J S Doughty, John Dolobeans, N Biker, [illegible] and [illegible].

Per steamboat Columbia—E H Foot, S Crane, [illegible] and lady, Mrs [illegible] Bisland, P Coverty, H Caron, E H Roberts, T W Clerk, T Humphrey, M Andrews, J Beasly, [illegible], A Lagrange, F S Castle, J Hays, H G Hearth, F Pinkhard, J S Laudenall, M Wheeler, M Berry, A M Oakland, T R Hazzard, G M Fitts, W Chambert, Geo. Moffitt, Bugnet, Lozano, J N Webb, Harrington, Jeff Vance, and 29 deck.

Per steamboat Levant—McCracken, Fosey, Buford, Mathias, Bullock, Kosselius, Nelus, Orson Burnt, Dominques, Brady, mrs Forestall and children, mm Aborgnon and 2 daughters, and Bidell.

Per steamboat Louisville—Mrs Steele and child, mrs Beadle, miss M A Calligan, C L Osterlop, A Lanwyer, Stoner, Foster, Meal, Armstead, Sanders, R Trimble, J Bower, Barton, Hodges, Morgan, Arnold, Harrison, Bestles, R S Robe, Dravell, Center, Calignon and Vaurgman.

Per steamboat Baton Rouge—P R Castle, Gorman, G W Northan, G Nickson, F Lacoste, mrs Baines, mrs Laughon, Phillips, A Leagre, F Ninty and Hart.

Per steamboat Bayou Sara—Schlese, J Smith, G Gerbo, C Landree and Porter.

Per steamboat Huntsville—Clegg, Cain, Mess. Findle, Adams, Olivier, Morrison, Louis, Hay, McCloud, Montan, Jackson, Prat, Barclay, Robinson, Brown, Bouligny and Chesnon.

Per steamboat Claiborne—C Byrne, H Dannemand, N Gant, Vanghmon and J W Fish.

From the London Times of the [illegible].

There is reason to believe that the supply of wheat, so in the [illegible], will be found [illegible] the [illegible] state [illegible] been purposely and [illegible] some [illegible] parties here, with a view to an advance in the way of [illegible] and [illegible] the duties to regulated by the averages. It [illegible] be detailed accounts from Dantzic, that, although less corn than usual would be imported by Poland, on account of a partial failure in the crops, yet, that in Dantzic itself, the vast warehouses contained the very considerable stocks which remained on hand at the end of December last, which are still untouched, or [illegible]. The rise of prices here and elsewhere, of late, had induced the merchants of that port to speculate. [illegible] of still further advance. [illegible] this end, their own reserves are carefully withheld from the market, and they limit themselves to execute pressing orders received from abroad from such parcels as may be brought forward from the interior by occupying land proprietors in want of the money. As up to the beginning of July the rise upon wheats in Dantzic was already equal to nearly 50 per cent, and the harvest generally, both abroad and at home, are far from wearing now the unfavorable appearance then calculated upon, it is not unlikely that the speculators may be out of [illegible] reckoning. It would seem that the speculations for the advance had been carried to such an extent on the Exchange there as in the shape of the time bargains to resemble the gambling in the stocks here during periods of political excitement.

There has been reports of a partial failure of the harvest in the northern provinces of France, but proof of the contrary existed in the quiet state of the corn market and the absence of any orders for purchases on French account at Dantzic, at the date referred to, the shipments in the beginning of the season for France having moreover been very unimportant. On the other hand, the extensive clearances of the Dantzic and other wheats landed in the Dutch ports, which were bought by the English speculators at an early period of the advance, created some alarm there for the supply of the country, and accordingly the government of Holland had lowered the duty on the import of wheat from the Baltic more than two-thirds.

The intelligence of this measure had still more animated the Dantzic speculators by the prospect of very considerable demand from thence, in which, however, they were disappointed, as no deficiency has been yet experienced nor it there could the internal consumption of an [illegible] a population exercise any material influence upon the markets. It now appears that, even assuming that the result of this year's harvest in Poland be so unfavorable as asserted, about which doubts are entertained in various quarters, that of Prussia generally will, it is believed, be much more productive than was expected. This, in addition to the heavy stocks on hand in Dantzic of last year's growth, and the supplies which may be calculated upon from the Mediterranean and the Black Sea, should be sufficient to dispel the apprehensions which have been so actively encouraged by interested speculators of a deficiency in stocks and produce abroad to supply the extra demand here, should such demand arise. Independently of these circumstances, it is ascertained, that the harvests in the U S promise to be most abundant, and therefore instead of being a heavy importing country, as for the last 2 or 3 years she has been, she will be able not only to furnish her own consumption, but to supply, as before, the West India Islands and the ports of Spanish America, North and South, as well as the Brazils, all of which have latterly more or less drawn their supplies from the Mediterranean and the north of Europe.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED

Ship Wm Tell, [illegible], Havre and a market,
A S Barker

Sch Mary Jane, Caro, Pensacola, Master

ARRIVED.

Tow boat Porpoise, Martin, from the N E Pass—brought up ship Hannibal, and bark Henry; left on the 29th, reports nothing new.

Towboat Lion, Riddle, from N E Pass; towed to sea brig D Webster; brought up part of the cargo of bark Lafayette, and a passenger from packet ship Kentucky.

Towboat Grampus, Annable, from N E Pass; towed to sea ship Concordia; brought up ships Star and Mississippi, brig Forest, and a sch.

Ship Hannibal, Mumford, 82 days from New York, to master.

Ship Star, Glover, 26 days from N York to master.

Ship Mississippi, Beebe, 14 days from New York to Bean & Cohen.

Bark Henry, Dean, 25 days from Boston, to Stetson & Avery.

Brig Forest, Moore, from Philadelphia, for Natchez

Sch H Westcott, Glew, from Philadelphia, for Natchez.

Steam packet Columbia, Wade, 44 hours from Galveston and Velasco, to Jos Ross & Co.

Steamboat Huntsville, Jordan, from [illegible]

Steamboat Bayou Sara, Brunel, from [illegible]

Steamboat Claiborne, Barrett, from St Louis.

Steamboat Levant, Lancost, Bayou Sara.

Steamboat Baton Rouge, Irwin, from Bayou Sara.

Steamboat Louisville, Eaton, from St Louis.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Mississippi, Sept 20th, spoke ship Chester, from Philadelphia, off the Isaac's, same day saw a ship unknown; 22d inst, saw sch G A Cook from Baltimore for Mobile at anchor off the Isaac's.

Bark Henry, 19th September, spoke brig Alpha, from Charleston off Stirrup Keys going to take the cargo of vessels lost on the Bahama Island, said to be 14 sail lost on the reef.

Per ship Hannibal, lat 27 40 N, lon 75 20 W, spoke sch Handy, Paul, dismasted in the late gale, short of provision, supplied her, Sept 18th, saw a large bright wrecked ship at Stirrup Key, with the loss of her masts. Sept 19th, saw a large ship ashore on the North Bemini, [illegible] on Cat Key; off Cat Key was in company with ship Plymouth of Boston, and off Love Key with ship Chester of Philadelphia.

[By the Express Mail.]

Cleared at New York for this port, 21st Sept, brig Nelson Clark, Pitman.

Hence at New York, 22d, packet ship Alabama, Berry, had continued gales of head wind.

Cleared at Boston for this port, Sept 18th, barque Fanny, Crowell. Ship Columbus, Coffin, was to sail on the 22d from Boston for this port. Ship Clifton, Ingersoll, on the 1st October; ship Delhi, Cocker, Sept 22d.

The brig Emelia, from New Orleans for N. York, took a pilot on Saturday Sept 16th, off Barnegat, and she had not since been heard from. She had lost spars, sails, &c, and was supplied by the Pilot Boat.

Hence at Liverpool, Aug 14th, the Jane, Emerson.

Hence at Cowes, Aug 11th, the Damariscotta, Stetson.

Hence at Marseilles, Aug 4th, the Charles Edward, Richardson, and the 5th the Susan Elizabeth, Graham.

Hence at St Petersburg, July 26th, the Clement, Jordan; at Elbe, the Panthea, Drake.

[Per ship England.]

Sailed from Liverpool for this port, August 17th, ship Tiger, Baker.

A GENERAL LIST OF VESSELS
Loading or cleared for this port.

NEW YORK.

Ship Orleans, Sears, cleared Sept 16th
Ship Pursuivan, Smith,
Ship Walter Scott, Willard,
Ship Havre, Vesqard,
Ship Oconee, Child,
Ship Saratoga, Hathaway, to sail Sept 24th
Ship Hilton, Hatton, to sail Oct 1st
Ship Arcatus, Miller,
Ship Louisville, Cornel, cleared Sept 18th,
Ship Canton, Riley, cleared Sept 10th
Bark St Isolene, Bennett,
Brig Audubon, Hackling, cleared Sept 17th
Brig Nelson Clark, Pitman, sailed Sept 22d
Brig Samuel Hobson, Russell, cleared Sept 4th
Brig Rudolph, Groning, cleared Sept 5th.
Brig Damon, Sealy, cleared Aug 27th
Steam ship Cuba, Curson, to start Oct 1st

BOSTON.

Ship Columbus, Coffin, to sail Sept 22d
Ship Clifton, Ingersoll, to sail Oct 1st
Ship Delhi, Crocker, to sail Sept 22d
Ship Russell, Robbins, cleared Sept 8th
Ship Pangus, Upton, cleared Sept 1st
Ship Parliament, Foot, sailed Sept 10th, having lost [illegible]
Havre for this port 22d June
Ship Caroline, Lambert, cleared Sept 15th
Bark Fanny, Crowell, cleared Sept 19th

PHILADELPHIA.

Ship John Cadman, Blanchard, loading Sept 22d
Ship Chester, Vandyke, cleared Sept 3d
Ship Manes, Nichols, cleared Sept 7th
Ship Hibah, Dunmead, cleared Sept 17
Ship Jane Ross, McIntosh

BALTIMORE.

Ship Constellation, Houdlett, sailed Sept 22d from Hampton Roads.

Barque Mary, Robertson, to sail soon.

CHARLESTON.

Sch Forester, Stevens, cleared Sept 3d

LIVERPOOL.

Ship Orwell, Ager, loading Aug 6th
Ship Bombay, Ryan, loading Aug 4th
Ship Sidney, Cowen, loading Aug 4th
Ship Tiger, Baker, sailed Aug 17th
Ship Georgia, Davis, loading Aug 4th

LONDON.

Ship Caroline, cleared Aug 6th

HAVRE.

Ship Garonne, Kimball, to sail Sept 10th
Ship Rubicon, [illegible], to sail Sept 10th
Ship Utica, to sail Sept 1st
Ship Lafayette, Lacan, to sail Aug 25th
Ship [illegible], [illegible], to sail Sept 1st
Ship Rhodope, to sail Aug 10th
Ship Logan, Marshall, sailed July 18th
Ship Robert Bowne, Mansfield, sailed July 18th
Ship Salem, Dorlacho, to sail Oct 1st
Ship La Ville de Paris, Trott, to sail Sept 10th

BORDEAUX.

Ship Aches Louisa, Lemoine, to sail Aug 20th
Ship Elizabeth, Tibbs, to sail Aug 20th
Ship La Ville de Bordeaux, Perroult, to sail Sept 5th
Ship Tabor, to sail Sept 10th
Ship [illegible], sailed end of July or beginning of August

[illegible]

Ship Helen Maria, Pratt, to sail Aug 1st
Ship Comte de Cavarou, to sail Sept 15th
Ship Vallech, Fifer, to sail September 15th

MARSEILLES.

The Parting, Turner,
The Jean, [illegible] to sail Aug 20th
Ship Hampden, Fales, loading Aug 14th

NANTES.

Ship Escott, Dunlop, to sail in Aug

LISBON.

Brig Vernon, Maples, sailed July 9th

CARTA.

The Dagbeam, Jackson, sailed July 28th

RIO JANEIRO.

Sch Lavin Jones, Glenn, sailed July 27th

HAVANA.

Brig [illegible], Fisher, loading Sept 20th

To the Editor of the Bee.

SIR—We were much surprised in perusing a [illegible] unauthorized [illegible] in one of the public prints [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ... [illegible] Mr Van Ostern and [illegible] of artillery. As we do not recognise [illegible] any right of censorship on [illegible] not condescend to justify [illegible] his withdrawal. As for Mr. Van Ostern, it [illegible] his expulsion was grounded [illegible] signed by himself, with [illegible] of the post. We are the [illegible]

THE COMMITTEE OF THE [illegible] ARTILLERY.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY HEWLETT & [illegible].

WILL be sold on [illegible] October, at 5 o'clock, [illegible] at the sign of Samuel Avenell & Co, No 54 New Levee, for account of whom it may concern.

The hull, boilers, cylinder, fly-wheels and [illegible] of the steamboat CLINTON, as they now lie on the [illegible] shore, about four miles below the month [illegible].

And the remainder of her engine and machinery now in the store of Messrs A [illegible].

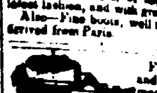
The bow of the boat is out of water and she is fastened to the shore by a good chain and strong hawser, and it is represented that the articles remaining in her may be got out by getting a flat or steamboat alongside, without difficulty.

Terms—[illegible]

BY JOSEPH LE CARPENTIER.

WILL be SOLD on Monday, October 1, 1838, at 10 o'clock, precisely [illegible] Store, to close an account, a handsome assortment of garments and coats, of superfine cloth, made in the latest fashion, and with great care.

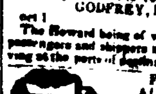
Also—Fine boots, well made. The whole recently derived from Paris.



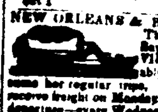
FOR ST. LOUIS, ALTON and QUINCY, and all intermediate ports—The fine and fast running light draught steamboat HOWARD, Capt Dennis, having the greater part of her cargo engaged and going on board; will leave on Thursday at 10 o'clock: for balance of freight or passage apply on board or of Poydras street or to GODFREY, LAWRIE & SMALL.

oct 1 — 23 Camp street.

The Howard being of very light draught of water, passengers and shippers may be assured of her arriving at the ports of destination without any delay.

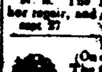


FOR SALE—The steamer ALERT, on accommodating terms. For which apply to LONG & GRIVOT,
oct 1 — 13 Poydras st



NEW ORLEANS & BAYOU SARA PACKET.
The splendid New Orleans and Bayou Sara packet HUNTSVILLE, having been unavoidably detained one trip, will resume her regular trips, and will always be ready to receive freight on Monday afternoon until the hour of departure—every Wednesday at 10 o'clock, and Bayou Sara on Saturday same hour precisely. For freight or passage, apply to the captain on board, or to SMITH & VOORHEES, 35 Camp st

N. B. The Huntsville has been inspected since her repair, and rates A 1 at the Insurance Office.
sept 27



FOR GALVESTON.
(On or before the 4th October.)
The fast sailing packet brig EXPRESS-RIO, Longame, master, has the greater part of her cargo on board and will sail as above. She has handsome accommodations for passengers, having been expressly built as a packet boat for the trade. Apply to the captain on board, opposite the vegetable market, or to SAMUEL RICKER, Jr.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—First Judicial District Court.—The State of Louisiana, to all whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas, John H Hilton, having purchased at a sale made by the sheriff of the parish of Orleans, the property hereinafter described, has applied to clerk of this court, in whose office the deed of sale was recorded on the 20th day of September, A. D. 1838, for a monition or advertisement in conformity to an act of the legislature of the state of Louisiana, entitled "An act for the further assurance of titles to purchasers at judicial sales;" approved the 10th day of March, 1834.

Now, therefore, know ye, and all persons interested herein, are hereby cited and admonished in the name of the state of Louisiana, and of the First Judicial District Court, who can set up any right, title or claim in and to the property herein after described, in consequence of any informality in the order, decree or judgment of the court under which the sale was made, or any irregularity or illegality in the appraisements and advertisements, in time or manner of sale, or for any other defect whatsoever; to show cause within thirty days from the day this monition is first inserted in the public papers, why the sale so made should not be confirmed and homologated.

The said property was sold by the sheriff of the parish aforesaid on the 9th day of July, A. D. 1838, by virtue of a decree of this court, rendered on the 10th day of April, A. D. 1838, in a suit entitled "[illegible] and Mary vs Richard M. Carter," No 15,757 of the docket of this court, at which sale John H. Hilton became the purchaser, for the price of four thousand dollars.

Description of property as given in the Judicial Conveyance, viz—

A certain lot of ground, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, rights, privileges, &c. thereunto belonging, situate in the suburb Soniat, where this lot, and designated by the No. five, on a plan No. [illegible] on a plan drawn by Charles F. Zimpel, deputy surveyor of the United States, dated 18th February, 1834, and deposited in the office of H B Cenas, notary public; and lot measuring, (in American measure,) twenty feet five inches front on St Thomas street, by eighty feet in depth, between parallel lines, together with an alley or passage, immediately in the rear, upon which has been established a servitude, or right of use, in favor of and common to the said lot, and those adjoining, as particularly designated and [illegible] in said plan.

Clerk's office, 18th September, 1838.
oct 1—3t — G W LEWIS, dep. clerk.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

THIS magnificent structure has undergone, during the recess, an entire new order of embellishment—the whole of the interior has been repaired, the chandelier has been taken to pieces, and its thirteen hundred weight of cut glass beads and drops cleaned and polished. Nothing has been neglected, either in the building itself or in engagements, which have been made with the first dramatic talent in the country, to preserve the high character which St. Charles has obtained both at home and abroad, for its being one of the first dramatic establishments in the world.

The Orchestra, heretofore acknowledged superior, has been considerably increased in number and talent, and former deficiencies in particular instruments have been ably supplied by particular members of the Prague Band.

During the season, the most successful dramas of the day will be produced, and in a style which it is presumed will give general satisfaction.

The following Ladies and Gentlemen are in treaty with and engaged.

JOHN H. BARTON, Stage Manager.
EDWIN FORREST,
JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH,
J. R. SCOTT,
S. J. FIFE,
JOHN BARNES,
S. T. BROWNE,
GEORGE HOLLAND.

Messrs. Harrison, Messrs. [illegible],
Farren, Page,
Williams, [illegible],
Cowell, [illegible],
Baker, [illegible],
[illegible] Senior, & others in treaty.

CELESTE,
ELLEN TREE
JOSEPHINE CLIFTON,
MRS. BARNES,
MISS CHARLOTTE BARNES

Mesdames Farren, Mlles. Sydney Cowell,
Cowell, Jones,
Deber, Chester,
Plumer, Scott,
Harrison, C. Booth,
F. Brown, Ravenot.
Madden,
Smith.

S M Lee, Principal Artist. | S. Wallis, Property Maker.
N. Lewis, Costumer.

ORCHESTRA.

Messrs. Croce, Messrs. Hoelier,
Gallerani, Myers,
Jacobi, Baron,
Estenbart, Emelani,
Buchergon, Charlese,
Carl, R. Hope,
Fay, Eberhardt,
Kruger, Boda,
Holland, Sauger,
Feeser, Codd,
Condaci, Estrella,
Fenei, Crippo,
C. Hope, Even,
Patterson, and others in treaty.

N. W. JONAS, Leader.
R. W. ELLIOTT, Head of the Police.
New Orleans, September 27, 1838.

☞ NOTICE.—The ship STAR, Capt Clover, is now discharging opposite the vegetable market.—Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their of their goods.
oct 1 — H C CAMMACK & Co.
Consignees.

Office Levee Steam Cotton Press Comp'y.}
New Orleans, 26th Sept. 1838. }

THE stockholders are hereby notified that a dividend of twelve per cent. has been declared on the capital of this institution, payable on or after the 1st October next, at the office of the company, in the manner directed by the resolution of the board.
By order. — D F GUEX, Secretary.

ORLEANS THEATRE COMPANY.
New Orleans, Sept. 29, 1838.

PROPOSALS for repairing the house on the corner of Conti and Exchange Alley, which was [illegible] by fire this morning, will be received at the office of the company until 3 o'clock, p. m. of next Wednesday 3d October.
By order of the board.
oct 1—3t — J A DUREL, Sec'ry.

NOTICE.—The subscribers have formed a copartnership for the brokerage business under the firm of LONGER & BARGES.
New Orleans, October 1st, 1838.
A LONGER.
J F BARGES.

NOTICE.—The subscribers have formed a copartnership in the Commission Business, under the firm of J A BRAUD & LANDRY.
J ADELARD BRAUD.
ADELBERT LANDRY.
oct 1—3t — 27 Bienville st.

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.
FROM this day 1st October 1838, the subscribers have taken Mr P D D'ABADIE into co-partnership, and will continue the same line of business and under the same style as heretofore.
The signature of the firm is reserved to each partner.
oct 1 — VERRIERE, DARAN & Co.

TO PLANTERS, BOARDING-HOUSES and FAMILIES.—The subscribers are receiving by recent arrivals, Blankets of various colors and sizes which they are enabled to sell cheaper than any other house in the city, wholesale or retail.
ALEXANDER HART & SON,
sept 1—3t — 89 Old Levee and 57 New Levee sts.

PARISH OF JEFFERSON—Court of Probates.—Succession of Mrs Eulalie Faucade deceased, wife of L C LeBreton Deschapelles.

On Saturday the 6th of October 1838, at twelve o'clock, meridian, by virtue of a decree of the court of probates in and for the parish of Jefferson, and by consent of parties interested, I will sell at public auction, at the city exchange, St Louis street, in the city of New Orleans.

The mulatto girl slave named MATHILDE, aged about 16 years, seamstress, belonging to said succession.

Terms and conditions of the sales—one fourth payable in cash, and the balance at six and twelve months from the day of sale, on notes by company, endorsed to the satisfaction of the administrator, [illegible] mortgage until final payment, and in case of non-payment of said notes when due, then to bear an interest of 10 per cent per annum.

The slave to be at the risk of the purchaser from the moment of adjudication, but to be delivered only when the notes shall have been signed and accepted.

Act of sale at the cost of the purchaser before the judge of the parish of Jefferson. September, 1838.
F DUGUE, Judge.

FLORIDA CIGARS—A few thousand in store and for sale by LONG & GRIVOT,
oct 1 — 13 Poydras st.

ROTARY PUMPS—Hubbard's Patent Pump in store and for sale by
oct 1 — LONG & GRIVOT, 13 Poydras st.

PAPER—500 reams wrapping paper, landing from ship Star, from New York, and for sale by
o1 — ROBERT H WHITE, 34 Gravier st.

TEA—200 boxes Young Hyson Tea, in store and for sale by
o1 — ROB'T. H WHITE, 34 Gravier st.

TOBACCO—50 boxes manufactured Tobacco, in store and for sale by ROBT H WHITE.
34 Gravier st.

CANDLES—100 boxes Sperm Candles, landing from ship Hannibal, from New York, and for sale by ROBERT H WHITE.
o1 — 34 Gravier st.

BUTTER—50 kegs Goshen Butter, landing from ship Hannibal, and for sale by
o1 — ROBERT H WHITE, 34 Gravier st.

TEA—100 boxes Young Hyson Tea, 3 lb each, landing from ship Star from New York, and for sale by ROBERT H WHITE.
o1 — 34 Gravier st.

GIN—5 pipes Holland Gin, received and for sale by ROBERT H WHITE.
34 Gravier st.

BRANDY—15 qr casks Champagne Brandy, for sale by ROBT H WHITE.
o1 — 34 Gravier st.

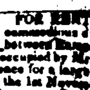
TEA—60 half chests Gunpowder Tea, landing from ship Star, from New York and for sale by
o1 — ROBERT H WHITE, 34 Gravier st.

WINE—100 quarter casks Sweet Malaga Wine, for sale by ROBT H WHITE.
o1 — 34 Gravier st.

OIL—15 casks pure winter strained Oil, landing from ship Mississippi, from New York and for sale by ROBERT H WHITE.
o1 — 34 Gravier st.

SOAP—600 boxes Mangham's Soap, in store and for sale by ROBERT H WHITE.
o1 — 34 Gravier st.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—First Judicial District Court—John C. Delavigne vs. his creditors.—The cession of the petitioner's property having been accepted by the court for the benefit of his creditors, it is ordered, that a meeting of his said creditors do take place at the office of Carlile Pollock, Esq, Notary public, on Friday the 2d of November next, at 10 o'clock A M, for the purpose of deliberating on the affairs of said petitioner, and in the mean time all judicial proceedings against his person and property are stayed. John I. Thielen Esq. is appointed to represent the absent creditors in this case. By order of court, this 20th Sept 1838.
o1 — P LE BLANC, Dep Clerk.



A small sorrel MARE, rather lank, having her mane and tail lighter than the body, with the upper lip white; stamped on the shoulder with two letters, one of the same being E, and the other not decipherable. The said mare is at the stable of Mr Guerin, No 214 St Ann street, since the 27th September, 1838. The proprietor is requested to claim the same, in default of which she will be sold by Mr Guillotte, auctioneer, on tuesday the 18th of October, according to the police regulation.
o1 — JNO MAURICE, Captain.

FOR RENT—That [illegible] commodious dwelling house, in Conti street, between Rampart and Burgundy streets, at present occupied by Mr Wm Henderson, it has every convenience for a large family. Possession can be given on the 1st November next. Apply to
sept 25 — ROBERT & CO, 47 Bienville st

TIN PLATES—[illegible] boxes tin plates, one third X, received at ships Orizimbo and Ambassador, from Liverpool. EDWARD MALLARD,
sp 27 — 17 Bank Place.

ST. CHARLES BAYOU [illegible]

SPECIE—Mexican Dollars for sale by
sept 29—3t — SCHMIDT & WERNER, 30 Bienville street

TOBACCO—40 bales Havana leaf, for sale very low to close a consignment, by
sept 29—3t — SCHMIDT & WERNER, 40 Bienville street

THOMASTON LIME for sale, apply to P H MONSSEAUX,
At the Marble store, on Rampart street, between Conti and St Louis streets, near the chapel.

WALL PAPER STORE, No 128, Royal street.—Toulouse [illegible]. Received per ship [illegible], from France, a large assortment of fine French Paper, of the handsomest kinds for rooms and saloons, also representing landscape sceneries, for drawing-rooms and coffee-houses; red plain ditto for bedroom use, very elegant; green, yellow and blue plain paper; marbled paper of divers colors, handsome rose paper for bedroom tops, on red, blue and green bottoms; together with a large choice of velvet borders of a handsome description.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs the public that from this day he will not be in any manner answerable for the debts which may be contracted by his wife Soleda Glany.
oct 1—3t — PIERRE BARTHELEMY.

RECEIVED per the Mozart, and for sale by the Subscribers:
Merino Woolen Blankets;
Swanskin Blankets;
Flannel;
Assorted Calicoes;
Assorted Shawls;
Silk Calicoes;
French Merinos, assorted colors, &c. &c.;
GERMAIN DUCATEL & SON,
33 Chartres st.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received per ship [illegible]:
Assorted Cloth, of all colors;
Black Satin, ditto of sundry colors;
Fashionable articles of all colors;
Corsette Drawers;
Silk Bottoms of all kind;
Soaps of all colors;
Silk [illegible] of the latest fashion;
Black Satin Pants, do of divers colors;
Black Satin Cravats, do of divers colors;
Black Pouli-de-soie Cravats.
sept 29—1 m — COLVIS & DUMA.

PRESERVES, WINES, &c.
THE subscribers have on hand in good order,
Truffled woodcock pâté,
do partridge do
do ducks' liver do from Toulouse,
Strawberries and gooseberries in their juices,
Sauterne and Grave white wines in boxes,
Burgundy wines, different brands,
Havana preserved fruits, recently arrived,
Havana chocolate,
Chocolate of the manufacture of Schmidt and Ling, Philadelphia,
French Vanilla chocolate.
sept 27 — LOREILHE & VALETON,
33 Royal street.

A NOTE of $311 66 cts, bearing mortgage, signed Michoard, to the order of the undersigned, has been mislaid by him. The person who will return it to him will be handsomely rewarded.
A RIDE.

COKE.—The price of coke from and after the 1st day of October, will be fifty cents per barrel in the Gas Works yard, and if taken in quantities of one hundred barrels will be delivered free of drayage.

The advantage that this article of fuel possesses over the anthracite and bituminous coals, igniting more readily than the former, and free from the unpleasant smoke and smell of the latter, should induce every family to make use of it.

Orders received at the Gas Office, Bank Alley.
s29 — G W WELLS, Secretary

PENMANSHIP.—Rapid business writing in all its variety, taught at Dolbear's Writing Academy, corner of Canal street and Exchange place. Classes during the day and evening. Persons to whom an elegant business style of writing is an object, are particularly invited to call—pupils are received from 7 to 65 years of age. The method adopted here, obviates all trembling and cramping of the hand, &c. &c.; lessons are continued till the pupil writes with elegance and rapidity.
sept 29—3t

NOTICE.—F. GILLET & Co. in liquidation, have removed their store to No 39 Chartres street, second story, between Bienville and Customhouse streets.

NOTICE.—The firm of F GILLET & Co, having been dissolved by limitation, on the 1st July 1837, F A Hebrard; one of the partners of said house has taken into partnership P F A Mallard. They will continue the same kind of business at No 39, Chartres street, between Bienville and Customhouse streets, under the firm of F A Hebrard & Co.

They are now receiving a complete assortment of goods suitable to the season, which they offer for sale at very moderate prices.
s29—1m

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE members of the Philharmonic Society are informed that the musical meetings by obligation, will commence on Wednesday next, October 3d, at 7 o'clock precisely, in the evening, at the meeting room, Chartres street, between St Louis and Conti streets.

The members of the society who have not yet received their diplomas, are requested to call at the president's, St Louis street, No 47, and issue their names with their christian names in full.

By order of the president.
PARIS, Sec'y.

WHITE MARBLE MONUMENTS of a cheap design, very suitable for the country, just received and for sale low. Apply at the Repository, 147 Customhouse street, between Dauphin and Burgundy streets.

COAL—The subscribers have constantly on hand a large supply of Cannel and Liverpool Coal, both of superior quality, which they offer sale in lots to suit purchasers.

Also—expected by the first arrivals from England and the North, Cannel, Lehigh and Peach Mountain Coal, broken and screened, put up in hogsheads expressly for family use—all of which they will dispose of on the most moderate terms.

Orders left at their office, No 55 Bienville street, up stairs, will be promptly attended to.
s29 6m — B & A ROBLIN.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of Manuel Bergue are desired to apply for settlement to the undersigned, his testamentary executor.
New Orleans, 26th September 1838.
sep 27—3t — JOHN GLEIZE.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.
AGREEABLY to a Resolution of the Council of Municipality No. 1, notice is hereby given, that, until Tuesday, 2d October next, sealed proposals for the undertaking of the prolongation of the wharves situated between Esplanade and Esplanade streets, will be received at the Mayor's office.
September 28, 1838.
C. GENOIS, mayor.

L'ABEILLE

Journal Officiel de l'Etat et de la [illegible]

IMPRIMÉ ET PUBLIÉ [illegible]

NOUVELLE-ORL[illegible]

LUNDI MATIN [illegible]