COMMERCIAL.

LATEST DATES.

New-York	sept 3	Boston	aug 31
Philadelphia	" 2	Baltimore	sept 1
Charleston	sept 9	Washington	sept 3
...	july 22	Liverpool	july 26
Havre	" 23	London	" 24
Havana	sept 7	Tampico	july 21
Mexico	july 25	Vera Cruz	augt 27
Bordeaux	july 14		

SALES OF COTTON ON SATURDAY.
79 bales Louisiana ... 16½
69 do ... 19¼

SALES OF STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.
450 shares U. S. Bank, ... 121½
200 shares N. O. Gas Co ... 99½
500 shares Kentucky Bank ... 92

Sept. 2.
5 shares U. S. Bank S. 10 days ... 121¼
750 do do ... 92
25 do N. O. Gas Bank ... 100

PHILADELPHIA, Sept 3.
200 shares U. S. Bank, 60 days ... 121 100
50 do do ... 121 100
10 do do ... 121 100
10 do do ... 121 100
50 do Kentucky, 30 days ... 80
150 do do 40 days b o ... 80

NEW YORK, Sept. 1—P. M.
Stocks—The stock market still continues downwards, there is a general falling off in prices. U. S. Bank 121 3-4. Delaware and Morris are a trifle better sales of the former at 92 1-2 and Morris at 93 1-2. State Bank N. Y. 108. The local Bank stocks are generally very high. The Vicksburg Bank is down to 96. Bank Kentucky 92. N. O. Canal 95 1-2. The solids are a shade lower, Mohawk 91; Patterson 72; Boston and Providence 109; Wooster 92; Utica 121; Long Island R. R. 76. The money market is light.

Flour—The quantity of Flour that has arrived in the last week, is larger than common, on account of the vessels performing quarantine on Marcy's farm—the latter end of the month is generally dull—the sales have been 8 1-4 to 8 1-2 for fresh ground Ohio, favorable brands, and 8 3-4 to 9 1-2 for Canal, common to fancy brands. The arrivals this day are very light, and probably will be so for the next eight or ten days. The prices will of course be regulated accordingly. Sour Flour remains as before.—*Com Adv.*

Sept. 2.
There is no change either in Cotton or Flour, since our last report.—*Jour of Com.*

BALTIMORE, Sept. 1.
The Market—Coffee, at auction, on Wednesday, of 1200 bags old and new crop, various numbers brought 11 1-4 a 12 1-2. Sugar, 60 hhds and 90 bbls at $9 40 a 11, part of the cargo of the brig Frances Jane, from Porto Rico. 50 boxes white and yellow sugar at $8 65 a 11; 40 bags per schr Fabus, from St. Martha, 9 25 a 10 55; 37 seroons per do do Tart 34 1-2. At auction to day, 85 hhds sugar, at $9 80 a 11; 32 hhds Molasses at 47 1-2 a 48.

Flour—The market continues unsettled—the receipts very light. We hear of no transactions—holders generally ask $9 for Howard street. City Mills $9. Susquehanna $9.

Corn—Yellow, 95 a 97c; white 94c.

Whiskey—Sales of hhds. at 39c; in bbls. 40c.—*Patriot.*

BOSTON MARKET, Aug 31.
Ashes are very dull, and no sales. Dyewoods—30 tons St. Domingo Logwood, $20, cash. Flour—the sales are confined wholly to Genessee, which is retailing from stores at prices varying from $9 to 9 25; many holders are asking higher. The sales are light, and prices unsettled. Grain—Sales N Orleans Corn, $1; a cargo yellow flat 106c. Molasses—sales 3 to 400 hhds Havana tart, 38c; retailing sells slowly; no change in price.—*Boston D. Adv.*

NORFOLK, Sept. 3.
Bacon, hog round, Smithfield, 13 1-4 a 13 1-2; do do Western, 11 a 12 1-2; Hams 14 a 15; Cotton 15 a 17; Corn 80 a 85; Flour supf $7 50 a $8 00; Lard, 17 a 18; Molasses, N. O. none; do W. I. 38 a 41; Sugar, N. O. none; do Porto Rico, 10 a 11; do St. Croix, 11 a 12 Whiskey, gall. hhds and bbls. 39 a 40.
Cotton—Barlow sales this week.
Corn—The article scarce and in demand—but few arrivals.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, Aug 6.
Flour—duty 10s per bbl. There has not been an arrival of fresh superfine flour since our last—the consequence is, that the bakers and dealers have been forced into the market, and several hundred barrels have been sold at $12 50. Two parcels of German flour from Liverpool, have been sold, one at $10 50 the other 11 a 11 50. The stock on hand is exceedingly small, and the demand for the country is great. The scarcity of ground provisions has had a decidedly favorable effect not only on flour, but also on meal and rice. Corn meal—duty 4s 2d per bbl is still held at $9, but no sale has yet been effected. Rice, duty 4s 2d per 100 lbs. E. I. tree. Twenty five tierces of Carolina rice, ex Orbit, sold in small lots at $6 50—there is little or none in market. Of East India there is no great quantity, and what there is, is held for higher rates. A parcel very inferior was brought forward at public sale, and withdrawn. This article must be stated as in demand.—Bread—there is rather more inquiry after pilot bread and crackers than during the preceding week, still we have no sale to report. Lumber—there has been one arrival from St. Johns, N. B. her cargo met immediate sale, W P lumber at $36, and White Cedar shingles at $4 50. There has also been a vessel from Wilmington with P P lumber—her cargo was expressly imported for the retail trade; but notwithstanding the arrivals of the two last weeks, all descriptions of lumber command ready sale, and may be quoted as in demand.

The following are the wharf prices:—W P Lumber—Duty 43s 4d per M—15l. a 16. P P Lumber—Duty 43s 4d per M—16l. a 18. R O Staves—Duty 11 8s per M—18l. a 18. W O do—Duty 11 4s per do—20l a 22 10s. Shingles—Duty 21s 8d per do—Cypress, 4l. 13s 4d. Cedar 3l 6s 8d a 3l 13s 4d.

Exchange—By the last packet, bills on England were 1 1-2 a 13 per cent. On America—City drawn bills ... sales.

Foreign Segar Trade of the United States.—It appears from a Treasury report submitted to Congress at the last session, that the whole importation of Segars ... ports, from the first day of October, 1834, ... of September, 1835, was no less than seven millions seven hundred and sixty-one thousand, of which seventy five millions twenty-six thousand came from Cuba—the whole paying duty on the valuation of eight hundred and thirty-six thousand seven hundred and forty-three dollars. During the same time the exports of foreign segars were nine ... six hundred and twenty one thousand, valued ... hundred and nineteen thousand seven hundred ... eight dollars.

Import,	76,761,000
Export,	9,521,000
Leaving for consumption and on hand of that year's importation,	67,140,000

A letter from Macon, dated 3d inst. says: "The ... crop is suffering much from the worm, and in ... sections we hear of the rust in the Cotton."

The Crops.—It is with the deepest concern that we announce the melancholy fact, that the Cotton crop in ... country is nearly destroyed by the late heavy rains. We have had conversations with some of the most ... planters in the county, on the subject; and ... one and all deplore their loss, in terms that cannot be misunderstood. The largest plantations are inundated to the depth of three and four feet. Dr. Troup's, Mr. Wylly's Mrs. Brailsford's, Mr. Atwood's, and many ... are in this condition. Such is the end of human ... Where now, is all the boasting we heard in Spring of the mammoth crops that were to be made? ... with sorrow we say it, there was a "loud cry ... little wool." The Corn crop is also short; in two months from this we predict there will not be a blade ... fodder to be had in this quarter "for love or money." Hay will be at an enormous price next winter.—*Darien Telegraph, 6th inst.*

WASHINGTON RAIL ROAD COMMISSION.
A meeting of the Commissaries held this day, resulted in the election of J. Cammany as President. By order of the Commissaries,
sept 16 3t (Signed) J. A. DUREL, Sec'y.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.
THE election of an alderman which was to take place on the 18th in the 1st ward of the 1st municipality not having taken place on the mentioned day, because one person only consented to act as inspector: therefore said election shall be held on Saturday, the 24th instant, at Richardson's Coffee House, Conti st. from 9 o'clock, A. M. until 5 P. M. Messrs. J. Armitage, and Alexander Phillips are appointed inspectors of the same, and Mr. Hyde (of the firm of Hyde and Allen) clerk. D. PRIEUR, Mayor.
sept 16

MR. Vaquemin, Jun., of Havre, if he be now in New Orleans, is invited to call at No 26, St. Louis street. sept 16-3t

MADRAS Handkerchiefs—3 cases Madrass handkerchiefs, for sale by E LAFONTA, 67 Camp st.
sept 16-1w

NOTICE—The subscriber having this day, first September, 1836, taken into copartnership Peter ...son in his Boarding House and Tavern the same establishment will hereafter be continued under the firm of Gaulard, Jane... sept 16-3t

LEECHES—At ... Condé and Levee streets, will find constantly the best kind of Leeches, wholesale and retail, at a moderate price sept 16

THE subscriber ... ship Mo...art, an ext... billiard cloths and ... cloths ... for sale on reasonable ... BARIN, Chartres st.
sept 17

THE Co... existing between the undersigned ... of Schmidt & Longer, has been ... dissolved by mutual consent. The settlement ... concern will be attended to by either of the ...
HENRY G. SCHMIDT,
A. LONGER.
New Orleans, September 16, 1836. sept 17-3t

THE ... from this day, the ... Broker, on his own account at his old office, No 61 Canal street.
sept 17-3t HENRY G. SCHMIDT.

THE undersigned will continue the Cotton Brokerage on his own account at his office, 89 Canal street.
sept 17-3t A LONGER.

... Bordeaux Wine; 30 bbls Nor... for sale by LE BLANC & HAYDEL, 20 Toulouse street.

... for sale by P USACHS, 5 St Peter st

... subscriber has just received a general assortment of Garden Seeds for ... which he begs leave to call the attention of Planters and Gardeners to the above. He will guarantee the ... and of the best quality ...
sept 14

HAY for Sale at the Levee Steam Cotton Press Company.

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:
MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 19, 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.

Among the cargo of the ship Crescent, from New York, we learn that there is a new Engine for Fire Company No. 4, consigned to the house of Oakey, & Co. This will be gratifying news to the feelings of the impatient company.

We learn that a crew for the Texian privateer Terrible, commanded by Lieut. Randolph, the individual who insulted the President on board of a steamboat,—left the city last evening for the Passes.

The Hon. Judge Nelson has been appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of N. York, in the place of Judge Savage, resigned, and Judge Cowen, of the fourth district, has been appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court.

Baltimore, Savannah and Charleston.—Arrangements are about being made to run a line of steamboats between Savannah, by the way of Charleston and Baltimore. Money, says the Baltimore Transcript, has been subscribed in the South for the building of the boats, and the boats are to be built in Baltimore.

Some idea of the increase of wealth and permanent population, which this city presents, may be drawn from the fact, that rents are FIFTY per cent higher this year than they were last, and where there were ten houses to rent, one cannot now be found, although building has been carried on to as great an extent as possible. Does not this speak volumes in favor of our superior local advantages for trade and commerce. The vast accumulations of capital and skill that have found their way here, are exercising a potent influence over the destiny of our state, and helping it to a rank and an ascendency that well may be envied, as we find it is, or how else can we account for the avidity with which every thing calculated to lower the character of this city, is seized upon and blazoned forth in an exaggerated manner at the north. Why should it be the fact, if the increasing importance of our city and state is not feared by the cities of the north? Never has the table been turned upon them, never has the press reiterated the details of the atrocities that are committed at the north, no we have wisely refrained from giving any thing of the kind; knowing that at home the narration does us no good, while they are seized upon abroad as "confirmation strong as proof from holy writ" against the perpetuity of our democratic institutions.

In the year 1810, just before this State was admitted into the Union, which was in 1811; the whole white population amounted to only 41,800. In 1830, the population had more than doubled, which again appeared to be the case in 1835. The population of the city of New Orleans in 1810 did not reach 18,000, while now we number nearly or quite 80,000 inhabitants, of which 50,000 may be considered permanent. Thus do we see that notwithstanding we have been visited by pestilence that has swept off our inhabitants, and retarded, others from settling here, we number a fair population and one that for enterprise and liberality will more than bear comparison with any other city of the Union. We are anxious to see our merchants pressing forward in this spirit of generous rivalry, which should and does characterise the citizens of New Orleans. We think that a new era is about to commence; nay has already commenced,—our merchants are feeling the necessity of paying attention to the great object of Internal improvement. The numerous sources for the accumulation of wealth becoming more and more occupied, hence the necessity of an increase in those resources; and where does a wider field open itself, than in the accomplishment of schemes for Internal Improvement. The days of planning must be converted into days of *action*, the avenues through which trade is to be brought to this city have, in a few instances been marked out, and it should be the first object of all who have the welfare of the city, at heart to urge on the completion of those works. The ameliorations that are going on throughout the city, are only so many steps to future prosperity and wealth, which will in a few years place the destiny at New Orleans among the brightest in the Union. Let it widely be known, that *hic patet ingeniis campus*, and the literary as well as the mercantile character of our city will travel along the road to eminence together, and each will be more enduring for the sustaining power of the other.—Let intellectual improvement keep place with the different ameliorations of the day, and we shall be laying a foundation that future ages may safely build upon.

AMERICAN HISTORY.—We cannot conceive a more substantial benefactor to society at large, than is presented by the man who incites by precepts and encourages by example, the community by which he is surrounded, to the cultivation of the history of their country, and the adornment of that country by continued acquisitions in the fine arts. And this, not on account of any extrinsic value of such works of art—not on account of the pedantic display which such knowledge may produce, but from far more valuable considerations. The trite, familiar, but always opposite remark, that "history is philosophy teaching by example," should not be forgotten by any nation; more especially should it be kept in vivid remembrance by one which achieved its liberties and its independence, against exorbitant power, and all but moral impossibility. The noble asserters of political independence and natural equality, so successfully vindicated the former by their arms, and settled the latter by their admirable jurisprudence, that we should be doing not only injustice to their memories, but to our own interests, if we should permit either their names or their acts to fade in the individual recollections, or the taste for their contemplation to lose any of that raciness of flavor which we at present rejoice to find them possess. It is no unfrequent remark, among the indolent and the ignorant objectors to this species of study, that in America it is limited in its operations by the brevity of its details, naturally ensuing from the newness of the settlement, and the recent era of its independence. Nothing can be more absurd than such a remark, on every ground. For, in the first place, in order to see the beauty of our own historical picture, it is necessary to go into the review of that of other nations.

"The proper study of mankind is man,"

says Pope; and this can only be effected by examining him under every variety of circumstances, place and condition. Human nature, we admit, is the same under all circumstances; and mankind will generally, at all times of the world, have the tendency to act in the same manner under the same impulses—allowance being made for the difference of education: but what that mode of action is, we can only gather from viewing mankind in various parts of the earth, under various governments, and various periods of time. It is *there* only that we begin to compare, review, and reflect—it is there that the actions of the dead are lessons to the living—it is there, by the comparison of causes with effects, the consideration of motives to action, with their consequences both to contemporaries and succeeding generations, that we gain those important lessons of experience which history is so admirably calculated to present.

On the other hand, though as a nation we are but the people of yesterday, and cannot present a chain of historical events extending through many centuries, yet what we want in antiquity we can amply supply in interest. It is true we cannot go back with our history into those dim obscurities, where the fable is so mingled with the fact, that we know not which to believe, and where both are so distorted by time and tradition, that we should be glad not to believe either: it is true, we are not able to grace early annals with accounts of mighty robbers and conquerors roaming over the fair face of creation, and dealing death and destruction over millions of simple hearts, in order to gratify an inordinate ambition for conquest and love of rule: it is true, we cannot boast our country to have been founded by demi-gods, nor have we heroes going about fighting with "chimeras dire:"—but we have annals of more recent date, of which contemporary accounts satisfy us of the truth, and which show us that our forefathers left the homes of their ancestors, to enjoy the worship of their God in freedom of conscience: the hardy progenitors of ... that ... exploits ... who shed their blood, not for the conquest and enslavement of a peaceful, inoffending people—not for the lust of dominion, nor for the aggrandisement of a few, at the expense of many,—but to acquire for themselves, and to transmit to their children, the rights conferred by God and nature; and having so acquired them, were contented to enjoy them, without molesting the rights of others.

We have history enough to inform us, that our warriors, after they had achieved their glorious triumphs over their enemies, could attain one much greater—the conquest of themselves; and instead of becoming demagogues, who after all are but tyrants over the minds of their followers, became fellow citizens, and legislators for the public weal. And how did they legislate? They cast from them the mire and filth, the follies and the absurdities of by-gone institutions: they allowed experience to work her way; and instead of following the beaten track, only because it was the beaten track, they struck out for themselves a code of laws, having historical example for its basis, and has "the greatest good of the greatest number" for its object. But that we may not take entirely on trust the excellencies of those who have laid the foundation of our laws, and that we may be enabled to mature our judgment, so as to be qualified to propose judicious improvements and expedient alterations, from time to time according to existing circumstances, the page of history should be frequently turned, and its lessons deeply engraved. Of all the nations of mankind, where the people who should most attentively study this important branch of education. The civilized world, in the other hemisphere, are ancient nations, placed in close proximity to each other—their manners in a mode amalgamate—their interests frequently unite, and almost as frequently clash; the experience of past ages, and the improvement of education, have taught them that a species of perpetual and mutual protection, together with an equally perpetual and mutual check, is judicious and even necessary for the safety and harmony of the whole; and under the well known term of the "balance of power," a corrective is continually administered to that evil which is incipient, not only to the most moderate, but even to the weakest of the European governments—the love of conquest—the desire of increased dominion. Hence it is we find, that the powers in Europe, which in their ordinary state have national prejudices against each other,—which are frequently in the way of each other's projects,—which in fact are like snarling dogs, ever ready to show their teeth, and the more paltry the bone of contention, the more eagerly they battle for it: let but another step in, whether under pretence of being moderator in the dispute, or for the purpose of making certain advantages out of it,—and all the rest of the states in that hemisphere, will immediately be set in close divan, to consider the scope and tendency of pending operations; and to calculate how far one nation may possibly be crippled—how far another aggrandized by the measure—how far, in short, the "balance of power" may be affected, and what step may possibly be given to any one in a favorable situation, for proceeding towards universal empire.

These things are with them matters of every day discussion: they operate on their manners, their commerce, and even upon their religion; hence their ideas are always at home; their arms, (as we may term their arguments,) are always ready at hand, and that which in the most remote degree touches upon the finest point of European policy, is dis covered and held to view before it is in any condition for action. All this, it is manifest, is the result of history—*the experience of the past is the guide of the future.* The acts of their forefathers, the motives that impelled them, the effects which they produced, are all before their eyes. Europe is a great amphitheatre, in which certain individuals act with millions of spectators to view them; and this, not as an uninterested audience, amused with the unravelling of an intrigue, and pleased with the development of a plot, but seeing in all that passes their own interests deeply involved, and competent and willing to change the course of the performance according to the manner in which they find themselves actuated.

We, on the contrary, are very differently situated.—We stand aloof from the numberless little particularities by which the bodies-politic of the eastern world is effected. We feel ourselves placed in another hemisphere—the only nation within it to which the term *civilized* can be fairly attached, (if we except the Texian nation)—we are, therefore, isolated from the rest of the world, as regards jarring and feud for disputed points of dominion; having nothing to do with the law of hereditary succession; and not being even remotely connected with the thousand royal princes, of domains equal to the Parish of Jefferson, we are no likely to become engaged in squabbles as to whether we are in the forty seventh or forty-eighth degree removed from the succession to one of said splendid dominions, and consequently whether we are qualified to match in the greatest and most powerful of the European states, by right divine. But we are equally bound with them, to study their history and that of the nations of old. It is true that our institutions are our own—that our code of civil and moral polity is our own,—and that we have unscrupulously rejected from adoption, every thing that appeared to mitigate against the national principle which is the pride of our country. But it is necessary to keep in remembrance that we are the descendants of European nations—that our forefathers imbibed their knowledge and their experience from thence; and that the foundation of what we receive, no less than what we reject, are found in the institutions, or are to be deduced from the experience of the older nations; and it must also be considered, that as ours is a nation already highly eminent throughout the world for its commercial relations, and daily adding to them both in importance and number, it is important, that we be acquainted with the peculiarities, as well as the general history of those with whom we are, or wish to be connected, that our proceedings, whether national or individual, may be conducted with propriety, wisdom, and right feeling.

But if general history be a study advantageous to us, how much more so must be that of our own country. The contemplation of the stupendous struggle with one of the most powerful nations, in order to extricate ourselves—a few colonies—from the trammels and oppressions of a kingdom possessing incalculable resources,—to establish a Federal Union, which should give us mutual strength both within and without, the contemplation of the privations to which our forefathers subjected themselves—the load of debt which they were obliged to incur, in carrying on that arduous contest—with the consideration that they surmounted these difficulties, and that the debt, immense as it was, is already paid, and an overflowing treasury left: the contemplation of the frugality of the public expenditure, yet of the great respect paid by all foreign nations to our flag, and our public functionaries: the contemplation of the character of *individuals* in the glorious scheme, on the success of which we now so justly exult, and in the benefits of which we all so equally participate—all these are matters of DOMESTIC HISTORY, on which the heart loves to dwell, on which the mind will improve, and on which the principles will fix.

INTERCOURSE WITH TUSCANY.—As a measure, says the Charleston Courier, of reciprocity in response to a similar proceeding on the part of the Grand Duke-dom of Tuscany, the President has issued a proclamation declaring all discriminating tonnage and import duties within the United States suspended and discontinue from the 6th ult., so far as respects the vessels of that Dukedom, and upon all produce, manufactures or merchandise, foreign or domestic, imported in the same.

Council of the First Municipality.
Sitting of Friday, 16th September, 1836.

The council met according to adjournment.

A call of the members being made, were present, Messrs Armas, Bertus, Bouligny, Canon, Cougot, Cruzat, Graihle, Guillot, Lafarque, Laurent, Lesseps, Colson Carter, Pichot, Gardette, Stringer, Bruslé and Wilcox, 18 members. Members absent Messrs. Buisson and Duplessis; Messrs. Pitot, High and Pedesclaux, absent on leave.

The Journal of the last sitting was read and approved of.

A letter was read from the Mayor bearing this date, requesting the council to adopt as soon as possible the necessary measures, relative to the rights of the 1st municipality, in carrying off earth from the Batture in faubourg St. Mary, the same letter informed the council that the contract for furnishing one hundred thousand cubic yards of earth to be taken from the said Batture, had not been adjudicated, as no person had offered to contract for the same.

On motion of Mr. Armas, the said letter was laid on the table, subject to a call of the council when the committee on correspondence will have made their report.

The Mayor having transmitted to the council a confidential letter, on motion of Mr. Pichot, the council sat with closed doors.

The doors being opened,

A letter was read from Mr. F. Coquet, submitting a plan of division of a property contiguous to that purchased of Mr. Fleitas, and offering to give the necessary ground for the opening of the streets as designated on the said plan.

On motion of Mr. Lesseps amended by Mr. Guillot.

Resolved, That the said letter be refered to a special committee, who will make their report at the next sitting.

Mr. Lesseps requested to be excused of being one of said committee.

Mr. Pichot, Colson and Graihle, were named of said committee.

A letter was read from Mr. Prosper Hazur, offering to sell his property for the opening of Claiborne and Ursuline streets, for the sum of $9,000.

On motion of Mr. Graihle,

Resolved, That said letter be indefinitely laid on the table.

A letter was read from Mr. Guillaud and brothers, offering to sell their property for the opening of Claiborne street, for the sum of $18,500.

On motion of Mr. Bertus,

Resolved, That the said letter be indefinitely laid on the table.

A petition was read from eight pedlars requesting permission to detail dry goods on that part of the Levee between the two markets.

On motion of Mr. Cougot the said petition was refered to the committee on claims.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The council deliberated on the re-consideration of the order of the day, of the 1st section of the resolutions relative to the Draining Company.

A call on that question being demanded, resulted as follows:

In the affirmative, Messrs. Armas, Bouligny, Canon, Cougot, Cruzat, Laurent, Lesseps and Pichot—8 ayes.

In the negative, Messrs. Bertus, Graihle, Guillot, Lafarque, Colson, Carter, Gardette, Stringer, Bruslé and Wilcox—10 nays.

The said section was consequently repealed.

On motion of Mr. Carter, Resolved, That the two sections adopted at the last sitting, forming part of a series of resolutions, relative to the purchase of the rights and privileges of the Draining Company. On the first section to be drained, be considered as null and of no effect.

Mr. Colson, with permission of the council, presented the following resolution, which the rules being dispensed with, was adopted.

Resolved, That conformably to the agreement entered into by the corporation and Joseph Laurent, in the purchase of his ground on the Bayou road, that he be permitted to demolish the house thereon built, and carry off its materials.

Mr. Graihle submitted to the council the following resolution.

Whereas, the Board of Directors of the Draining Company, are convinced that their charter, which is their fundamental law, abounds with insurmountable difficulties, that several of its sections instead of being drawn in a clear and precise manner, are replete with several ambiguities, which in their execution might be prejudicial to the public good.

Whereas, that several sections of the said charter, may in many instances operate against proprietors, without any indemnity.

It is Resolved, That a committee of five members of the city council be named, to request the Directors of said Draining Company, to abandon their rights and privileges by dissolving their partnership.

On motion of Mr. Armas, the rules being dispensed with,

Resolved, That the said resolution be rejected.

A call on that question being asked produced the following result. In the affirmative, Messrs. Armas, Bouligny, Canon, Cougot, Cruzat, Laurent, Lesseps; Colson, Carter, Stringer and Wilcox, 11 nays. In the negative Messrs. Bertus, Graihle, Guillot, Lafarque, Gardette and Bruslé, 6 nays.

The said resolution was consequently rejected.

On motion the council adjourned to Friday next, the 23d instant, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

True copy,
D. AUGUSTIN, Secretary.

FROM GIBRALTAR.

We have received a file of the Gibraltar Chronicle to the 17th of July. The intelligence from the seat of war in Spain, furnished by these papers, is not so late as we have received through the London journals—The following extracts may prove interesting to some of our readers:—*New York Com. Adv.*

In answer to an official communication from our minister at Madrid, the Spanish premier informed him, in an equally officer manner, on the 9th ultimo, "that, whenever any vessel may pass, by night, within cannon-shot of Tarifa, if a light is hoisted in a visible part of her hull or rigging, she shall not be molested, unless her manoeuvres should give occasion for suspicion; that, if she should come within cannon-shot without having made the signal in the manner pointed out, or in some similar manner, she shall be required to do so, by means of three gunflashes fired at regular intervals—but that if, in spite of all this, she should visibly approach the shore corresponding by some signal, or without shortening sail—or if she shou d visibly make any other suspicious manoeuvre, she will be considered suspicious, and force will be employed to repel and oblige her to go away."

MALTA.

Some disturbances have lately taken place in Syra, occasioned by a feeling opposed to the Methodist Protestant missionaries established there. The populace had been stirred up against, them by some influential people who, there is every reason to believe, were instigated by a foreign power; and they worked upon the religious prejudices of the Greeks, by spreading reports that the missionaries were making proselytes, and that all the children of their schools were to be marked with Satan's seal. The ferment was very great; the Bibles and other scriptural works, used in the schools, were seized and publicly burned; and serious consequences were appreciated, especially as the lives of the missionaries were threatened. The Greek government on this state of things, immediately sent an additional force of gendarmes to Syra, and tranquillity was restored. The British consul, Mr. Richard Wilkinson, did all in his power to insure protection to the missionaries and their families, as subjects of the British crown; but any farther interference would have been beyond the scope of his powers as a British functionary; and they can only secure to themselves future safety and freedom from annoyance, by a guarded circumspection and prudence in the exertise of their missionary labors.

JACKSONVILLE, Sept. 1.—On Saturday last, two Indians were seen at Mrs. Monroe's place on the road towards Newnansville, fifteen miles from Garey's Ferry. The Indians will soon strike another blow. Where? They come when least expected. None in East Florida should now be found sleeping on their posts.

"The Creek Indians are joining the ranks of the Seminoles. Mr. Solomon Warren who returned on Monday evening last from Tallahassee, tells us that Middle Florida is in an alarmed state—that the Creeks are passing through in great numbers. He states that he saw four different gangs of Indians going South. In one which he saw on his way to Tallahassee, west of the Alpaha, he should judge he saw about fifty Indians. The other three companies he saw on his return, west of the Withlacoochee, (not the Ouithlachchy in the Indian nation, memorable for the battle fought last winter on its banks) a river emptying into the Suwannee. Mr. W. states that these Indians have not, as he heard, yet committed murders in passing through, but they steal and carry off horses, cattle, and provisions and plunder houses.

In the last number of Silliman's Journal, in an article on "currents in water," it is asserted, that if a tub or other vessel is filled with water and a hole made near the middle of the bottom of it, to discharge it, the water will acquire a rotary motion from west to south, or opposed to the apparent motion of the sun; and if means are used to produce an opposite motion, upon withdrawing those means, the former direction will be resumed. This cannot be the effect of chance but of natural laws constantly operating.

New article of Commerce.—Several dwelling houses are now being constructed at Beaver Point, to be erected at Grand Gulf Mississippi. The frame, and all the wood work, is made ready here, transported in flat boats two thousand miles, and put up at a handsome profit to our mechanics. The difference in the cost of materials and workmanship, makes it the interest of planters on the southern rivers to employ Pennsylvanians to build their houses, and float them down to any point on the Mississippi.—*Beaver (Pa.) Argus.*

The Last of the Romans.—This was said of Madison at the time of his disease, but there is one other person who seems to have some claims to this honorable distinction. Paine Wingate, of Stratham, New Hampshire, still survives. He was born in May, 1739; was a member of the Old Continental Congress, and, with John Langdon, represented his State in the first Senate in 1789, and believed to be the only survivor of either house in the first Congress under our Constitution.—He received the honors of Harvard University, Cambridge, in 1759, the year Wolf took Quebec. Judge Wingate, for some years, has been the only one alive, in his class and a number of classes succeeding. For many years he was Judge of the Superior Court of New Hampshire. In 1764 he married the sister of Timothy Pickering, three younger than himself—They both, at the age of more than 97 and 96, are able to walk, and appear to enjoy life.

Extract of letter to the editor, dated
LA GUAYRA, Aug. 14, 1836.

Fra.—In the notice addressed to you on the subject of a decree bearing date 19th July last, proscribing certain persons named in a list which I accompanied, I forgot to say, that the regulations of this port will be rigidly enforced in relation to passports. All passengers had better be provided with such a document from the Consul of Venezuela.

Your most obedient servant,
BENJ. RENSHAW,
United States Consul.

An English company are about establishing a flag ... factory at Boulogne-sur-mer, to be worked by an engine from England. There are various factories in the iron line throughout France, worked by Englishmen.

ANECDOTE OF NAPOLEON.

We copy from the Zodiac, a monthly publication of interest and value, published at Albany, the following anecdote of the most extraordinary man that ever lived, either in ancient or modern days:—

"In the beginning of his consulate he often used to escape from the Tuileries disguised in a big great coat and a large round hat, so that even the soldiers did not know him, and go early in the morning to Gen. Sebastiani's lodgings, awaken him, and walk arm in arm along the Boulevards. In one of these morning walks, Bonaparte, wishing to make a handsome present to his beloved Josephine, stopped before a large store of precious curiosities. They found a chambermaid cleaning the store, went in and asked for the master of the house. The servant answered in a dry tone, that there was no master of the house, looked with a suspicious eye upon the two intruders, whom she thought might be a pair of rogues who had entered the store so early, truly with no very favorable exterior, their boots and great coats covered with mud. She ran quickly into a bed-room where two young clerks slept, and awakened them in haste, whilst the two strangers looked upon each other and smiled.—One of the young men came hastily and half clothed from his room, and asked their pleasure. Bonaparte's eyes fell upon two large and beautiful transparent vases of an exquisite workmanship, whilst Sebastiani spoke with the clerk, who sent immediately for the mistress of the store, when Bonaparte in his abrupt and peremptory manner, asked the price of these vases; the widow measured him from foot to head and said dryly, 'that their price was beyond his reach.'—'This may be, madame,' said Bonaparte, irritated, but still in a moderate tone, 'but I think it would not cost you much to answer my question.' 'Ten thousand francs, sir,' answered the lady in a dry tone. 'Well, madame, is that your lowest fixed price?' 'Yes, sir, I have but one price, as every one of my customers knows.' 'Well, madame, I think I shall buy them if you be so good as to place them aside so that nobody else may take them.' 'But, sir,' said the astonished lady, 'how then? I shall say they are sold, but—but'—'What *but*, madame?' said Bonaparte, growing warm. Sebastiani gave him a hint, and said, 'Madame is right; she does not know us, and of course is not to be blamed for asking at least something by which she might be assured that we were in earnest.' He handed her at the same moment a bank note of one thousand francs. The widow, still more astonished, received the note, turned and re-turned it, and handed it to a clerk, directing him in a whisper to go to a neighbor's and see if it was not a forged one, and then addressing herself to the two strangers, said, with the Parisian gracefulness so characteristic of all these female shop keepers—'Gentlemen, I ask your pardon; you appear to be fine and well-bred gentlemen, but God knows, since that Corsican has been at the head of our government we are overrun with rogues and vagabonds, who have even attempted to commit forgeries, (which was true,) and, therefore, I have sent to my neighbor's, who is an *agent de change* (a broker) and who understands his business well.' 'But how then, madame, I thought Bonaparte was a good Frenchman,' said the consul, 'and although born in Corsica, that he had never ceased to be a Frenchman!' 'Yes, yes,' answered the merchant, smiling, 'he has been a good Frenchman, because he was too greatly interested to be otherwise.' Sebastiani saw that Bonaparte began to grow warm, and interrupted the loquacious lady in asking her 'what she had now to say of the first consul, if he had not crushed anarchy, re-established order, put France in a flourishing state?' 'Yes, he has so well re-established order that we have now instead of laws, bayonets—instead of liberty, slavery, and a legion of miserable spies, who denounce and arrest every one who dares to speak against him or his adherents,' &c.

This woman was of an exalted character, very handsome and bold, and astonished both by her vehemence and the facility with which she talked to them. Bonaparte could not resist interrupting her in saying, 'but, madame, you forget yourself by touching these very delicate political matters, in which you cannot have the least concern, being obliged often to deal with the first consul's friends and adherents; and if we should belong to them, what then, madame?—would you not fear to be arrested?' 'I fear to be arrested!' said she, laughing loud; 'you, gentlemen, could you denounce a poor widow who has five little children to provide for?—No, certainly no, I have nothing to fear from you—you appear to be too honest and good gentlemen to wish to ruin a poor woman because she used with freedom the only gift of God, her tongue, which the usurpur has left her.'

On leaving the store, Bonaparte told her he would send the money, and for the two vases. In walking out they took a hackney coach, and stopped at a short distance from the Tuileries, in the *rue de l'Echelle.*—Bonaparte, although not well treated by this spirited lady, was, nevertheless, the first who said, that he liked her frankness, but that she deserved some good lesson for the future. As soon as he arrived at the Tuileries, he sent Gen. Lasnes with one of his carriages in search of the widow, with a polite invitation to come immediately with him to see the gentlemen who had bought the vases, as they wished to speak with her upon other purchases, and to pay her what they owed. The unsuspecting lady seeing a gentleman clad in citizen's clothes, and an elegant, but plain coach, was ready to go, and off they went at full speed. On the road she inquired very anxiously after the names of those gentlemen—if he (Lasnes) was their friend, and many other questions which Lasnes was expressly prohibited from answering. But what was her perplexity when she alighted at the great staircase of the Tuileries, and saw that she had to deal with one of the generals attached to the consul. She exclaimed at various intervals, 'Oh, mon dieu, mon dieu, what will become of me if these gentlemen should denounce me to the consul.' Lasnes, who although a very rough soldier, was nevertheless humane, and of a good heart, assured her, as well as he could, that not the least harm was intended against her. But what was her terror when the first consul's cabinet opened, and she recognised in him the stranger to whom she had spoken so freely. She was ready to faint, and fell upon her knees and wept bitterly, humbly asking pardon. Bonaparte himself was moved, helped her up, led her to a chair, and requested her to be quiet and composed. These kind words restored her spirits, and she was able to listen to the following friendly words: 'Madame you have been a little imprudent in speaking so freely of me to strangers; happily for you these words have not been heard by Fouché or one of his agents; you would not have come off so easily. Let this be a warning to you for the future. Here is your money, and give this (20,000 francs) to your children, and say to them, that if the mother is not my friend, I wish at least the children might be.' It was by such means that he made himself popular. Compare him now with Louis Philippe and his popularity."

OBITUARY.

Departed this life on Sunday, the 18th instant, Mr. Joseph S. Adams, a member of the New Orleans Typographical Society. He was in the 23d year of his age, the time when the bosom vibrates with bright unclouded high anticipations, but the fondest hopes and the highest expectations are withered by the touch of death. But a consolation is left in an unsullied character and an amiable and correct department which had won many friends during his short sojourn in this city.

To the mansion of peace, from these regions of wo,
He has gone where affliction he never can know.

His remains were attended to the grave by the members of the N. O. T. Association, and a numerous collection of friends.

The packet ship John Sergeant, from Philadelphia, is discharging opposite the Vegetable Market. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods. sept 19

FOR CAMPEACHY.
The fine fast sailing brig Gustave, Hoffman master, will have immediate despatch. For freight, which will be taken low, or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to
HARRISON, BROWN & CO.
sept 19 47 Bienville street.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
The regular packet ship John Sergeant, C Vandyke master, having part of her cargo engaged, will meet with immediate despatch. For freight or passage, apply on board opposite the Vegetable Market, or to J REED & CO,
sept 19 35 Royal street.
The J. Sergeant takes steam up the Delaware river.

COPARTNERSHIP—The subscribers have entered into partnership, and will continue the cotton brokerage business, under the name and firm of Garnier and Vienne.
CHS. L. GARNIER,
A. Z. A. VIENNE.
sept 19 8t

TOBACCO, &c.—300 bales Cuba tobacco, superior quality; 25 hhds Muscovado sugar; 25 bbls do; 1375 galls Molasses, first quality; 164 bags and 1 tierce coffee; 30 M segars, of choice quality; 2 2 galls rum, for sale and landing from schooner Tres Hermanos, from St Yago, by
GOULE & LAMBERT,
sept 19 11 Near the Rail Road.

NOTICE—The undersigned leaving shortly for Europe, he appoints Mr. Charles Urquhart as his attorney. (sept 19-5t) FELIX LABATUT.

BALE ROPE—100 coils superior bale rope, landing from ship John Sergeant, and for sale by
JAS REED & CO,
sept 19 35 Royal street.

WILLOW BASKETS—A lot of willow baskets, landing from the ship John Sergeant, and for sale by JAS REED & CO,
sept 19 35 Royal street.

SEGARS—60,000 of a new manufactory and represented to be very fine, landing from brig Octavio, for sale by G DORSEY,
sept 19 44 New Levee.

LARD—4500 kegs of superior quality, for sale by G DORSEY,
sept 19 44 New Levee.

HERMITAGE Wine—A few boxes white and very old, for sale by G DORSEY,
sept 19 44 New Levee.

CANVASSED Hams—100 casks of Cincinnati cured hams, a superior article, for sale by
sept 19 G DORSEY, 44 New Levee.

SUGAR, Coffee and Segars—300 bags Rio Coffee, 600 do Havana do; 423 boxes brown Havana sugar; 173 do white do do; 120 mills superior Havana segars, in store and for sale by
sept 19 R GRONING & CO.

WINES and Spirits—500 baskets champagne wine; 50 half pipes old champagne and cognac brandy; 10 pipes Holland Gin; 18 do Madeira wine; Port and sherry wines of superior quality, in butts, hhds and quarter casks, in store and for sale by
sept 19 R GRONING & CO.

HONEY & Castor Oil—35 bbls Cuba Honey; 20 do Castor Oil, in store and for sale by
sept 19 R GRONING & CO.

DRY GOODS—Received by the latest arrivals and for sale on accommodating terms, at No 19, Chartres street, a perfect assortment of Irish linens; long lawns; linen cambrics; draper towelling; table cloths & bed sheetings, all widths; 50 bales No 1 Lowell cottons; 46 do heavy cottonades; 30 do Oznaburgs; a few cases light and dark ground prints; knotted counterpanes and superfine Marseilles quilts; furniture and curtain calicoes and muslins, of every description; black and assorted cambrics; a large supply of coloured moreens; bombazines, bombazetts and merinoes; white, red and yellow flannels; satinetts and other woollens, for negro clothing; an assortment of blankets; an extensive supply of carpetting; an assortment of silk and cotton hosiery, brown linen brin; musquito netting, of all kinds; an assortment of white and fancy coloured muslins and calicoes; whited brown; black and assorted coloured flax threads; corsets; corded petticoats; tapes; bobbins and cotton cord; an assortment of thread laces, edgings and insertings; do bobbinet quilling, laces, edgings and insertings; pongee hdkfs; fancy shawls, hdkfs and cravats, with almost every article comprised in the dry goods line, which purchasers are respectfully invited to inspect at the establishment of
ANDREWS & BROTHERS,
sept 19 19 Chartres street.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Court of Probates: Parish of Plaquemines. Notice is hereby given to the heirs of age, to the tutor of the minor heirs and to the creditors of the successions of the late Nicholas Reggio and Carolina Jorda, his wife, both deed of this parish, and to all other persons herein interested, to shew cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account of his administration, rendered by Charles De Blanc, the administrator of said successions, should not be approved and homologated, and the said Administrator discharged from all other trust and liability in the premises.
G LEONARD, Judge.
Parish of Plaquemines, Sept 16, 1836. s 19

CO-PARTNERSHIP—The subscribers have associated with them: Mr George W Huntington and will continue their business under the firm of
aug 17-1m WILCOX, ANDERSON & Co.

Wanted to Rent—A house suitable for a small family, between Toulouse and Poydras streets. Apply at this office. sept 14

EXCHANGE on Paris, for sale by
sept 14 M S CUCULLU, LAPEYRE & Co

NOTICE—All persons having claims against J. C. Eaglin, deceased, are requested to present them duly authenticated to the subscriber for liquidation.
WM H SIMMONS,
sept 10-1w 16 St Charles st

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

No clearance on Saturday last.

ARRIVED,
Saturday, September 17.

Tow boat Grampus Annable from the Passes, towed to sea ship Mississippi, brought up ship Hebrew, ship Cresent and schr Agenora. Left the pass 15th at 1 A. M. Reports off the S. W. Pass ship Florence, in the river one brig, tow boat Shark coming up with ship Kentucky, John Sargent, brig Union and two schooners.

Tow boat Shark, Thomas, from the Passes, towed to sea brig Nina and schr Flor del Mar. Left the Pass on the 15th at 8 P. M., brought up ship J Sergeant, ship Kentucky, brig Union and a schr. Reports nothing new.

Ship Hebrew, Carr, from New York, 17th August, to S & J P Whitney—cargo assorted merchandize.

Ship Cresent, Nisbeit, from New York, 19th Aug., to Harrison, Brown & co—cargo assorted merchandise.

Ship Bolivar, Pemberton, from New York, 22d August, to Quertier & Albert—cargo assorted merchandize.

Ship Kentucky, Bunker, from New York, 14th August, to Bogert & Hawthon—cargo assorted merchandize.

Ship John Sargeant, Van Dycke, 28 days from Philadelphia to Jas Reed & co—cargo assorted mdze.

Brig Union, Richards, 48 days from Thomaston to S & J P Whitney—cargo lime.

Schr Tres Hermanas, Curbera, from St Jago de Cuba to order—cargo assorted.

Schr Agenora, Pecse, from Mobile in ballast to master.

Steamer Mediator, Head, from Alton.

Steamer Majestic, Johnson, from St Louis.

Sunday September 18th

Schr Southerner, Myers, from Tampa Bay, to Grivot and Page, with military stores to U. S. Quarter Master.

Steamer Columbia, Clarck, from Bayou Sara.

CONSIGNEES.

Per ship Hebrew—A Grant; Bullitt, Shipp & co; N & E Ford & co; Bogart & Hawthorn; J Vaerin & co; Forstall, High & co; H Beach; Thompson & Grant; Carriere, Daran & co; E Laraide & co; Eastman & Brother; J Hawes & co; Stetson, Avery & co; Lambeth & Thompson; Coit & co; J Mager; Craig and Pomroy; Kirkman, Rosser & co; Robeson, Wood & co; J Reed & co; T B Seffen; Dallmore & Frazzle; C Flint, Buckner, Stanton & co; J Hall; Brander, McKenna & Wright; J W Stilwell & co; J Davenport; grivot & Page; Martin, Pleasants & co; Slater & Avis; Kelly, Mason & co; J Galler; A E Crane; Wm McKean; N & J Dick & co; Hoskens & Wilcox; Damarin & co; J H Field & co; Sloo & Byrne; Lee & Hardy; Burke, Watt & co; H Bonable; T Barrett; Garcia, Lincoln & Maynard; W Porter, Daniels & Goodman; A Oliver; L J Carr; J Whitehead; A Hill; Blackwell, Hide & co; Edgar & Smith, J Kend & co; J G Stevenson; J J Hall; C Hall; Buchanan & Hagan; Wilcox & Anderson; Ferry, Goodwin & co; Stinson & Campbell; Yergers, Chaffin & co; Turnan, Cuddy & co; Kukernol & son; J G Bell; Tulane & Coleman; E A Tracy; A S Page & co; M White & co; B H Simmons; B Casey; Wakeman & Palmer; J Beebe & co; Bier & Stevens; W Swain & co; Lastrape & Desmare; J Gonley; J Thayer; G W Preichard; S S Phelphs; T D Elliott; E Johnson; H Holcombe; R R Springer.

Per ship Bolivar—Lambeth & Thomson, Forsyth, Goodwin & co; Hoskins & Wilcocks; Eastman and Brother; A Grant; J W Stelwell & co; Carriere, Daran & co; Whiting & Slark; Kohn, Daron & co; Bance & Brother; Nowland & Brown; A Knight; Levaudais, Charbonet & co; E L Tracy; Ferguson & Hall; Pardo & Brother; Daniels & Goodman; J Vaeren & co; Carrier, Daran & co; Bogart & Hawthorn; A Castillo & co; L Eames; H & W Hoskins; Quertier & Albert.

Per ship Kentucky—W. H Dudley; Lambeth and Thompson, H Kelly; W McKean; Hotchkiss & co; C H Bancroft; Peet & North; Smith, Hubbard & co; Levaudaes, Charbont & co; P Laidlaw; J Meeks & co; D & J W Hincks; T R Hide & Brother; Duface and Freres; Lastrape & Desmare; V David; Durand and Uzuraun; J Vairen & co; Kirman, Rosser & co, Bullit, Ship & co; Daniels & Goodman; J H Graham, Buchanan & Hagan; Brander, McKenna & Wright, Martin, Pleasants & co; Woolsey & Montague; Leigh, Maddux & co; M & B Mullen; Sidle & Stewart; Jas Reed & co; Hyde & Goodrich; P Shannon; Quick & Foode; Burke, Watt & co; Blackwell, Thorn & co; J Bird & co; T J Sexas; Buckner, Stanton & co; Bier & Stever; J Koia & co; Robeson, Wood & co; N C Folger; J Labadie; N & E Ford & co; N & J Dick & co; W G Dorsey; R R Irvan; Wilcox, Anderson & co; Forstall, High & co; J Clark; H & W Hopkins; J Nowland; Mendelle; J Bayon, Bein & Cohen; J Minturn; A Ball; Kelly, Mason & co; W Bryan; Herman and Briggs; Slater & Avis; E J Tracy; C Toledano; J A Turnell; St John & Best; P Tulane & co; Egerton & Wibray; A Pepper; Craeg and Pomroy; J G Stevenson; Edgar and Smith; Hawes and Hadden; Goodman and Levy; P Doherty; Bogert and Hawthorn, Godfrey Blossman and co; A Gillet & co; E E Storm, O Dubig & Chatiguier; Stetson and Avery; T Barrett and co; Bance & Brother; H R Lee & co; Craig & Pomroy; Frost and Johnson; Alling & Dyde; J Turo; W H Cary & co; Lee & Hardy; J W Stilwell, Grivot and Page; E Hunt; W W Leeu & co; T C Cash & co; Buchanan & Hagan; B H Simmons; Carriere, Daran & co; Teerman, Cuddy & co; J Gallier; Williams and Tooker; Whiting and Slark; A Grant & co; H Haines & co; R O Pritchard; J Colles & co; G Babcock & co; G Brusle, Coit & co; T Mills; D H Tougood; Layet & Amculung; Kohn, Daron & co; A C and W Squier; Eastman & Lewis; Peters & Millard; Forstall, High & co; Eastman and Brothers; Lott and Peck; Taylor and Cotheal; Sloo and Byrne; F Charpy; W Flower, G W Pritchard, A Ledoux; R Groning and co; Lally and McCracken; Yergers, Chaffen and co; Hart and Labatt; W Alderson; Riley and Chants; W and J Montgomery; A E Crane; M White; J W Zacharie and co; Wakeman and Palmer; R Marsh and co; A H Wallace and order.

Per ship John Sergeant—W C Kelly; Leigh, Maddax and co; Martin, Pleasants and co; Jas Armor, J Vaine and co; H Gildermeester; Lockart and Arrot; S Tompson; P Dorherty & co; Brander, McKenna & Wright; S Gloyd; Buchanan & Hagan; Hoskins & Wilcocks; Herman & co, V David; A Kenvy; J Weeb; J H Field & co; Craig & Pomroy; M White & co; Martin, Pleasants & co; J Calles; Wilcox, Anderson & co; N & J Dick & co; Buchanan & Hagan; Malcolm & Sandeman; T G Cam; J Landis, Bier & Stever; E Laralde & co; Stetson & Avery; J W Swan & co; Jas Reed & co; Robeson, Wood & co; N & E Ford & co; E L Tracy; V David; Kirkman, Rosser & co; S W Oakey & co; S Barner and Brother; S Franklin & co; Phelphs & co; J Labadie; bogert & Howthorn; Slater & Avis; A B Bass; W M Seev; Barke Watt & co; A Kelly; Caruthers and Harris; Lastrapes & Desmare; Godfrey and Blossman & co; Bogart & Hoopes; Grant & Ryan; E Johns & co; Bullet, Ship & co; N Hoey; A H Wallace; S M Barnes; Capt Vandycke; Hotchkiss & co, L Adams & order.

Per ship Crescent—Gloyd and McDonell; Brander, McKenna and Wright; J Vairen and co, Spencer and Gloyd; Tierman, Cuddy and co; Burke, Watt and co; Lambeth and Thompson; Slater and Avis; Buckner, Stanton and co; J H Field and co; Walker and Walton; B J Coulon; Kelly, Mason and co, Wilcox, Anderson and co; S W Oakey; Hotchkiss and co; Buchanan & Hagan; Stetson and Avery; Daniels and Goodman; J Reed and co; Alling and Hide; J Lovell; N and J Dick and co; Craig and Pomroy; N and E Ford; Bogert and Hawthorn; T R Hyde and Brother; Herman and Briggs and co; Lee and Hardy; Bier and Stever; Woolsey and Montague; Robeson, Wood and co; H Beach and co; J H Graham; Godfrey and Blossman and co; Martin, Pleasants and co; M Ford and co; and order.

PASSENGERS.

Per ship Hebrew—Dr Young, Mr Pinto, Mr Morphy Mrs Brand & Sister, 41 in the sterage.

Per ship Bolivar—Mr Eames and lady; Mr Dalton and one steerage.

Per steamer Mediator—Messrs W H Payne, Atkinson, Mentger, Marten, J Payne, Dr Arnold, M Menard Patterson, Smith, Andrews, Zenan, and Hassau. 42 way and 18 on deck.

Per steamer Majestic—D C Waters, C B Harris, J G Kingston.

Per steamer Columbia—G Hartlesly, J A Maryman V Dejou, J G Gorham, R F Nichols, A G Barron, E Cooley, B B Morrow, D L Johnson, J Jamerson; J H Hard, V Allaw, D F Dearmand.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

Alton—Per steamer Mediator: 697 sacks corn, 171 do potatoes, 2 trunks and 8 boxes merchandize to S & W Payne; 894 sacks corn to Bridge, Voss and co; 2 hhds tobacco to N and J Dick and co; 6 bales cotton to Burke, Watt and co; 10 bbls apples and poultry.

St Louis—Per steamer Majestic: 3986 pigs lead to J Field and co; 2 casks and 2 pipes wine to Buchanan & Hagan; 67 bbls apples to E Laralde and co; 100 kegs lard to C B Harris; 580 pigs lead A G Johnson 50 kegs lead, 75 do shot J Vairin and co; 3 casks copper ore J Thayer and co; 50 kegs lead, 74 do shot Lavillebeuve and Walton; 1173 sacks corn Gordon and Rountree; 74 sacks and 9 bbls potatoes, 342 sacks corn and 1 hhd tobacco Turn and Preestly; 80 bbls potatoes J G Kingston; 119 bbls onions, potatoes and apples, 21 bbls and 31 sacks oats; 265 sacks corn J H Graham; 84 bbls potatoes, 12 do beans, 115 sacks corn, 60 do oats, 28 horses, 60 dozen fowls, cabbages to owners on board.

Bayou Sara—Per steamer Columbia: 10 bales cotton to Forstall, High and co; 93 do to W Flower; 80 do Lambeth and Thompson; 238 do Burke, Watt and co; 23 do T Barrett and co; 17 do Lee and Hardy; 6 do Bullit, Ship and co; 17 do and 1 case marble A Ledoux 9 bales cotton J B Plauché & co; 49 do Allain & Duplessis; 5 do B Cadilliare; 31 do Herman, Briggs and co 12 do M White; 18 do order.

MEMORANDA.

Steamboat Majestic reports that she left St Louis on the 6th inst. and that there was 9 feet water in the upper Mississippi. On the 15th, Charles Suttle, a native of Massachusetts fell overboard and was drowned.

Ship Crescent reports off S. W. Pass ship Florance, Barstow, from New York, bound to Natchez.

August 10th—Off the Short Keys, spoke ship Robert Morris from Philadelphia for Orleans.

August 9th—Ship Shakspear was spoken off the Hole in the Wall bound to Orleans

Ship Kentucky reports, Sept. 11th, that, between the Double Headed Short Keys and Florida, she exchanged signals with ship Yazoo; on the morning of the 16th August R. R. Swan, a cabin passenger, in a fit a mental derangement, jumped overboard and was drowned before any assistance could be rendered.

Hence at Philadelphia, Sept. 2, brig Carroll, Young. Cleared at Philadelphia for this port, same day, ship Edward Bonnaffe, Gallagher.

Up at New York for this port, brig Pleiades, to sail soon

Up at New York for Natchez and Vicksburg, barque E. M. Miller, to sail on the 3rd September.

Cleared at New York, for this port, Sept 2, ship Huntsville, Clark.

Cleared at Gibraltar for this port, 9th August, Sardanian brig Olinde; she arrived on the 3d from Genoa and Marseilles.

At Port au Prince, 20th August, brigs Crusader, Norris, for New York, visit Marks; Chance, Lemont, for Newbern, waiting cargo; Planet, Penfield, for Boston discharging; Bremen brig Alwina, Kornand, from N. York for Bremen, uncertain.

STRAY HORSE—Was brought to the ... in St. Peter, between St. Claude and Tre..., on the 15th instant, by the City Guard ... horse marked on the ... is not claimed by his owner within 10 ... he will be sold at auction by ... 1st October next.
sept 19 ... LUSSAS, Captain.

Sales at Auction.

BY JOHN M. BACH.
WILL be sold this day, 19th September, at 4 o'clock, at No 145, Tchoupitoulas street,
The contents of a Coffee and Boarding house—consisting of lamps, chairs, tables, beds, bedding, counter, kitchen utensils, &c. sept 19

BY T. MOSSY & GARIDEL.
ON Monday, 26th instant, at 12 o'clock, at Hewlett's Exchange, will be sold
40 LOTS OF GROUND,
being a part of the plantation formerly belonging to Lombard and Olivier, in faubourg Washington, and situated as follows: as will more fully appear by reference to a plan deposited in the office of O de Armas, Esq. Notary Public, viz. on square No. 9, 8 lots denominated by Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, the six first mentioned lots measuring 31 feet 11 inches and 5 lines front on Mazant street, by 120 feet in depth—Lots Nos 12 and 11 measure each 44 feet in front; the first on Casacalvo st and the 2d on Grands Hommes st, and each measuring 159 feet 10 inches and 3 lines in depth.

On square No, 8, 2 lots designated by Nos 23 and 24, measuring each 25 feet front—the first on Casacalvo street, and the second on Grands Hommes st, by a depth of 159 feet 10 inches and 3 lines

On square No. 7, 9 lots of ground designated by Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11 and 12—the first seven lots measure each 31 feet 11 inches and 5 lines front on Barthelemy street, by 120 feet in depth. Lots Nos 12 and 11 measure, measure each 31 feet 3 inches in front—the first on Casacalvo street, and the second on Grands Hommes street by a depth of 159 feet 10 ins. and 3 lines each.

On square No 11, 13 lots designated by Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 23 and 24—the first mentioned 11 lots measure each 31 feet 11 inches and 5 lines front—the seven first on Barthelemy street, and the remaining 4 on Mazant street, and all having a depth of 110 feet each. Lots Nos 23 and 24 measure each 25 feet—the first on Grands Hommes street, and the other on Craps street, and both having a depth of 159 feet 10 inches and 3 lines.

On square No. 12, one lot of ground designated by No. 11, measuring 44 feet front on Craps street, by a depth of 159 feet 10 inches and 3 lines.

On square No 14, 13 lots designated by the Nos 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 23 and 22, the first ten lots measuring each 31 feet 11 inches and 5 lines front—the seven first on Barthelemy street, the three others have the same dimensions on Mazant street, and have a depth of 110 feet each. Lots Nos. 23 and 22 measure each 25 feet front—the first on Craps street and the other on Amour street, both having a depth of 159 feet 10 inches and 3 lines.

On square No 16, 2 lots designated by Nos 2 and 3, and measuring each 30 feet front on Bons Enfans Promenade, and 120 feet in depth each.

Terms—6, 12, 18 and 24 months credit, for approved endorsed paper, to the satisfaction of the vendor, and bearing mortgage until final payment.

Acts of sale before Theodore Seghers, Esq. Notary at the expense of the purchasers. sept 19

BY T. MOSSY & GARIDEL.
WILL be sold on Wednesday, the 21st instant, at noon, at Hewlett's Exchange, the following slaves belonging to Madame M. C. Marigny Livaudais.

PHILIP—A creole negro aged about 19, good subject, absented himself once.

VALSIN—A creole negro aged about 19, house servant, absented himself several times.

PIERRE—A creole negro aged about 67 years, absented himself several times.

Terms—One year's credit for notes endorsed to satisfaction, bearing mortgage until final payment.

The slaves will not be delivered until after the acts of sale, be passed by C. Pollock, Esq., notary public, at the expense of the purchasers. sept 19

BY J. B. BLACHE.
BY virtue of an order from the honorable the Parish Court, in and for the parish and city of N. Orleans, bearing date the 13th of September, 1836, and at the request of Mr. A. A. Suares, Syndic, will be sold on Thursday, the 20th of October next at noon, at Hewlett's Exchange, corner of St. Louis and Chartres streets, the following described property surrendered by D. P. Waymouth to his creditors.

Eleven lots of ground situated in faubourg Washington, designated from number sixteen to number twenty six in square No 27, bounded by Solidelle, Josephine, Lesseps and Pologne streets, and said lots having American measure, to wit: Lots Nos 16 and 17 each 31 feet front on Pologne street by 126 feet deep, between parallel lines. Nos. 18, 19, 20, each 31 feet front on Pologne street, by 126 feet ... deep between parallel lines. Nos 21, 22, 23, 24, each 31 feet front on Pologne street by 125 feet deep between parallel lines; and lots Nos 25 and 26, each 33 feet 10 ins front on Solidelle street, by 124 feet deep, between parallel lines. The whole agreeably to a plan drawn by Allou D'hemecourt, deputy city surveyor, on the 5th day of November, 1833 and deposited in the office of Louis T. Caire, notary public.

Terms—Six and 12 months credit for approved endorsed notes, and mortgage until final payment.

The acts of sale to be passed before W. Y. Lewis—notary public, at the expense of the purchasers. sept 19

BY FERNANDEZ & WHITING.
WILL be sold on Saturday next, 24th instant, at the Exchange, corner of Chartres and St Louis streets,
23 shares of the Levee Steam Cotton Press, paid in full. Conditions at the time of sale. sept 19

BY F DUTILLET & DELERY.
WILL be sold on Thursday, 29th instant, at noon, at Hewlett's Exchange,
2 lots of ground, situated in suburb Washington, near the Cotton Press, designated by Nos 9 and 10 according to a plan deposited at the Exchange, measuring 25 feet front on Press street by 104 feet in depth between Morales and Bons Enfans street, and situated one fourth of a square from the Paper Mills.

Terms—One and two years credit for notes endorsed to satisfaction, bearing mortgage until final payment. sept 17

BY P. E. TRICOU.
Extensive Sale of Valuable Property in the lower part of the City.
WILL be sold, on Wednesday, 28th instant, at 12 o'clock, at Hewlett's Coffee House—
The property known under the name of the "Race Ground," divided into squares as per plan exhibited at the Exchange.
The many improvements in operation in that part of the city, can but contribute to increase the value of property, and induce speculators to make acquisitions that will not fail to yield them great profits.
Lithographic ... the plan will be distributed on the day of sale.
Terms—12, 18, 24 and 30 months credit, for approved endorsed notes, with mortgage until final payment. In case of non-payment, the notes to bear interest at 10 per cent per annum, until paid.
Acts of sale before C. Pollock, notary public, at the expense of the purchasers. sept 17

BY T. MOSSY & GARIDEL.
WILL be sold on Monday 19th inst, at 4 o'clock, P.M. in Toulouse street, between Chartres and Levee sts 200 barrels red Bordeaux wines of several qualities.
Terms at the time of sale. sept 16

BY T. MOSSY & GARIDEL.
Sale without reserve.
ON Thursday, 22d instant, at noon, there will be sold at Hewlett's Exchange, corner of Chartres and St Louis streets,
370 Lots of Ground in suburb Washington, between the Louisiana Refinery and the tobacco ware houses, A steam mill with four saws.
The plan will be exhibited at the Exchange a few days previous to the sale, and may be seen at the office of Mr. J. Reynes, Conti street.
Terms—One tenth cash, and the balance at 6, 12, 18 and 24 months credit for approved endorsed notes with mortgage until final payment. If not paid at maturity, the notes will bear an interest at 10 per centum per annum.
Acts of sale before A. Mazureau, Esq. notary public, at the expense of purchasers, who will be put in possession of their lots by the surveyor of the 3d Municipality, at their own expense sept 14

BY M BARNETT, Sr.
WILL be sold on Wednesday, 21st inst, at noon, at Hewlett's Exchange,
500 valuable lots of Ground, forming 24 squares, situated in the city of Carrollton, in one of the most desirable situations. The increase of population and improvements in that quarter cannot but be extremely advantageous for those desirous of purchasing.
The great resort of strangers to Carrollton gives assurance to speculators of realising handsome profits. These lots will be sold by squares.
Terms—One fourth cash; the balance at 6, 12 and 18 months credit in notes endorsed to satisfaction, bearing mortgage until final payment.
The plans are exhibited at the Exchange.
Acts of sale before Felix de Armas, Esq. at the expense of the purchasers. sept 12

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.
THE price of fresh flour being this day $... per barrel, according to the tariff, the bakers must give during the ensuing week (commencing on Monday, 19th September) 37 ounces of bread for a bit. The loaves which are sold at one bit for three loaves, are required to weigh 25 per cent more.
September 17, 1836.
sept 19 D. PRIEUR, Mayor.

Office of the Architect Company,
New Orleans, 17th September, 1836.
NOTICE—Those persons having claims against the New Orleans Architect Company, are requested to present the same unto Mr P J Tricou, St Louis, on or before the 4th of October ... as to make known their claims, as the books of said company will be closed on that day.
By order of the Board:
sept 19 SOMMERAU, Secretary.

Office of the Levee Steam Cotton Press ...
New Orleans, Sept. 1...
$100 Reward—Will be paid at the office of this company, for the apprehension and delivery of the two boys, Henry Eustis and Edmond Coleman. Henry Eustis ranaway on the morning of the 13th; he is about 5 feet, 5 or 6 inches in height, rather black and has lost one joint of the first finger of his left hand; he is about 23 years old. Edmond Coleman is about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, rather fleshy and stout built; he left on Monday the 12th of this month: he has been seen lurking about some new buildings in the neighborhood of Conti st. The above reward will be paid for both boys, or Fifty Dollars for either of them.
sept 19 D F GUEX, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Court of Probates: Parish of Jefferson. Estate of Nathaniel Chamberlain. Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the above named succession, and all others concerned therein, to show cause within ... from the present publication, why the account of administration of said succession presented by Isaac L. McCoy, ... executor should not be approved ...

500 CASKS Marseilles Wine, of an excellent quality, for sale by ... & MILLARD.
sept