Commercial.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday Night, Oct 11 1841

[illegible]

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS

[illegible]

NEW-ORLEANS BEE

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FOR INVERSION

HENRY JOHNSON.

NEW-ORLEANS:

TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 12, 1841.

RETROSPECT AND REALITY.

In reflecting on Mr. Tyler's political course and present position, the mind involuntarily contrasts the high and honorable place which he enjoyed a few months since in the confidence and affections of the whig party, with that which he now occupies. *Then* he was respected, trusted and esteemed; *now* he is feared, doubted and distrusted. How humiliating the contrast! How painful his position! How dark and dubious his prospects! And to whom must this change be ascribed save only to himself. His bank vetoes, coupled with circumstances which the documents now before the public prove to be indicative of backsliding, fickleness and instability, have thrown the party that supported him into confusion, and have called forth the execrations of ugerly all his former friends. It matters not with what ulterior intentions these interdicts upon the popular will were framed—whether their object was to enable him to attach to himself a third party and strive for reelection, or whether they originated in the weak and wanton caprice of a soul agitated by sentiments of personal hostility, the act was fatal, and its effects equally disastrous.

What has he gained by his vetoes? He has not won favor of locofocoism, for while applauding the act, they disclaim its author. They have deliberately declared their determination never to coalesce with the executive who signed the bills repealing the Sub-Treasury, and providing for the distribution of the Public Lands. Forty vetoes would not now conciliate them. What has he lost? He has forfeited—in all probability for ever—the esteem, and confidence of the gallant party which elected him. As whigs they will doubtless give a conscientious support to those measures of his administration which may stand upon the broad platform of sound principles, but as an associate in the great cause of republicanism, as a hearty co-operator in the triumph of genuine whiggery, they no longer recognize him. It is folly for his scattered myrmidons to maintain that he has the confidence of a majority of the party. They know better. How many whig members of Congress are prepared to give in their adhesion to John Tyler? How many were reduced by the blandishments of executive favor from their fealty to principle? How many were derelict at the late session? In mere handfuls—nay, not a handful—a numerical fraction composed of three Virginia impracticables, one Indiana office seeker, and one Massachusetts lawyer. And since the adjournment of Congress, how many presses sustain him? Some few in Massachusetts, one or two in New York, one in Louisiana. If we are to judge of the influence of his organs elsewhere by that of the journal which fights his battles here, we should be forced to conclude that it is pitiably small. We do not hesitate to say, and do defy proof to the contrary, that there are not 20—not 10 whigs in this community, who entertain the opinions daily uttered by his mouth-piece in New Orleans.

Treated by neither party—abandoned by both—surrounded and sustained by some half a dozen who from venal motives, or similar mental calibre, are poised to think with him—is not Mr. Tyler's position melancholy for one who but a short time since was the honored chief of a great and victorious party. For our own part, indignation at his conduct almost melts into pity at this painful spectacle. If he have any of the original sympathies and sentiments of a whig left, his feelings, as he chews the bitter cud of reflection, cannot be enviable. He must feel how isolated and deserted he stands—nominally the President of a wide extended and populous confederacy—but in reality an inglorious, forsaken and distrusted statesman whom chance threw into power, and who is bereft of the kindly sympathies and confidence of all.—He must perceive, too, the mischievous consequences of his policy, as developed in recent events. He must know that but for his vetoes, the party would have stood firm; that dismay and apathy would not have pervaded our ranks; that we would have won trophies as brilliant as those of 1840; that Vermont, the citadel of whiggery, would not have been shaken; that Maine, captured after so hard a contest, would not so easily have been wrested from her conquerors; that the party would not now be despondent and fearful that the fruits of a twelve years' struggle have already been snatched from them. Yet for all this is John Tyler accountable, and if the elements of his former principles yet remain, he must be a prey to unavailing regrets and to the gnawings of the worm that never dies.

☞ When Mr. Tyler's first veto was followed by the universal denunciations of the whig press, his corporate guard of supporters told us to be patient, that he would sign a bank bill giving power to deal in exchange—that this was a better bill than the one rejected. Well, Mr. Tyler vetoed this likewise, and his humiliation of recreants cry patience again. We suppose that when Mr. Tyler proposes his new sub-treasury scheme, they will bid us take patience once more, and well you lustily it is a better bill than all the bank charters in creation.

☞ If a President places his interdict on the leading measure of the party to which he owes every thing, thereby causing the hearts of their enemies to be filled with gladness, and prostrating temporarily their own hopes, is the act one of treachery *per se*, or is it only "incidentally facilitating the operations" of locofocoism. Expound, political metaphysicians.

☞ The *Crescent City* made its appearance yesterday morning in a new and improved dress and enlarged form. The *Crescent* has now shone upon us steadily for some time, and its light has been brilliant all; it a luminary of the e mall size.—May its disk never be obscured by clouds and darkness.

SERIOUS OR GROGAN.—The Montreal *Gazette* of the 25th ult., has the following paragraph, from which we infer that the force sending Grogan was a volunteer and not a regular force, and that if this individual has been kidnapped on the territory of the United States, he will be immediately released:

We mentioned, a short time ago, that the notorious Grogan had been brought into town, in charge of a party of Volunteer Dragoons, and lodged in jail.—Since then, we have learned that some little excitement has been created on the other side of the lines by his arrest—and the good people of Burlington have thought it worth while to hold a meeting, by which the gentleman may be restored to his amiable pursuits at home and born humming. It was to have been held yesterday, and the grounds, we understand, upon which 'action,' (as our neighbors phrase it,) would be taken, were, that Grogan was kidnapped from the United States, carried into this Province, and then surrendered to the civil power. If this be true, the man, of course, ought not to be retained in custody; and if it can be established by affidavits, notwithstanding the high crimes of which it is alleged he has been found against him in our criminal courts, no obstacle, we presume, will be offered to his surrender, to such American authorities as may take the proper steps for his release.

Since the above was in type, says the N. Y. *American*, we have seen a letter from an officer of the U. S. army, who had required to Alburgh, and there ascertained that the outrage was committed by *volunteers* and not by *regulars*, and without the presence, and so far as could be ascertained, the sanction of any commissioned officer.

KITE FLYING, not metaphorically and financially, but literally, is becoming quite a nuisance in our goodly city. The evil ought to be abated, and if the proper authorities would put the municipal enactments in force, it would soon cease. Some of the mischievous urchins who indulge in this sport, seem to try how much they can frighten the horses which happen to pass by them. We call upon the commissioner of the different wards to do their duty.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—The number of interments reported to the Board of Health for the 48 hours ending yesterday at noon, was 54; of which 29 were of yellow fever.

The above report comprises the burials in the following cemeteries:—

	Yellow Fever.	
Potter's Field,	25	12
Catholic,	6	
St Patrick's,	8	5
Cypress Grove,	3	1
Protestant,	2	1
	54	29

REPORT OF THE CHARITY HOSPITAL.—During the 24 hours ending on yesterday evening:

Admissions 15, of which 7 yellow fever.
Discharges 15 " 5 of yellow fever.
Deaths, 4 " 3 of yellow fever.
Number of patients remaining, 363.

THE FUNERAL of Lord Sydenham took place in Kingston on the 22d ult., and was attended with great solemnity. The bells were tolled and minute guns fired.

We take great pleasure in laying before our readers the subjoined correspondence between M. Portier the Bishop of Mobile, and Mr. Honor the Mayor of this city. The letters speak for themselves.

To his Honor, Wm. Freret, Mayor of New Orleans:

Dear Sir:

I have the pleasure of transmitting to you [illegible] dollars, [illegible] Catholic Church of Mobile, or [illegible] friends, [illegible] relief of your fellow citizens suffering from the late pestilence. You will apply the same according to [illegible] in judgment give it to any one of the charitable institutions, or to the public hospital. We sincerely regret the inability of showing by a larger donation our gratitude for the past favors of your generous city at the time of our distress.

With the highest consideration and esteem,
Your obedient servant,
M PORTIER,
Catholic Bishop of Mobile.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
October 11th, 1841.

To the Reverend M. Portier,
Catholic Bishop of Mobile:

Dear Sir:

I am happy to acknowledge the receipt of your kind communication of the 9th enclosed, for the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, which amount I have distributed in sums of one hundred dollars each, among the following societies, viz. the "Young Men's Humane Association," "New Orleans Philanthropic Society," "Société de Bienfaisance," "Société des Dames de la Providence," and "New Orleans Samaritan Society." There are numerous other charities here, but, excepting those above mentioned, none which are specially devoted to the care of the poor, laboring under the prevailing epidemic, and as I supposed the very time your contribution was more directly intended for such, I governed myself in the distribution accordingly which I hope will meet your wishes.

It is only grateful to witness such manifestations of reciprocal sympathy, and mutual good will, between the inhabitants of the two cities, and it is to be hoped that their relations will ever continue to be, as they are at present, uniformly kind and friendly.

Permit me to for in the name of my fellow citizens, their best thanks to the people of Mobile, for their assistance thus rendered, not the less welcome from the fact that it was unsolicited, and be pleased to accept for yourself, the assurance of my most sincere esteem and fond consideration.

I am, reverend sir,
Yours truly,
W. FRERET, Mayor.

We have received, through the politeness of the clerk of the steamer *Baton Rouge*, a file of Vicksburg Natchez, and Grand Gulf papers to the 9th inst.

"We are in the midst of autumn and its delightful excitement. The fields are white with the great staple and the landings of the parish on the Mississippi are piled with bales ready for market. We should all return thanks to God for the health and prosperity we enjoy. The crops of this parish this year will be the best and largest made in Louisiana.—*Vidalia, La., Oct 9.*

The epidemic in Vicksburg is decreasing, and the weather has been mild.

THE SEEK OF WAR.—As we stated yesterday, there is not a word of truth in the statement about a revenue cutter firing into a British steamer near Cleveland.

☞ A MISTAKE.—The N. Y. *Courier* states that James Finnegan has been arrested not for the murder of Miss Rodgers, but with others, for having committed an outrage on the person of Miss Jane Ann Tod, near Hoboken, on the 25th July. Several others are in prison for participating in the same offence.

The *Army and Navy Chronicle* states that Commodore THOMAS AP CATESBY JONES was appointed on the 23d ult. to the command of the U. S. Squadron in the Pacific Ocean, and will hoist his broad pendant on board the frigate *United States* at Norfolk.

JOHN V. L. McMAHON, the great Baltimore orator, is reported to have rejected the offer of a seat in President TYLER's new cabinet, with the pithy remark that he "was not in the political market."

JAMES W. LOKER, who was indicted at Boston for cruelty to boys under his care at the Farm House, at Thompson's Island, has been sentenced to four months imprisonment and costs.

FANNY ELSSLER is in New York playing at the Park Theatre.

One *Henry Honholz*, a German, pretending to be a clergyman, and wearing the ministerial garb, has lately been preaching among the Germans at Bethlehem, a few days since fell in with a destitute German girl, whom he enticed with him to Easton, made her believe he was authorized to perform the ceremony of marriage between them, himself, and after "praying with her," and going through a mock form of the matrimonial service, they actually cohabited as husband and wife, for some days. Some friend of the poor girl, found out the nefarious transaction, and took flagitious Hay. Upon this, the scoundrel made preparations to runaway, but the constable was too quick for him, and after a pretty fierce fight, he was arrested and sent to gaol.—*N. Y. Courier.*

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.

Letter from South America.

By two arrivals at Boston, one from Buenos Ayres and the other from Montevideo, we have dates to the 5th of August. The long-expected action between the Banda Oriental and Buenos Ayres took place on the 31st of that month, and resulted in the discomfiture of the latter apparently, as it left its station off the port of Montevideo. The squadron of the Banda Oriental, however, returned immediately to Montevideo, and one schooner belonging to it sunk immediately.

MYSTERIOUS OCCURRENCE.—A valuable carriage, worth probably five or six hundred dollars, was, three or four days since, discovered among the bushes near the farm of a Mr. *Burnside*, situated several miles out on the Bloomfield road. It was entirely empty; there were no horses attached to it or found in the vicinity, and nothing was seen which might lead to the discovery of who was the owner of it, when it was left, or under what circumstances, except the name of the manufacturer, which we did not learn, and the place where it was manufactured, Richmond, Va.—The discovery of a valuable piece of property in the midst of a peaceful community, without apparent cause, leads to the suspicion that there has been foul play used with the owner, whoever he may have been. The horses being gone, tends to confirm the suspicion.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

FRENCH AND ITALIAN OPERA IN AMERICA.—We translate from the New York Courier des Etats Unis, the following article, which will be read with pleasure by the lovers of the lyric drama:—

"Two enterprising gentlemen, one of them a musician of talent, and the other an amateur of Havana, (Mr. E. Vedel and the Count Dudbenet) have entered on the project of forming at Havana, a grand opera establishment with a ballet corps, to be got up on a scale which will compete with the splendor of the Royal Academy of Music at Paris. This plan will embrace both the Italian and French schools, and through this enterprise the master pieces of Mozart, Auber, Boieldieu, Halevy, Lesueur, Meaupou, Adam, Herold, and Meyerbeer, those geniuses of the French stage if not of the French soil, will be placed within our reach in the new world. The ballet corps will be selected from the most accomplished artistes to be found in Paris, and will furnish us a second edition of all the most fascinating productions of the rue Lepelletier.

"The establishment in question will have its principal places of operation during five months of the year at Havana, and during the remaining seven months will visit New-Orleans, New-York and Philadelphia.

"The capital of the company, as we see by the prospectus, is fixed at $192,000, divided into shares, which, there is no doubt entertained, will be promptly taken up by the community so rich, and so enlightened and enthusiastic a supporter of the fine arts as that of Havana. We congratulate the Messrs Havana, and ourselves also, upon the scheme, as the experience and influence of its projectors seem to afford sure guarantees of success; and because should it succeed, it will be equally advantageous to America, in giving us an opportunity to appreciate the works and the artists of France, and to the latter, in opening to them a world in which they are as yet almost unknown."

CIRCULAR TO REGISTERS AND RECEIVERS OF THE UNITED STATES LAND OFFICES.

GENERAL LAND-OFFICE,
September 15th, 1841.

Gentlemen,—Annexed is a copy of that portion of an Act of Congress approved on the 4th instant, entitled "An Act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights," which has relation to the subject of pre-emptions. Your attention is directed to the several provisions of that portion of said act, and your observance enjoined of the rules hereinafter stated, as prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with the 12th section of said act.

The individual claiming the benefits of said act must be,

First. A citizen of the United States, or have filed his declaration of intention to become a citizen.

Second. Either the head of a family, or a widow, or a single man over the age of twenty one years.

Third. An inhabitant of the tract sought to be entered, upon which, in person, he has made a settlement and erected a dwelling-house, since the 1st of June, 1840, and prior to the time when the land is applied for; which land must, at the *date of the settlement*, have had the *Indian title extinguished* and been *surveyed* by the United States.

A person falling in any one of these requisites can have no claim by virtue of this act.

A pre-emptor bringing himself within each of the above requisites by *proof satisfactory* to the Register and Receiver of the land district in which the lands lie, taken pursuant to the rules hereinafter prescribed, will, after having taken the affidavit required by the act, be entitled to enter, by legal subdivisions, any number of acres not exceeding one hundred and sixty, or a quarter-section, to include his residence, and be only a Half himself of the same at any time prior to the day of the commencement of the public sale, including said tract, where the land has not yet been proclaimed.

Where the land was subject to private entry, at the date of the settlement made since 1st of June, 1840, and prior to the passage of this act, and the settler in defiance of complying the terms under this act, he must give notice of his intention to purchase the same within six months, within three months from the passage of the law; that is, before the fourth day of December next.

Where the land shall have been offered to private entry, and after that period a settlement shall be made, which the settler is desirous of complying under this act, such notice of his intention must be given within *thirty days* after the date of such settlement. Such notice, in both cases, must be a written one, describing the land settled upon, and declaring the intention of such person to claim the same under the provisions of this act.

In the first case the proof, affidavit, and payment, must be made within twelve months after the passage of this act, and, in the second case, within twelve months after the date of such settlement.

Where a declaratory statement are to be regularly numbered by the Register in the order of the date of their reception, and entered in a suitable book, columns will be shown the number, date when received, name of the party, the description of the tract claimed, and monthly abstracts of the same are to be furnished to the General Land Office, with your other monthly returns.

Where a number of these claims should be indicated on the township plat, by marking, with *red ink*, a cross, [illegible], on the spot occupied by the party claimed; and, also, with red ink, noting on the same spot the number of the declaratory statement in neat and very small *figures*, so as not too much to interfere with the regular annotations which will have to be made, when the regular proof and payment shall have been made by the claimant, and his entry of the tract consummated. The entries of such claims should also be noted, in *pencil*, in their appropriate places in the *tract books*.

The tracts liable to entry under this act, are none one of the following designations:

First. A regular quarter-section, notwithstanding its quantity, may be a few acres more or less than one hundred and sixty; or a quarter-section, which, though from its irregularity by the course of a navigable stream through the same, is still bounded by regular sectional and quarter section lines.

Second. A fractional section, containing not over one hundred and sixty acres, or any tract being a detached or unsubdivisable survey, made pursuant to law, and not exceeding said quantity.

Third. Two adjoining half quarter-sections (in all cases to be separated by a north and south line, except on the north side of townships, where the surveys are so made as to throw the excess or deficiency on the north and west sides of the township), of the regular quarters mentioned in the first designation; or, two adjoining eighty acre subdivisions of the irregular quarters found on the north and west sides of townships, where more than two such subdivisions exist, or the excess may render them necessary, provided in the latter case the aggregate quantity does not exceed one hundred and sixty acres.

Fourth. Two half quarter or eighty acre subdivisions of a fractional or broken section, adjoining each other, the aggregate quantity not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres.

Fifth. A regular half-quarter and an adjoining fractional section, or an adjoining half quarter subdivision of a fractional section, the aggregate quantity not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres.

Sixth. If the pre-emptor should not wish to enter the quantity of one hundred or less acres, he may enter a single half quarter section, (made by a north and south line), or a eighty-acre subdivision of a fractional section.

Seventh. One or more adjoining residuary forty acre lots may be entered, the aggregate not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres.

Eighth. A regular half quarter, a half quarter subdivision, or a fractional section, may each be taken with one or more residuary forty acre subdivisions lying adjoining, the aggregate not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres.

These lots can only be called "*residuary*" after the sale of the other portions of the same quarter section, or fractional quarter-section, pursuant to the act approved April 5, 1832, authorizing such minor subdivisions.

It is evident, therefore, that forty acre subdivisions can, in no case, be permitted of land not yet proclaimed and offered at public sale.

Only one person on a quarter section is protected by this act, and it is the one who made the *first settlement*, provided he shall have conformed to the other provisions of the law.

A person who has *once availed himself* of the provisions of this act, cannot avail himself of the same privilege, or at any other land office, acquire another right under it.

No person who is the proprietor of *three hundred and twenty acres* of land in any State or Territory of the United States, is entitled to the benefits of this act.

No person who shall *sell or abandon his residence* on his own *land* to trade on the public land in the *same state or territory*, is entitled to the benefits of this act.

No pre-emption right exists, by reason of a settlement on and inhabitancy of a tract, unless at the date of such settlement the Indian title thereto had been extinguished, and the land surveyed by the United States.

Lands not properly, legally surveyed until the survey made by the deputies are approved by the Surveyor General; but in accordance with the spirit and intent of the law, and for the purpose of bringing the settler within its provisions, the land is to be construed as surveyed, when the requisite lines are run on the field, and the corners established by the deputy surveyor.

No *assignments* or *transfers* of pre-emption rights can be recognized. The patents must issue to the claimants, in whose names alone all entries must be made.

Sundry descriptions of land which are trampled from the operations of this act.

1st. Lands included in any reservation by any treaty, law, or declaration of the President of the United States, and lands reserved for salines or for other purposes.

2d. Lands reserved for the support of schools.

3d. Lands acquired by either of the two last treaties with the Miami tribe of Indians in the State of Indiana, or which may be acquired of the Wyandot tribe of Indians in the State of Ohio, or other Indian reservation to which the title has been, or may be extinguished by the United States at any time during the operation of this act.

4th. Sections of land reserved to the United States, alternate to other sections granted to any of the States for the construction of any canal, railroad, or other public improvement.

5th. Sections or fractions of sections included within the limits of any incorporated town.

6th. Every portion of the public lands which has been selected as a site for a city or town.

7th. Every parcel or lot of land actually settled and occupied for the purposes of trade, and not agriculture.

8th. All lands on which are situated any known salines or springs.

Persons claiming the benefits of this act, are required to file duplicate affidavits such as the law requires, and to furnish proof by one or more disinterested witnesses, of the facts specified, of the facts necessary to establish the three requisites pointed out in the commencement of these instructions.

The witnesses are to be first duly sworn or affirmed to speak the truth, and the whole truth, touching the subject of inquiry, by some officer competent to administer oaths or affirmations; and if old, too incommodious, by reason of distance of residence from your office, or other good cause, must be examined by you, and the testimony reduced to writing in your presence, and signed by each witness, and certified by the officer administering the oath or affirmation, who must also join you in certifying as to the respectability and credit of such witnesses.

In case adverse claims shall be made to the same tract, such claimant must be notified of the time and place of taking testimony, and allowed the privilege of cross-examining the opposite witnesses, and of producing counter-proof, which should also be subject to cross-examination.

When, by reason of distance, sickness, or infirmity, the witnesses cannot come before you, you are authorized to receive their depositions, which must be in all other respects, conformable to the written instructions.

The notice to adverse claimants should be in writing, and should be served in time to allow at least a day for every twenty miles the party may have to travel, in going to the place of taking evidence. The proof, in all cases, should consist of a simple detail of facts merely, and not of statements in broad or general terms. Great care should be taken to have the conclusive proofs to determine the legal conclusions arising from the facts. For instance, a witness should not be permitted to state that a claimant is the "head of a family," &c., following the words of the law, but should set forth the facts on which he grounds such allegation; because such is made of testifying substitutes the judgment of the witness for that of the law, which has not only to determine the facts, but the law.

A witness may possibly conscientiously testify that a minor son living with a widowed mother, was the head of the family; and, in another case, similar in point of fact, another witness, equally conscientious, might testify that the widowed mother was the head of the family. There may be cases where, from the facts given to the law, it is carelessly left to the opinion of every witness. You are therefore instructed not to receive as testimony or proof, a general statement, which embodies, in general terms, the conclusions of law, without stating the facts specifically.

The witnesses must state, if the pre-emptor be the "head of a family," the facts which constitute him such, whether a husband having a wife and children, or a widower, or an unmarried person under twenty-one years of age, having a family either of relatives or others depending upon him or hired persons, or slaves.

All the facts respecting the settlement in person, inhabitancy or personal residence, *the time of commencement*, the nature and extent of improvements as well as those showing the apparent objects, should be stated.

It must be stated, that the claimant made the settlement on the land in person; that he has erected a dwelling upon the land; that the claimant lived in it, and made it his home, &c. By this means, you will be enabled to determine whether or not the requisites of the law have been complied with in any given case. Should you decide against a claimant, you, feeling dissatisfied with such decision, may request, in writing, the opinion of his office thereon, you will forthwith forward all the original papers touching said claim, and a brief report of your reasons for rejecting it; and, in the mean time, will not permit the land claimed to be entered or sold without an order from the Department.

The affidavit of the claimant in reference to the *fact of settlement*, &c. need not be required. It is, in no case, legal evidence on these points, and therefore should not form a part of the proofs in reference thereto. The *only* affidavit required of the claimant is that prescribed by the 12th section of the act, which is to be taken before the Register or Receiver.

No entry must be permitted until this affidavit is taken. Duplicates thereof must be signed by the claimant, and the fact of the oath being taken must be certified by the Register or Receiver administering it, one copy to be filed in your office, and the other to be transmitted to this office. Each entry made, in virtue of this act, must be designated by marking on the margin of your quarterly accounts and monthly abstracts, opposite to the tract, the abbreviation—"*Pre'n* 1841," and on the face of the receipt and of the certificate, "*Pre-emption act of 1841.*"

You will continue, unbroken, the regular series of numbers for receipts and certificates. The original proof, affidavit, and receipt, must be filed with the certificate of purchase, in each case; *each paper being appropriately endorsed*, and transmitted to this office, with your monthly abstract, which must contain and show the aggregate of lands sold, and the purchase-money, at the point of the sharpe. Also, a separate aggregate of the lands sold, and the purchase-money, under each of the pre-emption entries, some of which any entries in that month may be made. No excuse can be allowed for negligence in observing this direction.

The forms for applications, receipts, and certificates, will be the same as those used for private entries.—The shortest portions for land subject to pre-emption rent, ring a separate form for lands of the latter description unnecessary.

Your obedient servant,
E. M. HUNTINGTON,
Commissioner.

The Registers of the Land Office, and Receivers of public money at Land Office at [illegible]

☞ Messrs. Editors:—Please announce A. D. Coffman Esq. as a candidate for Alderman of the 1st Ward, in the ensuing election, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John Davis, Esq. and oblige

MANY VOTERS.

THE subscriber offers for sale, 50 moderate prices, Wood for cabinet makers, blacksmiths and of various dimensions, and will make to any thing relating to the business, to the making and mending of furniture of every kind. ALLEN.

COFFEE HOUSE FOR SALE.—The Coffee House, corner of Gravier and Levee streets. The house is well known to all lovers of a good table. Said house is in a good state of repair. The present proprietors only retire from selling out in that business to become a new business. For further particulars apply on the premises.

RANAWAY yesterday from the subscriber, a mulatto servant JULES, well known in this city, aged about 20 years, 6 feet 3 inches in height. (American manner) speaks English and French, and understands French and Spanish. Any person not to receive him on board, under penalty of prosecution to the utmost rigour of the law.

A liberal reward will be given to whoever will conduct him to the subscriber, or will lodge him in the city or state prisons, and will make known the same to the subscriber. EDMOND TURGEAU.

The Louisiana Guard

COMMERCIAL COURT SO. DIST. New Orleans. Court and Bank of Company vs. M. P. Levy.—By virtue of an order to me directed and issued from the Commercial Court of New Orleans, will be sold, at the City Exchange, Coffee House, St. Louis street, between Chartres and Royal streets, on Friday, the 15th October, 1841, at noon, the property hereinafter described. Seized in the above suit, to wit:

A certain lot of ground situated in faubourg St. Marie, above the city, designated by No. one, on a plan drawn by Benjamin Buisson, surveyor, on the 20th January, 1832. Said lot measures twenty arpents front on the bank of the Barataria street, between Julia and Grand streets, by one hundred and twenty acres front in depth to the two parallel lines, American measure, and forms part of a lot of ground, designated by the No. 23, in a plan drawn by Joseph Pilie, city surveyor, on the 12th September, 1831, and deposited in the Notarial Records of Bringier, Judgment, on the 19th day of June, 1828. Together with the improvements thereon.

This being the second and last section, said ground will be sold entirely subjected to the highest and last bidder, for what it shall bring, at the minimum credit, purchaser furnishing bond with good and sufficient security, bearing interest per annum, and special mortgage until that bond pays it.

Terms—Cash.

ut 4 to 15 Sheriff of the Commercial Court

EXCHANGE on Havre for sale by
[illegible] CUCULLU, LAPEYRE & Co. 28 Old Levee

FIRE BRICKS—[illegible] for sale by
[illegible] ALEX GOW, 29 Bienville st.

SUGAR—Havana white sugar, on store and for sale by
[illegible] ALBERT, 21 St Louis st

WHISKEY—[illegible] barrels whiskey, for sale by
[illegible] ALBERT, 21 St Louis st

EXCHANGE on New York, for sale by
[illegible] WM G HEWES & Co, Sandpiper st

SUGAR—Alex Gow's price, for sale by
[illegible] A. CONVERSE & Co, 65 New Levee

SPERM CANDLES—[illegible] New Bedford, for sale by
[illegible] CONVERSE & Co, 65 New Levee

COFFEE—Havana, Java and Laguayra, 175 bags for sale by
[illegible] CONVERSE & Co, 65 New Levee

DOELOONS—[illegible] for sale by
[illegible] CUCULLU, LAPEYRE & Co, 28 Old Levee

WRITING PAPER—[illegible] for sale by
[illegible] from ship Cochin and for sale by
[illegible] ALBERT, 21 St Louis st

CHAMPAGNE WINE—[illegible] baskets Champagne wine, of Clicquot's brand, landing from ship Rosalie and for sale by
[illegible] ALBERT, 21 St Louis st

GOSHEN BUTTER—15 kegs Goshen butter, for sale by
[illegible] CONVERSE & Co, 65 New Levee

RIO COFFEE—The cargo of schooner Ada, just arrived in and landing, for sale by
[illegible] W G HEWES & Co, Sandpiper st

HAVANA SEGARS—A complete assortment of all kinds, in store and for sale by
[illegible] J MCCALLEGH, 31 Old Levee

LIME—500 casks Thomaston stone lime, landing from the schooner, for sale by
[illegible] O BEDFORD & BALE, 22 Custom-house st

CEMENT—500 bbls Roman and hydraulic cement, for sale by
[illegible] J BEDFORD & BALE, 22 Custom-house st

PLASTERING HAIR—In sacks and barrels, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by
[illegible] O BEDFORD & BALE, 22 Custom-house st

COAL—In the only cargo of English Scotch coal, 50 chaldrons of the best kind expressly for sale by
[illegible] ALEX GOW, 29 Bienville st

COAL YARD—Dock line street, between Levee and Columbus st. wharfs.
[illegible] A GOW & Co.

SALT—Coarse and fine Liverpool salt, landing from ship Thomas, for sale by
[illegible] ALEX GOW & Co, 29 Bienville st

ROPE—Assorted lines of hemp rope of different sizes in stock, for sale by
[illegible] ALEX GOW, 29 Bienville st

PAINTS, Oils and Turpentine, for sale wholesale and retail, for sale by
[illegible] ALEX GOW, 29 Bienville st

CLOTH—New style, landing from Cambria—Indian cloth now style, and 1 bale patent lining, for sale by
[illegible] VOS, BECAUX & NOEL

FLOUR—150 bbls flour, on the levee and landing from the steamer Ohio, for sale by
[illegible] LAFITE BROTHERS, 30 Old Levee

PATENT GAZIERS DIAMONDS—A good article, for sale by
[illegible] HYDE & GOODRICH

CHAMPAGNE RAZOR STROPS, and strips for razors, made by any thing in present use, also razors of superior quality, for sale by
[illegible] HYDE & GOODRICH, 48 Chartres st

PEPPER, spice, cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs, ginger, allspice, cassia oil, celebrated saratoga oil, [illegible] salt in boxes, charcoal and Boston crackers, for sale by
[illegible] LOWE & Co, 36 New Levee

SARDINES in Olive Oil from Paris—50 boxes sardines in oil in boxes and half boxes; 50 boxes small pieces, landing per Cleopatra and Amazonia, for sale by
[illegible] ALVO. MILLER 96 St Ann st

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—[illegible] boots and shoes, landing from ship Rosalie and for sale low for cash or good city acceptances by
[illegible] J FURNIAL, 26 Old Levee

FOR SALE—By the subscriber, all and singular, the ship Rosalie, of 300 tons burthen, 3 years old, [illegible] and in good repair. Inquire of the subscriber on board.
[illegible] JOHN HERBERT, 33 Levee st

TEAS—[illegible] boxes Imperial gunpowder, young hyson and hyson tea, now landing from barque Caledonia and Rosalie, for sale by
[illegible] W TOMKINS & Co, 30 Levee

BOOTS AND BROGANS—[illegible] cases containing 600 pairs of boots and shoes, shipped to the subscriber at Boston, for sale by
[illegible] WM FROST & Co, 28 Old Levee

BACON—40 casks Cincinnati smoked sides, 20 casks smoked hams, for sale by
[illegible] ROBERT & HAWTHORN, 66 Gravier st

PORK—[illegible] mess pork, N. O. P. O. brand, landing from ship [illegible] for sale by
[illegible] ROBERT & HAWTHORN, 66 Gravier st

BAGGING ROPE AND TWINE—[illegible] pieces of rack Kentucky bagging, [illegible] bales Missouri and Kentucky rope, 50 tons sisal twine, for sale by
[illegible] ROBERT & HAWTHORN, 66 Gravier st

SPOOL COTTON—[illegible] dozen spool cotton, [illegible] Platillas, Britannia, Silesia, [illegible] and half piece, for sale wholesale and retail by
[illegible] WM FRENN, 6 Commonhouse st

BAGGING—Twenty pieces inches wide, [illegible] pieces inches wide, [illegible] pieces inches wide, also 44 inch gunny bagging, for sale by
[illegible] WM FRENN, 6 Commonhouse st

FOR sale by CUCULLU, LAPEYRE & Co, 28 Old Levee
[illegible] 100 barrels superfine Genesee flour, 50 barrels superfine Ohio flour, 50 barrels superfine Baltimore flour, 50 barrels superfine Richmond flour, 50 barrels superfine Alexandria flour, 50 barrels superfine Georgetown flour, 50 barrels superfine Philadelphia