The New-Orleans Bee.

No 15[illegible]. VOL VI.—NEW SERIES. NEW-O'LEANS FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1844. VOL XVIII—WHOLE NO 4[illegible]04

STEAM PACKETS

FOR ATTAKAPAS—The well known, fast running light draught steamer LEVI WELCH, R Goodrich, master, is now in port and ready to receive freight, at the foot of [illegible] st., and will leave, Saturday, the 13th inst., at 10 o'clock A M, taking freight and passengers for St Martinsville, New Iberia, Provost's Landing, Franklin, Centreville, Pattersonville, Berwick's Bay, Bayou Boeuf, and all intermediate landings on the Teche and Atchafalaya. For further particulars apply on board or to
JOHN HALL, 1 Front Levee

SPLENDID PASSENGER PACKET.—On Saturday the 27th instant, at 5 o'clock p m.
FOR ST LOUIS—The splendid new and fast running steamer JAS M. WHITE, Capt. Jas. M. Converse, master, will leave on her next trip as above. This boat's accommodations are unsurpassed by any boat on the western waters. A plan of her cabin may be seen, and state-rooms secured on application to
J R SHAW & Co. Agents, 24 Poydras st

FOR MILLIKEN'S BEND Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, Rodney and Natchez—The packet steamer SULTANA, H Pease master, having changed her day of departure will resume her regular trips in the Vicksburg trade on [illegible] 15th September next, leaving this port every Monday evening at 5 o'clock. Until that time the steamer will continue her trips in the [illegible] trade.
L V HUBBARD & Co, 95 Tchoupitoulas

Passenger Packet ALEXANDER SCOTT, for ST. LOUIS on Saturday, the 6th July, at 5 o'clock, P M—This elegant fast running steamer, Capt J C Swon, will leave on her next trip as above, (it being her last trip for the season). Her accommodations are unsurpassed by any on the western waters. A plan of her cabin may be seen and state rooms engaged on application to
JOHN R SHAW & Co. Agents, 24 Poydras

Steamer SULTANA FOR LOUISVILLE—The steamer SULTANA, H Pease master, will leave port on Monday 22d instant, at 5 o'clock p m for Louisville.
For passage apply to
L V HUBBARD & Co. 95 Tchoupitoulas

NEW ARRANGEMENTS.—The public are hereby notified that the days of departure and arrival of the Baton Rouge Packet HELEN, James H Ure, master, will be changed on, and upon the [illegible] as follows:—She will leave New Orleans every Tuesday at 10 o'clock, A M, and return on every Saturday.
Arrangements having been made with Messrs. F. N. [illegible] to form a direct line to [illegible] in connection with the steamer [illegible]. Shippers may rely on their goods being carried [illegible] at the lowest rates.
[illegible] receive freight for Lafourche during [illegible] steamer Oliva.
For [illegible] passage apply on board j12 1m

UNITED STATES MAIL—SEMI WEEKLY PACKET LINE. [illegible] Winter Arrangement—For the Coast, [illegible] Plaquemine, Baton Rouge, Waterloo, [illegible]
The splendid steamers BRILLIANT and ALEX SCOTT, under the command of Capt. Jesse Hart and C Swan, will form a regular line of packets between New Orleans and the above named places, commencing their trips on the 1st September next, and continue throughout the season. These boats are not surpassed in accommodations, and their commanders are too well known to need any recommendation.
[illegible] Capt Hart, will continue her regular trips as heretofore twice a week until the arrangement takes [illegible]. Apply on board, or to
WM H AVERY, 88 Gravier

BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE.—1600 pieces Maysville [illegible] (power loom) bagging; 1600 coils rope and 800 lbs twine, for sale by
SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH, 77 Tchoupitoulas st

TO BUILDERS—The subscribers are constantly supplied with paints of all colors of the best quality—Also window glass, oils, turpentine, litharge, red lead, &c, [illegible] for sale very low
JARVIS & ANDREWS, 20 Common st

TEAS—[illegible] chests consisting of Souchong, Pouchong, Hyson, [illegible] and Hyson and Gunpowder in whole and half chests, for sale by
FOSDICK & BRO, 74 Camp st

[illegible] ARTHUR & Co, will attend to our business
S BROADWELL & Co.

[illegible] consignees per ship [illegible] arrived from Havre in May last, are requested [illegible] to obtain their goods
BOUTIN, GAUDY & Co

NOTICE—Mr. Smith's [illegible] the [illegible] of paying [illegible] will please call and receive
FOSDICK & BRO, 74 Camp

S M DAKSY & TRESOUCET, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 21 Old Levee, New Orleans.

SMITH BRYAN, IMPORTER OF BRITISH DRY GOODS, AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 20 Customhouse street, New Orleans.
References—Benjamin Story, Esq; John Hagan, Sr. Esq; Alexander Grant, Esq } New Orleans. Messrs Grinnell, Minturn & co; John Mailey & co } New York. Isaac Low & co, Liverpool, England. James & Thomas Kennedy, Belfast, Ireland. James Thompson Bryan, Esq, Nagherakelt, do.

CHS. C. CIFREO, MEDICAL DOCTOR, No. 70 Chartres street, Between Royal and Bourbon streets

William Davidson, John Patterson
WILLIAM DAVIDSON & Co, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, No. 51 Carondelet st

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of Toole & Barriere is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The liquidation of the firm will be made by either of us, and the signature of the firm signed in liquidation only.
WM. S. TOOLE, CHARLES A. BARRIERE.
New Orleans June 1st 1844

NOTICE—The subscriber will continue the business of the late firm, at the old stand.
CHARLES A. BARRIERE, 26 Chartres st

DURING my absence from the city, Mr JULES TARDOS holds my power of attorney.
TOOLE & BARRIERE, in Liquidation.

DURING my absence, Mr JULES TARDOS holds my power of attorney
CHARLES A. BARRIERE

ORLEANS HIGH SCHOOL, LYCEE D'ORLEANS, Esplanade Street.
PROFESSORS WANDHAM EVERETT and MERIVOYER, late of Jefferson College, directors of the Orleans High School, solicit the attention of parents to this institution, opened in April, 1843.
The Instructing Body of the High School consists of the following gentlemen:
[illegible] Professor of Greek, Latin and English.
[illegible] Professor of English and History.
[illegible] Professor of Greek, Latin and French.
[illegible] Professor of Mathematics.
[illegible] Professor of Spanish and Book keeping.
[illegible] Professor of French.
[illegible] Professor of Music.
[illegible] Teacher of Drawing.
[illegible] Dancing Master.
For the maintenance of discipline the Directors are assisted by a sufficient number of experienced ushers.
The printed Statutes and Regulations of the High School containing the plan of education, rules of discipline, terms, &c., may be had in Esplanade street, or at the Bookstore of J. B. Steel, Ste. Rose Delaunay, Hebert, [illegible]

RECEIVED by the undersigned and for sale wholesale and retail—received by ship Levant, from Havre: Plain and printed calicoes, satinet chamois for do; new style [illegible] and colored bareges, black blet, 6-4; thread gloves; black crape.
By the Mississippi, from New York—35 cases light colored [illegible], jaconets, 3-4 and 4-4; English mourning ginghams, [illegible], low priced Madras hdkfs. Part and Irish linens, single and double width, bleached and unbleached cottons, Lowell cottons, Nos 1 and 2; mattrass ticking, [illegible] cottonades; Hamilton do, white muslins [illegible], black lasting, needles, hooks and eyes, [illegible].
Expected from Havre and Liverpool, soon—10 cases [illegible], 6 do woolen bed [illegible], 4 do cotton do, [illegible] thread [illegible], 3-4 Scotch ginghams, 4-4 very fine [illegible], 6 cases bleached and unbleached linen.
FORCADE & Co, 13 Canal.

THE undersigned offers for sale the following goods received by late arrivals:
[illegible] casks fine old champagne brandy; 10 cognac brandy; [illegible] casks red wine; [illegible] cases do; 100 do white Sauterne wine; 30 bbls vinegar; 30 cases assorted cordials; 30 baskets anisette; 50 boxes fruits in brandy; 20 do absynthe.
EDOUARD LARRONDE.

BACON HAMS & SIDES—33 casks Cincinnati sides, [illegible] sugar cured family hams canvassed and [illegible] for sale by
HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN, 44 Poydras

HAVANA MOLASSES, &c—7 hhds, 20 tierces and [illegible] Havana molasses, cargo schr Mary Washington, for sale by
GEORGE BEDFORD, 62 Common st

CATSUPS, OLIVES, PICKLES, &c—A large assortment of [illegible] tomato, walnut and mushroom Catsup, [illegible] and mustard, Stoughton's bitters, [illegible] syrup &c, landing and in store, for sale by
TUFTS, HOBART & Co, 29 Gravier jy1

SOAP.—[illegible] Webster's No 1 [illegible] brand soap; [illegible] Steamboat [illegible] and landing ex ship Birmingham, in store [illegible] Jackson's Gould's, Morton's and Pierce's [illegible] and common qualities, for sale by
TUFTS, HOBART & Co, 29 Gravier

RUSSET BROGANS. A full assortment of mens' and [illegible] and hemlock tanned russet brogans suitable for plantation use for sale by
FROST & Co, 10 Magazine

OATS—[illegible] sacks oats, for sale
HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN, 44 Poydras

SCOTCH ALE and London Porter, superior quality, in whole and half bottles, for sale by
LOREILHE & Co, corner Royal and Customhouse

SOFT SHELLED ALMONDS—A few bags for sale by
LOREILHE & Co, corner Royal and Customhouse

CHAMPAGNE WINE—of the best brands in whole and half bottles for sale by
LOREILHE & Co, corner Royal and Customhouse

SOAP—[illegible] boxes No 1 Boston soap, N Livermore & Sons, Davis & Dickinson, and C. L. Jones & Bro, in store and for sale by
WM FROST & Co, 28 Old Levee

SPERM OIL—2 000 gallons bleached and unbleached sperm oil in store and for sale by
WM FROST & Co, 28 Old Levee

INDIA BAGGING—20 bales heavy India bagging just received and for sale by
E & E DAVIS, 100 Camp.

STOCKINGS.—[illegible] cases stockings and socks, mixt, blue and white, now landing ex ship Warsaw, by the undersigned
FORCADE & Co, 13 Canal st

PATERSON COTTON DUCK—John Colt's duck constantly on hand and for sale at reduced prices by
J ALBERT, 22 St Louis

PORK—Mess, soft mess and prime at Buzant's inspection, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by
A L ADDISON & Co, 31 Natchez

SALT—[illegible] barrels Turk's Island Salt, good color and heavy, cargo of ship Waxona, for sale by
J P WHITNEY & Co, 73 Camp

FRENCH BRANDIES—J J Dupuy's and Castillon's brands of 1821, in store and for sale by
REYNAUD & FALLON, 34 Tchoupitoulas

NAILS—[illegible] kegs nails, assorted sizes Old Colony brand, landing ex ship Euphrasia, for sale by
TUFTS & HOBART, 29 Gravier

HAVANA COFFEE—450 prime green for sale by
L CANTIN, 42 Gravier

SUGAR—[illegible] boxes white, yellow and brown Havana for sale by
L CANTIN, 42 Gravier

HATS—[illegible], Russia and Cassimere hats, for sale low by
FROST & Co, 10 Magazine st

NEW ORLEANS BEE

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

HENRY CLAY

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

FOR ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT:

First District....... JACQUES TOUTANT.
Second District...... ZENON CAVELIER
Third District....... GEORGE S. GUION
Fourth District...... LAFAYETTE SAUNDERS
Fifth District....... JACQUES DUPRE.
Sixth District....... EDWARD SPARROW.

NEW-ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING JULY 12, 1844.

"In the Legislature, we have been equally fortunate having a majority of two in the Senate, and of three or four in the House—a thing which has not happened before since 1838.—Herald.

We have always made it a point in our career as a journalist to give our readers the most correct information in our power, in respect to the results of political contests. Nothing was ever yet gained by suppressing or perverting election returns, for the public are certain to discover the truth at last; when elections go against us we are perfectly willing to acknowledge the fact, and when the returns are favorable, we think we may claim a similar course on the part of our political opponents. The Herald is a paper which has been characterized by general frankness and a high toned gentlemanly feeling, and we, therefore, feel persuaded that in making yesterday the positive assertion which we have quoted at the head of this article, it has sinned through ignorance and not through malice, or intent to deceive. We will prove to that journal's satisfaction that the whigs have a majority in the Legislature on joint ballot, and we expect nothing less from its candor, than the admission of the fact and the correction of the erroneous statement put forth yesterday.

State Senate.—The whigs have 8 members in this body; namely Messrs. Garcia, Kenner, Allen, Labauve, Muraucey, Dupré, Bernard and Edwards. The democrats have 9, viz: Messrs. White, Slidell, Scott, Livandais, Ledoux, Harmanson, Downs, Marshall and Morse. Of these Mr White is no partizan, though we are willing to class him with the democrats. Mr Morse being elected to Congress both to fill the vacancy occasioned by General Bossier's death and for the 29th Congress, will probably resign forthwith, leaving the Senate equally divided 8 to 8, and a vacancy which in all human probability will be filled by a whig.

House of Representatives.—The following returns are positive:

	Whig.	Loco.
Plaquemines		1
St Bernard	1	
Orleans	7	3
Jefferson	1	
St Charles	1	
St. John	1	
St James	2	
Ascension	1	
Assumption		1
Lafourche	3	
Terrebonne		1
St. Tammany		1
Washington		1
Livingston	1	
St. Helena		1
Pointe Coupee	1	
Iberville		2
East Baton Rouge		2
West Baton Rouge	1	
East Feliciana		2
West Feliciana		2
Concordia, &c	2	
Avoyelles		2
St. Landry	4	1
St. Martin	1	1
St. Mary	1	
Lafayette		1
Vermilion	1	
Rapides		2
Natchitoches		2
Sabine		1
Claiborne		1
	32	34

The remaining parishes will return democrats except perhaps Catahoula, where the whigs stand a fair chance of carrying another member. But giving Catahoula to the democrats, it is seen that the whigs have FOUR majority in the House, or THREE in joint ballot. At the last election the whigs had about the same majority in the Legislature, but they lost ground at the special elections held to fill sundry vacancies, and when the Legislature adjourned, the whigs were in a minority on joint ballot.

The result of the election may be stated in a few words.

The whigs have gained a member of Congress, a State Senator, and have carried a majority in the Legislature. It is difficult to arrive at the popular vote, because in two districts the Locofoco candidates ran without opposition. In the second district, the whigs have gained 700 votes, and in the 4th, conceding the election of Mr. Morse by 100 majority, the whig gain is 379 since last year. The locofoco majority last July was 1500. In two districts we have cut down that majority to 421, we rather imagine that in the entire State it may be put down as Zero.

GOOD NEWS FROM OUACHITA!
WHIG GAINS!!
BORDELON PROBABLY ELECTED!!!

Yesterday evening we received letters from two highly respectable gentlemen, one living in Ouachita and the other in Caldwell, furnishing full returns from that district. The news is most cheering. Ouachita gives 41 majority to Morse, Caldwell 63; Union gives Bordelon 30 majority; Morehouse 60, and that part of Franklin which votes with the 4th district gave 23 whig majority. In the Ouachita district, Dowas is elected to the Convention as Senatorial delegate, without opposition, and Farmer [l. f.] and Garrett [w.] as district delegates. For the Legislature the vote as reported is as follows:

Ray, [w.]	325	Payne, [l. f.]	266
May, [w.]	295	Thomas, [l. f.]	293

We have gained one member certain, and probably two. Our majority in the House cannot be less than SIX, and is probably EIGHT.

The returns from the 4th district, which we subjoin, render Bordelon's election quite likely. All the parishes are heard from except Bossier and De Soto. The vote of Bossier, we are confident, is included in that of Claiborne, and De Soto cannot give 100 locofoco majority. Bordelon's present majority is 97. The contest is excessively close, just as in '40 between Moore and Winn. Whoever is elected has precious few votes to spare:

	Bordelon.		Morse.
St. Mary	117	majority	
St. Martin	134	"	
St Landry & Calcasieu	258	"	
Lafayette			151 maj.
Vermillion	60	"	
Rapides			160 "
Natchitoches			11 "
Caddo	80	"	
Claiborne			139 "
Sabine			70 "
Ouachita			41 "
Morehouse	60	"	
Caldwell			63 "
Union	30	"	
Franklin	23	"	
	732	"	635

FROM TEXAS.

By an arrival yesterday from Texas, we have received files of Galveston papers to the 6th inst. inclusive.

In regard to annexation, the Galveston Gazette expresses itself well satisfied at the failure of the project, and thinks the condition of Texas will be more happy and prosperous as an independent nation.

A correspondent of the Matagorda Despatch says that two attacks have already been made upon Col. Kinney's Ranch at Corpus Christi; and that a large body of Comanches are within twenty leagues of that place, from whom a hostile visit is expected; that the Government of Mexico has entered into a treaty with those Indians, giving them blankets, ammunition, trinkets, &c. to induce them to commit ravages on our frontier. Early in this month the Lipans were at Copano, and attempted to stampede a drove of mules belonging to Mr. Gourlay. Indian signals have been daily seen all along the coast. The Carancahuas are missing, and are supposed to have joined a tribe of Mexican Indians. The writer thinks a general confederacy has been formed among the several tribes, under the encouragement of the Mexican Government, and that danger may reasonably be apprehended. He says that Col. Kinney has to keep a guard out day and night. He thinks our Government ought to give that important settlement some protection (!!!) because the Government gets considerable revenue in the shape of duties paid there.—Houston Telegraph.

A correspondent of the Galveston Gazette furnishes the details of an action between Col. Hays and a large body of Indians near Gonzales. The Texians were only 15 in number, opposed to 75 Indians. The combat was maintained with great obstinacy for some time, those engaged in it on both sides exhibiting coolness and determined courage. The chief of the savages was at length shot, when his band gave way and scattered in every direction. Twenty three Indians were killed. The whites had several wounded, but none killed.

The Texian journals are nearly barren of news. The Presidential contest rages almost as fiercely in Texas as among the people of the United States.

☞ We are indebted to the steamer Hannibal for late St. Louis papers.

THE CONVENTION.

In reply to the Herald we do not mean to admit the Conservatives are opposed to general suffrage to any of the various subjects of reform indicated by our contemporary. But we do mean to say that those gentlemen elected to the Convention who are classed Conservatives, are opposed to an elective judiciary. This point excepted, whig as we are, we go heart and soul for the amendments to the Constitution relied to by the Herald. The Herald, by the way, is a good democrat. Will the editor tell us whether or not he is in favor of submitting the new Constitution to the people for ratification.

☞ The Monroe County Convention in New York, on the 29th ult., was an immense gathering of men. Even the Rochester Advertiser (loco) concedes that there were from five to seven thousand persons present. The procession was two miles long, and was the largest ever seen in New York. The Convention was addressed by Gov. Seward, John A. Collier, Mr. They, and Hon. J. J. Hardin, of Illinois. Monroe is pledged for 1000 majority for the whig ticket.

Mr. F. B. Graham, of Philadelphia, states that having prepared a work entitled "One Hundred wellfounded reasons why Henry Clay should be elected President of the United States," and secured a copyright, he is informed that a spurious edition has been published by Turner & Fisher, in the "Clay & Frelinghuysen Almanac, for 1845," issued by them, and pushed without his consent, and that copies have been sent to New Orleans. He requests us to state that he positively forbids the sale of these "Reasons," until they shall appear with the copy-right obtained by him, and that those selling or circulating the above mentioned Almanaks, purporting to have been compiled by him, will be held accountable for it.

Don't know their Men!—The Rochester Democrat, tells a story at the expense of the locos. A banner, with the motto, "Polk and Frelinghuysen," was carried by a delegation from one of the towns to the loco county Convention, at Auburn. This mistake produced a good deal of mirth, and the banner was demolished as soon as it was discovered by those who knew what the locofoco nominations were.

☞ Samuel White, Esq, has been nominated and will be elected by the whigs of the Tenth District in Ohio, to fill the vacancy in Congress, caused by the death of Herman Allen Moore, (loco.)

☞ There have been several large and spirited whig gatherings in Montgomery county, Pa., heretofore a locofoco stronghold. Pennsylvania is brimfull of enthusiasm for the whig candidates.

☞ The decision of the Court, which we publish this morning, is the best reply we can make to the article in yesterday's Herald, in regard to Mr. Soulé.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court.—Thursday, June 11th, 1844—Present, their Honors E. Simon, A. Morphy and R. Garland.

The Court room yesterday was densely crowded to witness the final action of the Court in the case of Pierre Soulé, Esq. attached for a contempt of Court—At 12 o'clock Judge Garland delivered the opinion of the court, as follows:

The defendant, one of the members of the bar in this court, being brought into court to answer for a contempt of its authority and dignity, commences by a protest against his being arrested without a previous hearing, and in the absence of any cause to justify it. He also refuses to answer the interrogatories propounded to him by the court, as he says there is no rule of law which justifies such proceedings, and if there be, he is protected by that provision of the Constitution which says no one in a criminal prosecution "shall be compelled to give evidence against himself." He further avows that he is the author of the petition in which the language and expressions complained of is contained, and he says "as to the bearing of the expressions" and the "motives, views, and objects," he had in applying them as he has, "the petition must speak for itself." The answer then states some other matters, not presenting any legal question, but which it may be necessary to notice in a subsequent part of this opinion.

The power of this court to punish as contempts acts calculated to bring the tribunal itself into disgrace and its authority into disregard, is undoubted. In relation to attornies at law, a pre existing power was recognized by an act of the Legislature passed in 1823, B & C. Dig., p. 23, and is also conferred by the articles 131 and 132 of the Code of Practice, as well in relation to attornies at law as other persons. Blackstone, in the 4th book of his commentaries, p. 286, says, the power to punish for contempts is as ancient as the law itself, "for laws without a competent authority to secure their administration from disobedience and contempt, would be vain and nugatory;" therefore, the power to suppress contempts "by an immediate attachment of the offender, results from the first principle of judicial establishment," and is inseparable from them. The same learned writer also tells us that the contempt be committed in the face of the court, the offender may be instantly apprehended and imprisoned without any further proof or examination." The process of attachment is intended to bring the party into court; he can give bail when arrested for his appearance, and in flagrant cases of contempt, it issues in the first instance.—1 Salk. 84, Strange 185, 561, 1 Yeates Penn. Rep. 1, 11 L. R. 596. The practice of taking a rule to shew cause why an attachment should not issue arose out of a distinction taken between direct and consequential contempts, and when it becomes necessary to procure evidence not before the court, but when as in this case the evidence of the contempt is before the court and the offence is palpable, no rule to shew cause is necessary.

The allegation of the defendant that his arrest is an "arbitrary exercise of authority"—is without the slightest foundation in law or in fact. A contempt of Court is considered in some degree as a criminal act, as much as an assault and battery, a libel, or other offence of the kind. Blackstone and other writers treat of it under the head of public wrongs, and say the trial must be summary, so that the punishment may be prompt and the character of the tribunal vindicated. The defendant seems to have regarded the charge against him as criminal to a certain extent, when he invoked the protection extended by the Constitution to those charged with crimes only. The doctrine is new to us, and we think cannot be sustained by any authority, that a party is entitled to a "previous hearing" before he can be arrested. Arrest, as we understand the law, is a preliminary to a hearing. The arrest of persons both in civil and criminal cases previous to their being heard, is a thing that occurs daily, and we suppose it is the first time the idea has been suggested, that before a magistrate can issue a warrant, or a Court order a writ of arrest, that the party against whom it is proposed to direct such process must have a "previous hearing." To authorize the issuing of warrants or writs of arrest, the tribunal directing them to issue must have before it such evidence as will justify them in doing so. That evidence we had before us when we directed the attachment to issue, and until the defendant can show he is entitled to some special exemption or privilege, he will be treated as any other citizen. A precedent for the course now pursued is to be found in 11 L. R., p. 599.

The right of the Court to propound interrogatories to the defendant is as unquestionable as to attach his person. The practice is almost universal and is not deviated from except in those cases where the Court have other evidence before them, upon which they can act. When presented, the Court has the right to have them answered, and we do not believe the defendant is protected by the clause of the Constitution he invokes.

The interrogatories in this case were not propounded for the purpose of compelling the defendant to give evidence against himself, but to enable him if he could to exculpate himself from the alledged contempt. This he has refused to do, and thereby aggravated the first offence:—4 Blackstone, 287: 1 Dallas, 319: 3 Yeate's Penn. Rep., 438.

The second section of the act of 1823, B & C, Dig. p. 23, says—"Nothing shall be construed or taken as a contempt of Court by an attorney, but what shall be said, done or committed directly in the presence or hearing of the Court, during the sitting of the same." By the article 912 of the Code of Practice, a party or his counsel must "apply to the Court for a new hearing in the cause, and for this purpose shall present a petition," &c. From this it is clear, the petition must be presented when the Court is in session, it cannot according to the plain provision of the article be done at any other time, and we have a right to presume the defendant complied with the law and presented his petition during the sitting of the Court; therefore the contempt was committed during the session. In the case of the State vs. Keene, 11 L. R., 596, it was settled that the use of abusive and impertinent language in a petition for a rehearing, was a sufficient ground for an attachment and for punishing the party for a contempt. The decision given in that case has been universally approved as we believe, and we see no reason to doubt its correctness. An application for a rehearing in this Court is similar to an application for a new trial in the inferior tribunals, and must necessarily pass under the notice and supervision of the Court whilst in session.

To facilitate business in this Court, it has been allowed to parties to file their applications with the clerk without a formal motion; but this practice was founded on the supposition and confidence reposed in the members of the profession, that they will not insert in their petitions any matter impertinent to, or abusive of the Court, or any thing calculated to bring the administration of justice into contempt or disrepute. No party or his counsel, has a right to have any paper or document filed without the knowledge and consent of the Court, and it would be strange indeed, if it were permitted to counsel to deliberately write out and file in the records of the Court, in the recess between its sittings, the most opprobious calumnies and abuse of the highest tribunal in the State without any responsibility, when if the same language had been used in the heat and excitement of an oral argument, it would instantly have consigned the Speaker to the walls of a prison. Common sense, law and justice are all forbid, that a party shall secretly place among the records of this Court with impunity a document which the author of it would not be permitted to read in public, and which if he attempted, would have brought upon him certain punishment. But in this case, the defendant has not shown the document was filed in the recess of the Court, and we therefore have a right to presume it was filed according to law and the defendant is responsible for it.

The defendant has further said that as to the expressions used and his motives, views and objects in applying them, to the petition must speak for itself, no one can read the extracts from the printed pamphlet stated in the order, directing the arrest of the defendant after this statement, without being satisfied that it was his intention so far as he was capable of doing so, to abuse and vituperate the Judges of this court and as much as in him the power existed to bring them and the administration of justice in this State into disrepute. The purpose and objects the defendant may have in view in effecting this end at this time we shall not enter into or discuss but shall content ourselves with a vindication of the motives, acts and authority of this court in the case in question and a refutation of as unjustifiable and malicious a libel as was ever published or written.

During the last month after it was announced by the presiding Judge of the court that no cases other than those fixed for trial would be argued or considered, the defendant applied to the Judges of this court collectively and individually, and urged upon them the propriety of taking into consideration the case of Mercier vs. Canonge &c. upon written briefs representing that it was a suit rather of a friendly character and intended to settle a succession about which difficulties existed but if delayed would cause serious injury to some of the parties.

Under these circumstances the court agreed the case might be submitted upon briefs to be filed with an understanding that the case would be considered and decided if time permitted. In consequence of the anxiety of the defendant and our desire to settle what was supposed to be a family difficulty, we did at some personal inconvenience and some what to the prejudice of other suitors take the case into consideration and gave it as thorough attention as we could bestow on any case not argued, and pressed as the court was with business, near the end of a long term. Of six points raised for our decision three points were decided, in favor of the clients of the defendant and three against them. Upon which three points the defendant in behalf of his clients has applied for a rehearing, and in his petition for it makes imputations upon and insinuations relative to the judicial integrity of this court, which are unfounded in fact and calumnious in the highest degree. These expressions are set forth in the order directing the attachment to issue and need not be repeated.

As to the ire which the defendant says he is designed to "vent," and the indignation he has expressed in consequence of our judgement, we estimate it as lightly as we do the menace in the printed pamphlet, that it "would not be safe" for this Court to refuse the rehearing. No apprehension of anything the defendant can say or do will induce us to swerve from that duty we owe to the country and ourselves, to pursue such a course as appears to us just and proper, regardless of the approbation or disapprobation of interested parties, seeking only the approval of our own consciences, and the support of those for whose common benefit the administration of the laws has been entrusted to our hands.

Knowing as we do, that a Government like ours, resting alone upon the obedience to the laws, and that its supremacy is the only bulwark and safeguard for every civil right, and believing that the defendant is as fully impressed with that opinion as we are, we regret very much that one occupying his position, both at the bar and in society, should have set so pernicious an example to the younger members of the profession and to his fellow-citizens, and we hope that the example we shall make of him will be a warning to them not to do like wise.

The sentence and judgement of the Court is, that the defendant Pierre Soulé be imprisoned twenty-four hours in the jail of the Parish of Orleans; that he pay a fine of one hundred dollars, and the costs of this proceeding; and that he stand committed until the fine and costs are paid.

Accident.—Yesterday morning, a drayman by the name of Michael Stantes, in the employ of Mr. Fanney, had his leg broken and his neck badly injured by the falling of a bale of hay through the hatchway, from the fourth story, in the store occupied by Mr. L. Tracy, in Magazine street. He was just entering the store when the bale fell upon his leg, breaking his leg above the ankle, and felling him to the ground. He was sent to the Charity Hospital for medical aid.

Criminal Court.—Eliza Durenthoea, f. w. c., for insulting a white person, was arraigned and pleaded guilty.

Constantine McHarron and Mary O'Harra, for larceny, were arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

Bills of information were filed against William Maginy and Domingo Herrera, for selling liquor to slaves without the consent of their masters.

A bill of information was filed against Mary Ann Bonefinas, f. w. c., for insulting a white person.

The Grand Jury ignored the bill against Michael McKay for horse stealing.

A nolle prosequi was entered in the case of Charles Grebech and D Whitpan, charged with larceny.

☞ Mrs Lenon was brought before recorder Baldwin yesterday for re examination. A number of witnesses were examined, but nothing elicited which would have any material bearing in the case. She was again remanded for further examination.

☞ Col. S. W. Oakey, locofoco inspector of the 3rd ward, Second Municipality, yesterday appeared before Recorder Baldwin to answer to the charge of arbitrary, illegal and fraudulent conduct, while acting in his official capacity, at the late elections. There were eleven affidavits filed against him by different individuals, who had been deprived of their franchise by the course of conduct pursued by the accused. At the request of Mr Oakey, the reading of the affidavits was dispensed with and the papers sent before the Criminal Court.

His Honor demanded that good and sufficient security be furnished in the sum of $1000, in each case, which being complied with, Mr Oakey left the Court. Wm. Christy, Esq, appeared as counsel for the prosecutors.

Recorder's Court—First Municipality.—Before Jules Benit, acting Recorder.—James Greenwood, a notorious vagabond, addicted to the picking up of any small articles which might chance to be available, was yesterday, in default of a voucher for his future good behaviour, sentenced to 30 days imprisonment in the Workhouse.

John Sullivan, a loafer of the toper order, was sentenced to 15 days imprisonment in the same benevolent institution.

John Sullivan, arrested as a dangerous and suspicious character, was remanded for further examination.

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH,
DELIVERED IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH, APRIL 13, 1844
(Concluded.)

Where, exclusive of those who oppose the establishment of a Bank of the United States upon constitutional ground, do we find the greatest opposition to it? You are, fellow-citizens, perhaps, not possessed of information which I happen to have acquired. The greatest opposition to a Bank of the United States will be found to arise out of a foreign influence, and may be traced to the bankers and brokers of Wall street, in New York, who are wielding a foreign capital. Foreign Powers and foreign capitalists see with satisfaction whatever retards the growth, checks the prosperity, or arrests the progress of the country. Those who wield the foreign capital find, from experience, that they can employ it to the best advantage in a disordered state of the currency and when exchanges are fluctuating and irregular.—There are no sections of the Union which need a uniform currency, sound and every where convertible into specie on demand, so much as you at the South and we in the West. It is indispensable to our prosperity. And if our brethren at the North and the East did not feel the want of it themselves, since it will do them no prejudice, they ought, upon principles of sympathy and mutual accommodation, to concur in supplying what is so essential to the business and industry of other sections of the Union. It is said that the currency and exchanges have improved and are improving, and so they have and are. This improvement is mainly attributable to the salutary operation of the tariff of 1842, which turned the balance of foreign trade in our favor. But such is the enterprise and buoyancy of our population that we have no security for the continuation of this state of things. The balance of trade may take another direction, new revulsions in trade may take place, seasons of distress and embarrassment we must expect.—Does any body believe the local banking system of the United States is competent to meet and provide for these exigencies? It is a part of a wise Government to anticipate and provide, so far as possible, for all these contingencies. It is urged against the banks that they are often badly and dishonestly administered, and frequently break, to the injury and prejudice of the community. I am far from denying that banks are attended with mischief and some inconvenience, but that is the lot of all human institutions. The employment of steam is often attended with the most disastrous consequences, of which we have had recent melancholy examples. But does any body on that account think of proposing to discontinue the agency of steam power either on the land or the water? The most that is thought of is, that it becomes our duty to increase vigilance and multiply precautions against the recurrence of accidents. As to banks, the true question is, whether the evils of the inconvenience of dispensing with them would not be greater than any amount of which they are productive? And, in any new charters that may be granted, we should anxiously endeavor to provide all possible restrictions, securities and guarantees against their mismanagement which reason or experience may suggest.

Such are my views of the question of establishing a Bank of the United States. They have been long, and honestly, and sincerely entertained by me; but I do not seek to enforce them upon any others. Above all, I do not desire any Bank of the United States attempted or established, unless and until it is imperatively demanded, as I believe demanded it will be, by the opinion of the People.

I should have been glad fellow-citizens, if I had time and strength, to make a full exposition of my views and opinions upon all the great measures and questions that divide us and agitate our country. I should have been happy to have been able to make a full examination of the principles and measures of our opponents, if we could find out what they are, and contrast them with our own. I mean them no disrespect; I would not use one word to wound the feelings of any one of them; but I am really and unaffectedly ignorant of the measures of public policy which they are desirous to promote and establish. I know what they oppose. I know that they stand in direct opposition to every measure which the whigs espouse. But what are there substitutes? The Whigs believe that the Executive has, during the two last and present Administrations, been intolerably abused; that it has disturbed the balances of the Constitution; and that, by its encroachments upon the co-ordinate branches of the government, it has become alarming and dangerous. The whigs are, therefore, desirous to restrain it within constitutional and proper limits. But our opponents, who assume to be emphatically the friends of the people, sustain the Executive in all its wildest and most extravagant excesses. They go for vetoes in all their variety; for Sub Treasuries, standing armies, Treasury circulars.—Occupying a similar ground with the Tories of England, they stand up for power and prerogative against privilege and popular rights. The Democratic or Republicans of 1798—9, taught by the fatal examples of all history, were jealous and distrustful of Executive power. It was of that department that their fears were excited, and against that their vigilance was directed. The Federalists of that day, imbibing the opinion from the founders of the Constitution, honestly believed that the Executive was the weakest branch of the government, and hence they were disposed to support and strengthen it. But experience has demonstrated their error, and the best part of them have united with the whigs. And the whigs are now in the exact position of the Republicans of 1798—9. The residue, and probably the larger part of the Federalists, joined our opponents, and they are now in the exact position of the Federalists of 1798—9 with this difference, that they have shut their eyes against all the lights of experience, and pushed the Federal doctrines of that day far beyond the point to which they were ever carried by their predecessors.

But I am trespassing too long on your patience, and must hasten to a close. I regret that I am too much exhausted, and have no time to discuss other interesting subjects that engage the public attention. I should be very glad to express to you my views on the public domain, but I have often, on the floor of the Senate and on other public occasions fully exposed them. I consider it the common property of the nation, and the whole nation [illegible] to be essential to its preservation, and the preservation of the funds which may accrue from its sale, that it should be withdrawn from the theatre of party politics, and from the temptations and abuse incident to it while it remains there. I think that [illegible] ought to be distributed, upon just and liberal principles, among all the States, old as well as new. [illegible] opprehend, at no very distant period, a total loss of the entire domain. [illegible] the inordinate and exhaustless resources of the General Government, I think that the proceeds of the sales of the public lands may be well spared to the several States, to be applied by them to the objects [illegible], in the [illegible] of internal improvement, [illegible] [illegible] which they can [illegible] the [illegible] of their debts, or [illegible] the completion of important objects, in which the whole Union, as well as [illegible] are interested and will be benefitted.

On the subject of abolition, I [illegible] it is not necessary to say more [illegible] to this enlightened assemblage. My sentiments [illegible] expressed in the Senate of the United States [illegible] ago, and the expression of it was one of the [illegible] causes of my not receiving the nomination as a candidate for the President in December 1839. [illegible] there be any one who doubts or desires to [illegible] information about my views in regard to that [illegible] question, I refer him to Mr Mendenhall of Richmond, Indiana.

I hope and believe, [illegible] brighter days and better times are approaching. As the exhibitions of popular feeling, in the success of all the public meetings [illegible] and stated assemblies, demonstrate, [illegible] the [illegible] experience of 1840 are not going to be [illegible], [illegible] the [illegible] confidence [illegible] heritage and principles, and the display of [illegible] the [illegible] distinguished the Whigs [illegible] a victory [illegible] to be achieved in the year of [illegible] great moral [illegible] to the [illegible] of the republic. The event of [illegible] was produced by a strong, deep, and general conviction pervading all classes, and all interests, of a great truth by experience, that a change of rulers and measures was indispensable to the welfare of our country. I was a great and irresistible movement of the people. Our opponents [illegible] popular current, to seek the powerful [illegible] mighty father of waters. The symbols and insignia of which they complain, no more created or impressed that current, than the objects which float upon the bosom of the Mississippi give impetus to the stream. Our opponents profess to be great friends to the poor and to have a great interest in their welfare. But they affect to despise the rude hut in which the poor dwell. They entertain a great [illegible] of [illegible] cider, and they prefer [illegible] champagne and perhaps their taste is correct, but they ought to reflect that it is not within the power of every man to have it. They have a mortal hatred to our [illegible] coons, and would prefer any other quadruped. And as to our Whig songs, to their ears they appear grating and full of discord, although charmed by the [illegible] and most melodious notes to the log. We are very sorry to displease our Democratic friends, but I am afraid they will have to tolerate the cider and the coons as well as they can [illegible] songs. Popular excitement, or momentary [illegible] or to the administration of public affairs, or for preference to a state of stillness, or quiet, or [illegible] and [illegible] excitements of the [illegible] deposition, or a state of preparation for its introduction. And we need not be disturbed at the excitement of our [illegible] considerably in [illegible] but innocent [illegible]. But our opponents seem to have short memories. We commenced that species of display and exhibition of which they now so bitterly complain? Have they already forgotten the enthusiasm attendant on the campaigns of 1828 and 1832? Have they forgotten the use which they made of the ever-[illegible], hickory bushes and oak? Has the country escaped their recollection of [illegible] out the hickory pole and the [illegible] [illegible] which has been paraded during the [illegible] days? Do they cease to remember the [illegible] of hickory poles and hickory bushes? On more occasions than one, when it was previously known that I was to pass on a particular road, have I found the way obstructed by hickory boughs strewed along it. And it will not take up your time by narrating the numerous instances of insult, low and vulgar insult, to which I have been personally exposed. Our opponents had better exercise a little philosophy on the occasion. They have been our masters in employing symbols and devices to operate upon the passions of the people; and if they would reflect and philosophize a little they would arrive at the conclusion that, whenever an army or a political party achieves a victory over an adversary by means of any new instrument or stratagem, that adversary will be sure, sooner or later, to employ the same means.

I am truly glad to see our opponents returning to a sense of order and decency. I should be still happier if I did not fear that it was produced by the mortification of a past defeat, and the apprehension of one that awaits them ahead, rather than any thorough reformation of manners. Most certainly I do not approve of appeals to the passions of the people, or of the use of disgusting or unworthy means to operate on the senses or their understandings. Although I can look and laugh at the employment of hogs and coons to influence the exercise of the elective franchise, I should be glad to see them entirely dispensed with. I should greatly prefer to see every free citizen of the United States deliberately considering and determining how he can best promote the honor and prosperity of his country by the exercise of the inestimable privileges, and coming to the polls unaffected by all sinister exertions, and there independently depositing his suffrage. I should infinitely prefer to see calumny, falsehood, and detraction totally abandoned, and truth, sincerity, honor and good faith alone practised in all our discussions; and I think I may venture to assure our opponents that whenever they are prepared to conduct our public discussions and popular elections in the manner and upon the principles which I have indicated, the Whig party will be as prompt in following their good example as they were slow and reluctant to imitate their bad one. The man does not breathe who would be more happy than I should be to see all parties united as a band of brothers to restore our beloved country to what it has been, to what it is so capable of being, to what it ever should be—the great model of self government, the boast of enlightened and liberal men throughout the world, and by the justice, wisdom and beneficence of its operation, the terror and the dread of all tyrants. I know and deplore, deeply deplore, the demoralization which has so extensively prevailed in our country during a few past years. It should be to every man who has an American heart a source of the deepest mortification and most painful regret. Falsehood and treachery in high places; peculation and fraud among public servants; distress, embarrassment and ruin among the people, distracted and disheartened at home, and treated with contempt and obloquy abroad, compose the sad features, during the period to which I have adverted, of our unfortunate national picture. I should rejoice to see this great country once more itself again, and the history of the past fifteen years shrouded in a dark and impenetrable veil. And why shall we not see it? We have only to will it, to revive and cultivate the spirit which won for us and bequeathed to us the noble heritage which we enjoy; we have only to rally around the institutions and interests of our beloved country, regardless of every other consideration—to break, if necessary, the chains of party, and rise to the majesty of freemen, and stand out, and stand up, firmly resolved to dare all and do all, to preserve in unsullied purity, and perpetuate unimpaired the noble inheritance which is our birthright and sealed to us with the blood of our fathers.

One word more, fellow-citizens, and I have done. I repeat that I had anticipated much gratification from my visit to your State. I had long anxiously wished to visit it, to tread the soil on which American Independence was first proclaimed; to mingle with the descendants of those who were the first to question the divine right of Kings, and who themselves are surpassed by none in devotion to the cause of human liberty, and to the Constitution and the Union, its best securities. Only one circumstance has happened to diminish the satisfaction of my journey. When I left my residence in December, I anticipated the happiness of meeting, among others, your Gaston, then living. I had known him long and well, having served with him more than a quarter of a century ago in the House of Representatives. He united all the qualities which command esteem and admiration—bland, pure, patriotic, eloquent, learned, and pious, and was beloved by all who knew him. Whilst we bow in dutiful submission to the will of Divine Providence, who, during the progress of my journey, has called him from his family and from his country, we cannot but feel and deplore the great loss which we have all sustained. I share it largely with you, fellow-citizens, and it is shared by the whole Union. To his bereaved family and to you, I offer assurances of my sincere sympathy and condolence.

We are about, fellow-citizens, finally to separate. Never again shall I behold this assembled multitude. No more shall I probably ever see the beautiful City of the Oaks. Never more shall I mingle in the delightful circles of its hospitable and accomplished inhabitants. But you will never be forgotten in this heart of mine. My visit to your State is an epoch in my life. I shall carry with me every where, and carry back to my own patriotic State, a grateful recollection of the kindness, friendship, and hospitality which I have experienced so generously at your hands. And whatever may be my future lot or destiny, in retirement or public station, in health or sickness, in adversity or prosperity, you may count upon me, as an humble but zealous co-operator with you, in all honorable struggles to place the Government of our country once more upon a solid, pure, and patriotic basis. I leave with you all that it is in my power to offer—my fervent prayers that one and all of you may be crowned with the choicest blessings of Heaven; that your days may be lengthened out to the utmost period of human existence, that they be unclouded, happy, and prosperous; and that, when this mortal career shall terminate, you may be translated to a better and brighter world.

Farewell, fellow-citizens—ladies and gentlemen—an affectionate farewell to all of you!

LATEST DATES.

Boston	July 2	London	June 3
New-York	July 2	Liverpool	June 4
Philadelphia	July 3	Paris	June 1
Washington	July 4	Havre	June 1
Baltimore	July 4	Mexico	June 17
Charleston	July 7	Tampico	June 4
Cincinnati	June 28	Vera Cruz	June 27
Louisville	June 29	Houston	July 4
Havana	June 19	Galveston	July 6

DIED, last evening, Thomas Cadwalader McCall—His friends are invited to attend his funeral, at 10 o'clock this morning, from the residence of his brother-in-law, C. A. Innis, Jr, 66 Customhouse street.

DOG FOUND—Found yesterday night, a WHITE GREYHOUND; the proprietor can recover him on proving property and paying expenses.
Apply at the "Bee" office. jy12—3t

OLD TYPE
FOR Sale, about 1 000 lbs old Type, suitable for Cotton [illegible] use
Apply at the "Bee" office. jy12—3t

FIREMEN'S CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION OF NEW ORLEANS.
THE following named Directors are appointed a Relief Committee for the present quarter, viz:—
Bernard Wheelahan, Chairman, corner Annunciation and Louisa streets;
Henry Goyol, 236 Burgundy street;
George Mayne, 211 Poydras street;
J. N. Marks, corner Franklin and Canal streets;
Ralph Depass, 60 Royal street
By Order. THOMAS LAGAN, Secy.
July 12th.
☞ Application must be made in all cases to one of the above Committee. [illegible] bills contracted against the Association, without the authority of this Committee, will not be paid.

FIREMEN'S CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION OF NEW ORLEANS.
AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the Directors will be held on Monday evening 15 inst, at half past 7 o'clock.
jy12 By order. THOMAS LAGAN, Secretary.

TUFTS, HOBART & Co, No. 29 Gravier street, offer for sale—
250 boxes first quality sperm candles;
100 do stearine do;
1000 gallons prime bleached winter sperm oil;
500 do whale do;
600 [illegible] Plymouth and Old Colony brands;
1000 [illegible] Winchester's, Jackson's, Gould's, Morton's and Peirce's brands.
Extra and common quality soap,
100 boxes No. 1 chocolate,
10 cases sweet [illegible],
100 boxes Thomas' extra and common tobacco,
10 bales sail twine,
25 do Russia sheetings,
15 do Angola flannels,
150 half chests Young Hyson tea;
50 cases duck trowsers;
20 do cottonade pants;
10 do denim pants and frocks,
20 do stripe shirts,
10 do men's boy's and youth's boots and brogans,
30 do men's russet brogans.
150 coils Manilla cordage assorted sizes,
60 bags Goshen butter, part new.
A large assortment of Underwood's pickles, catsups, cur[illegible], [illegible] bitters, lemon syrup, mustard, cayenne pepper, black pepper, &c—Also—[illegible] jy12

WANTED, a Gentleman of good character, who has the proper qualification for a Clerk in a Counting Room and having a few thousand dollars to invest, can find permanent employment in a respectable Commercial House, with one who will employ his funds in a profitable manner for him.
Address Q Z through the Post office. jy11—3t

MR JOSEPH A HALL is our Attorney in fact, during our temporary absence from the city, as per act before [illegible] Esq, Notary, under date 31st July, 1844.
NORCROSS & FOSDICK.

MANDEVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY.
PARENTS and Guardians are respectfully informed that a Boarding School for the education of young ladies has been opened in the village of MANDEVILLE, on Lake Pontchartrain.
The institution is under the immediate direction of Mrs ANN JULIETTE B McMANUS, who is assisted by experienced teachers, in the different branches of the studies which constitute the course of instruction in the academy.
[illegible] the advantages of a thorough mental culture, the institution offers great facilities for physical exercise, so conducive to the proper development of the body as well as of the mind. The academy is situated near the lake, and the young ladies will enjoy the benefit of a daily bath in its wholesome waters.
References.
Hon Judge SIMON, J A MERLE, Esq.
J PETERS, Esq, W E C DUPLESSIS, Esq
T O MELY, M D, L LESASSIER, Esq
R F LE BEAU, Esq. D MONTAMAT
Mrs CLOTILDE BURNET Dr GILPIN CONSTANTIN
Apply for further information at the High school, Esplanade street jy11—1m

LONG LAWNS—6 cases fine and superfine long lawns, in quarter pieces, just received and for sale by
SMITH BRYAN, 20 Customhouse st

HAY, CORN and OATS—100 bales hay, 200 sacks corn and 3 0 sacks oats, for sale by
FOSDICK & BRO, 74 Camp

MADRAS HDKFS—3 cases Madras hdkfs, handsome styles, just received and for sale by
SMITH BRYAN, 20 Customhouse st

LLEADOS—6 cases checked linens, warranted pure linen, just received and for sale by
SMITH BRYAN, 20 Customhouse st

MOLASSES—sugarhouse molasses, in store, and for sale by
A GORDON, WYLIE & Co, 63 Bienville st

SUGAR—Prime quality in store, and for sale by
A GORDON, WYLIE & Co, 63 Bienville st

NOTICE—The ship CREOLE for Havre, will clear [illegible]. Shippers will please make out their certificates.
L H GALE

PORK—Mess, soft mess and prime at Buzant's inspection, for sale by
A L ADDISON & Co, 31 Natchez

HAY—[illegible] bales landing from ship Hilan, from N. York, for sale by
T. TOBY & BOGERT, 70 Camp st

LIVERPOOL SALT—coarse and fine in store, and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by
A L ADDISON & Co, 31 Natchez

SEE HILAH—10 cases superior oak tanned Russet Brogans, landing from ship Hilan, for sale by
FROST & Co, 10 Magazine st

FLOUR—400 bbls fresh ground flour, for sale by
SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH, 77 Tchoupitoulas

SALT—[illegible] sacks Turks' Island salt, for sale in lots to suit purchasers and delivered in any part of the city.
Apply to J P WHITNEY & Co, 73 Camp

HEMP—2[illegible] bales dew rotted hemp; [illegible] do water rotted, landing from steamboat Harry of the West, for sale by
MERLE, SKYLLE & Co, 45 Old Levee

VANILLA BEANS FOR CONFECTIONERS—50 [illegible] fresh Vanilla beans, for sale by
JARVIS & ANDREWS, 20 Common st

PREMIUM BOSTON STARCH—[illegible] boxes best Boston starch, for sale low by
JARVIS & ANDREWS, 20 Common st

CANDLES—50 boxes New Bedford sperm candles, for sale to close consignment.
JARVIS & ANDREWS, 20 Common st

BRANDY AND CHAMPAGNE—5 hlf pipes, A Seignette, 4th proof brandy—50 baskets champagne, for sale by
FOSDICK & Bro, 74 Camp

OLD MONONGAHELA WHISKEY 10 bbls very superior, in store, for sale by
CLYMER, THOMPSON & Co, 48 Tchoupitoulas

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—A prime assortment received per late arrivals, and for sale by
FROST & Co, 10 Magazine

PLANTATION BROGANS—Russet brogans, oak and [illegible] stock tanned, of prime quality, suitable for plantation use, for sale by FROST & Co, 10 Magazine

PORK—Clear, mess, prime and rumps, at inspection, for sale by CLYMER, THOMPSON & Co, 48 Tchoupitoulas

AMERICAN GIN—35 bbls, in store, for sale by
CLYMER, THOMPSON & Co, 48 Tchoupitoulas

FAMILY HAMS—20 tierces Yeatman, extra spiced and sugared hams, in store, for sale by
CLYMER, THOMPSON & Co, 48 Tchoupitoulas

FLOUR—1,000 barrels afloat, for sale by
CLYMER, THOMPSON & Co, 48 Tchoupitoulas

WHISKEY—150 bbls Cincinnati rectified, in store, for sale by CLYMER, THOMPSON & Co, 48 Tchoupitoulas

FAMILY BEEF—100 half bbls mess at inspection, for sale by CLYMER, THOMPSON & Co, 48 Tchoupitoulas

CANVASSED HAMS—12 casks in store, for sale by
CLYMER, THOMPSON & Co, 48 Tchoupitoulas

SHOES—6 cases, consisting of ladies' and youths' for sale to close a consignment, by
FOSDICK & BRO, 74 Camp st

BILLS ON PARIS—5,000fr, 60 days sight on Paris, for sale by MERLE, SKYLLE & Co, 45 Old Levee

FAST COLORS—Large and small checks, received per ship Arkansas from New York, for sale by
DAVID & CHAPUS, 93 Chartres

SUGARS—141 boxes Havana, yellow and brown sugars, now landing from brig Hope Howes, and for sale by
FRANCIS LAMPRE, 38 Old Levee

GOSHEN BUTTER—75 firkins strictly prime Goshen butter, now landing and in store, for sale by
GEORGE HARRISON, 67 Tchoupitoulas

CIDER VINEGAR—100 bbls Boston cider vinegar, for sale by GEORGE HARRISON, 67 Tchoupitoulas

EXCHANGE ON BOSTON—Bills at sight, 30 and 60 days, for sale by J P WHITNEY & Co, 73 Camp

SWEET OIL—In large bottles and half bottles, of the Plagniol brand, for sale by
AUGT MOLIER, 90 St Louis

PORK—Mess, M O, soft mess, prime and P O; also prime and S beef in store, for sale by
L V HUBBARD & Co, 95 Tchoupitoulas

EXCHANGE ON BOSTON Bills at sight, 30 and 60 days sight for sale by J P WHITNEY & Co, 73 Camp

PAPER—100 reams of paper consisting of letter and cap, Ames', Goodwins' and Foster's, for sale by
FOSDICK & BRO, 74 Camp

PORK—Mess, prime and soft mess, at Buzant's inspection and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by
A L ADDISON & Co, 31 Natchez

SPERM CANDLES—300 boxes, first quality; 300 boxes Kendall's candles, landing and for sale by
TUFTS, HOBART & Co, 29 Gravier

CORKS—Velvet bottle corks landing and for sale by
A GORDON WYLIE & Co, 63 Bienville

TANNER'S OIL—40 barrels, a superior article, for sale by E & E DAVIS, 100 Camp

$25 REWARD—STOLEN
ON TUESDAY, 25 July, an individual named PIERRE ETCHEVERRI, who had presented himself before Messrs Segassie, Brothers, milk sellers and gardeners occupying Mr Olivier's plantation on the other side of the river, about one mile from the ferry, to ask for hospitality, left the plantation after breaking open two trunks and a drawer and committing theft.
He went away taking with him a sorrel horse four years old, with saddle and bridle, used both in the dray and saddle, his sides somewhat chafed by the shafts—also, one gold watch without a glass, one gold breast pin, one pistol, 6 shirts, and 146 dollars in specie.
He has been recognized by two persons on the route leading along the right bank of the river.
The above reward will be paid to whoever will arrest and cause to be convicted the said Pierre Etcheverri.
jy6—6 SEGASSIE, Brothers

STEAM ENGINE—A second hand Steam Engine, 16 inch cylinder 4 feet stroke, slide valve, in good order and complete, without boilers, very suitable for a saw mill, and will be sold at a low price.
For terms and further particulars apply to
BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co, 92 Tchoupitoulas st

DOCTOR EDWARD MARTIN, lately arrived from Paris, begs to inform the public, that he intends practicing in this city, and has taken up his residence at No. 99 Royal street.

LOST, a Note for $250, dated Brien, September 1st, 1843, at 12 months from date, drawn by J E Vallee to the order of and endorsed by P Prudet
The public is cautioned against buying up or negotiating said note, as its payment has been stopped.
The finder is requested to deliver to J C THOMAS, or at the office of this paper.
jy6—3t—6, 11, 16

NOTICE—During my absence from the city, Mr FRED FURST has my power of Attorney
☞ Persons having business with the Russian Consulate will apply to him, at the counting room of the undersigned.
S. JOHNS, No 30 Gravier jy6

NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber retired from and ceased to be a partner in the commercial firms of F de LIZARDI & Co, of London and Liverpool, in Great Britain, from and after the 31st December, 1843, as appears by an act passed between the said F de Lizardi & Co and the subscriber, bearing date the 11th April, 1843, deposited in the office of Felix Grima, Esq., notary, in this city.
A. GORDON.
New Orleans, 20th June, 1844.

DITTRICH & SHANNON, Commission Merchants and Receiving and Forwarding Agents, No. 35 Poydras street.
Will make liberal advances on merchandise consigned to their address.
☞ F. DITTRICH alone will sign for the firm.
The business heretofore conducted in the name of DITTRICH & Co, will be continued by them.
P. C. SHANNON continues his steamboat Agency business, and will sign individually on account thereof.
New Orleans, July 1, 1844.

THE CONCORDIA INTELLIGENCER. TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.
THE CONCORDIA INTELLIGENCER, one of the most extensively circulated papers in the State published out of the city, and circulating generally through Louisiana, Mississippi and the contiguous States offers superior inducements and facilities to merchants and others, residing and doing business in New Orleans as a medium for the dissemination of their cards, advertisements &c.
Communications in relation to business with the above paper, if left at Mr Morgan's, Literary Depot will be attended to by Mr Patterson, one of the editors, who is now in the city. PATTERSON & THORPE.

NOTICE.—Was brought before the undersigned, syndic of the second section of the Parish of St Bernard, a Kentucky sorrel COW—spotted—having the left ear cut, and a bit of the under part of the right ear likewise cut. If said cow be not claimed by the 15th July, she will be sold that day at auction, at 10 o'clock, A. M., by the undersigned.
MANUEL SERPAS, Syndic.
Parish St Bernard, July 1, 1844.

F. & J. LACOSTE, 166 ROYAL STREET, offer for sale—now landing ex ship Creole, from Havre—woolen's white and grey cotton stockings, different qualities, English extra hose, fil d'Ecosse do, white and unbleached, silk do, fine black taffetas cravats, [illegible] varieties of silk shawls, cotton, jaconet, suspenders of all qualities, summer goods at very low prices to close the season's sales, chintz, plain and black and linen cambric and watered handkerchiefs, fine mousseline de laine, merino plaids, blue and white coatings, new styles, velvet and silk ribbons, assorted numbers, also for binding shoes, horn, buffalo and imitation tortoise shell combs, mother of pearl, metal and horn buttons, hooks and eyes.
Always on hand, red, blue and chamois curtain stuffs, a complete assortment of Mompelas and other perfumery.
Also, Family wines, different qualities in casks, half casks and cases, general claret and white, assorted Vermouth, di Torino, Rhenish wines, assorted liqueur cordials from Bodin brothers, at Paris and Champion from Bordeaux, anisette from Amsterdam, complete assortment of [illegible] for bottles and demijohns.

USEFUL BOOKS FOR MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION
THE STATESMAN, or Principles of Legislation and Law of the states of Massachusetts and Maine, and of the United States, comprised in five books, treating on government, Personal Rights and Immunities, Personal Property, Real Property and Wrongs &c. &c. The whole divided into Chapters and Sections and contained in 1 vol. by John Holmes, late of Thomaston, Maine 1840.
The AMERICAN GUIDE, containing the Declaration of Independence, The Articles of Confederation, the Constitution of the United States, and of the several States composing the Union. Edit. 1843.
The FEDERALIST, new edition 1842. The numbers written by Mr Madison corrected by himself
STORY'S COMMENTARIES on the Constitution, three vols. For sale by
ALEXANDER LEVY & Co, Law Booksellers and Stationers, Corner of Camp and Canal street.

BOSTON REFINED SUGAR—600 [illegible] double refined loaf, crushed and powdered;
Coffee—300 bags old Government Java;
Teas—600 pkgs gunpowder, imperial, young hyson and pouchong;
Chocolate—100 boxes;
Candles—100 boxes New Bedford sperm;
Soap—400 boxes Boston and Cincinnati;
Nails—500 kegs Boston;
Starch—100 boxes do;
Salæratus—60 casks Boston, best quality,
Mackerel—100 kegs No 1 ditto;
Salmon—100 kits No 1;
Codfish—50 drums fresh;
Segars—500 M Ian [illegible] principe;
Copperas—60 barrels;
Whale oil—60 barrels For sale by
NORCROSS & FOSDICK, 60 Gravier

THE SUBSCRIBER has in store and is now receiving a supply of the following articles, which he offers for sale at moderate prices and on reasonable terms—
[illegible] cases London Porter, in quarts and pints.
40 do London Double Brown Stout do
40 do Scotch Ale do
25 do pale and India Ale do do
10 half pipes of [illegible] Cognac Brandy.
20 barrels New York Brandy
30 do Baltimore Gin
50 bbls old Monongahela Whiskey.
20 [illegible] Rum Whiskey.
25 cases old Madeira wine [illegible].
SMITH BRYAN, 20 Customhouse

WINDOW GLASS—[illegible] boxes New York and Baltimore glass of all sizes, [illegible], for sale low to close consignment, by PRICE & FROST, 20 Poydras

OLD MONONGAHELA WHISKEY—Just received per steamer [illegible], 20 half barrels best old Monongahela Whiskey, put up expressly for private use.
SMITH BRYAN, 20 Customhouse

CARVER'S IMPROVED COTTON GINS—The agents for these approved cotton gins are now prepared to offer them at reduced prices. GEO GREEN & BRO, 80 Gravier st

WHEAT—250 sacks prime quality fall wheat, in store, for sale by PRICE & FROST, 20 Poydras

RIO COFFEE—1,000 bags—part very superior Mountain Green—in double linen bags, for sale by
GEO GREEN & BRO, 82 Gravier st

GUNNY BAGS—Of ship London's cargo, direct importation, for sale by GEO GREEN & BRO, 81 Gravier st

HAY—Selected North River Hay, in fine shipping order, for sale in lots to suit purchasers by
DITTRICH & SHANNON, 35 Poydras

PORK—A small parcel prime pork, a very superior article for sale by DITTRICH & SHANNON, 35 Poydras

PRIME BEEF—The subscribers have for sale a parcel of very superior prime beef.
DITTRICH & SHANNON, 35 Poydras

BAGGING & ROPE—740 pieces and 280 coils in store and for sale by A T BURNLEY & Co, 93 Magazine

SHEETINGS—Virginia family sheetings, an excellent article, in store and for sale by
A T BURNLEY & Co, 93 Magazine

ROPE, &c—60 coils Manilla cordage, 27 casks Boston Saleratus, for sale by PRICE & FROST, 20 Poydras

SPERM CANDLES AND OIL—Bleached winter and fall strained sperm oil and assorted New Bedford sperm Candles for sale by J W STANTON & Co, corner Magazine and Lafayette

CORN—3000 sacks corn for sale by
HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN, 44 Poydras

WHISKEY—200 bbls rectified whiskey for sale by
HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN, 44 Poydras

BACON—30 hhds sides, shoulders for sale by
HARTWELL, KIDDER & CARMAN, 44 Poydras

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—42 cases, landing from ships Coquimbo and Euphrasia, for sale by
FROST & Co, 10 Magazine

HAVANA SUGARS—155 boxes brown; 30 do yellow; 30 do white, in store, for sale by
J M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee

HAVANA SEGARS—A general assortment of choice Havana Segars, in store, for sale by
M CABALLERO, 32 Old Levee

PORK—300 bbls mess, prime, soft prime, jowls, hams, shoulders &c, for sale by
BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co, 92 Tchoupitoulas

BEEF—200 bbls prime, M O and B, for sale by
BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co, 92 Tchoupitoulas

BACON—12 casks sides for sale by
BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co, 92 Tchoupitoulas

DRY GOODS.—15 cases prints, various styles, 20 bales premium brown shirtings, 4 cases kerseys, for sale by
ISAAC BRIDGE, 78 Magazine st

BUTTER—30 kegs fresh dairy butter, for sale by
BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co, 92 Tchoupitoulas

BROOMS—350 doz Western corn brooms, for sale by
BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co, 92 Tchoupitoulas

BEANS—19 bbls white in store and for sale by
BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co, 92 Tchoupitoulas

STARCH & SOAP—190 boxes, favorite brands, for sale by BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co, 92 Tchoupitoulas

CUBA LEAF TOBACCO—[illegible] bales wrappers and fillers tobacco, for sale by FRANCIS LAMPRE, 38 Old Levee

HAVANA SUGARS—360 boxes white, yellow and brown in store, for sale by FRANCIS LAMPRE, 38 Old Levee

CIDER—76 bbls of superior Newark, warranted sweet and pure and in perfect order, for sale by
FOSDICK & BRO, 74 Camp st

BAR LEAD AND SHOT, for sale by
SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH, 77 Tchoupitoulas st

BRANDY AND WINE—6 half pipes A Seignette, 4th proof; 40 baskets champagne wine, for sale by
FOSDICK & BRO, 74 Camp st

SHOT AND BAR LEAD—For sale by
SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH, 77 Tchoupitoulas

ARLES SAUSAGES—Lately received and for sale by
LOREILHE & Co, corner Royal and Customhouse

MACCARONI—35 boxes Vermicelli, 35 do maccaroni, landing from ship Alleghany, and for sale by
T TOBY & BOGERT, 70 Camp

SALES THIS DAY

BY FERNANDEZ & SAUCIER. Corner of Chartres and St Louis
FRIDAY NEXT, 12th inst, at 12 o'clock, A M, will be sold, by order of Major McKee, U. S. Quartermaster, and for account of the United States—
Four copper steamboat BELLS.
Terms—Cash.

BY J. LEVY
Credit Sale of Clothing and Hats
WILL be sold on Friday, 12 h inst., at 10 o'clock a m., at the Store of Isaac Bridge, 78 Magazine street—
A large and general assortment of seasonable clothing, Hats, &c. City and Country Merchants are respectfully invited to attend, as the sale will be positive.
Terms at sale jy6 8 9, 10 11, 12

BY BONNEVAL & LABUZAN
Superior Cook, Washer and Ironer
WILL be sold at auction on Friday 12th instant, at 12 o'clock at the St Louis Exchange—
TOUSINE, a mulatto girl, about 21 years old, good washer, good ironer and good cook and house servant, fully guaranteed against the vices and maladies prescribed by law.
Terms—cash jy10—3t

SALES AT AUCTION

BY P K TRICOU
WILL be on Saturday 13th July, 1844, at 12 o'clock, m, at the City Exchange, St. Louis street—
Two lots of ground situated in faubourg Tremé in the square comprised between Claiborne, Derbigny, [illegible] and Esplanade streets, designated by Nos. [illegible]. The said lots of ground are contiguous, and measure each American measure, 31 feet fronting Claiborne street by 120 feet in depth.
The banquettes are made of planks 4 inches thick and the fence of upright palings. There are [illegible] for a gate way neatly made of cypress wood, a brick well and a frame work not yet completed.
Terms—One half cash and the balance at 6 months credit, in notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the vendor and bearing mortgage until final payment.
Act of sale before C V Foulon, notary, at the expense of the purchaser. jy1 3t

BY FERNANDEZ & SAUCIER
Positive sale, Without Reserve
SATURDAY next, 13th inst, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at No. 76 St. Louis street, to close several consignments:—
20 cases of brandy fruits;
40 do pickles;
100 do Olives (Verdales);
8 do do (stuffed);
150 baskets of anisette (Forestier);
14 cases Burgundy wine,
60 do Lafitte do, of 1831;
1 pipe of old Madeira,
4 bbls do;
150 baskets of sweet oil,
100 cases Porto and Madeira wine,
4 pipes old Cognac. jy11

BY WILLIAM G. HEWES
Sale of Valuable Real Estate.
ON Wednesday, 17th July, at the Arcade Magazine street, at 12 o'clock, on account of whom it may concern, the purchasers of this property, at the sale made 9th March, not having complied with the conditions of said sale
Six lots of ground in the city of Lafayette, in square No [illegible], bounded by Jackson, Philip, Laurel and Jersey streets
No 7—Having 31 feet 11 inches and 3 lines front on Jackson street, with a depth of 120 feet, with appurtenances, to an alley in the rear of 9 feet 10 inches and 3 lines.
No 8—Adjoining No 7 and the same as No 7.
No 9—Adjoining No 8 and the same as No 8.
No 10—Adjoining No 9 and forming the corner of Jackson and Laurel streets having 31 feet 11 inches and 3 lines front on Jackson street, by 120 feet on Laurel street, an alley of 9 feet 10 inches and 3 lines.
No 20—Having 31 feet 11 inches and 3 lines front on Philip street, by the same measurement in the rear, on an alley of 9 feet 10 inches and 3 lines, and 120 feet in depth.
No 21—Adjoining to, and the same as No 20.
One lot of ground in Second Municipality, near Poydras Market, in the square bounded by Poydras, Carondelet, Perdido and Baronne streets, measuring 25 feet 7 inches front on Poydras street, by 122 feet and 1 inch in depth between parallel lines.
Conditions. For the above described property, one-fourth cash, and the balance in 6, 12 and 18 months credit, in notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the purchaser, and bearing mortgage until final payment. And in default of payment when due, to bear eight per cent interest until paid, without any privilege of postponing the payments. The cash portion to be paid at the moment of adjudication, and to be deposited with the Notary on the passing of the act of sale. If this condition is not complied with the property will be immediately re-sold.

Two lots of ground in the Second Municipality in the square bounded by Jackson, Villere, Robertson and Josephine streets.
No 17—Having 30 feet front on Jackson street, by 120 feet in depth between parallel lines, on a [illegible] 4 feet 6 inches.
No 18—Having 30 feet front on Jackson street, forming the corner, having 120 feet on Robertson street to the back alley of 4 feet 6 inches.
Four brick houses on Circus street in the square formed by Phillippa, Common, Circus and Gravier streets.
No 1—Forming the corner of Circus and Common streets: has two stories, attic, and brick kitchen, covered with slates, and a yard and alley. The lot measures [illegible] on Circus street, and [illegible] feet [illegible] inches and 3 lines in depth on Common street.
No 2—A two story brick house, attic and brick kitchen, covered with slates—having 24 feet 11 inches and 2 lines front on Circus street by 63 feet 11 inches and 2 lines in depth between parallel lines.
No 3—A one story brick house having 24 feet front on Circus street, by a depth of 63 feet 11 inches and 2 lines to the other line, and is subject to [illegible] in width to the rear.
These three buildings have an alley in common, in the rear.
No 4—A one story brick house adjoining No 3, having 23 feet front on Circus street by feet in depth on the one side, No 5 and 63 feet 11 inches and 2 lines on the other side, has 4 feet 2 inches in the rear, with an alley in the rear, leading to the yard.
The conditions for the two lots No 17 and 18 and the four brick houses No 1, 2, 3, and 4, are one-sixth cash, and balance divided into six equal payments in notes drawn by the purchasers to the order of and endorsed by the vendor, with mortgage, and payable 1st June, 1845, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, with interest on the face of the notes from the date of sale, at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, not to be postponed, the payments being all due by the purchaser. But this condition shall give no privilege to accelerate payment. The property is insured by the New Orleans Insurance Company and the purchaser is to pay to the vendor the premium for the unexpired time; to renew the policy at his own expense in a sum not less than $4,000 on each of the brick houses and kitchens, and $2,000 on each of those one story, and to transfer the same as security to the vendor until payment of the price. The cash portion of the payment to be made to the Auctioneer at the moment of adjudication, to be deposited with the Notary until the act of sale. If this be not complied with, the property is to be resold immediately.

THREE BRICK HOUSES on a lot of 81 feet—Being in square formed by Canal, Customhouse, Burgundy and Rampart streets—
No 1—Corner House, three stories covered with slates having about 21 feet front on Customhouse street, with a yard and kitchen, by 97 feet on Burgundy street.
No 2—Adjoining No 1, about same front, 97 feet deep also, three stories, covered with slates, yard and kitchen.
No 3—Adjoining No 2, same front and depth, three stories, yard and kitchen.
Conditions—$1,000 cash, each house, and the balance at 6, 12, 18 and 24 months in notes drawn by the purchaser to the order of the purchaser, with special mortgage and privilege until final payment, and bearing an interest of 8 per cent per annum, without any privilege of postponing the payments. The cash portion of the payment to be made at the moment of adjudication, to be deposited with the Notary until the act of sale shall have been passed. If these be not complied with, the property will be resold. The houses are insured by the New Orleans Insurance Company until 17th June, 1845. The unexpired premium to be paid by the purchaser, who shall renew the policy at his own expense, transferring the same to the vendor as security until final payment. These three houses are subject to a ground rent to the City of 6 per cent per annum on the valuation (for the three) of $1,250 or $5 [illegible], the which ground rent is payable quarterly, which is to be assumed by the purchaser from the day of adjudication. Possession given when the conditions of the sale have been complied with; and the rent to the purchaser to commence the 1st of [illegible] next.

ONE LOT in Second Municipality in square No. [illegible], bounded by Union, Baronne, Perdido and Dryades streets, measuring 30 feet front on Union street, by 120 feet in depth, French measure.
Conditions—One third cash, payable on the day of sale to L T Caire, Esq, Notary Public, and the balance in six months and one third in twelve months, in notes bearing six per cent interest and secured by mortgage on the property until final payment.
Acts of sale to be passed before L. T. Caire, Esq, Notary Public, at the expense of the purchaser.
The plans are now at the Arcade jy6

BY J. B. BLACHE & F. E. TRICOU, Auctioneers
Sale of the New Orleans and Nashville Rail Road track, appurtenances and Nine Slaves.
BY virtue of the 6th section of an act of the General Assembly entitled "An act providing for the more just and liquidation of the debts of certain banks of the State, and for other purposes," approved March 25, 1844, will be offered at public sale, at the City Exchange, St. Louis street, between Chartres and Royal streets, on Thursday the 15th day of August next, at 12 o'clock meridian, the following property, to wit:—
1st—The New Orleans and Nashville Railroad track, beginning from the intersection of Basin and Canal streets, and extending about 32 miles in length, with all the privileges and immunities of every kind granted by the act to the New Orleans and Nashville Rail Road Company, together with such loose rails as may be lying along the track.
2nd—The slaves Jourdan, John Bull, Daniel, Allen Lee, Frank, George, Anderson, Peter and Mingo.
And on the same day, at 6 P. M., at the Depot on the New Basin—
3 Locomotive Engines;
7 Passenger Cars;
4 Burthen Cars;
1 Large Cistern;
1 Steam Engine;
1 Pile Driving Machine, with steam engine,
6 common do do, worked by hand,
70 Pairs Wheels,
64 Springs for Cars, } more or less.
1 lot wheel boxes,
20 Iron Wheels in iron stands,
70 bars of Wrought Iron, more or less,
1 lot of Flange and other small castings,
1 Blacksmith Forge, tools, &c,
1 Lathe for turning iron,
1 small Engine, in detached pieces,
300 to 400 lbs good iron bolts,
4 to 5 tons of Iron Rails at Depot.
TERMS AND CONDITIONS.
Six, twelve, eighteen and twenty four months credit, in notes of the purchaser endorsed to the satisfaction of the State Treasurer, with mortgage on the property sold, to secure the payment of said note, the State Treasurer being authorized to receive in lieu of cash, the amount of payment of the same as they mature, any of the bonds or obligations issued by the State, which may have become due, if none be due, those of the series next maturing, except the bonds and obligations issued by the State to the Property Banks, for the purpose of [illegible] for other purposes, and those issued to the Municipalities Nos. Two and Three of the city of New Orleans.
The Rail Road track and fixtures to be sold in mass.
The slaves separately and without guarantee.
The Engine and materials at the Depot in mass.
Acts of Sale before Lucien Hermann, notary public, at the expense of the purchasers. WM. I. PEILY, State Treasurer.
jy6—td

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS. The undersigned has constantly on hand a large and general assortment of the following goods which he offers for sale by the package at moderate prices and on reasonable terms—
Irish linens for shirting, in whole and half pieces, various qualities;
Do for sheeting, of various widths and qualities,
Long lawns in half and quarter pieces,
Linen cambric hdkfs, assorted qualities and sizes,
Linen Damask table diaper, do do,
Linen drillings, white, brown, and fancy colors and [illegible] [illegible],
White and Brown Hollands,
Linen blue Listado's warranted,
Linen, brown and White Mosquito nettings, plain and checked;
Planters' linen and unbleached drillings, all widths and qualities;
Patent linen threads, white and assorted colors;
Madras and Thaulapitam hdkfs;
Jaconets, cambric, Mull and India book muslin;
Plain checked and striped Swiss muslin;
Bishops lawns, Victoria, do, &c.
Heavy twilled cottonades and cambrics, &c.
jy1 SMITH BRYAN, 20 Customhouse

BROGANS, BOOTS, &c—30 cases prime sole pegged brogans; 40 cases russet do; 12 cases thick boots, calf, pegged and sewed; calf and seal pegged brogans; men's slippers, youth's russet, &c., with a variety of ladies' shoes in store, for sale by
ISAAC BRIDGE, 78 Magazine