THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY J. BAYON, PRINTER FOR THE STATE, AND FOR THE FIRST MUNICIPALITY.

NEW ORLEANS;
TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 9, 1838.

☞ A proclamation of the president of the United States for a sale of public lands in this state, will be found on the first page.

☞ The express did not arrive yesterday. Three days' mails are now due—our dates from New York being only to the 2[illegible] ult., while they should be to the 1st inst.

CANADA.

Some of the Canadian papers, in the interest of the [illegible] party, allege that Lord Durham has suggested to the ministers a novel plan of governing the British colonies in North America, which plan, should it be permitted to go into effect, will be the most positive step to the independence of the provinces. The plan, as disclosed in the newspapers, is to give the provinces a federative form of government, the general concerns to be intrusted to an assembly of delegates from each province, who are to fix the salaries of governors, judges, and all other officers.

The Prince Edward Island Gazette goes farther, and assures us that the plan embraces a union of the five provinces—Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, and that Newfoundland is to have the option of joining or not; each province to retain its own local legislature and governor, and each province attached to the union, whether large or small, to send ten members to represent them in the general assembly, which shall legislate on all matters common to all, the governor general to have a veto on all bills originating in the general assembly, as the governors of the respective provinces have on all bills originating in the local legislature, and each of the provinces to have the privilege of sending two members to represent it in the British house of commons.

Should this system of government, or any similar system be adopted, persons are now living who will see the whole of North America independent of the British crown. There is no example in history of a people deprived for a long series of years of rights and privileges which they have once enjoyed. They may be deprived of them through superior force for a year, or for a generation, or for a century; but they are always wrested back again by the people, and with interest. If the British provinces once possess the forms of free government, the substance will not be very distant, and they would soon constitute one of the most powerful maritime states in the world. Their dominions would comprehend many of the finest harbors in America, their population for the most part being habituated to the roughest scenes of ocean adventure.

The notion of representing the provinces in the house of commons is not a new one. It originated with Adam Smith, who urged it upon the attention of the British government at the commencement of the war of the American revolution. But it was too late. Even had it been adopted by the government of Great Britain, and an offer made to the colonies that they should be represented in parliament on condition that they laid down their arms and submitted to be taxed by the mother country, it would have been rejected on this side of the water with disdain. The dazzling prize of independence was before their eyes, and they never could have abandoned it. If the offer of representation had been made when the ministry first thought of taxing the colonies, probably it might have been accepted. But the assertion of an unqualified right to tax excited the wrath of the people and in their [illegible] will they began to dream of separation from the [illegible]anny of the mother country.

The plan of reconciliation proposed by Adam Smith first made its appearance in print in the year 1775, and was very similar in its details to that which is now said to have originated with Lord Durham for the government of British North America. "If to each colony," says Smith, "which should detach itself from the general confederacy, Great Britain should allow such a number of representatives as suited the proportion of what it contributed to the public revenue of the empire, in consequence of its being subjected to the taxes, and in compensation admitted to the same freedom of trade with its fellow subjects at home, the number of its representatives to be augmented as the proportion of its contribution might afterwards augment; a new method of acquiring importance, a new and a more dazzling object of ambition would be presented to the leading men of each colony. Instead of piddling for the little prizes which are to be found in what may be called the paltry raffle of colony faction, they might then hope from the presumption which men naturally have in their own ability and good fortune, to draw some of the great prizes which sometimes come from the wheel of the great state lottery of British politics. Unless this or some other method is fallen upon, and there seems to be none more obvious than this, of preserving the importance and of gratifying the ambition of the leading men of America, it is not very probable that they will ever voluntarily submit to us; and we ought to consider that the blood which must be shed in forcing them to do so, is, every drop of it, the blood of those whom we wish to have for our fellow citizens. They are very weak who flatter themselves that, in the state to which things have come, our colonies will be easily conquered by force alone. The persons who now govern the resolutions of what they call their continental congress, feel in themselves at this moment a degree of importance, which perhaps the greatest subjects in Europe scarce feel. From shopkeepers, tradesmen and attornies, they are become statesmen and legislators, and are employed in contriving a new form of government for an extensive empire, which they flatter themselves will become, and indeed seems very likely to become, one of the greatest and most formidable that ever was in the world."

This is a very curious passage. The system of governing the colonies therein recommended is wise and reasonable—but as we before observed, it came too late. After blood was spilt, both parties were exasperated to such a degree that no plan of reconciliation offered by one would have been accepted by the other. It is singular and worthy of note that this same idea first broached by Adam Smith upwards of sixty years ago, at the commencement of the war of independence, should be revived by the British governor general at the close of an unsuccessful rebellion in Canada. If adopted and carried into effect, it will, we doubt not, be eminently conducive to the tranquility, the prosperity and happiness of the colonies—but we are equally sure that it will inevitably lead to their independence of all control from the mother country.

ELECTIONS.

The elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio take place to-day. The following are the democratic nominations for congress, in the first state as far as ascertained. All the districts had not formed their tickets by the last accounts.

1st District—		Lemuel Paynter
2d	"	Jos. R. Evans, Saml Brashears
3d	"	Charles R. Ingersoll
4th	"	Reah Frazer, Joshua Evans, Samuel L. Leiper.
5th	"	Jacob Fry,
6th	"	John Davis,
7th	"	David D. Wagener
8th	"	Peter Newhard
9th	"	George M. Keim
10th	"	William Reily
11th	"	James Gerry,
12th	"	Daniel Sheffer
13th	"	Wm. A. Ramsey
14th	"	William W. Potter
15th	"	David Petrikin
16th	"	Robt. H. Hammond
17th	"	Samuel W. Morris.
18th	"	John Mason
19th	"	Albert G. Marchand
20th	"	Enos Hook
21st	"	Isaac Leet
22d	"	James Power
23d	"	William Beatty
24th	"	No nomination
25th	"	do.

Pennsylvania sends twenty eight members to the house of representatives in congress. At the last election 17 democrats and 11 whigs were chosen. Some political changes have since occurred in the opinions of some of the members, but we give the division as it existed at the period of this contest. We believe that the proportion will be nearly preserved at the present elections. With regard to governor, [illegible] 1835, Ritner, the present [illegible] candidate for re-election, succeeded by a plurality of votes over [illegible] democratic opponents, W[illegible] and Muhlenberg. The combined vote of the latter was 12,000 greater than that cast in favor of Ritner. The struggle in 1838 will be marked by an intensity and bitterness that are seldom witnessed. Both parties appear confident of success. As democrats it is natural that we should suffer our conclusions to be influenced by our wishes, and these are greatly in favor of Porter. Every thing seems however to indicate a close contest, and the majority on either side will scarcely exceed a few thousands.

In Ohio, which sends 19 members, 11 federalists and 8 Van Burenites were chosen in 1836. The state gave a considerable majority to Harrison at the last presidential election. The democratic party has been more than usually active in Ohio, and strong hopes are entertained that a gain of one or two republican members will be achieved. Though the election of a democratic governor would be too signal a victory to look for, it is believed that Mr Shannon will run the present incumbent hard, and will diminish his previously received majorities by a large number of votes.

We had nearly omitted mentioning that the general election for members of congress in New Jersey likewise take place this day. This state sends six members, who are chosen by general ticket. In 1836 all the members elected were whigs; they succeeded by an average majority of 700 or 800. The democratic ticket is this year exceedingly strong, and some of the nominees will probably be elected.

NATIONAL BANK.

The protective, or American system, as it was unjustly termed by Mr. Clay, proved a source of loud and reiterated complaint to all those sections of the union oppressed by its onerous and partial provisions. It was nevertheless perseveringly maintained by the federal party, until the very fabric of the union was threatened with dissolution. Then, and not till then, was it abandoned. There are few men south of the Potomac, and not a very large number north of that river, who would be willing to assist in the revival of the stupendous system of oppression that resulted from the practical operation of the high tariff policy; and most assuredly southern politicians would pause and ponder before giving their adhesion to any doctrine, the tendency of which would be to resuscitate this pernicious evil. Yet by the unwise and unthinking advocacy of a national bank, we are infallibly laying the foundation of a new protective system.

If we create a national bank and give it the use of the public funds, it must evidently be the interest of such an institution and of all its partizans, to augment as much as possible the available means upon which it bases its banking operations. By increased taxation, by a system of duties productive of revenue more than sufficient for the purposes of government, immense surpluses will be accumulated and of course lodged in the bank. Its banking facilities, and of a consequence its gains will be increased. A national bank, therefore, while it would constitute the natural, necessary and powerful ally of the advocates of the tariff, extravagant expenditures, a strong government and federal principles, would become the direct foe to all those sections of the union whose interests and political views lead them to desire the simplification of our government, and the annihilation of all unjust and unequal systems of taxation. This view of the subject has been elaborated by Mr Calhoun in the lucid and powerful manner which distinguishes the arguments of that statesman. He has proved beyond a doubt, that the certain effect of the union between the government and the banks, whether that alliance be consummated through the agency of a national institution, or by means of a league with the state banks, is to throw the entire weight of the banking system on the side of high duties and taxes, unnecessary expenditures and large surpluses, and that because the greater these, the greater the profits of the banks, when united with the government, but when separated, the less. Consolidation, executive power and patronage, a disregard to the rights of the states are the inevitable consequences of such a league. Are southern politicians prepared to give it their sanction?

It is a cardinal maxim in a republican government not to concentrate inordinate power in any individual. The most beautiful feature in the democratic doctrine is, questionless, the extensive diffusion of power which it contemplates. By this dissemination it becomes weakened. Each co-ordinate department retains a certain proportion, but yet not enough to prevent any flagrant abuses of the trust confided. But the principles of the federalists tend to consequences entirely the reverse. The establishment of their favorite project, a national bank, would indubitably place the whole monetary resources of the government at the uncontrolled disposal of the head of that institution. Now if the consolidation of power be fraught with peril, there is no mischief so pervasive and irreparable as that capable of being wrought by a bold and dishonest man, possessed of unlimited pecuniary resources. All experience admonishes us of this incontrovertible fact. How sedulously therefore should we guard against the possibility of such an occurrence. Human nature is but fallible, and we fancy that neither Mr. Biddle, Mr Gallatin or any other individual is beyond the influence of the usual motives that operate on cupidity and ambition. Suppose, for instance, observes a logical and profound reasoner, that the government should select any individual, and contract to give him the exclusive advantage of having his notes received in the dues of the government, and to give him the use of the public money from the time it was collected till it was disbursed; is there a man so dull as not to see the immense advantages it would confer on him, compared to the rest of the community; that it would give him to a vast extent, a control over the exchanges, the credit and commerce of the country, and through them, over all other pursuits. Undoubtedly, and once possessed of this universal power, it would be as difficult to modify and check its action, as it would be to wrest it from the holder. There are but two methods of preventing the abuse of power—the one certain, the other problematical and partial. The most efficacious mode is not to confer it. In this there is no difficulty. But there are periods of dire necessity when expediency requires the concentration of power—the alternative is a dreadful one, and its evil consequences can only be measurably mitigated by hedging it round with every restriction that prudence and foresight can suggest. No such conjuncture now exists. The country has emerged from gloom, embarrassment and adversity, into renewed prosperity and vigor, without the aid of a national bank. To establish one now, when its necessity is less than ever acknowledged, would be wilful folly, and a wicked perversion of the democratic features of the government.

We place all the possible benefits which may arise out of the re-charter of a national bank in one scale; and in the other we throw all the certain, positive and unavoidable evil that must follow the establishment of a bank. The evil, to our mind, far outweighs the good; I therefore we can discover some plan of collecting, securing and disbursing the public moneys, without the agency of a bank; a plan less exposed to the numerous and fatal objections we have mentioned, we can see no possible reason why it should not be adopted. The sub-treasury scheme offers us such a project.

There is no end to the falsehoods which the opposition presses of the north have uttered against the private character of Mr. Van Buren and his family. The Albany Journal of a late date contains a story about an American citizen being arrested at Bristol, just as he was going to embark for his own country, at the suit of Mr. John Van Buren, on a demand for $2,400, which young Van Buren is charged with having carried with him from the United States, for the purpose of harassing his countryman. The affair is related with all the minuteness of truth. The individual who was arrested is said to have found relief for his distressed situation in the generosity of some English merchant at Bristol, who bailed him, although a total stranger, and afforded him an opportunity of once more beholding his own country; and, to increase the hardship of the case, and still to add to the turpitude of Mr. John Van Buren's conduct, the demand on which the poor fellow was arrested, is said to have been fraudulent!

This story turns out to be false in its principal feature—that part of it which relates to Mr. John Van Buren. The American arrested at Bristol is supposed to have been James Watson Webb, of New York; but John Van Buren had no more concern with the suit against him, direct or indirect, than with a suit against the man in the moon; and would probably have remained ignorant of the whole affair, had it not been mentioned in the whig papers.

PROGRESS OF THE WEST.

The value of the agricultural products which annually descend the river Mississippi, is estimated at seventy millions of dollars. It appears from official documents that the value of the property annually transported on the Erie Canal of New York is sixty-seven millions of dollars, paying in tolls to the state treasury $1,614,000; but we presume this amount comprehends the value of all the goods transported each way.

In the year 1798, when an assessment was made with a view to the levying of direct taxes by the general government, the property west of the Alleghany mountains in states and territories of the American union, was valued at only twenty-six millions; the same district is estimated at the present day to contain property of the value of twelve hundred millions.

The state of Indiana has 6000 men at work on her rail ways and canals. The works of internal improvement, already begun and proceeding towards completion with unexampled rapidity, in the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, will cost forty-eight millions when finished: a wonderful amount, if we reflect on the recent settlement of that part of the union, and the comparatively feeble number of the inhabitants.

SILK CULTURE.

We feel much indebted to the intelligent and friendly author of the following communication, for the timely information it conveys. If his opinion as to the adaptation of the soil of the Florida parishes to the growth of the mulberry tree, prove to be correct, much of the barren land in that part of the state will be brought under profitable cultivation.

MR. EDITOR—

Your recent notices of this branch of agriculture have given me much gratification. The northern people are boasting, that with silk, they will in a short time be able to compete with the southern cotton planter. But they calculate too fast. In the parish of St. Tammany Capt. Bagley, Mr. M'Donald and Mr. Walker, have large stocks of the morus multicaulis mulberry trees. They have grown the tree ten feet from cuttings in a season, with an abundance of foliage. A large quantity of trees have been engaged in the above parish for the Philadelphia market. The soil seems expressly adapted to it—without manure or any extra attention, a single cutting produces a tree 10 feet high, with numerous branches 1½ to 2 inches diameter. The trees will continue growing till November. The climate is all that one could wish, mild, perfectly healthy, and good spring water. If silk be destined to go ahead of cotton, the south is destined to furnish the raw material and the north to manufacture it. Our fellow citizen B. Marigny, Esq. has a fine situation and suitable force over the lake to make a most extensive silk plantation.

A FRIEND TO LOUISIANA.

P. S. One of the trees will make fifty cuttings.

WALTER S. FRANKLIN, esq., clerk of the house of representatives of the United States, died of a bilious fever, at Lancaster, Pa., on the 19th ult.

☞ The silk-worm or mulberry fever, has been raging in Northampton, Mass.

AUTHENTIC FROM THE WEST.

The following letter, from Colonel Many, commanding the post at Fort Jesup, on the western frontier of this state, furnishes authentic intelligence respecting the condition of that portion of the country. The letter is in reply to one written to the colonel about a month ago, when various rumours were in circulation relative to disturbances with the savages, in which we requested that gallant officer to transmit us a correct statement of what was going on. We are happy to find that, so far as our own frontier is concerned, all those rumours have proved to be groundless. We hope, however, that the attention of the government will be directed to the Indians in the West, so that the probability of injury from their hostility may be averted.

FORT JESUP, Sept. 23d, 1838.

Dear Sir,—In answer to your letter of the 7th instant I have to state, that with respect to a threatened invasion of the western frontier by the savages, I know nothing but from rumour—the same source from which you have your information. As to the immediate frontier, I apprehend but little danger at present from Indian hostility. If the Indians should break out in the north west and Arkansas, so strong as to overrun the country there, in that case we may have something to fear for the whole of the settlements west of the Mississippi. The danger that has been apprehended in this quarter grew out of a domestic difficulty in Texas, between the citizens of that republic, resident Mexicans and others of their own people; besides which, it was reported that a great many Indians had joined, and were to join the mal-contents.

This difficulty, however, I believe, has been settled and tranquility restored. For myself, I think the whole western frontier very much exposed, for the want of a sufficient number of regular troops. At this post, I have only four companies of my regiment remaining with me, and these four companies are the only regular troops between Baton Rouge and Fort Towson, in the Choctaw nation.

If any thing should occur that I think would be interesting to you and the public, I will take the earliest opportunity of making you acquainted with it.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

JAS. B. MANY.

APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR.

After waiting in suspense for nearly two months, the different candidates for the office of sheriff of this parish are at length relieved from their anxiety—Captain CHARLES F. HOZEY having yesterday received from the governor the commission for that important office, and we heartily congratulate him thereupon.

It will be remembered that the office was vacated through the resignation of the late incumbent, F. Buisson, Esq.

Mr. Editor,

Will you have the kindness to permit me to correct an error which appeared in one of the papers in regard to the price of subscription to the society balls to be given at the City Exchange. The statement that $80 is the sum required for subscription, is inaccurate. Having had the opportunity, yesterday, of conversing with one of the stewards who possesses the subscription list, I learned that there are *eight* balls to be given, and that the price of subscription will be *thirty dollars.*

I take the liberty of mentioning this fact in your journal, that the public may not remain in error.

AMATEUR.

[From the Globe.]

The official paper, a translation of which follows, has been recently communicated to the Department of State through the Russian Legation in this city, and is now made public for the information of those interested in the trade to which it relates.

REGULATIONS FOR THE ADMISSION OF MERCHANT VESSELS LADEN WITH COTTON INTO THE RUSSIAN PORTS OF THE BALTIC.

I. *Respecting the passage of vessels through the Danish seas.*

1. Vessels laden with cotton, bound for the Russian ports of the Baltic, passing through the Sound, the Great or Little Belt, or the Holstein canal, and coming from a place which is not recognised to be entirely healthful by the ukase of the 22d of May, 1828, are required to present, before entering the Baltic, a certificate in due form, delivered by the Danish quarantine establishments, declaring them to have been purified, or to be in a satisfactory sanitary state, by virtue of the regulation of the 25th May, 1816.

2. Every vessel, laden with cotton, which arrives in the Russian ports of the Baltic from a place recognised to be entirely healthful by the ukase of the 22d May, 1828, must exhibit, on its passage through the Danish seas, special proof of the satisfactory condition of the cotton.

3. Proofs of the satisfactory condition of the cotton, are,

a. The passports given by the custom-house in ports which are not suspected, indicating the quantity and origin of the cotton shipped in the said ports.

b. Certificates of the same tenor, given by our consuls, or by the consuls of the powers to which the vessels belong, if such documents are given in the ports where the cotton has been laden.

4. All vessels of which the cargo, in part or in whole, consists of cotton, must, without exception, be furnished with the required certificate, and in due form, from the Danish quarantine establishments, without which they will not be admitted into our ports.

5. When vessels are provided with neither a custom-house passport, nor a consular certificate, stating the quantity of the cotton, and that it comes from a place not suspected, or that it has been purified by a quarantine, and when these vessels have not even a quarantine certificate, they will be obliged if they are bound with this cotton from a place perfectly healthy to a Russian port) to perform a quarantine in Denmark, and to provide themselves there with the requisite certificates, in due form, without which they will not be permitted to continue their voyage, as they will not be received in Russian ports.

6. If the merchandise arriving on board a vessel contains cotton from Egypt, or from any other suspected place, and the Danish Government thinks that it ought to be subjected to the disinfecting process, and that it must be discharged for this purpose, the remainder of the vessel's cargo cannot regarded as not suspected, and must be subjected to an exterior purification of the packages and envelopes of the merchandise. The vessel itself must be purified according to the quarantine rules, and the crew submit to a fourteen days' quarantine of observation, counting from the day of the purification of the merchandise; after which the direction of the local quarantine will furnish them with the requisite certificate, without which such vessels will not be received into Russian ports.

II. *Relative to the admission of vessels into the ports of Russia.*

7. In consequence of the preceding rules, no vessels laden with cotton shall be admitted into the Russian ports, and allowed to discharge their cargoes except those which exhibit a certificate of one of the Danish quarantine establishments, stating the satisfactory condition of the cotton, and also that the suspected cotton has been unladen to be duly purified, and that the vessel, and the cargo remaining on board, have likewise been purified, and that the crew has performed the required quarantine of observation.

8. Simple receipts for the payment of the Sound duties, without the above mentioned endorsement, will not be considered sufficient when exhibited by vessels laden with cotton; and these vessels will be treated like all those which are not provided with sufficient certificates as to their healthful condition, that is to say, they will be sent back to Elsineur. The same rule will be applied to vessels which, having left at Elsineur the suspected cotton to be purified, shall obtain permission to leave that place without having been purified conformably to the provisions of the sixth article.

(Signed) The Minister of the Exterior, Secretary of State,

D. BLOUDOFF.

An Ice Steamboat.—The common council have recently had under consideration the project of supplying the harbor with a steamboat so constructed as that she will be able to tow vessels into the harbor at seasons when the ice would prevent ordinary steamboats from performing that service. A report on the subject was made on Monday evening, which recommends the advancing by the corporation, of $5000, for that purpose. The project, it appears, was proposed by Mr G W Crocker, who proposes to build the boat by subscription, and he applied to the common council to assist in it; and after considering the matter and receiving several certificates from merchants and others, approving of the undertaking, the committee to whom it was referred, recommended that as soon as $30,000 were subscribed towards building the boat, the corporation would advance $5000 as a limited partnership in the concern. Some members of the board objected to the resolution on the ground that it would form a very dangerous precedent for the corporation to become partners in a trading private concern. The report and resolution were therefore laid on the table for further consideration. Our merchants will want the city to pay their crews next, and build their merchantmen for them.—*Balt. Amer.*

It is stated in an English paper that at a Mr. McCall has suggested to the British post-office department a plan for transmitting a mail from London to the most distant parts of Ireland in fifteen hours, and to America, via Valentia, in seven days. The plan is to avail himself, he says, "of the wind which prevails eleven months in the year, leading into Wexford and Fishguard harbors, with tides a-beam, which would insure punctuality;" whereas, he says, the Holyhead packets have repeatedly taken three days to perform the voyage between Kingstown and Holyhead, a distance of only sixty-two miles. He proposes to extend the Great Western railroad to Fishguard, thence to Wexford by steam-packets, and by railway thence to Dublin. By this plan he says only one mail between London and every part of Ireland will be requisite; and the London mails can arrive in the most distant parts of Ireland in fifteen hours. Regarding the American voyage, he adds, a railway from Wexford to Valentia, as a foreign packet station, will bring Great Britain and America within seven days sail by steam-packets. This plan is similar to the one suggested some time before the design of steam communication between England and New York was carried into execution. It was then proposed more fully to carry out the plan on this side of the Atlantic by constructing a railroad from New York the whole length of Long Island, and thence to connect with the British provinces by steamboats.

We recommend the subjoined "facts for the people" to the enemies *quand même* of the Independent Treasury.

[From the South Carolinian.]

Independent Treasury—Facts for the People.—There is a habit of assertion, with some men, who don't know what they are talking about, that the public money will not be safe in the hands of public officers. A few facts will show which have been most faithful depositories, the collectors, or the banks. Since 1789 the immense sum of $1,053,000,000, (ten hundred and fifty-three millions of dollars,) have gone through the hands and control of the public collectors and land receivers. During the 49 years embraced this calculation, the whole loss, by these individual collectors and receivers, is computed at about $1,000,000, or one-tenth of one per cent. From 1817 to 1834, the amount of the public revenue deposited in the banks, was about $350,000,000, or a little more than one-third of what had gone through the hands of the collectors and receivers. Upon on this, the loss, in 17 years, has been $1,254,485, or three-eights of one per cent—besides which there is about $10,000,000 of government money due by the Deposite Banks on deposites of government and its disbursing officers, which was not finally secured at the treasury reports.

At New York, about $357,000,000 have been received by the collectors, and only $21,700 lost by defaulters—being about six cents in every $1,000, or about one-sixtieth of what was lost on 350,000,000 deposited in the banks in 17 years.

In the mint, about $73,000,000 have been coined, and not one cent lost by a defaulter.

These things have happened under the old treasury organization: which was not guarded so carefully as the Independent Treasury would have been, if the bankites had not defeated it. That bill provided that larger bonds should be given by public officers, and that if one of them used, lent, or permitted, the public money to be used, while in his charge, he should be indicted as a felon and imprisoned. Now can you punish a bank, and make it honest? If it uses your money, can you imprison it, by making it a *felon?*

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

LATEST DATES.

New York	sep. 2[illegible]	Liverpool	sep. 8
Boston	aug 2[illegible]	London	sep. 7
Philadelphia	sep [illegible]	[illegible]	sep. 6
Washington	sep. 2[illegible]	Paris	sep. 5
[illegible]	sep. [illegible]	Bordeaux	sep. 1
Charleston	oct [illegible]	Madrid	aug 25
Vera Cruz	aug 27	Cadiz	july 17
Tampico	sep. 1	Havana	sep 30
Mexico	aug 17	Houston	sep 28

COMMERCIAL.

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per brig Caroline: 260 hides 482 bales cotton, 25 hhds tobacco, 740 pigs lead, 50 kegs shot.

MADEIRA—Per brig Samuel & John: 41,000 staves.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

BAYOU SARA—Per steamboat Huntsville: 172 bales cotton Lambeth & Thompson; 157 A Ledoux & co; 106 Rost & Montgomery; 166 M White & co; 124 Burke, Watt & co; 86 Peyroux, Arcued & co; 63 Follain, Beliocq & Degelos; 16 Lane, Fontain & co; 56 Gardner, Taylor & co; 67 G M Lee; 73 W Flower; 45 Reynolds, Byrne & co; 29 B Laudumiey; 16 S W Oakey & co; 8 Walton & co; 23 Bennett, Ferriday & co; 21 Toledano & co; 10 Caldwell & Hickey; 8 Bass & Hawthorn; 19 to order.

NATCHEZ—Per steamboat Livingston: 110 bales cotton G M Lee & co; 7 Reynolds, Byrne & co; 144 J Armour; 6 W M Custis; 16 T O Stark; 15 S W Oakey & co; 3 M White & co; 6 Taylor, Gardner & co; 67 Lambeth & Thompson; 6 Smith & Voorhees; 58 Peyroux, Arcued & co; 24 C Toledano; 48 A Rivarde & co; 25 Allam & Trimolet; 50 order; 3 owner on board.

TRINITY—Per steamboat John Mills: 50 bales twine, 465 coils rope, Pierce, Shannon & Bro; 65 ps bagging, 100 coils rope, 200 bbls flour, Forsyth & Limerick; 119 coils rope, Lambeth & Thompson; 300 bbls flour, 8 bbls, 13 half bbls and 199 kegs lard, 27 casks bacon, Championnier & Giraud; 260 bbls flour Forstall & Bro; 2 hhds tobacco, Prescott, Jones & co; 1 bbl gin, Walton & Kemp.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NATCHEZ, October 4—Sales of new cotton.—Our readers will recollect that we noticed amongst the first arrivals of the new crop in this city, one hundred bales from the fields of Colonel Adam L Bingaman, of fine quality, and for which 13½ cents had been offered. The price was not taken and sixty more bales, having arrived immediately after our notice, a shipment of one hundred and sixty bales was made to New Orleans, and we have just been informed that the cotton has been sold by Buckner, Stanton & Co of that city, at 14½ cents a pound.

NATCHEZ MARKET, October 4—Bacon hams, per lb 18a20c, do sides do, 13a15, do shoulders do, 10 a12½; do hog round do 12a14; bagging, Kentucky per yd 27a28 cts; do Scotch do 23a25, bale rope per lb, 11a13; beef, mess per bbl $22, do do half bbl 11a12—do prime do 18, do dried per lb 16 cts; butter, Goshen, do 45a48; do western do 18a22; cigars, Spanish, M $19a45, coffee, Rio per lb 16a17; do Havana green do 17a18; do St Domingo do none; corn, in ears, per bbl $1 56a1 75; do sacks, per sack 1a1 25; corn meal, pr bbl 3a4; cotton per lb 9a13, flour, wheat per bbl 10 a 11 50, buckwheat per keg none; hay per ton 30a35—lard, scarce, per lb 10a12½ cts; molasses, scarce per gal 45a50; pork, mess, per bbl 23, do plantation do 25, do rump or chine do 25; do prime do 23a24, do bulk hog round per lb 10a12; potatoes per bbl none—cheese, Goshen, per lb none; do western do, none, candles, sperm, scarce, pr lb 59a60; do mould, 25a30, rice per lb 8a10; salt, Liverpool brown, per sack 4 a 4 50; do ground do 3 50a4; soap per lb 10a12, sugar, brown do 13a14, do loaf do 25a30; do lump do 18a20, tar per keg 2a2 50; tobacco, Ky manuf'd per lb 16 a 20—do honey dew, do 45 a 50; whiskey per gallon, none.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED

Brig Caroline, Thompson, New York, G H Abbott

Brig Samuel & John, Griffith, Madeira, S & J P Whitney

ARRIVED

Brig Julia Hellen, Bartlett, Thomaston 20 days to G Bedford. 1200 casks lime, to G Bedford.

Steamboat Livingston, Edwards, Natchez.

Steamboat John Mills, Robertson, Trinity.

Steamboat Huntsville, Jordon, from Bayou Sara

MEMORANDA.

DISASTERS.

Schr Barton at Bristol, 24th from Havana, reports on the 18th, lat 34 25, lon 71, fell in with the Portuguese schr Rainha dos Anjos, Guerrar, 50 days from Oporto for N York, with a full cargo of wine, totally dismasted and hull much damaged in a gale 8 days previous; took off her officers and crew and brought them into port, succeeded in taking out several casks and boxes of wine and other articles. Saw a schr go to the wreck soon afterward. 21st, saw a brig under jury masts.

The Br brig Sir Walter Scott, Robinson, 32 days fm Honduras, bound to London, put into Hampton roads in distress, having encountered a succession of heavy gales of wind from 3d to 12th inst, on the latter day bearing about 18 miles e. from Charleston, lost topmast, topgallant mast yards, sails and rigging attached, foremast head and jib boom, caboose and galley; the long boat was washed from the chocks and stove, and sustained other damage. 20th inst, lat 34 36, lon 73 30, saw a bark alongside of a ship which was totally dismasted and waterlogged, apparently in the act of taking off the crew.

The schr Norman, Young, from Camden, Me. for Mobile, put into Norfolk 23d inst, in distress, with loss of spars, sails and rigging, and the lime in her hold having been on fire, which the captain thinks is extinguished, had been as far south as lat 27 30, lon 75.

A letter from capt Plummer, of the barque Argosy, bound to Riga fm Boston, and before reported ashore on Dunness reef, states that her bottom was out, and that she had 16 feet water in hold, and that she will be a total loss. She had a cargo of 270 tons logwood and 150 tons iron, 50 tons hemp has been got out free of damage; but there was little prospect of saving any more. The A was a superior vessel, and there was insurance at Boston on vessel and cargo—freight to the amount of about $70,000.

Brig Columbia, Dexter, Charleston 14th inst. On the 20th, lat 33 41, lon 76 40, boarded brig Improvement, of and for Philadelphia, from Wilmington, N C, both masts gone, sails and spars laying alongside, full of water, cargo hard pine timber; crew had left her but a short time before, as a large dog, the sole possessor of the brig, showed no symptoms of hunger on being taken aboard the Columbia.

A letter received in Halifax, dated La Poyle Bay, Newfoundland, Sept 5, states that an American ship went ashore on Burnt Island, Aug 17. No account of any of the crew had been discovered up to the 5th. From her papers it appeared that her captain's name was Doane, and she was from Augusta, Me. Between 200 and 300 bbls rosin had drifted ashore from her. Ship Augusta, Randall R Doane, of Boston, sailed Aug 9, for Labrador, to load for Mediterranean, and is undoubtedly the vessel reported above.

A slip of paper, secured from becoming wet, was picked up by Mr Coverly, on Peddock's Island, a day or two since, on which was written "Whoever picks up this letter will know hereby that the schr Lucy, capt Cole, was run into on the 29th Aug, 1838, while lying to off Thatcher's Island, by a brig, name unknown. At this time there is four feet of water in the hold, 8 o'clock, p m.

Schr Three Sisters, Matagorda, via Havana, 11 days, bound to N York, put into Norfolk with loss of sails, rigging, &c. 9th inst, in the evening, about 5 miles west of Florida reef, passed a large ship entirely dismasted, had a black boat with white bottom, hoisted up astern—saw her again on the 11th at anchor off Little Bahama Rocks; 10th, at 10 a m, passed a full rigged brig under jury masts, standing to the west, at 11 same day, passed a ship with loss of all her topmasts, having no sail set except foresail, standing west; 15th, off the Hole in the Wall, spoke ship Seaman, of Boston, from N York bound to Mobile—all well.

The brig Bacchus, Bernard, from Philadelphia for Matanzas, put into Wilmington, N C, on the 19th inst, totally dismasted, she having experienced a very heavy gale in lat 34 40, in 10 fathom water, by which she was thrown on her beam ends and bilged, cut away her masts to save vessel and crew. Shipped a heavy sea over her quarter, which washed overboard one man, named Wm Bennett, and badly injured another.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamboat Huntsville: J Caldwell, W C Wade, W L Colins, B M George, W A M Lanaban, Thom, C Somat, J Beal, T Druffuss, A Hebert, A Payne, W L Harding, T Egan, J A Lobdell, J Newman, A P Whiteside, P Doherty, T Turner, Lilly and lady, mrs Walker and sister, two miss Talbotts, Willis and lady, two miss Willis, mrs Juvell, mrs Moore, Crane, Arnon, J Chastant, J D Blonin, T Gough, T Redfer, lion H Johnson, A Burthe, A Shnadra, J B Plauche, J Bigon, miss Mitchell.

Per steamboat Livingston: Mrs Edwards, mr and mrs Swigart, messrs Ogsbury, Shepherd, Bandury, Pomeroy, Mathews, Hixon, Adams, Reardon, Bright, Crozat, Prentiss, Miller, Lott, Welch, Green, and capt Wright.

Per steamboat John Mills: Mr and mrs Kendig, two miss Kendigs, mrs Byker, mrs Bailey, mrs Bass, mrs Young, R Whaley and lady, Turner, J Fortune, Hatch, J Graham, R Palmer, J Slidell, M'Lean, Burnett, C Latham, L M Archibold, Stewart, Astor, Knowles, Cromby, R Park, Boslyshell, Hass, J Abraham, Alexander, judge Kennedy.

☞ The Packet Ship ORLEANS, from New York, is discharging opposite the Mint. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods. oct 9

☞ Consignees of ship PANGUS, Upton, master, from Boston, are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, at the Orleans Cotton Press. o9 R. GRONING & CO.

☞ NOTICE—The letter bag of the fast sailing ship Zotoff, Merrill master, for Havre, will be taken away from the office of the undersigned at 4 o'clock, P M. oct 9 LEVI H GALE 93 Common st.

NEW NATIONAL MUSIC—Grand Triumphal March of the Louisiana Legion, composed by G P Manouvrier.

Light of other days, brilliant variations of Balfe's celebrated air from the Maid of Artois, composed by G P Manouvrier.

Dost thou love me my Mina today, a new and favorite song, dedicated to Mr Brough, composed by G P Manouvrier.

The Zephyr Waltz, composed by G P Manouvrier, and a variety of new music, vocal and instrumental, French Italian, English and German, regularly imported. E JOHNS, o 9 1m corner of St Charles and Common sts

NEW NOVELS AND ANNUALS FOR 1839.—The MERCHANT'S DAUGHTER, a new Novel, by the author of Agnes Serle, &c., in 2 vols. The WOMAN of the WORLD, a new Novel, by the authoress of a Diary of a Desennuyée. The GIFT and VIOLET for 1839. E. JOHNS & CO, n9 Corner of St Charles and Common st.

NOTICE—The partnership existing under the firm of TIBBETTS & CLARK is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

N. B. All persons indebted to the firm will please come in and settle their accounts, and all those having claims against them will present their accounts for payment. o9—3t

JAMAICA RUM AND HOLLAND GIN—Received by the subscribers, and for sale landing from packet ships Orleans and Mississippi, from New York—10 pipes first quality Holland gin, 4 hhds Jamaica rum, 40 hhds Goshen cheese. CARRIERE, DARAN & Co. oct 9 11 and 15 St Louis st

ARCHITECT COMPANY of the 8th district of the city of New Orleans.—New Orleans, Oct. 8, 1838—At a meeting of the board, which was held on this day, Mr Commang has been elected president in lieu of Mr. P. J. Tricou, who has resigned. o8—1t By order. C. SAMORY, sec'y.

SERVANT WANTED—Wanted to purchase a house servant, of 16 or 17 years of age without a child, for whom a good price will be paid. Apply at the office of the Register of Wills, corner St Anne and Condé streets. oct 9—3t, 12, 16

MISSISSIPPI and Alabama money wanted by PATTON & PICKRELL, oct 9 9 Camp street

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

TWO NEW PIECES.

Tuesday, October 9th, 1838, will be performed, for the first time in this city, a petite comedy called

BORROWED FEATHERS.

Sir Fred May Weather, Mr Burke	Frank Millbank, Mr Page
Tom May S Cowell	Rosamond, Mad Thielman
Lucy Lavender,	Mrs Pinmer

A Grand Pas Seul by Mlle Ravenot.

After which the musical drama called

NO NO,

Or the—Glorious Minority.

Two grand Overtures, and the National Airs.

To conclude with, 1st time in this theatre, the farce called

CROSSING THE LINE.

Wouverman Van Broum,	Mr Burke
Wouter Van Broom,	S Cowell
Estelle de Runsh,	Mrs Plumer
Pomana Vonderville,	Mad Thielman

J. M. SYKES, cotton broker, in the basement story of the Exchange Hotel, fronting Common street, next door to the corner of St. Charles street. o9—2t

BLEKER & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, oct 9 15t 3p No. 92 Common street.

LIBERAL ADVANCES made on consignments of Cotton to our friends in Liverpool. BLEKER & CO. oct 9 15t 3t pa 92 Common st.

SOULET, VIGNIE & Co have removed their Dry Goods store to No 85 Chartres street. They are now receiving a complete assortment of goods, suitable for the season, which they offer for sale at moderate prices. oct 9 3t

DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL, for YOUNG LADIES—*Under the direction of Mrs. Marion and her daughter,* who have succeeded to Miss Frances Delisse, No. 155 Condé street, between Hospital and Barracks streets.

MRS MARION and her daughter, having been always devoted to the instruction of youth, hope that by the particular care they will take in the progress of the pupils, to merit the suffrages of parents who will honor them with their confidence.

Mr. MONTILLY, professor of the French language, and Mr McMASTER, of the English, are engaged in the establishment.

The ladies will attend strictly to the observance of all the duties of religion in the seminary, and shall take care that the children entrusted to them shall partake of the communion.

The classes will be opened from 8 o'clock a. m. to 5 p. m.

The course of the studies of the Day and Boarding School will comprehend—Reading, Writing, the French and English Languages, French and English Literature, Rhetoric, Ancient and Modern History, Geography, Chronology, and Mythology.

All kinds of Needle Work will also be taught.

Terms

Price of full boarding (washing not included) per month,	$16 00
Half boarding,	10 00
Day scholars, including books and stationery,	6 50
Children under seven years,	4 50

☞ Accomplishments to be paid separately.

☞ There is a fine yard and garden belonging to the house, well suited to such an establishment.

For further information apply at the establishment, where a fuller prospectus will be given. oct 9, 15t3w

FOR SALE by the subscribers—100 casks Red Wine, of different qualities, 150 half casks Barsac and Sauterne Wine Wine, 20 half pipes fine Champaigne Brandy, 150 baskets Salt, 200 baskets oil, 50 barrels Madeira, 10 do old Brandy, 250 cases Barsac, Sauterne, and Hermitage White Wine, 100 do Burgundy Wine, 200 do Fruits, preserved in brandy, 100 do cherries, 50 doz Swiss Absynth, 150 do assorted Cordials, 50 do Muscatel Wine, 100 baskets Mazart Moet Champaigne, 100 cases Huile de Nice, 200 bags Corks, 100 do Orange Flower Water, 200 baskets Anisette, 10 do Guignolet, 100 pieces Bale Rope, 100 boxes Sperm, and 100 do Tallow Candles. Preserves, Salmons, Turbots, fresh Cod Fish, &c. A fine assortment of Fowling Pieces, 60,000 first quality Havana Segars. oct 9 H. PALOC & DUFOUR.

DUVIVIER WOODLIEF & CO, have removed to No 40 Chartres street, and are now receiving their fall and winter supply of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, per packets Yazoo, Mississippi, Hanibal and other late arrivals, they have received 25 bales French Grener blankets, 5 do do 8-4 10-4 and 12-4 bed do, 25 do pieces dale Kerseys & Linseys, 25 do Lowell cottons, No 1, 2 and 3, 10 do Appleton do, 5 do Suffolk drills; 5 cases British long cloth and bleached cottons, 10 do English and Domestic plate prints, 5 do French Groodien and Hartman-chintz, 50 pieces thibet and cashmere French merinoes, 40 do English 7 8 and 6 4, 35 do superfine black bombazines, superfine French and Rogers white flannels, 2 cases do fancy French cassimeres, 6 do rich bg blue, red & yellow French draperies, 5 do do embroidered Swiss muslin, Mousselines de Laines, chalys and satin lustre, Foulards Indian silks and gro de naps, Rich figured and plain sattins, Irish Linens, lawns and linen cambricks, Linen sheetings, diapers and damasks, Damask napkins and table cloths, Cambricks, Swiss muslins and lawns; A splendid assortment of rich French embroideries, &c &c. oct 9

200 REAMS WRAPPING PAPER, 100 boxes Sperm Candles (New Bedford), 10 casks Goshen Cheese, 100 boxes do do, 25 firkins do Butter, 50 bbls Northern Rum, 50 do do Gin, 70 do do Brandy, 1st and 4th proof, 20 bbls Whale Oil. Just received per ship Orleans and for sale by oct 9 G LEGENDRE, No 25 St Louis st.

FOR SALE by the subscribers—15 half pipes Cognac Brandy, 30 casks Marseilles Wine, 50 do Bordeaux Wine, 100 baskets Guignolet, 200 cases assorted Cordials, 500 cases Wine, 500 cases Absynth, 50 do Kirsch; and a general assortment of Groceries, of a direct importation. GUERIN & POUVERIN, oct 9 Corner of Royal and Dumaine sts

THE subscribers offer for sale 200 baskets Champagne, Nectar Mousseux and Oil de Perdrix; 200 cases Hock, consisting of Nierstener Leibfraumilch, Rudesheimer and Hockheimer; 20 cases old Port wine and Sherry; 5 half pipes old Champagne brandy; 24 dozen Gibney's Coquebaugh cordial. W F VIGERS & Co., 30 Bienville st

FOR SALE—An African negro woman, of a small size, aged about 33 years, of a good character and very fine slave, fully guarantied, somewhat of a cook and washer, a good gardener, and faithful marchande.

If said slave is not sold before the 3d November next, by Duion, broker, she will be offered at auction sale on that day, by Doricourt & Didion, auctioneers, at the City Exchange, St Louis street, at 12 o'clock. Terms One fourth cash, and the balance at six months credit, in a note bearing mortgage, and endorsed to the satisfaction of the vendor. The act of sale before Mr Foulon, at the cost of the purchaser. oct 9 law

FOR SALE, OR TO RENT, on account of departure, the MARIGNY THEATRE, with the scenery and all accessories. The whole is new and in the best order; together with the privilege of keeping a bar, free of taxes, during the season of performances and balls. Liberal terms will be given.

The upper apartments of said establishment are spacious and convenient to give balls during the winter and summer.

Apply at said Theatre, corner of Good-children and Elysian-fields, Suburb Marigny, through the gate, every day, from 7 to 12 o'clock a. m., and from 4 to 6 p. m. oct 9 3t

TO LET—The House No. 319 Royal st, between Ursuline and Hospital streets. Possession given immediately. oct 9 JOS BARTHET, 30 Toulouse st.

TO RENT, a three-story brick store, fronting on Levee and Galatin streets, between Ursuline and Hospital. Apply to A. Pitot, at the Parish Court o9—2t w 1 n

FOR SALE—2 good Horses, suitable for carriage or drays, and both fully acclimated. Apply to oct 9 LONG & GRIVOT, 12 Poydras st.

TO BUILDERS—50 bbls superior ground Plaster, for sale by SLOAN & BROTHER, oct 9 No. 39 New Levee.

BUTTER—70 kegs fresh Western Butter, in store and for sale by SLOAN & BROTHER, oct 9 No. 39 New Levee

LOWELL COTTONS.—7 8 and 4-4 Lowell Cotton received and for sale by FROST & Co. oct 9 8 Custom-house st.

ARKANSAS FUNDS wanted by BOGERT & HAWTHORN, oct 9 63 Gravier street

BALE ROPE—455 coils received per steamboat John Mills, for sale by PIERCE SHANNON & BROTHER, oct 9 57 Magazine streets

SEWING TWINE—50 bales received per steamboat John Mills, for sale by PIERCE SHANNON & BROTHER, oct 9 57 Magazine street

PAINTS—300 bbls pure White Paint, landing ex ship Chester, and for sale by P CUSACHS, oct 9 St Pieter st, opposite public square.

EXCHANGE on Paris and London for sale by oct 9 A S GEORGES.

BRANDY in demijohns; Swiss absynth of superior quality, Teneriffe wine in barrels; for sale by o9 JOS BARTHET, 30 Toulouse st.

RECTIFIED WHISKEY—100 bbls Cincinnati rectified whiskey approved brands, for sale by o9 JOSEPH LANDIS & Co, 14 Poydras st.

BACON SIDES—50 hhds Cincinnati sides in fine shipping order, for sale by o 9 JOSEPH LANDIS & Co, 14 Poydras st.

LARD—100 kegs superior leaf lard for sale by o9 JOSEPH LANDIS, & Co, 14 Poydras st.

SOAP—200 boxes, No 1 soap, landing from ship Pangus, from Boston, and for sale by o 9 ROBERT H WHITE, 34 Gravier st

BUTTER—80 kegs Goshen butter, for sale by o 9 ROBERT H WHITE, 34 Gravier st

CANDLES—500 boxes New Bedford sperm candles, in store, for sale by o 9 ROBERT H WHITE, 34 Gravier st

OIL—15 casks pure sperm oil, for sale by o 9 ROBERT H WHITE, 34 Gravier st

RUM—Old Louisiana rum, for sale by o 9 KOHN DARON & CO.

EXCHANGE—Bills on New York, at 60 days' sight, for sale by o9 KOHN DARON & CO.

EXCHANGE BILLS on Havana, at three days' sight, for sale by KONN DARON & CO.

SWEETMEATS—50 boxes Havana sweetmeats, landing and for sale by o9 KOHN DARON & CO, 23 Bienville st

NO. 1 WHITE LEAD—200 kegs No 1 White Lead, for sale by JARVIS & ANDREWS, oct 9 istf Cor of Common and Tchoupitoulas sts

COMMERCIAL, Atchafalaya, Orleans, Mechanics' and Traders' and Gas Bank Stock for sale by PATTON & PICKRELL, oct 9 9 Camp street

REMOVAL.—GODFREY, LAWRIE & SMALL, have removed to 98 Old Levee st. o6

ESTATE OF L. D. PASCAL, f. c. m.—The creditors of above estate are notified to make their claims known to the subscriber, and to proceed immediately to have their bills, with the titles on which they are established, as the tableau of repartition will be filed in court on the 15th of this month. S. GUIBAULT, oct 2—3t Syndic of the creditors.

CASTOR OIL—18 bbls superior No 1 Castor Oil just received and for sale on reasonable terms, by JARVIS & ANDREWS, oct 9 Cor of Common and Tchoupitoulas sts

ROWANDS TONIC MIXTURE—A certain cure for Fever and Ague and general Debility—20 gross of this most justly celebrated medicine, just received direct from the manufactory, and the subscribers take pleasure in recommending it to the public as the most safe and certain cure for the above diseases.

Country traders can be furnished with any quantity at the northern prices. JARVIS & ANDREWS, oct 9 Corner of Common and Tchoupitoulas st

OILS & TURPENTINE—The Subscribers having made arrangements for a constant and large supply of paints, oils, and turpentine will always be prepared to fill orders on the most favorable terms. JARVIS & ANDREWS, oct9 istf Cor of Common and Tchoupitoulas st

STATE OF LOUISIANA—First Judicial District Court—Alonzo E. Forbush vs. his creditors, and the creditors of Forbush & Stibbins. The creditors of Alonzo E. Forbush, and of Forbush & Stibbins, are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court aforesaid, on Monday, the 29th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why said Forbush should not have the benefit of the laws made for insolvent debtors in actual custody.

Geo. K. Rogers is appointed to represent the absent creditors in this case.

By order of Court, this 3d Oct., 1838. oct 9 6t P LE BLANC, Deputy Clerk.

ANNUALS for 1839—The Gift and Violet for 1839, with engravings. E. JOHNS & CO. oct 9—1m Cor of St Charles and Camp sts.

PLASTER OF PARIS—24 bbls in store and for sale by the subscribers. B & A SOULIE, oct 9 55 Bienville street, up stairs.

MEDICINES—Fresh medicines received by ships Bremen, Concordia, Arned and St Cloud, for sale on the best terms, by JARVIS & ANDREWS, Wholesale Druggists, oct 9 Cor of Common and Tchoupitoulas sts.

BACON SIDES—40 casks Cincinnati cured, in store and for sale by G DORSEY, o9 44 New Levee.

RED BEANS—60 bbls in store, for sale by o9 G DORSEY, 44 New Levee

GUNNEY BAGS—60 bales 3 and 2½ bushel sacs, in store and for sale by G DORSEY, o9 44 New Levee.

EAST INDIA MADEIRA—47 cases of 1 and 2 dozen each; do in demijohns, superior quality, in store, for sale by P H GALLWEY, oct 9 21 Common st

CITY & EXCHANGE BANK STOCKS wanted by PATTON & PICKRELL, oct 9 9 Camp st

LINSEYS—21 bales, black, white red and mixed linseys, landing from brig R Groning, for sale by GODFREY, LAWRIE & SMALL, oct 9 98 Old Levee.

WANTED—A man to take charge of a Dairy where there are about 25 cows, and attend to the selling of milk, who is experienced in the business.

None need apply without the best of recommendation, to such, an advantageous situation will be given; apply 56 Gravier st. oct 4 6

WANTED—A young man arrived within a few days in this city, and who can furnish recommendations, having a great knowledge in the commercial business, in which he has been constantly employed, wishes to devote usefully his time and a sum that he possesses. He can do any kind of writing, and would take an interest in a commercial house, or take any other arrangement.

Applications to be made in writing to Mr Plaisval, and left at this office. oct 6—3 t

NOTICE—The undersigned have formed from the 1st of this month a partnership for the general commission business under the firm of Vaillet, Pavy & Co, 58 Tchoupitoulas street. H VAILLET, P J PAVY, P LOBIT. oct 6—3 t

NEGRO TO HIRE OR TO SELL—Wanted to hire or to purchase on reasonable terms and time, a negro boy, used to the service of a family. Apply to the Bee Office. oct 6

TO BLACKSMITHS & STEVADORES.—To be sold by auction, on Wednesday the 10th inst, the interest of two Blacksmith shops together with two sets of tools for each shop; they are located one on Spain street near the levee, the other on Champs Elysees street, opposite the Pontchartrain railroad office, on Spain street shop there is a wheelwright shop which will be sold along with the shop; there is also stabling sufficient to contain 20 horses, which will be sold separately; there are about 8 or 900 bbls of best Pittsburg coal on Spain street, and about 40 or 50 bbls on railroad shop which will be sold separately. There is an unexpired lease of 2 years and nine months of Spain street shop at 40 dollars per month, and 2 years and 9 months of railroad shop at 20 dollars per month all from the first of October, 1838. There is a large quantity of new irons and a fare quantity of old iron besides some extra tools; there is also a large quantity of new stocks and dies 3 or 4 wheel trucks and some two wheel trucks.

Terms—All sums under five hundred dollars cash, and all sums over five hundred dollars 3 months credit, with notes satisfactorily endorsed. o6—3t

FRENCH THREE POINT BLANKETS, and Makinaws, for sale by J B BONNET, oct 6—15 t No 73 Camp street

BLEACHED SHEETING—20 cases 7-8 bleached sheeting, landing from brig R Groning for sale by GODFREY, LAWRIE & SMALL, oct 6 98 Old Levee.

HAVANA COFFEE & SUGAR—76 boxes Havana coffee, 250 boxes yellow Havana sugar, landing from brig A E, for sale by R GRONING & Co

EXCHANGE on New York for sale by o 8 R GRONING & Co

COPPERAS—80 bbls in store and for sale by o8 G DORSEY, 44 New Levee.

LINDSEED OIL—10 bbls in store and for sale by o8 G DORSEY, 44 New Levee.

FLOUR—731 bbls superfine flour, for sale by o8 R GRONING & CO

LEECHES—10 000 fine leeches, landing ex ship Emily, from Malaga, and for sale by oct 8 JOSEPH PRATS, 52 St Ann st

MACKEREL—No 1 and 2 mackerel, in whole, half and qr barrels, in store and for sale by o8 3t ED SPRAGUE, 22 Customhouse st

BUTTER—20 kegs fresh Goshen and 40 do western butter for sale by o8 COOLIDGE & PLIMPTON, 56 Gravier st

RECEIVED per last arrivals—Silk Hats of superior quality, manufactured by Pinau, at Paris. A new fashionable kind of cassimeres, for coats, superfine cloths of all colors, for coats, for sale by CORDEVIOLE & LACROIX, oct 2 No 123 Chartres street.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

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

WHITE and Brown Sugar, green Coffee and Triage, assorted Havana Segars, for sale by o3 M S CUCULLU, LAPEYRE & Co, 27 Toulouse st

SOAP—400 boxes Meacham's Soap, in store and for sale by ROBERT H WHITE, o1 34 Gravier st.

WHITE HAVANA SUGAR—176 boxes white Havana Sugar for sale by oct 5 R GRONING & Co.

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

MANILLA ROPE—60 coils well assorted, for sale by WILLIAM G HEWES & CO. o5 Natchez st.

KENTUCKY ROPE—100 coils of good quality for sale by WILLIAM G HEWES & CO. o 5 Natchez st.

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

SCOTCH BAGGING—50 bales, for sale by WILLIAM G HEWES & CO. o 5 Natchez st.

PRINTS—5 cases of rich fancy prints, for sale by o5 W M G HEWES & CO, Natchez st

DRAYS AND CARTS—Now landing from ship Chester, from Philadelphia, 10 superior Philadelphia made carts and drays, for sale by JAMES D. DENEGRE, oct 6 No 16 Customhouse street

SPECIE WANTED—For which the highest price will be paid by A S BARKER, oct 6 604 Common st

HAVANA COFFEE & SUGAR—618 bags Havana 130 Coffee; boxes yellow sugar, landing from schooner Sabine, for sale by oct 6 R GRONING & CO.

CART WHEELS—By the Chester a further assortment of 30 pair ox cart wheels, making a complete assortment of all sizes, for sale by o 6 JAS D DENEGRE, 16 Customhouse st

CUSTOMHOUSE FUNDS, for sale at the lowest rates, by A S BARKER, o 6 604 Common st

MAHOGANY—51 logs St. Domingo Mahogany, 350 bags Coffee, 10,000 the Campeachy Wood and 27 the Turtle Shells, for sale by oct 4 4t 1pw E. M. HENRY.

LANDING per ship Ambassador, from Liverpool, 4 bales superior carpeting, for sale by KENNEDY, DUREL & CO, o 6 58 Toulouse st

TO CAPITALISTS.—Wanted forty thousand dollars, for two years or more, on mortgage of valuable, improved real estate, in the second municipality. Address A. W. A, box 909, at the Post office. o 5—3t

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

NOTICE to the UNDERTAKERS of PUBLIC WORKS.—On the 15th instant, in conformity with the police regulations of the parish of Jefferson, and to an order to me directed by the honorable the parish Judge, I will sell, to the lowest bidder, on the premises, for the account of the proprietors, the repairs to be made to the public road in front of faubourgs Delassize, Plaisance and Bouligny, and in front of Messrs. Millaudon and Kohn's property, situated below, and adjoining faubourg Bouligny in this parish.

The sale will be made as follows—At ten o'clock a.m. in faubourg Delassize; eleven o'clock a.m. in faubourg Plaisance; at twelve o'c ock noon on the property of Messrs. Millaudon and Kohn; and at one o'clock p.m. in faubourg Bouligny.

Parish of Jefferson, October 6, 1838. o 6 7t R. BEAUVAIS.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish of St Bernard, Court of Probates. Estate of Barba Gonzales, deceased widow Barthelemy Armas. By virtue of an order from the Court of Probates of s id parish, will be sold by the undersigned, at the domicil of the deceased, on Monday the 5th day of November, 1838, at ten o'clock A M, the following slaves, to wit:—Abraham, negro, aged 26 years, Marie, negress, aged 50 years, Helene, negress, aged 30 years, with her two children, Delphine 3 years and Theodule 6 months.—Terms of sale, twelve and eighteen months credit for approved endorsed notes and mortgage on the slaves. Parish of St Bernard, Oct 8, 1838. oct 5 4t lpw OCTAVE E ROUSSEAU, Judge

FOR LOUISVILLE—The superior light draught steamboat JOHN MILLS, A S Robertson, master, will depart for the above port and all intermediate landings on Saturday the 13th inst, at 10 o'clock, a m.

For freight or passage apply on board opposite Gravier street, or to PIERCE SHANNON & BROTHER, o9 57 Magazine street.

FOR ST. LOUIS & ALTON.—The fine steamboat VANDALIA, J P Duval, master, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, and going on board will meet with early despatch. For freight of remainder of cargo or passage having a fine cabin, all state rooms, apply on board foot of Common st, or to GODFREY, LAWRIE & SMALL, o8 98 Old Levee.

FOR SALE—The steamboat HOWARD, light draught. Well found, two and a half years old, in good repair, will carry 190 tons on 4½ feet water. For further particulars, apply to GODFREY LAWRIE & SMALL, o8 98 Camp street.

REGULAR PACKET DURING THE SEASON.—For VICKSBURG, G. GULF, RODNEY, NATCHEZ and all intermediate landings—The well known steamer CLAIBORNE, Barrett, master, having been thoroughly repaired at the St. Louis docks the past summer, will resume her regular trips during the season from the above and intermediate landings. To leave on Monday next, the 8th inst, at 4 P M. For freight or passage, apply on board or to oct 6 SMITH & VOORHEES, 30 Camp st.

FOR NEW YORK—New Line of Packets—To sail on the 18th instant—The ship ORLEANS, S. Sears, master, will sail as above. For freight or passage apply on board, opposite the Mint, or to oct9 H O AMES, 48 Camp st.

FOR NEW YORK—The Packet Ship CHESTER, Van Dycke, master, will meet with despatch. For freight or passage, having fine accommodations for passengers, apply on board, opposite the Mint, or to JAMES REED & Co., oct 9 88 Common street.

FOR HAVANA—To sail on the 13th October. The fine fast sailing coppered fastened schooner PILGRIM, Snow master, having the most of her cargo engaged, will sail as above. For balance of freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply on board or to o 8 J H ASHBRIDGE, 29 Common st

FOR CHARLESTON—To sail on the 13th October. The first class fast sailing schooner ALEXANDER, Capt Lind, will positively sail as above. For freight or passage, having furnished accommodations for 20 passengers, apply to o 8 J H ASHBRIDGE, 29 Common st

FOR PHILADELPHIA—Hand's line. The regular packet bark GAZELLE, Capt A H Eldredge, has a considerable portion of her cargo going on board and will have despatch. For freight or passage, apply to the captain on board opposite St Philip street, or to o 6 JAMES D DENEGRE, 16 Customhouse st

FOR MARSEILLES—The fast sailing coppered and copper fastened brig PADANG, capt Pinkney, having full cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch. For passage having fine accommodations, apply to captain on board or to J H ASHBRIDGE, oct 6 29 Common st

FOR HAVRE—The coppered and copper fastened ship ANN, captain Penhallow, having most of her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch. For freight of 250 bales or passage, having good accommodations, apply to the captain on board, or to o 5 J H ASHBRIDGE, 29 Common st

FOR SALE, or to freight for a port on the island of Cuba—The American schr WATER WITCH, Depeire master. Apply to A CAPDEVEILLE & CO. o5 19 Toulouse st

FOR HAVRE.—The ship PLATO, Pinkney master, requires the bulk of about 200 bales cotton to complete her cargo. For freight of which, apply to R GRONING & CO. oct 3

MALAGA FRUITS of the new growth. The subscriber offers for sale the cargo of the brig Emily, direct from Malaga, viz:

280 drums figs, 1887 cases bunch raisins, 440 qr cases do do, 200 cases raisins M, 250 do do L, 300 jars grapes, 500 cases capons, 42 bbls shelled almonds, 156 firkins olives, 800 jugs olive oil, 40 bbls white wine (garnacha), 25 cases Scotch codfish, 4 do damages, 160 casks Catalonia wine, apply to o 8 JOSEPH PRATS, 52 St Ann st

MR. MOROY, Professor of Mathematics, formerly a pupil of the Polytechnic School, informs the inhabitants of the city that he will commence two courses of Mathematics on the 15th of his month, to wit:—1st. Every day, a course of Arithmetic, comprising the four fundamental rules, teaching the theory of proportions, ancient and modern measures, and the solution of the rule of three. 2d coparnership, 3d division and discount. 2d. Three times a week, a course of Geometry, Trigonometry, and Algebra.

In order to facilitate the attendance of clerks in commercial houses, the courses will take place at night, in Exchange passage, between Conti and St. Louis streets.

Terms—Price of each course, separately, $10; for both $15, payable in advance.

Apply at Mr. Boyer's, Principal of the Institution, at No. 166 Royal street, or at Mr. Chevandier, at Mr. Cavillaro, Notary, Exchange passage, between Conti and St. Louis street. oct 6 8t 2pw

JEFFERSON ACADEMY

Preparatory to Jefferson College and others, conducted by BY B. GRANET, L. L. D.

Exchange Alley, Between Conti and Bienville streets.

(This situation was the most eligible that could be found, being entirely free from the noise of the streets and the rattling of drays and carriages.)

The Jefferson Academy is divided into two departments.

The junior or elementary department for the various branches of common education in French and English. The senior department for Latin, Greek, Mathematics, &c. &c.

Punctuality, order and discipline are strictly enjoined and observed.

TERMS.

Junior department,	per month,	$10 00
Senior "	"	15 00
Spanish	"	6 00

1st Books, slates, paper, &c., charged separately.
2d A month once begun, to be paid in full.
3d No deduction for absence nor for holidays.
4th Payments to be made regularly every month.
☞ School hours from 8½ to 3 o'clock except Thursdays. se 18

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.

Philippa street near the State House.

CONDUCTED BY MADE. GRANET.

TERMS.

Day Boarders, per month,		$16 00
Day Scholars,	do.	10 00
Piano,	do.	8 00
Harp,	do.	12 00
Drawing,	do.	6 00
Dancing,	do.	6 00
Singing,	do.	10 00
Use of the Piano,	do.	1 00
Spanish,	do.	6 00

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

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

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish of Jefferson—George W Prichard vs Wm Henry Sparks—District Court—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable the First Judicial District Court of the state of Louisiana, I shall offer for sale at the New Exchange, corner of Jackson and Levee streets, city of Lafayette, on Thursday, the 18th day of October next, at 1 o'clock P.M. the right, title, interest and claim of defendant to the following

SIX LOTS OF GROUND

situated in Nuns Faubourg, parish of Jefferson, numbered as follows, to wit:

Lot No 1 measuring thirty one feet, eleven inches and seven lines on Felicity street by one hundred and twenty feet deep on the division line of lot No 2, one hundred and twenty feet, seven inches and six lines deep on the opposite division line, and thirty one feet eleven inches and six lines in the rear.

Lot No 2 measuring thirty one feet, eleven inches and seven lines front on Felicity street by one hundred and twenty feet deep on the division line of lot No 1, one hundred and nineteen feet, four inches and two lines deep on the opposite division line, and thirty one feet, eleven inches and seven lines in the rear.

No 3 measuring thirty one feet, eleven inches and five lines front on St Mary street by one hundred and twenty feet deep on the division line of No 4, one hundred and nineteen feet, four inches and two lines deep on the opposite division line, and thirty one feet, eleven inches and six lines in the rear.

No 4 measuring thirty one feet, eleven inches and five lines front on St Mary street by one hundred and twenty feet deep on the division line of lot No 3, one hundred and twenty feet, seven inches and six lines deep on the opposite division line, and thirty one feet, eleven inches and six lines in the rear.

Lot No 5, forming the corner of St Ursule and St Mary streets, measuring thirty one feet, eleven inches and five lines front on St Mary street, one hundred and twenty four feet and six lines front on St Ursule street, one hundred and twenty four feet, eight inches and three lines deep on the division line of lot No 6, and thirty one feet, eleven inches and six lines in the rear.

Lot No 6 measuring thirty one feet, eleven inches and five lines front on St Mary street by one hundred and twenty four feet, eight inches and three lines deep on the division line of lot No five, one hundred and twenty five feet four inches deep on the opposite division line, and thirty one feet, eleven inches and six lines in the rear.

All English measure, together with all the improvements, rights, &c. thereunto belonging; the whole per plan made by L. Bringier, surveyor of this state, dated the fifteenth day of June, eight hundred and thirty one, (being the sub-divisions of lot No 4, viz twenty five and twenty eight) and deposited in the office of W Y Lewis, notary public.

sep 15 MANUEL J GARCIA, Sheriff.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish of Jefferson—DISTRICT COURT.—John Nevil vs. James Flood.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, by the honorable the first judicial district court of the state of Louisiana, I shall offer for sale at the New Exchange, corner of Jackson and Levee streets, city of Lafayette, on Wednesday, the 31st October next, at 1 o'clock p.m., the right, title, interest and claim of defendant to

A CERTAIN ISLET or PORTION of GROUND, situated in Carrollton in the parish of Jefferson, designated as number *thirty-three*, on a plan drawn by Louis Bringier, *surveyor general*, bearing date the second day of December 1833, and deposited in the office of Theodore Seghers, notary public, in the city of New Orleans; said portion of ground being bounded by Blackberry, Colapissa, Nay, and Southline streets.

Conditions of the sale—Cash.

o 2 M. J. GARCIA, sheriff.

CANNEL COAL—direct importation from Liverpool.—A few hundred barrels remaining on hand, and for sale by A S BARKER, 604 Common st o 6 Price $1 50 per barrel delivered.

WHITE HAVANA SUGAR—200 boxes of superior quality, for sale by WILLIAM G HEWES & CO. o6 Natchez st.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY FERNANDEZ & WHITING.

Valuable Property on the Bayou Road.

ON THURSDAY next, 9th instant, at 12 o'clock, at the City Exchange, will be sold a HOUSE of five apartments, with two closets, two galleries, kitchen, well, privy, &c., and an orchard in front; built on a lot of ground of 30 feet front, by 145 feet in depth—French measure. The house is built of brick between posts, bounded by the property of Madame Charles Chaperon and that of Miss Nanette, and is situated in Bayou road, between Rampart and St Claude streets.

Terms—$1,000 in 4 months, $1,050 in 8 months, and the balance, cash. The whole in notes satisfactorily endorsed, with mortgage until final payment.

The act of sale to be passed before T. Seghers, notary public, at the cost of the purchaser. o9—2t

BY J B BLACHE.

WILL be sold on Wednesday the 10 instant at 10 o'clock A M, at his auction store, to close an account,

30 barrels white wine, 1st quality. o 9 2t

BY HEWLETT & CENAS.

Syndic's Sale.

WILL be sold on Monday the 12th November next, at 12 o'clock, at the Arcade Exchange, under the direction of the Syndic of the creditors of Messrs J W Swain & Co. and by virtue of an order from the Honorable the District Court, bearing date 28 September, 1838, the following described property surrendered by one of the members of the firm of J W Swain & Co., to their creditors.

One undivided fifth part of a certain tract or parcel of land situate on the river Tanchipo, Parish of St Helena, State of Louisiana, containing about seven hundred and sixty acres more or less.

Terms—Cash. oct 9—4 t

BY R J DOMINGON

ON Tuesday next the 9th inst, at 11 o'clock A M, will be sold at his auction store, No 12 Toulouse street,

100 bales 4-4 and 3 4 brown sheeting, of good quality.

Terms, at sale, oct 8 2t

BY HEWLETT & CENAS.

WILL be SOLD on Wednesday, 31st October next, at 12 o'clock, at the New Exchange, St Louis street, by order of John M. Hall, administrator of the estate of John F Smith, in the Probate Court, and syndic of the creditors of the estate of W F Ferrance, in the First District Court; and by virtue of an order from the Honorable the First Judicial District Court of the state of Louisiana, bearing date 26th September, 1838, the following slaves, to wit:

The negro boy ABRAHAM, aged about 47 years.

The negress SARAH, aged about 65 years.

Terms—Cash.

sept 29—9, 19, 30 Oct

Also, on the same day as above, will be sold at half past 10 o'clock, a m, at No 71 Poydras street,

One black horse.

Terms cash. o3

BY BOUNY & GUINAULT

WILL be sold on Tuesday ne[illegible], at 12 o'clock, at the City Ex[illegible] street,

The negro WARNER, aged about [illegible] carriman and good workman.

The negro woman CHARLOTTE, [illegible] ner, aged about 47 years, since 20 years [illegible] try, a cook, good washer, ironer and [illegible]. Those slaves are guaranteed in all respects.

Terms—Half cash, and the other half at 6 [illegible] credit, in notes satisfactorily endorsed and [illegible] until final payment.

BY ROBISON & SEWALL.

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

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

BY M. BARNETT, Sr.

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

SIXTEEN LOTS OF GROUND situated in West Beloxi, measuring each a half arpent front on the sea shore, by about seven arpents in depth, bounded on side by property belonging to Maunsel White, and on the other side by property belonging to A. L. Caillavet, as will more fully appear by reference to the Plan now exhibited at the Exchange—this property is too well known to need any commendation—the number of our citizens crossing the lake for the summer seasons are increasing considerably every season, many of whom are obliged to pay from $150 to $500 for a house for the season—say 4 months, when they might have houses of the same description built to cost not exceeding $500. This spot affords every facility, being well timbered with Oak, Pine, Ash and Magnolia, and within a short distance of a Saw Mill; it is also, within a short distance of the new Mississippi City, which is to be sold out in Lots on the 8th instant, as per notice in the Bee, and within two miles of the Steam Boat landing at Beloxi. The sale will be positively without any kind of reservation whatsoever, it being made for the purpose of settling a concern.

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

BY M BARNETT, Sr. & M FAUCHE COUGOT

WILL be sold on Monday the 12th of November, 1838, at 12 o'clock, at the City Exchange, St Louis street, between Chartres and Royal streets, by virtue of an order from the Hon. the District Court of the State of Louisiana, dated July 7th 1838, and at the request of the syndic of the creditors of Gurlie & Guillot, the following described property surrendered by the said Gurlie & Guillot to their creditors, viz:

The undivided half of a tract of land on the river Pascagoula, called *Bois Fort Tolu*, measuring two acres front to the river and containing in all 13.65-100 superficial acres, together with the improvements thereon, consisting of an old frame house and dependencies, situate and lying in Jackson county in the State of Mississippi, as hereinafter described, to wit:

TOWNSHIP No 8, range 6, west of basis meridian, beginning at the north west corner of the claim of René Krebs and in fractional section No 2, a pine corner on the bank of the river, and runs east, at 21 chains cornered on a pine, thence south and at 6 50 links cornered on a post, thence west and at 21 chains to the River Set a cedar post, thence north with the river to the place of beginning, having such shape and form natural and artificial as is represented on the plan drawn by Chas. Bilbo, U. S. Deputy Surveyor, together with all the rights, hereditaments, privileges appurtenances to the said tract of land belonging or in any way appertaining. The whole according to the act of sale passed before Felix Grima, Esq. notary public, on the 23d of February 1837.

AND TWO SLAVES:

Joel, a negro man, aged about 22 years.
Jim, do do do 20 do.

Terms and conditions of the sale—One-fourth at sixty days, one-fourth at six months, one-fourth at twelve months and the remaining fourth at eighteen months credit.

The whole payable in notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the syndics, and secured by special mortgage until final payment. The act of sale before Theodore Seghers, Esq. notary public, at the expense of the purchasers.

The purchaser not furnishing his notes and arranging with the syndics within the space of 15 days from the day of sale, shall be considered as having refused to conform to his engagement, and in this case the property will be re-sold for his account and risk, after announcing the same three times in ten days in two of the public prints; all expenses of commission and others resulting from such new sale shall be paid by him.

Notes not paid at maturity, shall be subject to an interest of ten per cent per annum until final payment, without this clause however authorizing the purchaser to make any delay in his payment.

The purchasers instead of giving their own notes for the last two terms above mentioned, shall have the right in giving in payment of a part or the whole of the above terms, as the syndics shall decide, all notes or claims held by them held against the insolvents provided that they consent to a mortgage on the property sold for the purpose of guarantying the obligations incurred by them in the act of sale itself, to liquidate on demand, the amount claimed by the syndics, in case the dividend accruing to said purchasers should not be sufficient to pay the amount of the said two terms, and this conformably to a statement of distribution which shall be drawn up according to the stipulations laid down in the process verbal of the deliberations of the creditors, duly registered. o8—3t

BY DEJOUX & FERNANDEZ,

Auction store, 114 Chartres st

Estate of Widow Monce.

BY virtue of an order from the honorable Court of Probates dated 19th September 1838 will be sold on Friday 26th October 1838, at 12 o'clock noon, at the City Exchange, St Louis st, between Chartres and Royal sts,

The young mulatto boy named WILLIAM, aged 11 years, labouring under the chronic diarrhoea.

Terms—One quarter cash, and the balance at 6, 12 and 18 months credit, in notes satisfactorily endorsed and bearing mortgage until final payment. Said note to be shaved to suit the heirs. In case that it should not be paid when due, it will bear an interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum, without however authorizing the purchaser to delay the payment.

The act of sale to be passed before Laroque Turgeau Esq. notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. se22 law

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

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

Orders left at their office, No 55 Bienville street, up stairs, will be promptly attended to. sep20 6m B & A SOULIE.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish Court for the parish and city of New Orleans.—The state of Louisiana, to all whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas, Thomas W Beamis having purchased at a sale made by the sheriff of the parish of Orleans, the property hereinafter described, has applied to the clerk of this court, in whose office the deed of sale was recorded on the 19th day of June, A D. 1838, for a monition or advertisement, in conformity to an act of the legislature of the state of Louisiana, entitled "An Act for the further assurance of titles to purchasers at judicial sales;" approved the 10th day of March, 1834.

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

The said property was sold by the sheriff of the parish aforesaid on the 28th day of May, A D. 1838 by virtue of a *decree of this Court, rendered* on the eleventh day of April, A D. 1838, in a suit entitled, Thomas W. Beamis vs. Spencer Gloyd, No. 10740 of the docket of this court, at which sale the said Thomas W. Beamis became the purchaser for the price of $4800.

Description of property as given in the judicial conveyance, viz:—

The one undivided half of a certain portion of ground, together with all the improvements thereon, situated in the faubourg St Mary, in this city, in the square bounded by Perdido, St John, Poydras, and St Peter streets, and subdivided into four lots, designated by the Nos 1, 2, 3, and 4, on a particular plan thereof drawn by J. Community, deputy surveyor, on the 19th day of March, 1836, and deposited, for reference, in the office of H. B. Cenas, notary public, said portion of ground, measuring altogether, sixty-three feet ten inches, and two lines front on St John street, by two hundred and fifty-six feet ten inches in depth and front on Perdido street—American measure.

Clerk's office, New Orleans, Sept. 22, 1838.

o 8—3t J. OLLIE, deputy clerk.

COPPERAS—30 bbls in store, for sale by oct 2 G DORSEY, 44 New Levee

L'ABEILLE

Journal officiel de l'[illegible]

IMPRIMÉ [illegible]

NOUVELLE-ORLÉ[ANS]

MARDI MATI[N] [illegible]

[illegible]

POSTES.

[illegible]

Voici la lettre.

Monsieur—Depuis [illegible] les Etats de la Nouvelle Ang[leterre] très étendues. Quelques distri[cts] Massachusetts produisent un [illegible] la vente de la soie à coudre [illegible] ces districts élèvent [illegible] il a constaté que le mûrier [illegible] Nouvelle Angleterre étaient [illegible] le cultivement. Mais depuis