TRADE AND COMMERCE.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible]

NEW-ORLEANS BEE

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.
BY BULLITT, MAGNE & CO.
At No. 81 Chartres street.
THE PAPER, PUBLISHED DAILY, per annum, in advance, $10
THE WEEKLY PAPER, PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY, [illegible]
Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice certain.

FOR GOVERNOR
HENRY JOHNSON.

NEW-ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 1, 1841.

☞ This being ALL-SAINTS' DAY, in compliance with custom no paper will be issued from this office to-morrow.

☞ With sincere regret we are compelled to apologize for the appearance of our paper this morning, in consequence of an accident which occurred at the moment our form was going press, breaking off about two inches of the bottom of each column on the English page.

ALL SAINTS DAY.

The celebration of the DAY OF THE DEAD, (*Le jour des morts,*) is peculiar to New Orleans. In no city in the Union is it solemnized. It is an emblem of Catholicism, and is one of the most touching and beautiful of those ceremonies which confer a character so marked and distinct on this imposing creed. It is a simple, innocent, and exquisitely pathetic occasion, and its annual commemoration may be witnessed with the purest and best feelings by all who cherish the mild precepts of Christianity, to whatever sect or denomination it may belong. It is an awakener of religion, a promoter of high and holy reflection. It arouses and quickens a thousand impulses of good; it purifies from the dross of earthly passion, and is viewed in a proper spirit of reverence and faith, its influence will be found to be most healthful, kindly and virtuous.—Perhaps, therefore, are we, that the pious rite which serves to renew the link between the quick and the dead, and to fresh and revive the conviction of immortal life beyond the tomb, has not fallen into desuetude. While many of the primeval habits of the ancient population are fast disappearing before the swelling influx of a new race, who bring with them other habits and customs, the celebration of this day should remain unencroached upon. It is intrinsically beautiful, and its moral influence is too touching to suffer it to perish.

Can we conceive a more affecting reminiscence of those whom an inexorable decree has snatched from existence, than is exhibited in the annual visits to their tomb by afflicted friends and relatives. Here we perceive the lone and desolate widow, torn from the object of her dearest affection, tracing her sad steps to the spot that covers all she holds dear, lighting her lamp, adjusting her symbols of mourning, watching and praying over the grave of departed love, and holding silent communion with the dead. By her side is the bereaved daughter, paying sorrowful tribute of filial reverence over the mound of earth that conceals the mouldering relics of a doating parent. The affianced but unwedded bride mourns over her blighted hopes, and renews her vows of fidelity. The young girl who has yet known only the innocent and unfevered tenderness of a sister's love, weeps over the green grave of a buried brother. The mother wends her way to this sacred spot, and bemoans the stern fiat which hath rendered her childless. The afflicted of all classes and conditions—for the community of grief levels all wordly distinctions—here congregate, here deck the tombs with crape—emblem of earthly grief—and flowers—type of a beauty and freshness beyond the grave.

Mingled with these holy purposes, is the divine mission of Charity. The occasion when softened and mourning hearts have nothing of the worlds callousness about them, is peculiarly appropriate to the claims of the suffering and the wretched, and their cry of distress is heard and their wants are relieved. Thus the ceremonial of faith is blended with the practical duty of works and we may believe that the mourner who, while praying for the happiness of the departed, and for consolation under the dispensations of Providence, labors to smooth the hard journey of poverty over the by-ways of life, is approved by a merciful and just creator.

All Saints Day will be solemnized this year with unusual fervor. Desolating has been the late epidemic, and manifold the mourners it has made. Hundreds have been stricken down, and the cemetery is thickened by their narrow resting places. How many hearts have been made sad, how many hopes have been blasted, how many bosoms have been wrung with agony by the remorseless fury of the pestilence! The dead are at rest, but for the living there is yet nothing but lamentation. Time has not yet exerted his benignant office—the wounds are too recent to be scarred. Let us hope that those who may visit the grave yard this day, may derive from the inspirations of religion, a solace that nothing earthly can bestow.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—The report of the Board of Health for the 24 hours ending on Saturday at noon, was 16, of which 2 were of yellow fever.

The above report comprises the interments in the following cemeteries.

		Yellow Fever.
Potter's Field,	9	2
Catholic,	1	0
	10	2

The number of deaths for the week ending on Saturday at noon is 102, of which 47 were of yellow fever.

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

Admissions	6, of which 0	yellow fever.
Discharges	7 " 5	of yellow fever.
Deaths,	3 0	of yellow fever.
Number of patients remaining,	301.	7

THE CASE OF N. F. COMLY.—On Saturday morning Mr. McHenry on behalf of N. F. Comly—accused of large overdrafts on the Canal Bank—appeared before the Recorder of the second municipality, and stated that his client had voluntarily come into court, and was then prepared, to answer any charge that might be alledged against him.

The Recorder replied as to the fact that Mr. Comly's name had certainly been connected with alledged embezzlements on the funds of the Canal Bank, but that he was not prepared to enter into an investigation of the matter at that time. The case was fixed for Wednesday next, Mr. Comly giving bail in the sum of $5000 for his appearance.

☞ We are indebted to the new steam-ship *Alabama*, from New-York, via Havana, for a late Havana paper.

☞ We acknowledge the receipt of late Louisville papers from the officers of the *Belle of Pittsburg*.

☞ We are indebted to the steamboat Baton Rouge for late Natchez and Vicksburg papers.

DEFINITIONS OF "CONSISTENCY."

Extolling the *one term principle* while in search of office, and observing a studious silence on the subject after attaining office.

Writing a work in opposition to the veto power, denouncing it as anti-republican and subversive of the Legislative department of the government, and afterwards accepting office under a man who has twice exercised that power in opposition to an immense majority of the popular branch of that department.

Complimenting the President for an act of perfidy towards the party one *professes* to serve, on the patriotic supposition that government patronage is more desirable than an adherence to principle with empty pockets.

Quoting from *loaefoco* contemporaries for the purpose of proving that one is a staunch *whig*.

This weather has become unpleasantly warm.—What a climate we live in! Last week the thermometer was down to 38. It was yesterday up to 78.—Such contrasts may be highly philosophical, but beyond all doubt, they are particularly disagreeable.

☞ The Company of Cassadores assemble at the Catholic cemetery to-day, to solemnize the obsequies of their deceased members. They will as usual receive contributions in behalf of the Catholic Male Orphan Asylum.

YOUNG MEN'S HOWARD ASSOCIATION.—The proceeds of this evening's performance at the St. Charles are devoted to the Young Men's Howard Association. Every one interested in the cause of benevolence; every one who has watched the philanthropy and humanity of this noble society, and witnessed the inestimable benefit it conferred during the season of pestilence, should contribute his mite. We hope to see a crowded house.

☞ The United States Government has commenced a suit against the United States Bank of Pennsylvania for $250,000, claimed for damages on the French bill of Exchange, protested by the Bank during the administration of General Jackson, and the balance of bonds due by the bank for the purchase of the stock owned by the Government at the old bank. The trial takes place on the first Monday in November.

HAVANA.

The only news from this place is, that heavy and frequent rains had fallen to such an extent as to obstruct the roads and impede the transport of agricultural products from the interior of the island to the sea coast.

PENNSYLVANIA.—There is some comfort yet. The Whigs keep the senate and thus any unjust attempt at Gerrymandering the congressional districts will be effectually frustrated.

McLEOD.—It is now thought that this noted personage did not sail to England in the *Acadia*, as his arrival at Montreal is mentioned by the papers of that place.

PENNSYLVANIA has furnished six Secretaries of the Treasury: no other state has supplied more than one.

[COMMUNICATED.]

THE RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS BY THE 1st OF NOVEMBER.

Nothing is so talked of as the project suggested to the banks resuming specie payments by the first of November. Far be from us the idea of criticising such a step, but would it be wise? we do not believe it.

We will go further, we would highly and unconditionally condemn those monied institutions if, having it in their power to act differently, they should not do so. But can they without great and inevitable danger resume specie payments. We think not.

Admitting that in theory the principles which form the base of the arguments which are, at present, used to perplex the banks, are true, we must, also, admit that the practical exemplification of this theory would now open an abyss where the confidence and fortune which now support this community would soon be engulfed.

We cannot help comparing the present condition of the banks to a sick man to whom it might be said—'You are sick because you have imprudently used your strength and as you did wrong in so doing, you must recover instantly: therefore we will make you get up, we will dress you, put you in the street and *force you to walk because we want you to walk*'—What would become of the patient after being raised, dressed and put on his legs? He would make a few steps, then fail again, to rise, perhaps, no more.—And what would the physician say who had obstructed his inconsiderate treatment? He would say that by wanting a certain time, the sick person would have regained his strength and his health, whereas his complaint had been aggravated by too much imprudence.

We have heard of a plan offered to the Banks of this city as the foundation of an agreement which should be followed by the *immediate* resumption of specie payments by all those institutions.

But this plan, remarkable otherwise for the ability exhibited in drawing it up, seems to us to be still more dangerous in the present crisis, as it is highly plausible, and seems, at first sight, to be convincing and unanswerable.

Nevertheless, feeling as much for the public prosperity as those from whom this plan emanates, we believe that by putting it into practice, unreasonably, it would be found that it had, under the cloak of a seductive logic, principles *at present* inapplicable, and which are the offspring of an imagination dazzled by the hope of results which we all desire, and which, unhappily, we will not be able to attain for some time to come.

We have observed, as one of the errors which have slipped into this plan, that a certain Bank is ranked as among the soundest of our strongest monied institutions, whilst it is known to every one that three of our first Banks refuse its notes.

It would require more time than the few hours we have before us to examine all the details of the project submitted to the sanction of the Banks; but, at all events, we may say that, without breaking, with these monied institutions could not admit it, unless with the double consent of the legislature and of their stockholders, without committing a very great impudence. The stockholders must see in it their interests sacrificed, in more than one manner, from the imprudence of paying in specie during a few months and perhaps less time; and the legislature, who have always acted so wisely towards the Banks, will not fail to preserve in these measures the forerunner to a new financial crisis for this state.

We think that our monied institutions, *strong* or *weak*, should put off the adoption of any agreement for the *immediate* resumption of specie payments, and that they should not resume without the *entire certitude* of not being obliged to suspend again.

New-Orleans, October 29, 1841.

[From the Charleston Courier.]

A Reminiscence—Something which has happened and will happen again.

It will be remembered that at the State elections which took place before the great Whig Harrison revolution—the Van Buren party carried almost every State (Kentucky, New York and Vermont excepted) from Maine to Louisiana. MORTON, the loco-focus abolitionist, carried Massachusetts. ROMAN was elected in Louisiana. POLK in Tennessee. McDONALD in Georgia. GRASON in Maryland. PORTER in Pennsylvania, &c. Indiana, which had voted for HARRISON, went for the loco-focos. Tennessee, which had voted for WHITE and given him a majority of twenty thousand, elected POLK. Georgia, which had voted for WHITE, went for McDONALD. Maryland, which had voted for HARRISON, by a large majority elected the present loco-foco Governor. Vermont even trembled in the balances. Kentucky was shaken. New York was surrounded by the enemy, and the Van Buren flood swelled so high as to leave scarcely an Ararat for the Ark of republican liberty to rest upon. The eye of the patriot, as he gazed around him, on every side, as far as the horizon's verge, was greeted with a cheerless black sea of loco-focoism—VAN BUREN seated of undisputed master of the Union, and his baleful reign perpetual. And so thought his followers. But it was a deceitful triumph—as deceitful as those which now fill with a false joy the hearts of his partisans. Their victories *now*, like their victories *then*, are but the sure precursors of their final overthrow. The downfall of Troy is not the less certain because "Achilles is in his tent." Their victories now are all Trojan triumphs. They can no more permanently succeed over the whigs than did the British in the Revolution. Their triumphs now are like those which the English would gain if we went to war with England. It is admitted that the English would beat us at first—but their short lived triumph would only serve to put the country on its metal, to rally the people as one man—to fire their blood—to make them give up every thing for their country, and to convert the *unwelcome duty* of FIGHTING into their sole BUSINESS, for the time, just as in the great HARRISON contest, the PEOPLE left their work, their work-shops, their ploughs, their stores, and made the ELECTION their *sole business*. The Tories cannot afford to do every day—but they WILL DO IT AGAIN when the TIME COMES, and the whigs will surely triumph as they did in '76 and '41.

*This is an error. Gov. ROMAN is a whig, and was elected in 1838.—*Editor Bee.*

SINGULAR MATRIMONIAL ALLIANCE.—M. Guizot when about in his twentieth year, made his literary debut in the pages of a Paris periodicals then under the editorial care of a young lady of noble family, but who, having lost her father and her parent indigent relatives; (some of them by natural death, and others by the guillotine;) was obliged to employ her talents and learning, which were great, in writing, for the support of herself and those who were dependent on her. To the publication conducted by this lady M. Guizot sent contributions every month. These elicited expressions of warm admiration from the pen of the fair editress, and were read with gratification by the public. Still no one had the slightest idea from what quarter they proceeded. It so happened that about this time the lady was taken seriously ill, and, of course, obliged to suspend for a time all literary labor. M. Guizot, having accidentally become aware of the circumstance, conveyed an anonymous intimation to her, that he (the correspondent whose writings she had so often praised) would furnish all the requisite matter for the publication until she had sufficiently recovered to resume her editorial duties; and most ably and faithfully did he fulfil his promise.

The lady felt, on her restoration to health, that her noble-minded unknown friend had been the salvation of her work, and in some measure of her fortunes.—Soon afterwards, they chanced to meet in the house of her mother, but without the lady having the slightest idea that the correspondent to whom she was so much indebted was present. In the fulness of her heart she then and there, as she was in the habit of doing in every company in which she chanced to mix, gave utterance to her gratitude, accompanying it with expressions of the deepest regret that she had not the happiness of knowing the generous individual to whom she was laid under such infinite obligations. The reader is left to imagine what must have been M. Guizot's feelings while all this was passing in his presence. The lapse of time, so far from deadening the lady's sense of gratitude to the friend who had so gallantly rushed to her aid in the hour of need, only served to deepen the feelings, and to impart an additional intensity to her desire to have an opportunity of thanking the person. With this view, she inserted a paragraph in her publication, imploring her benefactor (for such, as well as friend, she considered him to be) to communicate his address to her. The notice appeared at certain intervals without eliciting the desired information. At length, however, seeing she persisted in repeating it, as if resolved not to be defeated in an object so dear to her heart, M. Guizot forwarded his address to the office of the lady's benefaction. The meeting from *loafoco* contemporaries for the purpose of proving that one is a staunch *whig*.

This weather has become unpleasantly warm.—What a climate we live in! Last week the thermometer was down to 38. It was yesterday up to 78.—Such contrasts may be highly philosophical, but beyond all doubt, they are particularly disagreeable.

☞ The Company of Cassadores assemble at the Catholic cemetery to-day, to solemnize the obsequies of their deceased members. They will as usual receive contributions in behalf of the Catholic Male Orphan Asylum.

YOUNG MEN'S HOWARD ASSOCIATION.—The proceeds of this evening's performance at the St. Charles are devoted to the Young Men's Howard Association. Every one interested in the cause of benevolence; every one who has watched the philanthropy and humanity of this noble society, and witnessed the inestimable benefit it conferred during the season of pestilence, should contribute his mite. We hope to see a crowded house.

☞ The United States Government has commenced a suit against the United States Bank of Pennsylvania for $250,000, claimed for damages on the French bill of Exchange, protested by the Bank during the administration of General Jackson, and the balance of bonds due by the bank for the purchase of the stock owned by the Government at the old bank. The trial takes place on the first Monday in November.

NAVAL ANECDOTE.—The gallant Decatur was a sailor to the heart's core, and loved to tell anecdotes of the common sailors. I recollect one which he used to relate, to the following purport:—In one of the actions before Tripoli, while fighting hand to hand with the captain of a gun-boat, Decatur came near being cut down by a Turk, who attacked him from behind. A seaman, named Reuben Jaques, who was already wounded in both hands, seeing the risk of his commander, rushed in and crossed the blade of the uplifted sabre on his own head. Fortunately, the honest fellow survived to receive his reward. Some time afterwards, when he had recovered from his wounds, Decatur sent for him on deck, expressed his gratitude for his self-devotion, in presence of the crew, and told him to ask for some reward. The honest tar pulled up his waistband and rolled his quid, but seemed utterly at a loss what recompense to claim. His messmates gathered around him, nudging him with their elbows, and whispering in his ear. "He had all the world in a string, and could get what he pleased;" the old man could deny him nothing. One advised him to ask for a pension; another advised that—"double pay," "double allowances," "a boatswains berth," "pocket full of money and a swing on shore," &c. Jack elbowed them all aside, and would have none of their counsel. After mature deliberation, he announced the reward he wished and could be accepted; it was *to be excused from rolling up the hammock of a stormy night!* (The whimsical request was, of course, granted: and from that time forward, whenever the sailors were piped to stow away their hammocks, Jack was to be seen loitering around, and looking on; with the most great manlike leisure. He always continued in the same ship with Decatur—and he could always know, by the state of my tile by Jack," said the Commodore, "when a gale of wind was blowing and worse personal sport. Jack would be sure to heave in sight, to receive a friendly nod, and if I was out of humor, and wore a sad sometimes did, a foul weather physiognomy, Jack kept aloof and sulked among the other sailors." It is proper to add, that Reuben James *for* had a more solid reward for his gallant devotion, than the privilege above mentioned; a pension having been granted him by government.

From Hombs and Her vice.

A TURK—He certainly deserved to be ranked among nature's philosophers. After breakfast he regularly lacked the dust upon his wives, and to his station upon the sofa beside them, where, hour after hour, he would maintain so profound a silence, as to give the semblance of an image. He was in costume. His face was finely formed, and his eyes, at intervals, had a mustachio, which well suited the character of his countenance. He appeared a consistent human, a passive creature of a high order, and deemed the part of the wise man to consist in the exercise of moral virtue, and, for the sake of it, willingly to endure, and to strive to stem the tide of fate. He was a stoic in fortitude and perpetual smiling. He asserted as that no considered this a beautiful world, but the Franks (as he called the Europeans) made a vile place of it, by their wicked customs and silly bustle. According to his theory, the way to enjoy life, was to go through its appointed offices as quietly as possible, to be resignation that could possibly be avoided, and to rest quietly over all upon the decrees of destiny. And yet Mustapha was no wilfully immoral creed, and I have seldom known one revert to such requisitions with more sincere reverence, or follow their dictates with resolution so apparently invincible. "There is but one difference," said he, "in our religion, the Supreme Being whom you designate by the name of God, we take unto ourselves four wives, and we do so to make sure of the blessing for which you pray—not to be led into temptation!" Of all sins, he appeared to regard intemperance with the greatest disgust, and was evidently much pained to see the failure of our party proscribing the court unveiled. "Are your wives beautiful?" I asked. "In our view," he replied, "they are lovely, and that is sufficient." I asked him if they resembled any of the ladies who frequented the walk. "It would be a sin," he answered "for me to gaze at them, and, never heard, deem me, I cannot judge."—In answer to my request that he would afford me an opportunity of forming my own opinion, by allowing me a sight of his wives, "Signor," he said with much solemnity, "when a Frank has once looked upon one of our women, she is no longer fit to be wife of a Turk." And he appears to have acted strictly upon this principle, for when the outside abruptly entered his room, as they were all seated at breakfast, Mustapha suddenly caught up the coverlid from the bed and threw it over their heads.

EPITAPH.

Here Cato's counsellor
Whose wife, with ready pen
Tried hard to make him rise
Up to the leading men

But now she sure must know
This stubborn fact, at least
That he, like the dough,
Can best be raised with yeast.

LATEST DATES.

New-York	Oct. 26	Cuba	Sept. 18
Boston	Oct. 21	Jamaica	Sept. 11
Philadelphia	Oct. 21	Paris	Sept. 2
Washington	Oct. 21	Charleston	Sept. 17
Mobile	Oct. 21	Charleston	Sept. 17
Charleston	Oct. 21	Mexico	Sept. 17
Havana	Oct. 23	Campeachy	Aug. 28
Honsdale	Oct. 19	Tampico	Oct. 8

Commercial.

NEW-ORLEANS, SUNDAY NIGHT, October 31, 1841.

The cotton market was accordingly inactive yesterday, and we could only hear of sales to the extent of 400 bales at 6½ cents. This amount of animation was caused in some measure by the unsatisfactory European news and the failure of the cotton to day has placed us in the same predicament.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION:

Low Ordinary		Tennessee and N. Ala.	
Ordinary	[illegible]	Ordinary	[illegible]
Middling	[illegible]	Middling	[illegible]
Middling Fair	[illegible]	Middling Fair	[illegible]
Fair	[illegible]	Fair	[illegible]
Good Ordinary	[illegible]	Good Ordinary	[illegible]
Good Middling	[illegible]	Good Middling	[illegible]

The FLOUR market is very dull, and inclined to run down to $4 37½. There is scarcely any inquiry for export.

EXCHANGE continues scarce and in fair request. Sterling, 10½ @ 11½ per cent. prem.—France, 5 12½ @ 5 13½—New York, 60 ds. ¼ @ ½ per cent. prem.—Sight checks, ¼ @ 3/4 per cent. prem.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

HAVANA, OCT. 24.

SUGAR—Mixed, 5½ @ 6 rs. 10 rales: floretto nominal. White do. 7½ @ 8, Quebrado, 6 @ 6½. Cucurucho, [illegible]

COFFEE—Fine quality, [illegible] nominal. Second quality, 9½ @ 10. Third quality, 9½ @ 10. Ordinary, [illegible]

EXCHANGE—Sterling, 6 months, 10 premium. London, 60 days, 19 premium. Paris, 3—60 ds. 3½ premium. New-York, 60 ds. 2½ @ 3 premium. New-Orleans, 60 days, 2½ [illegible]

Herald

☞ Neither the captain nor the consignees of the brig JEUNE HENRI will be responsible for any goods transported in her.

☞ The brig JEUNE HENRY, about to sail for Havre, for the consignees, will receive goods on board at Tchoupitoulas street.

☞ Ship HUDSON, Capt. [illegible], for New-York, ship will commence discharging this morning, consignees are requested to send for their goods.

B & J P WHITNEY, 75 Magazine st.

☞ NOTICE.—The Ship HUDSON, Capt. Glover, from New-York, is now discharging at the Levee, consignees are requested to send for their goods.

J H ABBRIDGE, 67 Camp st.

☞ Ship BOWDITCH, Capt. Farrowell, from Boston. This ship commences discharging this morning opposite the Orleans Press. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods.

B & J P WHITNEY, 75 Camp st.

☞ NOTICE.—The following consignees of goods per ship HUSSELL GLOVER, Capt. Hinckley, from New-York, will please attend to receive their goods as they arrive at the ship, otherwise the goods will be ordered to their expense, viz: Jewett Bacon, O W Eldon, S Burgess, J & M Robinson, Lewis A. Wood, J P Wood, Jas. Wood, Jas. Wood, the consignees of 4 barrels and 4 hds marked S, Swain Jones, and 1 box marked L & F, New-Orleans.

J H ABBRIDGE, 67 Camp st.

☞ The subscribers, passengers on board of ship Tagliot, from Havre, present their sincere thanks to Captain G. L. Rogers, for his care and attention, marked by frankness and affability, during the passage.

Gabriel Dauvet and family, J Marcen and family, D Dreux and family, Barraud and family, J B Letorey, Dubeien, O Tolmon, Dupuy, Jacquemin, B Valiant, H Caillet, H Bastile, E Marquis, F Fanis, A Hurel, A Hardouin, Gurous, J Moureau, N Fouche, M Bonnet, P Duval, E Chalé, E Cordevolle, J Colin, Monnaret and brother, J Levoin, Beauvallet, E Bernadotte, Mme. Vitant and daughter, Mme Laure Nivert, A Moiet, E Jugé, E Foucher, L Riche, C Hoet, Gaillard, and T Harang.—11-1t

☞ Dr. Dasserau, Thos. F. Allen, J M & A Co., Carswell & co., A H Brown, N B Hughes, N Gill-ad, H & D O Mills, Dani Reed, Plynch, e W Ran all, Hirsh & Freeland, and the consignees of 400 coils rope marked Pm a diamond, and Miller, Wiggin & Co., per ship Hudson, from New York. L Trial, E Haynes and the consignees of goods marked M & B, J B R, P m a diamond, Sumner & Dyer, ship Bowditch, from Boston, are requested to make the number known to the clerk on the Levee, this morning, otherwise the goods will be stored.

B & J P WHITNEY.

75 Camp st

DOMESTICS, DRY GOODS, &c.—50 bales heavy Lowell cotton, 4 4, 7 8 inch; 100 bales 4-4 Lowell cotton, assorted, 100 bales 4-4 brown sheetings, various qualities; 10 bales 3 4 Lowell negro osnaburgs; 10 ales 3 4 brown osnaburgs; 100 bales 4-4 brown sheetings; 15 cases inst. pongee and silk pongee hdkfs; 75 cases fancy colored fall and winter prints, 50 cases indigo blue and dark rich printing; 200 cases real and imitation Cashmere, Merino and brogans, containing a general assortment suitable for the season; 25 cases marine silk and scotch gingham umbrellas; 40 cases common gingham umbrellas, cane finish; for sale by

WM FROST & Co.

29 Old Levee

GROCERIES, &c.—500 boxes New Bedford sperm candles, 700 do. Nantucket sperm candles; 1000 do Boston No 8 soap, various brands, 50 do shaving soap, 20 gallons, refined whale oil; 4000 gallons winter strained sperm oil; 4000 gallons fall and spring sperm oil, bleached; 1500 gallons summer strained sperm oil, bleached; 1000 kegs Boston cut nails; 20 tons lignumvitæ, large and small; for sale by

WM FROST & Co, 29 Old Levee

NEW MUSIC.

RECEIVED and for sale at T. E. Benoit's Music Store, corner of Jefferson and Chartres streets, a complete assortment of new French music, and fresh Italian strings, first quality.

COGNAC BRANDY—10 hf pipes "A. Seguette," landing from ship Yazoo and for sale by

WOOD & SIMMONS,

90 Magazine st

HATS—17 cases of fashionable hats landing from the Royal; also 7 cases in store, for sale by

TMAYER & CUSHING,

67 Tchoupitoulas st

LEAD & SHOT—400 bags drop and buck shot; 600 kegs white lead, No. 1, 2 and pure; landing from ship Yazoo, for sale by

O H MIESSGAES,

24 Old Levee.

PEPPER, &c.—100 bags black pepper; 25 bags cocoa; 25 boxes cassia; 25 brls alum; 2 boxes gum arabic, landing per ship Virginia, for sale by

STETSON & AVERY, 90 Gravier st

DRY GOODS.—76 bales 3-4 and 4-4 heavy brown shirtings and sheetings; 50 cases 3-4, 4-4 and 5-4, fine bleached do; 30 cases blue bleac' and fancy colored prints; 100 cases colored shirting; 20 bales 3-4 and 4-4 ticking; 25 do. drills; four cases hosiery; Fungee and Britannia silks, &c. &c., in store, and for sale by

W C TOMPKINS & Co. 80 Gravier st

BACON—25 hhds clear sides, 11 hhds shoulders, all in prime condition, landing from steamboat Southerner, for sale by

LAYET & AMELUNG,

111 Tchoptoulas st

HAMS—18 hhds canvassed hams, landing from steamer Tippecanoe, 50 hhds, 100 tierces and 20 tubs same, in the ship, otherwise the hams will be ordered to their expense, viz: Lewis Beach, O W Eldon, S Burgess, J & M Robinson, Lewis A. Wood, J P Wood, Jas. Wood, Jas. Wood, the consignees of 4 barrels and 4 hhds marked S, Swain Jones, and 1 box marked L & F, New-Orleans.

J H ABBRIDGE, 67 Camp st