The New-Orleans Bee.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.
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Daily Paper, one year in advance, - $12
Country Paper, semi-weekly, one year in advance, - - - - - - 5

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J. MAGNE & WEISSE.

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A NEW EDITION of the above Bill have been printed in French and English for the use of Courts, &c. [illegible] For sale at this office.

The New Constitution
OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA
[illegible] for sale at [illegible] at MORGAN'S Literary Depot—

NOTICES OF PARTNERSHIP, &c.

[illegible] PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have [illegible] under the name of [illegible] CONNOL[LY] [illegible] business of Auctioneers [illegible] Slaves, [illegible] Purchase of [illegible] street.
F. CONNOLLY,
FRANCIS [illegible]SLEY.

[illegible] public [illegible] as AUCTIONEERS and BROKERS, we [illegible] experience, hav[illegible] business of the [illegible] value of REAL [illegible] for the [illegible] share of [illegible]
F. CONNOLLY & CO.

N[OTICE] [illegible] A. GORDON, WYLIE [illegible] dissolved, [illegible] successors.
[illegible] 1845.
A. GORDON,
A. H. WYLIE,
[illegible] E. DUBREUIL;
JUAN Y DE EGANA,
M. J. DE LIZARDI, partner in [illegible] Attorney
JUAN Y DE EGANA.

[illegible] entered into [illegible] WYLIE & EGANA [illegible] A. H. WYLIE, J. Y. DE EGANA are general partners, and M. [LIZ]ARDI partner in [illegible] firm of A. GORDON, WYLIE & Co. [illegible]
[illegible] October, 1845.
A. H. WYLIE,
[illegible] E. DUBREUIL;
JUAN Y DE EGANA,
M. J. DE LIZARDI, partner in [illegible] Attorney
[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible] J. P. BEARD
[illegible] LAPEYRE
[illegible] BARNES.

D[ISSOLUTION] [illegible] REYNAUD & FALLON, [illegible]
PETER REYNAUD,
[illegible] FALLON.
New Orleans, 1st September, 1845.

FORMATION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned [illegible] firm of [illegible]
[illegible] REYNAUD,
[illegible]

COMMISSION HOUSE.

[illegible] SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MERCHANTS
[illegible] New England [illegible] and BROGANS [illegible] for cash, they be [illegible] Tanneries in [illegible]
[illegible] SOUTHERN and WESTERN Merchants, [illegible] street, Boston.

[illegible]
Messrs. [illegible], New York,
Messrs. [illegible] & Reed, Philadelphia.
Messrs. [illegible], Baltimore.
Messrs. [illegible], Albany. je 20

LEONARD STURTEVANT & CO.
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
SPERM, WHALE AND LINSEED OILS;
Soap, Candles, Teas, White Lead, Black Paint, &c.
No. 12 Old Levee Street, New Orleans

CHARLES A. BARRIERE,
Importer and Dealer in French, British and American
Dry Goods,
No. [illegible] street, New Orleans.

PELL & MORTON,
Wholesale Dry Goods Dealers,
No. [illegible] Magazine street.

HEPBURN & [illegible],
[illegible]
HAVANA SEGARS.
[illegible] large [illegible] brands, which [illegible] paper. [illegible] No. 11 Royal street, New [illegible] jl4—1m

L. Duperron,
DOCTOR DENTIST,
No. [illegible] Burgundy street,
Between [illegible] and Dumaine streets.
[illegible] o'clock A M, till 3 P M and [illegible] evening.

FOSDICK & BROTHER,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
No. 74 Camp street,
New Orleans.

[illegible] WOODS & [illegible]
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
No. [illegible] Tchoupitoulas street, nl

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & CO.,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
No. [illegible] street,
New Orleans.

[illegible] respectfully informs his [illegible] he has removed from [illegible] CHARTRES ST., where he will open [illegible] assortment of Fancy and [illegible] GOODS, [illegible] French [illegible] houses in New York [illegible] Chartres

REMOVAL. MR. FRONTIN [illegible] has fixed [illegible] from No. 17 St. Louis street to [illegible] money on all kinds of [illegible] and silver, for [illegible]

[illegible] BOURBON street [illegible]

[illegible] W. F. VREDENBURGH & CO., No. 30 Old Levee, [illegible] to Benjamin H. Field, Esq., New York, or to [illegible]

NOTICE.—During my absence from the city, Messrs. [illegible] and P. M. Nicolas [illegible] by procuration, passed before [illegible] notary public, dated this day.
PIERRE FOUTZ.
New Orleans, May 23, 1845. m3

MICHEL & CO.'S NEW ORLEANS ANNUAL AND COMMERCIAL REGISTER FOR 1846, containing [illegible] Residences and Professions of all the Heads of [illegible] business of this city and suburbs, [illegible] alphabetically [illegible] Directory of all the Attorneys, [illegible] Merchants, Mechanics and [illegible] other useful information. [illegible] To be delivered between the 1st and 15th of January, 1846.
MICHEL & Co.
[illegible]

NEW AND VALUABLE BOOKS.

CATLIN'S NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN PORTFOLIO. Hunting Scenes and Amusements of the Rocky Mountains and Prairies of America from Drawings and Notes of the author, made during eight years travel amongst forty eight of the wildest and most remote tribes of savages in North America, plain and colored, in one vol. imperial folio.
Pancoast's Operative Surgery, with eighty plates, 1 vol. quarto.
Hoblyn's Medical Dictionary, by Hays, 1 vol. 12 mo.
Wilson's Noctes Ambrosianæ, 4 vols. 12 mo.
Macaulay's Miscellanies, 5 vols. 12 mo.
Stephen's Miscellanies, 1 vol. 12 mo.
Notes on Political Economy, as applicable to the United States, by a Southern Planter, 1 vol. 8 vo.
Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees of America, 1 vol. 12 m.
Vol. 9th of Strickland's Queens of England, 1 vol. 12 mo.
Tanner's New Map of Louisiana, in pocket form.
A [illegible]—Vol. 21 of Howard's Reports; Story on Promissory Notes and Walker's Southern Harmony and Musical [illegible]
Just received and for sale cheap by
WM. McKEAN, Bookseller and Stationer,
corner Camp and Common.

NEW ORLEANS BEE

J. MAGNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS.
NO. 81 CHARTRES STREET.

Official Journal of the State,
AND COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY No. 3

WHIG CANDIDATES.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM DEBUYS,

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
EDWARD SPARROW.

NEW-ORLEANS,
SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 18, 1845.

☞ THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Charleston.

J. H. HARMANSON *vs.* J. H. HARMANSON.

In the Pointe Coupée *Tribune* of last Saturday, we find an account of a speech delivered at the Morganza Hotel, in that parish, by the locofoco candidate for Congress in the third district. It appears that in this outpouring of locofoco eloquence, Mr. HARMANSON avowed his unrelenting hostility to the Tariff system, and utter opposition to the whole scheme of Protection. After he had concluded his speech, says the *Tribune*, he came to us, in the presence of several individuals, requested us to inform our readers that *he was not opposed to the Tariff, although he made speeches against it. That the people of Pointe Coupée did not understand his Tariff views; and he had forgotten to state them to his audience.*" This is as pretty a piece of prevarication as we have seen for many a day. It is just worthy locofocoism, and worthy the candidate who represents that interesting doctrine. Mr. HARMANSON's object is as transparent as crystal. He wishes to be elected in a district where both cotton and sugar are cultivated.—When he gets into the Piney Woods, he denounces the Tariff with a forty horse power; but when he arrives in those sections of the district like Pointe Coupée, where sugar is cultivated, he requests the editor of the only newspaper published in the parish, to state that he is not opposed to the Tariff. He dares not say so in his speeches, for he is acute enough to know that some one might take the trouble to record his sentiments and circulate them among his brother locos in the Felicianas and Lake parishes; but he wishes it to be well understood among the honest sugar making Creoles, that "though he makes speeches against the Tariff, he is not opposed to it."

If the independent voters of the third district, with all their love of democracy, can swallow such abominable stuff as this and experience no nausea at the mixture, their stomachs must be strong enough to stand any thing. Let the sugar planters of Iberville, Pointe Coupée and West Baton Rouge vote for Mr. HARMANSON and they will discover when he takes his seat in Congress, that his speeches against the Tariff are the real opinions of his mind, and that like most of his party, he views the protection of American industry with a feeling of deadly hatred that will prompt him to unite cordially with the present administration in giving it a death blow.

THOSE AFFIDAVITS.

It seems that Mr. HARMANSON himself attaches precious little value to the extraordinary declarations sworn to by Messrs. WHITE and HICKS, and relied upon by the *Jeffersonian Republican* to exculpate Mr. H. from his Agency in the outrages perpetrated upon PATAR COPELAND. The Locofoco candidate made a speech in Pointe Coupée a few days since, and commenced his discourse by an explanation, as he called it, of the Copeland affair. Now we beg Messrs. HICKS and WHITE, who cannot remember ever having heard that Mr. HARMANSON had Lynched or whipped COPELAND, to pay particular attention to what the gentleman said on the occasion referred to. We quote from the Pointe Coupée *Tribune*:

"He said, as to whipping or Lynching Copeland, he admitted that he had done it, because Copeland had spoken disrespectfully of him and some of his relatives. In regard to his being a participator with Mickie, in compelling Copeland to sign away his property, without a fair equivalent, under threat of being lynched, that he was present on that occasion, and was prepared to write the transfer, that Mickie was about to pay Copeland $3,000 for his property, which Copeland refused, saying that he would not take less than $7,000. He (Harmanson) then advised Mickie not to pay Copeland a cent, but to drive him from the country, as he had learned from some man at Natchez, that Copeland was a d——d scoundrel. He said that Copeland had been badly whipped that night, but he had not seen it done: that it appeared to have been done with a club.—He did not tell us how they finally settled the difficulty."

This is a remarkable confession. Mr. HARMANSON acknowledges having whipped or Lynched COPELAND—which is more than was expected, for in the proceedings of the case of COPELAND *vs.* MICKIE, Mr. H. was not charged with any absolute violence towards the plaintiff, but with having kept guard over him, while MICKIE and his associates forcibly and by personal menaces and blows wrung from him a consent to vend his plantation at a sum one tenth of its value. It is seen Mr. H. admits having been present at this scene of degradation and outrage, which admission settles the whole question. He does not deny too that COPELAND was badly beaten, though he avers that he had no hand in it.

After this, Mr. HARMANSON may be fairly pitted against his zealous friends who so promptly step forward to vindicate him from aspersion. His own account of the matter is enough to invalidate the affidavits which have been volunteered in his behalf.

MR. McDUFFIE'S LETTER.

We consider it a duty which we owe to the people of this State who are deeply interested in a branch of American Industry which has been fostered by the existing Tariff, and who are in general the advocates of moderate protective duties, to lay before them the subjoined exposition of the Administration by one of its ablest supporters—GEORGE MCDUFFIE. We shall not comment at any length on this production. It will be sufficient for our purpose to inform the Sugar Planters of Louisiana that Mr. MCDUFFIE terms them "BLOATED AND HEARTLESS PLUNDERERS," that he considers their claims for protection "UNJUST, INIQUITOUS AND AUDACIOUS," that the leading organ of Locofocoism in this city republishes the letter, endorses all its positions, considers its arguments masterly and irrefutable, and trusts in GOD that his views may take the force and effect of law before the close of the next session of Congress. *Forewarned is forearmed.* If with this warning voice ringing in their ears with this plain specimen of what may be expected from the tender mercies of Locofocoism, the people of Louisiana choose to rush blindly and wilfully upon their doom, by sustaining a party which wages a deadly war against their vital interests—upon them alone must rest the responsibility of the consequences:

LETTER *of* MR. McDUFFIE *on the* TARIFF.
From the Charleston Mercury, Oct. 7.

Mr. Editor: I have seen with some apprehension the remarks of your Washington correspondent in regard to the probable course of the Administration in fulfilling their pledge to reduce the tariff to a revenue standard.

To relieve myself from the fears excited by those remarks, I addressed a letter to Gen. McDuffie, who I knew had great personal confidence in President Polk, to ascertain his opinion on the subject, and received in answer the enclosed communication, which is very satisfactory to me, and I think will be to the public.

If you concur in this opinion, I hope you will give it a place in your paper.

CHERRY HILL, Sept. 27, 1845.

My Dear Sir: You ask me whether, in my opinion, "it be possible that the conjectures of the Washington correspondent of the Charleston Mercury can be true in relation to the probable course of the Administration of Mr. Polk in the adjustment of the tariff?" and whether "such a course would not be a palpable violation of the pledge to reduce the duties upon foreign imports to *the revenue standard?*"

In answer to these inquiries, I state in the first place, my confident belief that these conjectures cannot be true; and in the second place, that the course they ascribe to the Administration *would* be "a palpable violation of the pledge to reduce the duties upon foreign imports to the revenue standard," and of all the pledges of the party by which Mr. Polk was elected.

A brief exposition of the true principles of a revenue tariff and a reference to Mr. Polk's inaugural address, will be sufficient, I think, to banish your apprehensions. It is obvious to remark that a revenue tariff is the *lowest* rate of duty upon *every* foreign import that will raise the required amount of revenue. The smallest addition to that rate upon any one article, with the view to increase the price of its domestic rival, is "plainly and intentionally" a protective, as contra-distinguished from a revenue duty. But, if the additional duty not only enhances the price of both the foreign and domestic article, but diminishes the revenue, it would be the most barefaced mockery—the most impudent and hypocritical disguise by which a mercenary and merciless oppression ever attempted to conceal its deformity, to call this a revenue duty. Now it is only necessary to apply these plain, if not self-evident propositions, to the articles which it is the supposed intention of the Administration to favor and protect, by exempting them from the general rule of reduction. Take for example the two leading articles of sugar and iron. Next to salt, these are articles of the most general consumption by all classes of people.

In a great financial and economical reform, reducing the duties upon foreign imports to a general average of 20 per cent, upon what principle of justice, equity or sound policy, upon what shadow of constitutional power, can a rate of duty be imposed upon these articles higher than the general rate necessary for revenue, at the same time adding to the public burdens and diminishing the public revenue? Is it because sugar and iron are produced by a few wealthy sugar planters and iron masters, not equal in number to one in a hundred thousand of those who consume the articles and pay from the pockets of mediocrity and poverty, the contributions extorted by a free government—and let me not say—a Democratic Administration—to add to the fortunes of a wealthy oligarchy? Can it be believed, that Mr. Polk, bound by the solemn ties of interest and duty to sustain the great principles of free trade and unshackled industry, which he has so ably supported through a long course of public service, will now, when elected to the highest station to which ambition or patriotism can aspire, betray his political principles and sacrifice those popular masses, by whose voluntary and unsolicited suffrages he was raised to power? "I trust not the tale." In his inaugural address he very distinctly lays down the doctrine that revenue is the object of all duties upon imports, and protection the incident.

Nothing can be more plain. If protection to particular classes *at the expense of all others* results from a revenue duty—as it does from all revenue duties—it is an unavoidable incident not be desired but regretted. It is impossible to separate the protection given to the sugar planter, for example, by even a revenue duty of 20 per cent, from the burthen imposed upon every body else, not only by raising to the consumers the price of imported sugar which yields a revenue equal to the burden, but the price of domestic sugar, which imposes an equal burthen and yields no revenue. It is this last result, which unjustly transfers the money of the many to the pockets of the few, which constitutes the incidental protection of a revenue duty—a result which so far from being desirable to the people at large, can only be regarded as a public evil unavoidably resulting from an unequal system of taxation.

Now let us suppose the duties upon all foreign imports, including sugar and iron, reduced to a revenue standard of 20 per cent, and take up the case of the sugar planters and iron masters at this point. What ground would they have to complain of such an adjustment of the duties upon imports? Could they pretend that any one of these duties imposed a burthen upon them not equally imposed upon the body of the people? The whole of these duties would operate precisely upon them as upon others, with the exception of the duties upon sugar and iron, and these while they would operate as taxes upon all the rest of the people, would operate as bounties to them, equal to twenty per cent, upon the whole amount of sugar and iron they produced for sale. Suppose, for example, a sugar planter of Louisiana produces sugar annually to the amount of fifty thousand dollars—probably a fair average;—and an iron master of Pennsylvania, iron to the same amount; the amount of other imported and protected articles consumed by each, certainly would not exceed ten thousand dollars. Thus under a revenue tariff these injured citizens would have to pay 20 per cent on $10,000 equal to $2,000 to the government and to their confederate monopolists, and would only receive 20 per cent on $50,000, equal to $10,000, from the great body of the people! Their ground of complaint, then, against the levelling equality of a revenue tariff, would be that they received under it only five times as much in bounties as they paid in taxes and bounties united! And what under these circumstances, do they modestly demand of the federal government and of a free trade democratic administration? Simply that the bounty of twenty per cent resulting from a revenue duty be raised to fifty by a protecting duty, swelling their clear and real income derived from the system of federal taxation from eight to twenty-three thousand dollars! This plain statement literally exhibits the character, not only of the protective duties upon sugar and iron, but of the whole system of protective monopoly, and I am sure no honest patriot can think of the UNJUST, iniquitous and audacious *demand* made by those BLOATED AND HEARTLESS PLUNDERERS, that the administration should sacrifice their principles and the vital interests of the people, to secure their allegiance, for the support of the followers and victims, whom they at the same time deceive and plunder, without feeling his blood boil in his veins, with the utmost indignation.

Taking more comprehensive view of the subject it may be stated as a fact, that the greater part of the revenue from imports is derived from duties on the class of protected articles, principally sugar, iron and iron manufactures, cotton manufactures and woollen manufactures. Now all these interests are united together in a PLUNDERING CONFEDERACY upon the principle, that each may rob the other, that all may rob the community at large. As I have before stated, each of them would receive at least five times, some of them twenty times as much as they pay, even under a strict revenue system. Is it not apparent, therefore, that to permit those interests to control Congress, in the matter of taxation, would be to put the power of taxation, the most important of all political power, in the hands of those who have a deep pecuniary interest in increasing the taxes? If the manufacturing nations of Europe would agree to supply the federal revenue by a perpetuate tribute, would these monopolists consent to a total repeal of the duties on imports and free the country from taxation? They certainly would not. They solemnly declare that these duties, which are surely taxes to the country, are essential to their prosperity; that to reduce them from fifty to twenty per cent would be injurious to them, but to repeal them altogether would be absolutely ruinous. Here, then, is a confession of what is apparent without it that those who *receive* the taxes impudently claim the prerogative of prescribing to the government what burthen shall be imposed on those who *pay* them! If we submit to these things, can we claim to live under a responsible representative republic? It ought never to be forgotten that a system of taxation by which two-fourths at least of the public revenue is derived from duties upon foreign manufactures, the like of which are extensively produced in the United States, is the most burthensome and unequal of all the known systems that ever existed in civilized nations, reduce, and [illegible] as we may. The whole of the duty imposed on this class of articles, is a discrimination against the importer, and in favor of *home made* manufacture, to the full extent of that duty.

Now when we reflect that all foreign imports are as truly the products of domestic industry as their home made rivals—and that the industry which *produces* the foreign article is as much entitled to be exempted from taxation as that which makes the domestic article, it will be seen that the very lowest rate of revenue duties upon sugar and iron, and upon all manufactures of iron, cotton and wool, is an unjust discrimination in favor of one branch of domestic industry and against another. The true point of equality and justice, as I have always maintained, would be to impose the same rate of duty on the home made, that we impose on the imported manufacture.—The exemption, therefore, of our home made manufactures, from the duties imposed on those we import is a most liberal concession, gratuitously made by the people to the manufacturers; and that they are not satisfied with this discrimination is a proof how feeble is the sense of gratitude and justice among masses of men, when their interest are in question. But our system is as burthensome as it is unequal. It may be safely stated that it imposes a pecuniary burthen on the people three times as great as the amount of revenue it yields to the Treasury. The duty on imported cotton manufactures, for example, may be assumed to average 40 per cent., and the amount imported set down at ten millions. This will yield a revenue of four millions. But the cotton manufactures annually produced in the United States and equally enhanced in price with the foreign, by the duty imposed on the latter, amount to thirty millions of dollars. Forty per cent on this gives us twelve millions as the additional burthen imposed on the people, by the duty on cotton manufactures; so that the people are subjected to a burthen of sixteen millions to obtain a revenue of four, paying to the cotton manufacturers, who are now realizing from 20 to 40 per cent. on their capital, three dollars for every one they pay to the Government! Now let us compare this duty on cotton manufactures, with a like duty on tea and coffee, which the manufacturers, artfully prevailed upon Congress to exempt from duty altogether by the act of 1832. Let us assume that we annually import tea and coffee to the amount of ten millions of dollars under a duty of 40 per cent. This will yield a revenue precisely equal to that derived from the duty on Cotton manufactures, and will impose only one fourth of the burthen on the people. The money collected at the custom house would be the full measure of the popular burthen. And yet it is one of the schemes of the manufacturers to let tea and coffee remain free of duty, in order to create a necessity for increasing the duties on sugar, iron, and the various manufactures embraced in the protective system. Of all foreign imports, tea and coffee are among the most proper subjects of a revenue duty, inasmuch as they yield the largest amount of revenue with the least burthen to the people, and that burthen is equally distributed among the consumers. But the manufacturers, who carry their manufactures to China to exchange them for tea, and to Brazil and Cuba to exchange them for coffee, understand perfectly well the benefit of free trade, if it be only confined to themselves. They are like Sir Robert Peel's fisherman, who said to the minister: "I am a free trade man, sir, but you must not touch the duty on fish." I have no doubt, therefore, that a powerful effort will be made by the manufacturers to induce Congress to violate the true principles of a revenue system, and the solemn pledge contained in the compromise act of 1833, by leaving tea and coffee with the long list of foreign imports used by them in manufacturing, free of duty. But this scheme, I am sure, can receive no countenance from the administration. They will recommend no discriminations, as we have been semi-officially informed, but with a view to revenue, and upon every sound revenue principle the highest rate of duty should be laid upon such articles as are not made in the United States. If this class were sufficiently extensive, the whole of the federal revenue should be drawn from it.—We should thus have no wealthy and influential class, drawing princely incomes from the extorted contributions of the people, and stimulating the government to all sorts of extravagant expenditures with a view to keep up a system of high and oppressive duties.

In any scheme which the administration may present for adjusting the tariff, I feel confident that the leading feature will be the total abolition of minimum and specific duties. These are fraudulent contrivances that serve no other purposes but to deceive the people and disguise oppression. Let us have *ad valorem* duties that every body can understand. Let the people see the full extent of their burthens, and if they must be oppressed let it be "so nominated in the bond." All these duties now stand, low priced articles consumed by the poor pay the highest rates of duty, while those of the highest price, consumed by the wealthy, pay the lowest rate. This is a fatal objection to all specific duties. A yard of calico, for example, which costs six cents in Manchester, pays 9 cents duty, which is 150 per cent on its cost; while a yard of the finest colored muslin which costs 30 cents, pays only 9 cents, equal to 30 per cent. on its cost. These revolting deformities must be removed, and I feel confident that Mr. Polk will cordially co-operate in the patriotic labor.

It is apparent that the days of monopoly and commercial restriction are numbered in all civilized nations of the earth. Even in Great Britain—so long held up to us by our monopolists as an example for imitation—all parties now concur in the principles of free trade and differ only as to the time and manner of reforming ancient restrictions and abuses. And permit me to say, that the day that shall witness the downfall of commercial restrictions and the establishment of free trade among the notions of the earth, will be the greatest and most glorious era that ever marked the progress of improvement in the temporal affairs of man. It should be the ambition of our statesmen to take the lead in this great reform, which is destined, as I firmly believe, to contribute more to the liberty, prosperity and peace of the nations than any event since the advent of our Saviour. In this view of the subject few men ever occupied a more responsible position than Mr. Polk, and I have every reason to believe he fully realizes that responsibility, and will so far elevate his views above the miserable schemes of mercenary monopolies and factionists contending for office, as to be equal to the occasion and fulfil the expectations of his country.

Yours, etc. GEO. McDUFFIE.

EPES SARGEANT's new comedy of "Change Makes Change," was brought out at the Park Theatre, a few nights since, and received with marked approbation.—The *Herald* pronounces it a very unequal production—some portions sparkling and spicy; others heavy and tame. Mr. Sargeant is said to be capable of greater literary enterprises than a tolerable comedy.

☞ U. S. schooner *On-ka-hy-e*, Lieutenant Commanding SINCLAIR, arrived at Mobile on the 15th, from Aransas Bay, whence she arrived on the 6th, bringing despatches from General Taylor to the department.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CRIMINAL COURT.—Madison Gough, f. m. c., charged with remaining in the State in contravention to law, was yesterday arraigned, pleaded guilty to the charge, and sentenced by his Honor, Judge Canonge to a fine of $25, to be imprisoned 24 hours, and to pay the costs of prosecution.

☞ Augustus Satterly was yesterday brought before Recorder Genois, charged with stealing a paletot from on board the steamship *New York*. He was committed for trial before the Criminal Court.

RECORDER BALDWIN'S COURT.—William Thompson alias Williams alias Wilson, was yesterday brought before the Recorder to answer to the charge of highway robbery. It appeared from the testimony, that on the previous afternoon, as a Mr. John Toueny, a resident of Natchez, Miss., was walking on the Levee near the corner of Gaienne street, the prisoner sprung upon his back and held him fast with one hand, while with the other he abstracted from his pockets a gold sovereign, some silver change and a lot of papers, notes, etc. As soon as the robbery was accomplished the prisoner fled, followed by Toueny, who discharged a rifle pistol at him without effect. Thompson was pursued however until arrested, when the sovereign and papers were found in his possession and identified. The Recorder ordered the prisoner to be committed to the work house to await his trial before the Criminal Court, at such time as the complainant could appear and give testimony in the case. Thompson is an old jail bird, having been discharged from the work house only two or three days previous to the above daring transaction.

Patrick Gleason, Benjamin Riley alias Bain, John Butler and John Banks, were committed to the work house for thirty days each under the vagrant law.

☞ The examination of the testimony in the case of the State *vs.* Crofford, for embezzlement, in which S. W. Hite is complainant, took place yesterday before Judge Padesclaux. The opinion of the Court will be delivered this morning.

ROBBERY.—On Thursday night, the store of Melvin Shaw, No. 19 Customhouse street, was broken open and robbed of about $40 in Spanish coin (silver) notes and due bills to the amount of about $100, and a quantity of wearing apparel. No clue has as yet been had of the whereabouts of the robbers.

PUBLIC NIGHT SCHOOL.—On Monday evening, a Public Night School for young men, between 12 and 21 years of age, was opened in the Marshall School House, on St. Mary street, between Girod and Julia streets, in the Second Municipality. This new effort in the cause of public instruction has been made by the enlightened Board of Directors of the Public Schools of the Second Municipality, and we confidently predict that it will be attended with the most gratifying results. We visited the school last evening and witnessed a sight that gladdened our hearts. A large number of our youth were there, eager to avail themselves of the advantages proffered to them, and we are assured that the applicants for admission are constantly increasing.—The success which has attended the establishment of Public Schools in our city, has been in every point of view complete and gratifying in the highest degree.

☞ Thanks to a passenger by the steamer *H. Kinney* for a Cincinnati Atlas of Oct. 9.

CHANGE OF WEATHER.—The St. Martinsville *Gazette* of the 11th says:—On Monday morning last, we had almost a white frost, the thermometer marking 50°, it being exactly 50° below the heat experienced in the month of July last. During the latter part of the week it rose again to 82°.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS.—We learn from the St. Martinsville *Chronicle* that Judge Cooley is gallantly wending his way through the upper parishes. He is to address his fellow citizens at St. Josephs on Monday the 13th instant, and at Vidalia, on Thursday the 16th. We learn that his prospects in that quarter are the most cheering. He will far outstrip the usual whig vote.

NEW WORKS.—We are indebted to the publishers, through the politeness of J. B. STEEL, No. 14 Camp street, for a copy of No. XXV of Wiley & Putnam's Library of Choice Reading, containing Part I of the Second Series of Hazlitt's Table Talk, and for No. 4 of "A Cyclopædia of several thousand practical receipts, and collateral information in the Arts, Manufactures and Trades, including Medicine, Pharmacy and Domestic Economy, designed as a compendious book of reference for the manufacturer, tradesman, amateur and heads of families: by Arnold James Cooley.

☞ Our acknowledgments are due J. C. MORGAN, of the Literary Depot, for a large number of new publications.

Harpers' Illuminated and New Pictorial Bible, No. 33. The engravings, vignettes and letter press in this number are truly superb.

Wanderings of a Pilgrim under the shadow of Mont Blanc: By George B. Cheever, D. D. This forms No. VI of Wiley & Putnam's Library of American Books.

Hazlitt's Table Talk, Second Series, Part 1st—Being No. 25 of Wiley & Putnam's Library of Choice Reading, and choicer reading it would be hard to find.

The American Shepherd: being a complete history of sheep, with their breeds, management and diseases: By L. A. Morrell, illustrated with drawings of the different breeds. A very valuable work for the farmer.

The Wandering Jew, No. 17. Harper's cheap edition.

The Bosom Friend, a novel, by the author of the Gambler's Wife.

HORRIBLE AFFAIR.—A most melancholy and terrible occurrence took place on the plantation of A. C. Dunbar, of this county, on last Monday evening, about 5 o'clock. Mr. John Lindsey, who had charge of the plantation, while standing near the gin, saw a strange negro attempting to break into one of the negro houses, and immediately proceeded to arrest him. Stationing two negroes outside, he entered the house which the strange negro had previously entered, and not finding him below, went up a ladder and opening a door leading into a small garret room, saw the negro and commanded him to remain where he was. Instead of which, he rushed upon Mr. Lindsey, who cocked his pistol, but his arm seems to have been immediately knocked up, (the shot of his pistol were found in the roof immediately over the place where he stood) and a deadly thrust from a knife given him. Mr. L. walked out of the house and directed the servants who came to his assistance to pursue the runaway, and then falling down died even before his wife could reach him from the distance of a few rods. The knife entered between the ribs below the right shoulder blade, behind, and must have cut some of the large arteries in the vicinity of the lungs. Mr. L. was one of our most respectable and worthy citizens. He has left a young wife and child, who have thus been deprived of a kind husband and father without a moment's warning.

The negroes on the plantation could with difficulty be restrained from burning the murderer on the spot. This shows in what estimation they held Mr. Lindsey.

Mr. L. was in the 35th year of his age. The murderer, "Jim," belongs to Mr. George Nolan, has been examined before Justices Wm. L. Cage and F. Cooley, and remanded for trial at the next term of Court.
[*Woodville Republican.*]

☞ Marke. Gardiners, Milkmen or persons requiring desirable locations in the suburbs of New Orleans, situated on the highest land on the Metairie Ridge, are notified that Beard, Calhoun & Co. will sell a valuable property This Day, at Bank's Arcade. Immediately afterwards the same firm will sell several valuable Domestics and a gang of Field Hands, which can be seen at 10 o'clock A. M., at their office, No. 8, Bank's Arcade.

☞ NOTICE.—Messrs Winston, Newton & Breaux, consignees of goods per barque Talisman, from Boston, are requested to call at the subscriber's office and receive the same. o16 LEVI H GALE 93 Common

☞ Ship SUFFOLK, Captain Crosby, from Boston, will commence discharging this morning opposite the Orleans Press; Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee.
o16 RICKER & PEARSON, 62 Camp

☞ Ship HAID E, Capt Boote, from Liverpool—This vessel is now discharging opposite Orleans Cotton Press—Consignees are notified that all goods not permitted within five days will be sent to the public stores.
o17 J P WHITNEY & Co. 73 Camp.

☞ Ship HENRY, Capt Noyes, from Bremen—This ship will commence discharging this morning. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee. All goods not permitted within five days will be sent to the public stores.
o16 J P WHITNEY & Co. 73 Camp

☞ The consignees of 18 cases hats, marked M D R, N Orleans; 6 bbls. E J James, per ship JANE ROSS Capt Kernick, from New York, will please call at our office, pay charges and receive the same.
o16 RICKER & PEARSON, 62 Camp

☞ DRAY 3,91 will return receipts for goods hauled from ship Niagara, immediately or he will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law
o16 FOSDICK & BRO. 74 Camp street.

☞ The packet ship SARTELLE, Captain Taylor, from New York, is now discharging opposite the Mint. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, or they will be stored at their expense and risk. o14 JAMES E WOODRUFF, 60 Camp

☞ The drivers or owners of drays Nos 416 and 1061, are requested to call at the subscribers and leave receipts for goods which they hauled from ship JUDAH TOURO, otherwise they will be prosecuted according to law.
o14 L H GALE, 93 Common

☞ Connell's Magical Pain Extractor, for burns, scalds, eruptions on the skin, and in all cases of burns, heals without leaving a scar. Inquire at 80 Poydras street, where also may be had Comstock's Extract of Sarsaparilla at 50 cents per bottle or at $4 per dozen, warranted as good as any other which is sold at $1 per bottle. Also, Dr. Linn's Temperance Bitters for regulating the system and promoting an appetite; Peas' Hoarhound Candy, for coughs and colds; Linn's Pills; Seppington's do, for the cure of Ague and Fever, warranted to cure. All of which may be [illegible] at 80 Poydras street. o16

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
October 17, 1845.

THE price of fresh Flour being, this day, $4 12 per barrel, according to the TARIFF, the Bakers will give 41 ounces of bread for one dime, during the ensuing week, commencing on Monday next, 20th instant.

The loaves of second quality or those known as five cents, must weigh 24 per cent more, that is to say, 51 ounces.
o16 E MONTEGUT, Mayor.

HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES supplied by the [illegible] with the best Oak and Ash Wood, Stone Coal, Charcoal, Sand, &c, in a liberal deduction in the market prices, by o16 ROBERT MURPHY, 125 Old Basin

LATEST DATES.

Boston	Oct 7	London	Sept 18
New York	Oct 8	Liverpool	Sept 19
Philadelphia	Oct 8	Paris	Sept 19
Washington	Oct 9	Havre	Sept 18
Baltimore	Oct 9	Mexico	Sept 20
Charleston	Oct 11	Tampico	Sept 22
Cincinnati	Oct 6	Vera Cruz	Sept 25
St. Louis	Oct 4	Houston	Sept 16
Havana	Sept 27	Galveston	Oct 7

COMMERCIAL.

NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY NIGHT.
OCTOBER 17, 1845.

During the past three days the market has presented a very dull appearance, unaccompanied by any changes that require special comment. The city, however, begins to exhibit a more lively aspect, and our thoroughfares are more crowded than we have seen them since the opening of the season.

We have experienced remarkably cool weather for several days past, and from the interior we have reports of a severe frost, which is unusually early. The river remains at low water mark.

Our next advices from England will be the *Great Western*, which was to leave Liverpool on the 27th September. We may look for these accounts on Monday or Tuesday next.

COTTON—Arrived since the 10th instant, 24,811 bales. Cleared in the same time, for Liverpool 6,758 bales, Cork and a market 4,886, Havre 1,404, New York 1,561, Boston 1,814, Baltimore 100, together 15,[illegible] bales; making an addition to stock of 9,461 bales, and leaving on hand, inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared this day, a stock of 77,215 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

1845 Sept. 1, stock on hand		7,656
Received this week	24,811	
" previously	86,663	
		111,844
		119,500
Exported this week	15,350	
" previously	26,944	
		41,[illegible]
Stock		77,215

In our report of Tuesday night last we stated that in consequence of the favorable news per *Cambria* steamer, a good demand had sprung up for Cotton on that day, which had resulted in an extensive business at an advance of ¼ cent ⅌ lb. Since then, however, the market has relapsed into a very quiet position, and buyers have evinced such little inclination to operate, that this improvement may be regarded as nearly lost, although the transactions effected in the meanwhile do not for the present warrant us in altering our figures. The sales on Wednesday were 700 bales, yesterday 800, and to-day 1,[illegible]—making a total for the past three days of 2,[illegible] bales nearly all of which was bought to fill up vessels in the berth.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION [illegible]

Interior	[illegible]
Ordinary	6 @7
Middling	7¼ @7½
Good Middling	7¾ @[illegible]
Middling fair	8 @[illegible]
Fair	8½ @[illegible]
Good Fair	9 @[illegible]
Good and Fine	9½ @10

TOBACCO—The transactions in this article necessarily continue very unimportant, the light stock being an obstacle to any business of note. In addition to this, the asking prices are higher than buyers are willing to pay.—We have heard of sales since our last to the extent of about 80 hhds. at rates corresponding with our previous quotations, which are for Inferior 2@2½; Common 2½@3; Fair 3½@4; Fine 4½@[illegible]; Choice 5 and cents ⅌ lb.

Arrived since the 11th instant, 200 hhds. Cleared in the same time for Liverpool 111 hhds, New York 37, Boston 6, Baltimore 17—together 171 hhds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

1845 Sept. 1, stock on hand, hhds.		7,671
Received this week	200	
previously	3,[illegible]	
		3,347
		11,[illegible]
Exported this week	81	
previously	3,[illegible]	
		2,[illegible]
Stock		8,[illegible]

SUGAR—There has been a moderate demand for Sugar since our last, and sales of old have been made at former prices say from 4¼@7½ ⅌ lb, according to quality. About 100 hhds of the new crop have come to hand within the past few days most of which have been sold at prices ranging from 5½@[illegible] cents ⅌ lb. [illegible] quality being generally very good. The weather of late has been very cool and quite favorable for cutting the crop.

HAVANA SUGARS—the transactions in Box Sugars [illegible] extremely limited without any change in prices; we quote Brown 5@6⅜, Yellow 6⅜@7⅜, White 7½@[illegible] cents ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Nothing of importance has been done in old crop Molasses since our last, and the few sales made have been at former rates, say from 20@25 cents ⅌ gallon. Some small parcels of the new crop have come to hand, out of which we notice several sales at 30 cents ⅌ gallon. No contracts have been made as yet on plantation.

FLOUR—Subsequent to the business noticed in our previous report, the market relapsed into a quiet state, and the transactions on a [illegible] limited extent, but without any quotable change in prices. We note the common brands of Ohio, Illinois and Missouri at $ [illegible] ⅌ bbl. Favorite St. Louis brands $4 [illegible] ⅌ bbl.

WESTERN PRODUCE—All descriptions of Provisions have been in very limited request since our last, and as the season for fresh receipts approaches, holders are becoming anxious to realize. The demand is now mainly confined to plantation and city supplies. There have been no sales of Pork worth noticing, and we quote Mess $14 @15 ⅌ bbl, M O $13 50@13 75, Prime $11 50@12 ⅌ barrel. The business in Beef is confined to occasional retail sales, we quote Mess in barrels $11 00—half barrels $6 00. Some shipments of Lard have been made since our last to Cuba, but the market is quite dull, with little or no demand, we quote from 7@8½ cents ⅌ lb, according to quality—Bacon is selling slowly at former rates, say for Sides 7@8 [illegible] Shoulders 7@7½; uncanvassed Hams 8@9, canvassed do, and extra cured 9@11½ cents ⅌ lb.

WHISKEY—There has been some enquiry for this article since our last, but prices have not raised. Rectified is generally selling at 20 cents ⅌ gallon, and Common 21 cents. Occasionally a prime, is sold at a fraction beside of these rates.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE—The market remains heavily stocked without any ordinary enquiry, although the late rise in the Alabama river may lead to some little improvement in the demand. Prices remain unchanged, and we quote Western Bagging 10@11 cents ⅌ yard, and Rope 6@[illegible] cents ⅌ lb, according to quality, terms, &c.

GRAIN—There has not been much done in Corn since our last, and the market continues without any change, sales being made at 35@37 cents ⅌ bushel. The price of Oats is from 31 @33 cents ⅌ bushel. The market is bare of Wheat.

LEAD—Most of the arrivals of Lead are for reshipment to the North. The last sales were made at $3 75 ⅌ 100 pounds.

CANDLES—The market is abundantly supplied with Sperm Candles, but the demand continues extremely limited. We quote Boston and New Bedford 29 cents, and Nantucket 27 cents ⅌ lb.

COFFEE—The demand for Rio Coffee is moderate, and lots are selling at 7@7½ cents for good quality. The extreme prices for all descriptions are from 6½@7½ cents ⅌ lb.

SALT—There is a very limited enquiry for Liverpool Salt, the transactions being restricted to small lots at $1 10@1 10 ⅌ sack for coarse and $1 12½@1 15 for the. Nothing is doing in Turks Island.

EXCHANGE—A good demand has been experienced for Exchange since our last, and premium rates are very firmly sustained. We quote Sterling 8@8½ ⅌ cent. premium—France at 5f 28¾ @ 5f. 32½. Bills on New York 60 days are taken at 1½@2 ⅌ cent discount, and Checks at ¼@½ ⅌ cent discount.

EXCHANGE OUT DOORS.

Sterling	8 @8½ ⅌ cent premium.	
France	5f 22½ @ 5f 35	
New York, 60 days sight	1½@[illegible] ⅌ cent	discount.
Do. 30 days sight checks	[illegible] ⅌ cent	do.
Do. 10 days sight	1@1½ ⅌ cent	do.
Do. Sight checks	½@¾ ⅌ cent	do.
Philadelphia, 60 days	1½@[illegible] ⅌ cent	do.
Do. sight	½@[illegible] ⅌ cent	do.
Boston, at 60 days	1½@[illegible] ⅌ cent	do.

FREIGHTS—Nothing has been done in Foreign freights since our last. Freights Coastwise are firm at our quotations.

FREIGHTS.

Cotton ⅌ lb. to Liverpool		9-16d.
do	Havre	1½c.
do	New York	5-16c.
do	Boston	9-16c.
Tobacco ⅌ hhd. to Cowes, &c.		none shipping.
do	London, direct	no vessel.
do	Hamburg and Bremen	no vessel.
do	Liverpool	27s. 6d @ 30s.
do	Havre	none shipping.
do	New York	[illegible]
do	Boston	[illegible]
do	Philadelphia	[illegible]
Sugar and Molasses to Northern Ports:		
—— From the Coast, ⅌ hhd.		none shipping.
—— From the city		$2 75@3 00
Bacon—To New York		none shipping.
Boston		none shipping.
Pork ⅌ brl. to New York		none shipping.
Boston		none shipping.
Flour ⅌ brl to New York		60c.
Boston		60c.
Lead ⅌ ton to New York		$4 00@[illegible]
Boston		$4 00
Hemp to New York		$6 00@10 00
Boston		$8 00@10 00

SEGAR SHOP FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale the entire stock of Segars, &c., besides fixtures located at his stand No. [illegible] St. Charles st. The place being sufficiently known, the situation being one of the best in the city and the location great, the subscriber deems it needless to say any thing further in its favor.

The lease on the premises until 31st October, 1846, will be transferred to the purchaser, and possession given on 1st November next.

Apply on the premises to
o16 2t J B COCHRANE, 9 St. Charles

WANTED—to go in the country in the capacity of a teacher of the English language—A LADY. None need apply unless well recommended as to capacities and respectability; to such a permanent situation is offered.
Apply to GARTHWAITE, FAYAN & Co.,
o16—1f 30 Canal st

TO STEAMBOATS—Steamboats supplied with the best quality of Pine Pine Wood by
o16 ROBERT MURPHY, 126 Old Basin.

COAL—500 barrels superior screened and free from dust, Coal, for sale by
ROBERT MURPHY, 126 Old Basin.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—[illegible] from ship Arcum, [illegible] for sale by [illegible]

INDIGO—[illegible] for sale by [illegible] MERLE, BEYLLE & Co. [illegible] Tchoupitoulas

OIL—[illegible] for sale by
FOSDICK & BRO. 74 Camp

H. RICHARD, No. 22 Customhouse street, corner of Chartres, has received by ships Norman and Robinson from Havre, a complete assortment of FRENCH GOODS, which he offers for sale at very low prices for cash or on a credit:
Strong French Cottonade, plain and checked;
New style French Prints from Dollfus & Gros-Odier;
Mousse line de Laine of every description;
Scotch, Ombré and Velvet Cashmeres;
Black Mousseline de Laine; white, rose and blue Satin;
Black Satin; plain Moiré and fashioned Taffetas of 20, 24, 30 and 32 inches;
Striped, Saxonne and Ondé Pekins;
White, rose and blue Moire;
Florence of all colors;
Black and colored Gros de Naples and Gros d'Afrique;
Black Satin Chalis and new style Cassimere;
Black Serge and grey Satin for tailors;
Handkerchiefs; white and black, plain and embroidered Hose; [illegible] for children; [illegible] Gloves; white Filet Mitts and long Gloves; black Silk Gloves; Silk Umbrellas of [illegible] inches; white, straw color, black and colored Crape of 20 metres, black and white Tulle for Veils, Moupin's Cologne Water, Soaps and Perfumery; ornamented Ribbons from No 9 to 12; plain damasked and satined silk shawls; white and black Lace Veils and imitation, cambric by the piece, plain hemmed and [illegible] Linen Cambric hdkfs; black and white Thread Lace and imitation, [illegible] Fumes and other articles. o18 1f

FOSDICK & BRO, Commission Merchants, 74 Camp street, have in store, and landing, for sale on liberal terms, viz:—Teas—250 pkgs consisting of Young Hyson, Gunpowder, Souchong, Pouchong, in chests, half chests, 12 and 16 lbs; Raisins—100 boxes M R Layer, 100 boxes cluster, 100 boxes bunch, 100 qr boxes do; Vermicelli—10 cases [illegible]; Soap—50 boxes extra No 1 brown, 25 do family; Starch—50 boxes (Colgate's) best pearl; Candles—100 boxes New Bedford sperm; Mustard—50 boxes; Preserves—10 cases assorted; Gin—20 pipes Holland gin, 20 bbls American do; Brandy—14 half pipes Otard brandy, 3 half do Pellevoisin, 3 half do champagne; Brandy, vintage 1818—3 bbls American brandy; Rum—50 bbls N O Rum; Vinegar—50 barrels cider Vinegar; Oils—3000 gallons winter strained sperm oil in casks and bbls; Salt—200 kegs assorted Boston; Wrapping paper—500 reams; Rosin—100 bbls Baltimore; Madeira wine—50 qr casks; Molasses casks—300 casks in fine order; Water casks—150 iron bound water casks; Snuff—20 jars maccaboy. o18 1f

HAVANA CIGARS—A complete assortment of choice Havana cigars in store, for sale by
o18 J M CABALLERO, 30 Old Levee

LEAF TOBACCO—A few bales Vuelta de Abajo tobacco in store, for sale by
o7 J M CABALLERO, 30 Old Levee

PRINCIPE SEGARS—A small lot of genuine Principe Segars, of "Steamboat" brand, for sale by
J M CABALLERO, 30 Old Levee

SUGARS—Havana White and yellow sugars, in store for sale by
o18 J M CABALLERO, 30 Old Levee

FOR THE CONVENT.—At the request of a number of families desiring their children at the Convent, hereafter the new ferry boat MATHILDA JANE will make two trips every Sunday morning, commencing on sunday, October 19th, leaving the wharf of the First Municipality Ferry, foot of St Anne street, at 8 o'clock and at half past 11, remaining one hour at the Convent each trip; by this arrangement parents can go down by the first trip and prolong their visit three hours.

Families of gentlemen who wish to partake of this trip for recreation, [illegible] on board will have the privilege of making early application for the first only.

Tickets 50 cents—children and servants half price. o17

LEVEE STEAM COTTON PRESS, }
New Orleans, Oct 16, 1845 }

IN consequence of the resignation of Mr D F [illegible] as Secretary of the Levee Steam Cotton Press Co. sealed applications to fill that office will be received till 10 o'clock A. M. on Monday morning next, the 20th inst, at W F B Lebeau, 44 Old Levee.

By order of the Board. o17

NOTICE—Detained at the Parish Jail of St John the Baptist, a negro named JOHN, says he belongs to Mr. John Morris of Vicksburg, Mississippi. Said negro was dressed in a coat of domestic cloth. He is 5 feet 5 inches in height and appears about 30 years of age.

The owner is requested to withdraw him according to law.

Parish St. John Baptiste 13th Oct., 1845.
AN LUMINAIS, Sheriff.

NOTICE—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until the 20th instant, at 3 P. M. for the supply of the Quarter Master's Department with all articles of Stationery that may be required for [illegible] and including the 31st of December of the year. The articles to be furnished are Letter Paper, Cap Paper, Quills, Envelope Paper, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Office Tape, Ink Powder, Folio Post Paper, Ink in bottles, qts, [illegible] Wrapping Paper, Blank Books 3 quires Cap. For the paper the price will be stated by the ream and quire, Sealing Wax by the pound, Quills by the 100, Wafers by the pound, Office Tape by the dozen, Ink Powder by the dozen, Ink by the bottle and dozen bottles, Blank Books by each.

To be endorsed "Proposals to supply Stationery until December 31st, 1845."

I will exhibit samples at my office, between 7 A M and 2 P M until the 20th instant, and the articles to be supplied must be equal in quality.

Deputy Quarter Master General's Office, New Orleans, October 13, 1845.
THO F HUNT,
o13 Lt. Col and Dep'y Q. M. General.

ROPER & SANDFORD—No. [illegible] St. Charles street—GYMNASIUM—open every day from 6 A. M. until 9 P. M., and from 6 until 9 P. M. Sparring and Fencing lessons given every day and evening. old 6m

PUBLIC NIGHT SCHOOL. Notice is hereby given that the Night School for Boys between the ages of 12 and 21 years, residing within the limits of the Second Municipality, and whose occupation prevents them from attending school during the day, will be opened on MONDAY NIGHT, the 13th [illegible], in the Marshall School House, on [illegible] street, between Girod and Julia streets, and that applications for admission [illegible] must be made to either Joseph Lovell, J. F. Fr[illegible], Edward Shepherd or Joshua Baldwin, one of the Committee.

By order of the Board.
o11 cf JOSHUA BALDWIN, President.

NOTICE.—Will be opened on the 1st Monday of November next, the subscription Books for the Capital Stock of the Mexican Gulf Railway Company at the office of A. Gordon, [illegible] & Co. [illegible] from 9 o'clock A M to 2 o'clock P M. In obedience to the 3d and 4th sections of their charter, by which it is enacted, "That the amount of subscription to the capital stock of the company shall be opened under the superintendence of the following named commissioners, viz:—Alexander Gordon, Alderman Morse, Laurent Millan[illegible], Jacques T[illegible] and James I. Preston at such place or places in New Orleans, and at such times as a majority of them shall direct, after giving thirty days notice thereof, in the French and English languages, in two newspapers published in N. Orleans, and the said books shall remain open at least twenty days, Sundays excepted, and until two thousand five hundred shares shall have been subscribed for. That, at the time of subscription for said stock there shall be paid as follows: Two dollars on each share of one hundred dollars, at the time of subscribing, and the remainder at such times as the President and Directors of said company may direct, provided, however, that at no time more than ten dollars per share shall be called at any one time, and provided, also, that thirty days notice, [illegible] in the French and English languages, in two newspapers published in New Orleans, shall be given for the payment of each instalment."
o21—tw G. MONSON, Comptroller.
Office of the Mexican Gulf Railway Co.,
New Orleans, October 10, 1845.

VERDIGRIS—21 cases pure, ground in oil, for sale by
FOSDICK & BRO, 74 Camp

NEST CAKES—[illegible] for sale by
FOSDICK & BRO, 74 Camp

ROSIN—[illegible] for sale by
FOSDICK & BRO, 74 Camp

MUSTARD—15 boxes, for sale by
FOSDICK & BRO, 74 Camp

STARCH—[illegible] starch for sale by
FOSDICK & BRO, 74 Camp

CANDLES—100 boxes New Bedford sperm, for sale by
FOSDICK & BRO, 74 Camp

NAILS—[illegible] kegs assorted [illegible] for sale by
FOSDICK & BRO, 74 Camp

PRESERVES—10 cases assorted, for sale by
FOSDICK & BRO, 74 Camp

IRISH WHISKEY—1 puncheon, for sale by
o16 G & R BUCHANAN & Co, 62 Tchoupitoulas

BAGGING AND ROPE—2000 pieces and coils for sale by
o16 G & R BUCHANAN & Co, 62 Tchoupitoulas

HONEY—Havana Honey, landing per brig Argus and for sale by E TROUBRIDGE, 30 Old Levee o16

PRIME PORK—100 bbls for sale by
o16 G & R BUCHANAN & Co, 62 Tchoupitoulas

PARIS GREEN—10 cases [illegible] canisters, for sale by
o16 W F VREDENBURGH & Co, 30 Old Levee

PORT WINE—[illegible] pipes Old Port, for sale by
o16 W F VREDENBURGH & Co, 30 Old Levee

MACKEREL—150 bbls for sale by
o16 NORCROSS & FOSDICK, 40 Gravier st

CANDLES—50 boxes N Bedford candles for sale by
o16 NORCROSS & FOSDICK, 40 Gravier st

RICE—50 casks rice for sale by
o16 NORCROSS & FOSDICK, 40 Gravier st

PIMENTO PEPPER—[illegible] bags for sale by
o16 NORCROSS & FOSDICK, 40 Gravier st

GUNNY BAGS—30 bales for sale by
o16 NORCROSS & FOSDICK, 40 Gravier st

HAVANA CIGARS—Of all kinds in store for sale by
J M CABALLERO, 30 Old Levee

SUGAR—Havana white and yellow in store for sale by
o16 J M CABALLERO, 30 Old Levee

WHITE NORTHERN BEANS—50 bbls white beans of a superior quality, just received from Boston per ship Arvum, for sale by
o17 JOHN A MERRIEY & Co, 63 Camp

NOW landing—ex ship New Hampshire from Bordeaux—[illegible] casks apricots in brandy; [illegible] 2 bbls brandy for sale by
o16 DUDGUET & THULADE, 13 Toulouse

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE—[illegible] pieces superior loom bagging; [illegible] coils bale rope in store for sale by
o17 WM FROST & Co, 20 Old Levee

LEAD—[illegible] kegs shot and bar lead landing from steamer Republic, for sale by
o16 MERLE, BEYLLE & Co, 78 Tchoupitoulas

WOOL SOCKS—[illegible] dozen fresh wool socks, landing from Harriet Rockwell for sale by
o17 FROST & Co, 16 Magazine

BRICKS—40,000 Dutch bricks landing from ship Henry, for sale by
o17 J P WHITNEY & Co, 73 Camp

RAISINS—[illegible] boxes [illegible] Layer raisins; [illegible] qr boxes bunch, landing and in store, for sale by
FOSDICK & BRO, 74 Camp

BALE ROPE—75 bale Missouri bale rope in store for sale by
o15 RICKER & PEARSON, 62 Camp

PRINCIPE Cigars—Superior genuine Principe of the steamboat brand in store for sale by
J M CABALLERO, 30 Old Levee

LEAF TOBACCO—A few bales best Vuelta de Abajo tobacco in store for sale by
o16 J M CABALLERO, 30 Old Levee

PICKLES—20 bbls and 30 half bbls superior Western pickles, for sale by
o16 G & R BUCHANAN & Co, 61 Tchoupitoulas

TEAS—Landing and for sale, 1000 packages Teas imperial gunpowder, for sale by
NORCROSS & FOSDICK, 40 Gravier st

BOSTON REFINED SUGAR—[illegible] packages loaf, crushed for sale by
NORCROSS & FOSDICK, 40 Gravier st.

CHROMES—[illegible] cases Chrome yellow dry; [illegible] do green do, for sale by
o16 W F VREDENBURGH & Co, 30 Old Levee

COFFEE—[illegible] bags superior Rio, landing from ship [illegible], and for sale by
o16 G & R BUCHANAN & Co, 66 Tchoupitoulas

FLOUR—[illegible] for sale by
G & R BUCHANAN & Co,
66 Tchoupitoulas

WHITE WINE—[illegible] Old Levee

BRANDY AND [illegible] for sale by
W F VREDENBURGH & Co, 30 Old Levee

MACKEREL—[illegible]

[illegible]

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY F H PETITPAIN

THIS DAY, 18th October, will be sold at 11 o'clock A M, at his Auction Room, 146 Chartres street:
25 doz superfine Merino Undershirts,
25 doz do do Drawers,
25 doz do Cotton do,
100 pcs Silk Foulards,
100 pcs do Cravats, and a variety of other Goods.
o18

Schooner ARGUS at Auction.
BY J FERNANDEZ & WHITING

MONDAY next, 20th inst, at half past 1 o'clock, P. M., will be sold at the Picayune Tier, opposite Jefferson street, where she now lies—
The schooner ARGUS, 87 tons measurement, coppered and copper fastened and well found in sails, rigging, &c. (one suit of sails new,) and can be got ready for sea without expense.

The schooner can be examined, and the inventory seen by applying on board. Sale without reserve.
Terms cash. o18

Large Sale of Real Estate, without reserve.
On the FIRST DECEMBER, 1845, at BANKS' ARCADE
BY P E TRICOU, Auctioneer.

BY order of Mr. F. J. E. Dugué Livaudais, his proper[ty] and all the slaves which belong to him will be offered for sale at auction, on Monday, the 1st December next 1845, at 11 o'clock A M, at Banks' Arcade, Magazine street, New Orleans.

☞ This sale will be made without any reserve.

1st. All the lands situated in the Parish of Lafourche Interior, those fronting on the Bayou Lafourche, as well as those which form a part of the property known as La Vacherie Dugué.

These lands have always been considered as among the most fertile in Louisiana. The advantages offered by their proximity to the Boratoria and Lafourche Canal are unrivalled. They are for the most part covered with forests which have been untouched by the axe, and consequently very superior to those which long cultivation has entirely exhausted. They will be sold in lots of all sizes so that every purchaser may find one to suit his views and means.

Five Lots of Ground situated in the Parish of Lafourche Interior, designated under Nos. 6, 7, 8, 11 and 12, on a private plan drawn by B. Buisson, bearing date 26th September, 1840, annexed to an act of sale in favor of Ant. the Ledey, dated December 31, 1840, passed before the Judge of said parish; said lots measure each 6 arpents 4 fathoms front on a projected road sixty feet wide, which is destined to lead to Lafourche, 163 fathoms and 4-5 in the rear (except lot No. 12 which is 381 fathoms wide in the rear) on a mean depth of 80 to 40 arpents; these five lots are part of a subdivision to twelve lots of a larger piece of land designated under No. 36 on a plan drawn by Bourgerol, United States Deputy Surveyor, bearing date 25th August, 1830, and deposited in the office of Theodore Seghers, notary public, in this city of New Orleans.

Two Lots of Ground situated in the said parish of Lafourche Interior, designated under the Nos. 44 and 46 on said plan drawn by Bourgerol, lot No. 44 containing 801 superficial arpents and measuring about 12 arpents wide on a mean depth of about 67 arpents, and lot 46 crossed through its middle length by a bayou and the Portuguese Ridge; lot No. 46 containing 1302 square superficial arpents, and measuring about 16 arpents wide on a mean depth of 70 arpents, and also crossed through its middle region by a bayou and the Portuguese Ridge.

The Undivided two-thirds of a piece of Land situated in the same parish between Bayou de la Vacherie, the Lafourche Canal and a straight line which, leaving from the Bayou de la Vacherie on the other side of the [illegible] are planted at the end of the shell levee which runs along said bayou, will end [illegible] between the Point Bond and the Chanes.

The Undivided half of 60 Lots of Ground situated in that Parish of Lafourche Interior, in the locality known as La Vacherie Dugué Livaudais, numbered from 13 to 72, on a private plan drawn by B. Buisson, engineer, bearing date May 5th, 1841, and deposited in the office of Th. Seghers, notary public; said 60 lots of ground (together with No. 67 which is not comprised in this sale) form the piece of land designated under No. 35 on said plan (La Vacherie Dugué Livaudais, drawn by Bourgerol, said lot No. 35 measuring 2460 square superficial arpents and 80 arpents in length, between opening lines, on a mean width of 45 arpents, and crossed by Metherne Bayou and Ridge, L'Anguille Bayou and Ridge Point à Colin, Crocodile Bayou and Ridge, and by Point and Ridge des Mares.

☞ The owners of the other half of said 60 Lots of Ground have allowed their interest in them to be sold, so that the whole will be disposed of.

Three Lots of Ground situated in said Parish of Lafourche, in the said locality of La Vacherie, designated by Nos. 4 and 5 on said plan by Bourgerol, with the following dimensions, viz: Lot No. 3 measures 45 arpents front on Lake Lac des Allemands, or otherwise Lac Wagon, by a depth of about 80 arpents on one side and 60 arpents on the other, its total superficies being about 3,[illegible] square arpents. Lot No. 4 containing 1000 square arpents superficies and measuring 25 arpents wide by a depth of about 40 arpents with a front on Lac des Allemands. Lot No. 5 measuring 25 arpents with a front on Petit Lac des Allemands by a depth of about 51 arpents on one side and 37 arpents on the other.

A piece of Land situated on the left side of Bayou Lafourche, in said Parish, measuring 50 arpents, more or less, front on said Bayou, by a depth of 40 arpents between opening lines; bounded on the upper side by land belonging to J. B. Desmarais, and on the lower side by land belonging to Mrs Jeanne Marie Escol Dugué Livaudais.

2d. Property situated on Bayou Peuba: A piece of Land situated in the Parish of Jefferson, at about two leagues from New Orleans, measuring 20 arpents, more or less, front on Orleans by a depth of 40 arpents; bounded on the north west by the eastern bank of Bayou Peuba and on the other side by vacant lands.

3d. Country Seat, situated in the Parish of Jefferson, with the slaves attached and the 150 shares in the Bank Stock bearing mortgage on said property, viz:

A piece of Land situated in the Parish of Jefferson, on the right bank of the Mississippi, at about three leagues above the city of New Orleans, measuring 349 feet front on the river by a depth of 8 arpents 80 feet 10 inches in front on the public road in opening lines, so that it reaches [illegible] feet in the rear line, bounded on the upper side by the property of N B Desnoyers, and on the lower side by the property of the heirs of the late [illegible] and with the buildings and improvements thereon.

Also the Slaves hereinafter described: [illegible] 41 years old, and her children [illegible] 16 years; [illegible] 13 years old; Ballinger 9 years old; Stephen 35 years; Lucy 30 years, Doodle, mulatto woman, 20 years with her child [illegible] 12 years old.

Also one hundred Shares of the Capital stock of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, bearing mortgage on said piece of land and said slaves.

This piece of property, with the slaves and bank stock above described, will be sold in one lot.

4th. The following slaves, viz: Harry, negro, 30 years; Sampson, negro, 31 years, runaway; [illegible] negro, 28 years, [illegible] negro, 45 years; Edmund negro, 41, Jane, [illegible] 35, Jane, negro woman, 26; Fred, negro, 31; Pompey negro, 21; Hector, negro, 30; Molly, negro, 25 years, [illegible], negro woman, 30 years, somewhat addicted to drinking. Such negro woman, 40; Nancy, negro wench, 3 years, with her child Edward 18 months; Reuben, negro [illegible] 25 years.

5th. Lots of Ground and Residence, situated in the City of Lafayette, with the Bank Stock bearing mortgage thereon, viz:

A piece of Land situated in faubourg Livaudais, in the suburbs of Lafayette, formerly of the City of Lafayette, in the Parish of Jefferson, said piece of land comprising six lots, designated as Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of square No. 3, on the original plan of the faubourg Livaudais, drawn by B [illegible], Surveyor of the Parish of Jefferson, bearing date March 17th, 1832 and deposited in the office of G R [illegible], notary of New Orleans, and said lots measuring, by American measure, as follows:

Lot No. 1, forty feet front on Second street, by a depth and front on Rousseau street, of one hundred and twenty two feet, adjoining lot No. 2, measuring forty feet on Second street by one hundred and twenty five feet in depth; lot No. 3, adjoining No. 2, measuring forty feet front on Second street by one hundred and twenty five feet in depth; lot No. 4, adjoining No. 3, measuring forty five feet front on Second street by one hundred and twenty five feet in depth, and lot No. 5, being the corner of Second and Levee street, measuring forty six feet front on Second street and fifty one feet on Levee street, thirty two feet four inches on the line which divides it from No. 6; and lot No. 6, adjoining No. 5, measuring fifty one feet front on Levee street, one hundred and thirty five feet four inches on the line which divides it from No. 5, one hundred and twenty four feet on the line which divides it from No. 11, and fifty feet on the rear line. Together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, consisting of a dwelling house with brick kitchen and out houses. This house was for several years the Courthouse of the Parish Court of Jefferson. There is also on one lot a frame house.

Also—One hundred and sixty shares of the Capital Stock of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, bearing mortgage on said lots, houses, &c.

☞ Said Lots, with all appurtenances, &c., as well as the one hundred and sixty shares of Bank Stock, will be sold in one lot.

Six other Lots of Ground, situated in the city of Lafayette, viz:

One Lot of Ground, situated in faubourg Livaudais, in the said city of Lafayette, designated as No. 8 of square No. 177, measuring, American measure, 31 feet 3 inches front on St David street, by 130 feet deep between parallel lines, bounded on one side by lot No. 6, on the other side by lot No. 8, and on the rear by lot No. 7.

One other lot of ground situated in the same square in said faubourg Livaudais, and designated as No. 8, measuring, American measure, 31 feet 3 inches front on St David street, by 130 feet deep between parallel lines; bounded on one side by lot No. 8, on the other side by the division line of faubourg Lafayette, and on the rear by lot No. 7. Both lots as per a plan drawn by Louis Bringier, Surveyor [illegible], bearing date December 10th, 18[illegible], annexed to an act in the office of W. Y. Lewis, notary public, under date of March 4th, 1837.

7th. Also, will be sold, a claim of Mr F J E Dugué Livaudais against Mr B Buisson, resulting from an act under date of December 6th, 1841, before Th Seghers, notary public, by virtue of which act Mr Buisson has mortgaged a lot of ground situated in faubourg Annunciation, designated as No 6 of square No 67, to guarantee said Mr Dugué Livaudais against a mortgage which was left on the lot of ground situated in faubourg Lafayette, at the corner [illegible] of Adele and Levee streets, when said lot was purchased by him from Mr B Buisson.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

First—All the landed property situated in the parish of Lafourche Interior will be sold, payable—One tenth of the price cash, and the balance in four equal payments, falling due respectively at one, two, three and four years from the day of sale, in notes divided into coupons, satisfactorily endorsed, bearing interest at six per cent per annum from the day of sale, secured by mortgage on the property sold, and payable in the Bank of Louisiana, at New Orleans.

Three pieces of property (situated in the parish of Lafourche) will moreover be sold, subject to all the services and conditional leases that relative to the payment of the price, contained in the sales already made by Mr Dugué Livaudais, of portions of land situated in the same place, especially that in the sale expressed in the act of sale to Antoine Ledey, dated December 31, 1840, before the Judge of the Parish of Lafourche Interior, to whom reference must be made. These sales are moreover made agreeably—First—To a plan of subdivision made by B Buisson, deposited in the office of the Judge of the parish of Lafourche Interior, by reference. Second—To another plan of subdivision of lot No. 36, made by Buisson, and deposited in the office of Theodore Seghers, notary at N. Orleans. Third—According to the original plan of the lands of the Vacherie made by Bourgerol, the 25th August, 1830, and deposited in the office of the above mentioned notary.

These three plans and copies of said plans, will be exhibited for public inspection on the day of sale.

The clauses relative to services [illegible] in the sale to Antoine Ledey, will be laid before the public by the auctioneer.

Second—The property on Bayou Peuba, and the two lots Nos 6 and 8, of square No 177 in faubourg Livaudais, will be sold payable on the same conditions, and on the same manner as the Lafourche property.

Third—The country seat and the slaves attached thereto, together with the 150 shares in the Citizens' Bank, which are mortgaged with it, will be sold in a single lot, on the following terms:

The purchaser will be required to pay in cash the sum of seven hundred and eighty-one dollars and sixty five cents, moreover fifty dollars as the approximative amount of the expenses of court. The purchaser must next assume the payment of the sum of four thousand, eight hundred and eighty-one dollars and fifty cents, which will remain due by Mr F. J. E. Dugué Livaudais upon the notes furnished by him to Citizens' Bank, for the reimbursement of his bank loan, which sum of $4,881 50, will fall due on the 1st January, 1846, but will be reducible on the conditions contained in the charter of said bank. The purchaser will, moreover, take the place of Mr F. J. E. Dugué Livaudais, with regard to the mortgage in favor of the Citizens' Bank, and the balance of the price of adjudication (if any there be) will be payable [illegible] property.

[illegible] and the summer's residence, together with the other buildings and dependencies situated [illegible] Livaudais, as well as the [illegible] Citizens' Bank [illegible] on the following terms [illegible]

[illegible]

or must, moreover, take the place of Mr F J E Dugué Livaudais with respect to the mortgage in favor of the Citizens' Bank, and the balance of the price of adjudication (if any there be) will be payable on the same terms and in the same manner as was above stipulated with regard to the Lafourche property.

6th. With respect to the Slaves, (excepting those attached to the country seat) they will be sold payable: One fourth of the price cash, and the balance in six, twelve and eighteen months from the day of sale, with approved endorsed notes, divided into coupons and bearing mortgage.

6th. The claim against Mr B Buisson will be sold for cash.

The slaves will not be delivered to the purchasers until the latter have complied with all the conditions of the sale; but when a credit is given these slaves will remain at the risk of the purchasers.

Acts of sale before Theodore Seghers, notary public, at the expense of the purchasers, who must conform to the conditions of the sale which are above, and following the adjudication.
o16, 25, 27, 29—[illegible]

A desirable Stock of Fancy Dry Goods to be sold at Auction.
BY DORSEY, VINCENT & CO.
WM [illegible] Auctioneer.

ON Thursday next, 23d instant, at 11 o'clock, at the store at present occupied by Mr Michael [illegible], corner of Bienville and Royal streets, the entire stock of Dry Goods in said store, consisting of an extensive variety of RICH FANCY DRY GOODS.

The above sale being made by Mr Michael with a view of opening his new store at the corner of Customhouse and Chartres streets, with an entire fresh stock, the sale will be positive and without reserve. o17

BY J FERNANDEZ & WHITING

WILL be sold on Saturday next, 18th instant, at 12 o'clock, P. M., at the corner of Ferdinand and Greatmen streets, Third Municipality—
An assortment of Furniture, consisting of sofas, beds, armoirs, chairs, tables, &c. &c.

BY ANTHONY FERNANDEZ
Office No. 48 [illegible]

ON Monday next, 20th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M. at No. 238 Bourbon street, between St. Anne and Dumaine streets, will be sold:
An assortment of household furniture, consisting of tables, chairs, looking glasses, carpets, [illegible], &c.
ALSO—The contents of the cellar, viz: Bordeaux, Champagne, Cordials, &c. &c.
Terms—Cash.

BY SYKES & HYDE.
A. DAVALL, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY afternoon, 18th inst., at half past 4 o'clock, will be sold at the furniture [illegible] house [illegible] corner Toulouse and Customhouse streets, consisting [illegible] viz:—
Bedsteads, armoires, sofas, tables, &c. &c.
Terms cash. o17

TO GARDINERS AND OTHERS.
Unreserved Sale of Metairie Ridge Real Estate
BY BEARD, CALHOUN & Co.
Office No. 8 Banks' Arcade.

WILL be sold at auction at Banks' Arcade, on Saturday, 18th instant, at 12 o'clock, at Banks' Arcade, the following described property, to wit:

A certain lot of ground, with the improvements thereon, being one half of the lot of Notary [illegible] plan drawn by C. F. Zimpel, deposited in the office of Louis T. Caire, late Notary Public in this city, measuring [illegible] fronting on the Metairie Road, [illegible] The improvements consist of a [illegible] dwelling house, &c. [illegible]

Terms—$[illegible] cash, balance at [illegible] approved notes bearing mortgage until final payment.

ALSO—Fourteen lots of ground adjoining the above, by Marie St. Anne, Solomon and Nelson streets, also, being Jackson, one square from the Metairie Ridge, lots Nos. [illegible] and 12, measuring 30 feet front on Main street [illegible]; lots Nos. 11 and 12 measuring 30 feet [illegible] on Napoleon street, by 120 feet deep; [illegible] measuring 30 feet in [illegible] front on Solomon street [illegible].

This property will be sold to accommodate a variety of persons wishing to purchase the whole [illegible] in ground and well located for a [illegible].

Terms—One-half cash, balance [illegible] approved notes bearing mortgage until final payment; the notes are not paid at maturity, they will bear interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum until final payment.

Acts of sale before V Foucon, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser.

NOTICE—If Mr. CHARLES RICHARD YEATS, [illegible] at the office of the British Consulate, he will learn something that may be of service to him.

WANTED—TWO NEGROES, [illegible] carpenters and blacksmiths. [illegible] good wages. Apply to
H GALLY, [illegible]

MADAME FREYER has the honor to inform the ladies of New Orleans, that she has received by the Nordman from Havre, a new assortment of fashionable goods in fancy articles, viz:—
Rich Cashmere, called Dubarry, checked for shawls and plain mousseline de laine, [illegible] and embroidery, [illegible] and a great variety of articles of embroideries, collars, cuffs, [illegible] handkerchiefs, [illegible] ribbons, [illegible] work exchanges; white and black, [illegible] embroidery [illegible]

ATLANTIC SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
New Orleans [illegible]
THE SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE Co. [illegible] will be [illegible] that they [illegible] of New York, [illegible] business [illegible] Agency on favorable terms.
I. MATTHEWS, Agent.

NEW FRENCH GOODS.
H. DE GOER & RIPPLARD,
No. 21 Magazine street,
OFFER to buyers on favorable terms, a large and handsome assortment of French Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, received per ship Nordman from Havre, open for the inspection of dealers in the city and country, who are respectfully invited to call and examine previous to purchasing.
H DE GOER & RIPPLARD,
o4 21 Magazine st.

CHEAP HARDWARE AND SHIP CHANDLERY.
THE subscriber calls the attention of country merchants, planters, builders, [illegible] and others, to his [illegible] stock of Hardware and Ship Chandlery [illegible] in the line of his business, all of which he [illegible]
VICTOR WILTZ.
o16 [illegible] Old Levee, between Conti and Bienville.

FOR SALE, landing from ship New Hampshire from Bordeaux—
[illegible] casks red wine, above [illegible];
[illegible] cases Muscat wine, Frontignan;
[illegible] cases Grand Lafitte [illegible] & Co.;
[illegible] cases [illegible];
[illegible] cases [illegible];
[illegible] cases [illegible];
[illegible] cases gooseberries, cherries and raspberries;
[illegible] cases assorted [illegible];
[illegible] cases apricots in brandy, brandy cherries, &c.;
[illegible] cases sardines in oil, in quarter boxes;
[illegible] baskets empty bottles;
[illegible] dozen [illegible].
LORICHES & Co.
o16 Corner Royal and Customhouse.

FOR SALE by the undersigned just from ship Arctic, Mildred and Bartoldi from New York, the following goods at reduced prices for cash:
Fancy Ribbons for millinery;
New Cassimeres for pants;
Scotch Tartans, pure wool;
Buck cloth; [illegible] colors for tailors;
Woolen serge for linings, [illegible];
Twilled Silesia, assorted colors;
Buttons of every description; Elastic and Alepine;
Black lasting; Linen, thread and hose;
French Merino black and fancy colors;
Scotch Cashmere, black;
Black and colored mousseline laine;
Silk shirts for men and an assortment of [illegible] and brown shawls, [illegible] &c.
o14 DAVID & CAMPS, [illegible]

NOW LANDING from ship New Hampshire, from Bordeaux, and for sale [illegible]—[illegible] in large bottles, half and one third boxes; [illegible] casks family wine, [illegible]; [illegible] importations, red wine, Chateau Lafitte, [illegible]; Julien [illegible]; Embellis in casks, half casks and cases; [illegible] half bottles; [illegible] Bareas and Sauterne in half packs [illegible]
o13 P & J LAFITTE, [illegible] Royal

GARTHWAITE, FAYAN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CLOTHING STORE
No. 30 Canal street, between Chartres and [illegible]
HAVE received per ships [illegible] and John Mintern, which they offer at the lowest prices for cash, the following goods:
Blankets blue, white and green overcoats;
[illegible]
Blue Flushing over-coats, pilot and [illegible] jackets;
Pilot and beaver cloth overcoats and [illegible];
Linsey and Jersey frocks [illegible];
Tweed Sackcoats, fancy French, English and German;
Black and fancy, [illegible] and [illegible];
Jersey's travelling coats, a new style [illegible] cashmere fancy French gold dolls and English [illegible];
[illegible] and business (cut) silk vests [illegible] up and made for this market; French, English and German cloth [illegible];
PANTS—Fancy plaid and plain [illegible];
[illegible]
VESTS—Stylish, straight collar, double breasted, rolling collar, and double breasted [illegible] fancy Cashmere, Valencia black, [illegible] velvet, [illegible];
SHIRTS, drawers, pocket handkerchiefs, gloves, [illegible] cotton, [illegible] and unbleached shirts for plantation use, twilled cotton [illegible];
SUSPENDERS—[illegible] American and French [illegible] home made [illegible];
UMBRELLAS and stocks of all kinds; boys' and men's [illegible];
Boys' clothing of all kinds and description.
Planters, merchants and families are respectfully invited to examine the above goods [illegible] and those who are "Selling off at Cost"—and [illegible] prices, and [illegible] the tide in [illegible] goods in competition.
o9—1m GARTHWAITE, FAYAN & Co.

SUNDRIES in store, and landing from steamers Judah, Touro, and barque [illegible]—[illegible] loose [illegible] and [illegible] cases [illegible]; [illegible] 14 barrels [illegible] and [illegible]; [illegible] CANDLES [illegible] Boston No. 1; [illegible] bbls Family and Extra superfine [illegible] No. 1, for sale by
LEONARD STURTEVANT & Co.
o7 12 Old Levee

FOR SALE—The Stock and Fixtures of a Dry Good Store, well patronised, and situated in one of the best commercial parts of the city. The store contains a handsome assortment of Dry Goods, from the North and Europe. Apply to [illegible] through the Post Office, Box [illegible] o7 5t

TO FAMILIES FURNISHING—We shall receive in the early part of the coming month, an extensive assortment of [illegible] furniture of [illegible] [illegible] York [illegible] which will be made one day in [illegible] the whole [illegible]
BEARD, CALHOUN & Co.
o3—1m [illegible]

DOMESTICS—[illegible] bales and [illegible] bales [illegible] Apalache [illegible] for sale by
o7 WM HOST & Co., [illegible] Old Levee