LATEST DATES.

New York	june 28	Liverpool	may 25
Boston	june 27	London	may 24
Philadelphia	june 28	Havre	may 17
Baltimore	june 28	Paris	may 22
Charleston	june 28	Bordeaux	april 12
Washington	june 28	Madrid	may 12
Mexico	june 12	Cadiz	may 6
Tampico	may 21	Havana	june 24
Vera Cruz	june 12	Valencia	june 6

COMMERCIAL.

LOUISVILLE June 24.

The river has risen since our last, and is now high enough for boats to pass over the Falls. The usual season of the summer is approaching, but it is far [illegible] than usual at this season. It is as difficult as ever to give satisfactory quotations of most articles; the difficulty arises chiefly from the smallness and infrequency of transactions, from the difference in the value of the money offered, and from the tightness in money matters which inclines holders to sell for cash at prices varying with emergencies. There is no [illegible] dispo[s]tion to sell on time.

[illegible] hog round, has sold during the week from [illegible] at 7. Sales of Hams from stores at 8 — [illegible] lots at 8½ a 9. Sales of middlings at 7½ a [illegible].

Lard has sold to day 6½. It is generally held at from [illegible] 8, dull.

Flour is held at 7,50, retails at 8 a 8½. We have heard of 7,37½ offered and refused for 300 barrels. On the other hand, we have heard of a lot of 300 barrels, the holder offered at 7, and which was refused at that price.

[illegible]eries—There is a decided tendency to advance in coffee, produced, we suppose, by the advance in the cost, occasioned by the extraordinary demand for exportation to Europe. It may be quoted 11½ a 13½.—[illegible] ern sold at 12½ for Tennessee money. A [illegible] article is probably worth 12½ cash, though we know of some offered at that price for good paper.

Sugar is dull. Good is worth 6 a 7—inferior [illegible].

[illegible] asses is held at 35c cash. Small sales cash at [illegible] 4 months it is held at 37½ a 40.

[illegible] are scarce. Gunpowder and imperial are worth [illegible] 85. Bypone held higher.

[Mac]kerel, No 3, is worth from $7 3/4 a 8.

[illegible] is dull. A sale of good Tennessee at 7 1/8 [illegible] cash. Mississippi may be had at 9 to 10 cash.—[Cott]on Yarns asserted are down to 15 1/2.

Bagging and Rope, as before, are dull, and it is hard to say what they are worth. Holders are of opinion the article will rise, and hence they are reluctant to [illegible] sales. Good bagging may be bought at 18 cents [illegible] and rope at 7. We have heard of a cash sale of the former at 17 1/8. At 4 months, bagging may be [had] at 20 22c and rope at 8 a 9.

Whisky sells to day from wagons at 31 a 31 1/2;—[illegible] stores.

Tobacco—No 1 ranges from 3 a 4; No 2, from 1,50 [illegible] 3.

NEW YORK, June 26.

The transactions in stocks are a little more lively [illegible] a shade or so that's all. But they are the transactions depending mostly upon the necessity of stocks [illegible] hands. Nothing in these paper securities is [illegible] done to any extent from absolute choice. Speculation has partially abandoned this field, and betaken itself to ways where they are able, to the trade in Bank [illegible]. To day bank paper has declined somewhat. [illegible] doings in specie are brisk, though not sufficiently [illegible] the existence of any particular demand [illegible] beyond what had existed the past two [illegible].

[In] the midst of the monetary derangements which [are] rising in a geometrical ratio, we see efforts [mak]ing to perpetuate the old system of blind bank [illegible] under new form. An institution has just [spr]ung under the title of the Foreign and Domestic [Ex]change Company of New York, with the professed object of trading in bill of Exchange, &c. and [illegible] professions as to the solidity of the whole [illegible]. This is but the beginning of these companies [illegible] bubbles. They will spring up like [mus]hrooms on every side of us, yet they will soon find [their] level at the public will only pass on their guard—[illegible] every body keep a strict eye to the only standard [illegible] in the country, let every body eschew all [illegible] to fasten upon society the manacles of irresponsible bodies of men, whether corporate. If trade [illegible] once, it will soon resume its onward, steady, [illegible].

NEW YORK, June 28.

[Cott]on—Prices are fully supported, and the transactions continue to a fair extent, both for shipment and [home] consumption. The sales since our last report [illegible] 750 bales Mobile at 9 1/2 a 11; 150 Florida, 9 [illegible] 100 New Orleans 9 1/4 a 10 1/2; and 100 Upland, [9] a 10 1/4c.

[Le]ad—The market continues very inactive for New [Orle]ans P g, and a parcel of 560 a 5 cents, 4 mos is [the] only transaction that has occurred.

[Mol]asses—The stocks have all become very much [reduced] and prime descriptions which are wanted, [illegible] readily command some advance on previous [illegible].

[Su]gars—From the trade the demand continues [illegible] and the stock of Box Sugars having become almost entirely exhausted, the transactions in the description have necessarily been very trifling. There [are no] White Cuba remaining in first hands. The [sales] include about 70 hhds Porto Rico at 7 a 7 1/8c, [illegible] New Orleans & 250 bxes Brown Havana 6 1/2 [illegible] prime cash; and 50 boxes New Refined, 12 3/4 a [illegible] cents. By auction 50 hhds Porto Rico, ordinary [illegible] 6,50 6,94 per 100 lbs cash.

[Tob]acco—There is still some inquiry for Cuba, but [illegible] of no sales of consequence having been made [illegible] some of the new crop Kentucky opening [illegible] appears to be of but middling quality. By [auct]ion, 4 bales Cuba at 9 1/8 cents per lb cash.

[Fre]ights—Our rates must be considered nominal [illegible] quantity offering both for Liverpool and Havre [illegible] very small.

SALES OF STOCKS.

NEW YORK June 26.

[illegible] shares U S B July 16 110

[illegible] do opening 110

HAVANA, June 24.

Cordage, Am 9 a 9 ½; Pitch, 3 a 0; Tar, 3 0 a 0 0; Hoops, 48 0 a 00 00; Boards, Portland and W P 22 00 a [illegible] 00; other eastern ports eastern ports, 24 00 a 00; Lumber, Pitch Pine, 25 00 a 25 00; Shingles 4 0 a 4 6; Shooks with headings, 0 9 0 12, sugar box shook [illegible] 4 a 9 10; Beans, white 6 4 a 7 0; Beef No 1, 3 and [illegible] a 9 a 14; do New York and Boston 14 00 a 16 00; [Pork] smoked, 12 00 a 13 00; Bread, pilot 7 0 a 8; Butter, [illegible] yellow, 14 0 a 16 0 Candles, mould 20 0 a 22 0; [illegible] 40 0 a 420; Cheese, Am 13 0 a 16 0. cider, 4 2 a [illegible]; Codfish, 50 lbs 1 4 a 20; hhds 2 4 a 3,0 Flour Philadelphia and Baltimore, 21 0 a 0 0; Hams, Am East [illegible] 16 0 a 17 0; Herrings, smoked, 1st and 2d, 1 0 a 1 [illegible]; Lard Am Eastern, 14 0 a 15 0; Mackerel No 3, 5 [illegible]; Pork, cargo, eastern and mess, 16 0 a 20 0; Potatoes, 2 4 a 3 4; Rice, 6 0 a 0 0; Soap yellow 8 2 a 8 4; [illegible] 1st quality, 50 a 9 0; 2d and 3d do 5 0 a 7 4; [illegible] 8 0 a 4 0; Honey, 0 2 1/2 a 0 2 1/4; Molasses 3 [illegible] 3 a 0; Sugar, assorted half white and half [brow]n 5 2 a 8 12; white alone, 9 3 a 10 3/4; brown and yellow alone 5 a 7½; Segars, 8 0 a 25 0.

Freights, Hamburg, and Bremen Great Britain £3 [illegible]; C we and a market in the Baltic £2 10 a 2 15; [illegible] s and a market not in the Baltic, 2 5 a 2 10; France [illegible] Mediterranean 3 10 a 3 States 61 a 14 per [illegible] sugar; 1 1/4 c per lb coffee, 4 per bhds Molasses.

Exchange, On London 6 a 9 prem; U States, a 4 dis [illegible]; Span Dollars 6 a 10 prem; Mexico, par a 1 [illegible].

$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscribers residence, the 24th of June, a negro named JOB, aged about 18 [illegible], well made, has small eyes, and a cicatrice [on] his right eye. He was dressed when he absconded, in a pair of black pantaloons, and a blue [illegible] shirt. The subscriber bought said negro [some] one month ago from Mr C. Turner, a lawyer at [illegible] in the state of Mississippi, where it is presumed he has fled. Accordingly, captains of steamboats are forewarned not to receive said boy on their [boats] under the penalties of the law.

The above reward will be paid to whoever will [arrest] said Bob, and conduct him to the subscriber, or [lodge] him in any jail so that he may get him.

P. COMMAGERE, Fauxburg Saulet, corner of Appolo and Calliope streets.

[M]ISLAID—A small Leather Travelling Trunk, [illegible] was left on board of the steamer Mazeppa, [containing] women and children's apparel, and a [sum of] eleven dollars. The person who may have [illegible] in possession, will oblige the owner by leaving [it at the] office of the Bee, where a reasonable reward [will be gi]ven if required. july 1 3t

[BRA]NDY &c.—45 half pipes of excellent Roch[elle] brandy, 4 boxes and 1 bbl Teacons, for sale [by] LEE & HARDY, 63 Canal st july 1 3t

[H]AY, 200 bales first rate western hay, now on board brig Catherine, for sale by GEORGE BEDFORD, 22 Bienville st july 1 3t

[F]LOUR—275 bbls superfine flour landing from steamer Mediator, for sale by G DORSEY, 44 New Levee.

[illegible] UR. Whiskey, Pork and B con—500 bbls [flour]; 400 bbls whiskey; 300 bbls pork; 36 casks [hams] and shoulders, for sale by G. DORSEY, 44 New Levee.

[S]ACK CORN—3000 Bushels sack corn just arrived and for sale by HEFFORD & SORGENFREY

[C]ORN IN EAR—100 bbls Ear corn just received and for sale by HEFFORD & SORGENFREY.

[P]ERSONS wishing to undertake the gauging down of the line of Lake Borgne canal, are invited to [call] at the office of the company, corner of Craps and [Champs] Elysees sts. july 1

CLERK WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN, perfectly acquainted with the dry goods business, and who can give satisfactory references as to character and capacity—no other need apply, at No 20 Chartres st. june 15 3t

MAYORALITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

THE price of fresh flour being this day $10 per [barrel], according to the tariff, bakers must give during the ensuing week commencing Monday, July [3], 31 ounces of bread for a bit. The loaves which [are sol]d at one bit for three loaves, are required to [weigh] 25 per cent more; that is to say 384 ounces.

July 1, 1837 DENIS PRIEUR, Mayor.

TO CONTRACTORS.

PERSONS wishing to undertake the digging of the canal of Lake Borgne are invited to send before the 15th of july their proportions sealed to the [office of] the Company, where the plan of the Canal is [to be] seen. june 26

A POCKET-BOOK FOUND.

FOUND on the 30th June, a Leather Pocket-Book with a small amount of money, and some paper [illegible] to the order, For further particulars, apply at [the] Railroad Exchange, corner of Old Levee and [Champs] Elysees sts, and the expense of the advertisement to be paid by the owner. july 4 1t

MUNICIPALITY NO. 3—Wanted to hire a proper edifice to hold the sessions of the 3d Municipality, with the offices thereon depending. Apply to the Committee.

FERAUD, Royal street, President of the committee. july 4

WHISKEY—300 bbls rectified and common, for sale by G. DORSEY, 44 New Levee

LARD & PORK—300 kegs lard, 300 mess and prime pork, for sale by G DORSEY, 44 New Levee.

PORK—180 bbls clear & 60 bbls plantation pork of superior quality in store, and for sale by LAYET & AMELUNG, 17 Commerce st.

BACON—37 hhds sides, 17 hhds hams and shoulders well cured and in excellent order, in store, and for sale by LAYET & AMELUNG, 17 Commerce st.

BEESWAX—[illegible] bbls beeswax landing from steamboat [illegible] and for sale by LAYET & AMELUNG, 17 Commerce st.

[illegible] [store] and for sale low [illegible] LAYET & AMELUNG, 17 Commerce st.

[R]ANAWAY about the first of May last, a negro man named ISAAC BENNET, he is about 40 years of years, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high [illegible]. He belongs to Captain C B Long[illegible] Isle, Mississippi. A reasonable reward [and] expenses, will be paid on his delivery to [illegible] HALL & WALTON, [illegible] Common st. july 4—1wo

THE BEE.

PRINTED BY J. BAYON,

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

PUBLISHED DURING THE SUMMER: TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

NEW ORLEANS:

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 6, 1837.

Celebration

The anniversary of Independence was celebrated in this city in an appropriate manner. The procession was well got up and conducted with the utmost propriety and imposing effect. The number, the fine appearance and the admirable regularity of the firemen were peculiarly gratifying. That efficient and public spirited body of citizens deserves all the encouragement and applause the community can bestow upon them. We were happy to observe the unusual degree of good order that prevailed throughout the day. There was no disturbance of the public peace that came to our knowledge, no riotous conduct, and no midnight brawls. The celebration, nevertheless, was conducted with due enthusiasm—there were numerous dinner parties, and the night was enlivened by several bands of music parading different parts of the city—but every thing was managed with temperance and good order.

PAPER MONEY.

The farmer of the city revenue of the vegetable market refuses to receive paper money of the municipalities in payment of dues for stalls and stands, in said market. This determination of the farmer will put him in possession of a large portion of the small silver change now in circulation.

Sudden Death.

A man whose name we heard, but which we have forgotten was found on Tuesday last dead in his bed at the corner of Tchipitoulas and Louisa streets. A coroners inquest was held over him, and as all the appearances of his body tended to establish the opinion, that he died of apoplexy, a verdict accordingly was returned. Some curious circumstances, attendant upon his decease, have, however involved the affair in a mystery that we should be pleased to see unravelled. His bed was found to be considerably burnt, and all his clothes and papers lying around his room in the strangest confusion, and the armoir, where he kept them broken open. An individual has been found in possession of some money in doubloons, belonging to the deceased.

As the affair occurred in the 2nd Municipality, we hope to see some of the boasted vigilance of the police there, exerted in discovering whether there has been any foul play, and in elucidating the mystery attached to the transaction.

From Florida.

By arrivals at Savannah and Charleston, we are furnished with the latest intelligence from Florida, from which it appears, that hostilities will inevitably be renewed. Sam Jones and Powell (Oceola) now at the head of a considerable force have held a council recently near Lake Monroe, and condemned Micanopy, the head chief to death for having signed the treaty with Gen Jessup.

Micanopy was pursuant to sentence, hewed to pieces for his attributed treason.

The sub-chiefs, Cloud, Alligator, Tigertail and Wild Cat, had all been deprived of their rank for signing the treaty, and reduced to common warriors.

The St Augustine Herald, speaks most deploringly of the prospect of a pacification of the hostile tribe, by which the country is menaced—it declares, that General Jessup's policy has been a complete failure; and that we are to have another campaign, which from every indication must be a bloody one, unless contrary to its expectations, the Seminoles should comply with the terms of the ill judged treaty of amnesty that has done so much mischief. In relation to the rumor that General Scott is to supercede Gen Jessup in the command, it expresses the belief that it is premature; that it should be sorry were it to prove true, not for any unkind feelings towards the former, but from the opportunity that the latter has had to obtain a knowledge of the country in which he was required to operate, it thinks, he possesses advantages superior to any commander that could be brought into the field.

Other accounts represent that the officers do not credit the statement of Micanopy's death; but if the account brought previously by a negro be true, that he was deposed some time since, and Sam Jones elected king in his stead, it would doubtless be the object of Sam Jones to get rid of him to save trouble. Charles O'Mathlar was served in the same way for a similar display of friendship towards the whites.

A report having been circulated that the Asiatic Cholera prevailed extensively at Fort Melon, the City Council of St Augustine passed resolutions, requesting the mayor to write to General Armstead, and ascertain if that be the case, & if it was, respectfully request the General to adopt such measures as in his judgment he may think proper to prevent its introduction into that city.

Having carried into effect the request of the Council, the Mayor, through General Armstead, received a copy of an official report from Chas H Lamb, assistant surgeon, U S A under date of the 13th June, in which he states that the disease which has made it appearance at that station is one of a purely local origin, dependant on a peculiar combination of causes existing at the place, viz: a sudden and continual falling of the waters of the lake, thereby exposing an extensive surface of putrid and partially decomposed vegetable matter to the influence of a high degree of temperature, the thermometer then ranging from 85 to 94 degrees Fahrenheit.

He adds, that these causes having ceased to exist, the disease has completely disappeared.

The garrison at Fort King are represented to be very healthy. Out of six companies there, there were but seven men on the sick report.

The troops at Micanopy are also in good health.

Indian fires have been seen opposite to Picolata, on the St John's River. General Jessup is expected at St Augustine in a few days, and will probably establish his head quarters there. A portion of the Creek Regiment are to be stationed at Picolata for the present.

The remainder will be stationed at or near Tampa Bay, until their term of service expire, which will be shortly, when they will be discharged. They are tired of the war, and have been anxious to be discharged since February last. None have been discharged since they volunteered, except the sick, who have been sent to Mobile Point.

A great meeting of the Loco Foco party was held in the Park, New York, on the 26th ult. It is pronounced the largest assemblage of a political character ever convened in that city, the number of persons present being computed at the lowest estimate, from twelve to fifteen thousand. The speeches delivered on the occasion were strong, vehement and decisive. The whole banking system was denounced as a fraud upon the mechanical and laboring classes, and resolutions were accordingly moved and adopted, containing the solemn expression of the opinion—

"That banks of any kind are totally inexpedient."

"That a national bank would be injurious, and subversive of liberty."

"That this opinion coincides entirely with the sound opinions expressed by the Honorable DANIEL WEBSTER—I am a Bullionist—I am against ALL rag money, and every species of irresponsible banking."

The meeting recommend a convention of the whole party, to be held at Utica; that copies of these proceedings be sent to the governor of the state, as also one approving of the policy of the government, and another favorable to the donation of public lands in behalf of the actual settler. All these resolutions and some of a minor character were passed amid the deafening applause of the assembled multitude. It is related, that a carman during the proceedings rose and addressed the people. He compared the banking system to the fabled hydra—"No sooner" said he, "is one of these rag factories destroyed than another springs up in its place. He hoped soon to see the monster extirpated entirely." He concluded by moving a resolution to that effect, which was unanimously adopted.

Another of the speakers, Job Haskell, asked the reason why every thing was right with the government, and wrong with the merchants and speculators? "Because," said he, "the first has proceeded cautiously and steadily—the latter have been walking upon stilts. One foot sustained by credit in Europe; the other by banking facilities. Thus elevated they imagined that they reached the ends of the earth with their arms, and that their foreheads touched the clouds. [Raise them a peg lower, cried an Hibernian, and a roar of laughter followed.] They are low enough God knows, and he would not triumph over the fallen. They say General Jackson is the cause of their downfall. They lie, and they know they lie. [So they do.] I talk to them every day.—That's the way I hurt my lungs. They want a big monster to regulate the little monsters. But the people are sovereigns and they will rule without either. [Crush them.] I get all over charcoal every day to prevent the disease of aristocracy from seizing me!—but not even charcoal—not even herb doctors or mineral doctors can cure these bankites. Sweep them away and there will be no fear of our liberty!

Among other appointments made by the governor of Virginia, we observe that of Col CLAUDE CROZET, late Civil Engineer of Louisiana, to be one of the Board of Visiters of the Military School to be established at Lexington, Virginia. Mr Crozet has been absent for some years from Virginia, and this appointment is a gratifying evidence of the high value placed upon him, which has suffered no diminution from his having taken up his residence elsewhere.—To the scientific and general information of Mr Crozet, as well as his amiable deportment and bland and engaging manners, the citizens of New Orleans can bear testimony in common with those acquainted with him in Virginia, and they only regret that he may be induced by the persuasions of the latter to remain among them upon his return.

MARINE HOSPITALS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.—The commissioners appointed in accordance with the last act of Congress for the establishment of hospitals on the western waters, have visited and selected Natchez as a proper location for one of these establishments. They have already reported in favor of New Orleans and Baton Rouge.

A New York paper, edited by Whigs, [illegible] in its policy the [illegible] of associations companies for [illegible] paper, to be conducted in the following [manner]. Collect any given number of thousands of dollars in bank paper and bring suit for its recovery. By this method of proceeding a profit of twelve per cent will be made, that being the present discount on bank paper in the city of New York—all costs including interest from the institution of the suit, are also paid. Should the suit be brought through an attorney his fee will be but a small deduction from the amount of the profit.

We published some days ago an account of the proceedings in a suit brought in Philadelphia to recover the amount of a note of ten dollars, from the United States Bank—judgment was given for the plaintiff—and the Bank appealed! Yes, the Bank of the United States, with a capital of 35,000,000 dollars refused to pay one of its notes of ten dollars, and when the judgment of the court declared that the note must be paid, the president and directors of the institution appealed to a higher tribunal! Can any thing be more infamous than this? Is it possible to exhibit in a stronger light the swindling character of the Bank? Refuse to pay a note drawn by N. Biddle in favour of and endorsed by one of his underlings, and countersigned by Samuel Jaudon his cashier, well known to the people of New Orleans while he resided here, for the magnificence of his equipages, and the frequency and costly splendour of his dinners and balls—and yet this bonne des gourdes (as the French negroes used to call him) suffers his name to be dishonoured for the paltry sum of ten dollars—not only his name dishonored—but he suffers suit to be brought upon the note, and when the justice of the peace gives judgment against him, he appeals to some higher tribunal!—There is not a merchant, a shop keeper, a mechanic—there is not a marchande des oranges that would not feel degraded if compelled by necessity to take such a course.—But if a private individual should resort to such profligate arts to evade the payment of his note of ten dollars, when its genuineness was undisputed, he would deservedly be held infamous by the whole community. No poor man, no man in moderate circumstances, would dare thus to set justice and honesty at defiance. Public opinion would not tolerate him in such conduct, and against public opinion such men would strive in vain. It is only the man of overgrown fortune, acquired by inheritance, by accident or by fraud, that can defy the contempt of his fellow men—and in a still greater degree than private individuals, can monied corporations act in contradiction to all the rules of probity. There is the Bank of the United States, whose power has been found almost a match for the government and people of this country—which has been vaunted by the opposition party, as the regulator of the currency and the dictator of laws, perpetrating an act of meanness and dishonesty, that would disgrace the lowest blackleg. We are convinced there is no bank in New Orleans that would disgrace itself by pursuing a similar line of conduct—and we are farther convinced that even if it could, it would not appeal from the judgment of a city judge on a judgment of five or ten dollars for one of it notes. No appeal, we believe, is permitted on such sums in this state, and if they could, our banks have too much honour to avail themselves of it.

So many and advantageous privileges have been conferred upon the banks by their acts of incorporation that they ought, in our opinion, to shew a better disposition to relieve the embarrassments of the community. Their notes on the average are twenty five per cent under [par]. A poor man has a bank note of five dollars—and before he can buy a pound of sugar, a pound of beef or a loaf of bread, that note must be changed and he is compelled to lose one dollar and a quarter or one fourth of the amount at the same time that all the necessaries of life are enhanced in price by the immense flood of worthless paper of every varied hue and kind that has been thrown into circulation.—On this subject we speak feelingly and from woful experience. The sum that we usually pay to our workmen for their weekly wages is about $200—in brisker times it is considerably greater. They properly decline to receive paper money in payment. In order, therefore, to procure $200 in specie we are compelled to lose $66 66/100, and this happens every week We are far from being solitary in this mode of suffering. Every proprietor of a newspaper establishment in New Orleans is affected in a similar manner, and the evil is more or less severely felt by every master mechanic—not only by mechanics—but by every man, woman and child, except they be fed on the PLUNDER thus snatched from the mouth of labour—in other words, unless they are in the enjoyment of fortunes created by paper bubbles—and derived from speculating on the difference in the value of gold and silver and that of paper. This state of things cannot be much longer borne. The wrong is too gross, the oppression too monstrous for a free people to exist under.

If the banks have not gold and silver to exchange for their notes let them pay the difference in their paper. That is, let bank notes be considered by the banks as bills of exchange and received for what they are really worth according to the specie standard.—This would be an approach towards fairness and equity; it would be meeting their engagements as they well as they are able. True—it would be like pouring water into a sieve—or like a bank paying a premium for specie in its own paper. The operation would end in causing the banks of all their paper—and what then? Why, they would the sooner arrive at the goal towards which they are now journeying, with slow but sure steps.

Judge Whites veracity.

A friend of ours has put us in possession of a small pamphlet entitled An Address to the public on the evidence given by Hugh L. White before the committee of investigation, of which H A. Wise was chairman—the pamphlet is signed ANDREW JACKSON.

The judge is made to appear very small in this review. He sends a note to the committees in which he disclaims their authority to examine him and declares they have no right to summon him before them and yet he consents to testify, without being forced or menaced with compulsory process. In the course of his evidence he declares that he should consider himself degraded if he voluntarily disclosed private and confidential conversations between him and the president, and yet he had voluntarily submitted to be sworn to disclose such conversations and he does disclose them to the full extent of his knowledge. They amount to nothing that can attach the shadow of blame on the character of General Jackson: but that detracts nothing from Judge White's inconsistency and perfidy

But the Judge's disregard to veracity is placed in a still stronger light. In a speech delivered at Jonesborough in Tennessee, he declared that General Jackson had calumniated Mr Huntsman, a member of congress from that state. When called upon for his proof, he appeals to a conversation held by General J with a Mr O'Brien—It is proved conclusively that the conversation with O'Brien occurred THREE DAYS AFTER the delivery of the Judge's speech!!—and it is proved by the testimony of several gentlemen of respectability who were present, that in that conversation Huntsman's name was not once mentioned!! The old Spanish proverb says, the first falsehood is prolific of a thousand.

Signora Pantanelli.

This meritorious and talented lady, after a series of arduous duties in sustaining the prominent parts of many operas in this city, places herself on tomorrow evening in the delicate position of a beneficiary—This must be an event of very great excitement to her, for, as, her friends respond to the call, so must she regard their number—and when we reflect that a crowded house on these occasions results principally from high merit, and that the appreciation of that merit, rests upon the fickle taste of a fickle public, we cannot but think a benefit in the life of an artist is one, mixed up of contending fear and hope.

That the extraordinary talents of Pantanelli, are held in just esteem by all those who have heard her give life and feeling to the created images, sprung from the lofty genius of a Rossini, Bellini &c., cannot admit of a possible doubt.

Therefore the fair Signora has nothing to fear on this score; but in our fervent admiration of the songstress, we are apt to neglect the petition of the beneficiary, and forget the wisdom of the Athenian Philosophers reproach, "that if we use a lamp, we should take care to supply it with oil."

Of all the Prima Donnas, who have come to our country, Pantanelli preserves the dominion; and if her rank in Italy, be proof to us of her superior skill and science, she can boast of a very exalted one, supported in it, too, by the hearty acknowledgment of her powers by Rossini himself.

In Bologna she sang in Semiramide (as Arsace) before that author "who took occasion to express his own pleasure, and the infinite justice done to his music, by the representative of Arsace"—this was no common triumph for author's are hard to please.

Though the arts are said to languish here, we have outstripped the north in the encouragement bestowed on them, and we have now among us an Italian Prima Donna, such as they never had—We have had music in greater purity, than they, and it it remains with ourselves whether this enjoyment is reserved for us for the future or not.

Our liberality upon the present occasion, by which we will express our cordial friendship and admiration, may so attach Pantanelli to our city, as to induce her to favor us with another visit in the fall.

We learn she contemplates an immediate return to Havana upon the termination of her present engagement.

Dead Bodies Found.

The Natchez Courier of last Saturday states, that the bodies of 21 persons were picked up at the mouth of the Buffalo Creek, one mile and a half above Fort Adams by some of the citizens of that place. There is no doubt but that they are a part of the large number that met their untimely and horrid end at that awful catastrophe the burning of the Ben Sherrod. The clothes on some of the bodies were much burnt. In the number were two ladies, one of whom had a child, which a mother's fondness and a mother's despair had so encircled with her last arms, that even in death it remained pressed to her bosom where it could no longer find [illegible].

ALABAMA—The [illegible] adjourned on the 30th ult, after [illegible] to a measure the necessities for which they were convened—They have passed a relief bill after considerable op[illegible]

[illegible] the general [illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible] approval and [illegible] of the suspension of specie payments by all the banks [illegible] conditions, [illegible] as regards the Bank of Mobile and the Planters and Merchants Bank: [illegible] subject to certain other acts of the Legislature, and to a proviso that if the State Bank and its branches resume at an earlier day than that fixed by the present law, the 15th June 1840, they shall resume at the same time, and upon the same notice being given them by the governor. Should they fail to comply with their conditions, they are to forfeit their charters ipso facto.—No dividends to be paid by the holders of stock until three months after the resumption of specie payments.

The debts due to all the banks are to be divided into three instalments, payable in terms expiring on the ——day of June 1840, with a condition annexed, that in all cases of extension, it shall be the duty of the banks, if they conceive it necessary, to take in addition to personal security, deeds of trust on real and personal property. The State Bank and its branches are empowered to remit damages on bills of exchange which have been purchased by either of the banks, and on all bills protested since the 1st day of January last, and remaining unpaid, when the circumstances be such as to justify the indulgence.

The bank are authorised to keep in circulation their notes or bills to an amount equal to their capital stock including $5,000,000 of State bonds which the governor is required to issue as soon as possible—and discount all business or transaction notes in payment of all dues to said banks, when, in the judgment of those institutions, it will be for their interests to do so, provided the parties indebted shall be entitled to the privileges granted in the clause of the bill relating to three instalments. The bonds to be issued by the governor as herein provided in sums of $500, and $1000 bearing an interest of 6 per cent, and redeemable at at any time after two, four and six years in equal proportions of each—and to be deposited in equal proportions in the state bank and branches.

The Banks are to lend to the amount of the Bonds to individuals in sums not exceeding $2000 at an interest of 8 per cent. upon the parties applying giving notes, payable in one, two and three years, with at least two good and sufficient endorsers—provided the discounts shall not be in favor of those who avail themselves of the three instalment portion of the bill—that is, persons not now deeply involved. The annual payments of the borrowers are by the banks to be applied to the redemption of the Bonds when due. The Banks are to take care to pay annually the interest on the Bonds.

The most insuperable objection to this plan of relief will be the difficulty of negotiating the bonds. At a time of such general distress, when money is so scarce and is worth so much, European capitalists will scarcely be tempted to favor the investment; and we therefore, should not be surprised to see the whole matter result in a complete failure.

REMARKABLE INCIDENT.—An altercation took place lately, at Little Rock, Arkansas, between a Dr McWilliams and a Mr Pew, sub-editor of the Arkansas Gazette, in the presence of many citizens; Dr. McWilliams, having had some quarrel with Mr. Pew, charged him with gross and wilful falsehood. In a few moments Mr Pew was observed to turn deathly pale; a fearful change came over his countenance; and, to the horror and astonishment of the beholders, he fell and died without a struggle or a groan.

The above named Mr. Pew was the same who was formerly editor of an Anti Jackson paper in New Orleans.

Another Steamboat disaster!

The steamer Louisiana, Capt. Tarr, on her way from Louisville to this port was lost 30 miles above Shawneetown, with a considerable cargo. We have not heard whether any lives were lost. She struck a snag, and immediately sunk. The cargo in a damaged state will be saved The principal portion of it we understand is insured.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT

Virgil Maxcy, to be Charge d'Affaires the U S to Belgium.

Henry D Gilpin, to be Solicitor of the Treasury.

John M Read, of Philadelphia, to be Attorney of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Jose Maria Castanos, to be Consul of the U States for the port of San Blas, Mexico.

William P Gilding, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Monterey, North California, Mexico—Globe.

MUNICIPALITY NO 1.

Sitting of Monday, 3d July 1837 A. R. 63.

The council met pursuant to adjournment.

The recorder having called the members to order and directed the secretary to call the roll, it appeared the following members were present, to wit: Messrs Tulane, Faures, Stringer, Guillot, High, Lesseps, Cruzat, Davis, Morel, Lefebvre, Lambert, Canon, Correjolles, Fernandez and Roy. Absent, Messrs Thos Duplessis, E Duplessis, Armitage, Durrive, Armas, Brueh, Pieval, and Coquet, and Mr Wiltz, absent on leave.

On motion of Mr Fernandez,

Resolved, That the absence of Mr. Coquet be excused, and a congé of one month be allowed him.

A letter was read from the mayor bearing this date.

The 1st article of this message returned the resolution passed at the last sitting allowing to Mr F Duttil [illegible], auctioneer, a commission of $13,491 50 upon the sale of lots.

The council having adhered to the observation, of the mayor,

Resolved, on motion of Mr Lesseps that this article be referred to the committee on the jucuary.

The 2d article of the message informed the council that the 3d instalment to be paid to Mr Mager was $11,666 661 instead of $10,000.

On motion of Mr Davis,

Resolved, That the mayor be and is hereby authorized to furnish Mr J Mager a note of $11,666 661 in the place and stead of a note of $10 000, the emission of which was ordered by the council in virtue of a resolution of the 27th June 1837, all resolutions to the contrary notwithstanding.

The 3d article of the message submitted a project of uniting the waters of the Canal Carondelet with those of the Canal Girod and the Canal in Claiborne street, a project tending to the salubrity of the city.

On motion of Mr Canon, amended by Mr Lesseps:

Resolved, That the subject be referred to the improvement committee, which committee are instructed to make their report within the shortest delay.

The 4th article of the message exposed to the council several circumstances accompanying the transactions of this municipality with the Improvement Bank, tending to establish [that the] institution had violated its contract concluded in virtue of the resolution of the 20th May, 1836; and proposing to the council to authorize him to employ an attorney to decide by legal means that question.

Mr Fernandez presented a resolution granting to the mayor this authorization.

The aye and nayes called upon the dispensation of the rules produced the following result:

For the affirmative, Messrs Tulane, Faures, High, Stringer, Cruzat, Morel, Lefebvre, Fernandez and Roy—9 ayes; for the negative, Messrs Guillot, Lesseps, Davis, Lambert and Correjolles.

The said motion was therefore rejected.

On motion of Mr Davis,

Resolved, That the said resolution be referred to the judiciary committee.

A report was read from Mr. Bourgerol transmitted by the mayor relative to a facade constructed of wood in Chartres street by Messrs Toledo and Barriere in contravention of the ordinances. The surveyor thought from several circumstances that the council should be indulgent to the contravenors.

The council having dispensed with their rules,

An amendment of Mr Correjolles permitting all property holders to build in the square of the city with wood was rejected.

During the discussion several members having retired, and the council no longer being in quorum.

On motion, the council adjourned to Monday next, 10th July at 5 o'clock in the evening.

A true copy, D AUGUSTIN, Secretary.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

July 5.

Ship St Louis, Stanton, New York, L H Gale.

Ship Orleans, Sears, New York, Franklin & Ames.

Barque Nimrod, Patterson, London, L H Gale.

Brig Damon, Spencer, St Marks, Geo Bedford.

Sch Columbus, Moore, Marion, Texas, J Reed & co.

ARRIVED.

July 4.

Steamboat Mazeppa, Walker, Mobile.

Steamboat Teche, Bennist, Natchitoches, master.

Steamboat Commerce, Mehé, St Martinsville, to J Mettere.

Steamboat Genl Gaines, Boga, Louisville, master.

July 5.

Tow boat Grampus, Thomas, from the Passes, towed to sea ship Mettamora, and brig Kenhawa, and to the anchorage outside ship Clarissa Andrews and Arab; brought up brig Hercules and sch J Palmer; left the pass on the 4th, nothing in the offing bound in, sch Mexico in the river bound up.

Brig Hercules, Wise, St Josephs, Fa., master, in ball st.

Sch J Palmer, Davidson, 14 days Philadelphia, to master.

Steamboat Columbus, Smith, St Louis, master.

Steamboat Oceana, Bellighoover, St Louis, master.

Steamboat Columbus, Jones, Cincinnati, master.

Steamboat Revenue, Moor, Fort Gibson.

Steamboat Privateer, Sarpy, Arkansas.

Steamboat Baton Rouge, Irwin, Bayou Sara, to master.

Steamboat Tuskina, Bartley, Louisville, master.

EXPORTS.

Per ship St Louis—3361 pigs lead, 23 hhds tobacco, 59 hhds molasses, 86 do sugar, 379 bales cotton.

Per ship Orleans—4 bags specie, 2532 pigs lead, 105 bales cotton, 141 hhds, 24 boxes and 434 bales tobacco 73 hhds sugar, 127 bbls pork and sundries.

Per barque Nimrod—104 hhds tobacco.

Per brig Damon—government stores.

Per sch Columbus—part cargo.

IMPORTS.

Per sch J Palmer—government stores and rail road cars.

CONSIGNEES.

Per sch J Palmer—J Clark, and order.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

Per steamboat Commerce—43 hhds sugar, J A Fontenett; 17 do P Arcueil & co; 24 bales cotton, order, 5 do C Toledano; 36 do J B Plauche & co; 10 do Lastrape & Desmarr; 30 do M Ducros; 40 bbls rum, J H Sheppard.

Per steamboat Gen Gaines—1 hhd tobacco, Leigh Maddox & co; 140 bbls pork, 84 do flour, 51 kegs and 2 bbls lard, J Vairin & co; 79 pieces baggin, 107 coils rope, Burke, Watt & co; 23 bbls whiskey, Dobbin & Clark; 150 pieces bagging, 30 coils rope, Hyde & Comstock; 7 bales skins, G Dorsey; 50 bbls flour, capt on board.

Per steamboat Teche—168 bales cotton, Lambeth & Thompson; 4 do order; 33 do N & J Dick & co; 10 do C Toledano; 1 do Lee & Hardy; sundries to order.

Per steamboat Columbus from St Louis—4113 pigs lead, Godfrey, Blossman & co; 14 bales cotton, N & J Dick & co, 30 qr. casks wine, D C Swain & co; 8 casks and 1 bbl bacon, Grivot & Paige; 180 sacks corn J Smith; 4 boxes mdse, S Slade.

Per steamboat Oceana—533 sacks corn, 5675 pigs lead, 53 bbls flour, 8 do beans, 4 kegs butter, 152 sacks oats, owners on board; 1 box specie, Layet & Amelung; 1 box specie, 157 pigs lead, A Grant & co; 386 sacks corn, J Connely; 1051 pigs lead, 301 sacks corn and sundries to capt on board; 84 bbls flour, owner on board; 6 kegs butter, Tastet & Delamare; and sundries to order.

Per steamboat Columbus from Cincinnati—340 bbls whiskey, J Vairin; 100 kegs lard, 180 casks [illegible], Yorke & Brothers; 123 bbls whiskey, Orain & Mignot; 90 [illegible], Bunner on board; 11 hhds tobacco, A [illegible]; 36 do J L Addison; 2 do Lambeth & Thompson; [illegible] cotton, 36 sacks corn, [illegible] & co.

Per steamboat Baton Rouge—3 bales cotton, to M [illegible] & co; 4 Burke, Watt & co; 20 bbls molasses, T Borrett; 68 V La dry; 228 bags corn. 1 bale cotton, 68 bble peaches, 1 bbl [illegible] [illegible] sacks corn, to J [illegible]; 12 bags bagging, [illegible]; 12 bags bagging, [illegible] Gray, Dewey & co.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamboat Tuskina—Waters and neice, Gold, Wright and Starkey.

Per steamboat Mazeppa—Madame Ferrert and two daughters, Johnsen, Steyer, Harris, Killough, Rich ardson, Navinge, Fortier, Power, Simmons, G Winn, Williamson.

Per steamboat Oceana—J Walsh, H Vonphit, J Hildrith, capt Geo Andrews, Williams.

Per steamboat Columbus, from Cincinnati—Phelphs and lady, Box, Smith, Adams, Maurau, Wheeler

Per steamboat Teche—Culer, Montrreuil, Smith, Rudat, Poward, Cooper, Potter, Timmons, Weatherhead, Durand, capt Hammet, capt Graham, Klepman and lady, mrs Marcotte and family

Per steamboat Gen Gaines—Chamberlin, Dillonde, Garnett, Delano, Kerman, Watt, Poole, Fandy, Messenger, Davidson, Hyde, Brown, Barnes, Collier.

MEMORANDA.

Steamboat Gen Gaines reports the steamer Louisiana sunk at the mouth of Ohio with 200 tons tobacco on board, all lost.

Hence at New York, June 27, brig Only Son, Shoemaker.

Brig Franklin, Baxter, hence for Madeira, was spoken June 14 h. lat 28, long 78.

Barque Tiberius, hence for Liverpool, was spoken on the 20th June, lat 39, long 78.

Hence at Boston, June 24, brig Monhegan, Stackpole.

From a New York paper.

Shipping in port.—There are at present upwards of 300 vessels in port, belonging to all nations, and more than half, if not three quarters of them have been lying at our docks for the past season with nothing to do. Of the above 45 are Dutch, 17 English, 12 Prussian, 10 Danish, 12 Swedish, 3 Austrian, 3 Spanish, 6 Italian, 4 French, 8 Bremen, 1 Hanoverian, 2 Russian, 3 Hamburg, 1 Belgium, 1 Mecklenburg, and 1 Genoa. Total, together with American vessels, 100 ships; 33 barks, 140 brigs, and about 11 galliots. In addition to the above, there are a large number of schooners and sloops connected with the coasting trade.

A female floated ashore near Cape Hatteras, a few days since. She was very richly clad; wore a miniature in her bosom, and some of her vestments marked L. P. She appeared to be twenty or twenty-five years of age, and from appearance it was adjudged that she had not been long in the water.

PROPOSALS for carrying the mails of the United States from 1st of January, 1838, (except as herein after stated,) to the 30th of June, 1842, on the following post routes in Louisiana, will be received at the department until the 10th day of October next, inclusive, to be decided by the 21st day of said month.

On routes where the existing contracts have been extended to the 30th June, 1838, the new service (unless it be of a higher degree than that now in operation) will be made to commence on the 1st of July next. These cases are specially noted under their respective numbers.

LOUISIANA.

4101. From New Orleans by Lafayette, Bonnet Carré, and Bringiers to Donaldsonville, 73 miles and back three times a week in stages.

Leave New Orleans every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 a m, arrive at Donaldsonville same days by 12 night

Leave Donaldsonville every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 a m, arrive at New Orleans same days by 12 at night.

Proposals to carry the mail in four-horse post coaches will also be considered.

4102 From New Orleans by Madisonville to Covington, 46 miles and back three times a week in steam boats.

Leave New Orleans every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 a m, arrive at Covington same days by 5 p m.

Leave Covington every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 a m, arrive at New Orleans same days by 5 p m.

4103 From New Orleans by Coquille, to Pearlington, Mi., 36 miles and back once a week

Leave New Orleans every Tuesday of 4 a m, arrive at Pearlington same day by 4 p m.

Leave Pearlington every Monday at 6 a m, arrive at New Orleans same day by 6 p m.

4106. From Donaldsonville by New River, Iberville, Manchac, Baton Rouge, and Mount Willing to St Francisville, 85 miles and back three times a week in stages.

Leave Donaldsonville every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 a m, arrive at St Francisville every Wednesday, Friday, and Monday by 12 noon.

Leave St. Francisville every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Donaldsonville every Wednesday, Friday, and Monday by 10 p m.

Proposals to carry the mail in four-horse post coaches will also be considered.

4107 From Donaldsonville by Assumption, Dutch Settlement, Centreville, Franklin, Jeanerete, New Iberia, St Martinsville, Breau's Bridge, Vermillionville, and Grand Coteau to Opelousas, 151 miles and back three times a week.

Leave Donaldsonville every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Opelousas every Friday, Sunday, and Tuesday by 6 p m.

Leave Opelousas every Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Donaldsonville every Wednesday, Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Donaldsonville every Wednesday, Friday, and Monday by 6 p m.

4108. From Donaldsonville by Bayou Goula and Plaquemine to Manchac, 30 miles and back three times a week.

Leave Donaldsonville every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at Manchac same days by 1 p m.

Leave Manchac every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 11 a m, arrive at Donaldsonville same days by p m.

4109. From Plaquemine by West Baton Rouge to Point Coupee, 40 miles and back once a week.

Leave Plaquemine every Wednesday at 4 a m, arrive at Point Coupee same day by 7 p m.

Leave Point Coupee every Thursday at 4 a m, arrive at Plaquemine same day by 7 p m.

4110. From Assumption by Thibodeauxville to Houma, 38 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Assumption every Sunday and Wednesday, at 6 a m, arrive at Houma same days by 6 p m.

Leave Houma every Tuesday and Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Assumption same days by 6 p m.

4111 From Baton Rouge by Beech Hill and Springfield to Madisonville, 78 miles and back once a week.

Leave Baton Rouge every Wednesday at 3 p m, arrive at Madisonville every Friday by 6 p m.

Leave Madisonville every Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Baton Rouge every Monday by 12 m.

4112. From Baton Rouge by Cornet's, Burlington, Bartel's, and Mount Pleasant to Greensburgh, 44 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Baton Rouge every Monday at 2 p m, arrive at Greensburgh next day by 6 p m.

Leave Greensburgh every Sunday at 6 a m, arrive at Baton Rouge next day by 11 a m.

4113 From Baton Rouge by Noble's to Clinton, 35 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Baton Rouge every Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Clinton same day by 6 p m.

Leave Clinton every Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Baton Rouge same day by 6 p m.

4114. From Port Hudson to Mount Willing to Jackson, miles 11 and back, three times a week.

Leave Port Hudson every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 12 m, arrive at Jackson same days by 8 p m

Leave Jackson every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 a m, arrive at Port Hudson same days by 1 p m.

Proposals to carry the mail in stages will also be considered

4115. From Port Hudson to Point Coupee, 16 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Port Hudson every Tuesday at 11 p m, arrive at Point Coupee same day by 7 p m.

Leave Point Coupee every Tuesday at 5 a m, arrive at Port Hudson same day by 12 m.

Leave Opelousas every Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Donaldsonville every Wednesday, Friday, and Monday by p m.

4116. From Clinton by Wood and Darlington, Greensburgh and Amitessville to Oak Grove, 56 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Clinton every Tuesday at 9 a m, arrive at Oak Grove next day by 6 p m.

Leave Oak Grove every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Clinton next day by 3 p m.

4117. From Clinton by Greensburgh to Franklinton 60 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Clinton every Tuesday at 9 a m, arrive at Franklinton next day by 7 p m.

Leave Franklinton every Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Clinton next day by 3 p m.

The Service is to commence on the 1st July, 1838.

4118 From Clinton by Mount Pleasant, St Helena Marburyville, Sweet Water, Pine Grove to Madisonville, 74 miles and once a week.

Leave Clinton every Sunday at 6 a m, arrive at Madisonville next day by 6 p m.

Leave Madisonville every Tuesday at 6 a m, arrive at Clinton next day by 6 p m

4119 From St Francisville by Jackson, Clinton Richland Hill, and Rose Hill, Mi, to Liberty, 49 miles and back, three times a week in stages.

Leave St Francisville every Monday Wednesday, and Friday, at 1 p m, arrive at Liberty next days by 5 p m.

Leave Liberty every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 a m, arrive at St Francisville next days by 12 m.

Proposals to carry the mail in four horse post coaches, with greater speed, will also be considered.

4120. From St Francisville to Point Coupee, 4 miles and back, three times a week on horseback and in boats.

Leave St Francisville every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 1 p m, arrive at Point Coupee same days by 3 p m.

Leave Point Coupee every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 4 p m arrive, at St Francisville same days by 6 p m.

4121. From Point Coupee by Deglaise, Bayou Rouge, and Bordeaux to Marksville, 75 miles and back once a week.

Leave Point Coupee every Monday at 5 a m, arrive at Marksville next day by 6 P M.

Leave Marksville every Wednesday at 3 a m, arrive at Point Coupee next day by 6 p m.

4122 From Opelousas by Plaquemine Brulee, Martin's Ferry, and Calcasieu to Ballou's Ferry, to return by Coles Settlement and Boyes Malet, once in two weeks, equal to 140 miles and back.

Leave Opelousas every other Tuesday, at 5 a m, arrive at Ballou's Ferry next Thursday by 8 p m.

Leave Ballou's Ferry every other Friday at 8 a m, arrive at Opelousas next Monday by 12 m.

4123. From Opelousas by Ville Platt, Bayou Chicot and Cheneyville to Alexandria, 62 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Opelousas every Wednesday and Saturday at 4 a m, arrive at Alexandria next days by 10 p m.

Leave Alexandria every Wednesday and Saturday at 4 a m, arrive at Opelousas next days by 10 p m.

4124. From Opelousas by Washington, Holmesville and Prairie Rouge to Marksville, 50 miles and back once a week.

Leave Opelousas every Monday at 7 a m, arrive at Marksville next day by 3 p m.

Leave Marksville every Wednesday at 7 a m, arrive at Opelousas next day by 3 p m

4125 From Vermillionville to Perry's Bridge, 25 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Vermillionville every Tuesday at 12 m, arrive at Perry's Bridge same day by 8 p m.

Leave Perry's Bridge, every Tuesday at 4 a m, arrive at Vermillionville same day by 11 a m.

4126. From Alexandria by Marksville, Borodino and Red River landing to Fort Adams, Mi 84 miles and back three times a week.

Leave Alexandria every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Fort Adams every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 12 noon.

Leave Fort Adams every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Alexandria every Sunday, Tuesday and Monday by 9 p m.

4127 From Alexandria by Cotile, Rigolet, Bon Dieu, Plaisance and Cloutierville to Natchitoches, 74 miles and back three times a week.

Leave Alexandria every Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday, at 5 a m, arrive at Natchitoches next days by 6 p m.

Leave Natchitoches every Sunday, Tuesday and [illegible]

[illegible] at 5 a m, [illegible]

[illegible] from Alexandria [illegible]

Leave Alexandria every Monday [illegible] arrive at Harrisonburg next day by 5 p m.

Leave Harrisonburg every [illegible] at 6 a m, arrive at Alexandria next day by [illegible].

4129. From Natchitoches by Bayou Pierre, Fort Jesup and Negreet, to Gaines' Ferry, 59 miles and back twice a week between Natchitoches and Fort Jesup, and once a week the residue of the route.

Leave Natchitoches every Sunday and Thursday at 4 a m, arrive at Fort Jesup same days by 12 noon.

Leave Fort Jesup every Monday and Thursday at 1 p m, arrive at Natchitoches same days by 9 p m.

Leave Fort Jesup every Thursday at 1 p m, arrive at Gaines' Ferry next day by 12 m.

Leave Gaines' Ferry every Friday at 1 p m, arrive at Fort Jesup next day by 11 a m.

4130. From Natchitoches by Campti, to Russellville 30 miles and back once in two weeks

Leave Natchitoches every other Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Russellville next day by 6 p m.

Leave Russellville every other Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Natchitoches next day by 6 p m.

4131. From Natchitoches by Campti Loggy Bayou and Coulee, Bluff, to Grand Cane 110 miles and back once in two weeks.

Leave Natchitoches every other Monday at 5 a m. arrive at Grand Cane next Thursday by 12 at noon.

Leave Grand Cane, every other Thursday at 2 p m, arrive at Natchitoches next Sunday by 7 p m.

4132. From Harrisonburg, by to Natchez, Mi 40 miles and back twice a week.

Leave Harrisonburg every Wednesday and Saturday at 4 a m, arrive at Natchez same days by 8 p m.

Leave Natchez every Tuesday and Friday at 4 a m arrive at Harrisonburg same days by 8 p m.

4133. From Harrisonburg by New Kentucky and Caldwell, to Monroe, 70 miles and back once a week

Leave Harrisonburg every Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Monroe next day by 6 p m

Leave Monroe every Monday at 5 a m, arrive at Harrisonburg next day by 6 p m.

4134 From Harrisonburg by Deer Creek and Pavou Macon, to Lake Providence, 130 miles and back once a week.

Leave Harrisonburg every Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Lake Providence every Saturday by 6 p m.

Leave Lake Providence every Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Harrisonburg every Saturday by 6 p m.

4135. From Grand Gulf, Mi, by Lake St Joseph, New Carthage, Roundaway, and Walnut and Bushy Bayou to Milligan's Bend, 83 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Grand Gulf every Tuesday at 5 a m, arrive at Milligan's Bend next day by 8 p m.

Leave Milligan's Bend every Thursday at 5 a m arrive at Grand Gulf next day by 8 p m.

4136. From New Carthage, by, to Warrenton, Mi 20 miles and back once a week.

Leave New Carthage every Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Warrington same day by 12 noon.

Leave Warrington every Wednesday at 1 p m, arrived at New Carthage same day by 8 p m.

4137. From Monroe to Lake Providence, 80 miles and back once a week.

Leave Monroe every Friday at 4 a m, arrive at Lake Providence next day by 7 p m.

Leave Lake Providence every Wednesday at 4 a m, arrive at Monroe next day by 7 p m.

4138. From Monroe by Russellville to Drew's Landing, 120 miles and back once in two weeks.

Leave Monroe every other Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Drew's Landing next Monday by 6 p m.

Leave Drew's Landing every other Tuesday at 6 a m arrived at Monroe next Friday by 6 p m.

4139. From Russellville by Allen's Settlement to Conway, Ark 50 miles and back once in two weeks.

Leave Russellville every other Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Conway next day by 4 p m.

Leave Conway every other Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Russellville next day by 4 p m.

4140. From Drew's Landing to Conway, Ark, 60 miles and back once in two weeks.

Leave Drew's Landing every other Tuesday at 6 a m, arrive at Conway next day by 6 p m.

Leave Conway every other Sunday at 6 a m, arrive at Drew's Landing next day by 6 p m.

NOTES.

1. Each route must be bid for separately. The route, the sum, the mode of service, and the residence of the bidder, should be distinctly stated in each bid

2. No proposal will be considered unless it be accompanied by a guaranty signed by one or more responsible persons, in the following form, viz:

"The undersigned guaranty that if his bid for carrying the mail from to be accepted by the Postmaster General, shall enter into an obligation prior to the first day of March next, with good and sufficient sureties, to perform the service proposed."

Dated 1837.

This should be accompanied by the certificate of a Postmaster, or other equivalent testimony, that the guarantors are men of property, and able to make good their guaranty.

This guaranty being required by law, no exemption can be allowed in favor of old contractors, railroad companies, or any other companies or persons whatsoever.

3. The distances, as stated in this advertisement, are believed to be substantially correct; but the bidder will inform himself on that point, as no increased pay will be allowed for any difference when the places are named correctly.

4. The schedules are arranged so as to allow seven minutes to each post office for opening and closing mails generally, and one hour to the distributing post offices; but the Postmaster General may extend the time on allowing like extension to the contractors.

5. The Postmaster General may alter the schedule, and after the route, he allowing a pro rata increase of compensation for any additional service required, and for any increased speed, when the employment of additional stock or carriers is rendered necessary.

6. He may discontinue, or curtail the service, whenever he shall consider it expedient to do so, he allowing one month's extra pay on the amount dispensed with.

7. He may impose fines for failure to take or deliver a mail, or any part of a mail; for suffering the mail to be injured, wet, lost, or destroyed; and may exact a forfeiture of the pay of the trip whenever the trip is lost, or the mail arrives so far behind schedule time as to lose connexion with a depending mail.

8. He may annul the contract for repeated failures to perform any of the stipulations, for refusing to discharge a carrier when required, for violating the Post Office law, or disobeying the instructions of the department, or assigning a contract without the previous consent of the Postmaster General.

9. If the contractor shall run a stage or other vehicle more rapidly or more frequently than he is required by the contract to carry the mail, he shall give the same increased celerity and frequency to the mail, and without increase of compensation.

10. Contractors on stage and coach routes shall, in the conveyance of passengers, give a preference to those who are brought in the connecting mail lines, over those travelling in any other, so that connecting mail stage routes shall form continuous travelling lines.

11. On routes where the mail is transported in stages and the present contractor shall be superseded by an underbidder, who may not have the stage property to [illegible] suitable for the performance of the contract, he shall purchase from the present contractor, so much of the stage horses and property as may be suitable for the service, at a fair valuation, and make payment therefor by reasonable instalments. Should they not agree as to the suitableness of the property the terms, or the property, each may choose a person who may appoint a third, and their decision shall be final, or the Postmaster General will name the umpire. This will be made the condition of any bid under that of a present contractor; and should the underbidder fail to comply, his bid will be offered to the contractor; but should he decline it, the proposals of the underbidder will be accepted unconditionally.

12. The Postmaster General is prohibited by law from making contracts for the transportation of the mail with any person who shall have entered into any combination, or proposed to enter into any combination, to prevent the making of any bid for a mail contract by any other person or persons; or who shall have made any agreement, or shall have given or performed, or promised to give or perform any consideration to do, or not to do, any thing whatever to induce any other not to bid for a mail contract.

13. On post coach and stage routes where that kind of transportation is sometimes difficult, proposals will be received for carrying the mails on horseback, in wagons, or carts, for a specified numbers of months, weeks, or days in each year; but no dispensation of post coach or stage service will be tolerated unless it be stipulated for in the proposals and embraced in the contract.

14. The proposals should be sent to the Department sealed, endorsed "Mail proposals in the State of ," and addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General, S. R. Hobbie.

AMOS KENDALL.

Post Office Department, June 6, 1837. july 6

NOTICE—The Rob Roy, Capt Drummond, from Liverpool, is now discharging below the Vegetable Market. Consignees will please get out their permits and attend to the receipt of their goods. july 6

LOST—On Tuesday evening a black morocco pocket book, containing 45 dollars of Mississippi notes, one five dollar bill of Alabama and one five of the United States Bank; also a Texas Treasury note for $100, a note of $193 at 90 days, one dollar bill on 523 dollars and 50 cents, and a number of other drafts and papers; also an acceptance of Thomas Toby and Brothers for 550 dollars. The finder will reward himself with the enclosed money by returning the Pocket Book and said papers at this office or at 91 Bagatelle street. july 6—St p62

SYNDICS NOTICE—The undersigned, syndics for the creditors of Camille Castagne & Casingne, Brothers inform the debtors of said firm that Mr Derlanco has been entrusted by them with the collection of all debts. They also inform said debtors that those accounts which will not be settled on the second demand shall be handed over to a lawyer to be sued upon. The liquidation of the debts is made at the last business residence of C. Castagne.

New Orleans, 5th July 1837. VICTOR ROUMAGE, A. O'DUHIGG. july 6 3t

WANTED—A person well qualified to teach in a family of children, the different branches of the English language. Address A. Z. with references, at the office of this paper. july 6 3t

SITUATION WANTED—A young man, 22 years of age, speaking French and English, wishes to find a situation in a dry goods or grocery store, or in an office; he is well acclimated and good references can be given if required; a line addressed to F. E. B. at the Post Office will be thankfully received. July 5

FINE IVORY COMBS, FANS, & CARDS, now landing from the packet ship Huntsville from N. York.

195 dos fine ivory combs assorted qualities and sizes.

1000 India fans,

300 do do of silk,

50 white feather fine, and

11 Gross double head playing cards, for sale by POLLARD & GREEN, 53 Chartres st july 6

SPECIE wanted by ROBINSON & CO, 45 Camp st july 6 4

ALABAMA Bank Notes for sale by ROBINSON & Co, 45 Camp st j6

THE subscribers offer for sale on accommodating terms:

150 baskets Champaign wine,

8 qr casks old Sherry wine,

20 bbls Monongahela whiskey,

200,000 segars of various qualities,

30 cases Claret wine, 1 doz each

4 chests superior tea.

100 kegs nails various sizes,

J. ROBERT & Co, 47 Bienville st. july 6

IN STORE, from former importations, fine Wines in cases and casks, white and red, from Bordeaux, Madeira and Champaign; brandy in half and quarter casks, of Dupuy and others, Guignolet of Angers, Orleans vinegar, Holland Gin, of Dey & Son, Rotterdam, 100 boxes Coffin's Sardines, preserved in oil, a few boxes preserves and pies, salted meats, from Marseilles, almonds, assorted perfumery, LATASTE & BRULATOUR, 19 St Louis street. july 6

[illegible] Amite [illegible] the Covington landing on [illegible] Saturday mornings at the arrival of the [illegible]

She will return on the days following, leaving the Covington Landing on Monday, Thursday and Friday at 7 o'clock in the morning.

On Sundays she will also leave on the arrival of the 8 o'clock car, and will leave Madisonville same day at 5 o'clock in the evening.

The public may rely upon the rigid exactness of the foregoing

FOR PENSACOLA, direct, MOBILE, and all intermediate landings.—The steamboat Merchant, Capt. J. M. Baker, will leave for the above places on Saturday morning, the 8th inst, after the arrival of the 7 o'clock cars. Families may depend on her punctually departing for the above route, every Saturday morning at the time specified, during the remainder of the season. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to JOHN KILSHAW, Jr. july 4

FOR LOUISVILLE, and all intermediate Ports.

The superior fast running and well known steamer Southerner, John Carey, master, having a portion of her cargo engaged and will be despatched for the above ports on Saturday the 8 inst at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, having a splendid upper cabin, apply on board at Gravier street wharf, or to HYDE & COMSTOCK, 53 Camp st. july 4—ft

STEAMBOAT NOTICE, Permanent Arrangement for the Summer,

The steamboat Crusader, Hereford, master, will leave the Lake end of the rail road on Saturdays and Tuesdays of each week at 6 o'clock, P M, and will touch at the Bay of St Louis, Pass Christian, Bay of Biloxi, West and East Pascagoula, and will afford a good fare and attention to families and Passengers generally as any boat in the Lake. The boat is new and most commonly strong built, of light draft and as managed by experienced and prudent officers. For attention will be [illegible] for which she is ad [illegible] public patronage [illegible] YOUNG ROWLAND, 47 Old Levee. june 17

FOR HAVANA—The fast sailing Spartan [illegible] superior sailing A [illegible] White, having [illegible] and positively [illegible] sail [illegible] accommodation [illegible] apply on board, or to LEVI H GALE, 93 Common st. july 6

FOR BOSTON—The superior [illegible] sailing A 1 ship TELUMAH, [illegible] master, having part of her cargo engaged will meet with despatch. For balance of freight or passage having handsome accommodations apply on board or to L H GALE, 93 Common st. july 6

FOR PHILADELPHIA. To sail this day. The packet ship Hercules, Captain J [illegible], having all of her cargo engaged will sail [illegible]. For passage only [illegible] on board opposite the Vegetable market or to J A S REED & Co, 35 Royal st

FOR HAVANA. The new & fast sailing [illegible] will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage having [illegible] Barrels—or passage [illegible] apply to the captain on board or to EASTMAN & BROTHERS, 30 old Levee. july 4

FOR BOSTON. To sail Sunday 16th July. The [illegible] Norfolk, Buhler master, having [illegible]. For freight of [illegible] or passage, having [illegible] and state rooms, apply to BAILEY & ABBOTT, 14 Bienville street.

FOR MADISONVILLE AND COVINGTON. The [illegible] Pearl River, W. W. Hance master, will leave [illegible] Bayou as above on Thursday [illegible] for freight apply on board or to FULTON & HOLDER, 209 Julia street.

FOR SALE OR FOR FREIGHT, FOR TAMPICO—The fine A 1 schooner Water Witch, Capt [illegible] Duperrie. For freight or sale apply to A CAPDEVIOLLE & Co, 19 Toulouse street.

FOR LIVERPOOL. The ship Caspian, Patten master. For freight apply to H. C. CAMMACK & CO, 65 Gravier street. july 1

FOR LIVERPOOL. The ship Robert Morris, Guy master For freight apply to H. C. CAMMACK & CO, 65 Gravier street. july 1

FOR LIVERPOOL. The barque Cyrus Butler, Maxim master. For freight apply to H. C. CAMMACK & CO, 65 Gravier street.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER—To St Jago de Cuba, or any other Port in the West Indies.—The A I [illegible] copper fastened schr Lady Hope, J. Abbot master, apply to KOHN, DARON, & Co, 29 Bienville street. june 29

FOR BREMEN—Passage only. The superior fast sailing A 1 ship CUMBERLAND, Capt Harty, will have immediate despatch. For passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to L H GALE, 93 Common st. june 29

FOR HAVANA. The fast sailing brig Gustave, capt H[illegible], will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage apply on board immediately below the [illegible] market, or to HARRISON CLEGG & CO. Custom house st. june 27

FOR LIVERPOOL—The ship [illegible] Cloud, [illegible] master, will meet with despatch. [illegible] H C CAMMACK, 65 Gravier st june 27

FOR NEW YORK. The [illegible] fast sailing copper fastened [illegible] Crawford, will have immediate despatch. For balance of freight, or passage, having handsome accommodations apply to L H GALE, 93 Common st. june 27

FOR BRAZORIA & COLUMBIA. The fast sailing schr COLUMBUS, Moore master, having the most of her cargo engaged, and going on board, will meet with despatch. For freight or passage, apply to the capt on board opposite the Public Square, or JAMES REED & Co 35 Royal st june 24

FOR LIVERPOOL. The superior and fast sailing A 1 Ship Rosalie, capt Thompson, having the greater part of her cargo engaged and going on board will meet with [illegible] despatch for the above port. For freight [illegible] hhds Tobacco, or of [illegible] for passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to LEVI H GALE. july 22

City Marshall Sales.

[illegible] & Co vs Jacques Langlois & Co. BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Hon J. N. Duncan presiding judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose at public sale on [illegible] July 1837, at noon, at Hewlett's Exchange, corner of St Louis and Chartres streets, a SORREL HORSE, seized to satisfy the judgement rendered in the above case. Terms cash. B. BEAUREGARD, Marshal. july 6

Cusson vs Chouteaughain

BY virtue of a writ of fifa to me directed by the Hon [illegible] Grivot, associate judge of the City Court of New Orleans, I will expose at public sale on [illegible] 1837, at noon, at Hewlett's Exchange [illegible] and Chartres sts, one horse seized to satisfy the judgment rendered in this case. Terms cash. B BEAUREGARD, Marshal. july 6

BY virtue of writ fieri Facias to me directed by the Hon J. N. Duncan presiding judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose at public sale on [illegible] of August 1837, at noon, at Hewlett's Exchange, corner of St Louis and Chartres sts, three certain lots of ground together with all the improvements thereon situated in the suburb St Mary and designated on a plan drawn by C A Zimpel deputy surveyor, on the 14th of January 1834, as No one, two and three, lots No. one situated at the of Julia & Phillippa streets, measures thirty one feet inches and 6 lines front on Julia street by one hundred feet in depth in Phillippa streets: lot No two measures [illegible] front on Julia street by one hundred feet in depth between Phillippa and [illegible] streets, and lot No 4 measures twenty seven feet 7 inches and 5 lines front on Phillippa streets between Julia and Girod sts by ninety feet and 6 lines in depth (all English measure) seized as the suit of Samuel Bravar. Terms cash. B. BEAUREGARD, Marshall. july 6

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable J. N. Duncan, presiding judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose at public sale on the 6th of July, 1837, at 5 o'clock p. m. at the corner of St. Ann and Conde streets, 15 boxes of [illegible] 25 boxes Medoc Wine, 70 boxes of wines and [illegible] other articles, seized at the suit of B. L. [illegible] A Mautian. Terms cash. B. BEAUREGARD, Marshal.

BACON—50 casks Cincinnati cured consisting of [illegible] sides and 25 casks of shoulders, landing from steamer Siam, for sale by G. DORSEY, 44 New Levee. july 6

FLOUR—500 bbls superfine flour for sale by G. DORSEY, 44 New Levee. july 6

LANDING ex ship Himalaya, from New York, [illegible] casks Medoc red Wine, 20 bales H y, good [illegible]. LATASTE & BRULATOUR, 19 St Louis st.

LANDING ex brig Vernon, from Havre, 250 baskets Champaign Wine, July's brand, of a superior quality. LATASTE & BRULATOUR, 19 St Louis st.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—First Judicial District [illegible] Roumage & Herbault and others vs J B [illegible] for a forced surrender. On filing the petition of [illegible] & Herbault, Querrier & Albert, and [illegible] Juste, in this matter, it is ordered that [illegible] sequestration issue, directed to the sheriff [of the] parish of Orleans, commanding him to sequester [illegible] into his possession all the property of the [said J] B Michon, and to hold the same subject to the [further] order of court; and it is further ordered, that a meeting of the creditors of said J B Michon be convened at the office of Felix Grima, Esq. a public, on Monday the 17th inst, for the purpose of deliberating on the affairs of said J B Michon, and that all other judicial proceedings against the person and property of said J B Michon be stayed.

Witness, the hon Chas Watts, Judge of the Court aforesaid, this 4th July, A D, 1837. P LE BLANC, Deputy Clerk. july 6

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish Court for the Parish and City of New Orleans—Present the honorable Charles Maurian, Judge, July 1st, 1837 —No. 973—R[illegible] Murphy vs his Creditors. It is ordered by the Court that a meeting of the insolvent's creditors take place on Monday the 17th July, 1837, at the office of W. Lewis, Notary public, then and there to deliberate on the affairs of [illegible] insolvent. [illegible] Clerk. july 6

SLATES—[illegible] Slates (different sizes) for sale by TOURNE & BECKWITH, [illegible] Poydras street. june 15

THE [illegible] of Lake Borgne Canal, are invited to [illegible] the Company Office, corner of Craps and Champs Elysees [illegible] Secr'y. june 30

Sale of [illegible]

BY GEORGE N BRIGHT. [illegible] Sale.

WILL be sold by G N B on Friday morning 7th inst, at 9 o'clock, on the Levee, opposite to the Custom House, under the inspection of the wardens of the port and for account of whom it may concern

The Sales, Rigging and Tackle of the wreck, saved from the wreck of the ELDORADO. Also, the Hull and remainder of said brig as she now lays off Belle Pass, east end of Timbalier Reef.

Terms, cash, (current bank notes of this city,) on delivery. july 6

BY P. A. GUILLOTTE.

WILL be sold at auction, on Saturday the 15th inst, a pair of hard-some and well broke carriage Horses. These Horses being in litigation—they are to be sold, by consent of the parties, to the highest bidder without guarantee. In the meantime, they can be seen at the livery stable of Mr Francois Clanier, corner of St Louis and Burgundy sts.

Terms—Six months credit, for notes satisfactory endorsed. july 6 6t

BY THOS. J SPEAR.

THIS day, July 6th at 10 o'clock, will be sold without reserve, at the corner of Gravier and Magazine sts.

A complete assortment of summer clothing, consisting of Linen Jackets and Coats, Pantaloons and Gingham do, summer cloth coats of a fine quality, &c. &c.

Also—100 doz socks, 20 cases silk hats, together with a good assortment of groceries. july 6

BY FERNANDEZ & WHITING.

THIS day, Thursday, the 6th inst, will be sold at the Exchange Coffee House at 12 o'clock, the following property situated in faubourg Marigny, on [illegible] street, between Craps & Amour sts, measuring 30 feet front by 60 feet in depth, American measure, upon which is a wooden house containing 4 apartments, the front rooms are papered, with kitchen, well &c. The house is now rented at 15 dollars per month.

Terms, 1320 dollars at 6 months credit, the balance at 12, 18 and 24 months, for notes drawn and endorsed to satisfaction, and mortgage until final payment.

Acts of sale to be passed before Le Feraud, Esq, at the expense of the purchaser.

BY FERNANDEZ & WHITING.

THIS day, Thursday the 6th inst, will be sold, at the Exchange Coffee House, at 12 o'clock, Slave EMILY, aged about 27 months old, a good servant, also a housekeeper, seamstress, washer and ironer, has been 6 years in this country. Fully guaranteed against the vices and diseases prescribed by law.

Terms—$164, 50,100 payable 12 h of August next, the balance cash.

Acts of sale, to be passed befor Wm. Y. Lewis, Esq. july 6

BY FERNANDEZ & WHITING.

ON Saturday the 8th inst. will be sold, at the Exchange Coffee, at 12 o'clock,

One lot of Ground situated in Dumaine street between Dauphine and Roman sts. 30 feet front by 100 feet in depth, American measure.

Terms—$170 payable January 14, 1838, the balance half in cash, [and] half in three months, for notes endorsed and mortgage. july 6

VALUABLE ESTATE FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

BY ISAAC L. McCOY.

ON SATURDAY, 15th July, at 12 o'clock, at the New Exchange, corner of Chartres and St. Louis streets, [illegible] without reserve.

Four valuable three story Brick Dwelling Houses.

Adjoining each other, situated in front, [illegible] side of Natchez, between Camp and [illegible] streets.

Three of said buildings are divided into a store, with fire place and an entry on the first floor, a dining room, and [illegible] with folding doors between, and handsome [illegible] fire places, and an entry on the second [illegible] two of which have handsome marble [illegible] and a large closet or [illegible] with an entry of the third, and the attic story sufficiently large and airy to make two comfortable bed rooms; there is also a 3 story brick back building adjoining each of the above houses, the first story of which is divided into a kitchen, store room, wood house and water closet; the second story, in two comfortable bed rooms with a water closet, and [illegible] by the third story. The front doors, windows, [illegible] hand rails, and [illegible]; the front windows of the buildings, the back [illegible], the kitchens, and the rooms of the first story of the back buildings are all paved with the best flag stones and the yard of each house has a hydrant constantly supplied with water from the water works.

The fourth house is divided into a store and an entry on the first floor, two parlours and a closet with [illegible] second story, [illegible] on the third, and two comfortable bed rooms and a closet in the attic. The rest [illegible] kitchen, water closet, hydrant [illegible] the [illegible] the first story of the back building are all similar to those of the other three buildings.

There is a two feet alley running from Natchez st., handsomely paved with flagstone, of which said house has the use in common with others, and affording at [illegible] the advantage of all windows.

The whole was built under the particular superintendence of the present proprietor, at a cost of the very best materials, and finished in the most approved and best workmanlike manner, no expense being spared to secure convenience, durability, beauty and comfort throughout the whole.

The three first buildings occupy each a lot measuring 21 feet front, by 114 feet 6 inches in depth, and the other also 17 by 77, will be more fully appear by reference to the plan now exhibited at the Exchange above mentioned.

Seventy-five Shares of the Union Bank Stock.

Will be sold with each of the two centre buildings and the whole subject to their present lease, which expire on the 1st of November next, at a rent payable at the rate of $8000, and the fourth at $1800 per annum, which is considered moderate, and the present proprietor, if required, will guarantee the same rent for the next three years.

Terms—The purchasers of the three first mentioned houses to assume each the payment of a mortgage of $812 50, and the purchaser of the fourth [illegible] property to assume the payment [illegible] all due on the 24th March 1839, with [illegible] the rate of [illegible] per annum. The residue of the price to be payable one third cash, and the balance in 6 and 12 months, for notes drawn and endorsed to the satisfaction of the seller, divided into notes to suit the convenience, and secured by mortgage until final payment. july 1

ITALIAN OPERA.

BENEFIT OF MADAME PANTANELLI.

ON Friday, 7th of July, the performance of the [illegible] will be for the benefit of Signora Pantanelli.

In addition to the opera, which has not as yet been selected, the public will be regaled with two detached pieces, one of which will be sung by the Sig. Beatry, and the other by Signor Foravanti.

The book will be opened this day, Tuesday the 4th July, from which time seats can be procured. july 4

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.—First Judicial District Court.—I hereby certify, that on the 27th day of June 1837, judgment was entered in this Court in the case of Virginia Sebastian Fonseca vs. Manuel Blasquez his wife to the records and figures following, to wit: Virginia Sebastian Fonseca vs. Michele Blasquez, her husband—No. 14056. On motion of John Culbertson, Esq. of counsel for the plaintiff, and the court being satisfied from the proof adduced, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed that the plaintiff, Virginia Sebastian Fonseca, do have judgment against the defendant, for [illegible], with costs of suit.

Judgment rendered 27th June, 1837. (Signed) C. WATTS.

Signed 1st July 1837

(Certified) JNO. L. LEWIS, Clerk.

Which costs amount to the sum of nineteen dollars and sixty five cents, exclusive of the Sheriff's fees.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said court [at] the city of New Orleans, on this 1st of July in the year of our Lord [one] thousand eight hundred & thirty seven and in the 61st year of the Independence of the United States.

JNO L. LEWIS, Clerk. july 6

$10 REWARD.

Ranaway from the back yard of Mr. Seryaud [illegible] Dorignay's Ferry [illegible] Jefferson, the negroes FIGARO, aged about [illegible] years, and the negro JOSEPH, aged about 40 years, having a broken leg.

The above reward will be given for the arrest of each of said slaves. july 6 3

NOTICE.

Detained in the jail of the Parish of St John the Baptist, the negroes named GILBERT and JACK. Gilbert says he belongs to Mr. M [illegible], and is about 18 years old, 4 feet 7 inches high, speaks English and French.

Jack says he belongs to Mr. Evariste Lauve, aged about 25 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, speaks also French and English.

Notice is hereby given to the owners of these slaves to claim them according to law.

Parish of St John the Baptist, July 3rd, 1837.

A. TROUARD, Dept. Sheriff. july 6—4t

WANTED—An intelligent young man, who speaks the French and English languages, and understands the dry goods business, will find immediate employment upon application to the subscribers, No 35 Chartres st. VIDAL & LERETRE july 4

COFFEE—100 bags prime green Havana coffee landing and for sale by EASTMAN & BROTHERS. 30 Old Levee july 4

SPANISH DOUBLOONS—for sale by ROBINSON & Co. 45 Camp st July 4

NASHVILLE AND MISSISSIPPI BANK Notes for sale by R GRONING & CO. New Orleans, July 4.

PEACH BRANDY—20 bbls peach brandy for sale by R. GRONING & CO. july 4

MOLASSES—13 bbls Molasses, landing from steamer Mariner, and for sale by YORK, BROTHERS & Co. j4

WANTED—A childs nurse; none need apply who cannot furnish the best recommendations. Apply at No 93 Canal street. july 4—1m

WANTED TO HIRE, a young negro girl to attend children, she will be well treated and good wages will be given; apply at this office july 4 3t

EXCHANGE & AUCTION BUSINESS

THE subscribers having entered into partnership under the firm of Welman & Jenkins, for the transaction of the Exchange & Brokerage in connection with the Auction & Commission Business, tender their services to their friends and the public, and solicit a share of patronage.

R M WELMAN, E JAS JENKINS. Office, Merchant's Exchange, Royal st. July 1

DOCTOR DOUSSAN has removed to No 11 Frenchmen street, between Victory and Esplanade streets, near the United States Mint. june 17 6t

LOUISIANA STATE BANK.

New Orleans, 21st June, 1837

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders that by a resolution of the Board of Directors, passed this day, the time limited for the payment of the balance of stock is extended to the thirty first day of January next. RICHARD RELF, Cashier. june 23

REMOVAL—The undersigned informs his friends and the public that he has removed his dry goods store to No 35 Chartres street, next door to Messrs O [illegible] & Co. opposite the Custom House. [illegible] LERETRE. july [illegible]

COPARTNERSHIP—The subscriber [illegible] taken into copartnership Mr. Vidal of the city, informs the public that from this day, his business will be conducted under the firm of Vidal & Leretre. July 3 [illegible] LERETRE.

CORN—[illegible] sacks [illegible] corn, landing from steamboat [illegible] for sale by [illegible] & AMELUNG, 17 Commerce st. July 4

L'ABEILLE

Journal officiel de l'État de la Nouvelle-Orléans et de la Troisième [Municipalité]

Imprimé pa[r]

[illegible] MARDI, JEUDI [illegible]

NOUVELLE-[ORLÉANS]

[JEUDI] MATIN, [6 JUILLET]

ELECT[IONS]

Nous reproduisons l'art[icle du] Journal, publié à St. Franc[isville] [illegible] prime est celle de l'Editeur, [illegible] défendent tous les citoyens [illegible] Louisiana Journal est un [illegible] n'ont jamais varié; ce se[illegible] dont il a toujours défendu la [illegible] donc reconnaître que son [illegible] considération. Sa proposi[tion] [illegible] d'une convention ap[illegible] que la députés de gouvern[illegible] judicieuse, mais encore ne s[illegible] établit et suivie par le parti [illegible] Cette mesure est urgente; [illegible] rappelle que nous avons tou[illegible] [illegible] lorsqu'un candidat ne [illegible] avant d'avance réuni les suff[rages] [illegible] soutenu du parti, tandis que [illegible] [illegible] nous a'v[illegible] cours à ce moyen de concili[ation] Il n'y a qu'une convention [illegible] les droits des différens cand[idats] [illegible] voix du parti dém[ocratique] [illegible] appelé à nous gouvern[er] [illegible] digne des suffrag[es]

[illegible]