COMMERCIAL.

LATEST DATES.

New-York	aug 16	Boston	aug 14
Philadelphia	aug 17	Baltimore	[illegible]
Charleston	aug 21	Washington	[illegible]
Havre	July 16	Liverpool	July [illegible]
Havre	7	London	[illegible]
Havana	aug 13	Tampico	July [illegible]
Mexico	July 20	Vera Cruz	[illegible]
Bordeaux	[illegible]		

Price Current of Cotton and Produce. August 30, 1836.

COTTON, Good and Fine	per lb.	[illegible] a 19
Good Fair		17½ a 18½
Fair		16½ a 17
Middling		15 a 15
Ordinary		12 a 14
SUGAR		10½ a 11
MOLASSES	per gal.	25 a [illegible]
TOBACCO First Quality	per lb.	6 a 7
Second		5 a 6
Crossed		3 a 4
FLOUR	per bbl	6 8 a 8½
PORK Clear		22 a 00
Mess		21 a 22½
Prime		17½ a 18
Hog round		7½ a 8
BACON Hams		9 a 12
Sides		10½ a 11½
Shoulders		7 a 8
Hog round		9 a 10½
BEEF Mess		13 a 14
Prime		11½ a 12
LARD		13 a 15
CORN	per bushel	70 a 75
WHISKEY	per gal.	40 a 44
BAGGING Western	per yard	28 a 30
BALE ROPE	per lb.	12 a 13
LEAD (pig)	per 100 lbs	5 87 a 00

SALES OF STOCKS AT NEW YORK.

August 16.

[illegible] shares U. S. Bank Stock sold at 123¼
[illegible] do do 123¼

NEW YORK, August 16.

Cotton is selling today ordinary to middling Uplands [illegible] 19 1/2 cts; fair to good 19 to 22; Alabama and Tennessee 14 to 19; Louisiana and Mobiles 20 a 23 [illegible]. The late and favorable news received this morning from Liverpool via Boston, must materially [illegible] our markets. In other articles no change. Exchange closed for the packets at rates previously reported.

CHARLESTON, August 20.

Cotton.—Our market for Uplands seems to be now at a complete stand, not a single bale having been sold during the whole of the last week. We do not remember [illegible] ever having had to notice a similar circumstance before. We retain, nevertheless, our former quotations—although they are entirely nominal. For Long Cottons there has been considerable enquiry, which has resulted in the sale of about 250 bales; they were composed of all qualities ranging in prices from 40 to 60 cents. In all transactions sellers realized their former asking rates, and in a few instances an advance on them was obtained.

Flour.—There has been no arrivals since our last weekly report. A good sweet article is again becoming scarce, and our highest rates are readily obtained from stores for such descriptions. Inferior qualities are of difficult sale. The demand is limited to the immediate consumption.

Groceries.—The transactions in Sugars have been limited and only in small lots from stores. We observe in holders the same firmness in prices as heretofore, and in some instances an inclination for an advance is exhibited. There have been no arrivals.

Coffee.—A sale of about 500 bags Rio was made to speculators of from 12 to 13¼ cents—this was the only transaction during the week worth noticing.—No receipts.

Molasses.—Remains a heavy article—the sales have been few, and it is with difficulty that our quotations are obtained from stores.

Spirits.—The transactions in domestics have been large for the season, and at advanced rates. We notice sales of 70 bbls Northern Gin at 47 cents; 99 bbls and 20 hhds Whiskey at 40 cents; 80 bbls Apple Brandy at 38; 100 bbls rectified Whiskey at 40. We understand that nearly all the New England Rum is in second hands, and is held above our quotations.—Nothing doing in foreign.

Bacon.—The sales have consisted of two parcels, the arrivals of which we noticed in our last report. Our quotations were fully and firmly maintained, and in some instances, for a choice article, higher rates were obtained. A lot of 253 Westphalia Hams, direct importation, brought readily 20 cents.

Lard.—We perceive no change in the article. Sales in barrels have been made at our lowest, in kegs at our highest quotations.

Cotton Bagging.—We have heard of no transactions. There is at the moment so amply supply in the market, and holders much disposed to sell.

Freights.—One vessel loading for Liverpool at 1 2d. We understand her cargo to be nearly engaged.

MATANZAS, August 13.

In our market there is little or no alteration. Coffee has been sought for within the week past, and holders decline selling at former rates, common to fair 9½ a 11; some superior has brought 11; the latter is scarce here.

Sugars are without any movement, nominally 11 15 a 12 16. A sale of Molasses today for an order from Havana, some 400 hhds at 6 rs.

Rice per Elm sold at 11½ a 12 rls.

Freights dull, little doing in shipping.

Exchange par a 1 1/2 per cent premium on the United States; on London 9 a 10 prm.

MATANZAS, August 14.

Sugars are without much demand, and the few sales [illegible] have occurred during the present week were effected at 12 1/2 a 16 1/2, say 600 cases of superior for Spain, and holders of some qualities looking for 13 a 17; whites 15 1/2 a 16; browns and yellows 10 1/2 a 11 1/2 [illegible] 12.

Coffee.—In this staple considerable has been and is yet doing. Prime meets easy takers at $11 1/2, second qualities $9 1/2 a 10 1/2. There are many orders yet unexecuted.

Molasses.—Not much demand. It is held at 5 1/2 a 6 1/2—but little remaining fit or retailing.

Exchange.—Eng. 8 a 9 prem; U. S. par a 1 prm.

HAVRE, July 7.

Coffee.—The market has been extremely dull for all descriptions, and prices are nominal.

Cotton.—The transactions have taken place on a very limited scale, at a further decline of 1 to 3 centimes per 1/2k. on the ordinary and middling qualities of United States short staple, and the market closed yesterday very flat, with a farther downward tendency on these qualities.

Fine Pernambuco is scarce, and is selling at improved rates.

The sales have been confined to 1827 bales, as follows:—1068 bales Louisiana, at 119f 50 to 155f; 263 bales Upland, at 115f to 147 50; 8 bales Pernambuco, at 185f 50 to 200; 365 bales St Domingo, 160f—the whole duty paid.

The receipts have consisted of 5042 bales U. States; 365 bales St Domingo, and 134 bales Bengal—together, 5664 bales.

Stock 30th June,	53793 b. of which	4599 b. U.S.	
Ar. up to 6th July,	5664	5062	"
	59457	61933	"
Sales up to 6th do,	1827	1341	"
Stock 6th do,	57630	40702	"

Rice.—We have no further transactions to notice in Rice, nor does there appear to be any demand for the present.

Sugar.—For Martinique and Guadaloupe there are few purchasers at present. Stock in first hands, about 6000 hhds.

Actual Sales at Havre, July 2—150 bales Louisiana Cotton, 128 to 155; 90 Mobile, 130; 65 Georgia, to 157 50.

July 4—415 Louisiana, 119 50 to 148; 25 Florida, 128.

July 5—100 bales Louisiana, 126; 24 do damaged, at auction 97 to 131; 45 Georgia, 115.

July 6—151 bales Louisiana, 126; 50 to 158 Georgia, 118 a 135.

July 7—264 bales Louisiana 118 a 145; 218 Georgia 150. 54 Mobile damaged (at auction) 106 to 110.

MARSEILLES, July 21.

We have had large arrivals of Brown Sugar, but the market is steady. In Coffee almost nothing has been done. Cottons are calm.

LONDON, July 8, (evening).

Funds.—The markets generally have been heavy today, but no material alteration occurred in any of them, the scarcity of business being apparently the sole cause of it. Some rumours were in circulation prejudicial to the cause of the Queen of Spain, but they could not be traced to any authentic source. The last quotation of Consols for the opening was 90 to ¼, and 91¼ for the August account. Spanish Active was last marked at 41½ to ¾.

LIVERPOOL, July 8.

Cotton.—The market has continued in a very dull state throughout the week, and in the inferior qualities of American descriptions we reduce our quotations ¼d per lb; the better kinds continue scarce and command steady prices. In Brazils the business transacting is limited, excepting in Pernams, and the middling qualities of all are ¼d per lb lower. East India remains dull, and saleable only in the good descriptions. 300 American have been taken on speculation, and 500 American and 50 Surat for export.

290 Sea Island, 21½d a 39d; 30 stained do, 10d a 11d; 1670 New Orleans, 8½d a 12½d; 3830 Alabama, &c, 7½d a 9½d; 1486 Pernambuco, 10½d a 13½d; 550 Bahia, 11½d a 12½d; 290 Maranham, 12½d a 13½d; 30 Bahama, &c, 11½d; 310 Egyptian, 810 Surat, 6½d a 8½d.

LIVERPOOL, July 9.

Cotton Market.—The market has continued in a very dull state throughout the week, and in the inferior qualities of American descriptions, we reduce our quotations ¼d per lb.; the better kinds continue scarce, and command steady prices. In Brazils the business transacting is limited, except in Pernams, and the middling qualities of all are ¼d per lb. lower. East India remains dull, and saleable only in good descriptions. 300 American have been taken on speculation, and 8500 American and 50 Surat for Export.

The sales of the week embrace as follows:—

290	Sea Island, 21½d a 30d.	
30	Stained, do. 10 a 14.	
4670	New Orleans, 8½ a 12½.	
3830	Alabama, &c. 7½ a 9½.	
3310	bales.	
1490	Pernambuco, 11½ a 13½.	
550	Bahia, 11½ a 12½.	
290	Maranham, 12½ a 13½.	
30	Bahama, &c. 11½ a —.	
300	Egyptian, 12½ a 17½.	
810	Surat, 5½ a 9½.	

11,740 bales, total for the week.

LIVERPOOL, July [illegible].

Cotton.—Our market [illegible] early part of the week [illegible] and inferior qualities experienced a further decline; but on Friday there was a considerable revival in the demand, and prices of all descriptions recovered to the currency of that day week.

The total sales amount to [illegible],470 bales, of which speculators have taken 3100 bales American, with 500 Pernambuco; and 1800 American, with 800 Maranham and 500 Surat, have been taken for shipment.

The sales comprise 700 Sea Island at 20 a 30d, with 10 stained at 17d; 3100 Bowed at 7¾ to 11½; 4970 Mobile, Alabama and Tennessee, 7½ to 12; 5570 Or-

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[illegible], 8 to 15, [illegible] Pernambuco, Paraiba, &c. 11[illegible]

[illegible] a good demand today, and on American [illegible] an advance of 1/8d per lb had been [illegible]. The sales are 3500 bales, of which 1000 American on speculation. On Saturday 2500 were sold.

LONDON, July 16.

There has been an increased demand for all descriptions of wools occasioned by further and extensive orders received for woollen goods for the American markets. The British Wool Fairs have been numerously attended, and all offered have found a ready sale at 1s 6d, 1s 9d, up to 2s per lb.

THE BEE.

PRINTED BY J. BAYON.

Printer of the State, General Council, and of the First and Third Municipalities.

DAYS OF PUBLICATION—MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

NEW-ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 31, 1836.

FOR PRESIDENT

M. VAN BUREN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

"I prefer that not only you, but all the people of the United States shall now understand that if the desire of that portion of them which is favorable to my elevation to the chief magistracy should be gratified, I must go into the presidential chair, the inflexible and uncompromised opponent of any attempt on the part of Congress to abolish slavery in the district of Columbia against the wishes of the slave holding states; and also with the determination equally decided to resist the slightest interference with the subject in the states where it exists."—Martin Van Buren.

ELECTORS OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.

1st DISTRICT	J. B. PLAUCHE
2d DISTRICT	T. W. SCOTT
3d DISTRICT	T. LANDRY
4th DISTRICT	A. MOUTON
5th DISTRICT	P. E. BOSSIER.

THE GIQUEL CASE.

The examination of the witnesses in this case, took place on Monday, 29th September, before Judge Preval. Several witnesses were sworn, who deposed as follows:

The accused being sworn, deposed that in January 1835, he obtained an order from Judge Preval to arrest Mr. Brux, who was indebted to him in a certain sum; does not recollect how much; that upon B's discharging the debt, he received a letter from him which he has preserved, but to which he paid no attention; that on the 28th August, 1836, an individual came to him, whose name he does not know, and requested him to come out, that Mr. Brux desired to see him—whereupon, he (Giquel) replied, that if Brux wished to see him he could come himself. The messenger of Brux again insisting, he (deponent) consented to do as required. Brux, who was on the other side of the street begged him (Giquel) to come over; but he (Giquel) told him rather to go to Mr. Pinguet, and there inform him before witnesses; at Mr. Pinguet's there were five or six persons. [Here the noise became so great as to prevent us from hearing.] That Brux then said that if he (Giquel) did not send him a challenge before 12 o'clock, he (Brux) would send him (Giquel) one. They separated, and ten minutes afterwards he (Giquel) received the challenge from Brux. He (Giquel) went to the Recorder, Bertus, who advised him not to fight; that upon quitting the Recorder to go to his (deponent's) store, he saw Mr. Brux; that after closing his store he met his brother going to his house in St. Peter street; that he again saw Brux, who, upon getting within reach of him, jumped upon him, seized him by the collar and struck him one blow on the chin; that he (Brux) held him (Giquel) by the wrist with one hand, and moved the other towards the bosom of his shirt, as if intending to draw something therefrom; that he (Giquel) disengaged himself from the hold of Brux, jumped backwards, took from his (Giquel) pocket a pair of pistols, and fired at the same moment at Brux; one of the pistols missed fire, but the other one went off. He (Giquel) learning he had wounded him, gave himself up voluntarily a prisoner at the Guard House; that he had heard it stated that it was Brux's intention to cowskin him, even to kill him, troubling himself very little about the consequences that would follow.

The Attorney General asked the prisoner, Giquel, when he bought the pistols; he answered, on Sunday morning.

TESTIMONY OF FRANCOIS BIERRE.

Question. Were you present when this occurrence took place?

Answer. I was within twenty to twenty five steps of the prisoner.

Quest. Was there any one near Messrs. Giquel and Brux at the moment?

Ans. There were two persons, of whose names I was ignorant.

Quest. In what position was Mr. Giquel when the pistol was fired?

Ans. He had his back turned towards the street.

Quest. Was he far from Brux when he fired?

Ans. He was from four to five paces.

Quest. Had Brux any weapon in his hand?

Ans. No Sir.

Quest. Did Brux walk towards Giquel when he received the ball?

Ans. Yes; but in a sideway position.

Quest. Was there any thing behind Giquel, which hindered him from making his escape?

Ans. No sir; two carts came from each side, but there was nothing behind him.

Mr. Cannon, one of the counsellors for the accused, asked the witness, whether Brux did not at the time of seeing him (Giquel) run towards him, as if to seize hold of him?

Ans. Yes Sir.

Quest. Did not Brux jump upon him as soon as he came within his reach?

Ans. He seized him by the arm.

Quest. Did not Brux appear to be hunting for something in his clothes?

Ans. Yes Sir.

TESTIMONY OF P. ROUSSEAU.

This witness declare, that on Sunday near 12 o'clock, he saw Mr Brux at the corner of St. Peter street, and that Mr. Giquel was coming in Royal; that there, in Royal street, Brux & Giquel came in contact; that Brux seized Giquel by the wrist with one hand, and put his other into his bosom; that Brux received a blow from another person, not Giquel; that Giquel disengaged himself from the hold of Brux, jumped into the street and fired a pistol at Brux, who, after entering a cabaret (grog shop) which he immediately quitted, fell dead upon the pavement.

Quest. Did Brux have a stick in his hand?

Ans. He does not recollect.

Quest. Did Mr Giquel have one?

Ans. I do not remember.

Quest. Do you know whether a cowskin was found upon Brux?

Ans. A cowskin was found upon him after his death, between his shirt and pantaloons.

Quest. Was Brux armed?

Ans. No Sir; he neither had weapons in his hands nor in his pockets.

MR. RAPPALO'S TESTIMONY.

This witness testified that he heard the report of fire arms; saw a man laying down, and knows nothing more about the matter.

Mr. PETITPAIN declared, that on Sunday between 12 and 1 o'clock, he saw two individuals struggling together; one of them retired from five, six, seven or eight paces on the street, holding a pistol in each hand; that he heard the noise of fire arms, which immediately drew him to the spot; upon reaching it, he (deponent) saw a man laying down upon the ground, which he afterwards learnt to be Brux. He (deponent) followed the person who had fired the pistol, but did not know it to be Mr. Giquel, until he saw him at the Guard House, where he gave himself up as a prisoner. The witness knows the pistols to be the same which Mr. Giquel had at the beginning of the affray. The witness after seeing that Giquel had given himself up as prisoner, went back to the spot where the affray occurred. The witness, assisted by a Doctor, undressed the deceased, but found no other arms on him but a cowskin, which was concealed between his pantaloons and shirt.

Quest. Was not Mr. Brux a very strong man?

Ans. He was stronger and stouter than Mr Giquel.

Quest. Did you see him strike any blow while they were holding together?

Ans. No sir.

Quest. If Mr Giquel had been disposed to make his escape, was there any thing to prevent it?

Ans. No Sir.

J. P. EGIDY being sworn, declared that he was descending Royal street, when he saw two individuals holding together; he went to the spot; Mr Giquel in the street, snapped a pistol at Brux. He (deponent) saw an individual whom he supposed to be the brother of Giquel, strike Brux a blow with a cane; Mr Giquel cocked the other pistol which he held in his hand, and fired upon Brux: the witness was so near as to touch both antagonists. The witness being asked, said that the first pistol which snapped, was aimed on the banquette, and that the second was fired from the street, after Brux had received a blow from Giquel's brother. Mr Brux, the witness stated, was not armed.

Quest. Did Mr Brux strike Giquel some blows?

Ans. I did not see him do so.

Quest. Before the first was snapped, did you see Mr Giquel strike Mr Brux any blows?

Ans. No Sir; they were holding each other by the arms.

Quest. Were there any other persons present than Messrs. Brux and Giquel?

Ans. There were two other individuals whom I do not know.

Quest. Did you see Mr. Brux make any movement to draw any thing from under his clothes?

Ans. No Sir.—As soon as the first pistol missed fire, Giquel drew another from his pocket.

Mr. LABORDE, another witness, declared that he heard the report of a pistol, and that he saw an individual fall. Mr Giquel had a pair of pistols in his hand—the witness knows nothing further.

Mr. LABORNE, another witness, declares having seen an individual aiming a pistol at another person; that that pistol having missed fire, he cannot say whether the shot which killed Brux was fired from the same pistol or another one, but that the person who was shot was standing in profile on the sidewalk; that he was fired upon from the street; he does not recognize the accused. The witness was not present at the beginning of the affray; he adds that Brux had his two hands resting on his sides and had the appearance of running, his body being considerably sideways and looking at his adversary; the coat of the deceased was but[illegible].

[illegible] Fleurot.—Declares to have also seen two individuals engaged together, that one of the two [illegible] pistol at the other, that he made use of another [illegible] and fired from the street on the same person; the ball struck the individual whom he saw fall; he also saw that after the first missed fire, a blow given to Brux with a cane by another person—the witness was almost touching Giquel and Brux.

William [illegible].—Mr. L. Muh's [illegible] deposed that on Sunday between 11 o'clock and [illegible] a young man came to his store, purchased for Mr. Giquel a pair of pocket pistols. The witness before delivering them, consulted Mr. Zenon Durel, Mr. Muh's representative who gave them unto the messenger.

Mr. Gustave Jacquet.—Declares that he was opposite Mr. Mage's drug store, when he perceived Mr Brux jump on Mr. Giquel, giving him a box in the face, that being engaged together, Mr. Giquel then drew forth from his pockets a pair of pistols which Mr. Brux attempted to wrest from him; Mr. Giquel freeing himself from Brux's grasp, fired at him the two pistols at the same time that only one went off which killed Brux.

At the moment they were engaged together the witness was at the distance of half a square; the witness declares that Brux appeared in a passion, when he jumped on Giquel, that he was stronger and larger than the accused, and that he was aware since morning of their having difficulties.

Mr. Pinguet states that he had just left his lodgings after breakfast, between the hours of nine and ten, to go to his apothecary shop: that a very short time after, two of his friends arrived, and immediately after another individual called in; shortly after Mr. Brux followed by a person unknown to him, stopped before his door in Royal street. The person who followed Mr. Brux, as well as one of those who were in the apothecary shop repaired to the store of Mr Giquel, requesting him to call on Mr. Brux, who wished to speak to him. Mr. Giquel gave answer to the messengers of Mr. Brux, that he Brux would come and speak with him. At the reiterated request of the friends of Mr. Brux, Giquel repaired to his pharmacy in Royal st. Giquel asked him what was his business with him. Brux answered that he had something to say to him, and requested him to cross the street; Giquel told him to communicate what he had to say on the spot where they were; then they turned the corner of Royal and St. Ann streets, that there, Brux said to Giquel, you must be aware that I had sent to inform you that I was sorry for the expressions contained in the letter which I addressed to you. Giquel asked him what more he wanted with him; I have heard, answered Brux, that you had said that it was only through cowardice that I had acted thus. Giquel replied that he had not said it, Brux told him that he was sure of what he was saying to him, and that he had obtained the information from one of his friends; then Giquel answered him that if he was not satisfied, that he did not care and that he might do what he pleased, and that he dared him to strike him. Brux told him that if he did not send him a challenge before noon, that he Brux would send him one; thereupon Giquel answered him that he would not send him any challenge, but that if he Brux did send him one, that he would know his business. Giquel repaired to his office and Brux went away. About noon, one of the seconds of Brux carried a letter to Giquel, who gave word that he would answer the Message in the course of fifteen minutes. More than a quarter of an hour after the expiration of the required time by Giquel, Brux's second went to the house of Mr. Giquel to get his answer; Giquel told him that he did not wish to fight. This answer of Mr. Giquel was given to Mr. Brux. Brux took out of his hat a cowhide and said, since I can get no satisfaction from him, I shall flog him. Witness told Brux that he would allow of no disturbances in his house; thereupon the latter told him that he did not intend to flog him in his own house, but that he would do it out of doors; Brux then put his cowhide between his shirt and pantaloons and repaired with one of his friends to the coffee house, corner of Condé and St Anne streets. A few moments witness heard the report of a fire arm and soon learned that Brux had been shot by Giquel.

Mr. Bardon declares having met Brux last Sunday in Chartres street, that he was obliged after many entreaties from Mr. Brux, to go with him to the coffee house, at the corner of Condé and St Anne streets, that there witness took a glass of lemonade, and that Brux, as near as he can recollect, took a rum punch, that Brux told that he had had some differences with Giquel about an account of five dollars, which he owed to Giquel; that he had paid this account, and that he had written to Giquel that he would cowhide him; witness added that after having repeatedly dissuaded him from adopting such a course, Brux parted from him, showing him the top of a red cowhide, and telling them that he was going to take his stand. Witness learnt ten minutes after that Brux had been shot.

Emile Delamoville declares having heard Brux say, that if Giquel did not return him the challenge that he had sent him, he would not only cowhide him, but even kill him, should he be hung for it.—This was all he knew on the subject.

Mr Guiret gives in his testimony nearly in the same manner as Mr Pinguet,—he merely adds that he saw Mr Giquel, in the conversation that took place between the latter and Mr Brux close by the Pharmacy of Mr Pinguet, put his hand in his breast and pretending to move a weapon, telling Brux in the mean time, and repeatedly, that he would look upon him as a coward, if he did not strike him. Witness declares moreover, that after this conversation was over, a person who was in the pharmacy, reproved Brux for having suffered himself to be treated as a coward without retaliating on Mr Giquel—to which Brux answered that knowing himself to be stronger than his aggressor, he would not only have to regret the chastising of a man weaker than himself, but still have to fear public opinion which would have condemned him for this act.

Such was the testimony heard on this truly deplorable affair.—We have collected it as faithfully as we possibly could, and we submit it to the public, requesting all those who might therein find some compiling errors to correct, and to be so good as to forward us their observations, because our sole wish, in this affair is to present to our readers nothing but the whole truth. The testimony of the witnesses being ended the lawyers of the accused displayed their customary eloquence. Their main arguments were only brought to bear upon the admissibility of bail, and the liberation of Mr Giquel.

In conclusion, Mr Mazureau, the Attorney General spoke, and in an extempore discourse, which did as much honor to the private citizen as to the magistrate invested with the confidence of the people, he overruled the acceptation of the required security, alleging that however painful to him was the duty he had to fulfil in the present circumstance, he must do his duty; and that this duty required him to lay aside all feeling of commiseration, in order to follow the path pointed out to him by the law. The sitting terminated at eleven o'clock in the evening, without any thing having been determined by the Judge on the admissibility or non-admissibility of the security.—Yesterday, at noon, Judge Preval gave his opinion in writing, to the lawyers of the accused: he refused to admit the security, in consequence of which Mr Giquel was placed in the custody of the sheriff.

THE RAMBLER.—This hebdomadal sheet commenced its second year on Saturday last, somewhat improved in its typographical appearance. The indefatigable and witty editor seems determined to surmount every difficulty that has hitherto defied the existence of a literary paper in this city. This far he has succeeded admirably though, probably, not very profitably. This city certainly should support, at least one paper that eschews the strife and jar of politics, and travels along the smooth and even path of literature, and we trust that the exertions of our friend will be rewarded to his heart's content.

Eleven days later from Europe.

The northern mail of yesterday furnished us with one New York paper, and Charleston papers containing later news from England and France. The Liverpool dates are to the 20th ult., and Havre to the 8th. Such extracts as we have deemed of the most importance, will be found in another column. New York dates are to the 16th; Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington City are to the 17th, and Charleston to the 23d. They contain little domestic intelligence of importance.

His Excellency, ANDREW STEVENSON, Minister to the Court of St. James, had arrived at London.

STATE BANKS.—We confidently believe that no set of Banks in the United States are more sound, or more ably and profitably conducted, than those of New Orleans: none are so accommodating; you are not required to do business to the amount of thousands, in order to keep an account in any of them; an account is opened as cheerfully with a man doing a small business, as with an opulent merchant, and his discounts are as easily obtained. The large business man of course is most acceptable. But what should hinder Banks from being accommodating?—they are but great partnerships doing business upon fictitious capitals, created to serve this great mercantile community, and for which they receive large profits. Banks are the creatures of the people, and they owe the people allegiance; then why should they not accommodate the community? They are both necessary and useful in a country like ours, where a large number of the inhabitants are engaged in commercial pursuits, whose foresight and enterprize lead them into operations far beyond their personal means. The system introduced by Alexander Hamilton made them necessary—the ingenuity of our countrymen made them useful. Without Banks, the prosperity of the United States would not have arrived at its present enviable height; but the question, whether it would not have been more permanent, is yet to be solved. A Bank with the capital and capacities of the old United States Bank, or the young hydra lately created by the state of Pennsylvania, is dangerous in any country, but more particularly in this, where the power and distinction tacitly allowed wealth are proverbially great: it therefore becomes the duty of our representatives to look carefully into the branch shop that is about being opened here, with extensive means—means that will be capable of exerting a great influence throughout the state. If an increase of capital is needed by the increase of trade and commerce, let our own state legislature make that addition upon the same footing as the Union, Consolidated Association, and Citizens' Bank: they have a basis for their circulation, but what security have we for the continued solvency of a Bank chartered by the state of Pennsylvania?—Again, if the voice of the community are for establishing an agency here, let the legislature lay a heavy tax on all its issues, a tax that will aid in the works of internal improvement which the state may find necessary to carry forward. The banking capital of Louisiana will probably amount to more than one third of the whole banking capital of the United States, which in 1836 reached the sum of $196,250,000, with a circulation of $[illegible]. This [illegible] banking capital is doubtless the cause which have led to the present high prices of all articles of consumption and produce, as well as those which have [illegible] has for some time past existed, and still exists, for speculating in an extraordinary degree. But is this state the evils of excessive banking will scarcely ever be felt: the loans are not to those who employ a large number of operators, but to those who either own slaves, or to the merchant and speculator, and there are a fewer number of our inhabitants that can be affected by any failure or unfortunate speculation.

A few days since, we spoke in detail of one of our banking institutions, and intend following up the design, as regards the others, as fast as facts can be collected from which to draw our conclusions. The perfect soundness of our own Banks, and the judicious management which carries them forward, deserve to be made public, and ought to be held up as an example to other states. The actual condition of our own circulating medium is a matter of importance to all, but one on which the people has less information than on many others. In other cities and states, the state of the currency is an engrossing topic; the changes that are taking place have a visible effect, not here. it is true, but at the north, and many wise and able heads are looking for causes where they have seen the effect. The large loan of the United States Bank in Europe, together with the other large drafts for the precious metal, it is feared will seriously affect the paper currency of England; with France it can have no effect, as her currency is gold and silver;—and may not the interruption of our commerce with Mexico also have a visible effect upon the paper emissions of the Banks of this city? We trust not—for greatly would such an occurrence be felt upon the prosperity of the mercantile community: as yet no material or injurious consequences have been felt, and we think none may be apprehended. We shall again allude to this subject.

From the New York Express of the 15th Aug.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Liverpool packet ship Sheffield, Capt. Allen, arrived yesterday. By her we have received London papers of the morning of the 8th July, and Liverpool of the morning of the 9th.

Below we publish the letter from our London correspondent, which will be read with deep interest.

LONDON, July 7, 1836.

In France, it would appear to be generally thought that the attempt of Alibeau was an isolated effort, as no others have been implicated. A great number of persons have been arrested.

He has made no disclosures, and distinctly denies having been urged on by others. A phrase of his has been made public, which augurs badly for the king's being permitted to remain unmolested for the future. He said "The first letter in the Alphabet is the initial of my name; all the other letters still to be run through." This may be nothing more than a mere bravado. The trial will take place on the 7th August, and will not continue more than two or three days.

There exists a very general belief in France, that Louis Philippe has so badly kept his promises made at the Revolution of 1830, as to be an object of political detestation, and that he will not die a peaceful death.

From Portugal and Spain, we have little news of importance. In the former country the young Prince is still at Lisbon, though his tour was in contemplation, as I have related in a former letter. In Spain, Cordova has returned to the Army. Gen. Evans is becoming more and more dissatisfied at the treatment of the British Legion, and the Carlists are, it is thought, gaining ground. Certain it is, that the war is at present, as little near its conclusion as it was eight months ago.

If the affairs of foreign nations give little room for remark, our own are sufficiently interesting to make amends for their dullness. On the 30th June a conference was demanded by the House of Lords, in order that they might lay before the Commons the "Reasons" which had been drawn up for the non-compliance of their Lordships with the changes in the Irish Municipal Reform Bill. The Conference lasted about 23 minutes, and when the members, who had been appointed to attend on the part of the Commons, had returned, Lord John Russell moved that the reasons should be read to the House by the clerk. This was accordingly done, and Lord John rose amidst profound silence, and after declaring that their Lordships' decision was in direct opposition to the principle expressed by the Commons, proposed the immediate rejection of the Lord's version of the Bill. Sir R. Peel objected to this, as taking the House by surprise, but his Lordship remaining firm, the Lords' Bill was thrown out without a division. By "the Lords' Bill," I, of course, mean the Lords' version of the Commons' Bill.

On the Irish Tithe Bill was again divided on, in the Commons. The 50th clause, involving the great principle of appropriation, was to be considered in Committee. A very animated debate took place, which ended in a majority of 20 in favor of ministers, the numbers being 290 to 264.

Every one here is asking what will be done during the recess by O'Connell. Is another tour of agitation or will he retire to the shade of Derrynane, and recruit after the fatigues of the session. He will do neither. He is going over to Dublin to organize a General Association (in place of the Catholic Association) and a "justice" rent. To understand this letter term, you must know that Mr O'Connell has lately published a second letter to the people of England on Irish Affairs, with the motto, 'Justice, justice to Ireland!'

This letter was considered so important by Lord Stanley, that he made it the subject of a special attack in the late debate. O Connell has adopted the motto as the name of his new rent. Meetings will be held all over Ireland, and O'Connell himself will be the main-spring of the whole machinery. A measure for Irish Municipal Reform will be brought in the first thing next session; but it will be of a much stronger character than the present one. No compromise will be allowed on this measure. The Lords must pass it in toto, or entirely reject it. All this will appear in a Dublin paper in the course of a few days.

The state of our quarter's revenue was declared last night. It is in a state of great prosperity. The increase in the Customs for the year, amounts to £1,[illegible],402 and for the quarter 381,912. The improvement in the Excise is 634,912 for the year, and 912,081 for the quarter. The Stamps have given 289,874 more for the year, and 110,096 for the quarter. The Post Office have an increase of 691,000 for the year, and 346,000 for the quarter. In the Assessed taxes there is a decrease on the year of 196,641, but an increase on the quarter of 70,739.

The whole increase for the year is 2,945,457, and on the quarter 1,386,646. The country is certainly improved in general business and manufactures, and this surplus is much greater than any one anticipated. The amount of Exchequer bills necessary for the expenses of the current quarter will amount to £5,412,677.

The Duke of Wellington got a fall from his horse a few days since, and hurt his knee. He is recovering very speedily.

An order issued by General Evans, to the effect that British subjects fighting for Don Carlos should be shot, has excited much displeasure here. It is cruel and unnecessary.

The subscriptions to the O'Connell tribute, collected in London by the General Committee, amounted on the 28th June, to seven thousand three hundred & eighty three pounds.

From the Siecle.

Le Siecle has a correspondence, dated Madrid, the 29th which says:

You have no doubt heard of the horrible butchery made by Cabrera in the direction of Castillon de la Plana, by shooting the garrison of Terre Blanca, which had capitulated. Against his fury the large and wealthy city of Valencia appears to be no longer a safe refuge. All the families in possession of any property in the province of Albacete, Cuenca and Valencia, are flocking as fast as possible to the city of Madrid.

Le Siecle adds—Most unfavorable news from Spain is in circulation. It is said that Cabrera, after having defeated the corps of the Queen's troops, has marched upon Madrid. We cannot account for the inaction of Rotten and Mina.

Palarea is blockaded in Valencia, which place he cannot move from.

From La Guienne.

La Guienne publishes a proclamation of Gulbelaide on his appointment to the command of Guipuzcoa.—In this document, which is dated Hernani, the 29th June, is the following passage:

I hasten to inform you that General Cabrera has annihilated a column of the enemy of 2,[illegible] men, between Legamo and Santo Domingo, after having killed more than 1000, and sent to Magera and Logrono a large number of wounded captured by him.—The event has disturbed to such a degree the plans of the boasted Cordova, that he has found himself obliged to give various directions to his columns, which are wholly dejected.

From the London Morning Post of July 7.

What intelligence from the north of Spain we find in the French journals of Tuesday, continues favorable to the cause of Don Carlos. The Journal de Paris and Moniteur have no news, but the silence of these official organs is accounted for by the tidings published by the other prints, which concur in representing a considerable Carlist expedition to have marched to the Asturias. To favor this operation would appear to have been the object of Gen. Garcia's attack upon the line of Valcarlos, whereby Cordova has been attracted with a part of his forces to Pamplona. The memorial des Pyrenees states that theatre of war is about to be changed, or at least extended to a much larger scale; that the plan of the new Generalissimo, Villareal, and the Asturias, and most likely attempt before long an irruption in the direction of Madrid.

The Journal du Commerce has advices from Bayonne, according to which the rising in the Asturias, Gallicia and Leon, are making rapid progress, a corps of the Queen's troops, which had been moved from Madrid to Cordova, having orders to proceed by forced marches to Leon. The English Legion is represented to be murmuring for pay and provisions, and the bills drawn on Madrid in favor of both the corps and the Legion under Bernelle to have been protested. The Carlists are stated to have occupied the town and port of Castellon de Plana, in the province of Valencia. With regard to Catalonia, the Journal du Commerce has advices for the correctness of which that "Liberal" print vouches. It states the war to continue raging in that important district. Far from having dispersed the Carlists forces, Mina's troops have recently experienced several losses—among others, a corps of 800 men has been attacked and annihilated near Torseco by Cabrera's brothers.

St Sebastian, June 26.

In consequence of a movement of Cordova, several battalions of Carlists have withdrawn. The men are in bivouac, in lines, to the extent of six miles.—We expect to move tomorrow or next day in the direction of Irun.

From the Paris Moniteur of July 6.

The Carlist expedition which has penetrated into the Asturias has had at Loca an engagement with General Castaneva, who has been severely wounded in the action.

On the 30th the Carlists were at Reynosa.

On the 2d of July Espetaro was at Trevino, with fourteen battalions.

Cordova has retraced his steps, in order to march against Villareal, who threatens Benacerrada.

Troops have been sent by sea from Bilboa to the Asturias.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the ship New Jersey, at Boston, Liverpool papers to the 20th ult., and London papers to the 18th, have been received.

A Liverpool paper of the 16th July announces an apprehension that the tories are preparing to take a final division on the Irish Church Bill, on its return from the Lords on the 2d Aug. Circulars have been issued to absent members, in order to have a full attendance at that time.

By this course they hope to diminish the majority of Ministers, and make such an impression on the King as will induce his majesty to change his Ministers.

Very summary work has been made of the assassin Alibeau. It will be seen by the extracts from Paris papers, given below, that he was tried on the 8th and 9th of July, and executed on the 11th. No additional facts were elicited on his trial, nor does it appear that he had any accomplices.

The news from Spain is quite discouraging as regards the Queen's party, and of the English Auxiliaries. The latter remained inactive. A report had been current that Gen. Evans was about to return to England, but this report at the last dates was contradicted. The Courier considered the prospect as more favorable, in consequence of a restoration of a good understanding between the General and the Spanish Government. The Isturitz Ministry still remained in office. The Carlist troops had gained important advantages.

Great preparations are making in Paris for the celebration of the "three days." The King has signified his determination to be present; notwithstanding the remonstrance of his Ministers.

King Louis Philippe has at length consented to advance King Leopold of Belgium, the 40,000 pounds sterling, agreed upon as the marriage portion of the Princess Louise of Orleans, now the consort of the King of the Belgians.

Much excitement was caused in Paris by the trial and conviction of the Editor of the Gazette de France,—he was sentenced for six months imprisonment and a fine of 4000 francs, for publishing an objectionable article, or, as the Gazette says, for defending a principle diametrically opposed to that for which on the morning of the same day Alibeau suffered death. The editor maintained that the celebration of the anniversary of the Revolution of July, was, "an act of deep hypocrisy—an attempt upon the good sense of the public, and a provocation to moral anarchy, which supports anarchy de facto."

It is stated in the London papers that information had been received from the British Minister at Vienna, of the dismissal by the Porte of the Reis Effendi, implicated in the affair of Mr Churchill. The intelligence was doubted by some; but the following letter from Constantinople of the 11th June, shows that the event was not unexpected in the Turkish capital, at that date:

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 15.—It is believed that Lord Ponsonby will, in the end, obtain the satisfaction which he demands. The Sultan had, indeed, immediately after the unfortunate occurrence, ordered the dismissal of the Cadi and Kiaga Bey of Scutari; but as his Lordship will not be satisfied with this, the negociations continue, and it seems Ahmed Pacha has at last declared against the Reis Effendi. His successor is already spoken of in public.

The Vienna news is one day later, and was brought by estafette to Vienna.

The emperor and empress of Austria were to set out for Bohemia early in August. The coronation was to take place on the 2d of September.

It is stated in the Bordeaux papers that the Queen of Spain has written an autograph letter to Cardinal Cheverus, which had been delivered to him by the Spanish consul.

EXECUTION OF ALIBEAU.

By the Paris papers of Saturday and Sunday, we learn that the trial of Alibeau took place on Friday and Saturday. Nothing transpired on the investigation to implicate any other persons in his detestable scheme; nor was any thing made known by the trial with which the public is not already acquainted. He calmly throughout admitted that it was his design to kill the King, and he ascribed his determination to the manner in which the government had, in his opinion, trodden down the liberties of France and suppressed the insurrections.

A great number of witnesses were examined, who in general spoke well of Alibeau in other transactions, giving him a character for generosity and honorable feeling, which did not, however, seem incompatible with sometimes living on others. He evidently wished to play the hero, and claimed a right to kill the King, because Brutus slew Caesar. There does not seem to have been one extenuating circumstance brought to light by the trial, and the Court sentenced him to be beheaded, and treated as a parricide.

HUNGARY, June 19.—A dreadful calamity occurred in the town of Grosswardein, in Hungary, on the 19th of June. A fire broke out in the house of a clergyman, which extended rapidly and continued burning for three days, destroying 1500 houses, four churches, and many public edifices, as well as the fortress of the town.

Advices from Spain show that the Queen's troops have met with some reverses. On the 11th of July, General Evans, at the head of 8000 troops, attacked Fontarabia, which was stoutly defended by the Carlists, who numbered about 4000. After meeting with partial success, the British troops were compelled to retreat with considerable loss. Several women were seen during the engagement, fighting bravely on the side of the Carlists. The accounts from the Asturias were on the whole unfavorable to the cause of the Queen.

FRANCE AND TURKEY.

LONDON, July 18.—A British expected.—The Paris papers of the 15th contain some notices of a supposed collision between the Turkish and French fleets off the coast of Tunis, upon which great interest and not a little uneasiness appeared to be felt. It has been already stated that the two governments are at issue, and rather intemperately too, upon the subject of the removal and replacing of the Bey of that place. The rumors upon the subject were more alarming than exact. One was that admiral Hugon had sent to Toulon for reinforcements, as he was on the point of contending with a very superior Turkish naval force. Tahir Pacha, the Ottoman admiral, was stated to have appeared off Tunis demanding to enter, in order to land the troops he had on board, but admiral Hugon had determined to prevent him—to defend the entrance of Goletta, and that in fact an engagement had already commenced, the results of which were not known. The Turk was understood to be accompanied by 17 ships of war, while the French commander had but 4, which were ships of the line. He was, however, in expectation of being joined by another ship.

[Paris papers of the 16th do not confirm the statement of an actual collision between the two fleets.]

SPAIN.

Paris papers to July 16th, state that the Carlist expedition into the Asturias, was making unchecked progress. It had arrived on the 2d at Onis, and had ordered rations at Oviedo. Espartero was nearly 5 miles off. The Carlist General Pablo Sanz was in pursuit of Espartero. They add the following details of a more recent and more important action.

"Behobia, July 12—5, A.M.

"P. S.—The English have just been seen at the mountain of Esquibel and the hermitage Guadaloupe, about a league in front of Andaye. It is impossible to state the number of the troops seen, but it must be great to judge by the masses which follow each other on the whole line of the mountain of Esquibel.

"The Tirailleurs already employed before the hermitage, indicate a design to take possession of Fontarabia, which is already cannonaded. Twelve or fifteen trincadores are near Cape Figuera.

"Noon.—We see the flames rising from Fontarabia in consequence of the cannonading. The trincadores and a steam boat have entered the Bidassoa."—Messager, July 15.

POSTSCRIPT.—Since writing the above the Paris papers of the 16th have been received. These papers, and letters from the quarter itself, contain many interesting details of the discomfiture of the British legion, with the forces under Lord John Hay, at Fontarabia. Their defeat appears to be placed beyond a doubt.—The last accounts state that they were repulsed in the attack upon Fontarabia, and not only failed there, but were drawn from all their positions, with a loss of 400 men.

PARIS, July 12—Five per cents opened at [illegible], and left off at 109; 3's opened at 80f. 55, and left off at 80f. 70.

LONDON, July 14, 2, P.M.—The consol market is now 91 1-2 a ¾ ex-dividend for the account, which closes in August.

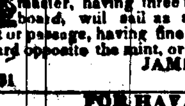
4 o'clock.—Consols for account 91¾ a ⅞.

☞ We have been requested to call the attention of capitalists to the sale of a splendid and beautiful property, situated on the Bayou road, at the junction of Esplanade street, which will be offered for sale at the Exchange, by Fernandez & Whiting. aug 31

MARRIED—by the Rev. D. Kendelon—Mr. JOSEPH MORRISON to Miss JOSEPHINE BACKUS, both of this city.

MARRIED,

In Philadelphia, by the Rt Rev Bishop Onderdonk, PETER CHRAS, Esq., of this city, to PAULINA MARIA, daughter of the late Jean St Jean, of the same place.



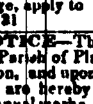
Steamer ALERT, Chas Walker master, will leave the Rail Road every Wednesday and Saturday for the Bay of St. Louis, Pass Christian, East and West Pascagoula, on the arrival of the 6 o'clock P M car.

TOURNE & BECKWITH, Agents.

aug 31-1w

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Positively on Saturday, the 3d September.

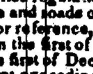


The packet barque Hercules, J Marks master, having three fourths of her cargo on board, will sail as above. For balance of freight or passage, having fine accommodations, apply on board opposite the mint, or to

JAMES R[illegible] & CO, 35 Royal street.

aug 31

FOR HAVANA.



The fine fast sailing schooner Fanny Butler, Patterson master, will have immediate despatch for the above port. For freight or passage, apply to

R GRONING & CO.

aug 31

NOTICE.—The owners of land situated in the Parish of Plaquemine, and who do not reside thereon, and upon which there is no one to represent them, are hereby notified that the note of schedule of the annual works ordered by the Syndic, agreeably to the police regulations of this Parish, to be done to the levees and roads of their lands is deposited in my office for reference, that said works must be commenced on the first of September, and done and complete by the first of December, 1836, under the penalty of a fine not exceeding three hundred dollars.

G LEONARD, Judge.

Parish of Plaquemine, August 27, 1836. aug 31

MAYORALTY of New Orleans—Agreeably to a resolution of the Council of the First Municipality, notice is hereby given, that on Saturday the 10th September next, at 12 o'clock, in the Mayor's office, the transportation of one hundred thousand cubic yards of river sand, in four separate portions, to be taken on the batture in front of suburb St Mary, and deposited in the two squares bounded by Orleans, Claiborne, Dumaine and Derbigny streets, will be adjudged to the lowest bidders.

aug 31 DENNIS PRIEUR, Mayor.

BEEF—50 bbls mess and 850 barrels prime, packed in Albany, New York, just received and for sale by HARROD & QUARLES,

aug 31 24 Custom House street.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

August 29

Packet ship Yazoo, Woodbury, New York, Bein & Cohen

August 30

Ship Yazoo, Woodburg, New York, Bein & Cohen
Brig Harriet, Lunt, Boston, Harrod & Quarles
Schr Emperor, Arnaud, Matamoras, P Lafaye
Schr Elizabeth, Forsyth, Pensacola, Master

ARRIVED.

August 29

Towboat Pilot, Morrison, from the Passes, having towed to sea brig Camilla and schr Louisiana, brought up packet ships Louisville and Nashville, and brig Good Hope. Left S W Pass on Saturday at 9 A M—Reports outside the Bar bound in, ship Vicksburg, ship Eagle, and two brigs; off the S W Pass U S sloop of war St Louis; inside the Pass bound up a three masted schooner.

Ship Louisville, Cornell, fm New York, Aug. 1, to Bien & Cohen.

Ship Nashville, Jackson, from New York, to Bogert & Hawthorn

Brig Good Hope, Gutterbridge, from Matagorda via Velasco, 23d Aug. in ballast, to S Perry.

Steamboat Pilot, Little, from Pittsburg, bound to Mobile.

Steamboat Despatch, Streck, from Lafourche.

Steamboat Bunker Hill, Glover, fm Trinity.

August 30

Towboat Grampus, Anable, from the Passes, towed to sea ship Hobart, ship Orozimbo and schr New Union—brought up ship Vicksburg, ship Eagle, and schr Hanna. Left the Pass 29th at 1 o'clock P M—reports in the offing a sloop of war, and two brigs and one schooner bound in.

Packet ship Vicksburg, Woodhouse, fm New York, 4th August, bound to Vicksburg.

Ship Eagle, Seal, from Boston, July 18th, to J A Merle & co.

Schr Hannah, W S Barker, from Bahia, Brazil, to M de Lizardi & co.

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per ship Yazoo: 321 bales cotton, 457 hhds tobacco, 2136 pigs lead, 30 packages mdze.

BOSTON—Per brig Harriet: 331 bales cotton, 239 hhds tobacco, 1085 pigs lead, 10 bbls castor oil, 20 bxs shoes, and sundries.

MATAMORAS—Per schr Emperor: 200 kegs lard, 104 bbls flour, 12 half hhds rice, 22 bags coffee, 33 hams, and sundry wines, gin and other liquors.

PENSACOLA—Per schr Elizabeth: 30 bbls beef, 400 do bread, 68 bbls flour, 3 hhds bacon, 20 bxs soap, 8 bbls onions, 50 bags corn, and sundries.

IMPORTS.

BOSTON—Per schr Hannah: 263 cases & 185 bbls sugar to M de Lizardi & co.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

TRINITY—Per steamboat Bunker Hill: 420 pieces bagging, 284 coils rope, 1 box mdze to N & Ford & co; 42 ps bagging, 25 coils rope to Laurence & Legendre; 15 smiths bellows Whiting & Stark; 105 sacks corn Drake & Rogers; 4 bales new cotton Burke, Watt & co; 33 bbls onions owner on board.

LAFOURCHE—Per steamer Despatch: 17 hhds sugar J Matere; 1 do W Bozart; 32 bales moss, 20 bbls flour and sundry eggs, chickens, &c. to owners on board.

PITTSBURGH—Per steamboat Pilot: 4 pr bellows J W Zacharie; 26 bbls whiskey J Lallande; 1 lot iron Walker & Walton; 8 tcs charcoal J Gottschalk; 18 hhds tobacco, 156 bbls flour Brander, McKenna & Wright; 23 hhds tobacco Leigh, Maddux & co; 137 bbls flour, 340 coils rope Buckner, Stanton & co; 74 ps bagging, 68 coils rope N & E Ford; ordnance stores Qr Master U S Army; 10 horses and 12 coops chickens to order, 26 passengers.

CONSIGNEES.

Per ship Eagle—Assorted merchandize to Turner & Woodruff; Slater Avis; J Vairin & co; Godfrey Blossman & co; H R Lee & co; Lestrape & Desmare; Dumaria & co; Stetson, Avery & co; J G Putnam & co; J G Stevenson; Layet & Ameling; Bridge, Vose & co; L Charbonet & co; J A Merle & co; Carrere, Dagan & co; J G Blanchard; J H Field & co; A Gore & co.

Per ship Nashville—Cargo to Buchanan & Hagan; Quick, Fonde & co; J Bayley; Lambeth & Thompson; L Duclaud; Herman, Briggs & co; Buchanan & Hagan; Forsyth, High & co; Yerges, Chaffin & co; Wakeman & Palmes; C Grant & co; Bogert & Hawthorn; P Laffere, T Barrett & co; J A Merle & co; F Graihe; Kohn, Daron & co; Forsyth, Goodwin & co; J Vairin; L Arnaud; H Topham; Peyroux, Arseuil & co; C Girare, and others.

Per ship Louisville—Cargo assorted to Tiernan, Caddy & co; A C Crane; R Marsh; W J & E Hyde; D Wanger & co; Hotchkiss & co; W C Thompson; Martin, Pleasants & co; N & E Ford; T Barrett & co; J W Clark; Slater & Avis, Eastman & Bros; Cannon & Lepper; Gwathmey & co; Grivot & Paige; Craig & Pomroy; J A Merle & co; Herman, Briggs & co; Bein & Cohen; Forsyth, Goodwin & co; Cott & co; C Grant; N Durand & co; Kirkman, Rossier & co; Stetson & Avery; Hart & Lebart; E Laralde & co; T Pascal; Quick, Fondi & co; Layet & Ameting; Hyde and Goodrich; Lyons & Gilmore; V David; J Bayon; W Topham; J Kettle & co; A S Page; Andrews & bros; St John & Best; and others.

PASSENGERS.

Per ship Nashville, fm New York—Mr W Riggle, and 4 steerage.

Per ship Louisville, fm New York—Mr Spawn, and 4 steerage.

Per brig Good Hope, from Matagorda via Velasco—Messrs Dunn, Green, Dickson, Fairfield.

Per steamboat Bunker Hill, from Trinity, Messrs J C Parker, Geo Sweeny, Sloane, A Cadwaller, P Rillieux, A Jones, L Nante, and 85 Volunteers for Texas.

MEMORANDA.

Cleared at New York, Aug 15, ships Hebrew, Carr, Kentucky, Bunker.

Hence at New York, Aug 15, brig Com Tucker, Robinson.

NEW YORK, August 15, 10 A M. }
Hudson's News Rooms. }

My News Collector, just up from Quarantine, reports packet ship Albany, Johnson, Havre, July 9th. Sailed in co. ship Rockingham, for New York. Left ships Carroll, Lee, for New York, July 16; Sully, Lewis, do Aug 1st; Cassander, Wood, do, in a few days; Mozart, Collins, N Orleans; Bolivar, Luckins, do; also, several vessels, not known. Aug 9, spoke ship Sterling, of Boston, for Cronstadt, in lat 43, long 60. Saw no ice on the Banks in lat 43. The Albany brings 375,000 francs in gold to De Rham & Moore.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Ar. ship Huntsville, Clark, N. Orleans.

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—Cld, brig Columbus, Pierce, New Orleans.

August 16—Arrd, ship New Jersey, Barstow, Liverpool, July 20. Left many vessels to sail same day. Elizabeth, Airey, fm New Orleans, arrived 11th; Michigan, Badger, fm do. arrived 12th.

By the Sheffield.

LIVERPOOL, July 7—Arr, Sir James Kempt, NY; 6th, Oceanus, Prince, Charleston, North Star, Benedict, N Orleans; Sus, Cummings, Savannah; Eli Whitney, Harding, do; 5th, Congress, Fox, N York; Henry Kneeland, Emerson, N Orleans; Aquila, Mobile; 3d, Portsmouth, Marshal, do; Argo, Farley, Savannah; 2d, Josephine, Briton, N York; Platina, Bosworth, Mobile; Mary, Morton, N Orleans; Henry, Litch, do; Alexander, Mobile; Sarah & Arsilla, Gardiner, Cowes; John Walker, N Orleans; North America, Heath, do; Martha, Creston, Charleston; Solon, Allen, N York.

Plymouth, 2d—Sailed, Caledonia, Ormond, Philadelphia; 30th, Aquilla, Boardman, N Orleans; Ernst, Gusty, Virginia.

At Havre, 5th July, Pegasus, Moody, Mobile; Junius, Cowen, New Orleans; 6th, Sagamore, Knight, ditto; Richmond, Lennox, Mobile.

[Per the New Jersey.]

Arrived at Liverpool, previous to the 19th ult, Perdonnet, Ingersoll, New Orleans; Denmark, ——, do; eviously to 14th, Oceanus, Prince, Charleston.

Arrived at Cowes, 17th, Saxon, ——, from New Orleans.

The Odin, Land, fm N York to Antwerp, was abandoned June 18, in lat. 10, lon. 61, being waterlogged.

Sld, Mary Johnson, Jackson, Mobile; Leonore, Lunt, New Orleans; Brothers, Bartholomew, do.

From the London Shipping Lists to July 7th, inclusive.

Clyde 2d, arrived New York, fm Mobile; 27th, Science, M'Lellan, New Orleans.

At Cowes 1st, Globe, Porter, New Orleans.

Off Plymouth 30th, Aguila, Boardman, fm New Orleans.

Received by recent Arrivals,

200 casks Marseilles Claret Wine, Bethfort brands; 190 baskets olive oil; Blagniol brands; 60 boxes cordial; 100 casks Bordeaux wine, landing from ship Wm Tell; 20 or casks white wine, "Sautern;" 600 boxes claret, St Julien, Chateau Margaux and Grave; 60 do brandied fruits; 20 do Extract of Absynthe; 30 bbls white wine vinegar, for sale by

J J SIMON,

aug 31 239 Royal street.

M. S. CUCULLU, LAPEYRE & CO., offer for sale, 900 boxes brown Havana sugar; 45 boxes white do do, 1800 bags green cuba coffee; 150 bales leaf tobacco, (Vuelta Abajo;) 600 M segars, of superior quality; shelled almonds in barrels and boxes aug 31

RUM—50 bbls New Orleans rum, for sale by
R V M'KINNELL,
aug 31 7 Tchoupitoulas st

PORTO RICO SUGAR—300 hhds for sale by
R V M'KINNELL,
aug 31 7 Tchoupitoulas street

FRESH BUTTER—50 kegs M O butter, for sale by R V M'KINNELL,
aug 31 7 Tchoupitoulas st

Hardware.

Thomas & Co., late Thomas & George,

CONTINUE the importation of Hardware, Brass-wares, Cutlery and Saddlery, in all their varieties, at the old stand 196 Baltimore street, Baltimore. They have also on hand a general assortment of American manufactured articles in the Hardware line. By the recent arrivals from Liverpool, they have received an extensive and well selected stock of fresh goods, which renders their assortment complete.

aug 31-3t

Corn Mills.

Thomas & Co., late Thomas & George,

HAVE received per the recent arrivals from Liverpool, a large supply of the above articles; also, Cotton hoes, bright Trace Chains, Halter Chains, &c. which they offer for sale on their usual terms.

aug 31-3t

Ten Dollars Reward—Ranaway from the subscriber on the 26th instant, the negro named JOSEPH, aged about 60 years, very black skin, grey hair, about middle stature. He formerly belonged to the late Mr. Duchêne Pineguy; he is generally badly clad. The above reward will be given to whoever lodges him in any jail of this state. Captains of vessels and steam boats are notified not to harbour or employ said slave, as they will incur by so doing, the penalty of the law.

aug 31 SAILLARD.

Fifteen Dollars Reward—Ranaway about one week ago, the negro man PETER, is a dark mullatto, formerly belonged to Robert Lewis, and is well known about town as a drayman and cartman, and who is no doubt lurking about the upper or lower faubourgs. The above reward will be paid if delivered to Mr E W Sewell, faubourg St Mary, or at 50 Gravier street. a31-6t

Sales at Auction.

BY F DUTILLET & DELERY.

WILL be sold on Saturday 3d September, 1836, at noon, at Hewlett's Exchange,

Three lots of ground, situated in the new faubourg Marigny, facing St Bernard street, opposite St John the Baptist street, measuring 28 feet in front by an irregular depth of 211 to 253, and being 73 feet on the lower line. Robertson Villéré and Laharpe streets are to run through these lots of ground.

Terms—6, 12 and 18 months credit, for notes satisfactorily endorsed, and bearing mortgage until final payment. aug 31

BY M. BARNETT Sr.

WILL be sold on Saturday the 10th of September, 1836, at 12 o'clock at noon, at Hewlett's Exchange.

The negro women named BETSEY, aged about 23 years, good cook, washer and ironer, fully guaranteed against the vices and maladies prescribed by law.—Said slave is sold on the account and risk of Mr Chas. Culas, who has refused to comply with the terms of sale.

Terms—6, 12 and 18 months credit, for notes satisfactorily endorsed and secured by special mortgage until final payment.

The act of sale to be passed before H Pedesclaux, Esq., Notary Public, at the expense of the purchaser.

aug 31—3tal[illegible]

BY M BARNETT, SEN.

ON Saturday, September 3d, will be sold at Hewlett's Exchange,

The negress EDY, 25 years old, having been [illegible] at years in the city, good washer, ironer and cook, first rate house servant and children's guardian, good character and fully guaranteed against all vices and diseases, prescribed by law. Sold for no fault; the present owner having no use for her.

Terms—Six and twelve months, with approved endorsed notes. Act of sale before W. Boswell, Notary Public. aug 31

BY FERNANDEZ & WHITING.

SATURDAY NEXT, 3d September, at noon, at the Exchange, will be sold

8 splendid Lots, situate in faubourg Marigny, bounded by Girod, St Jean Baptiste, Urquhart and Bagatelle streets, and only one square from the Rail Road. Those lots are in the vicinity of improved property, and the corporation has ordered the banquette to be made.

Terms, which will be advantageous, will be announced at the sale. aug 31

BY FERNANDEZ & WHITING.

WILL be sold at the Exchange Coffee House this day at 12 o'clock,

Slave SARAH, aged 25 years, a negress acclimated, good cook, washer and ironer, good house servant, &c., fully guaranteed against the vices and diseases as prescribed by law, except drinking occasionally.

Terms—Six months credit, for a note drawn and endorsed to the satisfaction of the vendor, and mortgage until final payment.

Acts of sale to be passed before Wm Y Lewis, Esq. Notary Public, at the expense of the purchaser. a31

BY T. MOSSY & GARIDEL.

WILL be sold on Friday, 2d September, 1836, at 10 o'clock, A M, at their auction store, No 30, Toulouse street, a handsome assortment of English Dry Goods, entitled to debenture.

20 cases fancy prints;
3 bales assorted shawls;
2 boxes printed muslins;
2 bales cottonades;
1 do sheeting;
2 cases Irish Linens;
1 do napkin linens;
1 do netting, &c &c.

Terms at sale. aug 31

BY T. MOSSY & GARIDEL.

WILL be sold on Wednesday, 7th September, at 12 o'clock, at Hewlett's Exchange,

10 Lots of Ground situated in faubourg Tréme, forming the corner of Dumaine and Marais, conformably to a plan drawn by Journet, architect, on the 26th August, 1836, and exposed at the Exchange.

These lots are very advantageously situated, and are well worth the attention of speculators and of those who wish to locate themselves in a central situation.

Terms—6, 12, 18 and 24 months credit, for approved endorsed paper, secured by mortgage until final payment. aug 31

BY T MOSSY & GARIDEL.

WILL be sold on Wednesday, 7th September, at 12 o'clock, at Hewlett's Exchange,

16 Lots of Ground situate in the new faubourg Marigny, in conformity to a plan drawn by Journet, architect, on the 26th April, 1836, and exposed at the Exchange.

Terms—6, 12, 18 and 24 months credit, for approved endorsed paper, secured by mortgage. aug 31

BY J. B. BLACHE.

WILL be sold, on Wednesday, the 31st inst., at 11 1-2 o'clock, on the Levee, between St Louis and Conti streets—150 bbls Herrings.

Terms at sale. aug 31

BY JOHN M. BACH.

WILL be sold on Friday, 2d September, 1836, at 12 o'clock at Hewlett's Exchange,

400 shares Carrollton Bank Stock, in lots to suit purchasers. Terms at sale. a 31

BY J B BLACHE.

WILL be sold on Friday 2d September, at half past 4 o'clock, P. M., on Conti street, No 63, between Royal and Bourbon streets,

300 casks Bordeaux Claret.

Terms at sale. aug 31

Postponed Sale.

BY M. BARNETT, Sen'r.

VALUABLE LOTS OF GROUND.

WILL be sold on Wednesday next, 31st August, at Hewlett's Exchange, at noon precisely, by the above auctioneer,

Five Handsome Lots of Ground, situated in faubourg Washington, in square facing Bons Enfans Promenade. The above lots measure 30 feet 8 inches 2 lines in front, by 120 feet in depth, according to a plan now exposed at the Exchange. These lots being situated in a quarter where improvements are daily made, and where the population is also daily increasing, cannot but induce capitalists to invest their funds thereon. The Rail Road which is to pass thro' Bons Enfans street, on which the above property is situated, as already two hundred thousand dollars have been subscribed to that object, will no doubt on this circumstance, increase before long, the above property to at least four times its present value.

Terms—6, 12 and 18 months credit, in notes endorsed to satisfaction, bearing special mortgage until final payment; the notes to be dated 19th August 1836.

Acts of sale before L T Caire, Esq, notary public, at the expense of the purchasers. aug 29

BY M. BARNETT, Sr.

WILL be sold on Wednesday, the 31st instant, at 4 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, the contents of a Coffee House situated in Baronne street, between Canal and Common, consisting in tables, chairs, looking glasses, and other things—crockery, earthenware and several pictures.

Terms—Cash. aug 29

150 BBLS molasses, 50 hhds sugar, for sale by LEBLANC & HAYDEL.

aug 31 20 Toulouse street

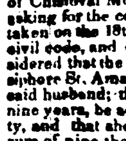
PARISH OF ORLEANS—Court of Probates—The State of Louisiana—To all whom these presents may concern: Greeting—Know ye that whereas W. Stokes, a resident of the city of New Orleans, has applied to me, W F C Duplessis, Register of Wills, in and for the parish and city of New Orleans, and ex-officio clerk of the court of Probates, in and for the parish and city of New Orleans aforesaid, for a monition or advertisement, in conformity to the act of the Legislature of the State, entitled "an act for the further assurance of titles to purchasers at judicial sales" approved on the 10th March 1834, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that by virtue of an order of sale bearing date the second day of April one thousand eight hundred and thirty six, rendered by the honorable the Court of Probates, in and for the Parish and city of New Orleans, State of Louisiana, on the petition of D. M. Hughes, syndic of the creditors of the succession of the late Patrick Connolly, deceased, the landed property and buildings hereinafter described, belonging to the succession of said Patrick Connolly deceased, were exposed for public sale by auction for the account of the succession of said Patrick Connolly, deceased, by T. C. Cash & Co., Auctioneers for the Parish and city of New Orleans, on the seventh day of June one thousand eight hundred and thirty six, and that the aforesaid W Stokes, became the purchaser thereof.

Description of the property as given in the judicial conveyance:

Another lot with all the improvements thereon, measuring thirty nine feet ten inches four lines front on Adel street, by the same in the rear, touching the property of Doctor Oliver, and one hundred and fifty nine feet ten inches deep. On lot number six, there is a handsome one story frame double house, with a two story kitchen in the rear, suitable for two small families, adjudicated to W. Stokes for the sum of two thousand eight hundred dollars.

Terms of sale—One and two years credit, for approved endorsed paper, with mortgage until final payment.

Wherefore all persons who can set up any right, title or claim in and to the lot of ground and buildings herein described, in consequence of informality in the Order, Decree or Judgment before recited and under which the sale was made, or any irregularity or illegality in the appraisements or advertisements, in time or manner of sale, or for any other cause or defect whatsoever, are hereby cited and admonished to show cause within thirty days from the day this monition is first inserted in the public papers, why the sale so made as aforesaid, should not be confirmed and homologated in accordance with the application of said purchaser.



WITNESS my hand and the Seal of said Court of Probates, this twenty ninth day of August, A. D eighteen hundred and thirty six.

W. F. C. DUPLESSIS, Register of Wills.

aug 31

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA—First Judicial District Court. Delphine St. Amant, wife of Onesiphore St Amant, vs. her husband.—On motion of Chistoval Morel, Esq., of counsel for the plaintiff, asking for the confirmation of the judgment by default, taken on the 18th instant, and in accordance with the civil code, and especially with Article 2399, it is considered that the plaintiff Delphine Fortier, wife of Onesiphore St. Amant, be separated in property from her said husband; that the griffe slave Marie, aged twenty nine years, be adjudged to her as her separate property, and that she recover from her said husband the sum of nine thousand dollars, with interest from the judicial demand, viz., 12th April 1836, until paid, at 5 per cent, and costs.

Signed 2d July, 1836.

(Countersigned) JNO L LEWIS, Clerk.

Judgement recorded in Judgement Docket, page 488 B, which costs amount to the sum of thirty three dollars sixty two cents, exclusive of the Sheriff's fees.

Amount of Judgement, $9000 00.
Amount of costs, 33 62.

$9033 62

Extract from the Minutes of the Court, this nineteenth day of July, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty six.

aug 31-3t THEO. LEWIS, Deputy Clerk.