NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY BULLITT, MAGNE & CO.

At No. 8, Chartres street.

City paper published daily, per annum in advance, $10
Country paper published tri-weekly, $10

"Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice certain."

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 18, 1839.

☞ We claim the indulgence of our readers, if, for a few days, we pay less attention to local and miscellaneous matter than is our wont. Important political event are in progress, which are fraught with much of good or evil for the future destinies of the country, and which imperatively demand our utmost attention. The proceedings of the Harrisburg convention, and the debates at Washington, are of too momentous a character to be given otherwise than in detail.

The large space which we devote to-day, in our columns, to the important news from Europe, brought by the steamer Liverpool, compels us however reluctantly, to curtail our commercial review of the last three days, and to omit a great number of advertisements.

THE PRESIDENCY.

It will be seen, from our Harrisburg correspondence, that the probability is that the nomination of the convention has been conferred upon General WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, of Ohio. However much AS MEN we may be disappointed at such a result, AS WHIGS, contending for principle, we will not oppose the wishes of our party, or sow dissentions among the opposition, which only requires consolidation to insure success. There does not breathe in this union, a man who entertains a stronger personal attachment to the illustrious senator of Kentucky, than the conductors of this press; none would feel greater exultation at his nomination, nor would any rejoice with a more hearty approval at his elevation to the highest office within the gift of the people; but far above the claims of any man, however distinguished, are the claims of our country: let who will be the candidate, the principles of our party are the same. The cause is not changed because its leader is changed. The same objects are to be subserved in the election of one as in the other. We have the same enemy to contend against, the same corrupt faction to prostrate, the same usurpations and tyranny to rebuke.

Hopeless indeed will be the cause of virtue and reform, when the people desert principles for men. In supporting the nomination of Gen'l Harrison, should he be the candidate, we feel that we are doing our country all the service we can render her, under the circumstances. That he is *honest* none has ever expressed a doubt; that he is *capable* few have ventured to deny. In the field and in the senate he has rendered his country, particularly the SOUTH, great service. He has battled for the nation upon the tented field; he has been stricken down in contending for southern institutions when threatened with fanatic invasion, and now should the war-worn veteran, bearing upon his body the scars of honorable combat, be called upon by a convention of the people, to preside over the destinies of the nation, what whig will permit his preference for merit to interfere with his duty to his country? If the convention say HARRISON, *we say* HARRISON, not that we love CÆSAR less, but that we love ROME more!!

THE LADIES' FAIR.

We would remind our readers that the fair, for the benefit of the orphans commences this evening, at the St. Louis ball room. It is our earnest wish that the highly respectable and benevolent ladies, under whose auspices it will be conducted, may find that no appeals to public sympathy are needed, in order to elicit the practical demonstration of that most touching and holy of virtues—charity. The crowded state of our columns forbids further allusion to this laudable enterprise. We cannot, however, conclude without stating that even the fascinations of music have been made subsidiary to the attractions of benevolence. A very beautiful and impressive song has been composed for the occasion by Mr. Tatry; the words by Mr. Ainsworth. Its title is "*Orphan Words—les Paroles des Orphelines.*" Copies may be obtained at the fair. Our musical amateurs will no doubt patronize it liberally.

Appointments by the governor, December 17th 1839.—Levi Peirce to be secretary of state, vice Henry A. Bullard, resigned. Henry A. Bullard to be judge of the supreme court, vice George Strawbridge resigned.

[FROM OUR HARRISBURG CORRESPONDENT.]

Harrisburg, December 6th, 1839.
Half past 10 o'clock.

The committee, to whom was referred from time to time, during the last two days, the result of the various ballotings had by the state delegations, meeting as states, have this moment reported to the convention that—

Wm H. Harrison has received 148 votes as candidate for president.	
Henry Clay,	90 votes.
Winfield Scott,	16 do.
	254

They further report, that no votes have been cast for vice president, and ask leave to sit again, which was granted.

In these meetings of the several delegates, the votes have been taken *by states*. It now remains for the convention to take up the report and act thereon. An effort will be made to have the question on its adoption taken by permitting each delegate to vote for or against it. This proposition, I think, will fail. In the discussion of it I anticipate great warmth, unless indeed it can be prevented by cutting off the debate by a motion to lay it on the table, or the "*previous question.*"

[FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.]

Harrisburg, Dec. 5, 1839.

GENTLEMEN.—The convention was opened this morning with an appropriate prayer by the Rev. Mr. Sprake of the Lutheran church, and the minutes of the proceedings of yesterday were read by the secretary *pro tem.* After calling the roll of members present, several additional delegates were announced and took their seats. An arrangement having been made between the Pennsylvania delegates as to contested seats, it was ordered that the list of the delegation be counted accordingly.

The committee of organization reported to the convention the officers as set forth in my last, and the report being adopted unanimously, Mr. Leigh and Mr. Livingston were appointed to conduct the President to his chair. Mr. Barbour, as was expected, addressed the assembly at great length in a speech of surpassing eloquence. I have rarely heard any one, on a like occasion, acquit himself so much to the satisfaction of an audience. In the course of his masterly review of the past and present administrations, he especially when he portrayed the perilous condition of the country and pointed to the precipice on which we now stand, the lofty spirit of the orator seemed to fill the bosoms of the multitude that surrounded him, and the walls of the edifice well nigh trembled with their responsive approbation. At the conclusion of the address the Vice President's and Secretaries took their seats.

Mr. Graham of Louisiana, now rose in his place and asked permission to read a letter in his possession from the chairman of the central committee of Arkansas, to Judge Porter, one of the delegates from Louisiana, who was absent from the convention. Mr. Davis, of Connecticut, opposed the reading and moved to lay the matter on the table, which was carried. Mr. Shaw, of Mass., who had voted for the resolution, perceiving the injustice of it, moved its reconsideration, and so the letter was ordered to be read. It, in substance, contained a delegation of authority from the delegates of Arkansas to Judge Porter, to cast their vote in the convention for Henry Clay as President and John Tyler as Vice-President.

Mr. Chambers, of Pennsylvania, proposed rules of order for the government of the body which were accepted.

Mr. Sprague, in behalf of the Massachusetts delegation, presented an order to provide a mode for introducing candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States before the convention. Mr. Leigh, of Virginia, moved to amend the proposition by substituting a resolution more simple and more to the purpose. This, it seems, did not meet the approbation of several members of the Massachusetts delegation, and gave rise to a protracted debate on all sides of the house, which after consuming three or four hours in fruitless propositions finally terminated in the adoption of the original order, partially amended by Mr. Leigh of Virginia and Mr. Penrose of Pennsylvania.

Here it is—"Ordered that the delegates from each state be requested to assemble as a delegation, and appoint a committee, not exceeding three in number, to receive the views and opinions of such delegation, and to communicate the same to the assembled committees of all the delegations, to be by them respectively reported to their principals; and that thereupon the delegates in each state be requested to assemble as a delegation and ballot for candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President, and having done so, to commit the ballots, designating the votes of each candidate, and by whom given, to its committee; and thereupon all the committees shall assemble and compare the several ballots, and report the result of the same to their several delegations, together with such facts as may bear upon the nomination, and said delegations shall forthwith reassemble and ballot again for candidates for the above offices, and again commit the result to the above committees, and if it shall appear that a majority of the ballots are for any one man for candidate for President, said committee shall report the result to the convention for its consideration, but if there shall be no such majority, then the delegations shall repeat the balloting until such majority shall be obtained, and then report the same to the convention for its consideration.

That the vote of a majority of each delegation shall be reported as the vote of that state, and each state represented here, shall vote its full electoral vote, by such delegation in the convention."

In pursuance of the above order the several delegations, with their respective committees, are at this moment anxiously engaged in the duties assigned them and I have the satisfaction to assure you that whatever may be the result of their labors, the convention will calmly consider it, and decide for the best interests of the country. Yours &c.

[FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.]

Harrisburg, December 6th, 1839.

GENTLEMEN.—At half-past 10 o'clock the president called the convention to order and the secretary read the minutes of yesterday. The chair announced a letter from a whig convention in Vermont, which was received—and laid on the table together with one from the congregation of the Lutheran Church, asking contributions for their society.

Mr. C. M. Clay of Ky., after a few forceable remarks submitted the following orders:

Ordered, That the committee appointed under the resolution of yesterday, now report to the convention the result of their ballotings of the several delegations.

Ordered, That the convention proceed to ballot for candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency, each delegate present voting his preference, and in case of vacancies in the delegation the majority present of such delegation to vote for the absentees.

Mr. Davis of Conn., moved the orders be laid on the table, which was carried.

Mr. Horner offered the following resolution.

Resolved, The delegates from the several states be requested to furnish the secretary with a list of delegates present and of the post offices near their respective residences, and that the same be published with the proceedings of the convention.

Mr. Saltman moved that when the convention adjourned, it adjourn to meet at 3 o'clock, P. M. this day, which was adopted.

Mr. McFarlan, of New York, in pursuance of a request of a convention of his constituents, laid on the table resolutions in favor of Henry Clay for the presidency, and the convention adjourned. It convened again at 3 o'clock and adjourned to meet at 7 P. M. It met accordingly and adjourned to 9 o'clock P. M. Took a recess till 10—when the committee appointed to select candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency, requested permission through their chairman to report the result of their deliberation, and asked leave to sit again. The substance of the following report was then read and laid on the table. After several ballotings your committee cast for Wm. Henry Harrison 148 votes, for Henry Clay 90—and for Winfield Scott, 16. There being 254 delegates present it required 128 votes to constitute a majority of the whole. The convention immediately adjourned to meet to morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

There is much of interest expected to transpire tomorrow in the convention touching the twenty nine Scott votes of the state of New York which have produced the above result. Yours, &c.

[FROM OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, Dec. 7, 1839.

The house adjourned yesterday without coming to any decision on any of the questions submitted to them. The appeal from the decision of the chair that the certified members from New Jersey were entitled to their seats, being still under discussion.

To day a great deal of time was spent in discussions on motions to amend the journals, which would be entirely uninteresting to your readers. When these motions to amend were decided by tellers, some of the loco-focos were extremely anxious that Mr. Ingersoll, the contestant of Mr. Naylor's seat, should vote; but the gentleman, to his credit, resisted their solicitations, and declined voting.

After these questions were settled, the chairman, Mr. Adams, referred to the attacks which had been made upon him yesterday; and declared that so far as they concerned him personally, if they were designed to intimidate him in the discharge of his duty, the assailants would find themselves mistaken. He defended the decision he had pronounced, and maintained, as he had before, the right of the commissioned members from New Jersey to vote.

The Van Burenites having begun to suspect that they cannot maintain their ground—and that unless they abandon the position they have taken against the right of the certified members to vote, they will be defeated, have suddenly become anxious for compromise, in the hope of being able to retain some advantage; but the opposition reject all their overtures, and insist upon nothing less than the right of the regularly commissioned New Jersey members to be admitted to their seats, and vote on all questions as any other members. After Mr. Adams finished his remarks, Mr. Cave Johnson, of Tennessee, rose and made a suggestion to adjourn till Monday, for the purpose of effecting a compromise. Mr. Proffit, of Indiana, objected to this, and declared this was not the time for proposals of compromise to come from those who have spent a whole week in this discussion instead of organizing the house.

Mr. Duncan claimed the floor, as having been in possession of it yesterday at the hour of adjournment. Mr. Dickerson, one of the New Jersey uncertified claimants, asked his friend from Ohio to give way.—Mr. Cost Johnson objected to any gentleman on the floor yielding the floor repeatedly to others, and then claiming his privilege. It was in effect allowing a member to designate who should speak, and to exclude those who might be anxious to answer him. Mr. Duncan said he would never open his mouth again on the subject if a compromise could be effected, and as he wished to hear what Mr. Dickerson had to offer, he would yield the floor to him. Mr. Dickerson rose to address the house; but was met by loud cries of "order," from all sides. Mr. Johnson again denied the right of Duncan to yield the floor to any person he wished. Mr. Dickinson again attempted to speak; but he was again met by loud cries of "order!" Mr. Vanderpoel demanded the reason of these cries.—Mr. Granger replied that Dickerson had no right to speak. He had no evidence of membership. Mr. Jenifer moved that Dickerson have leave to speak.—Mr. Vanderpoel objected; and claimed the power of speaking for Mr. D. as matter of right. Mr. Wise said he would as soon settle the question in this way as in any other; and he gave notice that if Mr. Dickerson should attempt to address the house, he would demand his credentials. Several administration members have called upon Duncan to go on, and that worthy proceeded to give us one of his characteristic ebullitions of vulgarity and dullness.

One of the meanest tricks ever played by a political party was shown to have been attempted by the friends of the administration. Duncan had evidently been set on by them to weave into his speech the evidence as it is called, produced by Dickerson and his associates. What do you think it consists mainly of? Affidavits procured without notice given, and not in conformity to law. Several of these spurious affidavits had been read before the trick was discovered; and when it was shown that they were of that character, the Van Burenites still endeavored to have them read to the house. With a view of consuming time, they got up a debate on the point of order raised, as to whether they could be read to infringe the rights of certified members—thus contending for a principle in direct violation of all law, all precedent, all right.

The members grew so sick of the debate, that before three o'clock they were glad to adjourn; and Duncan therefore will go on next week.

The senate did not transact any business.

We received, last night, Vicksburg papers up to the 14th inst.

We copy from the *Vicksburg Sentinel* of the 11th instant, the following article:

A HAUL.—On Monday last Dr. Gwin, the marshal of the state, made a large haul from the bank pirates. He seized on the property of the Brandon Bank in various directions, dragging it from the vaults of brother thieving shops, the trunks of bank presidents, and we believe from their breeches pockets. The thieving system, thank God, is every day coming to a closer crisis. It cannot last for long, with the blessing of God and common principles of justice, we will have dozens of bank officers in the penitentiary. It seems that Mr. Yerger, one of our clear headed lawyers, understood that the Brandon Bank had ordered Dr. J. D. Wolf Smith, president of the Bank of Lexington to draw one hundred and fifty odd thousand dollars at the north, being the balance of its cotton funds, authorised the marshal to seize on the same to satisfy an execution of one of his clients against the bank. Dr. Gwin, after taking a bond of indemnity, proceeded to Jackson, and broke open the vaults of the Planters' Bank, and took therefrom $70,000 in specie, being a special deposit to the credit of the said J. D. Wolf Smith. Returning to Vicksburg, Dr. Gwin proceeded to the Verandah, after apprising Dr. Smith of his mission, broke open his trunks, and took therefrom $5,000 in U. S. Bank notes, the property of the said Brandon Bank. The marshal also took possession of several thousand dollars at the store of Lawrence & Carr, the property of the same concern, he also sent a deputy to Manchester, where there is also more of the same funds deposited and another to New Orleans, where there are $25,000 belonging to the same bank, in the name of Dr. Smith.

When Dr. Gwin shall have secured all this, he will be in the possession of 75 thousand dollars, the property of the Brandon Bank, levied on to pay a debt to the Messrs. Dennistouns of New Orleans. Independent of this sum, Dr. Smith says he has paid over to Wm. H. Shelton of Brandon, formerly president of the foul thieving shop at that place, 80 thousand dollars. Mr. Yerger will of course take steps to wrest this money out of the hands of Col. Shelton, for the benefit of his client. This is the way the cotton funds of the Brandon Bank have been used, instead of being appropriated to pay the honest debts of the institution. Dr. Smith, Dr. Puckett and Col. Shelton were all engaged in the Brandon Bank, and they established the Lexington Bank for their private advantage. It now appears from the acknowledgments of Dr. Smith, that this money was put into his hands by the Brandon Bank, in consideration of his turning two dollars in Brandon money for one in specie, which he had received. The Brandon money can now be purchased for 16 cents per dollar, and of course the balance 84 cents per dollar on 150 thousand is clear profit to himself, Shelton and Puckett. This is a part of the beauties of the cred t system. A portion of the funds was seized in Maj. Mailkie's office.

[FROM OUR EXTRA OF YESTERDAY.]

NEWS BY THE LIVERPOOL. FOURTEEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The news by the Liverpool is not so gloomy as was anticipated by many of our citizens. The intelligence of the suspensions of the American banks did not produce the disastrous effect upon the British money market that was feared. Before the departure of the Liverpool the market had recovered from the shock caused by the suspension of the United States bank of Philadelphia, and money matters had become decidedly easier.

In the manufacturing districts business was extremely dull, and we cannot discover any good reason for supposing that cotton will materially advance, although holders were firmer, and prices had gone up at the date of the Liverpool's departure.

The Liverpool brought over fifty passengers—among whom were Mr. Saligny, the French minister to Texas, and suite, and Mr. Appleton and lady, daughter of the honorable Daniel Webster.

Intelligence of interest will be found below, of a great riot of the Chartists; and of the distresses of the French army in Africa.

The Liverpool brings Liverpool dates to the 16th, and London to the 15th November, both inclusive—the passage was made in eighteen days and seventeen hours.

Liverpool, November 15.

Mr. Jaudon was again compelled last week to obtain a loan, which he succeeded in doing, to the extent of £160,000, and which enabled him to meet the payment of his acceptances falling due this week. His funds now to be provided for are, we understand, to an extent not over £100,000.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—It is understood that the failure of Mr. Biddle's bank has put an end to the negotiation for raising money in Holland, which had, indeed, but a slender chance of success previous to the arrival of that intelligence. Some transactions which have taken place in the money market now make known the objects to which the money was to be applied. Bills of exchange to a large amount have been presented, it is said, to the London agent, who declined payment, but has been able to make an arrangement with the holders under which the bills are renewed, and the loss prevented which would ensue had they been returned under protest to America.—The terms of renewal, however, are most extravagant, in fact, decisive of the opinion entertained here of the degree of solvency of Mr. Biddle's bank for two months' interest, at the rate of 6 per cent. and 2 per cent. per month commission is charged, with the option of a further renewal at the end of that time for six months, and commission at the rate of 1 per cent. per month. The whole of the operation would thus be at a rate of about 21 per cent. per annum.

Since the publication of the balance-sheet by the agent of Mr. Biddle's bank, there has been a great diminution of confidence in the city with respect to the future winding up of its affairs. The general conclusion regarding it is, that the shareholders and the body of the other creditors cannot both be paid, and that a struggle for the preference will most likely arise between them. This being a chartered bank, the shareholders are not liable beyond the amount of their interest, and though a judgment may be obtained on the property in the United States, it would be of little value to creditors on this side of the Atlantic.—One policy has been pointed out in Mr. Jaudon's balance-sheet which did not strike us at first, and which is, that as there are in round numbers 35,000,000 dollars of bills discounted, and only 4,000,000 dollars of notes in circulation, the greater portion of the bills must either be renewed or protested bills, and consequently of little value to the creditors. Some notice has also been taken of the extraordinary difference in the return of specie in this account, and the statements in circulation at Philadelphia at the time of the stoppage, which latter made it amount to 4,000,000 dollars, while Mr. Jaudon only sets down about 1,000,000 dollars; but either would demonstrate the necessity of the stoppage with so large an amount of liabilities.—*Times.*

Out of the new banking crisis which has occurred in the United States, there seems to have arisen a separate question of some importance, though closely connected with it, between the merchants of New York and those of Philadelphia. A large debt, estimated at above 3,000,000 dollars is owed by the latter city to New York, and the question about to be agitated was in what form the obligations were to be fulfilled, as the Philadelphia banks, from whom the medium was to be forthcoming, had all suspended specie payments. They had become so much more "liberal" in their accommodation since the suspension that traders there who previously paid at the rate of two per cent. monthly for it, were supplied with paper at 7 per cent. per annum. A discount of 10 per cent. existed on the Philadelphia notes compared with the paper of New York, and was likely to increase if the suspension should continue; and it is contended, in an argument on this subject, which is not further worth repeating, that as a Philadelphia trader, who owes money in England, must pay either in gold or silver, or their equivalents, the same principle should be established between these rival commercial cities. About this there ought not to be, one would imagine, any difficulty, provided, the "equivalent" is ascertainable, which will be all the more readily done should the state of New York maintain its position and continue specie payments, notwithstanding the fall of the Philadelphia banks. The question only becomes of interest here, on account of the fact stated of the large amount to which Philadelphia is indebted to New York; for Mr. Biddle's bank being of course the larger debtor, the chances of the English creditors are no doubt in that degree lessened, as they may be tolerably sure that New York will continue to secure a preference over them.

Some speculations are also put forth as to the loss Mr. Biddle's bank is likely to sustain through the protest upon bills returned from Europe, which is equal to 50 per cent upon the amount of them. The estimate in New York was, that the recent remittances of specie to Europe, which could alone be available in such a case, would be very far indeed from covering the bills of exchange afloat there. The occurrences which have been stated above tend to give considerable weight to the opinion.—*Times, Nov. 13.*

Great efforts continue to be made by the parties more immediately concerned to prevent any of the bills of exchange drawn upon Mr. Biddle's bank from going back to Philadelphia under protest. These efforts are not made merely to sustain, in regard to its commercial transactions, the credit of that bank, but to avert the danger of a forfeiture of the charter. There is a report to-day, that funds have been remitted from Holland contrary to all expectation, available for this purpose, but at all events the friends of the bank are trying their strength in all quarters, and ready to submit to any sacrifice rather than risk the charter itself.—*Times, Nov. 14.*

[*From the Morning Chronicle of Saturday.*]

The suspension of specie payments by the American banks still occupies a large share of public interest, and the effect which it will produce upon the Bank of the United States becomes a subject of importance. Unqualified statements of its insolvency have been put abroad in a leading morning journal, which will have extensive circulation; and it has become, therefore, necessary to enable the public to form a correct judgment for themselves. We have received from the agency here a statement of the affairs of the establishment as it was 1st October, 1839, which we now make public; and, presuming that it correctly represents the whole liabilities of the establishment and its branches, we have no hesitation in saying that it ought to remove all doubts as to its perfect ability to meet all its engagements. The statement is as follows:

Bank of the United States, Oct. 1, 1839.

CR.		
Bills discounted	$29,437,182 77	
Bill's of Exchange	4,298,852 72	
Bills receivable	2,045,612 61	
Total of discounts		$35,781,548 10
Loan to the State of Pennsylvania		491,000
Stock accounts		17,781,317 78
Bonds and Mortgages		312,696 13
Real estate	878,670 20	
Banking Houses	446,003 96	
		1,324,674 16
Bonds expenses, &c. &c.		369,558 13
Balances due by S. Bank agencies		7,710,993 6
Balance due by S Bks.	5,132,568 66	
Notes of State Banks	2,193,613 62	
Specie	1,015,273 73	
		8,371,451 33
		$72,178,241 53

DR.	
Capital Stock	35,000,000
Actual circulation of notes	4,038,717 21
Post Notes	9,082,893 68
Discount, exchange and interest	435,398 95
Dividends unclaimed	81,209 05
Profit and loss	3,021,389 32
Contingent fund	2,871,774 68
Agency, London, &c. &c.	8,945,554 35
Bond to the United States	1,986,589 64
Interest on ditto	134,091 76
Foreign Exchange	748,581 80
Balances with Branches	4,428,938 01
Deposits	3,391,946 99
	$72,178,221 53

The above balance sheet shows of assets $72,178,224, and the liabilities to the public are $33,306,250, exhibiting a clear surplus capital of $38,871,744, including the guarantee fund.

The balance sheet, no doubt, includes as assets thirty-five million of dollars of bills, and seventeen million dollars of stock accounts; and it may be said that in this way credit is taken for a large amount of questionable securities; but making every fair allowance for bad banking, it proves most plainly the undoubted stability of the establishment, and that the *Times* newspaper acted most unwarrantably in alarming the public mind in its money article of to-day, by asserting that it was in a state of bankruptcy. It is possible, in so severe a time of monetary pressure that the shareholders may suffer in some degree, although the large amount of the Rest or Guarantee Fund provides them with a very powerful safeguard; but, as to the public, we consider that the state of the balance sufficiently shows that they are perfectly safe from any ultimate loss.

We have even seen a private letter written from New York at the latest moment, stating that the U. S. Bank of Pennsylvania had not only suspended specie payment, but that she had suspended payment altogether, and must consequently liquidate her affairs as quickly as possible. We do not vouch for this information, nevertheless we are inclined to believe it, indeed, if the legislature do not pass a law to authorize the general suspension of specie payments in Pennsylvania, the suspended banks must, as a matter of course, be considered insolvent, and there are no liquidation by public officers. In that case the event cannot fail to be enormous, as nearly all the protested notes, bills and acceptances are entitled to a fine of 10 per cent in addition to the capital, with cost. Again, the bulk of the assets held by the United States Bank, are generally supposed to be of such a description as would be impossible to realize without great loss of time, and enormous expense.—For instance, it is supposed they hold many mortgages on estates in Mississippi, and other southern states where the original proprietors have abandoned them as nothing worth the mortgage money, and have carried off their slaves, cattle, implements, and every thing moveable, leaving to the mortgagees the bare land without population, and, therefore, valueless.

This catastrophe appears to have caused a more vivid sensation than we should have expected, when we consider that the event has been fully anticipated by most people for the last six or seven weeks. By now it seems we are worse; and it is to be hoped that people will not very soon come again to our own. The [illegible] affairs had in [illegible] [illegible] sought for any improvement in our general business with America from [illegible]. This misfortune has not depreciated the value of American stocks in London, and even the debentures sustained by Mr. Jaudon, under the deposit of state stocks as collateral security, continue to bear a premium of 1 or 2 per cent. on the contract price.—*Times.*

Bank of England and Joint Stock Banks.—The Bank of England, it is said, has put an end to the three per cent agreements with those country banks which had consented not to issue their own notes, but in certain amounts, at three per cent per annum interest. These banks may still have Bank of England notes at 6 per cent interest, and the Bank of England allows them a small commission, said to be 1 per cent per annum on the average annual amount of notes they can keep in circulation.

Working of the Corn Laws.—The price of wheat fit for human food, is rising in every part of the kingdom, till it has reached 11s a bushel, and yet the duty on foreign wheat has risen to 18s. 2 3-4 a barrel! A large portion of the wheat grown this year is so bad in quality, that it is only worth 51 a quarter, but the duty is levied on the average price of the good and bad. The average price last week is only 61s. 5d. a quarter, but good wheat is worth 65s. per quarter and upwards. So that the worse the quality of the harvest, the higher the duty on such foreign wheat as is fit for use. It is not enough that Providence afflicts us with a bad harvest, but the landlords must also tax us the more in proportion to the badness of the quality of the corn. Was there ever such a diabolical contrivance heard of as laws like these? This will probably answer the difficulties of the Newcastle Journal upon the subject for a fortnight.

Corn Average.—The aggregate average price of wheat for the last six weeks, according to the returns made up this day, is 67s. 2d. and the duty on the importation of foreign wheat is therefore 18s. 8d. The average for the week is somewhat higher than that of the six weeks.

Failure.—We are sorry to learn that the old and respectable house of Walker & Son, manufacturers have this week stopped payment. The amount of their debts is said to be about £60,000.—*Glasgow paper.*

Insurrection in Monmouthshire.—The mining districts of Monmouthshire have been in a state of great disturbance, in consequence of some insurrectionary movements by the Chartists.

The town of Newport is situated at the foot of that range of mountains forming the great mineral basin of Monmouth and Glamorgan. It is a seaport which is rapidly rising in consequence, as from its harbor, conjointly with that of Cardiff, are shipped the immense quantities of iron and coal produced by the mines in the vicinity. Large working populations are congregated about the respective seats of these different collieries, but more especially the iron works, established on a scale so vast, and involving individual properties of amounts so enormous as to be without parallel in the mining industry of the whole world. The town of Methyr alone, about thirty miles from Newport, comprehending Dowlais, with which it is incorporated, as Westminster with London, contains a population of about 50,000, almost all employed in the mines and iron works. There, when Vincent and the other Chartist delegates appeared amongst them, at once embraced their views; and the doctrines of the Chartists seem to have been better received here than in any other part of the kingdom. It will be recollected that while the reform bill was yet pending, and when union was enjoined as the surest means of carrying it the people of this district broke out into open riots, which were not suppressed without some difficulty. From Merthyr to Abergavenny, distant about twenty miles, both in the hills and down to the ports of Newport and Cardiff, it may be assumed, that a population exceeding 100,000 souls such as described, exists in localities most favorably situated for riot or insurrection. In these localities, a very large portion neither speak nor understand English, and all the intercourse of life is carried on in the Welch language.

Vincent, who has been for some time past confined in Monmouth gaol, taught the people to believe, that in their country, Chartism should first triumph. It is said, that even since his confinement, a plot has been concocting (rendered more difficult of discovery from the mountaineers universally using the Welch language) for the liberation of this delegate, and if we may credit the accounts, the erection of a Chartist kingdom among the fastnesses of the mountains!—Nearly all the miners and iron workers became Chartists, and secret meetings have been, for some time past, very common among them. It was also hinted, by some of those who were supposed to be ringleaders of the party, that the 5th of November was to be an important day among the Chartists. Information of these circumstances was conveyed, from time to time, to the magistrates; and a short time since they were informed, upon authority which it was thought could be relied on, that the 4th of November had been fixed upon as the period for simultaneous attacks on Newport, Brecon and Monmouth. This information proved to be correct, for, on the 3rd, a general rising commenced; the mines and levels in the mountains were deserted, and the furnaces blown out. It is said to have been the intention of the mob to proceed towards Newport, with the design of dividing into various columns, one to keep the soldiers in check at Newport, another those at Brecon, and a third to attack Monmouth and liberate Vincent. Whatever their first purpose might be, the insurgents afterwards proceeded less warily.

It appears that the whole body was armed with such weapons as they could obtain, consisting of some muskets and pistols, pikes, sabres and sticks. They first made for Cardiff iron-works, where they insisted upon blowing out the furnaces, and compelled many of the male inhabitants of the place to join with them; after which they proceeded on the road, shouting "The Charter, or death!" About 5 o'clock in the morning, they halted, two and a half miles from Newport, near Tredegar-park, the seat of Sir Charles Morgan, bart. Here, it is said, they experienced some disappointment from the non-arrival of an expected reinforcement of 8,000 men from Pontypool; and this, with similar disappointments in other directions, occasioned by the badness of the weather, is made to account for the non performance of their original design.

At length, the order was given to "march," in obedience to which the mass hurried on towards the town. When they arrived at the outskirts, they again halted, and the weapons with which they were armed, and which, till that time, had been in some measure concealed, were generally displayed. The body divided itself into two columns, one of which marched into Newport, by way of Stow-hill, and the other by the main entrance to the town, Charles st. One of these divisions was led by Mr. Frost, formerly a magistrate, and the other, it is said, by his son. The magistrates, to whom intelligence of the contemplated attack had been communicated, had, in the meantime, taken the precaution to call out the military, about 60 soldiers of the 45th regiment, and to swear in a number of special constables, all of whom were drawn up in the yard attached to the Westgate Hotel, where the magistrates had assembled.

It would seem that the circumstance had been with equal care imparted to the leaders of the Chartists, for they immediately proceeded in the direction of the hotel, and having arrived before it, again halted. They then gave three cheers for the people's charter, and with shouts commenced a fire on the hotel. The windows were soon demolished, the bullets and slugs flying about in all directions. Several persons including the mayor, having been wounded, it was deemed expedient to put the military into action. They were accordingly stationed in the upper apartments of the hotel, and the Riot Act having been read, and the mob becoming momentarily more furious, the order was given and they fired. When we contemplate the position into which Mr. Frost had led his forces, his conduct savors, less of reason than madness. It is plain that nature never intended him for a leader. The mob, wedged closely together in the street, and the soldiers safely ensconced above firing down upon a dense mass, the result may be easily imagined. Every shot produced a fearful effect, and in the course of a few minutes more than twenty Chartists were killed upon the spot and several others dangerously, and in too many instances mortally, wounded. Finding themselves, from the position occupied by the military, that certain death awaited them, they fled to the fields.

On Monday night, Frost, for whose apprehension £100 reward had been offered, was taken by two persons, named Rogers and Phillips, at the house of a printer named Patridge. A man named Waters, and one or two others are in custody. Troops have been marched from Newport, Cardiff, and Monmouth. These preparations seem to have smitten the rioters with prudence, for they have returned to their mountains. Frost and Waters have been committed to take their trials at the next Monmouth assizes.

Up to Thursday last, some further arrests had been made, amongst whom were Mr. Patridge, the printer above alluded to. James Aust, who was seen in the crowd with a gun, and Frost's son and uncle. Patridge was charged with having published seditious papers. Aust was sworn to by several witnesses. He denied that he was amongst the Chartists, and said he only took his gun out to protect himself. He was committed on high treason.

It appears that Vincent, during his incarceration, has edited a publication called the Western Vindicator, in which Frost was also a writer. The correspondent of the Morning Chronicle says, its tone seems to indicate a formidable conspiracy, and that it has tended greatly "to keep up the excitement and delusion amongst these misguided men."

The Queens marriage.—The Windsor correspondent of the Morning Herald, writing on Wednesday says, alluding to the forthcoming event—the two princes of Saxe Coburg Saafield, Ernest and Albert, will leave the castle at an early hour to-morrow morning, in one of the queen's carriages "horsed by the royal horses," for Dover, where they will embark that afternoon for the continent. The princes will be attended by baron Alvensleben and count Kolowrath. The two princes will proceed direct to Brussels, on a short visit to their uncle, the king of the Belgians, previously to their return to Germany. Prince Albert's return to England has been arranged to take place in March next; and we state upon the best authority, that in the course of the following month, or early in May, the marriage of her majesty with this "fortunate youth" will take place. Some curious rumors are afloat respecting the cause of the late visit of the duke and duchess of Cambridge to her majesty. Prince George, at one period, as well as their royal highnesses, looked forward to an alliance with the queen; but those hopes (however sanguine they might have been some two or three years since) are now blighted; for our readers may rest assured that prince Albert is "the happy man." It was stated in the Morning Herald, a few days since, that Mr. Ross, A. R. A. (who has recently returned from the court of the king of the Belgians,) has received the royal commands to paint a portrait of prince Albert. The likeness which is intended for a locket for her majesty, and is a most admirable resemblance, is just finished; and the queen, it is stated, will wear it for the first time this evening. Mr. H. E. Dawe has nearly completed an excellent likeness of the prince, (*apropos* enough,) as a companion to the portrait of her majesty, by the same artist, recently published.

From a Liverpool paper.

THE OPIUM TRADE. We are gratified to find that the claim for indemnification, put forward by the opium smugglers, and almost guaranteed by Mr. Superintendent Elliott, has met with that reception at the hands of government which we anticipated—a flat refusal. As to the illegality of the trade there can be no doubt, and the sincerity of the Chinese government in its determination to suppress it, which some affect to disbelieve, has been proved beyond question by the destruction of the noxious drug, which, if sold, would have brought some millions into the celestial treasury. The Morning Chronicle of Wednesday contains the following announcement:

"The following answer has been sent by the Treasury to the claimants for indemnification for losses sustained in consequence of the delivery of opium to the Chinese government.

"Gentlemen—Having laid before the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury your letter in which you apply for a settlement of certain claims for opium delivered to the Chinese Government, and on which certificates given by Captain C. Elliot, I have received their Lordship's commands to acquaint you that Parliament has placed at the disposal of the Board no funds out of which any compensation could be paid; and that the sanction of Parliament would be required before any such claim could be recognized or paid.

"To prevent any misconstruction of the intentions of the Board my Lords have directed me further to state, that the subject has been under the attentive consideration of her Majesty's Government, and to add, that her Majesty's Government do not propose to submit to Parliament a vote for the payment of such claims.

(Signed) "R. GORDON.

"Treasury Chamber, Nov. 11, 1839."

FRANCE.

Nineteen bankruptcies occurred during the first week of November. The liabilities of the bankrupts amounted to nearly 1,000,000f. One of them exceeds 400,000f and two others 100,000f. There were 858 failures in Paris from the 1st of January, to the 1st of November, 1839—losses amounting to between 55,000,000 and 60,000,000f.

Thirty one of the deputies of May last have addressed to Baron Pasquier, President of the Chamber of Peers, a Protest against their arbitrary detention, six months after at Court, whose competency they formally protested against, had pronounced on the fate of men placed in a similar situation with their own, and accused of the same offence. They declare the proceeding of that tribunal to be in conformity to a cruel and cowardly abuse of brutal force which must excite the reprobation of every virtuous man, to whatever party and nation he may belong, and loudly demanded either to be restored to liberty or brought to trial.

Gen Bertrand, so long and so well known here, is dead. The Paris papers were diffuse in their accounts of his funeral.

The Paris stock-market was but slightly affected by the accounts from the U. S. by the Liverpool, which reached here on Saturday. At the commencement of business some alarm was manifested, but it was of not long continuance. The trifling depression in the prices of Saturday, when compared with those of Friday, were in fact attributed to the melancholy state of the French army in Africa.

A WHIMSICAL OLD LADY.—A lady who resides in the Rue St. Lazare, says the Journal du Nord, has made a will bequeathing at her death 10,000 fr. viz: 3,000 fr. to her grocer, 3,000 fr. to her steward, and 1,000 fr. to two of her oldest servants, during the lifetime of her dog, on condition of her pet being clothed, fed, and attended upon like a human being—"The dear Bra," says the Journal "is dressed like a great personage, has a warm apartment, rides out in a carriage, and at certain hours is carried by two servants in a balcony of the house when his physician allows him to take the air."

SPAIN.

Matters have taken a new turn. The queen has determined on prorogating, as a step to dissolving, the Cortes, her ministers refuse to go so far. Alaix, the representative of the all powerful Espartero, resigns—the other ministers follow his example; no one will countersign the royal order, except Narvaez. The queen is determined; the decree of dissolution is promulgated, and met by the cortes with this significant vote—"The further levy of taxes is illegal." This is indeed a crisis! Espartero remains fixed in his tiers, showing that his design is not to fight but to wear out his enemy.

News more important and satisfactory is brought by the Toulouse and Barcelona journals. The Emancipator of Toulouse, of the 4th says "We have received Barcelona journals of the 31st, which contain the following official intelligence:—In the night of the 26th, the count d'Espagne was deposed from the command of the Carlist forces in Catalonia. The junta summoned him to attend and preside over its sitting. When he came he was arrested, along with the members Orten, Ferrer, and Sampons, who were disarmed and conveyed to France. His secretary, Adell, was also arrested. Lebandero was charged with examining the count d'Espagne's papers. Sagarra has got the command of the troops. This revolution was kept secret, and had not transpired even at Berg, on the 29th." Another letter in the same journal declared "that this revolution was effected for the purpose of coming to an understanding with the Christinos; that the count d'Espagne was assailed at a review with cries of "Down with the tyrant!—Down with Don Carlos!" and he was so frightened that he made off. General Sagarra, who has taken the command, is inclined to temporize. There were great rejoicings in consequence, and a liberation of prisoners."

AFRICA.

A telegraphic despatch in the MONITEUR, announces that the Duke of Orleans, with the expedition, instead of returning from Setif by Bougie, went direct from the former place through the Iron Gates to Algiers, which he reached on the 2d. It appears that during his visit to the interior, accompanied by M. Blanqui, the duke made some curious discoveries as to the insanitary state of the troops, treatment in hospitals, and other abuses, the details of which, as given in the COURRIER FRANÇAIS, have horrified the Parisian public. Marshal Valee, governor general of the French possessions in Africa, is a stern soldier of the imperial school, with some virtues often lost on what is called a good administrator, never playing the pro-consul for the sake of his own private fortune. But, on the other hand, he is ambitious to crown his colony into a magnificent conquest, and spares neither life or man to further these aims. The money granted for hospitals and barracks, and bedding, has been employed in opening roads, and occupying desert forts and expenses useless parades, merely for the sake of boasting that the French occupied regions where even the Romans had not penetrated. In the same the soldiers have died of the [illegible]. Curious anecdotes have transpired of the Duke of Orleans' visit to the hospital of Constantine. It had, of course, been rendered as tolerable to a Prince's view as it could be done; but many courts were discovered, with sick soldiers heaped therein, in the midst of their own ordure, with no covering save their great coats. The Duke of Orleans behaved nobly, and as a prince should have done, in this and in all other instances; he transported the sick to the palace, ordering his staff and suite to evacuate their rooms, and find lodgings where they could, furnishing money to the purchase of mattresses and other necessaries.

The Paris papers of Monday contain but little news either foreign or domestic. The telegraph announces the arrival at Toulon of the Duke of Orleans and suite. The papers still continue their comments upon the affecting details of the state of the French army in Africa, published by the Courrier Français.

EGYPT AND TUKREY.

TURKEY.—The news from the east received on Thursday is of considerable importance. It appears that the English government has been at the pains of despatching the Rhadamanthus to Alexandria, to make a formal demand for the restoration of the Turkish fleet. The Viceroy, however, who was on his return from Cairo, was in no haste to be in a condition to reply to this requisition. He remained, accordingly, for the purpose of recovering from the fatigues of his journey, two whole days within gunshot of Alexandria. Since then, he is understood to have declined to give up the fleet. France (says the correspondent of the Semaphore of Marseilles) has at length made known her pretension with regard to the affairs of the east. Her ultimatum is, that she will support all the pretensions of Mehemet Ali, provided he confines them to the hereditary possession of Egypt, Syria and Arabia, and to the temporary government of Candia and Adana.

France requires from him, moreover, a few concessions of minor importance. It is supposed that Mehemet will not consent to renounce his claims to Candia and Adana, but that in all other respects his reply will be in accordance with the suggestions of his faithful ally the citizen King. The Egyptian army had made a movement on the 15th, which had created a strong sensation among the foreign embassies. It turned out, however, eventually, to have been merely a change of position, occasioned by the scarcity of provision in the environs of Marash, and the approach of the bad season.

The Paris Le Temps states that the rumor that Mehemet Ali and the Porte had not only resolved on arranging their differences without Christian intervention, but had actually agreed on the main point.—The hereditary sovereignty of Egypt and Syria is to be recognised in Mehemet Ali, and the possession of Candia for life by one of his citizens. Paris letters state all the best authority, that although no treaty to that effect had yet been signed, such would be the arrangement of the question.

THE MARKETS.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

New Orleans, Dec. 18.

REMARKS.—The slight improvement in the activity of the market, noticed in our last report, seems to have subsided, and business, in most departments, to have fallen back to its previous degree of dullness. This is to be accounted for principally from the fact that most of the boats, which come in some days since from the Ohio river, have made up their cargoes and returned, while only a very few arrivals have occurred, within the past few days, to take their places.

The market for western produce is dull, but it has received no material accessions for a considerable time, and the stocks of some very important articles of consumption are becoming very much reduced. It cannot, however, be very long before further supplies may reasonably be expected, at least by flat boats, though the last report from the Ohio river presents no very flattering prospect for the free navigation of that stream by steamboats with cargoes.

The weather, since Saturday, has been clear and cold.

COTTON—Arrived, since the 13th inst. of Louisiana and Mississippi, 18,921 bales; Tennessee and North Alabama, 1,072; Arkansas, 540; Mobile, 121; together, 20,654 bales. Cleared in the same time: for Liverpool, 7,413 bales; Havre, 1,435; Boston, 1,069; Marseilles, 1,031; Havana, 337; New York, 1,074; Boston, 214; together, 15,366 bales, making an addition to the stock of 4,689 bales, and leaving on hand, inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared on the 17th instant, a stock of 131,577 bales.

After the publication of our report of Saturday morning last, the cotton market assumed a rather more animated character than it before exhibited, particularly towards the close of the day, and about 6,500 bales were disposed of at rates, however not materially varying from those current the day previous.—In consequence of this increased demand, holders, on Monday, evinced considerably more firmness, which caused some buyers to withdraw from the market, but the sales, notwithstanding, reached to some 3,500 bales, and, generally, at full prices than were before obtained. Early yesterday morning, the mail arrived with advices from Liverpool to the 16th, and from Havre to the 11th November, per steamer Liverpool at New York. The effect of the news on our market, was to cause a still greater firmness on the part of holders, many insisting on an advance of ¼ a cent or more, and in consequence of which there was scarcely any business transacted yesterday, up to the time of closing our inquiries. We continue our former quotations, regarding that the market is, at the moment, in a very unsettled state. The sales of the three days are about 10,800 bales, which we notice particularly as follows, viz:—of Louisiana and Mississippi, 50 bales at 7¼ ... [illegible]

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATIONS. [illegible]

Ordinary	[illegible]	
Middling	[illegible]	
Fair	[illegible]	
Good fair	[illegible]	
Good and fine	[illegible]	

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

1839, Oct. 1, stock on hand	[illegible]
Receipts last three days	[illegible]
previously	[illegible]
Exports last three days	[illegible]
previously	[illegible]
Stock on hand	[illegible]

SUGAR—Louisiana—The rather active demand, noticed in our last, has in a considerable degree subsided, and the market is now exceedingly dull with weather large stock on the Levee, supplies having been for some time [illegible]. We make no change in our quotations, which are 4 to 6 cents as a choice article with extreme [illegible] figures, but we remark the sales made at so low prices as those that have not been appreciated of any further transaction to-day.

Some few further parcels have been added to the stock of Havana sugars which continue almost without demand at our quotations.

MOLASSES—There is a better supply on the Levee, but prices remain the same: say 25 @ 27 cents ₽ gallon—the condition of the barrels generally deciding the rate. We have heard of but one sale on plantation, a lot at 25 cents ₽ gallon. We understand several crops are offered at 17 cents, but buyers generally—particularly those who purchase for the northern markets—seem disinclined to operate without a further reduction in the price.

TOBACCO—We have but one small transaction to notice—5 hhds Kentucky fair, at 10 cents. No arrivals. Cleared for New York 511 hhds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

1839, Oct. 1, stock on hand	hhds	962
Received last three days		0
previously	151	151
		1113
Exports last three days	127	
previously	458	585
Leaving a balance of stock of		528

FLOUR—Only a few barrels have been added to the previous small supply, within the past three days, and the demand for consumption, united with [illegible] [illegible].

EXCHANGE. We have heard [illegible].

EXCHANGE OUT DOORS. [illegible]

FREIGHTS. [illegible]

FREIGHTS.

[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS MONEY MARKET.

Corrected by R. Bernard & Co. Exchange Brokers.

[illegible]

LATEST DATES.

New York	Dec 7	Liverpool	Nov 16
Boston	Dec 4	London	Nov 15
Philadelphia	Dec 6	Paris	Nov 12
Washington	Dec 7	Havre	Nov 11
Baltimore	Dec 6	Bordeaux	Nov 8
Charleston	Dec 10	Mexico	Oct 21
Havana	Dec 2	Tampico	Oct 19
Houston	Dec 8	Vera Cruz	Nov 12

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK, December 7.—REVIEW OF THE MARKET. The news by the Liverpool has had no effect on cotton, and the market remains quiet. Common brands Genesee flour have fallen to $6, dull, with numerous [illegible]. Old southern corn is very scarce, and a sale has been made at 80c. [illegible] the new northern corn is plenty, sales can be had at 75c. 56 lbs. Stocks have jumped up from the effect of the news: United States Bank rose $10 a share, [illegible].

DOMESTIC EXCHANGES.

[illegible]

FOREIGN MARKETS.

HAVRE MARKET, Nov. 7.—Cotton.—There was good inducement to buyers [illegible] ... [illegible]

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 15.—At the beginning of the week we very firm, and but little cotton offering. On Wednesday it became more active and the holders [illegible]...

SALES OF THE WEEK

[illegible]

LIVERPOOL MARKET, Nov. 15.—Rice in better request and about 100 tierces of dressed Carolina have been sold at 24 a 25s. [illegible]

Tobacco—The transactions, so far this month, comprise 180 Virginia leaf, and 10 stemmed; 13 Kentucky leaf, and 40 stemmed [illegible] ...

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, Nov. 15.—A change of wind has set in but more freely. [illegible] The arrivals from the continent of [illegible] ... 1701 quarters of wheat, 1164 do barley, 2140 [illegible] and quantity of rye, beans and peas; from New York about 100 brls flour.

The dullness which prevailed in the leading articles of the corn trade, as described in our circular of Tuesday, continued unabated during the two following days, [illegible] ... No variation in the prices of [illegible].

BANKERS' LETTER.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—There have been some 2800 shares of U. S. Bank Stock sold since the arrival of the Liverpool, at prices from £18 down to 16 £14. [illegible] ...

LONDON CORN MARKET, Nov. 15.—The partial reaction which took place in the wheat trade at Mark Lane on Monday has not had an effect on prices in the provincial markets [illegible] ...

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Since the date of our printed advices of the 6th inst. markets have remained quiet, and money scarce. The Bank of England has augmented its bullion to nearly a million [illegible] ...

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The news of the suspensions of the Philadelphia and southern banks produced a painful sensation [illegible] ...

There is a stagnation in business here, so far as at least as concerns all things American. [illegible] ...

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

IMPORTS.

Liverpool—Per ship Globe—118,000 slates, 101 boxes tin, 701 hampers potatoes, 318 crates and 35 hhds earthen ware, [illegible].
Bath, Me.—Per barque Mary Jane—140 brls potatoes, small lot axes and crowbars, [illegible].
Mobile—Per brig Mary Averill—60,000 feet lumber.
Hartford, Conn.—Per brig Energy—191 tons curb stones, 240 bricks [illegible].

EXPORTS.

Liverpool—Per ship Isaac Allerton—2400 bales cotton.
Havre—Per ship Rambler—1727 bales cotton.
Boston—Per ship Lafayette—1086 bales cotton.
New York—Per ship Louisville—2241 pigs lead; 785 bales cotton; 70 hhds tobacco; 100 brls pork; [illegible].
Boston—Per brig [illegible]—1361 pigs lead; 214 bales cotton; 25 brls molasses; [illegible].
Baltimore—Per brig Olive Branch—30 tierces 30 hhds molasses; 250 hhds sugar.
Frankfort—Per schr Creole—Lots cart wheels; 1 cask, and flour.
Salmon River—Per schr Harriet & Louisa—Iron furniture, groceries, clothing, and merchandise.
Havana—Per schr Lone—18 bales cotton; 300 kegs lard; 9 casks beef.
Mobile—Per schr Viola—48 brls molasses; 36 do pork; 100 kegs lard, 1049 sacks corn, &c.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

[illegible]

CONSIGNEES.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Isaac Allerton, Ferris, Liverpool	L H Gale
Ship Rambler, Day, Havre	S & J P Whitney
Ship Baron Marshall, Havre	Bigelow & co
Ship Lafayette, Vergont, Havre	A D George
Ship Louisville, Allen, New York	W R Fosdick & co
Brig Lincoln, Grant, New York	E A Bridge
Brig Lucy, Hardy, Boston	Wm Bridge
Brig Olive Branch, Watts, Baltimore	Bedford & Beck
Schr Creole, Townsend, Franklin	Griffith & Baron
Schr Harriet & Louisa, Paine, Salmon river	Bryan, Austin & co
Schr Lone, Curry, Havana	[illegible]
Schr Viola, Lane, Mobile	R Greenway & co

ARRIVED.

[illegible]

MEMORANDA.

[illegible]

☞ THE ship PERUVIAN, Capt. Smith, from Liverpool, is now discharging opposite post No 5, 3rd Municipality. Consignees are requested to take out their permits and attend to the receipt of their goods on the levee. S & J P WHITNEY, 73 Camp st d18

☞ THE ship GLOBE, Capt Oliver, from Liverpool is now discharging opposite the upper cotton press. Consignees are requested to take out their permits and attend to the receipt of their goods on the levee. d18 S & J P WHITNEY

CANNEL COAL.—Just received and for sale, 60 tons cannel coal, apply to d18-3t J GRIMSHAW, 88 Canal st

SALES AT AUCTION—THIS DAY.

By Fernandez & Whiting, at the City Exchange, at 12 o'clock—7 slaves.
By the same, at the same place and hour—6 slaves.
By the same, on the Levee, opposite the mint, at 4½ o'clock—48 casks claret wine.
By J B Blache, at 10 o'clock, in Canal street, between Levee and Magazine streets—coffee, oil, wines, &c.
By the same, at same time and place—cement and brandy.
By the same, at his auction store, at 10 o'clock, a. m.—blankets, flannels, kerseys, &c.
By J Levy, at No 53 Magazine street, at 10 o'clock—wines, cigars, Eau de Cologne, &c.
By Beard & Kendig, at the corner of Julia and Levee streets, at 10 o'clock—furniture.
By R B Sykes, at the corner of Levee and Hunter streets, at 10 o'clock—Bonds, horses, carts and drays, the contents of a coffee house and household furniture.

☞ The journal "La Breton," of Nantz contains an article respecting those of the citizens who took a part in the late exhibition of the products of industry at Paris, from which we think it our duty to make a few extracts, on account of our commercial relations with that port.

"The enterprising city of Nantz was suitably represented by her manufacturers at the exhibition of products of French industry."

"Besides bronze medals which were distributed to several of her manufacturers of useful articles, two silver medals of the most beautiful kind were awarded to Mr. A. Sabonneau, proprietor of forges and foundries, and to Mr. F. Bertrand, proprietor of ammoniacal works, the title of whose firm is now F. BERTRAND, PHILLIPPE & CANAUD."

"These two establishments which are among the most important in our city, have been long well known from the excellent quality of their preparations, which have continually improved. Each of them has acquired a high reputation in its department, which has constantly increased by unremitting exertions for its improvement."

"They now behold their efforts recompensed by the honorable and repeated encouragement of the government, which had already awarded to them a medal, in 1834; and by the preference which purchasers invariably show for their products. d17-3t

☞ I, Hermogene Cantrelle, appointed by Lucien Hermann, esq., notary public, to be present at, and to witness the depositing in the wheel of the numbers in the Grand Real Estate Lottery (Schmidt & Hamilton, managers), do hereby certify and make known that I was personally present, and did witness this day the depositing of each and every number in the said wheel, after the same had been first exhibited to public view.

Numbers deposited up to date,............15,100.

New-Orleans, Dec. 17, 1839.

(Signed) H. CANTRELLE.

☞ I, LUCIEN HERMANN, notary public, do hereby certify that Hermogene Cantrelle, has been appointed by me for the purpose above mentioned, and that I have this day closed said wheel and affixed the seal of my office thereto, and taken in my own charge and keeping the key of said wheel.

New Orleans, Dec. 17, 1839.

[Signed] LUCIEN HERMAN, notary pub.

☞ The packet ship LOUISVILLE, capt. Allen will leave the Levee for New York, this evening, at 6 o'clock, at which hour passengers intending to embark in her will please be on board. d18

☞ The ship TAMANEND is discharging opposite the 3d Municipality. Consignees will please take out their permits and attend to the receipt of their goods. WM. PREHN, Agent,

d18 56 Customhouse st

☞ This morning at 7 o'clock, the MERCHANTS TRANSCRIPT and *New-Orleans Letter-sheet Price Current*, will be published and ready for delivery at the Merchants' Exchange, Royal street, in the secretary's office, at the rate of $1 00 per dozen.

E. FREMAUX, Chartres street, between Toulouse and St. Louis, has just received from France and the north, a large assortment of paper-hangings, French books and office furniture, which he offers at moderate prices by wholesale and retail.

d18 E. FREMAUX, 147 Chartres st.

FOUND.—On Saturday evening, a small black horse, having a new saddle and bridle on. The proprietor is requested to take him from the subscriber, at the same time paying expenses. AUG. STEPHAN,

d18 3t corner Marigny and Love streets.

INSTRUMENTS OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY—FOR SALE.—A very fine electrical machine, on a new model; another somewhat smaller; a galvanic pile, with its accessories the proprietor will repair it whenever necessary; all kinds of philosophical instruments for sale. To see the electrical machine, apply at the pharmacy of DUFILHO,

d18-3t No. 169 Chartres st.

FOR SALE.—A Grocery Store and Cabaret, with a good run of customers, situated in Bourbon st. near St. Peter.

For the terms apply to the owner on the premises. Should this establishment not be disposed of at private sale before the 28th Dec. inst. it will be sold at auction on said day, at 10 o'clock a. m. d18-5tw

WANTED, in a counting room, a young man 16 to 18 years of age, of steady habits, who will be satisfied to acquire a knowledge of business without salary for the first year. Apply in writing to box No 1809 at the post office. d18-3t

Exchange and Banking Co. of N. Orleans, December 18, 1839.

THIS bank will be closed on Wednesday the 25th instant, and the 1st and 8th of January next. Notes due on these days are payable on the previous day. Offers for discount should be made on the Monday preceding. By order,

d18 R BRENAN, Cashier.

CITY BANK,

New Orleans Dec 18, 1839.

THIS Bank will be closed on Wednesday, the 25th inst. and the 1st and 8th of January next. Notes and bills falling due on those days will be payable on the days preceding. Offers for discount should be made on the Mondays preceding.

d18 RJ PALFREY, Cashier.

COMMERCIAL COURT—No 1363.—Edward W Sewall vs. Martin Gordon, Jr.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable Commercial Court of New Orleans, will be sold at the City Exchange, in St. Louis st. between Chartres and Royal streets, on Wednesday the 22d January, 1840, at 12 o'clock, m.

Four lots of ground, Nos. 9, 10, 11 and 12, situated in Delord street, between Magazine and Camp streets, 2d Municipality, and measuring each 31 feet, 3 inches and 6 lines front on said Delord street. Lots Nos. 9 and 10, having each a depth of 128 feet, 6 inches and 4 lines, and lots Nos. 11 and 12, having each a depth of 149 feet 5 inches, together with the buildings thereon, consisting of two two and a half story brick houses, and two back buildings two stories high—the front buildings are 21 feet 3 inches and 6 lines front, each, by 42 feet deep.

Terms Cash. C F HOZEY, Sheriff. d18

DISTRICT COURT.—No. 16,161—Joshua Baldwin, syndic of the creditors of Thomas C Swain & Brothers, vs. Charles Armstrong and Alexander Armstrong.—By virtue of an order of seizure and sale to me directed, by the honorable district court of the first judicial district, will be sold, at the City Exchange in St. Louis street, between Chartres and Royal streets, on Tuesday, 7th January, 1840, at 12 o'clock, M.

The undivided half of two certain lots of ground, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, rights and privileges thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining, situated in the square comprised within Edward, Magazine, Basin and Constance streets, in the suburb Lacourse of this city, designated by Nos 13 and 14, on a plan drawn by Alon d'Hemecourt, deputy city surveyor, on the 16th of May, 1835, and deposited in the office of Hilary B Cenas, notary public. Said lots measuring each thirty-one feet, 9 inches and three-quarters of an inch front on said Edward st., 159 feet 10 inches in depth, on their respective side lines, and 38 feet in width in the rear, American measure. Seized in the above suit.

This being the second and last auction the right of the defendant to the undivided half of the above mentioned lots will be definitively adjudicated to the highest and last bidder, for what it will bring, at 12 months credit, purchaser furnishing bond with sufficient security, bearing five per cent. interest per annum, and special mortgage until paid.

d18 C F HOZEY, sheriff.

PARISH COURT—No 10,893—J E Whitbal & Glendy Burke, syndics of Goodale, vs Wm F Jones—By virtue of an order of seizure and sale to me directed by the honorable parish court of the parish and city of New Orleans, will be sold, at the City Exchange, in St Louis street, between Chartres and Royal streets, on Tuesday the 7th January, 1840, at 12 o'clock, m.

A certain lot of ground, No 6, situated in faubourg Delor, forming the corner of Pearl and Locust streets, measuring 29 feet, 5 inches and 5 lines front on Locust, street, by 84 feet, 5 inches and 5 lines deep, and front on Pearl street, all English measure, together with all the improvements, rights, ways thereunto belonging, as per plan made by Ch. P. Zimple, deputy surveyor of the United States, dated the 10th of March, 1836, and deposited in the office of W Y Lewis, notary public. Seized in the above suit.

This being the second and last auction, the above lot of ground will be definitively adjudicated to the highest bidder for what it will bring at 12 months credit, the purchaser furnishing bond with sufficient security, bearing five per cent. interest per annum, and special mortgage until final payment.

d18 C F HOZEY, sheriff.

TO AUNTY HUMBUG.

DEAR AUNTY—You are out in your calculation respecting the communication in the Courier of the 16th instant, altho' I confess it smells of the shop; but it did not emanate from "that witty lottery office keeper, who also fills the office of whipper-in at 'the Temple.'" Be assured that no "paltry bribe" will induce him to publish scurrility in other than the *Family* paper. I am truly sorry your *delicate feelings* have been wounded; but don't mind them, aunty; all who *know* you are convinced "you would sooner starve than fatten on the wages of prostitution." Oh, yes! You know a better swindle than that—

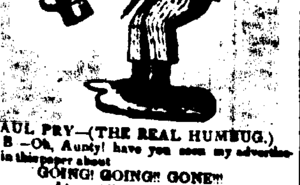
PUBLISHING FALSE ACCUSATIONS IN ANY SHAPE

for the sake of

HUSH MONEY!!!

is much more likely to make you fat, oh, aunty? That is provided you can keep it up—at any rate, try it on—print lots of papers—get them read, if you can—if not—they may be useful some way or other. Should the swindle fail—just try some other gag. What do you think of a wild beast show alongside of your "candy stall." The Giraffe is dead, to be sure; but if you could get some other humbug. What d'ye think of a *Green Eyed Monster*, and exhibit him at a picayune a head.

Oh! crikie! It would take like wild fire. I'll be the "*whipper in,*" or "*the high priest,*" or the "*Gin Cub,*" or any thing else; no matter what title you give me—as it is for the benefit of the Family. But don't make any more mistakes, aunty, respecting my literary effusions, as I am pretty generally known to be above board in my nefarious transactions, and it might cause folks to think that I am not what I subscribe myself.



PAUL PRY—(THE REAL HUMBUG.)

N. B.—Oh, Aunty! have you seen my advertisement in this paper about

GOING! GOING!! GONE!!!

I hear folks say it means

AUNTY HUMBUG'S PAPER.

The idea is preposterous—it means the First Class of Messrs. Caldwell, Oakey and Pritchard's Real Estate Lottery, which will be drawn on the 31st of this month—then that Class will be gone—while *Aunty Humbug's paper* will live as long as ——— hush money can support it. Tell 'em so, aunty—or else we shall have to support you in your dotage—and ever while you live, don't forget

THE PAUL PRY LOTTERY OFFICE, ST. CHARLES THEATRE ARCADE. d18-4t

CLOCKS AND WATCHES.—An assortment of very handsome day clocks, gold and silver watches, for sale low to close a consignment, at 95 Camp street. d18-1w

DOMESTIC LIQUORS.—First and fourth proof brandy, in plain bbls; do do in imported do. gin, neutral spirits and alcohol, landing and in store, for sale by JOS B FIELD, 78 Bienville st d18

FOR GALVESTON, Texas—Regular packet for Friday, the 20th December, at 5 o'clock, p. m.—The elegant low pressure steam packet NEPTUNE, James Pennoyer, master, will positively leave as above.

The Neptune is a boat of the first class, and bought expressly for the Texas trade, with splendid accommodations for passengers, and commanded by an able and experienced master.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

d16 JAMES REED, 38 Common street

N. B.—The Neptune's regular days of departure from New Orleans the 5th and 20th, and Galveston the 12th and 27th of every month. d16-tf

FOR ALEXANDRIA, Natchitoches, and all intermediate landings.—The well known steamboat JOHN LINTON, P. F. Kimball, master, will leave as above on Friday, the 20th inst., at 4 o'clock, p. m. For freight or passage, apply on board, opposite Bienville street, or to

d17 BLAIR & SATTERFIELD, 91 Magazine st

FOR PITTSBURG and intermediate ports.—The splendid steamer WINCHESTER, Capt Washington, having most of her cargo engaged and going on board, will leave for the above ports on Thursday, the 19th inst. at 10 a. m.

For balance of freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply on board, opposite Canal street or to ADAMS, HARTWELL & Co.

d18 36 Poydras st

FOR ALEXANDRIA, Natchitoches, Grand Ecore, Benton's Landing and Shreveport, (Red River.)—The regular steam packet WASHINGTON, C. P. Hard, master, will depart for the above and all intermediate landings on Thursday, the 19th inst., at 4 o'clock, p. m. For freight or passage, apply on board, foot of Bienville street, or to

d17 WM S BROWN, 36 Gravier st

REGULAR PACKET FOR Ecore Fabre, (Arkansas,) Monroe, Columbia, Scily Island, Harrisonburg and Black River.—The splendid new steamer COLUMBUS, A S Robertson, master, will leave for the above and intermediate ports, on Wednesday, the 18th instant, at 10 o'clock, a. m. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

d17 P SHANNON & BROS, 57 Magazine st

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—The fine fast sailing brig GEORGE, Trowbridge, master, having nearly all her cargo engaged, and going on board, will sail in 2 or 3 days for the above port. For freight of 30 or 40 hhds sugar or the bulk thereof, or passage, having fine accommodations, apply on board, opposite post No 11, 2d municipality, or to WM R FOSDICK & Co,

d18 70 Camp st.

FOR BOSTON—The A 1 brig TIMOLEON, Captain Clark, having half her cargo engaged will have despatch. For freight of 200 bales of cotton, or passage, having packet accommodations, apply to E A BRIDGE,

d18 60 Gravier st

FOR BALTIMORE.—New-Orleans and Baltimore Line of Packets.—The packet barque MARY, Captain Myrick, will leave the Levee this evening and can take the bulk of 30 bales cotton. Passengers will please be on board in season.

d18 G BEDFORD & BECK, 24 Customhouse st

FOR BALTIMORE—The fast-sailing brig OLIVE BRANCH, Captain Watts, will leave as above, this day. For freight of 100 bales on deck, or passage, apply to

d18 G BEDFORD & BECK, 24 Customhouse st

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The A 1 fast sailing ship PONTIAC, Parker, master, having all her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch. For passage (having fine accommodations) apply on board, or to

PIERCE SHANNON & BROS.

d17 57 Magazine st.

FOR NEW YORK—Regular packet of the 17th instant—Louisiana and New York Line—The fast sailing regular packet ship LOUISVILLE, Allen, master, having her entire cargo engaged and going on board, will be despatched as above. For freight of specie only or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply on board, 3 tiers below the vegetable market, or to

d17 WM R FOSDICK & Co. 70 Camp st

FOR BOSTON—Lombard & Co's Line—The A 1 fast sailing ship CAROLINA, Stephen Lomist, master, will sail as above. The bulk of 300 bales wanted to give immediate despatch. For freight or passage, apply to the master on board, at St Joseph street wharf, or to

d17 IRA NORCROSS & Co, 89 Camp st

FOR BOSTON—The A 1 fast sailing brig RUSSIA, capt. McManus, will have immediate despatch. For freight of 100 bales cotton and 50 tons heavy freight or passage, apply to

d17 S & J P WHITNEY, 73 Camp street

FOR NORFOLK, Va.—Passage only—The A 1 fast sailing brig ORIENTAL, capt Hatch, will have immediate despatch. For passage, having good accommodations, apply to

d17 S & J P WHITNEY, 73 Camp st

FOR GLASGOW, (Scotland)—Passage only—The A 1 fast sailing barque HELEN MAR, capt. ———, will have immediate despatch. For passage only, apply to

S & J P WHITNEY, 73 Camp st

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD will be given to whoever will take back to the subscriber, the mulatto woman ALZIRE, aged about 30 years,—a creole, speaking French English and Spanish. She has the look of an Indian woman, and has a pleasant countenance. She absconded on the 1st October, and it is supposed that she has harbored herself in some yard where she is employed as a washer woman. DIEGO PINTADO,

d18 3t St Ann st between Burgundy & Rampart

COLORED COTTON GOODS.—The subscriber has in store, recently received from his manufactory, (Switzerland,) and offers for sale on liberal terms, by the package—Turkey red hdk's, imitation Madras do printed hdk'h, high color; ginghams; colored cottons in pieces for dresses, muslins embroidered in colors, new style. Entitled to debenture.

d18 1w BOURRY D'IVERNOIS 39 Chartres st

FOR SALE by the subscribers, and now landing from ship Talma, from Bordeaux—250, casks red wine, different qualities; 200 half casks white wine; 20 do vinegar; 500 boxes red wine, different brands; 50 boxes superfine cordial; 50 do fruits in brandy; 200 boxes anisette; 250,000 corks.

CHS. ROYER & V. LABATUT,

d18 175 Royal st

CROCKERY, PORCELAIN AND HARDWARE STORE.—Received from Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool and Boston and for sale by John Coulon & Co, No 49 Condé street and No 155 Old Levee—200 jars assorted sizes, 547 terrines, assorted sizes; 256 chambers, Marseilles pottery; 140 boxes assorted glass and chrystal; 60 do white and gilt porcelain; 100 baskets assorted crockery. The whole at moderate prices.

Owners of coffee houses and restaurats may find every thing they may require, by application to the subscribers. d18-3t JOHN COULON & Co.

DOMESTICS.—95 bales Lowell Manufacturing Co. C., and 35 bales Great Falls do do O., for sale by d18 KIDDER & HEAD, 99 Camp st.

CORN.—3000 sacks corn in store, and for sale by J U LAVILLEBEUVRE,

d18 17 Magazine st

IRON.—100 tons bar iron, assorted, round, square and flat, received, in store for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by S LOCKE & Co,

d18 8 Front Levee.

Official Drawing of the Grand State Lottery, Class No. 74, extra.

43 77 9 64 73 74 15 35 48 37 59 33 69 11 69

THIS DAY.

CAPITAL PRIZE 9,000 DOLLARS.

Tickets only $2 50.

GRAND STATE LOTTERY.

Class No. 169, Extra.

Authorised by the legislature of the State,

To be drawn on Wednesday, December 18th, 1839, at 4½ o'clock, p. m. at the City Hotel, Common-st.

S. DAVIS & Co., Managers.

75 Numbers——12 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$9,000	is	$9,000
1	"	2,500		2,500
1	"	1,500		1,500
1	"	1,300		1,300
3	"	1,000		3,000
3	"	600		1,800
3	"	500		1,500
3	"	400		1,200
4	"	300		1,200

And many other prizes, amounting to.........$119,650.

Tickets only $2 50—Halves $1 25—Quarters 62½ cts.

Packages of 25 tickets for $62 50, warranted to draw at least $20 00. And may draw the five highest capitals amounting to $15,300! Packages of 25 half tickets for $31 25, warranted to draw at least $15 00. Packages of 25 quarter tickets for $15 63, warranted to draw at least $7 50.

For packages or single tickets, apply at the Managers' office, 16 Chartres st., or at the corner of St Louis and Chartres sts. d18

55 13 65 67 49 65 54 58 13 57 68 19

Are the drawn numbers in the Union Lottery, Extra Class No. 1.

ON THURSDAY.

LOUISIANA COLLEGE LOTTERY,

Class No. 1.

Will be drawn in the Arcade, Magazine street, on Thursday, Dec. 19, 1839, at 5 o'clock, p. m.

J. K. MEAD, Manager.

81 Numbers—13 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$16,000	is	$16,000
1	"	4,000		4,000
1	"	2,448		2,448
1	"	2,000		2,000
1	"	1,300		1,300
1	"	1,210		1,210
10	"	1,000		10,000
10	"	400		4,000
20	"	200		4,000
20	"	150		3,000
20	"	120		2,400
210	"	80		16,800

28,084 Prizes amounting to..........$191,970

MANAGER'S OFFICES,

corner of Magazine and Common streets, and No. 8 Banks' Arcade. d18

Official Drawing of the Louisiana Lottery, Class No. 46.

65 71 59 7 31 37 46 4 45 13 32 30

TO-MORROW.

LOUISIANA LOTTERY,

Draws TO-MORROW, at seven o'clock at the Exchange Hotel.

Capital prizes $12,000—$3,000—$1800, &c.

78 Numbers—13 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets only $3 00, shares in proportion, for sale at the Manager's office.

D S GREGORY & Co, 35 Canal st

d17 and in the Merchants' Exchange.

SAINT CHARLES COLLEGE—GRAND COTEAU.—Parents are informed that one of the directors of this college, appointed to accompany the pupils during the holidays, will remain at the bishopric of New Orleans, on the coast, until the 12th or 13th of January. He will then leave with the children who may be confided to him, in order to arrive at the college on the 16th—the day fixed upon for the resumption of the classes.

Those desirious of seeing the prospectus of this establishment, will find it in English and in French at Mr. Vénion's and at the bishopric. d17-4t

SHIP YAWL FOUND.—About the eleventh of this month, there has been left at one of the landings of my plantation, three miles above New Orleans, opposite side of the river, a yawl, painted white inwardly, black outwardly, with a red stripe on each side. I do suppose, that she has been left there carelessly secured, and no body has yet called for her, that some deserters have stolen her to make the evasion. The owner is requested to make himself known and by paying previously the costs of advertisement and others, she will be delivered to him.

DESTREHAN, marine.

Parish Jefferson, Cosmopolite Place, Dec. 16, 1839.

d17-3t

FOR SALE.—The well known schooner Columbia, the property of the United States. She is sold on account of her draught of water being too great for the coast of Florida. Her sails are all new. Any person wishing to purchase can call at the quarter master's office, No. 19 Conti street, New Orleans. If not sold by the 20th instant at private sale, she will be put up at auction, and sold to the highest bidder.

J CLARK, Qr. M. U. S. A.

Qr. Master's office, No. 19 Conti st., New Orleans, December 15, 1839. d17-3t

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY J. B. BLACHE.

WILL be sold this day, the 18th instant, at 10 o'clock, a. m. at his auction store,

Mackenaw Blankets,
Whitney do.
Green, Yellow and Scarlet twilled Flannels,
Scarlet Kerseys,
Cotton and Wool Stripes.

Terms at Sale. d18

BY BEARD & KENDIG.

Rich plated goods; china, glass sets, work boxes, writing desks and dressing cases.

WILL be sold at auction on Friday, 20th inst. at 11 o'clock, at the store, 50 Common street, a variety of plated goods &c. comprising tea and coffee urns, branches, astral lamps, chamber and other candlesticks, baskets, casters, fine japan trays, tumblers, wine, claret and champaigne glasses in sets; decanters, fine table cutlery; also a fine dinner service containing 200 pieces, &c. &c. Sold without reserve to pay advances. Terms cash. d18

BY BEARD & KENDIG.

WILL be sold at auction on Thursday 19th inst. at the St. Louis Exchange, at 12 o'clock,

A likely woman named Mary, aged 19 years, a field hand.

Guaranteed against all the vices and maladies prescribed by law.

Terms, one half cash; balance, 12 months credit for notes with approved endorser, and mortgage until final payment.

Act of sale before J B Marks, Esq. Notary Public, at the expense of purchaser. d18

BY GUINAULT & DELASSUS.

WILL be sold, on Thursday next, the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the City Exchange, St. Louis street:

A lot of ground, situated in faubourg Washington, measuring 32 feet fronting Piety street, between Love and Craps streets, by 90 feet in depth, together with a new wooden house 35 feet front, by 30 feet in depth, containing two rooms, a gallery and cabinet, privy, &c. the whole well fenced in.

Conditions—One-half cash, the balance 12 months credit, in notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the vendor, and bearing mortgage until final payment. d18

BY H. J. DOMINGON.

WILL be sold, on Friday next, 20th inst., at 10 o'clock, a. m., at his auction store, No. 42 Toulouse street:

A box containing 8 dozen silk hats, damaged on board the ship Saluda, capt. Destebecho, during her late voyage from Havre, and sold by order and under the inspection of the port wardens, and for account of whom it may concern. d18

BY H. J. DOMINGON.

ON Saturday the 21st inst. at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold, the stock of a tailor's establishment, situated No. 166 Royal street, between St. Louis and Conti; consisting of superfine cloth, dillings, merinos, &c. &c.

Also, various articles of furniture.

Conditions, at the sale. d18

BY H. J. DOMINGON.

WILL be sold, at the City Exchange on Saturday, the 21st instant, at 12 o'clock precisely,

A house built on *colombages*, and covered with shingles, containing four large rooms, a gallery and closets, situated on a lot on Rampart and Main streets. The said house to be removed 25 days after sale. Conditions: at the sale. d18

BY H. J. DOMINGON.

WILL be sold on Friday next, the 20th inst., at his auction store, No. 42 Toulouse street,

300 pair cotton blankets, just landed. d18

BY J B BLACHE.

WILL be sold on Wednesday, the 18th instant, at 10 o'clock, a. m. in Canal street, between Magazine and Levee streets, to close accounts:

100 barrels cement

18 half pipes 4th proof brandy. d18

BY BEARD & KENDIG.

WILL be sold at auction on Thursday, 19th inst at the St Louis Exchange, at 12 o'clock

A likely yellow fellow named Frank, aged 28 years, fully acclimated, and speaks French and English. Guaranteed against all the vices and maladies prescribed by law. Terms, cash

Act of sale before J B Marks, Esq. notary public, at the expense of purchaser. 18

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish of Plaquemines—Court of Probate, Parish of Jefferson—J. N. B. Poutier, tutor of the minors Adolphe & Arthur Bisquin, vs. James Pooch, his curatory ex-officio.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable the court of probates in and for the parish of Jefferson in this state, I will expose at public sale on the 20th day of January, 1840, on the premises, in this parish at 12 o'clock, M

The undivided sixth part of all the hereinafter described property and slaves.

1st. The undivided sixth part of a certain tract or parcel of land established and cultivated as a sugar plantation, situated in this parish, on the left bank of the river Mississippi, at about twenty-seven miles below the city of New Orleans, measuring thirty-three arpents fronting said river by forty arpents in depth bounded above by property formerly belonging to Jos Guénard, and now the property of G. W. Buford, and below, by the sugar plantation of Lincoln and brothers, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, such as dwelling house, kitchen, magazin, sugar house, steam engine, mill, purgery, negro cabins, corn mill, stable, &c. &c.

2d. The undivided sixth part of the following named slaves:

Blaise, 42 yrs. driver; Bill, 30 yrs. carpenter and cooper; Henry, 30 yrs. ploughman; Sim, 35 yrs. field hand; Albert, a mulatto carpenter and engineer; Daniel, 27 yrs. a field hand; Ben Henbergen, 38 yrs. a field hand; Frank, 27 yrs. cart driver and ploughman; Thos Smith, aged 29 yrs. ploughman and sawyer; Ben. Smith, aged 27 yrs. a field hand and cooper; Cage aged 26 yrs. a ploughman and cart driver; George, 30 yrs. a field hand; Cæsar, 30 yrs. a field hand; Davy, 26 yrs. a field hand; David, 31 yrs. a field hand; Peter, 36 a cart driver; Tom, 32 yrs. a ploughman; Harvey Green, 27 yrs. a field hand; Abram, 36 yrs. a ploughman and cart driver; Collins, 32 yrs. a cart driver and field hand; February, 35 yrs. a field hand; Nicholas, 28 yrs. a field hand; Alexander, 30 yrs. a ploughman and cart driver; Augustus, 30 yrs. carpenter; Ben, 18 yrs. a plough boy; Samuel, 18 yrs. a field hand; Celestin, 15 yrs a plough boy; Daniel, 13 yrs. a field hand; Peter, 14 yrs. St. Louis, 14; Rosa, 35 yrs. a cook; and her two children, Marie, 13 yrs. Phillis, 9 yrs. Appé, 33 yrs.; Kizza, 30 yrs. with her child Charles, 3 yrs.; Juliette 60 yrs.; Phebe, 28 yrs. with her child Harriet, 4 yrs.; Mary, 25 yrs. a field hand; Maria 25 yrs. a field hand; Maria, 37 yrs. a cook; Liza, 27 years a field hand; Becky, 35 years a field hand; Maria, 25 yrs. a field hand; Sarry, 36 yrs. a field hand; Martha, 28 yrs a field hand; Louisa, 14 yrs. Seraphine, 14 yrs. Hortense, 46 yrs.; William, 30 yrs. Caroline, 2 yrs. Old Louis, 76 yrs.; Rachel, 20 yrs. Fifty-six slaves in all.

3d. The undivided sixth part of all the cattle attached to said plantation.

4th. The sixth part of the crop of this year, consisting of sugar and molasses.

Conditions—Cash.

Parish of Plaquemines, December 14th, 1839.

d18-3t THS DUTILLET, Sheriff

BY FERNANDEZ & WHITING.

ON Wednesday, the 18th instant, will be sold at the City Exchange, at 12 o'clock:

Anthony, aged 33 years, a good field hand

George, aged 26 do do

Wesley, aged 25 do do

Alex. Bell, a first rate barber

Terms cash. Fully guaranteed. d17

BY FERNANDEZ & WHITING.

48 casks Claret Wine.

ON Wednesday, the 18th instant, at half-past 4 o'clock, p. m. will be sold opposite the mint, on Levee, landing from ship Arthemise, from Bordeaux, 48 casks claret wine,

Terms at sale. d17

BY J. B. BLACHE.

WILL be sold, on Wednesday, the 18th instant, at 10 o'clock, a. m., in Canal, between Levee and Magazine streets, to close sundry accounts:

25 bags Havana coffee;
20 barrels lamp oil;
40 casks Roman cement;
Terms at sale. d17

BY J. LEVY.

WILL be sold, at 10 o'clock, on Wednesday next, the 18th inst. at 53 Magazine street

50 boxes sparkling Hock;
150 doz. genuine Grecian Cologne;
75,000 fine Havana cigars;
60,000 Cuba Principe do.

Terms—All sums under $700 cash, and all sums over, 4 months credit, for approved endorsed notes.

BY BEARD & KENDIG.

Curator's sale.

Postponed sale of furniture.

WILL be sold, on Wednesday, 18th instant, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of Julia street and the Levee, the household furniture of the late Mrs McMahon, and sold by order of the honorable court of probates, comprising mahogany centre, dining, breakfast and pier tables, handsome carpets, sofas, bureaus, bedsteads, bedding, mahogany and other chairs, looking glasses, dinner glasses, plated goods, prints, mahogany book case, wash stands, &c. &c. Also, a set of glass cases, being fixtures of the store beneath.

Terms, cash. d16

BY R. B. SYKES.

Syndic's Sale.

WILL be sold on Wednesday, 18th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the corner of Levee and Hunter streets, immediately in the rear of the Orleans cotton press, by virtue of an order from the honorable the district court for the first judicial district of Louisiana, and under the direction of the syndic of the creditors of Daniel McAuley—

The following articles, surrendered by the said insolvent for the benefit of his creditors, viz:

3 horses and mules,
6 carts, 13 drays,
Contents of a coffee house,
Household furniture, &c.

d6-20, n9 17, 18

SUBSCRIPTION BALLS.

THE public is respectfully informed that a series of *Society Balls*, *Fancy Dress Balls and Masquerade Balls* will be given in the

CAMP STREET THEATRE BALL ROOM,

to commence on Monday, the glorious 23d Dec 1839.

Subscription to	the society balls,	$30 00
do	do fancy dress balls,	30 00
do	do masquerade balls,	40 00
Whole series,		50 00

Subscribers entitled to three ladies' tickets for each ball.

☞ Subscription lists at the box office.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Rule 1st. Ladies cannot be admitted unaccompanied by gentlemen.

Rule 2d. A committee of gentlemen will be appointed to see that no improper characters are admitted.

Rule 3d. Every person, previous to entering the ball room on a masquerade night, must unmask before the committee.

Rule 4. Every person, previous to entering the ball room, must submit to an examination agreeable to an ordinance providing against weapons being carried into ball rooms.

N. B. An efficient police will be organized to see the above rules and regulations fully enforced. d17-3t

ST. LOUIS BALL ROOM.—NOTICE.—A meeting of the subscribers to the "Society Balls" at the St. Louis ball room, which took place on Sunday 15th inst. the following persons were appointed managers:

Messrs. G. B. Duncan,	"Emile Perrillat,"
"Clement Blancq,"	"T. Zacharie,"
Pierre Shannon,	Henry Tate,
Germain Ducatel jun.	"Bufton Layton,"
"R. T. Armistead,"	Cyr Bienvenu,
H. Dupere,	"Wm. A. Nott,"
"C. C. Williams,"	Chas. Peyroux,
P. Canenare,	Edwin B. Harris.

The names between inverted commas are those of the members of the committee of admission. The members of the committee of admission are requested to assemble on Sunday, next 22d inst between 11 and 1 o'clock to form the list of invitations.

Article 1st of the by-laws. The first ball shall take place on Friday, January 3d, 1840. d17-3t

BALLS.

CAMP STREET THEATRE.

TO RENT—The Restaurat of the above establishment, for the ensuing ball season.

☞ N. B. To an experienced person it will be rented low, on immediate application.

Apply at the box-office. d17

BALLS.

CAMP STREET THEATRE.

MUSICIANS—Wanted to engage for the above establishment, a number of efficient musicians. Apply at the box office. d14

ON the 30th instant, the collection of the state taxes for the parish of Orleans will be closed. The accounts unpaid at that period will be put in the hands of the sheriff for collection.

The state tax on inappreciable property, slaves, carriages, &c. for the parish of Orleans for the year 1839, will be payable during 30 days from this date and no more. ADRE GUILLOT, Collector.

d14-4t Office corner St Anne and Condé sts