LATEST DATES.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

REMARKS.

The business doing at present is so small, that it is difficult to give any thing like a correct view of the market. [illegible] are however generally obtained [illegible] small, and continue to be principally for city consumption, which purchase very much of the [illegible]. In consequence of the low stage of water in the rivers above there is very little western produce coming in, and sales continue to be made from stock which has been on hand for some time.

The weather has been excessively warm throughout the week until yesterday, it was then quite cool for the season, [illegible].

Money is plenty for good security at the rate of 10 per cent; there is not however much satisfactory paper offering; the banks are very limited in their discounts, we hear, with a view to arrangements for resumption of specie payments.

There has been less doing in stocks than last week, but what has been done has been at a small advance over the rates of last week; we allude to bank stocks, for there is nothing doing in insurance or other kinds. Since our last weekly report advices have been received by the Great Western from Liverpool to the 20th, and from Havre to the [illegible] July, which represent the cotton market at Liverpool to be dull, and a further decline on the inferior qualities of ⅛d per lb, and the accounts of the Havre market is that it was dull, and a decline from former prices of 1a2 centimes per ½ kil.

There is no change of consequence in the rates for specie, we quote Doubloons $5 cents less than last week—there is very little specie offering, there is however sufficient for the demand.

Bank Notes remain about the same as last week—the rates we refer to table. There are very few of any kind offering—Treasury notes and U. S. Bank bills are nearly out of the market.

Exchange on London we quote at 11½ a 12 per ct. —on New York (sight) 6½ a 7 by Banks—out doors 6 a 6½—sixty days 3½ a 4 per cent prem. There is very little of any description offering, but sufficient for the demand.

Cotton—The market is dull; sales amount to about 600 bales, without any material change from former prices, if any, a shade lower; holders remain firm, and they continue to ship in preference to reducing the price—the stock now on the market does not probably exceed 3000 bales of all kinds.

The exports are now 722,547 bales against 583,789 to the same period last season, making an excess of 138,884 bales, and 125,767 over the whole of last season.

The Exports stand thus, viz

		SALES.
Excess to Great Britain,		125,980
Other Foreign ports,		351
		126,331
Short to France,	3,861	
North of Europe,	439	
Cowes & a market,	2,172	6,472
Excess to Foreign ports,		119,859
Excess Coastwise		18,985
		138,844
Total last season,		596,780
To present time this season,		722,547
		125,767

The stock now on hand, and on ship board not cleared is about 6,000 bales.

Tobacco.—We do not hear of any sales this week, there is in fact nothing worthy of note remaining in first hands, there has been about 175 hhds received this week, the principal part of which is for shipment. The Exports are 334,686 hhds against 31,357 to the same period last season being an excess of 2,131 hhds, and 590 over the whole of the last season, which was 32,896 hhds.

Sugar—The demand for this article continues to be for city consumption, sales consequently small; the stock is estimated at from 3 to 4000 hhds, all in the hands of speculators.

Molasses—There is very little remaining on the market, and what is remaining on plantation is so small in quantity that it is scarcely worth noticing; sales are made in small parcels at our quotations.

Flour—We advance our quotations to $6 75 a 7 per bbl; few are willing to take less than the latter price, a large proportion of the stock now on hand is becoming sour—the demand is small, notwithstanding the advance in price.

Corn—The receipts have been very light notwithstanding prices have receded to 78 a 75 cts per bush, in consequence of the very limited demand.

Provisions—Mess and prime pork has advanced in price, the former to $23 50 a 24 per bbl, and the latter to 18; there is however very little addition to the market stock, which is very moderate.

Freights—It has become difficult to fill up vessels even at the low rates we quote: we hear of one ship having been taken up at 9-16 d for Liverpool, we therefore quote 9-16 a 5-8 to Liverpool, 1 3-8 cts to Havre, for coastwise see table.

There are now 23 ships and barks in port, 7 of which are loading for Liverpool, 1 Havre, 3 Bordeaux, 4 New York and 1 for Philadelphia; of the 9 not loading are packets, and several discharging.

NEW ORLEANS PRICES CURRENT.

		$	C.	$	C.
Cotton.—					
Louisi'a Miss Good & Fine	per lb	0	13½	0	14
Good Fair	do	0	12½	0	13
Fair	do	0	11	0	11½
Middling	do	0	9	0	10
Ordinary	do	0	7	0	8½
Tenn & Ala Good & Fine	do	0	9	0	10
Good Fair	do	0	10½	0	11
Fair	do	0	9	0	10
Middling	do	0	8½	0	8½
Ordinary	do	0	6	0	7
Tobacco.—First quality	do	0	8	0	9
Second	do	0	6	0	7
Crossedd	do	0	3½	0	6
Cuba	do	0	25	0	28
Sugar.—New Orleans	do	0	7	0	8
Cuba—white	do	0	[illegible]	0	12½
brown	do	0	7½	0	8½
Molasses	per gal	0	30	0	32
Bagging.—Western	per yd	0	[illegible]	0	22
Dundee	do			0	19
Bale Rope	per lb	0	7	0	8
Coal. Western	per bbl	0	50	0	62½
Liverpool	do	0	[illegible]	0	75
Scotch	do	0	[illegible]	0	75
Candles—Sperm, N Bedford	pr lb	0	[illegible]	0	40
Nantucket	lb	0	37½	0	40
Tallow	lb	0	15½	0	16½
Coffee—Cuba	lb	0	11	0	12½
Rio	do	0	11	0	12½
St Domingo	do	0	10½	0	11
Flour	per bbl	6	75	7	00
Fruit—Raisins	per box	3	25	3	50
"	half box				
"	qr box				
Almonds, soft shell	per lb	0	13	0	15
hard do	do	0	10		
Fish—Cod	per box	0	00	0	00
Herring, per box		0	75	0	87½
(D Salt per bbl)		0	00	0	00
(Pickled	do)	0	00	0	00
Mackerel, No 1	per bbl	0	00	0	00
No 2	do	0	00	0	00
No 3	do	0	00	0	00
Grain—Corn in ear	per bbl	0	00	0	00
shelled	per bush	0	70	0	75
Oats—per bush		0	[illegible]	0	65
Beans	per bush	3	50	4	00
Hay	per 100 lb	1	65	1	75
Hides—La & Miss	per lb	0	16	0	00
Mexican	per lb	0	00	0	00
Lead—Pig	per 100 lb	4	50	4	75
Bar	per lb	0	7		
Lime—Western	per bbl				
Thomaston	bbl	1	50	1	75
Provisions—					
Beef—Mess	per bbl	20	00	21	00
Prime	do	15	00	16	00
Pork—Clear	do	0	00	24	00
Mess	do	23	50	24	00
Prime	do	18	00	00	00
Hog round	do	0	00	0	00
Bacon—Hams	per lb	0	[illegible]	0	10½
Canvassed	do	0	11	0	11½
Sides	do	0	[illegible]	0	11
Shoulders	do	0	7½	0	8½
Hog round	do	0	8	0	9
Lard	do	0	9	0	10½
Butter—Northern	do	0	35	0	40
Western do	do	0	12½	0	20
Rice—Carolina	per 100 lb	6	50	7	00
Shot—assorted	per bag	2	00		
Soap No. 1	per lb	0	7½	0	9
Salt—Liverpool blown	per sack	2	62½	0	00
ground	do	2	00	0	00
Turks Island	per bush	0	32	0	37½
Spirits:					
Brandy French, 4th pr	per gal	1	37½	1	62½
American, 1st proof			40	0	50
Rum—New Orleans, 1st proof			40	0	00
Jamaica		1	50	2	00
Northern		0	30	0	45
Gin—Holland		1	25	0	35
American			45	0	47
Whiskey—Common			36	0	38
Rectified			36	0	41

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool, cotton per lb	9-16 a 5-8d
London—Tobacco per hhd	60s 0d
Havre, Cotton pr lb	1½c
Hamburg—Tobacco, per hhd	00s 0d
Cowes and a market, tobacco per hhd,	00s 0d
Northern ports in U S, cotton, per lb	1a5c
Sugar—from the city	$0 a 0 0
Tobacco per hhd	$4 a 4½

SPECIE.

Dollars	½ a 4 per ct prem
Doubloons—Spanish	$17,00 a 17,50
Mexican	16,25 a 16,50
American Gold	7 a 8 per Ct prem
Sovereigns	$5 a 5,25

BANK NOTES.

U S Bank	6a7 per ct. prem
Alabama	9 a 8 per ct dis
Mississippi—River Banks	15 a 18 "
Brandon and other banks	15 a 45 "
Kentucky	3 a 4 "
Ohio	3 a 4 prem
Indiana	3 a 4 "
Illinois	3 a 4 "
Tennessee	7 a 8 disc
Treasury Notes	4 a 6½ per ct prem.

EXPORTS OF TOBACCO,

Since October 1, 1837.

CLEARED FOR	This week.	Previously.	Total.	Last season.
Liverpool		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greenock and Glasgow				
Other British Ports		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total for British Ports		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Havre	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bordeaux		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marseilles		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other French Ports		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total for French Ports	536	[illegible]	4417	3717
North of Europe		[illegible]	2401	[illegible]
Cowes and a Market		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other Foreign Ports		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total for Foreign Ports	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other Eastern Ports		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York	161	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia	19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other Ports, U. S.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total for Ports U. S.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

EXPORTS OF COTTON.

Since October 1, 1837.

CLEARED FOR	This week.	Previously.	Total.	Last season.
Liverpool	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greenock and Glasgow		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other British Ports		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total to British Ports	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Havre	100	111765	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bordeaux		4417	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marseilles		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other French Ports		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total to French Ports	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North of Europe		[illegible]	7547	7906
Cowes and a Market		[illegible]	[illegible]	2680
Other Foreign Ports	184	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total for Foreign Ports	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston	566	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other eastern Ports		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York	553	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia	516	[illegible]	7165	[illegible]
Other Ports U. S.	295	[illegible]	6250	[illegible]
Total for Ports, U. S.	1967	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	3944	718603	722547	[illegible]

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

SALES OF STOCKS.

New York, Aug 9.

10 shares United States Bank,	121½
50 do do	120
100 do do s3ds	122
50 do do s3ds	122½
100 do do s3ds	122½
50 do do	122½

New York, Aug. 10.

5 shares U S Bank,	122½
100 do do b30ds	122½
54 do do	122

Philadelphia, Aug. 10.

24 shares U States Bank	122
30 do do	123

New York, Aug 9.

Cotton—Since the receipt of the European intelligence per the Great Western, on Sunday, the transactions in this market have been of too limited a nature to define any specific reduction upon the notations of our last report, yet the inactive movements indicate a tendency to a decline in prices, before any extensive operations take place, especially upon the inferior and medium sorts, which compose the principal part of our stock. The sales since the 31st ult are estimated at 1900 bales—and include 1000 Uplands 8½ a 12 cents; 300 N Orleans 9 a 13; 200 Mobile 7½ 12½; and a small lot at 14 cents, also 300 Florida at 9 a 12c. The stock is estimated at 17,000 bales. The import since the 1st inst 4130 bales. The export last month, 9376 bales; since Oct 1st, the whole exports from the United States, 1,513,962 bales; the same time last year, 1,061,527 bales.

New York, Aug 10.

Cotton—There is nothing doing. Flour, western is quick at $6½; some small sales at 6 81; Ohio, the demand has somewhat increased and prices may be quoted from 6⅞a6½

Charleston, Aug 11.

Cotton—The sales of Uplands this week were trifling in the extreme. All qualities have declined from ½ to 1 cts per lb since our former report. The advices per Royal William, steamer from England, has tended materially to produce this result. Sales have been made of 511 bales at from 9½ to 13½c, and 30 Sea Island at $8 to 50 cents, and stained do at 17 to 13 cents per lb.

Rice—Operations in this article, amounted to 771 tcs at from $4 75 to 5. There is an evident improvement in the article, and a small advance on fresh beat.

Cincinnati, Aug 10.

Flour—$4 75a4 87; limited demand.

Pork—We have no change to note in this article.—It still continues scarce with but a slight demand—The nominal price is, for mess, $19 to 20; Prime 15 to 16.

Bacon—Sales are made at 6 to 6½ for shoulder, sides 9a10, hams 9a10, canvassed from store 10a11; stock light, demand fair.

Lard—There has been some little activity in this article; a large sale was made this week at 9c. The best lots are held at from 9a10.

Whiskey—33½a34½; sells freely.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Huntsville, Cornell, New York, August 16th. Bein & Cohen

Bark Mary, Nickerson, Baltimore, August 17th. G Bedford

Sch Richard, Mathison, Atchafalya Bay, Master

ARRIVED.

Tow boat Post Boy, Morrison, from the Passes—towed to sea ship Saladin, bark J Ellis, brig Good Hope, and sch Lafayette; left the Passes on the 15th, reports nothing in the offing bound in; brought up ship Arkansas, and schs Edgar and Imperial.

Ship Arkansas, Dennis, 23 days from New York, to H O Ames.

Sch Edgar, Schneiden, 6 days from Tampico, in ballast, having succeeded in eluding the blockade.

Sch Imperial, Barlow, 16 days from Savannah, to J A Barelli.

Steamboat Geo Collier, Beltshoover, from St Louis

Steamboat Chillicothe, Carlisle, from Paduca,

Steamboat Velocipede, Claiborne, from Natchitoches.

Steamboat Levant, Laurent, from Bayou Sara.

Steamboat Giraffe, Swiler, from Pascagoula.

EXPORTS

Per ship Huntsville—546 bales cotton, 161 hhds tobacco, 2380 pigs lead, 696 packs buffalo robes, 154 kegs and 15 half bbls tamarinds and sundries.

Per bark Mary—495 bales cotton, 3 hhds tobacco, 101 bbls whiskey, 13 bbls molasses and sundries.

IMPORTS.

Per ship Arkansas—mdze.

Per sch Imperial—26 tcs rice.

CONSIGNEES.

Per ship Arkansas—S Levy; Lane, Van Wick & co; Layton & Coit; M E Allen; M & A Mullen; Updyke & Carrico; S & J P Whitney; R H Lee & co; Cummings & co; A C & W Squire; Stetson & Avery; J Gaither; Guerin & Albert; Olney & Hadden; J C Springer; Peet & North; W Topham; A Grant & co; Prescott, Jones & co; Lott & Pack; St John, Palfre & co; J L Poutrette; H O Ames; Coit & co; Ogden & Southgate; W M Beal; Bogart & Hawthorn; Pierce, Shannon & co; A G Levy; Kirkman & Abernathy, Dabbin & co; Simmons, Hart & co; Baptist & Lewis; Wayne & co; R A Lebore; Evans & co; Wood & Sinnott; J Crockett & co; J Taylor; Wm Bryant; Burke, Watt & co; Bouligney & co; Carriere, Daron & co; Peters & Millard; J H Leverich & co; J Reed & co; P Pailer; N C Folger; Nugent & Turpin; H & W Hopkins; W Armstrong; Livaudais, Charbonnet & co; J Bellow; R A Hunter; W Dunn; W Smith; M Blisset; Toole & Barter; Dwight & Trowbridge; J A Merle & co; G W Pritchard; T Green & co; Sickles & co; R Groning & co; Dogant & co; Reineck, Delery & co; C H Cuvier; J C Dougherty; Wade & Garr; Pollard & Green; H Black & co; Bruslé & Lesseps; J H Field & co; T Slidell; Melze & co; Brenham & Glover; Smith & Woodhouse; Laflin, Stevens & co; E & J Andrews; Satterfield & Rhodes; Bass & Hawthorn; Follain, Belloc & Degelos; Crenshaw & co; D Felt & co; J Bailey; Taylor & Hadden; G Whitney & co; Lawrence & Hill; Dimon, Peet & co; H Bonnabel; Turner & Woodruffe; Reynolds, Byrne & co; Dufour Farrer; W D Beneo; S Haynes; M Pleasants & co; Whiting & Slark; J & W Dwyer; Schmidt & Wenzel; J Bayon; L Saxtons; Layet & Amelung; Carman & M Mahon; Comstock, Hyde & co; J Turo; Zephyr Conoyer; J Slater; Israel & Thacker; Gossip & co; Wm & Bosseloun; M White & co; Norman, Steel & co; J A Turrell; J B Bell; S A Belden; A Harit & Son; Labadie & Jacquelin; E Slow & co; R Marsh & co; S G P [illegible]; Guiot, Page & co; J Varna & co; B Bowers & co; W McKean; Hyde & Goodrich; J Nicholson; Kain & Stroud; H J Beyer; English; W B [illegible]; W B Roth; R H White; C Mills; W Flower; T O Stark; N & J Dick & co; H Brown; Y Davenport; Lee & Hardy; Brander, McKenna & Wright; Taylor, Gardner & co; Buckner, Stanton & co; Bennett, Ferrdays & co; Lally & McCracken; W R Carner; Harris & co; V David; Bailey, Dolbear & co; S Slater; W Newcomb; J Crosby; F Sebarieh & co; G Green; F Stanton; J N Roberts.

Per sch Imperial—Wood & Simmons; Hardy & co; and order.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

Per steamboat Geo Collier—455 pigs lead, 900 bales buffalo robes, 8 casks furs, J A Merle & co; 1241 pigs lead, 300 bbls flour, T J & W Dwyer; 1965 pigs lead, 1669 sacks corn, 110 do oats, 42 do potatoes, captain on board; 505 pigs lead, 276 coils rope, 5 bbls castor oil, 1 crate ware, 1 box mdze, Bogart & Hawthorn; 1 box specie and sundries, R Groning & co; 376 pigs lead, C Droge; 280 do J M Foster; 100 bbls flour, T J Dwyer; 90 hhds tobacco, Lambeth & Thompson; 5 do C A Jacobs; 35 do A Grant & co; 5 do S G Blanchard; 3 do Godfrey, Lawrie & Small; 11 do S W Oakey & co; 234 pigs lead; 48 bbls potatoes, owners on board; 10 bbls potatoes, J Crosby; 80 do Walton & Kemp; 159 do Delamour & Montrehl; 9 bales cotton, M White & co; 3 do W M Beal; 21 do Bennett, Perriday & co; 15 do J W Bailey; 4 do Lawrence & Legendre; 39 bags bran R H McGill.

Per steamboat Levant—5 bales cotton, G M Lee; 1 bbl and 1 box, J Lanna; 1 coop and 1 box, E Duplesis; 2 coops, 3 boxes, 3 baskets and bag, V Aut Decuir; 4 boxes mdze, J S Walton; 1 bbl, J H Levench; 140 bbls peaches, 13 coops and sundries to owners on board.

Per steamboat Velocipede—29 bales cotton, A Dedutz & co; 7 do Lambeth & Thompson; and governmeat stores to Major Clark.

Per steamboat Chillicothe—49 bbls flour, Forsyth & Limerich; 30 ps bagging, M White & co; 29 bbls flour, Hyde & Comstock; 24 do onions, Grain & Mignon; 200 ps bagging, S W Oakey; 29 kegs lard, 144 do corn, brooms, 422 do bagging, 525 coils rope, Champomier & Garand; 6 bales cotton, W Bogart; 7 do W M Beal; 17 do Prescott & Jones; 7 M Pleasants & co; 10 do S High; 15 Burke, Watt & co.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamboat Geo Collier—McCormick, Elword, Scraggs, Coit, Crinnen, Fizier, mrs Condedge and miss Dred.

Per steamboat Levant—Enestee, Major, F Bernody, J Gaile, Gerner, J Patton, J A Duguies, H G Hill, A Lartigue, D R Ordine, G H Lurry, Durand, J A Lobdell, T Lally, R Wall, J L Walton, Blanchard, H Herbert, J P Williams, J C Barthelemie, Bishop, L Woodward, Ellis, Bernsheim, Nattus, Pafur, J Laroque, Seudy, mrs Ives, mrs Chenet, R J Dorsey, T Bayley, E Frisby, E Forstall, J B Blache, Sheranydre, J S Devid, E H Brown, J Baker and J H Lamotte.

Per steamboat Giraffe—D McCall, Bungier 2 ladies and svt, Slidell, Dobiaux and svt, R Layton, Fourchy and child, G W Hannan, A Hannan, A Laforest, H C Adams, T R Sterrett, H Dobiaux, and 1 deck.

MEMORANDA.

U S ship Erie left the S W Bar on the morning of 15th inst. for Tampico and other Mexican ports, having received on board a number of passengers and letters from New Orleans.

(By the Express Mail.)

Hence at New York, Aug 9th, brig Frances Ashby. Cleared at Philadelphia for this port, Aug 10th, ship Archer, Marmon.

SPOKEN AT SEA:

Brig Emma, Baker, 9 days from [illegible] for [illegible], was spoken lat [illegible], lon [illegible]. The captain [illegible] sick but recovering.

Sch John Allen, 15 days hence for Providence, was spoken Aug 8, lat 30 20, lon [illegible].

THE Copartnership [illegible] under the firm of Garnier & Vienne, is this day dissolved by the death of Mr Chs L Garnier. Messrs Armand & Amedée Vienne will continue in the same line of business under the firm of A & A Vienne.

aug 16 A & A VIENNE

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A good Family Coach, with or without harness. Apply to this paper. aug 16—2t

BOOKBINDERY.

THE undersigned has REMOVED his BOOK-BINDING Establishment to No. 81, Chartres street, where all work sent to him will be promptly attended to. W. BLOOMFIELD

New-Orleans, Aug. 16, 1838.

THE BEE.

[illegible] J. BAYON [illegible]

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 18, 1838.

☞ The Office of THE BEE is removed to No. [illegible] Chartres street.

OUR CITY.

There is much truth in the remark, that New-Orleans was built one hundred years too soon, for there can be little doubt that if the river had not [illegible] ed these obstacles, in the shape of Levees, which now contract and restrain it, it would have deposited in common with its ancient deposits, all the land situated between it and the lake, it would have given an infinitely greater degree of elevation to the soil upon which it is built, and the site of New Orleans would be now far more secure from the danger of inundation. Another advantage would have resulted from this additional elevation—the streets of N Orleans would have received a sufficient declivity in their construction to permit the rapid flow of the pluvial waters, for as it is, a heavy shower submerges our streets, and converts the kennels into rivulets, rendering the crossways impassable, and incommoding and annoying pedestrians most seriously.

It is however not worth while enquiring very profoundly into the possible effects of a century's delay in the construction of New Orleans. Our city even as she stands, is abundantly provided with subjects of pride and gratulation. Within the last twenty years, New Orleans has been progressing at such an unparalleled rate in every improvement that can embellish and enlarge a great metropolis, that the aged Creoles, who remember the city during its period of comparative infancy, contrast its past and present conditions, with sentiments of mingled admiration and astonishment. The reader who looks around him and gazes at the rows of splendid and lofty edifices to be encountered in every quarter, will smile incredulously when we tell him, that a two story house was a thing unknown some dozen years since. Our grandsires would have imagined that their dwellings would be carried off like a castle of cards by a puff of wind, if they had elevated them more than fifteen or twenty feet above the level of the ground. Neither did they believe with sufficient sincerity in the firmness of our alluvial soil, to hazard the creation of brick or stone mansions. They dwelt in what are termed rez-de-chaussée, the vestiges of which yet remain, but are daily disappearing before the march of improvement and enterprise. Twenty years ago, we had no elegant structures, immense and sumptuous hotels, on which taste and architecture have exhausted their resources—no magnificent theatres—no exchanges reared with exquisite skill and at boundless expense. We had no spacious, airy, scrupulously clean, and well paved streets; we had no gas lights and few lamps—in fact, we had then nothing of the comforts, conveniences and embellishments which are now unsparingly lavished on our great and yet growing city. Improvement has wrought her beneficial operations with magical celerity, and to put the last finishing stroke to the spirit of enterprise, the division of the city into three Municipalities, by stimulating the pride and emulation of the inhabitants of the different quarters, has contributed immensely to accelerate the growth and enhance the splendor of New Orleans.

The Second Municipality, which dates its existance but a few years back, and which at no remote period was composed of sterile commons and gloomy swamps, would not now be recognised, covered as it is with fine streets, large and elegant dwellings, immense warehouses, hotels, churches, banks, theatres, public markets, and other edifices, all of which reflect the highest honor on the public spirit and active adventurous industry of the citizens, charged with the administration of that part of the city. It is in this municipality that those immense reservoirs have been excavated in which the waters of the Mississippi, purified from extraneous matter and filth, are retained, and from which they are made to circulate throughout the city. It is likewise in this municipality, that the employment of gas for lighting our streets originated, and it is there that it has been used with the greatest effect and to the utmost advantage. In the First Municipality on the contrary, oil is still in general use, and its pale and vacillating light is in wretched contrast with the brilliancy and clearness afforded by gas.

The First Municipality, encased as it were within the limits of the ancient city, has not perhaps acted with as much resolution and energy as her younger sister. There is yet a relic of inertness, a certain indecision, the remains of routine and habit, which affects injuriously the development of its resources, and sometimes produces results opposite to those contemplated. It would not be fair to compare in every respect, the two municipalities by the same standard. The Second Municipality had a vast field already opened to enterprise; her inhabitants were enabled to arrange their plans, trace their streets, and take every necessary measure at once, without opposition. Every improvement called for, was introduced without difficulty. They had a virgin soil to build upon. In the First, on the contrary, we must destroy before we can rebuild; old impressions must be substituted for new ones; time honored prejudices must be overcome—A difficult task is before us—we must conciliate this one, please another, reconcile conflicting interests, and labor for the general welfare, in spite of selfishness, prejudice and error.

Notwithstanding these obstacles, the First Municipality has latterly displayed much activity and determination. She seems resolved not to lag ingloriously in the rear, and her representatives are now occupied with the introduction within her limits of every improvement which the progress of knowledge presents, the interests of the citizens require, and the central position of the Municipality will admit.

One of the first resolutions of the new Council had reference to the substitution of gas light for oil. During some days, attempts were made to negociate this important business—suddenly, however, the proceedings of the Committee were suspended, and as yet, excepting a few banks and public [illegible] the city proper is still imperfectly lighted.

The Mississippi appears to be the most obstinate and implacable enemy of the First Municipality. The "Father of waters" laughs at our repeated yet impotent efforts to confine him to his legitimate bed. The embankments so frequently constructed, at enormous expense, with a view to facilitate the approach of vessels and steamboats and the loading and discharging of their cargoes, have again given way during the present year, and are now a mass of ruins. The wharves built on piles, have already swallowed up large sums. Some other system should be tried, and floating should be substituted for fixed bridges, which experience has proved to be incapable of fulfilling the objects required.

With regard to the Third Municipality, it does not seem greatly disposed to bestir itself. In justice, however, we must accord to this quarter the merit of the establishment of floating baths, which, when properly managed, will become a source of pleasure and salubrity to the citizens. We are told that the gentlemen who projected these baths, has in contemplation the erection of two more, one to be placed in the first, and the other in the Second Municipality.

The Pontchartrain Railroad is in the Third Municipality; it does not reflect much credit on the company. The road is in a deplorably dilapidated condition, the cars are worn out, and the vessels in the lake are more exposed at the extremity of the railroad than they would be in the midst of the ocean. It is time for the company to awaken to a sense of their true interests, and to conduct their affairs with somewhat greater energy. The Navigation Company, we learn, have decided upon an important undertaking. It is said that a railroad is to be established, to begin at the basin at the foot of Toulouse street, to run along Bayou Saint John, and terminate at the Lake. The vessels navigating the Lake will then find a capacious basin where they will be sheltered from those capricious and sudden gales which so frequently occasion terrible disasters. It will furnish a new avenue for commerce, and will constitute a new source of recreation for the inhabitants. The central position of this railroad will ensure to it advantages over similar establishments at the extremities of the city. The plan of this enterprise is already drawn, the contract finished, and we have every reason to believe that in a year from this the First Municipality will be enriched by a new communication to the Lake.

Orleans Railroad.—The cars on this railroad commence running on Sunday, and will leave every half hour. Those fond of fishing will be able to indulge in this recreation, while the lovers of good eating can gratify their gustatory propensities at Sairatory's, at the Bayou bridge. The car leaves Circus square and stops at the establishment of the Draining Company which will be in operation on Sunday morning. The promenade along the margin of Bayou St. John is very delightful and cool. We counsel those who wish to pass a pleasant hour, to give the Orleans Railroad a trial.

☞ We publish to-day the advertisement of the Company of the Lower Cotton Press, offering for sale the splendid establishment, known as the Paper Mill. It is unfortunate that the sole manufactory erected in this city, should have belonged to a company not endowed with sufficient energy to surmount the obstacles inseparable from the commencement of every important enterprise. We do not doubt that determination and perseverance would have resulted in entire success. The consumption of paper in Louisiana may be set down as about $300,000 per annum. Patience and energy are then needed to realize solid benefits from a paper manufactory; and it is fully time that a city so eminently commercial as New Orleans, should cease to depend upon other places for that which her own resources are well calculated to yield.

Speaking of the Missouri elections, the Louisiana Advertiser says, "the whigs have made [illegible] the [illegible]." We hope the federal candidates in [illegible] are better [illegible] than the editor of the Advertiser.

[illegible] We understand, says the New York Commercial Advertiser, that the Committee of the Senate to which the [illegible] for an [illegible] law at every [illegible] before the close of the session, against the measure.

THE SEASON AND THE CROPS.

The weather [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] in the product of the [illegible] [illegible] It is true, [illegible] will [illegible] diminish its amount, [illegible] which is a very unpleasant occurrence at this [illegible] of the year, may prostrate all the hopes of the planter. The sugar crop is exposed in a greater degree to the vicissitudes of the seasons than the cotton—The latter may be picked, baled, pressed and halfway across the Atlantic, while the former is still standing in the fields, subject to be blighted in a single night by the frost. The sugar cane at present (as we are informed) has a very fine and promising appearance—and if no accident occurs, will yield a more abundant crop than it did last year, and last year's crop, without being remarkable, was very fair. We have tried in vain to procure the exact amount of last year's crop; several very intelligent merchants, who deal extensively in the article, to whom we applied for information, appeared to be as ignorant on the subject as ourselves. From the data we have received we think it would be safe to estimate it at from fifty five to sixty thousand hogsheads.

We refer to last year's crop and have taken some pains to ascertain its precise amount, for the purpose of comparing it with that of the present year, and of estimating the probable amount from the appearance of the fields. Forming an opinion in this way, we are assured that the prospect of an abundant crop is much more favorable now than it was at the same period last year: in fact we have been told by experienced planters that unless an unfortunate accident intervene, the excess over last year will be not less than 60,000 hogsheads, an amount which will render it equal almost to the famous product of 1828.

As no tax or excise is levied on the production of sugar in this state, it is not practicable without incurring vast trouble to ascertain the precise number of hogsheads produced in any one year. The only way in which an individual could do it, would be by a personal visit to every sugar plantation after the cane should have been gathered in, and the sugar made away. By this method we might approach as near as possible to accuracy; but it would be attended by a loss of time and expense which no private individual would willingly incur, the object not being in any point of view sufficiently interesting or important to justify it. Some years ago the amount was ascertained in a very accurate and satisfactory manner by a gentleman, who took the pains to pay a visit to every sugar plantation in the state: his statement was printed and we recollect the avidity with which it was bought up by planters as well as by commercial men: but whether his expenses were reimbursed, is more than we can say—we infer that they were not from the fact that the experiment has not been repeated.

It is singular how sugar, like cotton and tobacco, (the two first but little known to the nations of ancient Europe—the last not at all) has become a principal article of commerce throughout the whole civilized world since the discovery of America. The first knowledge of sugar was carried into Europe by the soldiers of Alexander who returned from the expedition to India. It is described by one author as "honey extracted from canes or reeds." Strabo says, on the authority of Nearchus, Alexander's admiral, who sailed down the Indus to its mouth, that "honey is obtained from reeds in India without bees." Pliny says it was obtained from reeds like a gum, and was light-colored and hard, when taken between the teeth. It is plain that the sugar thus described was sugar candy and that it was obtained by the Romans and Greeks from China through India and the Euxine sea. It is well ascertained that the Chinese have known and practised the art of making sugar candy from the highest antiquity. The Saracens were the first to bring sugar into Europe in large quantities, and they also brought with them the art of manufacturing and refining it. These people conquered some of the islands of the Mediterranean and some extent of coast on that sea, and among the fruits of their conquest was the introduction of the cultivation of the sugar plant. From the shores and islands of the Mediterranean, the knowledge and use of sugar were spread over western Europe by the crusaders. The plant was afterwards carried by the Spaniards to the Canary islands, and thence, after the discovery of America, to the islands and continent of the New World. This is what the Spaniards pretend, and it may be true; but if we may believe Edward's History of the West Indies, the plant grew wild both in the islands and on the continent long before the arrival of Columbus. Its use is now almost as universal as that of salt or flour; and throughout the whole civilized word, the rich and the poor, the nabob and the day laborer pay their daily tribute to the cultivator of sugar cane.

ESUMPTION.

We copy the following from a slip of one of the last Cincinnati papers.

☞ Our Banks in the city and country, have gone quietly into the resumption of specie payments without noise, or fuss. This we call doing things in the right way.

This is indeed doing things in the right way!

One of the reasons chiefly dwelt upon by our own banks to account for their unwillingness to resume specie payments, is that the western institutions are unable to comply with their engagements: and yet some of these institutions resumed simultaneously with the N. Y. banks on the 10th May—others were parties with the Philadelphia banks in their resolution to resume on the 13th of the present month, and others are daily falling into the same laudable plan. In truth, by the beginning of October every bank west of the Alleghany mountains will have resumed cash payments, with the exception of those of Mississippi, Alabama and New Orleans!

Whatever may be the intentions or the mode of action adopted by the banks in the two adjacent states, there is no possible justification or excuse for the solvent institutions of this city much longer to continue their ruinous suspension. A want of specie funds is not even alleged—in fact from their own statements the aggregate of specie in the vaults of the banks is equal to half of their aggregate circulation. Some of the more rabid advocates for continued suspension contend that a safe business may be carried on provided the proportion of specie to liabilities be one-tenth or one-twentieth or even if it bear no proportion at all. Confidence will never be restored among individuals, there will be no activity in trade—the prices of all articles of merchandise and domestic economy as well as of real estate, will be fluctuating and uncertain, until some steady measure of value be established, which cannot be done till the bank paper be on a par with specie. The importers of goods from the north or from Europe pay for them in gold or silver or in paper of equal value with gold and silver—and sell them in a depreciated currency. The products of our soil are purchased in the same depreciated currency and sold for money that is more valuable by seven per cent. No community can be expected to suffer with patience under wrongs like these for any lengthened period.

The True American of Thursday contains a violent philippic against the general government for threatening to stop with an injunction the establishment of a branch of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania, in the city of New York, and this article of the True American has as much reason and sense in its allegations and deductions as if it had accused Mr Van Buren of procuring an injunction to be issued for the purpose of arresting the growth of sugar cane in Louisiana. He has as much authority to stop the progress of our crop as to prevent an institution chartered by an individual state from violating the laws of another state: and this is exactly what Mr Biddle was about doing, when he made or pretended to make preparations to establish a branch of his bank in the city of New York. Unfortunately for his laudable designs, the Legislature of New York had foreseen his intentions, and by the act of April 18, 1838, prohibited the privileges of the new banking law from being exercised by any corporation out of their own state. When Mr Biddle pretended to be so anxious to establish a branch of his bank in New York, the state authorities may have begun to think of adopting preventive measures, but the arm of the general government was not needed, nor could it have been used on such an occasion. *Nec deus intersit nisi dignus vindice nodus.*

ABOLITION RUN MAD!

The following resolution was offered by Miss Sarah M. Grimké, at the annual abolition convention in Philadelphia:

"Resolved, That prejudice against color is the very spirit of slavery, sinful in those who indulge it; and is the fire which is consuming the happiness and energies of the free people of color.

That it is therefore the duty of the abolitionists to identify themselves with the oppressed Americans, by sitting with them in places of worship, by appearing with them in our streets, by giving them our countenance in steamboats and stages, by visiting them at their homes and encouraging them to visit us, receiving them as we do our white fellow citizens."

We do not wonder that the resolution was adopted. [illegible] how morbid and unnatural must be the condition of the minds of an assembly, who could [illegible] such resolution in their [illegible]! But [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] it is certain that they can never be [illegible] of that city, publicly or [illegible]. We [illegible] the [illegible] of Philadelphia and [illegible] the [illegible] and manners of its inhabitants, and we apprehend that the first attempt to insult them by the public exhibition of the kind of amalgamation contemplated in Miss Grimké's resolution, will be chastised in the most summary manner. It may be well to advise our readers that this Miss Grimké is an old maid from South Carolina, crabbed and crazed, as most old women generally are, for want of some interesting and useful occupation.

Important movements against [illegible]—A [illegible] [illegible] that mineral acids applied to the wounded [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

The New-York [illegible].

THE EAR [illegible] UGLY CLUB.

[illegible] this will be a [illegible] of the United States. This will be a [illegible] to all who shall have the good fortune [illegible] in it. The vast territory of the Rocky Mountains, and the mountains [illegible] themselves, with their untrodden heights, their rugged valleys, [illegible] plains, watered by rivers flowing from [illegible] by white men, form in a great measure a terra incognita to the citizens of the United States. But all this extensive territory, with its magnificent scenery, its numerous rivers, its waterfalls and its prairies, is pretty nearly in the same condition in relation to its being known by the whites, as Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan were fifty five or sixty years ago. These few steps now contain about two millions of white inhabitants, enjoying the blessings of civilization, and a high measure of the comforts, happiness and tranquillity, which man only is derived from wise laws and free institutions.—It is, then, to presume that after two generations will have passed away, the territory situated between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains will be settled by a thriving population of free citizens, speaking the same language and living under the same form of representative government with ourselves.

It is a wise act of prudent foresight in our government to send out exploring parties to this now wild but interesting country, which is daily becoming more and more an object of inquiry to Europeans as well as to our own eastern brethren, who contemplate a change of residence. No books are read with more avidity in England and this country than the beautiful descriptions of the Far West by Washington Irving and other American tourists. The expedition of the first regiment of dragoons will offer an opportunity of visiting with perfect safety those scenes of wild and primitive nature, which, we trust, will be embraced by some our hardy youths, who will be able to give an account of their wanderings to the public.

The New Territories.—The Philadelphia Ledger states that Iowa has a population of 22,859, and is divided into 16 counties. Wisconsin consists of 13 counties, and has a population of 18,149.

Impromptu.—At a fete given on board the Prince de Joinville's ship, at Newport, one of the guests gave as a toast "the Three days of July" alluding to the revolution which placed Louis Philippe on the throne. An officer of the ship immediately added, "and the Fourth." A happier impromptu has been rarely uttered.

☞ In Floyd county, Indiana, Stewart, the Democratic candidate has been elected to the Legislature by 33 majority. In Kentucky, two whigs were elected to the Legislature from the city of Louisville, and two democrats from the county of Jefferson. This is the first time for several years that the Democratic party have succeeded in electing both the representatives from Jefferson. The Whigs have succeeded in Shelby, Franklin and Fayette.

Missouri Elections.—In St Louis, as was expected, the Federalists have triumphed by a considerable majority. Returns from several towns in the vicinity likewise give favorable results to the Whig cause. Many counties however, yet remain to be heard from.

Illinois Elections.—Returns from Madison county alone have been received, which are in a great measure favorable to the whigs.

Murder.—We learn by a ship from the Montgomery Advertiser, that a murder was recently committed on a son of Mr William Gray, of the county of Talladega, by two men named John Brown and William Brown. The assassins are supposed to have gone to Mobile, and thence to New Orleans and Texas. A reward of Two Hundred Dollars is offered for the apprehension of one or both of them.

Daily Line of Foreign Steam Packets.—The New York Era says it is informed by good authority that measures are already in contemplation, which, if carried out fully, will, in the year 1840, give the following arrangement for Steam Packets from that port.

Monday—For London.
Tuesday—For Havre.
Wednesday—For Bristol.
Thursday—For Liverpool.
Friday—For Glasgow.
Saturday—For Dublin.

Neapolitan Indemnity.—The fifth instalment of the Neapolitan indemnity has been paid to the Agent of the United States, and is now in the course of transmission to this country in gold. As soon as it is received, and the net proceeds of it ascertained, notice will be given by the Treasury Department to the claimants, of the amount and place of payment.

THE UGLY CLUB.

CHAPTER VI.

"*Pars sanitatis velle sanari fuit.*"—Sen.

We promised in our last chapter to say something about the peculiar misfortunes of poor Dwight. The idea of being the ugliest man in creation and having in his possession a sing within whose little compass lay the very ultimatum of all that is hideous, was as we before observed more than his poor weak nerves could bear, and to remove some of the exuberances of the antipodes of beauty, he resorted to cosmetics and temperance. In the first place, he sought out an old Frenchman, who kept a little drug shop at the corner of Pine and Fourth streets, and who was somewhat celebrated for putting up nostrums for the cure of all diseases, and the removal of blemishes from the skin. The writer of these numbers remembers distinctly calling at this drug store, and was struck with the originality of the owner so much, that he made a note of his peculiarities, one of which was, never to be completely dressed. If you found him one day with a shirt on, you were sure to find him without one the next; on one occasion, he attended a whole day in a costume, which proved him to be a veritable sansculotte to his business, to the great astonishment of his customers. He had no drawers, but they were very short. It was on that very day I for the first time visited his shop!

Dwight related his case, and to work went the little Frenchman. In a few days, pimple after pimple disappeared,—the natural colour of his face began to return, the [illegible] of artificial matter which had been accumulating there for years—the dark blotches which, for all the world, looked like slices of liver, or daubed without any regard to decency, against his face, and stuck there by adhesion, disappeared, and fresh, and drank pure water instead of 'Rot Gut.' The latter was still raging in the city. Roughhead, the emancipated gleaves of the ring, was still absent. 'He wont know me,' cried Dwight. 'Yes he will,' answered contradiction, 'your teeth will betray you.' 'True,' muttered Dwight, 'this tool house must be cleansed.' Each and every tooth was rooted out, and in their place was seen, a 'pearly row of white.' Dwight actually would have passed through a crowd unnoticed, and on one occasion ventured to pass a butcher's yard. Some years before, he had foolishly attempted it, and was pursued by at least fifty dogs, but things were changed, that is the things which were wont to grace his face had passed off, and he ran no risk; one little spaniel, as if tracing some recollection of a countenance at all times remarkable, gave a growl, and brinking his tail quietly under his legs sneaked away, as if ashamed of his former conduct. Dogs are wise animals, and richly do they deserve the suppers provided for them by order of the city councils. If we were not writing a chapter upon, and about the Ugly Club, we would incontinently write one on and about Dogs. Dwight was now a happy dog, he wore a clean shirt at all times, and shaved every day. 'He wont know me,' was spoken to himself in a private way with the utmost complacency a thousand times a day. And he was right, but as we must await the disappearance of the yellow fever and the return of Roughhead, we needs must leave the renovated Dwight, and give some account of another member of the club, whose life in part, has already furnished one of our ablest writers with fitting subjects for an excellent history.† This man's name was Joseph Bartlet. He was born at Plymouth, the landing place of the Pilgrims, about 1762. The history of Bartlet is fraught with interest. He looked energy for any thing that was truly honorable, but was always foremost in low vulgar riots, and yet he was a graduate of Harvard college. After he had studied law awhile in Salem, and practised with little or no success, he started off to England on a voyage of adventure. This was of course long after the war, for he graduated in 1782. The following anecdote is related of him while in London, which gives the origin of an excellently told story which we remember reading somewhere, perhaps in an old almanac.

"One night while Bartlet was in the Theatre, a play was going on, in which his countrymen were ridiculed; it was one of General Burgoyne's plays; the army of rebels had been taken, and brought into the British camp; on the inquiry being made of their band (I believe the play says 'professions') before they were officers, that they were officers, the answer was, although many of them were officers, that they were of different callings, barbers, tailors, some tinkers, &c. At this moment Bartlet rose from his seat in the pit, and cried, 'Hurra! Great Britain beaten by barbers, tailors and tinkers!' The effect was wonderful. John Bull took it all in good part; and many of the blades of the day, introduced themselves to him and made the best of the occasion."

Previous to Bartlet's leaving the United States he had written nothing of any account, but was his name known to Fame. In England he wrote a play which was successful, and he claims the honor of being the first American, who had a play represented on an English stage. It was written while he was in prison for debt, and by it he realized enough to set him free.

After his return to the United States he joined the Ugly Club, and it was while a member of that honorable body, that he delivered his celebrated poem on Physiognomy, before the Phi Beta Kappa at Harvard University. It is said to be a sensible production of its [illegible].

[The [illegible] of the Society show, that much of the [illegible] and [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] their [illegible].]

Bartlet was, however, a bad man, and followed out [illegible]. A [illegible] [illegible] tavern [illegible] [illegible] he [illegible] [illegible] his days, and where [illegible] no one will inquire. So pass away the profligate and the unprincipled.

In the person of John Howard Payne, and his history, we have [illegible] another instance of American [illegible] the torrent of popular [illegible] at that end side of the present time in [illegible] [illegible] American talent, and the literature. The difference between Payne and Bartlet, in regard to their moral [illegible] was [illegible] in favor of the [illegible] but they both [illegible] on [illegible] ground, [illegible] the other as an actor.

Having given an account of Bartlet's [illegible] to the [illegible] of the past, it may not be [illegible] out of place here, to say a few words of Payne's [illegible]. It is [illegible] from a London Paper, dated June [illegible]

[illegible] common whiskey.

[illegible] Samuel L. Knapp.

[illegible] 'Puritan' was last night reported [illegible] [illegible] the Ugly Club. [illegible] and whom [illegible] we [illegible] when [illegible] greeting of the [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] It was [illegible] Payne's [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] which Norval [illegible] his [illegible] and [illegible] that [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] The speech, from its length, is a laborious task to the reciter, but Paul be even himself gifted for the task; it [illegible] [illegible] and a very [illegible] of chaste recitation [illegible] Mr Payne's delivery and [illegible] were [illegible] merely good, though there [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] new readings upon [illegible] and remarkable.

We [illegible] to another occasion our further remarks on Mr. Payne's new readings, and proceed now to an observation which we should be unjust to withhold. Though our duty to the public, and our reverence for science, will oblige us from time to time to take the liberty of admonishing Mr Payne, truth will bear us out in declaring that Mr Payne possesses all the intrinsic requisites of a great actor, and many of those requisites were exhibited in his debut, though they were not developed in their full extent."

We [illegible] [illegible] to the causes which operated against Mr Payne's future celebrity in the walks of the drama, and why he changed his station in relation to it. But we must return to the affairs of the Club.

The doors had opened now, business once more resumed its wonted tenor—the Buck stores house sent forth its rich perfumes from beef steaks; the porter mugs looked full and bright—all was lively and beautiful save and except the Ugly Club. They met in solemn council. Roughhead took the chair, looked over their names, members were missing, when Dwight was called, a gentleman stood up and answered 'Here.' The worthy president repeated, 'Samuel Dwight,' 'here, I am Samuel Dwight, a reformed man.' Roughhead put on his spectacles, walked up to Dwight, recognised the land marks of his friend's former ugliness, gave a scream of agony which shook the house and fell down in a very ugly fit. At the next meeting Dwight, as it was went to do, [illegible] the finger of Ralph Roughhead, Esq.

In our next, we will introduce some new members to our readers, whose histories have never been fully given, or their talents duly appreciated. It remains for the author of the Ugly Club to do them justice.

IMPORTANT FROM MAINE.

The Bangor Whig brings the following important information from Maine, relative to the running of the boundary line. We understand (say the Whig) "that the executive government of the state is taking measures to have every thing in readiness to run the N. E. boundary line, according to the treaty of '83, on the first of next month. We suppose the course taken will be to appoint commissioners to proceed to run the line. If they meet with no resistance from the provincial authorities, well and good—if they do, measures will be taken to protect the commissioners by a competent military force. Already the attention of the [illegible] general has been invited to the subject."

By the U. S. steamer Poinsett, Capt. Peck, arrived at [illegible] from Black Creek, we have received the Jacksonville Courier, of the 9th inst. from which we copy the following:

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE LATE INDIAN MURDERS IN GEORGIA.

The following is an extract from a letter, to the Editor, giving further particulars of the late Indian murders in Georgia, an account of which appeared in our paper of Thursday last.

"Fort Gillmand, (E. F.) July 31st, 1838.

Sir—The Express has just arrived from Black Creek, and it appears that the Indians are commencing their career in Georgia. I have received a letter from an officer of our Regiment, who was an eye witness to this melancholy fact."

[Extract.]

"Camp Wilds, Geo. July 26th, 1838.

Forty-five miles north west of Centerville, on Monday morning, a man came full speed into camp with the cry of Indians. I asked where. He said about 5 miles off, that he had just removed a family who heard the report of guns and the screams of people. We were in our saddles in a few moments, and under full speed to the spot where the alarm originated: and O, God! of all the scenes I ever saw, or wish to see, presented itself to view. On reaching the ground, a man, wife, and four of his own, and two of his sisters children, had fallen by the Indians. Three children of the 6, were alive when we reached the spot, one about 5 years old had been shot through the abdomen, and lay asleep on the dead mother, another about 10 rods from the mother. But, O, horrid to tell. I found a fine young lady of 16, shot in two places and dirked in another, with about twenty hogs around her, and she still alive and had her senses perfectly. This was the most trying time I had ever seen. I gave her cold water which she wished much, and remained with her so long as I could, till obliged to go in search of the Indians. We left a guard to protect them, and administered to them all that they could, but all expired in less than twenty minutes after we left. The Indians scattered in all directions, and it was some time before we could find the trail; we followed them about 25 miles, and until further pursuit could not be had, having then gone into the Okefenokee, as far as white men could well go. We left our horses and waded nearly to our hips in mud two miles, which was as much as we could stand. We returned that night, found all buried 8 in number, in one grave. We returned to camp, then moved to our new camp Wilds, that being the name of the murdered family.—Two children escaped—one of them says that a White Man was with the Indians, and caught him—asked why he did not run, the boy told him he would, if he would let him go—which the man did; I said now, down you, run, and so he escaped. On our return we found the [illegible] had removed to our encampment.

"We are making arrangements to scour the country about Fort Fanning and its vicinity. In haste, the Express awaiting.

With Respect,
Your Obd't Serv't,
E. DARLING,
Lieut. 2d Dragoons.

To the Editor of the Courier.

TREASURY CIRCULAR.

To Collectors and Receivers of Public Money.

Treasury Department, July 14, 1838.

Congress having adjourned without making any additional provision for the security or safe keeping of the public money, it is obvious, that in the present state of the laws and the banks, an unusual responsibility devolves upon those who collect, as well as upon the general government. The difficulty in obtaining suitable depositories for it, as well as in transferring or paying it out conveniently, without the aid of those further legislation, the necessity and character of which have been fully explained in public communications from this department, imposes on all collectors and receivers the duty of extraordinary vigilance and care. The President expects that cautions corresponding to the occasion will cheerfully be made by every officer, and that no effort will be spared to have all the laws, as well as the regulations and instructions of the treasury department, scrupulously enforced. Accuracy in your accounts, punctuality in returns, promptness in your deposits and payments, and entire forbearance to use any part of the public funds for private purposes, will, it is hoped, characterize the whole class of collecting officers hereafter. In the present condition of things if any departure from such a course should unfortunately occur, it will be much regretted; and however unpleasant the task, an exemplary and severe notice of the irregularity will become necessary, in order to secure the great public interest involved in the subject. The duty on the part of the public officers to abstain from the employment of the public money for private advantage is so imperative, that no excuse whatever for it can be deemed admissible.

Respectfully yours,
LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

From the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette.

LATE FROM VENEZUELA.

By the arrival at this port of the brig Venezuela, Capt. W Rugan, we are put in possession of the following letter dated:

Porto Cabello, July 22.

Dear sir—Business is extremely dull as is generally is at this season of the year. The coming crop of coffee promises to be abundant, the last year's crop is over. Perfect tranquility prevails throughout the republic, and we are confident that peace and content will prevail for the future.

His Excellency Gen. Jose A. Paez, will unquestionably be elected president, almost, if not, unanimously by the Electoral Colleges, which will assemble next month for that purpose, and we may confidently expect that order and the Constitutional laws will be respected for the next four years, which is the time of service prescribed by the Constitution for the President of Venezuela, and under the reign of peace and tranquility, we flatter ourselves that the country will prosper.

FROM CANADA.

New York, Aug. 10.

The court for the trial of the state prisoners, reassembled at Niagara on the 1st inst. The number of prisoners is thirty-one, against all of whom indictments have been found. Miller, a young law student from this state, was found guilty the first day. The trial of Chandler came on the 2d. The others are to be tried in course.

MUNICIPALITY NO. 1.

Sitting of Thursday, August 16th 1838.

The council assembled this day conformably to adjournment.

The recorder having called the members to order, and directed the secretary to call the roll, the members present were: Messrs. Armitage, Duplessis, Ledesdorff, Crossman, Twogood, Dorsey, Lansque, Guesnard, Lambert, Pieval, Cornagilles, H Cotton and Peitavy—15.

Absent Messrs. A P Lanaux, Z Colson, Lefebvre, Marsoudet and P Lanaux.

On motion the absence of Mr Fassus was excused.

Mr Vignié was absent on leave.

After reading and approval of the journal of the preceding sitting, Mr Guesnard, in behalf of the committee appointed to present an ordinance for the reduction of the number of officers and salaries, submitted an ordinance on this subject.

The council having dispensed with its rules and said ordinance being read.

Resolved that said ordinance be discussed article by article.

The recorder having appointed Mr Armitage temporarily in his place.

The 1st article fixed the salary of the recorder at [illegible]. Mr Dorsey moved to retain the salary at the former sum of $3,000.

Said ordinance having been rejected.

Said 1st article was adopted.

The 2nd article fixed the salary of the recorder's clerk at $800 per annum—adopted.

Several members having withdrawn, and the council no longer forming a quorum, the settings was adjourned till Monday next at 5 o'clock P M.

A true copy.

D AUGUSTIN, Secretary.

PAPER MILL FOR SALE.

THAT well known establishment, situate in the rear of the Lower Steam Cotton Press, Suburb Washington, in this city.

It consists of the Paper Manufactory, and of an adjoining three story brick Dwelling House and Steam Engine, all covered with tiles. Calculated to be a comfortable residence for the owner or a manager.

There is a horizontal high pressure Steam Engine of 20 horse power, with eight cylinder boilers, sufficient to supply the engine, and all the drying apparatus, and propelling two large lifting and forcing pumps, furnishing all the water necessary for the establishment; there is four paper cutting engines, and three large steam drying cylinders.

The said establishment is equal in the point of machinery to any one of its kind in the United States, the latest improvements having been adopted at its fitting up.

There is now on hand a large quantity of Bagging Cuttings and Rags, and a regular supply of the former articles can be found at the Cotton Press. Rags are more easily gathered in the city and its vicinity.

For further information apply to
D H FURRE, Secretary.
Lower Steam Cotton Press Co.

☞ The Louisiana [illegible], Commercial Evening Post, Boston Daily Advertiser, New York Courier & Enquirer, and Philadelphia [illegible] are requested to [illegible] the [illegible] three times a week during two months, and send their [illegible] to this office for settlement.

New Orleans, August [illegible]

FOR [illegible] VIA BAY SAINT LOUIS, [illegible] and Exit Passengers. The superior and fast-running steamer ISABELLA, commanded by Captain Walker, will leave the Lake end of the Railroad, on Saturday Evening, the 18th inst. after the arrival of the 7 o'clock cars. For freight or passage apply to

a 16 WALKER, KNIGHT & CO. 28 New Levee.

FOR NEW YORK.

New Line of Packets.

The ship ALABAMA, C. C. Berry, master, [illegible] accommodations, [illegible] on MONDAY next, the 20th instant, at six o'clock [illegible] on board or to

a 16 H O AMES, 40 Camp st

FOR NEW YORK.

New line of Packets.

To sail on the 1st September, the ship ARKANSAS, E B Dennis, master, will sail as above. For freight or passage apply on board, opposite the Vegetable Market, or to

a 18 H O AMES, 40 Camp st

FOR SALE OR FREIGHT.

The [illegible] schooner WATER [illegible], Captain Dupre. Apply to

aug 18 A CAPDEVIELLE & CO, 19 Toulouse st.

FOR SALE FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

The coppered and coppered fastened schr MEXICO, burthen 900 bbls, apply to

aug 18 JOHN CROSBY, 38 Camp street

☞ The packet ship ARKANSAS from New York is discharging opposite the Vegetable Market. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods.

a 18

NEW ORLEANS, August 17, 1838.

In conformity to orders issued by Brig. Gen Plauche, commanding the Louisiana Legion, dated July 23, 1838, the company of Orleans Grenadiers will parade at their Armory on Monday 20th instant, at ½ past 5 o'clk A M, fully armed and equipped.

Punctuality is enjoined on the members of the corps, as the regulations will be strictly enforced.

By order of Captain Wilkinson.

a 18 WM H WHITLOCK, Sergt Major

PEARL & BONE BUTTONS—The subscribers have just received per ship Arkansas, a large assortment of Buttons, consisting of

Fine and common pearl Shirt Buttons,
do do bone Suspender do
do horn Shirt do
do do Button Moulds, large and small,
do metal Strap Buttons,

For sale by the single or great gross, by

a 18 POLLARD & GREEN, 29 Chartres st

TWINE, &c. &c.—Just received per ship Arkansas, an extensive assortment of twine, consisting of—

White hose twine, in balls,
Brown do do do do.
India do do do bunks.

Also—

Anderson's scissors, bone chessmen, cotton of snow, violin string, coral, razor strops, shell side combs, shell twist combs, fine ivory do, double wood pocket do; French Cologne water, kid dolls, all sizes, &c. &c. &c. for sale by

a 18 POLLARD & GREEN, 29, Chartres st

2 cases pongee hdkfs,
15 cases sewing silks,
3 bales cinnamon,
500 cases Bordeaux wine,
200 baskets sweet oil,
70 cases do do, for sale by

a 18 JOHN CROSBY, 38 Camp st

NEW ORLEANS STATIONERS WAREHOUSE

THE following articles fresh supplies received—

PAPER.

Letter, ruled and plain,
Foolscap, do do.
Blue Royal, do do.

INK.

Stephens' Blue Fluid.
Ditto Dark Blue do.
Ditto Light Blue do.
Ditto Brilliant Red do.
Waldon's Japan ink.
Ditto Writing do.

WAFERS.

Mammoth size, or we and half do.
London, of all sizes.

SEALING WAX.

London superfine Government,
Ditto do fancy colours.
Ditto perfumed do do.

CUTLERY.

Rogers' Pen and Desk Knives.
Ditto Erasers.
Jackson's Penknives.

STEEL PENS.

Double Patent Perryan.
National do.
Rhodes and Son's Commercial.
Gillott's Damascus.
Ditto Metallic.
Ditto Eagle.
Windle's Ne-Plus-Ultra.

OFFICE TAPE.

PEARL AND IVORY PAPER KNIVES.
Ditto do Folders.

NORMAN, STEEL & CO,

a 18 12, Bienville st

TOILET POWDER, &c &c.—Just received per ship Arkansas, direct from the manufactory of R Smith Prentiss, a large supply of plain and perfumed Toilet Powder. Also—purified Bear's Oil, Nos 1, 2 and 3. For sale, wholesale or retail, at the fancy store of POLLARD & GREEN 29 Chartres st

a18

THE subscriber has just received per ship E Ill from Havre, one extensive large and superior, silk cravats, colored and Scotch thread, leather gloves and Scotch thread do, umbrellas, elastic suspenders, silk and thread stockings, Foulards, suspenders straps, chemises of dimity, shades and colors.

a 18 LOUIS A BARBARIN. 107 Chartres st

CITIZENS' BANK BONDS in the post notes of the Citizens' Bank, payable in London, Paris, or New Orleans, with 5½ per cent interest, for sale in suitable sums to suit purchasers, by

aug 18 E BREWSTER & Co, 30 Canal st

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS

THE price of fresh flour being this day $7 50 per bbl, according to the tariff, bakers must give during the ensuing week commencing Monday, August 20, 27 ounces of bread for a bit. The loaves which are sold at two bit for three loaves, are required to weigh 25 per cent more: that is to say 464 ounces.

New Orleans, August 17, 1838.

aug 18 C. GENOIS, Mayor.

TWO or three single Gentlemen not acclimated wishing to stop in this city during the summer, may find furnished rooms in a private family. The house is situated in front of the river and not ten minutes walk from the Public Square, the omnibus passing in front of the premises every ten minutes. Enquire at the office of the Bee aug 18—1 t

NOTICE—All persons indebted to the Estate of William Vance & Vance & Miller, are hereby notified that any accounts, notes, or other obligations not settled for by the 1st September, 1838, will be put into the hands of an attorney for collection. The Creditors will please present their claims duly verified to the undersigned Syndic.

aug 18—1t ST. D. RICHARDSON, 30 Commons st

TO HIRE.

A House situate in Clouet street, between Craps and Love. This property consists of a comfortable dwelling, a kitchen, several servants rooms, a stable and several lots, in which a fine garden is situated. Apply to

aug 18 4t A CAPDEVIELLE & CO, 19 Toulouse st.

TOBACCO—3 hhds Missouri Tobacco, received per George Collier, for sale by
GODFREY, LAWRIE & SMALL, 39 Camp street

RICE—25 tierces fresh Carolina Rice, in store for sale by
a18 LAYET & AMELUNG 17 Commerce

PORK—Mess, Clear, Soft Mess, M O and Shoulders Pork, for sale by
a18 LAYET & AMELUNG

BUTTER—75 kegs yellow western Butter, in store and for sale low by
a18 LAYET & AMELUNG

MOLASSES—50 bbls Molasses, in store for sale by
a18 LAYET & AMELUNG 17 Commerce st

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—35 boxes Missouri Manufactured Tobacco, in store and for sale by
a18 LAYET & AMELUNG 17 Commerce st

GOLD—American, English, French, Spanish and German gold for sale by
aug 18 E BREWSTER & Co. 30 Canal st

STATE OF LOUISIANA—First Judicial District Court.—The State of Louisiana, to all whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas, Cornelius Paulding having purchased at a sale made by the Sheriff of the parish of Orleans, the property herein after described, has applied to the Clerk of the Court in whose office the deed of sale was recorded on the 8th day of June, A.D. 1836, for a monition or advertisement in conformity to an Act of the Legislature of the state of Louisiana, entitled "An Act for the further assurance of titles to purchasers at judicial sales;" approved the tenth day of March, 1834.

NOW, THEREFORE, KNOW YE, and all persons interested herein, are hereby cited and admonished in the name of the State of Louisiana, and of the First Judicial District Court, who can set up any right, title or claim in and to the property herein after described, in consequence of any informality in the order, decree or judgment of the Court under which the sale was made, or any irregularity or illegality in the appraisements and advertisements, in time, or manner of sale, or for any other defect whatsoever; to show cause, within thirty days from the day this monition is first inserted in the public papers, why the sale so made should not be confirmed and homologated.

The said property was sold by the Sheriff of the parish aforesaid on the 28th day of May, A.D. 1836, by virtue of a decree of this Court, rendered on the 17th day of April, A.D. 1836, in a suit entitled "Joseph M. Kennedy vs. John Hagan, junior," No. 15,865 of the Docket of this Court, at which sale Cornelius Paulding became the purchaser for the price of sixty-three thousand dollars.

Description of property as given in the Judicial Conveyance, viz—

Three certain lots of ground, designated on a certain plan drawn by Joseph Pilié, city surveyor, on the 3d day of November, 1829, to page 194 of the Current Register of G. R. Stringer, late notary public, as lots No. one, two and three. Said lot No. one, measuring 33 feet 11½ inches, front on New Levee street, by 191 feet 10 inches in depth, and front on Louisa street, of which two streets it forms one of the corners. Said lot No. two, measuring 36 feet 11½ inches front on New Levee street, by a depth of 191 feet 10 inches on the line which separates it from the aforesaid lot No. one, and extending on the line which separates it from lot No. three, 158 feet 7 inches in depth, until it intersects lot at right angles, which extends 41 feet 11 inches on Gaiennié street, thence to another depth of 35 feet 2 inches fronting on Gaiennié street; and lot No. three forming one of the corners of Gaiennié and New Levee street, and measuring 41 feet 11 inches front on said New Levee street, by 158 feet 7 inches in depth, and front on Gaiennié street, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, and all the appurtenances thereto belonging.

Clerk's office, 18th August, 1838.

a 18—3t oaw G. W. LEWIS, deputy clerk.

E. R. Putnam vs. his creditors—No. 10,847.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish Court, for the parish and city of New Orleans—Present the Hon. Charles Maurian, judge. On motion of Mr Gottiger, attorney of Mistress Louise Eugene Delachaise, wife of Abraham Man and on showing to the court that James M'Enery, the syndic appointed by the creditors of said insolvent, at a meeting thereof, before H B Cenas, Esq notary public, on the 7th day of April, 1838, has formally declined accepting said office. It is ordered by the Court that another meeting of said creditors take place on Saturday, the 8th day of September next, at the office of H B Cenas, Esq notary public, then and there to deliberate on the affairs of the said insolvent. Extract from the minutes, Clerk's Office, New Orleans, 15th August, 1838.

[illegible] H GUYOL, Clerk.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

ON Saturday [illegible] of the First Municipality, [illegible] street, in the lower municipality; all the [illegible] spars, boats, anchors, hawsers and every thing appertaining to the schooner Columbus lately arrived from Thomastown, for account of whom it may concern.

Also: a high at same place will be sold the half of said schr Columbus with about 450 bbls of lime on board as she lies, moored below the refinery.

aug 18

BY FERNANDEZ & WHITING.

Ten Slaves at Auction.

ON Saturday the 18th inst. will be sold at the City Exchange at 12 o'clock,

PHILLIS, a negress, 16 years, house servant and field hand.

CHARLOTTE, do 30 years, washer and field hand.

AARON, a negro, 25 years, field hand and sawyer, &c.

JOE, a negro, 25 years, laborer.
TOM, a negro, 30 years, laborer.
SARAH, wife of Tom, 30 years.
MARY, her daughter, 15 years.
LOUISA, do 12 do
DEMP, do 7 do
PAN, do 5 do

The above are from Mississippi, and are to be sold for cash.

Act of sale before W Y Lewis Esq. aug 18

BY HEWLETT & CENAS.

Sale of Valuable Slaves and Real Estate.

WILL be sold on Saturday, 18th instant, at 12 o'clock, at the New Exchange, St Louis st.

1st The negro boy HENRY, aged about 20 years, a cook and general house servant.

2d The mulatto boy WILLIAM, aged about 19 years, a good house servant.

3d The mulatto boy BOSWELL, aged about 20 years, a good waiter, and something of a carpenter.

4th The negro boy JERRY, aged about 18 years, a good house servant.

5th MIAMY, a negress, a good cook and washer, and her two sons, MARIUS, aged about 8 years, and ELI her infant, aged about 3 years.

6th ARENA, a mulattress, aged about 18 years, a good washer and general house servant.

7th HARRIET, a negress aged about 16 years, a good washer and house servant.

8th MILLA, a negress, aged about 13 years, a good house servant.

Terms—6, 12 and 18 months credit, for notes satisfactorily endorsed, bearing interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum, with mortgage until final payment.

—ALSO—

Two Valuable Lots of Ground.

situate in Carroll street, each measuring 4 feet 4 inches and 4 lines front, by a depth of 287 feet 10 inches and one line, between parallel lines.

Terms—Sold subject to a mortgage in favor of the Bank of Louisiana for $2,300, which amount is to be assumed by the purchasers, payable in 6, 12, 18 and 24 months, for notes satisfactorily endorsed, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from the day of sale; balance on the same terms, with mortgage until final payment.

Act of sale before H B Cenas, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. aug 18

N. B. The vendor reserves to himself the right of refusing the purchaser and endorser if not satisfactory, without giving any reason.

NEW ORLEANS STATIONERS' WAREHOUSE

No 12 Bienville street.

NORMAN, STEEL & CO, Stationers and Publishers, importers of London Stationery, Books, &c &c, wholesale and retail.

Account Books, of the first class, manufactured of the best materials and warranted superior.

Superfine Stationery—Government, Banks, Public Offices and Counting Rooms supplied.

Drawing and Architectural Materials.

Playing Cards.

Printers' Colored and Plain, Enamelled, Visiting Cards, &c.

School Books, a full assortment of all kinds.

London Standard Books and Annuals.

☞ The articles of Stationery, &c. from this establishment are warranted to be superior, and prices to give satisfaction.

Letter Press Printing and Book Binding, speedily executed. a18

WANTED a good NURSE to attend to a large gang of BOYS. None need apply who are not used to the occupation, or well recommended.

Apply to the Secretary of the Lower Cotton Press.

New Orleans, Aug. 18, 1838. a 18

PARISH OF JEFFERSON—Court of Probates —Estate of Mrs Estelle Fazende, deceased wife of Mr Louis Cesaire Le Breton Dorgenois. On Wednesday the 29th August, at 12 o'clock, noon, I will expose at public sale, at the City Exchange, St Louis st, between Royal and Chartres streets, New Orleans, the hereinafter described SLAVES belonging to the said succession:

[illegible], of 25 years, good subject,
[illegible]ette, of 12 years, house servant,
[illegible], of 50 years, good cook,
[illegible], of 9 years,
Marloide, of 10 years, good seamstress,
Radelaine, house servant, washer, ironer and cook, with her child of about 6 months,
Alexas, of 40 years, good house servant, washer, ironer and cook,
Charlotte, of 45 years, good house servant, washer, ironer and cook.

Terms: One fourth cash, and the balance in notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the administrator, payable at 6 and 12 months credit, and bearing mortgage on the Slaves sold, until final payment, and in case of non-payment of said notes when due, then to bear interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum.

The Slaves to be at the risk of the purchaser from the time of the adjudication, but to be delivered only when the notes shall have been furnished and accepted.

The acts of sale to be passed at the cost of the purchaser, before the Parish Judge of the Parish of Jefferson.

15th August, 1838. F. DOGUE, Judge.

$5 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber the negro boy named PETIT JOSEPH, aged 20 years, 5 feet 2 inches in height, speaking French and English. The above reward will be given to whoever will lodge him in one of the jails of this city.

a 18 DUSSAUT Aîné.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on the morning of the 15th instant, the slave MAGDELAINE alias SUKY, aged about 38 years, 5 feet high, and very slim, very active, speaking French, English and Spanish; she has a mark on one of her cheeks, and another on one of her fingers which is very apparent. She was dressed when she left with a red gown; she has been purchased from Balleste's estate, she carried with her, her two children, one aged 7 years, named YRENNE; the other, aged 5 years, named JEANNE. She also took with her a bundle of clothes.

Captains of vessels and steamboats are requested not to receive them on board, otherwise they will be prosecuted according to law.

The above Reward shall be given to whoever will take her back to her master, No. 248, Burgundy street; or will lodge her in one of the jails of the city, or shall make known the person who concealed her.

a 18—3t LUCE DELAUNAY.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

A large Bay Horse, large head, heavy mane, a little lame in the right fore foot, and having a long tail. Said horse belonging to CHARLES KEAN, corner of Craps and Louvre sts.

a18 3t

STRAY ANIMALS.

WAS brought to the undersigned syndic, the following stray animals, viz:—

A light sorrel Mule, with full mane and tail, having a white forehead, and branded on the hit hip, but not intelligible.

A Black Horse, with a full mane and tail, having a star in the forehead, the end of the nose and hind feet white, with collar and saddle marks—no other marks perceivable.

If said animals are not claimed before the 23d of this month, they will be sold on that day, at 12 o'clock a.m., at the pound of Mr. Lacombe Lalance.

R. BEAUVAIS, Syndic.

Parish of Jefferson, August 11, 1838. a 16—3t

OWNERS of Property in the city of Lafayette, (in order to avoid costs) call on the City Treasurer, and pay your Taxes, as no demand will be made out of his office, which is open from 11 to 2 o'clock every day, on Levee street between St Mary and St Andrew streets. P DELABOUSSAYE

a11 30t City Treasurer

NOTICE—The Subscriber requests all persons having claims against the estate of the late J. C. Armand, to present their accounts to him, in the shortest delay, and those who may be indebted to the same, to call and settle their bills.

d 16—3t J. J. SIMON, Testamentary Executor.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing in this city, under the firm of Joseph Prats and Son, is this day dissolved by mutual consent: the liquidation of the concern is under the charge of Mr Joseph Prats.

New Orleans, Aug. 15, 1838.

a 16—4t JOSE PRATS. SALVADORE PRATS.

I Am charged with the liquidation of the firm heretofore existing in this place, under the firm of José Prats and Son, and shall for the future transact the same kind of business on my own account.

a 16—4t JOSE PRATS

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing under the firm Varillat & Co., has been dissolved this day. The name of the firm will in future be used only in liquidation. VARILLAT & Co.

New Orleans, 15th August, 1838.

NOTICE—The Subscriber will continue the same line of business under his own name, and at the same place. H VARILLAT.

aug 16—3t 22 Girod street

WINDOW GLASS, PAINTS, OILS, &c. &c.—Just received an additional supply of the above named articles. Also,

40 packages gold leaf,
20 bbls spirits turpentine,
30 dozen japanned tins.

for sale low for cash or city acceptances.

A. W. SCATES, 60 Canal st.

N. B. Alabama and Mississippi money taken for country customers. a 16—3t

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.

AGREEABLY to a resolution of the Council of Municipality No 1, notice is hereby given that on Saturday, 25th instant, there shall be held an election of an alderman in and for the first ward of the first municipality, in order to supply the vacancy there occasioned by the resignation of Mr J M W Picton. The said election will take place at Richardson's Coffee House, Conti st, from 9 o'clock A M until 5 P M, under the superintendence of Messrs C T Trenchard and P Tulane, as inspectors, and D O Hinks, clerk. August 14th 1838. C GENOIS, Mayor.

a 16

N ORLEANS AND NASHVILLE RAIL ROAD OFFICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the first of September for furnishing 100,000 feet, lineal, of cypress or yellow-pine plank, in inches thick, 12 ins. in width, and in length 20 feet, and upwards to be delivered along the line of the road at the shore of Lake Pontchartrain.

D. BOARDS,
Chief Engineer and General Superintendent.

aug 14

NOTICE.

THE purchasers of property, situated a Pass Christian, adjudicated to them on the 23d of June, [illegible] who have not yet passed their sales, are hereby notified to call forthwith at the office of Edward Barnett, notary public, to comply with conditions of [illegible], in default of which the property will be resold at their risk, and [illegible] against, and recold for their account and risk, [illegible] according to law.

New Orleans, Aug. 29, 1838. a 14

FOR SALE—A small Steam Engine and Corn Mill with gearing and all fixtures complete, will be sold low if applied for immediately.

aug 14 JOSEPH [illegible] & Co, [illegible] street

L'ABEILLE

IMPRIMÉ ET PUBLIÉ PA[R] [illegible]

NOUVELLE-ORLÉ[ANS]

SAMEDI MATIN, 18 A[OÛT]

L'Imprimerie de l'ABEILLE [illegible] Chartres, No. 81, entre Conti [illegible]

[illegible] ROAD DE LA RUE D[U] BAYOU.

[illegible]