LATEST DATES.

New York	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]
Charleston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobile	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

Sales of Cotton Yesterday.

127 bales Mobile	[illegible]	[illegible]
131 do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
110 do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
50 do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
45 do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
40 do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
25 do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
12 do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
197 do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
138 do Louisiana	[illegible]	[illegible]
23 do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
894		

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Sales of Sugar.

NEW YORK Nov. 24.

20	Hhds United States	[illegible]	[illegible]
50	do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
50	do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
20	do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
25	do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	do do	60 do	[illegible]
100	do do	do do	[illegible]
50	do do	do do	[illegible]
25	do do	5 do	[illegible]
70	do do	do do	[illegible]

Specie—Sales this morning of $200 gravedigger at $5 13. We note American gold 6 a 64 prem; half dollars 5 a 5½ do; quarters 5 a 5½ do; Spanish dollars, 10 a 10½ do; Mexican do 76 a 78 do—Patent Doubloons $16 48.

Treasury Drafts—Sales of $1000 at 2 per cent premium.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov 18.

24 shares U S Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
205 do do New Orleans Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]
500 do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHARLESTON, Nov 18.

Cotton—At the commencement of the present week the Upland Cotton market wore a dull and depressed aspect in our semi weekly review, sales were effected at a decline of fully ¼ cent on all qualities since which time, however, the market has rallied with a brisk demand, and extensive transactions have taken place—good prices. It will be seen that we quote sheers 11½ cents, which was obtained on Saturday last, but since which 100 has been our extreme quotation—The transactions amount to about 2500 bales, at the following prices:—34 at 7, 98 at 7½, 107 at 8, 60 at 8½, 42 at 8¾, 222 at 8½, 28 at 8¾, 57 at 8½, 767 at 9, 50 at 9½, 9 at 9¾, 136 94, 25 at 9¾, 50 at 9½, 7 at 9¾, 409 at 10, 40 at 10½, 494 at 10¾, 50 at 10¾, 1005 at 10½, 10 at 10 9 6, 36 at 10½, 737 at 10¾, 208 at 10¾, 1605 at 11, 600 at 11¼, 74 at 11½, 970 at 11¾, 57 at 11¾, 147 at 11½, & 20 bales at 12 cents. In fact found we have nothing to report.

Rice—The Rice market has been quite unsettled throughout the week, but closed yesterday at a decline on prime of from 1 to 3, and on middling and inferior fully 50 percent. We note sales of prime 30 at 3, 10 at 3¼, 54 at 3½, 66 at 3¾, 34 at 3 15-16, 265 3¾, 120 at 4, 30 at 4¼, 61 at 4½, 160 at 4¾, 140 at 4¾. We quote prime prime at 3¾ a 4, middling and inferior at 3 a 3½.

Flour—None in market. In the absence of sales we have erased our quotations, as it is impossible to say what the article would bring.

Sugar—Sales have been made of 150 hhds Muscovadoes at from 7½ to 10½.

Molasses—There is no sale of Cuba or Porto Rico molasses in market, and only one lot of about 100 bbls N Orla. which, is held at 43 cents, at which price sales have been made.

LOUISVILLE, Nov 17.

The weather is cool and and the atmosphere hazy. There was a heavy frost this morning. The River is rising rapidly and is sufficiently high to let boats pass middling clear over the falls. The business of the week has been lively, and considerable shipments have been made to the south. Our wharf today presents quite a bustling scene, and boats crowd the landing.

We have not many changes to make in our table this week, prices generally remain as before quoted. Only a few articles vary from our last.

Bagging and Rope—Remain as in last report—the transactions this week have been very limited. Sales dull.

Bacon—Hams sales at 7½ to 7¾—scarce and in demand. Sides have sold this week at 7 a 7½; shoulders are dull at 5½ a 6.

Cotton continues dull. We let our last quotations remain.

Flour—There has been but very little doing in flour this week. Superfine in selling at 5 50 to 7; fine 5 to 5 25.

Hemp is dull at 6½ to 5.

Lard—Remains as per last.

Tobacco—Arrived this week 73 hhds. It is in good demand and No 1 and 2 have been considerable a rise over last report, we quote.

No 1,	$4 to 5 50
No 2,	3 to 3 50
No 3,	1 to 1 75

Whiskey in Barrels—Declined then at our last quotations, but the prices continue the same—35 to 38, and retailed 37 cts.

Wheat comes in but slowly, and readily estimable at $1 per bushel.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

Last night but one of Mr. Barnett's engagement.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24th, 1837,

Will be performed the Comedy of

WIVES AS THEY WERE, AND MAIDS AS THEY ARE.

Brownsly, Mr. G. H. Barnett.

To conclude with the entertainment of

MY FELLOW CLERK.

Tactic, Mr. G. H. Barnett.

TO-MORROW.

FREE SCHOOL LOTTERY

CLASS No XI,

To be drawn in New Orleans on Saturday 25th of November, 1837.

J. K. MEAD, Manager.

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$15,000	is	$15,000
1 do	5,000	"	5,000
1 do	3,000	"	3,000
2 do	2,000	"	4,000
1 do	1,570	"	1,570
1 do	1,000	"	10,000
10 do	500	"	5,000
10 do	200	"	2,000
15 do	100	"	1,500
150 do	120	"	18,000
250 do	80	"	20,000
126 do	40	"	5,040
126 do	20	"	2,520
3750 do	10	"	37,500
23436 do	5	"	117,180
27,814			$262,000

Whole Tickets—Quarters, $1 25. Halves $2 50.

Packages of 25 Whole Tickets, containing all the numbers put into the wheel $125 warranted to draw $26 and may draw the 4 highest capitals Fortunes of Slaves in proportion.

LP Orders have been opened at No. 119, Chartres street between St. Louis and Conti. nov 14

New Orleans Jockey Club

RACES.

OVER THE ECLIPSE COURSE.

WILL commence on Tuesday, the 5th day of December next, and continue six days—

First Day—Proprietor's purse, $600, mile heats.

Second Day—Jockey Club Purse, $1500, two mile heats—$200 to the second best horse.

Third Day—The New Orleans Plate, consisting of a service of silver, value $1,000—two mile heats, year old and under their appropriate weights—4 year old and under, 100 pounds.

Fifth Day—Jockey Club Purse, $3,000, four mile heats—$1000 to the second best horse.

Sixth Day—Proprietor's Purse, $700 mile heats—two mile in five.

These races commence as above on the 5th December, and have already excited the strongest interest in the sporting circles. The belief heretofore existing that no respectable Race Meeting could be encouraged in this place, is now done away with. The course is good and as quick as in the Union. Two trunk on the Rail Road are now completed and as one as national cars capable of conveying any number of persons, will leave the depots every half hour.

The fact of such celebrated horses as Sir Ralph Fanny Wright, Miss Medley, Eliason, Sonator, Albosco, Glorvina, Othello, Jasper, Julianna, Wilier and many other distinguished fast mile steppers coming together this spring, offers the greatest temptations to the lovers of good sport; for a greater number of distinguished horses never met on any turf before.

nov 21 Y. N. OLIVER, Proprietor.

CARROLLTON GARDEN FIRE WORKS

Grand Exhibition.

J. M. SKREUPSKI, Polish Pyrotechnick Artist to the Garden, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of New Orleans that he will give an exhibition at Carrollton on Monday next, 20th inst.

The exhibition to commence at 6 o'clock with a display of signal rockets, which will be continued at intervals till half past six, when the grand exhibition will take place. For further particulars, see bills.

An Extra Locomotive and train of cars will leave at quarter after 5 o'clock for Carrollton.

nov 23—4t

STATE OF LOUISIANA.—Treasury Department, November 21, 1837.—The taxable property of the Parish of Orleans, who gave Negro Taxes in the year 1836, are informed that they have to pay their accounts will be placed in the hands of the Sheriff accordingly to law.

nov 22 F. GARDERE, State Treasurer.

WANTED—A good Barber, who also understands to cut hair. Apply at the corner of Conde and Dumaia streets, No. 3. nov 23 3t

WANTED.

A Good Barber and Hair Dresser, will find a situation, if he applies at the corner of Conti street and the Exchange Alley. nov 10 6t.

TO RENT.

A pleasant and agreeable country house about eight miles below the city, but on the old plantation of Mr. Jacob Barrett, bounded on one side by the Bayou Gentilly, and on the other by the Bayou Sauvage. The house is in fine order and is well built with every convenience for a country house. The lot is one acre and 50 feet front on the river by one rod deep.

The property is very suitable for a gardener, a dairy or for selling wood, as it has a fine bottom.

Those persons who wish to rent it are requested to examine the premises. For terms apply to

B. GUIRAULT.

Exchange place, between St. Louis and Conti st. nov 18

MADAME DELPOUET and her daughter, proprietors of the Pensionnat, will give lessons of their house or at private residences.

Apply at No 88 St. Philip street, opposite Washington Bell tower. nov 17

THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY J. PETTON,

Printer of the State, General Printer to the City of New Orleans and Third Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:

SUNDAY MORNING, NOV. 24, 1837.

Democratic Meeting.

We believe that the author of the article in yesterday's Bugle, signed "The People," is in the right. Since the leaders of the democratic party keep themselves aloof, when their counsels is indispensable to sanction our contemplated proceedings, all theirs but by or, is by ensemble without them. Laborious zeal and intemperate zeal seeming forward on the present occasion are perfectly incomprehensible; the ardent of the heads of the party, is now a cool species of desertion. The whigs too privileged to employ an ignoble tone in their non-democratic strudes, while they beheld our party idly lagging behind, and shrinking from public demonstrations of sentiment, while they are making the welkin ring with triumphal shouts. Impressed finally with the wisdom of the proposed meeting, we confidently concur in recommending to every true republican, to every sincere democrat, every friend of the people, and every foe to impenalty to unite by his presence, the assembly to be held on Saturday evening at the Mechanics' Exchange.

The whigs of New Orleans have had their full swing of jollification. And if they have not, they at least but to make the most of the good news while the excitement lasts. For experience, so far from wishing to use their report, we should view for their carrying it as far as the most abstemious among them may think proper. The chilling frost that is sure to follow, and to nip their budding hopes, will only hasten them where they have been since the year 1835. But what have they gained by the result of the elections in New York? They have gained a majority in the house of assembly of that state—an important acquisition truly, if they can keep and maintain it—but there is still a clear majority in the senate in favor of the administration—and the whig party can pass no law or resolution of general operation without the consent of the latter body. They cannot instruct their senators in congress, for being elected by joint ballot, instructions from one branch of the legislature would hardly be listened to—What then have they gained? Do they suppose that were the presidential election to occur to morrow, Mr. Van Buren would not receive the vote of the state of New York as he did last year? What have they gained? Do they already behold the vision of a national bank chartered by Congress, and established in all its splendor and power in the city of New York? That vision, they may rest assured is deceitful—they are not destined to behold its reality—Pennsylvania with all her might, will be opposed to it—the people of that state were never so unanimous on any question as they would be against the establishment of an institution that should place the control of the currency in the hands of New York brokers. The whole South is passionately hostile to it, in whatever shape it may approach, and is becoming every day more and more opposed to it. Do they expect to pass Mr Henry Clay to the presidency? He has been nominated by his friends here at one of their jollifications, when the hat of their seal had evaporated the cold water of their discretion. He has already been three times a candidate for that high office and been three times most miserably defeated. The number three, according to the notions of the ancients, was symbolical of the beginning, the middle, and the end. The last presidential elections, put an end to the possibility of his reaching the object of his ambition, and it ought to have put an end to his hope and his aspirations. If the democracy were strangled, dead and buried, Mr. Clay could not be elected, and fortunately for the harmony and credit of our country, Mr. Clay and his friends are not to be bowed down state. It is as certain that he will be a candidate as it is that he will be defeated.

About the beginning of this month the town of Opelousas, in this state, was afflicted with a something in the shape of an epidemic fever—and among its victims, we regret to find the highly respected gentleman, whose names follow:

On the 6th, Doctor Moses Little.

On the 9th, A. H. Armand, receiver of public monies.

On the 10th, Mr. W. B. Jackson, Surveyor.

The precise nature of the malady has not been made known, although no doubt it was akin to yellow fever, and it made dreadful havoc among the good people of that place. The latest accounts advice us that there had been no cases for some days and the weather had become quite cool.

Georgia Election.

Much exultation has been expressed by the whigs at their supposed success in the recent elections in the state of Georgia. Let us see on what grounds their exhilaration is founded. Gilmer is elected governor by a majority of 700 out of 90,000 votes, over Schley; but the whigs have no reason to rejoice in the success of the former, who is as much opposed to their principles as his competitor. The absence of such a man as Mr Gilmer is incontestable proof that there is no whig party in Georgia. Mr G. belonged to what is called the Troup party in Georgia, was a staunch friend of Mr Crawford, and in 1824 gave his vote to Mr Van Buren for the office of Vice President against Mr Calhoun. The Troup party abandoned General Jackson's administration, on account of the proclamation—but Mr G. never was a nullifier. The events which have transpired since the retirement of General Jackson, have changed the aspect of parties in Georgia. They have reference more to the establishment of the old distinctive lines of state politics than to those of a general nature. The election of Mr Gilmer is no indication of a desertion to whiggery. In every leading point Mr G. agrees with the democratic party. In regard to the United States Bank he is most decided and inflexible in his opinions, believing such an institution in any form or shape to be both unconstitutional and inexpedient. With regard to banks in general, he is looked upon by friends and foes as a genuine loco foco, disliking the whole banking system, and doubting its utility. During the course of General Jackson's administration he supported all his leading measures in relation to the currency and the U. S. Bank. Being a member of congress during the panic session, he voted with the friends of the administration on the question of the removal of the deposites. It is an absurdity to assert as the National Gazette and some other papers have done, that his election is equivalent to instructions from the state of Georgia to her senators to vote in favour of a national bank. Mr King of that state, on the contrary, whose speech delivered at the last session of congress, full of distorted representations as it is, received so much undiscriminating and hearty applause from that gazette, has left himself compelled to resign his seat in the senate, because in that speech he drept some expressions favorable to the bank of the U. States.

Lest fall there bring a vacancy in the delegation of congress, an opposition candidate was chosen by a majority of some thousands. This year the candidate of the opposition for governor, (if Mr Gilmer may be so designated) friendly as he is to the great political dominant of the administration, is chosen by a majority of a few hundreds, although his opponent was personally obnoxious to and was not sustained by many of the most respectable and influential supporters of Mr Van Buren in the state of Georgia.

The Bulletin in an article under the caption *Hayti*, displays more than its ordinary quantum of ignorance and self-conceit. Totally unacquainted with the subject, he yet attempts to reason upon it, and of course in every line is guilty of positive mis-statement. According to this acute journalist, the controversy between France and St. Domingo related to an indemnity due France for certain losses and spoliations on her commerce, having their origin in the revolution, which resulted in the independence of Hayti. Now there is not one word of truth in the sentence just cited. The real story is this—After the revolution in St. Domingo, the government of that country wished its independence to be recognized by France, this was invariably refused—may in the time of the Emperor Napoleon, an expedition was fitted out for the purpose of reconquering the island, which from circumstances the narration of which is irrelevant to the present subject, failed. When Charles X. ascended the throne, he commenced a series of negotiations with the government of Hayti, in which he proposed to acknowledge the independence of the Island upon certain conditions. Those were, that as the ancient proprietors of the country, who had had the good fortune to escape the indiscriminate massacre that succeeded the Haytian revolution, were totally impoverished and in the most miserable state of destitution, the government of St. Domingo should liquidate their claims to the amount of one fifth of the property sacrificed by their compulsory departure. Hayti, proud of the long sought honor of recognition by the French king, gladly consented to the stipulation. Not being however, possessed of the requisite amount, a loan of 30 millions of francs was obtained from the French Government, upon which the indemnity might be paid. One fifth of the required sum was immediately accumulated, since which Hayti has refused to liquidate the whole of the remaining four fifths, under pretext that her crops have been its perfect, her commerce injured, &c. She wishes to reduce the promised indemnity from 150 millions, the sum agreed upon, to seventy five millions, one half the original amount, commencing at the same time to restore the loan to France by annual instalments of 4 millions of francs.

The French government correctly charge their "delinquent debtor" with an intention to evade the terms of the composition. If the Bulletin feels dignity and manliness in the bullying impudence of President Boyer—doubtless he will soon discover that the refusal of Hayti to fulfil its promises is preeminently base and contemptible. He seems to think that France will meet with desperate resistance on the part of St. Domingo, and talks most silly about the danger of invading the gulfed Hayti. In fact he has a hankering disposition to which the impress expression in the expected approach, to represents think that any sympathies should be aroused with a man, whose political and moral consistent in a disgrace alike to civilization and humanity.

After whipping some length on the subject, the opinion of his intellect seems to be illustrated by a gallant exhibition of intelligence, for he tells us, that which is the disaster to the forces of Rochambeau, that an other result can be anticipated but the eventual subjugation of the Island. Should France being against the power of her gun armaments.

We expect when Mr Petton from this solid journalist, we will be an impressed into look for consistency in a Whig, or tolerably a Conservative.

Trade of Natchez.

We are pleased to learn by the journals of Natchez that the pecuniary paralysis with which it had been cursed, is fast disappearing, and that with the extinction of Yellow Fever, has commenced the resuscitation of trade. The city, says the Mississippian Tribune, is thronged with cotton wagons, and the streets glitter again with those they forms which were banished during the reign of death, although we believe our ladies do not step so light as they did in the merry spring and summer.

The Washington Globe commenting upon the course of Mr Bryant, editor of the New York Evening Post, remarks:—We have often wondered that one so gifted—a mind so elevated with genuine inspiration—a heart so filled with tender sensibilities—could bear to buffet in politics with the hank mercenaries by whom he is surrounded. The motive which levels the most enchanting of American poets to this drudgery in the mire, is worthy of humanity, and will exalt him in the eyes of his countrymen. It is the enthusiasm of an honest, self immolating patriotism.

Elections in Massachusetts.

The accounts from this State, though not *complete*, render it probable that the Whig Candidate for Governor, Everett, will be returned by a majority somewhat larger than that of 1836. In the Senate a large majority of Whig members are chosen, the whig journals claim an increase in the numbers of their party. The result in Massachusetts need not discourage the Democrats, for that state always has, and always will be the very focus of Whiggery.

☞ The Charleston Patriot in an article on North-ern Banking remarks that the United States Bank will never find favor in the South. In this State of South Carolina its chances are still more desperate. The disastrous influence of such an institution on the enterprise of the great Railroad to the west is particularly pointed out in the article in question, and the friends of that noble and gigantic project are called upon to oppose every attempt at its reformation.

The Hawk Chief.

This is a rehearsal from the pen of John T Irving Junr. Nephew, we believe, to that literary genius to whom Europe and America have with universal accord, rendered the highest homage of literary renown. The various authors who bear the name of Irving appear desirous of putting forth their pretensions from beneath the sheltering wing of their illustrious relative, and seem to imagine that their patronymic alone should shield them from criticism. The Hawk Chief is a production of some talent, but it is a sad, sad of inferior order—that of the skilful imitation. The whole tissue and ground work of the story are based upon the difficult novels of Cooper illustrative of Indian character. The scene is laid upon Prairies far beyond the precincts of civilization; the personages which figure in the narrative are principally savages, hunters and trappers. Wild adventure, feats of broil and battle, Indian contests, captivity and rescue, perilous escape and sanguinary encounters, are to be met with in every page. There is a degree of interest attached to fictions of this kind, but it must be recollected that the novelty with which they were stamped by the magic pen of Cooper has now departed, and that mere repetition of similar scenes must ultimately prove tiresome and insipid. Besides there is in the present work not a trace, but an atom of originality—every chapter smacks of the last of the Mohicans and the Prairie—there is little that is marked, no strongly distinctive features in the characters introduced, no absorbing power of description to charm the reader. Adhertial is but a flat copy of Leatherstocking, and the Hawk Chief may be found in any of the chivalrous savages whom Cooper has made the heroes of his stories. The principal merit of this romance consists in keeping up a successant succession of adventures, and yet the reader becomes absolutely fatigued by scenes which, continually changing, are ever monotonous, and contain, when composing every chapter, are still the same. The style is the least objectionable portion of the work, exhibiting as it does some lower of imagination, and some powers of language—it lacks nevertheless the mingled simplicity, vigour, and grace which distinguish the writings of Washington Irving. To those who are not familiar with the fictitious compositions of Cooper, the Hawk Chief will serve to while away a passing hour, but to the man of taste and information, its perusal will scarcely recompense him for the time wasted on it. The work is to be found at Mr McKenie.

Shipwreck and Loss of Life.

An account of the wreck of the Schooner Isabella and the loss of several lives was received by yesterday's Express. This vessel was bound to Wilmington, N. C., from New York, and had on board Capt. Turner, Mr Snow, Chas Lewis and Mr Henderson. On the 4th day encountered a violent gale, and on the 6th capsized. She righted about an hour after upon breaking of the masts, when the persons on board with the exception of the cook, who was drowned in the cabin, succeeded in lashing themselves on the quarter deck. All, however, but Mr Henderson were ultimately washed away; this gentleman in constant expectation of death remained seven days on board the wreck, with nothing to sustain life but a handful of hay.—While in the situation, a vessel which he supposed to be a British barque, sailed so close to the wreck that he could see the hoops on the buckets a man was painting on the round house, and though he unfolded himself, waved his handkerchief, and hailed her, she continued her course northeast noticing him. On the seventh day Mr Henderson was providentially seen by Capt Dean, of the schooner Forest Friendship (Maine) who took him on board, treated him with the greatest kindness, and gave him up his own bed.

The Isabella had a considerable cargo made up of various articles—principally dry goods and groceries.

☞ There never was a time when the democracy of Union was more urgently called upon to unite their faces for the salvation of the country than the present. The bank aristocracy, made riotous by their late victory, and already gloating upon the prospect of a full gratification of all their desires—the people, not already familiar with them, that the people same no longer sight their power and the rule which they have so long enjoyed to object, they now impudently proclaim to be withundhall are to be wielded for the preservation of the true spirit that has so long and so manfully constructed their noble and orthodoxal policy. The contest is now an open one between the democracy and the bank power. The battle is for the rights of the people and the integrity of our free institutions, on one side—while the other rallies under the banner of the money power, and principles, the antagonists of all the people have ever been taught to venerate. Will the people submit?—*Balt. Am.*

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS

CLEARED.

Brig Ocrasie, Landais, Havana. R Genning & co.
Ship Seaman, Howes, Boston, J A Barrell & co.
Sch Byron, Pearsall, Brazoria, Texas, B & J P Whitney.
Ship Carolina, Lagrange, Havre, L H Gale.

ARRIVED.

Tow boat Phenix, Pauling, from the Passes; towed to sea brig Lugonia; polacca Eclipse; brought up ships Huntsville and Europe; reported passed out barks Indus and Veleroso; left the pass on 20th at 4 P M, reports nothing new.

Bark Indus, Clement, Bordeaux 25th September; to L P BUREAU, No 16 Toulouse street.

PALE SHERRY.—36 boxes of good pale sherry wine, a splendid article for enjoyment, in store and for sale by P. H. GALLWEY, No 16 Toulouse street

MOLASSES.—5 barrels landing from steamboat Washington, for sale by P. H. GALLWEY, 31 Common street.

SUGAR.—18 hogsheads landing from a steamboat Washington for sale by P. H. GALLWEY, 31 Common street.

BANK CHECKS on New York in sums of $1,000. For sale by BOWERS & BREWSTER, 37 & 39 Canal st.

50 Casks Western Cheese in store, and for sale by G. DORSEY, No 44 New Levee. nov 44

100 Boxes Goshen Cheese in store and for sale by G. DORSEY, No 44 New Levee.

200 Kegs Lard in store and for sale by by G. DORSEY, No. 44 New Levee.

70 Casks Bacon Sides in store and for Sale by G. DORSEY, No. 44 New Levee.

1000 Bbls super fine Flour in store and for sale by G. DORSEY, No. 44 New Levee.

COMMON WHISKEY—200 bbls in store and for sale by G. DORSEY, No. 44 New Levee.

FLOUR.—500 bbls super fine flour received per steamer Harp and for sale by G. DORSEY, No. 44 New Levee.

RECTIFIED WHISKEY—300 bbls in store and for sale by G. DORSEY, No. 44 New Levee.

LINSEED OIL—30 bbls in store and for sale by G. DORSEY, No. 44 New Levee.

DUTCH HERRINGS—150 kegs of the best quality in store and for sale by BAILEY & ABBOTT, 14 Bienville st.

WHALE OIL—3000 gallons of the best whale oil, in store and for sale by BAILEY & ABBOTT, 14 Bienville st.

HAY—40 bales northern hay now landing from ship Augusta and for sale by BAILEY & ABBOTT, 14 Bienville st.

HAY—900 bales prime northern hay now landing from ship Europe, and for sale by BAILEY & ABBOTT, 14 Bienville street.

EXCHANGE on Philadelphia, for sale by HARRISON, CLEGG & CO. nov 24 Commonsons st.

Landing and in store—Fruits preserved in brandy, Cognac Brandy, 4th proof, fine Champagne Brandy, Red wine in casks, ditto in cases, white wine in cases, do in tierces, red and white rosa, olive oil in baskets, almonds in shells, corks, cherries preserved in brandy, of Badin Brothers, Curacoa liquor, Sardinet preserved in oil, Champagne Wine in baskets. For sale by A. St. GEORGES, St. Louis st.

Lee & Hardy; 178 M White & co; 26 S W Oakey & co; 20 Jas Armor; 16 W Burke; 5 Brander, Mathews & co; 1 T G Burke; 20 T Lambert; 3 Bonds; Fullerton & co; 20 Benson, Pickney & co; 51 Taylor, Gardiner & co; 11 T Sanders; 15 Lanagan; 4 T A Rivers; 4 E Wright; 7 Bonds; 4 E Wright; 14 Adams; 20 S P Bulkley & co; 74 A Lefferts & co; 11 Bonds; 4 Bonds; 4 do; 7