NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY J. BAYON,
PRINTER TO THE STATE AND TO THE FIRST MUNICIPALITY

NEW-ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 13, 1838.

SALE OF 65 LOTS ON CANAL STREET.

☞ The sale of 65 lots, situated between Canal, Basin, Customhouse and Villere streets, takes place this day, at 10 o'clock, at the St. Louis Exchange. It will be effected by Mr. Dutillet, the auctioneer. The advantageous situation of these lots, and the continued and important improvements which this quarter of the city daily undergoes, will doubtless occasion considerable competition among those who seek to invest their capital in this most favorable manner.

The terms of sale are by no means onerous, and the credit of one, two and three years allowed, must convince purchasers of the excellent chance they have of doubling, and even trebling the price paid, before the last notes fall due. We therefore recommend speculators to be on the alert, for they may lose by the delay, the only occasion of the kind which will offer for some time to come.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

This is a lucid document, and it gives a very clear and doubtless a very correct account of the internal state of our country, and of the relations of our government with foreign nations. In this amplitude and accuracy of information on the topics most interesting to the people, the messages of our chief magistrates to congress essentially differ from the speeches of foreign monarchs to the legislative bodies of their respective countries. In every question of domestic concern and foreign policy on which the president touches, his discourse is full, explicit and satisfactory, and he is bound by the obligations of duty to omit none that is interesting to the mass of his constituents. The monarchs of Europe, such of them we mean, as are obliged by the organic laws of the kingdom, to address the representatives of the nation at stated times, deal in generalities exclusively. They furnish no precise information on particular subjects, however interesting those subjects may be to the people, and however anxious mankind may be to know the true state of national affairs. The sole end of the monarch and his ministers, seems to be to comply with the form of their obligation to give an annual speech; they studiously avoid positive statements; and in fact it would be difficult for any, but the initiated to extract from the oracular phrases of a king's speech anything like a correct knowledge of the domestic or foreign concerns of the nation. In the messages of the American chief magistrates thereon be no disguise of facts, no concealment of sinister policy. Whatever is said must be said in the clearest language, and every assertion and statement must be as true as of the existence of the nation depended upon it—for it would, in the opinion of the American people and of their representatives, inflict a mortal stab upon the national honor, should their chief magistrate, in this solemn missive to congress, be convicted of tampering with the truth. Such a rash and reckless act would justly expose him to impeachment as having conveyed incorrect or false information to those from whom he derived his office and his authority. The speeches of kings to their parliaments or constituent assemblies, or by whatever name the legislative bodies may be called, are, as we before observed, mere matter of form. They are generally negative in whatever information they disclose and assertions they hazard. In some instances their contents are unknown to the individual [king, queen, or regent—whatever may be the title]—by whom they are delivered. No one ever dreamed that they are composed by the person who is constituted the organ of delivery. On one occasion, not much more than twenty years ago, it happened that the sovereign of one of the most powerful kingdoms of Europe, in reading his speech to the collective wisdom of his subjects, turned over two leaves instead of one, and read on without discovering his mistake. This puppet system is repugnant to the enlightened reason and manly sense that pervade the mass of every nation of the present day, boasting of a representative government.

The president commences with an eloquent exordium on the past history, the present condition and prospects of our country, which must thrill every American bosom with the pride of patriotism and with gratitude to the illustrious men who (to adopt the language of the message) devised the framework and bond of the system of internal and external policy which has wrought such happy effects. "Then untried, (says the president) it has become a settled form of government, not only preserving and protecting the great principles upon which it was founded, but wonderfully promoting individual happiness and private interests. Though subject to change and entire revocation, whenever deemed inadequate to all these purposes, yet such is the wisdom of its construction, and so stable has been its public sentiment, that it remains unalterable, except in matters of detail, comparatively unimportant." Foreigners may sneer at the absence of parade, the want of standing armies, of royal guards, and the pomp and pageantry of royalty—but we may proudly and confidently point to a nation of fifteen millions of people enjoying in undisturbed tranquillity the blessings of freedom and plenty, to a degree unequalled and unapproached by any community of the present or any preceding age—want and misery no where visible, except where they have been incurred as the natural consequence of idleness or vice—strong enough, without the aid of mercenaries to protect themselves against foreign assault, from whatever quarter it may come—intelligent to correct the errors or evil designs of their own rulers and resolute to avert their effects and suppress their source, wherever it may shew itself—a nation, in fine, whose condition is the envy of Europe, whose form of government, felt only in the blessings it confers, is the model to which other people aspire in their representatives every where aspire, when they have tried the reformation of an old system or the creation of a new one.

The principal topic discussed by the president in this message, is the plan of indefinite set treasuries first recommended to the attention of congress at the extra session last year. He bestows a slight and transient glance upon the project of creating a national bank, merely, it would seem, to express his disapprobation of its dangerous tendencies. A national bank is no longer, if we may believe the oracles of the opposition a favourite measure with that party, although their great chief Mr. Clay, not more than fifteen months ago prophesied a dissolution of the union as the ultimate consequence of the refusal of congress to adopt it. It has since lost favour with the nation, with the leaders of the federalists, and with Biddle himself, if we may credit the assertions of his minions. That it should become odious to the people is not surprising to any one who is acquainted with the financial history of the United States—the popular odium under which it labours, sufficiently explains its loss of favour with the sagacious chiefs of the federalists—and it is obvious that a national bank chartered by congress, would soon become a potent rival to the monopoly of the United States Bank—and hence it is natural that Mr. Biddle should be opposed to the project. But what is to become of poor Clay? He has fought for it, like a hired soldier, through thick and thin up to the eyes in turmoil, till he became hoarse and his knees trembled. He hoisted the flag under which he swore to sink rather than surrender, and now his allies, those for whom he hazarded every thing, and braved every thing, have left him in the lurch on a lee shore. *It is not consistent with the present policy of the whigs to urge upon congress the establishment of a national bank*, says the most influential paper of that party in the city of New York, and Mr. Clay is whistled down the wind, like a bladder of soapsuds. The project, then, of a national bank, without which we were told by the chief of the federalists, the union could not exist, is consigned to the tomb, and there let it lie in peace.

But the plan of keeping the public revenue separate from the banks, is urged upon congress with renewed force and with the arguments derived from the experienced, of its efficacy. In the absence of laws regulating the deposits of the public monies during the long reign of irredeemable paper, the sub-treasury system has been in effective operation, without the action of congress: and it has been found to be safe and salutary, for we think it may be easily demonstrated that had the banks been used as depositaries of the revenue, they would have postponed the redemption of their obligations to a distant, perhaps an indefinite period. It is the rigid adherence of our government to the provisions of the laws requiring all payments of its dues to be made in specie or in notes equivalent to specie, that prevented gold and silver from being exported in such quantities that no medium of circulation would have been left but paper. The embarrassments of commerce would have been multiplied and rendered durable, if not irretrievable by fresh and renewed issues—and resumption of specie payments would have become every day more and more difficult, till in the course of time the banks would have had the valid apology of continuing their downward course, that they were UNABLE TO GO BACK. Enforce the law to receive the revenue of the country in nothing but specie or redeemable notes—and withhold from them the privilege of expanding their circulation and accommodations on the government deposites, and they will never, under ordinary good management, unless through some direful political convulsion, that shall tear up the government from its foundations, be obliged to resort to the ruinous and shameful expedient of suspending their payments.

"The connexion (says the message) which formerly existed between the government and the banks was in reality injurious to both, as well as to the general interests of the community at large. It aggravated the disasters of trade and the derangements of commercial intercourse, and administered new excitement and additional means to wild and reckless speculations, the disappointments of which threw the country into convulsions of panic, and all but produced violence and bloodshed." This is a frightful picture, but it is a perfectly just and true representation of the reality, and we do believe that no man who was acquainted with the financial transactions throughout the United States for three or four years before the banks suspended payments, and who witnessed the bankruptcies and distresses which followed, will hesitate to avow that their origin is to be ascribed to the imprudent expansion of bank credits, which was the natural consequence of leaving at the disposition of the banks the revenues of the country, amounting to forty-five or fifty millions of dollars, lying in the vaults which were used as depositaries by the government.

The president exonerates himself from the imputation which has been thrown upon him and upon the Democratic party, of being opposed to banking institutions in the abstract—a stupid and unfounded imputation, refuted by the history of parties and the tenor of his whole political life. "Though always opposed (says he) to their exertion in the form of exclusive privileges, and, as a State magistrate, aiming by appropriate legislation to secure the community against the oppressions of their aggregation, I have yet ever wished to see them patronized in the exercise of rights common to all, and have nevertheless thought their utility, when properly managed, in promoting the interests of trade, and through that channel, the best interests of the community. To the government they present the modified merely as state institutions, having no necessary connexion with its operations." This we take to be the only correct doctrine. Finance to be adopted by the general government. The banks, as mere instruments of facilitating the operations of commerce and of imparting vigor and activity to industry, deserve the support of every good citizen; but for the government to bestow upon them advantages and privileges, which they cannot legally bestow upon unincorporated individuals, is to create an exclusive and favored class, distinct not only from the mass of individuals of whom the community is composed, but from the other incorporated banks, not enjoying the same favor from the government. In this point of view, apart from the mischievous and dangerous consequences, which monopolies are calculated to produce, the system of depositing the revenue in certain chosen banks is unjust and unequal in its operations.

It is a stretch of folly to suppose that the president and the democratic party are hostile to the banking system, because they are alive to the dangers that spring from its abuses. It might be imputed to them, with the same appearance of reason, that they are hostile to commerce because they prosecute smuggling.

We have neither time nor space to follow the message through all its course of salutary recommendations and masterly reasoning. All the important topics of national concernment which have engaged the public attention during the past year, are dwelt upon in appropriate terms, and in such a lucid style that they may be easily comprehended by the great mass of our countrymen. That they will attract the immediate and serious consideration of the sensible, who unfortunately are more disposed to display their wrangling powers than to conduct the business of the country with propriety and effect. But the doctrines and principles of this document will not fail to be listened to with respect by the body of the people, and the salutary lessons of civil polity which it inculcates, will in the end produce their proper fruits in the future legislation of our representatives, who in fact are or ought to be nothing more than mirrors to reflect the opinions and wishes of their constituents.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—About 10 o'clock last evening the steam towboat Hudson came in contact with the Sciuaphore, from Baton Rouge, by which the latter had one side stove in and suffered other damage, and a considerable quantity of sugar was lost. We are happy to say, that though the Sciuaphore had upwards of 100 passengers on board, no lives were lost. Several persons jumped overboard but were picked up.

Loss of the Spanish brig Triumfante.—The schr. United States arrived at Havana on the 3d inst. from Key West, had on board the captain and nine men of the crew of brig Triumfante, which sailed from this port for Barbadoes, via Havana, and was lost on the night of the 11th ult. on the Florida coast, lat. 26.

JAMES H. CALDWELL appears on the boards of the St Charles this evening. We rejoice at it. In his profession—and in his particular line—light comedy—Mr. Caldwell is surpassed by few performers of the present day. His conceptions of character are perfectly natural, easy and vivid—he throws the *vis comica* in abundance into his personations, and is never wearied or broken down by exertion. The style of Mr. C. borders on the refined and elaborate performance of the old school, and for that very reason, we think, is to be preferred, since it follows nature more closely, and rarely displeases by those high wrought exaggerations which seem to be the prevalent mania in the histrionic representations of the day, and which, however much they may tickle the susceptibilities of the undiscriminating, have no attraction for those who judge an actor's merits by the most approved canons of dramatic criticism, and by the infallible touchstone of cultivated taste. The Gossamer, the Vapid and other heroes of light comedy are especially delightful when sustained by Mr. C. every part of the character is in keeping, and the lights and shades of the author's ideas are delineated with a fidelity that cannot fail to please. We feel assured that full houses will greet the temporary return of the veteran to a sphere which, in common with so many others, he has ever occupied with eminent ability.

☞ A merchant of this city has had the kindness to communicate the following correspondence, which unfortunately confirm our fears in regard to the soundness of the cotton crop. At Bayou Boeuf, says one of the letters, the crop will not amount to one fourth the value of last year. No boat had yet arrived within the Bayou, and the planters experienced great difficulty in sending away their agricultural produce, on account of the lowness of the Mississippi.

Another letter from the parish of Caldwell, (Ouachita) is nearly as gloomy as the first—the crop being reduced one half.

A third correspondent from Cote Joyeuse, (Natchitoches) concludes thus

"I am at this moment employed in gathering my cotton crop, which will be inconsiderable enough this year, the premature cold we have had has made us lose entirely the hope of a fine prospect, and the crop in our parish will be infinitely less than the preceding year. In fact it has never been so feeble. The only hope that remains to us, to obtain an augmented price the quality of the cotton being superior to that of last year. The river is still very low, and Heaven knows when it will be navigable."

BRANDON BANK.

The circulation of this interesting institution only vouguts in three millions of dollars, we are aware of the quantity of specie it now possesses to meet these *innumerable* issues, a few months since it was something over thirty-eight thousand dollars. It might be doubted, with apparent plausibility, whether the Brandon bank thus situated, would ultimately prove solvent, but for our part we do not question its ability to come safe out of all its troubles. A bank that possesses mortgages on the lands of the planters of Mississippi to the amount of many millions of dollars, and that has its agents scattered about in every part of the country who purchase up its notes at about one half the value which they bore when issued, can hardly fail in the long run to prove solvent, however injudicious and ill regulated its administration may have been. No elaborate argument is required to prove that notes which are issued by a banking institution and are subsequently bought up at a discount of some forty or fifty per cent, must realize a heavy profit to those concerned in these transactions. The nature of the proceeding is quite another thing. The Mississippian observes that there is a species of imposition going on in the community in relation to the Brandon bank, which is gotten up entirely for the benefit of those who are shaving its paper, and that as the bank will prove ultimately solvent the honest holders of its notes should not permit themselves to be shaved at the rate of forty or fifty per cent. The brokers and money changers are busily engaged in speculating upon its paper, while it is very evident, that were the bank insolvent, these gentry would not buy it at all. This is perfectly true, and is it not equally certain that a bank which within so short a period, and with comparatively empty vaults has been enabled to withdraw more than a million of its notes from circulation, must have accomplished its object through the agency of these very brokers and money changers.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

By a slip from the office of the "South Carolinian" of the 5th December, we are informed that the two branches of the general assembly proceeded that day to the election of governor and lieutenant governor, for the ensuing two years: and at the first balloting, the Hon. PARKER NOBLE, the present senator from Abbeville and president of the senate, was elected. The vote stood, for Noble 96—for Elmore, 58. The paper adds—"The choice was indeed a difficult one between such men as Cols. Noble and Elmore, than whom the state has not two more patriotic, devoted and meritorious citizens, and we venture to say, that no man voted for either, that was not pained to vote against the other." The contest, it may be observed, was in no respect influenced by general politics, but was decided entirely by local opinions and personal sentiments. Both the candidates are prominent members of the independent treasury democratic party.

Dr. Thomas Sumter was elected lieutenant governor by a small majority over his opponent Mr. Henagan. The inauguration of the governor elect was to take place on the 12th instant.

The following important resolutions in relation to a continuous road from a point in some town in the states of Maine and Georgia, were presented in the senate by the Hon James S. Blatt. The facts of the case are sufficiently explained by the terms of the preamble and resolutions. It is believed they will be adopted unanimously.

Whereas certain citizens of the State of Maine, have been charged in the State of Georgia, with a felony, committed therein, by kidnapping and carrying away certain slaves, the property of the citizens thereof, and bills of indictment have been duly found in Georgia, against the said persons, who are understood to be now resident in and under the protection of the State of Maine.

And whereas, the governor of the state of Georgia, has, by direction of the legislature thereof, and according to the provisions of the federal constitution, demanded of the governor of Maine, these delinquents for trial, under the said bills of indictment.

And whereas, the said governor of the state of Maine, instead of complying with this demand, so under the provisions of our national compact, he was in duty bound to do, has refused so to do, stating that he must first by the subject before the legislature of his state.

And whereas, from the present aspect of the slave question, in the United States, it no longer becomes a slave holding state to withhold the decided expression of its sentiments, on any subject involving those momentous rights; therefore,

Resolved, That the state of Georgia, in making the demand for the delivery of these delinquents, for trial, demanded nothing but what the strictest regard for justice, order, respect for herself, and the most sacred provisions of our national compact, authorized and required.

Resolved, That it is with the deepest concern, we perceive one of the chief magistrates of our confederated states, refusing prompt acquiescence to this just and rightful demand.

Resolved, That the failure on the part of the state of Maine, to fulfil her constitutional obligations, in this particular, will be a fatal blow to the security of our liberties and property, and if persisted in, will create great and well founded alarm in the slave holding states.

Resolved, That the cause of Georgia, is the cause of the whole south, and we will make common cause with her in all proper measures for procuring a redress of these grievances, and for the maintenance of her and our common rights.

NAVAL GENERAL ORDER.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 28, 1838.

The practice of bringing home, in the public vessels of the United States, various animals, such as horses, asses, mules and other quadrupeds, formerly authorized by this department, having been found by recent experience productive of great inconvenience, and liable to abuse, is hereby strictly prohibited in future.

J. K. PAULDING.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

The two houses met on the third instant. The senate being called to order, an election was held for speaker, which resulted in the choice of William Medill (dem.) by 19 votes, Mr. Smith (whig), 16 votes, who received 13 votes. A democratic president and sergeant-at-arms were likewise elected by

Mr. Faurot (dem.) was elected speaker pro tem. on the second ballot, over Chambers (whig), the vote standing 37 to 31 and 3 scattering. The clerk and sergeant-at-arms were chosen by similar majorities. On joint ballot, this majority will be 6 or 8 votes.

FATAL AFFRAY AT COLUMBIA, TENN.—The Nashville papers give an account of another fatal altercation which recently took place in Tennessee, making the 56th of the kind within the year 1838. The parties to the quarrel were Richard H. Hayes, esq., attorney at law, and Wm. Polk, brother to the hon. Jas. K. Polk. A slight dispute, originating in a jest, had occurred at a dinner-table, at the Columbia inn, between the gentlemen. Mr Hayes finally tendered an apology; whether it was accepted or not, we do not learn, but it seems that Mr. Polk being unsatisfied with the excuse, proceeded to Mr. Hayes' office, called him out, and inflicted personal chastisement. In the evening of the following day, the parties armed with pistols, met in the street, and with at least as much almost simultaneously. A buck shot from Polk's pistol pierced the brain of Hayes, who expired a few days afterwards. Both gentlemen being of the highest respectability, the affair has created a deep and painful sensation.

EATING! EATING!—The American propensities for eating, is soon to be proverbial. Foreigners, already, remark that the *chief* object of the Yankees is, next to making money—is *eating!* Mr. Combe, while delivering one of his recent able and popular lectures in Boston, on the course of some physiological remarks, alluded to the propensity of the Americans for good living. He said that the greatest difficulty which he had experienced since his arrival in this country, was how to resist the temptation to eat of the great varieties of food which surrounded him on every side.

The editor of the Boston Journal follows up his suggestion with some pertinent remarks.

In private life, if a gentleman invites a few friends to assemble at his house, instead of providing an intellectual entertainment, such as would do honor to human nature, he cater merely to gratify his appetite. Not only his most important, but his only care, is to provide for the occasion a variety of expensive delicacies to tickle the palate—and the more successful he is in thus laying temptation in the way of his guests to eat and drink far more than nature can, the greater his own gratification, and in all likelihood the gratification of his guests who laud him without measure for his excellent taste and unbounded hospitality.

"In like manner, if a lady gives a party, the first question she asks herself is what entertainment she shall provide. She accordingly sets her wits to work, to devise a variety of refreshments, which shall be abundant and genteel, and her pride and gratification are in direct proportion to the variety and excellence of the means produced to gratify the unnatural longing of an epicure. And the guests, for days afterwards in canvassing the character of the entertainment, instead of speaking of any intellectual pleasure which they derived from the party, dwell with much gusto on the variety of cakes, ices, comfits, syllabubs, fruits, wines, &c &c which were produced and demolished on the occasion."

The difference in this respect between what we, in this country, call our "evening parties," and the soirees, &c. of fashionable people in Europe, has often been remarked. Not a very profuse entertainment here for one night would serve for half a dozen evenings in France. We strive to make people happy by giving them plenty to eat and drink—not by bringing them together to enjoy society, conversation and rational amusement. How the ice water—light wines—and tea cakes, furnished in Paris for a large party, would make some of our good people stare, who are accustomed, when they "go out," to regale themselves with port and Madeira, and close the evening with a hearty supper of cold beef, turkey and chicken salad! *Insipid!* would be the only exclamation!—*Alexandria Gazette.*

COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY NO. 1.

Sitting of Monday, December 10, 1838.

A. R. 63.

The Council assembled this day according to adjournment.

During the absence of the Recorder, Mr. Preval was called to the chair.

The President having called the members to order, and directed the Secretary to call the roll, the members present were: Messrs E. Duplessis, Armitage, Luzenberg, Tregould, Faurot, Grossman, Locke, Guillot, Dupuy, A. P. Lanaux, Phelanaux, Zenon Cobian, Henry Cobian, Lesseps, Crusat, Vignie, Cousinard, Lambert, Coropolles and Pettipain—24

Absent—Mr. Marmoudet

On motion, the absence of Messrs. Prados and Lefebvre was excused.

On motion of Mr. Faurot, the absence of the Recorder on account of indisposition was excused

On motion of Mr. Guillot.

Resolved, that the Council proceed to the election of a President *pro tempore*.

Messrs Crusat and Pettipain being appointed tellers, on counting the votes, it appeared that of seventeen votes deposited in the ballot box, Mr. Luzenberg had obtained nine, and that the other votes were lost.

Mr. Luzenberg consequently took the chair.

After reading and approval of the journal of the preceding sitting.

A message from the Mayor was read dated this day.

The first article of the message sent back to the council the resolution passed at its last sitting ordering the endorsement of the municipality on the 24 series of bonds of 2 1000 of the Orleans Navigation Company

A motion of Mr Lambert to persist in said resolution, notwithstanding the veto of the Mayor was rejected.

The ayes and nays being called for by Mr. Armitage on this question, produced the following result.

In the affirmative—Messrs. Tregould, Faurot, A. P. Lanaux, Z. Cobian, Crusat, Cousinard, Lambert, P. Lanaux and Pettipain—9 ayes

In the negative—Messrs E. Duplessis, Armitage, Grossman, Locke, Guillot, Dupuy, Lesseps, Vignie, Preval, Coropolles and H Cobian—11 nays.

Consequently, the Council acceded to the veto of the Mayor.

BRANDON BANK.

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Messrs Editors:

The recent conduct of Mr. Albert Stein, late engineer of the water works, is in perfect keeping with his character, which is to claim all responsibility for himself off at the expense of others, and to pay a double game with every one with whom he may be in any way connected. He furnishes materials for others to work into articles for publication, and then pays it was done without his knowledge or consent.

An article appeared in the True American of the 18th ult, in which it was stated that the pavements of the streets have been destroyed through the ignorance of those employed to clean out the tubing of the water pipes, as those laid one year were taken up the next, and that it not only caused a destruction of public property, but was an evidence of great parsimony or want of proper foresight in the management of the business.

Although the sub-editor of the True American acknowledges himself the writer of that article, I know that he was induced to obtained the outlines, and what were his motives. When the gentleman thinks proper to come before the public in an upright and honorable manner, I will use my humble endeavors to give good reasons for what I do, and answer such questions he has the right to propound.

A writer in the same paper of the 27th ult, over the signature of "Hero," says from all he can learn (but he should have said from all he knows) the water works have been so well commenced that it would be a pity that they should fall through the incapacity of those employed, and thinks it the duty of the persons attached to the works to act at real public opinions, and that they are or are not adequate to the purpose originally intended. If "Hero" will condescend to ask the question of the well known practical engineers and architects of this city, he will in all probability be answered (but I will not vouch that the reply will be a satisfactory one) as for myself, I decline answering for the reasons already given.

The author of the communication in the Louisiana Advertiser of the 7th inst, complains that the first obstacle thrown in the way, was the ordering a gang to fill the compartments of the reservoir, before the walls or cement had been matured, so that an allegation might be made that they were badly constructed. Now, the chief obstacle I thought of, was just that recklessness or ignorance; that the walls having stood for three or four years under Mr. Stein, is a proof of their original stability, and the ignorance of those entrusted with the management of the work.

I would now ask the writer of the article in the Advertiser, (or any of the talented engineers and architects, for such we certainly have among us) what kind of hydraulic cement or mortar can that be which requires more than three or four years to harden? It is known that during the year 1836 the height of the water never averaged more than *two feet and a half*, and at the utmost three feet, in 1837 about four feet, and in 1838 four, four and a half and five feet, although the present foundation was intended by Mr. Stein to sustain a superstructure of twice the present height, and to contain water of the depth of *ten feet*. The reservoir cannot at present sustain the weight of four feet, uninjured.

For the information of the writer in the Advertiser, I could state that the walls of the reservoir were constantly creaking during the management of Mr. Stein, even with the moderate quantity of water which he put in them, he was compelled to throw up buttresses to sustain the walls.

The reservoir at present is superior in strength of staple and texture. Price $3 per quart. For sale by

d13 WOOD & SIMMONS, 80, Magazine st

I HAVE the honor to inform the ladies of this city that, during my stay in Paris, I occupied myself assiduously concerning every article of CHILDREN'S DRESS, such as cloaks, coats, great coats, smock frocks, (blouses) little sailors' dresses, Polish dresses, mazanellos, (Neapolitan dresses) waistcoats, pantaloons of the newest fashion, boots, hats, and caps of every form and kind, little collars for aprons, gloves, half shirts, and generally all the fashionable children's dress.

ARTICLES FOR MEN

Coats and great coats of cloth, palletots of castorine and alpaca dressing gowns, pantaloons of the newest stuffs, waistcoats, cloaks, boots, hats, gloves, shirts, braces, cravats, collars, ball shoes, and other articles, all of the last taste and fashion.

ARTICLES FOR LADIES

Silks for gowns, such as gros de Naples, satin, fleurentine, stuffs for little cloaks, ready made cloaks, bla and white lace, lace scarfs, muslin and cambric embroidered tippets, collars, pocket handkerchiefs, cloaks in satin, silk and cloth, Cashmere, shawls of the manufactory of Ternaux, Thibet shawls, and of other numerous kinds, kid gloves of net silk, bracelets, parasols, umbrellas, &c &c &c.

ARTICLES FOR TAILORS.

Superfine cloths of various colors and shades, black cloth of Sedan, cashmere and cagemere of Sedan, in black and other fashionable colors, a great choice of the newest patterns for pantaloons, stuffs for waistcoats, serge, velvet, metal and silk buttons, colored cords for trimming, and generally every thing useful to tailors.

A great choice of every article of MERCERY.

d13-6m VOR DECAUX, 75 Royal st

Edward Reed vs the Steam Towboat Post Boy.

IN the District Court of the United States, Eastern District of Louisiana—No 1238—In obedience to an admiralty warrant to me directed in the above mentioned suit, I have seized and taken into my possession the steamboat Post Boy, her tackle, apparel and furniture; and I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every other person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on or before the third Monday from the date hereof, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said steamboat Post Boy, &c, should not be condemned and sold, agreeably to the prayer of the libel filed against

Marshal's Office, New Orleans, December 10th 1838

JOHN H HOLLAND,
d13 U S Marshal

The United States vs. ship Mars.

IN the District Court of the United States, Eastern District of Louisiana—No 1001.

By virtue of an admiralty warrant to me directed, I have seized and taken into my possession the above mentioned ship Mars, her tackle, apparel and furniture, and I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof and all and every other person or persons having or pretending to have, any right, title or interest in or to the same to be and appear at a District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana, to be holden at the city of New Orleans on or before the third Monday from the date hereof, to show cause if any they have or can, why the said ship Mars, her tackle, apparel and furniture should not be condemned and sold agreeably to the prayer of the libellant

Marshal's office, New Orleans, Dec 10 1838.

JOHN H HOLLAND,
d13 U. States Marshal

Jean Faisal & Co vs steamer Washington.

IN the District Court of the United States, Eastern District of Louisiana, No 1101

In obedience to the command of an admiralty warrant to me directed in the above mentioned suit, I have seized and taken into my possession the steamer Washington, her tackle, apparel and furniture, and I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any other title or interest, in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, for the Eastern District of Louisiana, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on or before the third Monday from the date hereof, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said steamboat Washington, her tackle, apparel and furniture, should not be condemned and sold agreeably to the prayer of the libellants.

Marshal's office New Orleans, Dec 10th 1838.

JOHN H HOLLAND,
d13 U States Marshal

George Newton and Wm Rankin vs the Steamer New Castle.

IN the District Court of the United States, Eastern District of Louisiana—No 1402—In obedience to the command of an admiralty warrant to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession the steamboat New Castle, her tackle, apparel and furniture, and I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every other person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title, or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana, to be holden at the city of New Orleans on or before the third Monday from the date hereof, to show cause if any they have or can, why the said steamboat New Castle, her tackle, apparel and furniture, should not be condemned and sold, agreeably to the prayer of the libellants

Marshal's Office, New Orleans, Dec. 10, 1838.

JOHN H HOLLAND,
d13 U S Marshal

SHERIFF'S SALE—State of Louisiana, Parish of Jefferson, District Court. Edmond Valcour Wills vs. James P. Gilly. By virtue of an order of seizure and sale to me directed by the honorable the first Judicial District Court of the state of Louisiana I shall advertise for sale at the New Exchange corner of Julia and Levee streets, city of Lafayette, on Thursday the 27th of December inst., at one o'clock P M.

The right, title, interest and claim of defendant to SIX LOTS OF GROUND, situated in the town of Carrollton in the parish aforesaid, and designated on a plan thereof made by John Scribner, surveyor, and deposited in the office of A. Mazureau, notary public, as lots Nos 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, in square D. Nos 6, 7, 8 and 9, measuring each thirty feet front on Jefferson street, by one hundred and twenty feet deep, No 10 forms the corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets, and measuring thirty feet front on Jefferson street, by one hundred and twenty feet in front and depth on Fourth street; and No 11 measuring thirty one feet front on Fourth street by one hundred and fifty feet in depth.

This being the second and last crying, the above property will be adjudicated to the highest and last bidder, the purchaser giving therefor his bond payable at one year, with a good and solvent joint security of the sum of $6,947 76; and the costs of sale, bearing interest of ten per cent on the above sum of $6,947 76; and five per cent on the costs and special mortgage till paid. The sum of $5,953 171 payable on the 27th of March, 1839; the sum of $6,164 60 payable on the 27th June, 1839; the sum of $6,066 66 2-3 payable on the 27th March 1840; the sum of $11,200 payable on the 27th August, 1840; and the sum of $11,200 payable on the 27th August 1840, in approved endorsed notes and bearing mortgage till paid, the three last sums bearing interest at ten per cent, if not punctually paid, from their maturity.

d13 MANUEL J. GARCIA, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE—State of Louisiana, Parish of Jefferson, District Court. Edmond Valcour Wills vs. James P. Gilly. By virtue of an order of seizure and sale to me directed by the honorable the first Judicial District Court of the state of Louisiana I shall advertise for sale at the New Exchange corner of Julia and Levee streets, city of Lafayette, on Thursday the 27th of December inst., at one o'clock P. M. the right, title, interest and claim of defendant to the following described and mortgaged property, to wit:

A TRACT OF LAND, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, and all the rights and privileges thereunto belonging, situated on both sides of the Metairie Road and Bayou in the Parish of Jefferson: the part of said track of land which lies on the north side of said Bayou, measures seventy arpents front on the Bayou and extends in depth between parallel lines to Lake Pontchartrain, bounded above by the town of Bath, and below by lands lately belonging to Joseph Beauregard. The part of said track of land which lies south of the Metairie Bayou, measures eight arpents front on said Bayou, and extends in depth to the town of Carrollton, bounded above by the land of Joseph Kinton and below by lands lately belonging to Joseph Beauchamp.

This being the second and last crying, the above property will be adjudicated to the highest and last bidder, the purchaser giving therefor his bond payable at one year, with a good and solvent joint security of the sum of $6,947 76; and the costs of sale, bearing interest of ten per cent on the above sum of $6,947 76; and five per cent on the costs and special mortgage till paid. The sum of $5,953 171 payable on the 27th of March, 1839; the sum of $6,164 60 payable on the 27th June, 1839; the sum of $6,066 66 2-3 payable on the 27th March 1840; the sum of $11,200 payable on the 27th August, 1840; and the sum of $11,200 payable on the 27th August 1840, in approved endorsed notes and bearing mortgage till paid, the three last sums bearing interest at ten per cent, if not punctually paid, from their maturity.

d13 MANUEL J. GARCIA, Sheriff.

PEACH BRANDY—20 barrels old peach brandy for sale by CARMAN & McMAHON,
d12 41 & 43 Poydras st

☞ The Treasurer of the Society for the Relief of destitute Orphan Boys takes pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of $20 100, part of the proceeds of a Ball lately given at the St Louis Exchange, for the benefit of the institution. T. Turner Esq. for the sum of $100, generously donated this laudable institution.

d13 J NICHOLSON, Treasurer.

☞ NOTICE—The consignees of 667 bags lime, 223 spalding plaster, 94 fire spades, per ship Empire, Baker, from Philadelphia, will please attend to receipt of them on the levee, 4th tier above the rail road.

d12 2t N P COMLY & Co, 97 Camp st.

☞ Brig SADI, Wilson, master, is discharging opposite Bienville street, third municipality. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods.

d12 E & J ANDREWS, 22 Gravier st

☞ The consignees of two boxes, marked J. G. Reed and Dr Saunders, per schooner Ontario from Charleston, are requested to call at the subscribers and receive the same. ASBRIDGE & JENKINS,

d 12 65 Common st

☞ NOTICE.—The packet barque GAZELLE, Eldridge master, from Philadelphia, is discharging opposite the Vegetable Market. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods. d11 EDW SPRAGUE

☞ The line brig ALMENA, Doane, from Charleston, is discharging opposite the Red Stores. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods.

d11 J A BARELLI & CO, 61 Camp st

☞ NOTICE—Abram Trier has removed to 54 Gravier street, opposite W. H. Sumner & Co.

☞ FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY of New Orleans—Office removed to No. 91 Camp st, next door to the Exchange Bank. 27

☞ FOR RENT—That elegant three story brick dwelling house, situated on Canal Burgundy and Rampart streets. For terms, apply to G R STRINGER,

d13 50 Canal st

HATS, SHOES, CLOTHING—A general assortment of these goods, suitable for the country trade and plantation use, constantly for sale by d13 FROST & Co, 8 Customhouse st

NEW LONDON ANNUALS and latest Publications—The Byron Gallery, 1839, splendid portrait, The Beauties of the Court of Queen Anne, Nicholas Nickleby No 7, The Pilgrims of the Rhine, Ladies, in 1 handsome vol; The City of the Czar, or a visit to St. Petersburg, by Raikes, Captain Alexander's expedition in the interior of Africa; Stanley, or Recollections of a Man of the World, Eliza Glanville, by a lady of rank.

E JOBNS & Co,
dec 13 Cor of St Charles and Common sts

NOTICE—Persons to whom the estate of T. Mossy Jr. is indebted, are requested to present their claims to the subscriber, and those indebted to the same will please pay to him.

T. MOSSY.

THE subscribers have the honor to inform the ladies and gentlemen of this city that they will open their conversation rooms, on Monday next, 18th inst.

FELIX MANUEL & Co,
d12 Cor Royal and St Louis sts.

CORN, by JOHN COWELL, Consignee of 8 cases cheese (marked J C) by brig William, from Providence, will please call at 56 Poydras street and receive same.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—A lot of ground 30 feet front by 60 in depth, situated in the business part of the city, in which to build up in the course of two years. Address box 161, Post Office. d13.

RACKER, HADLEY, DAVIS & Co Commission Merchants, Agents of the Mississippi Union Bank, No. 36 Camp Street, New Orleans. d13.6t

THE UNDERSIG