THE BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 5, 1838.

STEAM SHIPS OF WAR.

The National Gazette has an article on the steam navy of England and France, in which their formidable numbers are placed in bold relief, with a view to persuade our own government to follow their example in equipping a powerful fleet moved by steam; and that paper seems as much in earnest about the matter as if we were on the eve of a war with these two nations without the slightest preparation on our part; and speaks of the exposed condition of our coast to the attacks of foreign armed steam vessels, and dreads lest a large extent of the seaboard may be ravaged before we are able to meet the bold invader, and so on.

It is manifest to our minds, that all the improvements which have been made in steam vessels, whereby they have been enabled to cross the Atlantic without stopping at any intermediate island, will not give the maritime powers of Europe any advantage over this country in future wars. It is true, the adaptation of steam to sea navigation will enable them to transport armies to this continent with greater certainty and in less time than in former wars; but so far as the United States are concerned, the intersection of the whole country, from one extremity to the other, with railroads and canals, will afford us facilities a hundred times greater than we before possessed, of repelling such armies. Europe may, for instance, in twenty days send an army of one hundred thousand men to any given point on our coast; but in the time which such an army would necessarily occupy in disembarking, even in case their landing should not be opposed, the rail-cars and canal boats would bring together a force sufficient to oppose them with success. Thus if steam gives one party facilities of invasion, it gives to another facilities of repelling it.

As to wars merely maritime, vast improvements must be made to the steam-vessels now used, before they will give cause to dread their operations on this side of the Atlantic after they have crossed over from the other side. A ship propelled by steam, cannot make a long cruise or remain many days at sea without receiving fresh supplies of fuel, and without fuel she would be the most helpless thing in the shape of a man of war that ever floated. On the other hand, our own steam vessels, in sight of their own ports, and accessible every hour to supplies of fuel, would choose their own time and position, and could attack their enemies on the stern, the bows, the quarter, or wherever their attempt would most probably be successful. It is evident therefore, that the possession of steam power is more advantageous for those who have to repel an invader or to guard an extensive line of seacoast, than to those who come to invade or to carry on predatory inroads. A fleet of steam vessels cannot remain on a hostile coast for a great length of time; and for the same reason they will never be employed in blockading harbours. To supply them with coals by means of transports would at once be too expensive and uncertain a dependence. The transports might be captured or wrecked on the route, and the disappointment might subject the men of war to similar misfortunes.

Some time ago we expressed an opinion, that fifty steam vessels of the same construction and dimensions with the Great Western, would be able to transport 100,000 men across the ocean, with their horses, artillery, baggage and provisions. In hazarding this estimate, we greatly overrated the capacity of that vessel. We are inclined to think that she cannot stow away coal sufficient to insure her passage across the Atlantic, and carry at the same time one thousand men, with their water, provisions, arms, and baggage. We are informed that after receiving the fuel necessary for the voyage she can find room for only two or three hundred tons of freight, although she measures near 2,000 tons. The immense weight of her engines and machinery, and of the water and provisions for her passengers and crew, occupy all the rest.

We are aware that the science of constructing machines for the propulsion of vessels is yet in its infancy—the steam engine is constantly undergoing improvements—and we doubt not that in the lapse of a few years it will be so modified that its present unwieldiness will no longer be objected to. Indeed, we may rely on the rumors which have been circulating in the northern papers, a new agent has been discovered, equally powerful with steam, and susceptible of being set in action with infinitely less expense and difficulty. If this be the case, our present steam vessels will be as clumsy and as inconvenient, compared to those moved by the new power, as the old barges and flatboats that formerly had exclusive possession of the Mississippi and Ohio, are to the present steamboats. Whatever improvements may be made in steam vessels will probably be adopted by all civilized nations at the same time. The National Gazette has sounded the alarm before the danger was imminent or even contingent. The United States have nothing to apprehend from the steam navies of England and France. The French steam vessels are not intended in any event to act in any other capacity than as coast guards. Unfortunately, France has no coal mines sufficiently near the sea coast to be used very extensively for the purposes of steam navigation. No other species of fuel will carry a large vessel twenty leagues from the shore and back again. And it is not probable that in the course of a very few years this mode of navigation may receive such modifications and improvements as to supercede all the principles on which steam machines are now built? Doubtless this would be a reasonable ground on which our government might decline to incur the immense cost of building and equipping, in the present peaceful state of the world, a fleet of steam vessels adequate to repel any supposed attack from the other side of the ocean.

THE WATER WORKS.

We regretted to observe lately in one of the papers of this city an attempt to find fault with the management of this great and splendid enterprise, without any reasonable cause, an enterprise which would in fact do honor to the intelligence and liberality of any city in the union. The complaint alleged was that the water flowing from the pipes was foul, ill flavor ed, and far from being sweet to the smell. We would ask the writer of the article to which we allude, if he is quite sure that he was induced to make his charge, after having examined water which had been received through the pipes of the Commercial Bank? The water used at the St Louis Exchange, is taken fresh from the pipes and is as pure as any one can desire. In whatever private houses, likewise, we have tasted it, no one is heard to complain. If it flows pure through the pipes in one or several parts of the city, it must be equally pure in every other. We are inclined to suspect (as we just have said) that the writer of the article in question has been imposed upon by some other kind of water.

The water diffused throughout the city by this company, cannot possibly be any thing but the purest.—The main pipe by which the water is conducted from the river to the reservoirs, is sunk fifteen feet below the surface of the river at its present low stage, and the mouth of the said pipe is covered over with iron netting, thus necessarily excluding impurities of every kind. After being let into the reservoirs, no person has access to the water without permission from the superintendants, and men are constantly employed in walking round them to pick out all extraneous substances, that may be carried thither by the wind or in any other way, and they are emptied, and cleaned two or three times a month from the sediment that always accompanies the water of the Mississippi. All possible precaution in fact is practised to preserve the water from every species of pollution and to spread it through the city in as unexceptionable a form as possible. The notion of its being foul or ill scented, when fresh from the pipes, is absurd and preposterous.

The board of directors, apprehending with some reason, that the rapidly increasing population of the city and suburbs may require a larger supply of water than can be furnished by the reservoirs now in use, have provided for that contingency, by purchasing a square of ground in the vicinity of the works, with a view of building four other reservoirs.

The utility of these works at fires has been so frequently tested and proved that in this respect alone they are admitted to compensate all the cost which has been expended upon them. Without them, our admirable engine and hose companies would be of comparatively little service to the public. With their aid, it is at present a most impossible for a conflagration to make considerable head way in any part of the city where the hydrant is accessible. We witnessed the effects of the operations of the firemen with the water from the pipes a few mornings ago on the fire at the corner of Conti street and Exchange Alley. The floors of the building were flooded, and the upper story only, where the fire originated, was consumed. An incessant supply of water was given to the engines from the hydrants, and they were thus enabled to play without intermission.

The following account of the quantity of water pumped into the reservoirs, was handed us by the worthy and indefatigable superintendant of the work, Mr Coulon.

During the month of January,	7,000,000	gallons
February,	5,800,000	"
March,	7,500,000	"
April,	9,600,000	"
May,	10,500,000	"
June,	11,000,000	"
July,	11,600,000	"
August,	10,700,000	"
Sept.,	10,400,000	"

Showing the astonishing average quantity of 358,500 gallons per day!

MURDER.—A young man named Thomas Hamilton was stabbed on the night of the 24th Sept. at Spring Hill (Ala.) The deceased had been drinking and was returning home, when he met his grandfather, who was also inebriated. An altercation ensued, and the latter struck the young man and stabbed him in the belly, of which wound he died in nine or ten hours afterwards. The murderer's name is Benjamin Alexander—he is ninety years of age.

A NATIONAL BANK.

We have attempted in a preceding article to establish the inutility and inexpediency of a National Bank, by reference to the progress of [illegible] which, to the confusion of federal predictions, [illegible] steadily forward, without the agency [illegible] tution, and uninfluenced by the efforts [illegible] check and control it. We insisted strongly on this view of the subject because it furnishes a most powerful argument against the re-charter of a bank. The whigs declared a return to specie payments impracticable, even through its [illegible] power. These assertions have been totally falsified by facts. If the banks have been enabled to resume and maintain specie payments in the face of difficulties and embarrassments scarcely ever encountered before, it is not unreasonable to conclude that in future they can dispense entirely with the vaunted support of a national regulator, and can continue in the exercise of their legitimate operations, without seeking the assistance or claiming the supervision of a superior and central institution.

The number of those who advocate a National Bank on account of its imputed constitutionality is not very considerable. With the exception of one or two of the New England states, it would be difficult to find any portion of the confederacy prepared to sustain such an opinion by the ballot box. But even those who acknowledge the unconstitutionality of such an institution, yet advocate its establishment on account of what they consider its plenary power of regulating the currency, and equalizing exchanges. They are of those who "would do a little wrong, with a view of doing a great right" and who would "wrest the law" from its veritable signification for what they regard as a beneficial and patriotic purpose. Now we have quite confidence enough in the intelligence and foresight of the framers of the constitution to conclude, that they were entirely correct in rejecting the proposition introduced in the convention of the states to give power to congress to create a bank. They did not fail to weigh maturely all the possible advantages which might flow from its establishment, nor did they omit to balance these imaginary benefits with the dangerous attributes which beyond a doubt belong to an institution of the kind. They therefore refused to invest congress with any bank making privilege. It is, we know, customary to indite essays on the progress of knowledge, and to assume that the framers of the constitution lived in periods when the lights of finance were not so extensively diffused as at the present day, and that they could neither anticipate the necessities of the nineteenth century nor the immense changes in commercial pursuits wrought by the wonder working powers of banks. But they who advance such shallow sophistry are well aware, that a more enlightened, patriotic and clear-sighted body than that which composed the convention which gave us the charter of our freedom never met for a holy and noble purpose. The plain inductions of reason from known facts must remain immutable, and the framers of the Constitution in denying to Congress the powers in question, drew their inferences from facts and arguments that are just as cogent and tenable now as they were considered then. It required no super-human sagacity to divine the alarming power that would be concentrated in a bank of the description referred to, and how readily such an institution might be converted into a tremendous engine of mischief, controlling not solely, the monetary but the political concerns of the country. And have not facts borne out and triumphantly substantiated the conclusions of these eminent and virtuous men? Has not the Bank interfered with the affairs of the Government—has it not infused its streams of corruption into our national councils? Has it not regulated the consciences of statesmen and orators and the conductors of public presses? Has it not purchased proselytes from among the ranks of those who were erst its steadiest opponents? Have not Clay, Poindexter, and many others become apostates from Democracy through its potent and pervasive influence? Do not the records of its operations upon the "itching palms" of those venal statesmen "who buy and sell their suffrage for gold" establish the charge? And do not these undenied and undeniable facts offer damning evidence of its formidable and most corrupting power—a power employed to secure its own interests, and to the detriment or destruction of every democratic feature in our government. And acknowledging to its utmost extent (which we are far from doing) the capability of a National Bank to regulate exchanges, and to offer a sound and uniform circulating medium, are we on account of these incidental advantages, to create a political machine, endowed with such alarming prerogatives, and holding an imperious sway over the financial affairs of every local institution in the country? Are dollars and cents the sole standard of patriotism, and are we arrived at that pitch of total indifference to every republican sentiment, as to disregard the manifold and glaring evils which would follow the re-charter of a bank, in a selfish desire to have our pockets the less of a few "rascal counters?" The doctrine is too monstrous for implicit belief—too strikingly at variance with the disinterested pride and patriotism of the American people.

We are prepared to prove that this paramount ability of the bank to regulate exchanges has been wonderfully exaggerated by the partizans of that institution. We have before us the rates of domestic exchange in the month of December 1826, at a period when a National Bank was in unrestricted operation, and in as flourishing a condition as it ever was prior to, or has been since that period. Let those whose orthodox believers in this fallacy, contrast the rates of exchange as presented in the subjoined tabular statement, extracted from the New Haven Register, a paper the correctness of whose observations may be relied upon.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGES.

	Dec. 1826, with a national bank.	Sept. 1838, without a national bank.
On N. England	2 to 4	1
Baltimore,	2	1
Richmond,	2½	1
Charleston,	1½ to 2	2½
Cincinnati,	4 to 6	2 to 2½
Augusta, Ga.	2½ to 3	3½
Savanah,	2½ to 3	3½
Mobile,	10 to 15	8¼
New Orleans,	5 to 6	5
Nashville,	10 to 30	14
Natchez,	10 to 16	10 to 14
Kentucky,	35 to 55	2½

It will be perceived by reference to the dates, that the rates of exchanges for the year 1838 are given for the month of September, when the banks of Louisiana, Alabama and Mississippi, and some of the Georgia banks have not yet resumed. Yet without the agency of this all-controlling regulator, the rates of exchanges are positively more favorable than in 1826, which was an era of prosperity for the United States bank. It is well remarked by a northern paper, that these improved rates of exchange exhibited in the year 1838, have occurred within the period of twelve months, since the constitutional treasury has been in successful operation. We have little doubt that when this system shall be permanently established, the fluctuations in exchanges will disappear altogether. We shall then have no national bank to expand and contract its currency, to pinch and relieve alternately the mercantile community—to throw uncertainty into the value of real estate, and render public confidence in the stability of our monetary institutions irregular and unsteady. As to exchanges being regulated by an institution which has failed to regulate itself, and which is beyond the influence of any higher power, it is manifestly a delusion. The sole real and unchangeable standard of domestic exchanges, the only substantial regulator of the currency is, solvency. Public confidence will ever be proportioned to the soundness of the banks, and while they are administered with fidelity, impartiality and skill, exchanges will not exceed the minimum rates. But a national bank with powers such as those claimed and exercised by the late bank of the United States, would be enabled at pleasure to discredit the circulation of any bank or banks in any city, and would thus turn the rates of exchange most deplorably against any institution that incurred its sovereign displeasure.

The subject is an interesting one. We shall probably recur to it again.

BRANDON BANK.

The following extract of a letter from Natchez, dated the 27th ult., in reference to the affairs of this institution, will not be uninteresting.

"As much has already been written and said on the subject of the Brandon Bank, it is scarcely necessary that I should say any thing in regard to it; however, I would remark, that the president of that bank was here a few days ago, endeavoring to effect some arrangement to have the bills of the Brandon Bank received on deposite by the banks at this place, but did not succeed. Indeed the situation of that bank is so well known to the people here, that they are very dubious about taking its bills, even at any sacrifice however great. Sales have been made at 40 per cent discount, which may be quoted as the current rate, but it goes off slowly, and the market is completely glutted with the trash. Many fears are entertained as to the ultimate solvency of the bank, and those who have heretofore regarded it as a sound institution, are now completely changed. The general impression here is that the bank can never fulfil its obligations. Its circulation is without doubt greater than that of any other three banks, put together, in the state; and its assets are the least available."

The Journal of Commerce estimates the receipts of the Great Western on her late voyage, as follow:

140 passengers at 35 guineas,	$24,690
150 tons rndze at £3 per ton,	2,160
Letters,	1,000
	$27,850

A very handsome business for 16 days running and ten days in port. The problem of Atlantic steam navigation is now solved, both as to feasibility and profit.

The Great Western brings 6750 letters and the Poland about 2000.

THE BOTANIC BEACON is the title of a weekly publication in Tuscaloosa. As may be conjectured, it is devoted to the elucidation and encomium of the Thomsonian theory.

☞ The fire in the woods of New Jersey, by the last accounts, still baffled all attempts at its extinction.

JUSTICE BLOODGOOD of New York, it is said, will be impeached shortly, for his participation in the French abduction case, and other matters.

THE MUTINY ON THE BRAGANZA.

From the Philadelphia Gazette, Sept. 26.

[illegible] following [illegible] mentioned [illegible] should [illegible] letter [illegible] in our community.

Liverpool, Sept. 8, 1838.

Dear Brother.—We arrived here on the 5th inst. from Greenock. I wrote you on the 1st inst. by the Scotland, enclosing a detailed account of the loss of the Braganza; as that I [illegible] abbreviated statement. I purpose leaving here for home in the [illegible] and [illegible] in the middle of October.

We proceeded on our voyage to Cuba without any remarkable circumstances until the 5th of August, when, at two o'clock A. M. (being in lat. between 37 and 38 north, and long. between 13 and 14 west) an alarm of mutiny by the crew was given by the first mate. The captain and second mate ran upon deck, but were soon overpowered and thrown overboard; the second mate regained the deck, and retreated to the cabin, considerably disabled by blows from a handspike; the captain was drowned—the first mate was partly cut to pieces, but succeeded in gaining the cabin. The only efficient weapon on board was a cutlass, which the captain had. The ladies and ourselves were in the cabin, expecting every moment they would come down and murder us, having no means whatever of defence; but to our surprise, immediately on their getting possession of the deck they closed the cabin companion way and sky light by nailing and placing heavy chains over them. After day light they threatened to close the cabin dead lights if we did not give up every thing of value in the cabin, which we were forced to comply with, knowing that we should smother if they put their threat into execution. On Tuesday, the 7th, early in the morning, we discovered smoke issuing from the hold, and expected they had set fire to the vessel. Upon our asking the cause of the smoke, they said they were satisfied there was more property in the cabin, and unless we gave it up they would smoke us to death. I had great difficulty in convincing them that we had given them all, but eventually succeeded, and they withdrew the fire. For some time the smoke was so dense that we were nearly suffocating. Nothing material occurred on the 8th, 9th, or 10th, though we were in momentary expectation that they would come below and murder us, from the constant uproar and confusion they kept up day and night immediately over our heads. On the 11th, they demanded a parley with me over the taffrail, and proposed that we should leave the brig in the jolly boat, and endeavor to gain a vessel they stated was in sight from the mast head; to which I objected, as in the first place I did not believe they saw a vessel, and secondly, I knew that the jolly boat would not swim with us ten minutes.

After a few moments' conversation together, they requested Mrs. D. and myself to come on deck, to which we consented, thinking that matters could not well be worse. On our reaching the deck, they all stood at the companion way, with their knives in hand, but did not attempt to injure us, though they previously observed that it was necessary to destroy us to save themselves. After we had been on deck about an hour they proposed that we should leave the brig in the long boat, which they previously fitted out for themselves, to which we consented, and about three o'clock the second mate, Mrs. Turley, Mrs D., myself and the cook, (who had been confined in the forecastle) left the brig in what they considered themselves lat. 41 N., long. 17 W., 260 miles from land. Previous to leaving the brig we urged that they would allow us to take the first mate along with us, although he was in a wretched condition from his wounds, which they refused, stating that they would take care of him themselves. On leaving the brig we started for the Portuguese coast all that day and night; at daylight we discovered two vessels; chased one of them until 10 o'clock, but could not reach her and give it up; at that time saw another steering towards us, pulled for her, and at 3 P. M. she discovered and bore up for us, and at half past three we were received on board the brig Hebden, Capt. Wm. S. Fowler, of Scarboro, Eng., bound from Sicily to Greenock, where we arrived on the 25th ult. The American Consul at Greenock offered us no assistance or protection whatever, and had it not been for the unbounded kindness of Capt. Fowler, it is difficult to say to what extremities we would have been forced, having no clothes except what we stood in, and not a cent of money. No tidings have been heard of the brig as yet, though I have understood several men-of-war are on the lookout for her. When we left the brig the crew stated that it was their intention to run for the English channel, scuttle or set fire to the brig, and endeavor to make the land. How much truth there was in this I cannot pretend to say.

Give my best love to all, and believe me ever your affectionate brother, GEO. N. MIEHL.

THE HUMAN HEART.—It appears from the researches of an English physician of eminence, Dr Glenderwing, published in the Medical Gazette, that the medium weight of the heart is nine ounces in man, and eight ounces in woman. A remarkable fact, and one hitherto unknown is, that the heart of man becomes heavier as old age approaches, while that of woman diminishes in weight after the thirtieth year.

CINCINNATI RACES.—The races over the Buckeye course commenced on the 25th ult. Two races came off. Mr. Gate's mare Pocahontas won the first, and Mr. Sanclair's Victoria the second.

THE CORN CROP IN MISSOURI.—The Jeffersonian, of Jefferson city, Missouri, says "It has been many years since the corn crop has gone in as well. One dollar and a quarter per barrel is all that is now asked for the present crop; most of which, owing to the favorable season, has already come to maturity. We have never seen the brows of our enterprising farmers clad with a greater appearance of content. Not disheartened as they had success last year, when seed time came again, they sowed abundantly, and have been most abundantly rewarded."

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.—A bill for universal suffrage has been prepared by "the London Working Men's Association, denominated the People's Charter." Copies of the charter have been disseminated amongst the working classes in all parts of the kingdom. Its first fruits is now before us in the shape of a "National Petition" to the house of commons, which after enumerating sternly the grievances of the nation, demands "Universal Suffrage," "The Ballot," "Annual Parliaments." The petition has already been signed by upwards of four hundred thousand men in the manufacturing districts of the north and in Scotland, and is to be followed by one in London, and the other populous districts will adopt the example. Now ministers and members of parliament may dislike the principle asserted in this petition; they may term them wild, they may and do urge the unpopularity amongst the middle classes, but they must not overlook this incipient agitation, this cloud, in their sight "not bigger than a man's hand," if they mean to steer their official bark through the storm which will inevitably arise. Even the ministerial journal, the Chronicle, deigns to notice the facts "that forty thousand signatures were affixed to this petition in Birmingham alone;" and that "the Radical Association of Perth already counts a thousand members." These are signals—signs of the times. By the time the Irish questions are settled, we suspect our executive, whether Whig or Tory, or a cross between the two, will find a few British ones prepared for their consideration.—We gladly hail the prospects of agitation. We all recollect that the political union of Birmingham and London have already procured one Reform Bill; why should they not carry another? The moulding of the next, however, will not be entrusted to Whig hands; its advocates must therefore calculate on Whig hostility. Upon that subject no one is in the dark.—The Tory declaration of Lord John Russell early in the session, and the subsequent policy of himself and colleagues, prove that while it is for the Whigs will see no defects in the electoral system.—Weekly True Sun.

MUNICIPALITY NO. 1.

Sitting of Monday, October 1, 1838.

The Council assembled this day conformably to adjournment.

The Recorder having called the members to order, and directed the secretary to call the roll, the members present were: Messrs. Armitage, E Duplessis, Luzenberg, Twogood, Faures, Crossman, Dupaty, Lesseps, Crusat, Guesnard, Lefebre, Lambert, Correjolles, Ph. Lanaux and Potripain—15.

Absent—Messrs. A. P. Lanaux, Prados, Mercender and Prevot.

On motion, the absence of Messrs. Locke, Guillot, Z Colson and Henry Colson, was excused.

Mr Vignié was absent on leave.

After reading and approval of the minutes of the preceding sitting,

A message from the Mayor was read, dated this day, proposing to the Council Messrs. James Morau and Bernard Doulier, as security for Mr. Owen Cook, contractor for the repairs of the pavements.

On motion of Mr. Crusat,

Resolved, That said securities shall be and are hereby accepted.

On motion of Mr. Crusat,

The Council dispensed with its rules, to take into consideration the petitions addressed to the Council.

A letter was read from Mr. H. Pedesclaux, attorney in fact of madame widow Duchamp, offering the ground necessary for the opening and prolongation of Barrack, Roman and Esplanade streets, on condition that the city shall undertake the completion of the side walks and fencing round of the lots situated on the streets given up.

On motion of Mr. Armitage,

Resolved, That said letters and the accompanying plan be referred to a special committee, which shall make a report thereon at the next sitting.

A petition was read from Mr. Wm. McCawley, soliciting an extension of the delay granted him for completing the inclosure of a lot which he farmed of the city in Tremé street, between Customhouse and Bienville streets.

Mr. Crusat, chairman of the committee to whom was referred the determining on the completion of the banquettes and fences in the 1st and 5th wards, reported the following ordinance, which the rules being dispensed with, was adopted with an amendment offered by Mr. Correjolles.

Ordinance relative to the inclosure of lots in certain limits in the 1st and 5th wards.

The Council of Municipality No. 1, of the city of New Orleans, ordains as follows:—

Article 1. All the owners of lots in that part of the municipality comprehended between Toulouse, Canal, Rampart and Robertson streets, and in the 5th ward up to Galvez street, shall cause them to be inclosed from the present time to the 1st December next, under penalty of a fine of $5 for each day that said lots shall remain uninclosed, then and in that case, the surveyor is hereby required to cause them to be inclosed at the expense of the owners, who shall be bound to pay an interest of 8 per cent. per annum, on the expenditures made by the municipality in this work: Provided, the said owners shall in no wise be permitted to avail themselves of this last clause to delay payment of said expenditures, which they shall be required to make forthwith.

Art. 2. Every other portion of the ordinance of July 16, 1838, which directs that the owners of lots in the 5th ward shall make their banquettes in wood, is hereby repealed, together with all ordinances contrary to the present.

Art. 3. The mayor is requested to publish the present ordinance once a week.

Mr Crusat in the name of the same committee, reported the following ordinance, which after dispensation of rules was adopted, with an additional section by Mr Lesseps, and an amendment by Mr Twogood.

Ordinance concerning the completion of the banquettes within certain limits of the 1st and 5th wards.

The council of the 1st Municipality of the city of New Orleans, ordains the following:

Art. 1st. The mayor is requested to give public notice that he will receive sealed proposals until the first November next, for the completion of the banquettes in curb and gutter stones in St. Anne, Dumain, St. Philip and Ursuline streets, from Claiborne to Galvez street.

Art. 2d. The space between the outer and inner edge of the side walks, forming the pavement, shall be filled up with a sufficient quantity of earth, levelled with rammers and covered with a layer of shells two feet thick; all those works shall be executed under the superintendance of the surveyor.

Art. 3d. The contractor shall engage to finish within a year all the banquettes above mentioned, and he shall furnish good and valid security for the faithful execution of his contract.

Art. 4th. In case the contractor shall not complete said banquettes within the time prescribed by the [illegible] art., he shall pay the municipality the sum of twenty five dollars per day, until said work be finished. [illegible]

[illegible] notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the mayor, at 6, 12 and 18 months, bearing interest at 8 per cent per annum.

Art. 7th. The funds arising from said repayment of the expense of forming the banquettes [illegible] [illegible] mayor and the committee [illegible] shall place these funds in the most advantageous manner in order that the same may accumulate until the term of payment of the bonds issued in favor of the contractor.

Art. 8th. The mayor is likewise requested to give notice that he will receive sealed proposals for the completion of the banquettes in all the streets of that part of the municipality comprised between Canal, Toulouse, Rampart and Robertson streets, in the same manner and on the same conditions as those mentioned above, with the exception that instead of being covered with shells, they shall be paved with bricks from the lake.

Art. 9th. The cost of the above mentioned banquettes shall be paid in municipality bonds at 5 or 10 years, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent, as soon as the work shall be approved by the surveyor.—When a portion of the work shall have been finished to the amount of $10,000, and accepted by the surveyor, bonds for this sum shall be then given to the contractor, which bonds shall be dated from the day when said work shall be accepted by the surveyor.

A letter was read from Messrs A. Lapicar and L. Dungan, agents for the wardens of Christ Church, requesting that a committee be appointed to deliberate on the condition of the protestant burying ground.

On motion of Mr Crusat, this letter was referred to the committee on health.

A letter was read from Mr. Wm. McCawley, complaining that his name was put on the tax list, as owner of two slaves, when he owned only one.

On motion of Mr Crusat said letter was referred to the committee of claims.

A letter was read from Nicholas Caraaola, an indigent invalid, praying for a tavern license to half the usual price.

On motion of Mr. Lesseps,

Resolved, That said petition be laid on the table indefinitely.

The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Luzenberg, were as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Armitage, Faures, Crossman, Dupaty, Lesseps, Crusat and Correjolles—7.

Nays—Messrs. E. Duplessis, Luzenberg, Twogood, Guesnard, Lambert, P. Lanaux and Potripain—7 nays.

The said motion was carried by the casting vote of the recorder.

On motion of Mr. Lambert, and after suspension of rules, the following resolution being the order of the day was adopted—

Resolved, That a gratuitous pedler's licence, for one year, be granted to Mr. Poincelin.

A petition was read from eight residents fronting Carondelet basin, complaining of the neighbourhood of a wooden building, serving as a bakery, and in which disorders are committed at all hours of the day and night.

On motion of Mr. Crusat said letter was laid indefinitely on the table.

A letter from Mr F Montreuil, contractor for the cleansing of the city, was read, praying the council to order the ditches at the end of Dumaine and Ursuline streets to be dug; also to pass certain regulations levying fines for the benefit of the contractor.

On motion of Mr Crusat, said letter was referred to the committee on health.

A letter from M Derbot, was read, praying for a gratuitous licence to keep a grog shop during the space of six months.

On motion of Mr Dupaty, and after dispensation of rules,

Resolved, That a free licence for keeping a cabaret be granted to Mr Derbot for the space of six months.

The yeas and nays being called for by Mr Armitage on said question, gave the following result:

For the adoption, Messrs E Duplessis, Luzenberg, Twogood, Crossman, Dupaty, Crusat, Lambert, Lanaux, and Potripain—9 yeas.

For the rejection, Messrs Armitage, Faures, Lesseps, Guesnard, and Correjolles—5 nays.

Mr Lesseps having voted with the majority on the question to lay on the table the petition of Mr Cavasola, asking a free licence to keep a grog shop, obtained the reconsideration of said question.

Mr Lesseps, after the rules had been dispensed with, offered a resolution, granting a free licence to keep a grog shop to Mr Cavasola during the space of six months.

Mr Armitage having called for the yeas and nays on said question,

Mr Crusat moved for the adjournment.

Mr Armitage insisted on his motion calling for the yeas and nays.

The recorder decided that a resolution to adjourn was always in order, and according to the rules ought to have the preference.

Mr. Correjolles having called on the council to decide, the council maintained the decision of the chair.

The question to adjourn was rejected.

The yeas and nays called for by Mr Armitage on the adoption of the resolution relative to the free licence to be granted to Mr Cavasola, gave the following result:

In the affirmative, Messrs E Duplessis, Luzenberg, Twogood, Crossman, Dupaty, Lesseps, Crusat, Guesnard, Lambert, Correjolles, P Lanaux and Potripain—12 yeas.

In the negative, Messrs Armitage and Faures—2 nays.

The following reasons were submitted to the council.

We have voted for the grant of a free licence to Mr Cavasola to keep a cabaret, in consideration of a similar favor having been granted to another person, and that we furthermore consider it out of the province of this council to grant any preference, although this favor be prejudicial to all other persons keeping cabarets, as well as to the public.

(Signed) Chas Guesnard, Chas Lesseps, F Correjolles, F B Faures.

Mr E Duplessis, reporter to the committee on paving, reported the following resolution, which after suspension of rules was adopted, with a substitute for the last section prescribed by Mr Lesseps.

A motion of Mr Crusat to reject the preamble to the first section, was rejected.

Whereas, in the opinion of the Council, paving with round stones, offers no advantages to commerce, in the free and easy transport of goods, it consequently

Resolved, That in future this mode of paving the streets of the first Municipality shall be discontinued.

It is further resolved, That the Mayor shall be, and is hereby authorized to publish in two of the papers of the states and cities hereafter designated, to wit: in the states of Maine and Connecticut, and in the cities of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and New Orleans, that he will receive proposals for furnishing and delivering on the levee of this Municipality, one hundred thousand superficial square yards of granite blocks of the following dimensions, viz: from six to eight inches by ten to twenty-four superficial inches, and from six to eight inches deep, square at the sides and extremities, so as to join perfectly. Said granite blocks to be delivered within two years from the date of the contract, in quantities not less than 10,000 yards every ninety days, beginning from the first delivery, which shall take place on the 1st May next.

It is further resolved, That the payments be made to the contractor after each delivery, and on the acceptance of the surveyor, of ten thousand square superficial yards of said granite blocks, in one year a dato from each delivery above-mentioned, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum; the Council having the power of providing for said payments by bonds at twenty-five years, bearing interest at five per cent. and payable semi-annually.

The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Armitage on this question, produced the following result:

In the affirmative, Messrs E. Duplessis, Armitage, Luzenberg, Twogood, Faures, Crossman, Lesseps, Guesnard, Lambert, Correjolles, P Lanaux and Potripain—12 yeas.

In the negative, Messrs Dupaty and Crusat.

On motion of Mr Luzenberg, and after dispensation of rules,

Resolved, that the mayor be authorized to subscribe for twenty copies of the new edition of the civil code of Louisiana, published by E Johns & Co. at the price usually paid for said subscription.

On motion the council adjourned till Monday next, 8th inst, at 5 o'clock, P M.

A true copy.

D. AUGUSTIN, Secretary.

DIED.

On Wednesday last, at Baton Rouge, Lucile Beduregard, wife of MR. ADELAIS DREUX. The friends and acquaintances of the family and those of her husband, are requested to attend her funeral, which will take place this afternoon at halfpast 4 o'clock, from Hospital street, between Dauphin and Burgundy.

LATEST DATES.

New York	sep. 25	Liverpool	sep. 8
Boston	sep. 24	London	sep. 7
Philadelphia	sep. 27	Havre	sep. 6
Washington	sep. 25	Paris	sep. 5
Baltimore	sep. 27	Bordeaux	sep. 1
Charleston	sep. 29	Madrid	aug 25
Vera Cruz	aug 27	Cadiz	july 17
Tampico	aug. 7	Havana	sep 20
Mexico	july 21	Houston	sep 22

COMMERCIAL.

EXPORTS.

HAVANA—Per schr Caledonia: 18 bbls, 11 hhds and 100 boxes pork, 1747 kegs lard.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

BAYOU SARA—Per steamboat Levant: 163 bales cotton Burke, Watt & co; 143 do Lambeth & Thompson; 68 A Ledoux & co; 63 Peroux, Arcouil & co; 56 W Plower; 102 S W Oakey; 59 M White; 40 N & J Dick; 63 G M Lee; 29 Reynolds, Byrne & co; 36 Walton & co; 24 Bennett, Ferriday & co; 36 [illegible] Harris; Gardner & co; 17 Gale & Stewart; 14 [illegible] Harns & co; 48 order; 18 R Relf; 16 Lane, Fosdick & co; 21 J B Plauche; 16 Brander, M'Kenna & Wright; 10 A Rivarde & co; 19 Follain, Bellocq & co; 10 J Armour, 13 Todd & Kingsbury.

BATON ROUGE—Per steamboat Mariner: 9 bales cotton Follain, Bellocq & Degelos; 13 do and 2 hhds sugar, A Mauran & co; 7 do and 8 bales moss, F Jourdan; 49 bales cotton, 25 bales moss, 7 bbls sugar, 1 sk Brand & Landry; 33 bales cotton J B Plauche & co; 10 do A & J Dorsetoan & co; 38 do Gourdin & Bellin; 3 do C Toledano; 4 do R Toledano; 20 do J Materre; 9 do Peyroux, Arcouil & co; 4 hhds sugar Alfain & Tremoulet; 2 hhds, and 1 bbl do, P H Hallwey, and sundries to owners on board.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, September 27.—We received last night the New York Journal of Commerce, Courier and Gazette of yesterday morning.

From the N Y Courier of the 26th

The advices received yesterday by the Great Western relative to the grain market and progress of the harvest in England, although generally of a more favorable nature, have produced no material effect on this market. Sales were made yesterday of good western flour, the western account, at 9½; holders generally demanding 9 25, being a decline of about 25 cents per bbl on the highest prices obtained during the past week; southern flour sold at 9.

A sale of 5000 bushels Virginia wheat to arrive, was made at 81 99 cash, and some small sales of corn at 81a1 3. Rye is held 84 Oat [illegible] per bushel. The stock of flour in market is unusually limited for the season, being estimated at little over 25,000 bbls. The market for cotton also remains unaffected by these recent advices, and presents a very quiet appearance.

From the N Y Journal of Commerce of Tuesday.

The News and the Market.—Cotton is held in a great degree independently of European advices, as the stock it is supposed will all be wanted for our own manufacturers, before new cotton can supply them.

CHARLESTON MARKET, September 29.—Cotton—We have no new feature to report in the Upland cotton market, since our review of the [illegible] ult. As then stated, a limited business has continued to engage dealers in the article, almost exclusively for northern manufacturers, at previously reported rates, say 10a124 for old, and as high as 13¼ cents for new Uplands. In Long cotton there is nothing doing.

Also—The cultures [illegible] have been limited to between 3 or 400 [illegible] which are [illegible]

[illegible] of new crop, which brought our highest [illegible] [illegible] on New York [illegible]

LOUISVILLE, September [illegible]—Remarks—[illegible] the river, we do not expect to be able to report much activity in business. Since our last [illegible] [illegible] but they have had all an effect on the river, and the [illegible] we have to benefit any thing but grass and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] business [illegible] [illegible] of making shipments. Some are holding back shipments for a rise in the river, rather than ship on flats. If there should be a rise in a month, which is expected with confidence, steamboats starting on that rise would get down as soon as the flats now departing. Arrived this week, of bagging, 1500 pieces, shipped 44; stock on hand 17,256 pieces. Arrived of rope this week 1860 coils; shipped in the same time, 700 coils—leaving a stock on hand of 25,370 coils.

Bacon—Bacon is still looking up and in steady sales. Sales of sides from wagons 7½, [illegible] [illegible] from wagons 11.

Beeswax—Is taken at 25a26c.

Candles—Sperm 37a40c—mould 14.

Coffee—We notice sales to a limited extent at 14 cts for good Rio.

Copper—Sales of sheeting to the trade at 28c.

Cotton—We note a small sale of Alabama at 14 cts on time.

Cotton Yarns—We quote at 12 a 14 cents for numbers.

Feathers—Are worth 40 cents.

Fish—No mackerel in market.

Flour—The Market is in an uncertain state. Holders are asking $6; at which price retail sales are made. Meal is worth 60 cts.

Lead—Small sales of pig at 5a5¼ cents—bar 6¼ a 7 cents.

Nails—Small sales at 7½a8.

Molasses—Common 45; sugar house 50 cts.

Whiskey—There has been very little coming in,—The last sales were at 48¼ cts.

Exchange and Money—The rate of exchange on eastern cities is 1½ per cent prem—on Orleans, 2 to 1 per cent. Bills on New Orleans are now taken by the banks at 2 per cent discount, interest off. The Louisville Savings Bank checks on Boston at 2 per cent prem.

There has been very little change in the rates for uncurrent money. We quote Mississippi, river, at 9 per cent dis. Brandon 40. Vicksburg Water Works 30. Bank Lake Washington 15. Tombigbee 20. Arkansas 18a19. New Orleans Ass. Port Hudson 20—Alabama 8½a9. Tennessee 7a8. H and S Carolina and Georgia 5 a 7. The Nashville Banks are out of checking at 5 per cent discount.

Freights—Shipments south are principally confined to flat boats. Bagging and rope are shipped at $1 a $1 25.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Schr Caledonia, Porter, Havana, J Viguier

ARRIVED.

Steamboat Levant, Laurent, from Bayou Sara.
Steamboat Mariner, Nolaud, from Baton Rouge.

MEMORANDA.

New York, Sept 26—Cleared, ship Saratoga, New Orleans; brig Carlia, Turks Island, Alabama, Mobile; schrs Petersburg, do; Walter R Jones, Matanzas.

Arr Bremen brig Duke of Cambridge, from Bremen, 29th July. 31st inst. lat 40, lon 63 49, saw the mast of a vessel about 12 feet out of water, supposed to be a vessel sunk.

Brig Mary Jane, 17 days from H [illegible]. Left no Am. The Br bark Lady Jane, from Liverpool for Honduras, was totally lost, 27th Aug, off the Tranglas.

Brig Mary Sage, from Philadelphia for Pernambuco, returned in distress, having had her mainmast cut away, being on her beam ends, the foremast took with it the foretopmast. George C Graham, a seaman, washed overboard.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamboat Levant—A. Neafus, P Kiser, R W Walker, Cazen, Williams, Grymest, J R Navennes, G Wilde, W M Combs, T R Parmle, J R Hughes, A Ferrier, J Nichols, Pretenty, G Delmare, Z. Robert, G P Valentine, Verbis, O Leonard and lady, J Ferret lady and children, J S Armant and lady, Williams and lady, J S David, V Roman, C R Perret

Per steamboat Mariner—J H Field, lady, children and 5 servants, A Delhost and lady, mrs [illegible] and son, H Landry and lady, P Foley, J Seghers, J Balvan, Baisle, J Deavis, C G D Adams, A Roche, J A Brand, Myers, J Watkins, Lane, O B Field, J Hospimas, V Leblanc, Gory, W Ary, Avet, A Maurin, S Fagot and 2 servants, J Materre, M Palmer, L H Hess, Mrs. Toombs, Henry, Neufchald, and 8 on deck.

NOTICE.—The partnership existing under the firm of OLIVIER & BROCA is dissolved by mutual consent, since the 1st instant. Mr Olivier is alone charged with the liquidation of the same, and continues under the name of J B Olivier the same line of business as heretofore. His residence at No 147, Royal st. oct 5—3t OLIVIER & BROCA.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against Messrs Rieffer & Co, are requested to present them to Mr A Ruffel, at the City Exchange. o 5—3t

TO BUILDERS.—Proposals are requested for repairing the cornice around Christ Church, in Canal street, with such materials and in such a manner that the rain will not wash them down. Said proposals to be handed the subscriber by the 10th October. oct 5 3t CHARLES HARROD.

TO CAPITALISTS.—Wanted forty thousand dollars, for two years or more, on mortgage of valuable, improved real estate, in the second municipality. Address A. W. A., box 700, at the Post office. o 5—3t

DANCING ACADEMY—new method—JOHN DEVOTI, for the last two years professor in the Convent of the Sacred Heart and in the Jefferson and Baton-Rouge colleges, respectfully tenders his thanks to the families who have honoured him with their confidence, and informs the public that he intends making New Orleans his residence, on the 1st November next, where he will open his academy.

He will teach elegance of gait, the most modern steps, waltzing, the figures of the newest quadrilles, &c &c.

Three lessons will be given per week.

The price will be $24 per quarter, payable one half in advance.

Private lessons will be given at the rate of $12 for twelve lessons.

He hopes that all who appreciate the branch of a finished education, will continue him their patronage.

Every month, in order to ascertain the progress of the young ladies, a ball will be given in presence of the parents, at the academy, the hours of which will be hereafter made known to the public. o 5—3m

BAGGING AND ROPE.—500 pcs Kentucky bagging, 500 coils rope, in store and for sale by LAYET & AMELUNG, 17 Common st.

BACON SIDES.—50 hhds bacon sides, in prime order, in store and for sale by LAYET & AMELUNG, 17 Common st.

CANVASSED HAMS.—50 tierces superior canvassed Hams, Cincinnati cured, for sale by JOSEPH LANDIS & Co.

CLEAN PORK—100 boxes clean Pork, suitable for the Havana market, for sale by JOSEPH LANDIS & Co. oct 5

EXCHANGE ON HAVANA for sale by R GRONING & Co. oct 5

EAGLE COTTON GINS—A constant assortment of these superior gins, for sale by WILLIAM G HEWES & CO. Natchez st.

FOR SALE, on account of a dissolution of copartnership, a good CABARET-SHOP, at the corner of Magazine and St Joseph streets, André Dupré's building. o 5—2t

LARD—400 kegs prime lard, and 250 half kegs do, in store and for sale by LAYET & AMELUNG, 17 Common st.

PORK—200 bbls clear, mess, soft, mess m. o. and shoulder pork, in store and for sale by LAYET & AMELUNG, 17 Common st.

PLAYING CARDS—Marble back, Eagle, Decature. Highlanders, Merry Andrews, Henry VIII, Comic conversation, Pictorial, French and Spanish, playing cards, received and for sale by NORMAN, STEEL & Co, No 12 Bienville st. oct 5

PRINTS—5 cases of rich fancy prints, for sale by WM G HEWES & CO, Natchez st. o 5

OLD SHERRY WINE—30 casks superior old Sherry wine, for sale by WM G HEWES & CO, Natchez st. o 5

GOSHEN BUTTER, of very choice quality, just landing, and for sale by WM G HEWES & CO, Natchez st. o 5

100 Pieces 45 inch Dundee hemp bagging for sale low, to close a consignment by HUGO C. GILDEMEESTER, 45 Bienville street. oct 5

CLOVES & NUTMEGS in store and for sale by HUGO C. GILDEMEESTER, 45 Bienville street. oct 5

DUTCH OMBRO MADDER in store and for sale by HUGO C. GILDEMEESTER, 45 Bienville street. oct 5

WHITE HAVANA SUGAR.—100 boxes white Havana Sugar for sale by R GRONING & Co. oct 5

TOBACCO.—40 boxes Missouri manufactured tobacco, low priced, will be sold a bargain, to close a consignment. LAYET & AMELUNG, 17 Common st. o5

WHITE HAVANA SUGAR—300 boxes of superior quality, for sale by WILLIAM G HEWES & CO, Natchez st. o5

MANILLA ROPE—50 coils well assorted, for sale by, WILLIAM G HEWES & CO. Natchez st.

KENTUCKY ROPE—300 coils of good quality for sale by WILLIAM G HEWES & CO. Natchez st.

SOAP and candles of James Blake & co's brand, for sale by WILLIAM G HEWES & CO. Natchez st. o5

SCOTCH BAGGING—60 bales, for sale by WILLIAM G HEWES & CO. Natchez st. o5

STRAY HORSE—A bay horse, having some of his hind and one of his fore feet white, and some white spots on the back, the said horse was published on the 25th of September by Mrs. Jeanet, as having entered the yard of the old convent of the Ursulines. He has been put under the charge of the captain of the guard of the 1st municipality, who published him by law, and notifies the owners to claim the same, and pay all the expenses, in default of which, it will be sold, on Saturday, the 13th October, by Mr Guillotte, auctioneer, according to the police regulations. The said horse is at the stable of Guard No 214 St Ann street.

oct 4 JH. MAURICE, Captain.

FOR RENT—Part of Store 34 Gravier st. Also, Counting Room 44 Camp street. Apply to ROBISON & SEWALL, 44 Camp street.

$50 REWARD—Ran away from the Carrollton Machine Shop, a griffe man named JOHN BULL, aged about thirty years. Said slave is about 5 feet 11 inches in height and has a slight scar upon his left cheek, speaks English and a little French. The above reward will be paid upon his delivery to the subscriber. (Signed) GEORGE MERRICK, Chief N. O. C. R. R. oct 3—30

MAHOGANY.—31 logs St. Domingo Mahogany, 300 bags Coffee, [illegible] Campeachy Wood, and 27 lbs Turtle Shells, for sale by [illegible] HENRY. oct 4 6 1pw

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

[illegible] Tom, the first [illegible] Mr S Cowell; Kaleidoscope, Mr [illegible] Mrs Cowell.

After which, the farce of NO SONG NO SUPPER. [illegible] Mr [illegible] Mrs Thielman.

After which, the Pas de [illegible] Mlle. [illegible] grand [illegible] National [illegible]

To conclude with the WATERMAN.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish Court for the parish and city of New Orleans.—The state of Louisiana, to all whom these presents shall come, greeting: Whereas, Victor Wiltz having purchased at a sale made by the sheriff of the parish of Orleans the property hereinafter described, has applied to the clerk of this court, in whose office the deed of sale was recorded on the first day of October, 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 the purchasers at judicial sales;" approved the 10th day of March, 1834.

Now, therefore, know ye, and all persons interested therein, are hereby cited and admonished in the name of the State of Louisiana, and the Parish who can set up any right, title or claim in and to the property hereinafter 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 published why the sale so made should not be confirmed and homologated.

The said property was sold by the sheriff aforesaid on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1838, by virtue of a fieri facias of this court rendered the 24 of April, A. D. 1838, in the suit of Everiste Wiltz vs. Henry Drux and C. A. Bachelor, No 10,853 of the docket of this court, at which sale the said Victor Wiltz became the purchaser for the price of $[illegible].

Description of property as given in the judicial conveyance—

Three lots of ground situated behind the city of New Orleans, and designated on a plan made by L. Bringier, dated the 29th of July 1836, and deposited in the office of L. Pollard, notary public, by the numbers 194, 195 and 196, measuring, French measure, as follows:

The lot No. 194, 107 feet 8 inches front on Galvez street, 29 feet one inch 10 lines, on St Peter street, 101 feet 5 inches 5 lines on the line contiguous to the property of Pontalba.

The lot No 195, 30 feet front on St Peter street, between Johnson and Galvez streets, 13 feet 6 inches 7 lines on the rear line which separates it from lot No 127 of the aforesaid plan, 100 feet in depth on the line which separates it from lot No 194, and bounded on the other side by a line which separates it from lot No 196, and by a line contiguous to the property of Pontalba.

The lot No 196, 30 feet front on Galvez street, 94 feet 3 inches one line on a line contiguous to the property of Pontalba, 104 feet 1 inches 8 lines in depth on one side, and 100 feet 8 inches 11 lines on the other side of lot No 195, with all the improvements thereon.

[L. S.] Clerk's office, New Orleans, the 4th of October, 1838.

o 5—3t—1 pea LOUIS R. COURTIN, dep. clerk.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish of St Bernard, Court of Probates. Estate of Barbe Gonzales, deceased widow Barthelemy Arnoux. By virtue of an order from the Court of Probates of said parish, will be sold by the undersigned, at the domicil of the deceased, on Monday the 5th day of November, 1838, at ten o'clock A M, the following slaves, to wit:—Abraham, negro, aged 28 years, Maria, negress, aged 30 years, Helene, negress, aged 60 years, with her two children, Dolet 9 years and Theodule 6 months.—Terms of sale, twelve and eighteen months credit for approved endorsed notes and mortgage on the slaves.

Parish of St Bernard, Oct 3, 1838.

oct 5 6 low OCTAVE S. BOSSEAU, Judge.

NOTICE.—The business of the house known under the firm of JOS. PAUCHON will be continued from this day under the name of Pauchon & Brothers. JOS. PAUCHON. F. PAUCHON. E. PAUCHON.

Corner of Ursulines and Levee streets, Red House, on the Levee oct 5—3t

REMOVAL.—The undersigned has removed his office from the corner of Canal and St. Charles streets to the Merchants' Exchange, on Royal street, where he will continue his business. oct 4 3 HENRY O. SCHMIDT.

WANTED—A man to take charge of a Dairy where there are about 65 cows, and attend to the selling of milk, who is experienced in the business.

None need apply without the best of recommendations, to such, an advantageous situation will be given, apply 34 Gravier st. oct 4

WANTED—A Saddler, furnished with good recommendations, may hear of a situation by applying at the other arcade. oct 4

FOR SALE.—A square of ground designated as No 4 on the plan of the city of St Domingue, right bank of the river, opposite Tchoupitoulas, and situated between Dauphin, De Armas, Antoine and Olivier streets, with a handsome building thereon, two large kitchens, negro houses, stables, pigeon house, cellar, &c.

Two contiguous squares, to an agreeable farm designated by No 10 and 12 on the plan of the suburb Mosey, comprising together about 72 Lots of ground of 60 feet by 120. Being on the levee line in the neighboring, these lots already in cultivation offer all advantages to establish a garden.

The Lot No 4 would be convenient for the latter boat landing of the second municipality, being at the centre of St. Domingue, and containing all the necessary buildings for such an establishment.

If the above lots are not sold privately by Mr Didier, broker they will be sold at the City Exchange, St. Louis street, on the 24th instant, at 12 o'clock, by Deroques and Didier, auctioneers, at advantageous terms. oct 4—6t

REMOVAL—DOCTOR DUPERON, Dentist, has removed to No. 150, Dumaine street, where he can be found every day from 9 o'clock A M to 2 P M. He will continue to cure the most painful toothache without extracting, where the teeth are decayed or only partially so—particularly the gum teeth—for which he warrants the success of the operation. No inserts incorruptible teeth, the color of which will never change. He also takes charge of children teeth ing, and preserves their teeth from growing out of order, and the mechanical operations of the mouth. Subscribers by the year will be received.

N. B.—Dr. D. wishing to make his surgeon available to all, will not only be moderate in his charges, but will devote his time one day in each week (on different days) to operations upon indigent persons. o 6—2

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

MESSRS PLATET, BROTHERS, have the honor of informing the public, that having been solicited for several years by several parents of their pupils, they will open on the 1st of November, a boarding school for young ladies, to be kept by Mr Platet, sister, and by his lady.

This institution shall be entirely separated from that of the boys. Masses Platet believe it unnecessary to give a detail of the different branches of instruction, that the establishment being well known for some time past. They will be assisted by able professors, and one of their brothers is daily expected from France to teach in their academy.

The price of boarding is twenty dollars per month. Books are charged separately. No deduction is made for absence. A month is to be paid in advance.

This establishment is intended for persons of color. oct 2 1m

NEW-ORLEANS STATIONERS' WAREHOUSE, No 12 Bienville street—NORMAN, STEEL & CO, stationers and publishers, importers of London stationery, books, &c. &c., wholesale and retail. Account books, of the first class, manufactured of the best materials, and warranted superior. Superfine stationery. Engravings, banks, public offices and counting rooms supplied. Drawing and architectural materials. Playing cards. Printers' colored and plain, enamelled, visiting cards, &c. School books, a full assortment of all kinds. London standard books and annuals. The articles of stationery, &c. from this establishment are warranted to be superior, and prices to give satisfaction. Letter-press printing and bookbinding, speedily executed. o 3

LEATHER GOODS—Pocketbooks, tablets, bankers cases, card cases, port folios, portable writing desks, do dressing cases, and cigar cases. A fresh supply of the above received, and for sale in the New Orleans Stationer's Warehouse, No 12 Bienville street. oct 3

NORMAN, STEEL & CO.

DRY GOODS.

THE subscribers have received by the last arrivals from France and the north, a large assortment of new and seasonable goods, amongst which are the following articles:

Black and light French prints
Light French printed muslins
English and American prints
[illegible] and white [illegible] and calicoes
[illegible] and [illegible] English merinoes
[illegible] bombazines and Circassians
Rich satin faced and figd bombazines
[illegible] French [illegible]
Black and colored gros de naples
Black gros grain and Mantua silks
Gros de Swiss and Italian silks
White and gold cotton and [illegible]
Black figd colored satins
[illegible] silk cotton and [illegible]
[illegible] cotton and [illegible]
[illegible] Italian and India silk cravats
New Paris embroidered collars and pelerines
Ladies embroidered cambric hdkfs
Ladies and misses embroidered and printed linen cambric hdkfs
Plain and hem stitched linen do do
Embroidered drapery muslins
Mohair caps and [illegible] fronts
Fancy silk and [illegible] hdkfs
Rich Thibet and silk shawls
[illegible] de laines and challys
Cambric, jaconet and book muslins
Plain and figured Swiss mulls
[illegible] and Swiss hdkfs
[illegible] 8-4 and 6-4 [illegible] Thibet shawls
[illegible] India crape scarfs
[illegible] and [illegible] ribbons
[illegible] and bobbinet laces
[illegible] and bandanna hdkfs
[illegible] 8-4 and 10-4 damask table linen
[illegible]
[illegible] cotton [illegible] hdkfs
[illegible] covers
[illegible] and cotton umbrellas and parasols
White and colored flannels
Bird's eye diaper and huckaback
[illegible]
Men's woollen and cotton shirts and drawers
Counterpanes and low priced blankets
Ladies and children's horseskin and silk gloves
Men's horseskin and buck gloves
[illegible] shirts and collars
Black and colored sewing silks
[illegible] cotton and bobbin
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] ticking
[illegible] women's and children's cotton and woollen hosiery
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Cambric and furniture dimities
[illegible] checks and [illegible]

TOOLE & BARRIERE, 20 Chartres st.

[illegible] BOGERT & [illegible]

REGULAR PACKET for BATON ROUGE, PLAQUEMINE AND DONALDSONVILLE, and all intermediate landings.—The steamboat MARINER, J E Noland, will run as a regular packet during the season, leaving New Orleans every Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, and Baton Rouge every Thursday at 10 o'clock. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to ROBISON & SEWALL, 44 Camp st.

REGULAR PACKET DURING THE SEASON—for VICKSBURG, GRAND GULF, RODNEY, NATCHEZ and [illegible] landings.—The well known steamer [illegible], Stewart, master, having been thoroughly repaired at St. Louis during the past summer, will resume her regular trips during the season from the above and intermediate landings. To leave on Friday next, the 5th inst. at 4 P M. For freight or passage, apply on board or to

oct 2 SMITH & VOORHEES, 25 Camp st.

FOR ST. LOUIS, and all intermediate landings—The first class double engine steamboat LOUISVILLE, captain M. S. Eaton, having a large proportion of her cargo engaged, will be dispatched as above on Thursday the 4th instant. For freight or passage having excellent accommodations, with separate state rooms, apply to the captain on board opposite Gravier street, or to

oct 2 BOGERT & HAWTHORN, 63 Gravier street

FOR ST. LOUIS & ALTON, and all intermediate Landings.—The steamboat UNITED STATES, J. S. Hill, master, having a large proportion of her cargo engaged and going on board, will meet with immediate dispatch. For balance of freight or passage having splendid accommodations apply to the captain on board, opposite Gravier street, or to

oct 3 BOGERT & HAWTHORN, 63 Gravier street

FOR ST. LOUIS, ALTON and QUINCY, and all intermediate ports—The fine and fast running light draught steamboat HOWARD, Capt Dunnes, 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 foot of Poydras street or to

oct 1 GODFREY, LAWRIE & SMALD, 28 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 CHARLESTON—The fine fast sailing copper fastened brig OLIVE BRANCH, captain Dunlevie, having most of her cargo engaged, will sail next week. For balance of freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to

o 5 J H ASHBRIDGE, 29 Common st

FOR HAVRE.—The coppered and copper fastened ship ANN, captain Penhallow, having most of her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch. For freight of the residue or passage, having good accommodations, apply to the captain on board, or to

o 3 J H ASHBRIDGE, 29 Common st

FOR SALE, or to freight for a port on the island of Cuba—The American schr WATER WITCH, Depotre master

Apply to A CAPDEVIELLE & CO. 19 Toulouse st.

FOR HAVRE.—The ship PLATO, Pinney master, requires the bulk of about 200 bales cotton to complete her cargo. For freight of which, apply to R GRONING & CO. oct 2

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. CARRIERE, DARAN & Co. oct 1

Office Levee Steam Cotton Press Company, New Orleans, 25th 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.

WALL PAPER STORE, No 95, Royal near Toulouse street—Received per ship Mozart, from France, a large assortment of new Wall Papers of the handsomest patterns, for rooms and saloons. Also expecting handsome paper for drawing-rooms and coffee-houses; and plain ditto for bedroom and very elegant; green, yellow and blue plain paper, bordering of all kinds, dining room paper, paper for brocaded tops, on red, blue and green blotting, together with a large choice of velvet bordering of a handsome drawing.

WHITE MARBLE MONUMENTS of a chaste design, very suitable for the country, just received and for sale low. Apply at the Repository, 147 Customhouse street, between Dauphin and Burgundy streets. oct 1m

LONDON MANIFOLD WRITERS.—Wedgwood's highly approved patent manifold writers, for copying letters, &c. Also, Wilson's manifold writers, do copying books and carbonic paper received, and for sale by NORMAN, STEEL & Co. oct 3 No 12 Bienville street.

COAL—The subscribers have constantly on hand a large supply of Cannel and Liverpool Coal, in bulk, of superior quality, which they offer for sale 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 26 Bienville street, or to, will be promptly attended to.

aug 30 6m B & A SQUILE.

BAGGING AND ROPE.—300 pieces Kentucky bagging, and 250 coils do. Bale Rope, of superior quality, for sale by FORSYTH & LIMERICK, 136 Magazine street. oct 4

LEWIS & HASKELL'S assorted Pickles, in one and half gallon jars; do. Walnut and Tomato Ketchup and Pepper Sauce 100 boxes in store and for sale by HUGO C. GILDEMEESTER, 45 Bienville street. oct 4

MESS PORK—100 bbls Mess Pork, for sale by JOSEPH LANDIS & Co. 14 Poydras st. o4

RIO COFFEE—500 sacks Rio Coffee, for sale by JOSEPH LANDIS & Co. 14 Poydras st. o4

HATS—50 cases hats, assorted qualities, received per ship Star, New York, and for sale by oct 3 FROST & Co. 8 Customhouse st.

UNION BANK OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans, 24 October, 1838.

EXCHANGE on London and Checks on New York, for sale by this institution. MARTIN GORDON Jr. Cashier.

WHISKEY—300 bbls Whiskey, Cincinnati rectified, for sale by JOSEPH LANDIS & Co.

ALABAMA & Mississippi Bank Notes, of all kinds, wanted by PATTON & PICKRELL, 9 Camp st. o3

STOCKS of all our Banks—bought and sold on commission, by PATTON & PICKRELL, 9 Camp st.

LARD—300 kegs best quality Lard, for sale by JOSEPH LANDIS & Co.

HATS—40 cases hats, received per ship Mississippi, for sale by FROST & CO, 8 Customhouse st.

BROGANS—30 cases russet brogans, 72 cases thick boots, 32 cases kip and calf brogans, received, per ship Cherokee, and for sale by FROST & CO. 8 Customhouse st.

BANK checks on Philadelphia, for sale by E BREWSTER & CO. 30 Canal st. oct 3

ALABAMA and Tennessee funds for sale by E BREWSTER & CO. 30 Canal st. oct 3

TREASURY notes and Specie for sale by E BREWSTER & CO. 30 Canal st. oct 3

EXCHANGE ON PARIS for sale by R GRONING & CO. oct 3

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK at 10 and 60 days sight, for sale by R GRONING & CO. oct 3

GOLD—English, French, German and American gold for sale by E BREWSTER & CO 30 Canal st. oct 3

BACON SIDES—30 casks superior Cincinnati cured in store and for sale by G DORSEY, 44 New Levee. oct 3

BROWN AND BLACK LINENS—Ten boxes brown and black linens for sale by H & W ANDERSON, 94 Tchoupitoulas st. oct 3

BOOTS, SHOES and BROGANS—104 cases rec'd per bark Henry and for sale by E G HOBBS, 18 Customhouse st.

CANARY WINE—250 pipes, half pipes and qr casks very fine old Canary Wine, direct importation, for sale by H & W ANDERSON, 94 Tchoupitoulas st.

CLARET WINE—300 cases Bordeaux Claret, for sale by JOHN CROSBY, 39 Camp st.

CITY and EXCHANGE BANK STOCK wanted by PATTON & PICKRELL, 9 Camp st.

COPPERAS—50 bbls in store, for sale by G DORSEY, 44 New Levee. oct 3

CANDLES—300 boxes sperm Candles, Hew and's brand, landing from bark Henry from Boston, and for sale by ROBT. H WHITE, 36 Gravier st.

DRAYS & CARTS—Landing from ship St Cloud, for sale by JAMES D DENEGRE, 8 Customhouse st. o3

DUNDEE BAGGING.—1,500 pieces heavy Dundee bagging, 44 inches wide, for sale by H & W ANDERSON.

DUCK—15 bales light ravens duck, for sale by ROBERT H WHITE, 36 Gravier st.

ENGLISH CRYSTAL—Sixty crates English Crystal, consisting of Decanters, Tumblers, Champagne, Hock, Wine and liquor glasses, for sale on very moderate terms to close sales by H & W ANDERSON, 94 Tchoupitoulas st. o3

HAVANA SUGAR, COFFEE, &c.—
916 bags Coffee—part prime green,
300 boxes white Sugar,
25 boxes Sweetmeats,
30 bales assorted Corks. For sale by J ROBERT & Co, 47 Bienville st.

HAVANA and PRINCIPE CIGARS—
250 [illegible] Havana Cigars,
300 do "Principe" do for sale by
J ROBERT & Co, 47 Bienville st.

SALT—300 bags coarse and fine Salt, for sale by FOLLAIN, BELLOCQ & DEGELOS, 19 St. Louis st. sep13

HORNS—2500 Beef Horns, for sale by FOLLAIN, BELLOCQ & DEGELOS, 19 St. Louis st.

SUGAR KETTLES—Two English Sugar Kettles, for sale by FOLLAIN, BELLOCQ & DEGELOS, 19 St. Louis st.

NEGRO CLOTHING—5 bales kerseys, from the Newport manufacturing co. for sale by BOGERT & HAWTHORN, 63 Gravier st.

BAGGING and BALE ROPE—160 pieces Kentucky Bagging and 200 coils Missouri Bale Rope, of small and even [illegible] [illegible] BOGERT & HAWTHORN, 63 Gravier st.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY DEJOUX & FERNANDEZ.

WILL be sold, this day, Friday, 5th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., at their auction store, No. 114 Chartres street, to close an account:
25 cases bleached cotton,
50 white and black bobinet veils
25 blonde veils, from Caen,
150 winter cloaks,
60 pieces embroidered curtain muslin,
10 do do do do
42 bales unbleached cotton,
1 bale domestic striped,
1 do French calico,
1 do American do.
5 hunting guns,
30 table Madeira,
100 baskets champagne,
100 boxes red wine,
And a variety of other articles. oct 5

BY DORICOURT & DIDION.

WILL be SOLD on Saturday next, 6th instant, at the City Exchange, St Louis street, at 12 o'clock,

The negro woman named EUGENIE, aged about 50 years, a first-rate cook and house-servant, fully guaranteed. Terms—cash.

The slave will not be delivered before the terms of the sale be complied with. The act of sale to be passed before Th. Lacoste, notary, at the cost of the purchaser. o 5—2t

BY ROBISON & SEWALL.

AT BANKS' ARCADE EXCHANGE, on THURSDAY, 11th instant, at 12 o'clock, STEAMBOAT WASHINGTON, with all her furniture and apparel, as she now lays at the Conti street wharf. Terms at sale. oct 5 6t

BY FERNANDEZ & WHITING.

ON Saturday the 6th instant, will be sold at the City Exchange, at 12 o'clock, on account of departure: 2 Lots of Ground in Faubourg Franklin as per plan. The slave ROBINSON, aged 22 years, title only guaranteed.

Terms—Cash. Acts of sale to be passed before Pomies notary public. oct 5

BY S. GUINAULT.

WILL be sold, on Tuesday, 6th November, 1838, at 12 o'clock M., at the City Exchange, St Louis street, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Parish Court for the Parish and City of New Orleans, dated the 1st October, 1838, and at the request of Mr. Adolphe Bridger, syndic of the creditors of Pierre Farrioux:

The negress MARGUERITE, aged about 40 years, relinquished by the insolvent to his creditors.

Conditions cash. The act of sale to be [illegible] before Felix Grima, Notary Public.

In the matter of J B Fajman vs. [illegible]

BY M FOUCHE COUGOT.

BY virtue of an order from the [illegible] [illegible] Court of the parish and city [illegible] Orleans, at the request of Fred Buisson [illegible] the creditors of said insolvent, will be sold at the City Exchange in St Louis street, between [illegible] Royal streets, in this city, at 12 o'clock [illegible] Thursday the 8th day of November next,

A LOT OF GROUND,

Situated at the corner of Magazine [illegible] streets, measuring 25 feet front on Magazine [illegible] 120 feet deep and front on Melicerte street [illegible] and measures, being one half of a lot designated [illegible] square No 18, agreeably to the general plan of the suburb Saulet, drawn by B Lafon, surveyor, [illegible] 17th November, 1810, deposited in the office of the late Stephen de Quinones, notary public, on [illegible] November, 1810; together with the buildings [illegible] improvements thereon.

ANOTHER LOT OF GROUND,

With the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the suburb Saulet, and designated by No [illegible] square No 20, on the original plan of said suburb, which lot forms one of the corners of Magazine and Melicerte streets, and measures, French measure, 25 feet front on said Magazine street, by 120 feet deep and front on said Melice te street.

Terms cash. o5

Unreserved sale of 16 valuable lots of Ground in West Baton.

BY M. BARNETT, Sr.

WILL be sold on Tuesday the 9th instant at 12 o'clock M., at the City Exchange, St. Louis street.

SIXTEEN LOTS OF GROUND situated in West Baton, measuring each a half arpent front on the one shore, by about seven arpents in depth; bounded on one side by property belonging to Manuel White, and on the other side by property belonging to A. C. Cailhavet, as will more fully appear by reference to the Plan now exhibited at the Exchange.—The property is too well known to need any commendation—the someness of this choicest evening the lake for the summer [illegible] comes [illegible] conveniences, will [illegible] of [illegible] obtained to rent from $300 to $500 for a house for the summer season, say 4 months, when they might have housed of the one description built for each [illegible] [illegible] $500. This spot affords every facility, being well timbered with Oak, Pine, Ash and Magnolia, and within a short distance of a Saw Mill; it is also, within a short distance of the new Mississippi City, which is to be sold out in Lots on the 8th instant, as per notice in the Bee, and within two miles of the Steam Boat landing at Biloxi. The sale will be peremptorily without any kind of reservation whatsoever, it being made for the purpose of settling a concern.

Terms—One third cash, balance 6 and 12 months credit for notes made in coupons, endorsed to the satisfaction of the vendors, and bearing mortgage until final payment. Acts of sale before Edward Barnett, Not Pub., at expense of the purchasers—also the possession. oct. 5.

Succession of Thomas C. Cash.

BY J. LEVY.

WILL be sold at 12 o'clock, on Friday the 26th Oct. next, at Banks' Arcade, the unexpired lease (being 4 years from the 1st Nov next) of that handsome and commodious store adjoining the Atchafalaya Banking House, Magazine St. together with all the rights and appurtenances thereunto belonging. Said store is built at government offices on the second floor. Terms cash. oct 25

BY [illegible]

[illegible] Capt John B Grayson, [illegible] of the U S Army, will be sold in [illegible] on Friday next, 5th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. 2363 barrels Prist Bread containing [illegible] lbs. Terms, cash. oct 3

BY T. MOSSY & GARIDEL.

ON Friday the 5th instant, will be sold, at 10 o'clock, at their auction store, No. 50 Toulouse, by order and under the inspection of the port wardens, for account of whom it may concern.

25 packages MERCHANDIZE, unpacked and damaged on board of the schooner Brandon, Boone master, from Liverpool. o4

BY M. BARNETT, Sr.

WILL be sold, on Saturday 6th instant, at 12 o'clock, at the City Exchange, St. Louis st.

Twenty-six Lots of Ground, situated in the suburb Washington, designated by Nos 1 to 26, of the square No. 24, bounded by Port, Celestine, St Ferdinand, and Josephine streets.

Terms—Half cash, and the balance at 6 months credit, in note endorsed to the satisfaction of the vendor, with mortgage.

The act of sale before C V Foulon, notary public, at the cost of the purchaser. oct 4—3t

BY BOUNY & GONNATLT.

WILL be sold on Saturday next, 6th instant, at 12 o'clock, precisely, at the City Exchange, St Louis street,

A LOT OF GROUND in the suburb Tremé, measuring 31 feet, 11 inches, 3 lines front on St Ann street, by about 73 feet in depth, between Claiborne and Robertson streets; the whole agreeably to a plan which will be exhibited at the Exchange, a few days before the sale; together with a house of four apartments, gallery and closets, kitchen, well, privy, &c. Therefore in a good condition.

TERMS.—The purchaser will assume the payment of a note of $2,060 due on the 22d March, 1839, and the balance one-fourth cash, and the remainder at 6 months credit, in a note satisfactorily endorsed, and mortgage until final payment.

Those wishing to purchase will do well to examine the property. oct 4—3t

BY DEJOUX & FERNANDEZ.

WILL be sold on Saturday next, 6th inst, at the City Exchange, St Louis street, at 12 o'clock m.

SIX LOTS IN CARROLLTON, fronting the river and the public road, and including the corner of the public road and Monsoe street, each being 32 feet 11 and a half inches front by 120 feet in depth. Within two months extensive improvements have been made both in the front and rear of this property, and it can fail in a short space to increase in present value ten fold.

Conditions—The purchaser to assume the payment of two notes, each for $330, one due on the 17th November 1838, and the other on the 17th November 1839, and the balance cash; mortgage to be given on the property until final payment. Act of sale before Mr. Louis Turgeau, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. oct 3—4

BY M. FAUCHE COUGOT.

WILL be sold on Saturday, 6th October next, at 12 o'clock M., at the City Exchange, St Louis street, the following property, situated in suburb Marigny.

1st. A HOUSE composed of three appartments, with gallery, cabinets, &c.; built of brick between posts with brick front; in the yard, a kitchen &c.—The lot on which it is built, measures 30 feet 7 inches 2 lines front on Mandeville street, between Casacalvo and Great Men, by 154 feet 8 inches in depth, opening 1 feet 8 inches and 2 lines in a depth of 63 feet.

2d. A HOUSE built of bricks between posts, composed of three appartments, with gallery, cabinets, &c., and kitchen, &c. in the yard, built on a lot at [illegible] feet 5 inches 5 lines front on Mandeville street by 154 feet 8 inches in depth, between Casacalvo and Great Men streets, adjoining the first named. (Both these houses are nearly new.)

3d. A LOT OF GROUND situated on the corner of Pasto and Casacalvo streets, measuring 25 feet front on Casacalvo by 107 feet in depth and front on Pasto street. The banquettes are made, with curb stones and paved.

4th. A LOT OF GROUND adjoining No 3, having 25 feet front on Casacalvo street by 107 feet in depth. The banquettes are made in the same way.

5th. A BAKERY situated in suburb Washington, Olivier quarter, recently built, of brick covered with slate; a well walled with bricks, and a wooden stable. The whole built on a lot measuring 62 feet 9 inches 6 lines front on the river, by 148 feet 10 inches in depth on one line and 160 feet 10 inches on the line of the lot next named.

6th. A LOT OF GROUND adjoining No 5, measuring 32 feet 9 inches 4 lines front on the river by a depth of 150 feet 10 inches on the line which separates it from No 5, and 167 feet on the other line, American measure.

These two lots No 5 and 6, will be sold with the right of the batture which will be found in front—They are designated by the letters P. and Q. on a plan drawn by B. Buisson, and deposited in the office of M. Octave de Armas, notary public.

Conditions—One-fourth cash, and the balance at 6, 12 and 18 months credit, for notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the vendor, and mortgage until final payment.

The acts of sale to be passed before D Prieur, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. sept 20—3t

BY HEWLETT & CENAS.

WILL be sold on Friday 12th inst, at half past 4 o'clock, at the store of Mr Hall, corner of Tchoupitoulas and Delord streets,

22 bags corn, 10 do oats,

And 5 bales damaged cotton

Sold for account of whom it may concern.

Terms, cash. oct 3 3,3,6,12

RECEIVED per last arrivals—Silk Hats of superior quality, manufactured by Pinon, at Paris.

A new fashionable kind of cassimeres, for coats, various cloths of all colors, for coats, for sale by

CORDEVILLE & LACROIX, oct 2 No 123 Chartres street.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

TWO boys of 12 to 14 years will be taken as apprentices to learn the printing business. The terms will be advantageous. Apply at the office of the Bee. sep 27 3t

WHITE and brown Sugar, green Coffee and Tr[illegible], assorted Havana Segars, for sale by M S CUCULLU, LAPEYRE & Co, 27 Toulouse st. o3

SOAP.—600 boxes Mcmahon's Soap, in store and for sale by ROBERT H WHITE, 36 Gravier st. o3

L'ABEILLE

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

IMPRIMÉ ET PUBLIÉ PAR [illegible]

NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS:
VENDREDI MATIN, 5 OCT[illegible]

L'[illegible] arrivé hier, ne nous [illegible] à six [illegible] (feuilles d'épreuve) de [illegible] donnent des nouvelles de New York [illegible] Baltimore du 27 et de Charleston du [illegible]

Le Journal of Commerce de New Y[illegible] coton sur cette place ne peut [illegible] des marchés en Europe [illegible] ment actuel [illegible] avant que le nouveau coton n'arrive.

Un [illegible] le produit [illegible] la dernière traversée [illegible] somme [illegible]

140 passagers à 35 guinées
150 tonneaux de marchandises [illegible] par tonneau,
Ports de lettres,

Il avait à bord 6750 lettres, et le [illegible] vre, 2000.

[illegible]

SOCIÉTÉ PHILHARMONIQUE.

[illegible]