THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY J. BAYON, PRINTER FOR THE STATE AND FOR THE FIRST MUNICIPALITY.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 13, 1838.

ELECTIONS.

GEORGIA.—The "Constitutionalist" of the 8th argues that sufficient returns have been received to secure the election of the state rights members of Congress. The same party will have a small majority on joint ballot in the legislature. With regard to the great questions which at present agitate the whole country, a very large majority, composed of union and state rights men, will be arrayed on the side of an independent treasury, and against a national bank. Of the candidates on the state rights ticket, only two, Messrs. Dawson and Habersham are known to be against an independent treasury, and in favor of a national bank. The Constitutionalist concludes with the following emphatic language, the tenor of which we recommend to the serious consideration of the Clay whigs.

As we stated above, there will be an overwhelming majority in the legislature, for an independent treasury and against a national bank. We reiterate this fact in order to prevent erroneous impressions being entertained in other states as to the result of our elections. And we will inform our northern friends, and especially the northern whigs, that the majority of the legislature, representing the feelings of a large majority of the people, are decidedly and unequivocally opposed to the election of Mr. Clay to the Presidency, and that no ticket, for the support of that gentleman, can ever be started in Georgia. We hope, therefore, that our northern friends will be on their guard, on the deceptions which may be practised by the northern whigs at the result of our elections; for, unless we are most egregiously mistaken, there will not be more than 60 out of 272 members of our legislature, opposed to an independent treasury, and in favor of a national bank with Mr. Clay for President.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

Recapitulation—64 counties.

Dawson,	27759
Habersham,	27209
Alford,	27135
Colquitt,	27062
King,	26973
Nesbit,	26879
Black,	26768
Warren,	26698
Cooper,	26819
Campbell,	24195
Iverson,	24118
Nelson,	24152
Graves,	24046
Patterson,	23991
Pooler,	23973
Burney,	23966
Hilyer,	23963
M'Whorter,	23844

MARYLAND.—From Maryland the accounts are more cheering than the most sanguine could possibly have anticipated. When it is recollected that in the presidential election in 1836, the state of Maryland went for the opposition candidate by a majority of more than *three thousand* votes, some impression may be formed of the democratic gain from the fact, that GRASON, the democratic candidate for governor leads STEELE, his competitor 730 votes, and there are but two counties to be heard from. If the majority given to the whig candidate in these counties be not very large, Grason and democracy will prove triumphant. This will constitute a victory unexpected, we had almost said unprecedented.

The following being extracted from the Commercial Transcript, a *neutral* paper may be relied upon.

The interest in the result of the election remains unabated, and hundreds of anxious politicians still continue to hang round the offices, impatient to hear whether their hopes or their fears are to be realized.—It is certain that, which ever party succeeds, it will be by a small majority, and which is to be the victor is yet doubtful. We give below the votes for governor, so far as ascertained, and the number of members elected to the senate and house of delegates from each county.

FOR GOVERNOR.

Counties.	Steele, (W.)	Grason, V. B.
Allegheny,		138 maj.
Anne Arundel,	70 maj.	
Annapolis city,	146	141
Baltimore county,	1477	2452
Baltimore city,	6191	6074
Calvert,	416	357
Carrol,	1343	1646
Caroline,	563	577
Cecil,	1251	1358
Charles,	715	510
Dorchester,	1113	847
Frederick,	2537	2539
Harford,	1138	1238
Kent,	530	544
Montgomery,	852	748
Prince George's,	112 maj.	
Queen Anne,	641	646
Somerset,	000	000
St Mary's,	000	000
Talbot,	599	733
Washington,	1966	2326
Worcester,	000	000
	21,669	22,799
		21,669
Grason's present majority,		991

Somerset and Worcester to be heard from.

A gentleman from Leonardstown, reports that the majority for Steele in St Mary's is 261.

In the legislature the account stands thus: house of delegates, 56 whigs to 35 democrats—in the senate, 10 whigs to 9 democrats. Whatever be the result for governor, the administration gain since 1836 is immense.

CONNECTICUT.—The New York Evening Post, of the 5th, says—"Good news is pouring in upon us from all sides. In the annual local elections which have been held in most of the towns in Connecticut, a very large number have been redeemed from the thrall of federalism. Most of those towns were carried by the whigs at the last elections. The New Haven Register says: 'All the counties do not vote at this time; but if they do as well as has been done in the south part of the state, (and we calculate they will do better) the state is redeemed.' Connecticut cannot be kept under the federal harrow. 'Keep the ball in motion.'"

PENNSYLVANIA. The returns of the primary elections are nearly all in, and the result warrants the belief, says the Pennsylvanian, that Porter will carry the state by 20,000 to 25,000 majority. In Washington county, Joseph Ritner is defeated at home, a majority of the districts having gone against him. In Pennsylvania counties, 17 out of 25 districts have been carried by the democrats in Cambria, Columbia, Dauphin, Chester, Bucks, they have carried all before them. The tone of the federal papers, observes the Pennsylvanian, is very much lowered. At Harrisburg the opposition have declined betting since the inspector's elections have terminated. In the city, this is also the case, as we are informed.

The subjoined estimate of the votes of the different states for the next President, has been made by the Mobile Register. It may possibly contain some inaccuracies, but is, upon the whole, far more probable than the figuring of the whigs on the same subject. The article in the Baltimore Chronicle was a most amusing specimen of the manner in which the writer indulged either in self-deception or in deceiving his readers. He gave Virginia, Pennsylvania and New York to the whigs without the slightest hesitation. Mississippi too was put down as a genuine whig state and so on of the rest. It strikes us that our political adversaries are usually guilty of one important error in their calculations. They seem to consider that every state in which whig candidates have succeeded, will necessarily go for Henry Clay. Thus Mississippi elected Prentiss and Word over Claiborne and Gholson, but there is no more question that Mississippi, if compelled to choose between Clay and Van Buren, would decide in favor of the latter, than there is that Maine, etc. New Hampshire will give their votes to the present administration. We will venture to assert that when the time of trial comes, the tabular statement of the Register will approach much nearer the truth, than the cypherings of the Chronicle, or the arithmetical blunders of the express. *News Vernon.*

HOW STANDS THE ACCOUNT?—Under this head the *Baltimore Chronicle* published an article in which whig victory in the next presidential election, is (a la Downing) regularly cyphered out. But like the major's figures, there was undue propensity for swelling the whig side of the account. Now the rule of addition in the science of "*cyphering*," produces very accurate results, and is a very sure method of ascertaining quantities, but *then*, you must be sure to add up the right numerals, a circumstance which the Chronicle has not heeded. Old Archimedes boasted that he could move the world with the lever principle, if he had a place to stand upon. So the Chronicle's sum in addition would beat Mr. *Van Buren* and elect Mr. *Clay*, *if* he had the figures to go up on. But this little word "*if*" hath a mighty import, as Mr. *Clay* knows better than any other man, it having been a stumbling block to him in the *three* races that he made for the presidential goal. He has to encounter in the four it for which he is now stripped. We give a table *per contra*, shewing what it appears to us will be the probable result between Mr. Van Buren and either Mr. Clay or Gen Harrison. If Mr. Webster runs, it will be still worse for his party, and if they should splurge up on the democratic ranks for a silver haired republican as they did in the case of Judge White, the result will not be different on the principle of analogy, that "like produces like." We figure it out in this fashion, and it is not as accurate, at least as fully as probable a result as that of the Chronicle's

Van Buren.	No. of Electoral votes.	Clay.	No. of Electoral votes.
New York,	42	Massachusetts	14
New Jersey,	8	Vermont,	7
Maryland,	10	Rhode Island,	4
Virginia,	23	Delaware,	3
North Carolina,	15	Kentucky,	15
Louisiana,	5	Indiana,	9
Mississippi,	4	Connecticut,	8
Tennessee,	15		
Georgia,	11		60
Pennsylvania,	30	*Doubtful*	
Maine,	10	Ohio,	21
New Hampshire,	7		
Missouri,	4		
Illinois,	5		
Alabama,	7		
Michigan,	3		
Arkansas,	3		
South Carolina,	11		
	209		

At the last election Mr. Van Buren received the votes of Rhode Island and Connecticut (12 votes) now placed to Mr Clay's credit, and his opponents received those of New Jersey, Ohio, Maryland, Tennessee, Georgia, 44 votes. The vote of S. C. (11) was thrown away. Ohio is marked "doubtful," on the supposition that *Harrison* may be the candidate. So that Mr. Van Buren can give the whig candidate, whoever he may be, all the states which voted for *Harrison* and *White* together, and give up two states (Rhode Island and Connecticut) which he himself received, and *still beat the whig candidate 61 votes.*

The schr Oberon, on the 29th Sept, spoke brig Franklin, in lat 33 48, lon 79 13, with loss mainmast and sail; same day, saw a Sp brig in distress.

GEORGIA.

A contemporary declares that the administration has lost ground in this state. The [illegible] of the elections is not yet known though [illegible] hazarded with some plausibility [illegible] delegation will succeed over the [illegible] candidates.—The latter are the direct [illegible] but the former are, as far as they be indicated from their addresses to their constituents, the [illegible] Of the whole delegation there is but one (Mr. Habersham) who has distinctly avowed himself in favor of a national bank. Of the others, Messrs. Alford, Colquitte, King, Black and Cooper are the advocates of the independent treasury bill, the last named gentleman preferring the bill as it passed the senate last year, yet without the specie clause. The political views of the others we have been unable to ascertain—this much however is known, that the majority will support the great constitutional question now at stake. We have perused the letters of most of the gentlemen composing the state rights delegation—they are all equally opposed to Mr. Van Buren, Clay, Harrison and Webster. Their success will therefore be no test of the political course which the state will pursue in the next presidential contest. If it prove any thing, it is that Georgia will not vote for any of the candidates. This would be infinitely preferable to casting her vote against Mr. Van Buren, as she did at the last contest. But the progress of the principles of the present administration has been so extensive within the last few months, that we confidently look to their permanent ascendancy in every southern state, and we have little doubt that when the decisive moment arrives, Georgia and North Carolina will be found side by side with South Carolina battling for the sub-treasury and the administration which adheres to that truly democratic measure.

At all events, it is a matter of little consequence whether the state rights members of congress from Georgia are or are not the friends of the administration while a majority of them sustain its policy in the momentous issue that constitutes the broad line of distinction between the present government and its opponents.

CANADA.

A day or two since we alluded to the prospect of further political commotions in these appendages to the British crown. The opinions of the journals of the frontier, formed after deliberate reflection, and based upon unequivocal indications, scarcely leave a doubt of the correctness of our belief. A glance at the conditions of things in the provinces will exhibit the probability of a desperate and doubtful struggle.

The first efforts of the Canadians to throw off the British yoke were made under circumstances too adverse, with preparation too imperfect and means too inadequate to offer the remotest prospect of success. After a few transient and unimportant triumphs, occasioned in part by the suddenness of the revolt, and the scanty numbers of royal troops then in the province, the insurgents had to contend with the powerful and disciplined armies of Britain, led on by skilful and experienced commanders. Their raw legions were everywhere discomfitted, and in the course of a few months the armies of Victoria marched from one extremity of the province to the other without opposition. Canada was subjugated, and the patriots dispersed, beaten, incarcerated or massacred. At the present time we are told that there are 14,000 regular British troops stationed in the province, for the purpose of quelling every attempt at rebellion. These troops have for their leader a man of military knowledge and stern character,—one who is prompt and decisive in action, and of indomitable resolution. The resignation of lord Durham will, it is imagined, throw the reins of the civil government into his hands; he is known to be more of the soldier than the civilian, and far more accustomed to the despotism of military command than to the mild and persuasive methods by which a restive and dissatisfied people are to be controlled. It may, therefore, be reasonably concluded, that with him the baton of authority will be made to weigh heavily upon all who are liable to its influence. Will the Canadians submit tranquilly to their fate?—We think not.

Lord Durham it appears was just the officer calculated to maintain the motley population over which he ruled in uniform obedience to the British power. As a man of great firmness, but of equal moderation,—of a temper mild, conciliating and merciful, with much strong sense, and an apparently intuitive acquaintance with the people whom he governed, the moral influence of the man and his measures, might have gone far to check the spread of insubordination, and to keep the Canadians quiet if not contented. But the factious spirits that yet move among the colonists, will be more active than ever since the resignation of that functionary. The appointment of Sir John Colbourn in his stead, will exhibit an intention on the part of England to rule her transatlantic subjects with a rod of iron—to be their masters rather than their mother. That the Canadians have serious grievances which call for redress, none can doubt who have ever perused the history of the causes which led to the late disturbances. These grievances are likely to remain unrelieved, or rather to be augmented by additional imposts under the successor of lord Durham. Nothing then is more likely than that the Canadians will again resist. Plots are even now in progress of formation—parties are secretly organizing—and measures are already in contemplation for conducting hostilities. The Canadians will have the advantage of past experience in their present attempt. They will take care to provide for decided, effectual and concerted action in every part of the country where their partisans are found. It is true, that they will have far greater obstacles to overcome—a large number of regular troops—fortresses held by British soldiers—bold, vigilant and experienced commanders. All this will protract the conflict and give it a more sanguinary character, but we question whether it will prevent it. It is certain, that the disaffected are numerous, that they compose a very large proportion of the population, that a vast majority of the French descendants are patriots, and that their cause is one to arouse and direct public sympathy in their favor. The love of liberty increases by its enjoyment, and every endeavor to attain rational freedom, constitutes a step towards its ultimate acquisition. A people that have once fought for political independence are rarely to be subdued by the failure of their first essay; and little reflection is requisite to enable us to foretell, that sooner or later the Canadians must be free.

MISSISSIPPI RAIL ROAD.

This extensive rail road which is destined to traverse various parts of the interior of the state and to terminate in Natchez, is now progressing with extreme rapidity. It was originally established by a company of private individuals at Natchez, who were invested by the legislature with the customary corporate privileges. When the commercial crisis of 1836 supervened, their means became too crippled to continue the undertaking without farther resources. An application for banking powers was made to the legislature of Mississippi, and granted. A large amount of stock was so in subscribed, since which period, the work has been going forward with vigor and industry. The president of the company is Gen. QUITMAN, who is represented to be an industrious, enterprising and able officer. The Natchez Courier describes the present condition of this important undertaking. It says, "at this time the company is in a highly prosperous condition. The legislature gave the company the privilege of establishing four branches of their banking operations, viz: at Canton, Raymond, Gallatin and Monticello, upon the stock being subscribed for at those points. This has been done at the three first named places, and the branches have been established under favorable auspices. Very liberal subscriptions have been also made to the stock, since the final amendment of the charter. About twenty five miles of the road, to the first depot, is so nearly finished that it is expected to receive the cars by January next, the rails for which are ordered, paid for, and are shortly expected here, and the cars are in readiness." In addition to individual subscription, the city of Natchez has subscribed for $500,000 of stock. Two hundred and fifty negroes are at present engaged upon the road, and the number is expected to be augmented considerably.

The Courier concludes its account thus: "If the spirit retains its vigor—if the genius of enterprise and of industry live; and if the spirit of FULTON continue its flights, we shall shortly see, to the honor and glory of Mississippi, the completion of a work, which but a few years since would have been regarded as one belonging to the impossibilities, and one which will shed a lustre and utility around it, which nothing but the undying energies of invention could have contemplated."

From the St. Louis Republican.

LOSS OF THE STEAM BOAT ROLLA.

The Rolla left New Orleans on the [illegible] ultimo for this port, and proceeded on her way with safety until Saturday the [illegible] inst., when near Island No. 21, about 120 miles below the mouth of the Ohio, at about 3 o'clock P M, she struck a snag or log, which tore out, as is supposed by her officers, the whole bottom, and she immediately began to sink. An attempt was instantly made to run her ashore, but owing to the height of the bank, it was found to be impracticable. A stern line was got out, by which the boat was made fast to the shore; her bow then swung round and struck, it is believed, in nearly 35 feet water, the top of the jackstaff just appearing above the surface of the water; the stern sunk, leaving only the roof of the ladies cabin bare. Not more than two or three minutes elapsed from the time she struck until she sunk. All the passengers and crew, with one exception, got off safely on shore. A Mr Zachariah Wheeler, a deck hand, formerly of Baltimore, was lost, and is supposed to be drowned, as he was seen a short time before the boat sunk, and a body was seen some days afterwards floating by. At the time the boat struck, captain Taylor, who is one of the most experienced and attentive captains on the river, was at the wheel, and a number of persons on the boiler deck. The snag or log which she struck, was so deep as not to be seen or break or ripple on the surface of the water whatever. The boat was in the usual channel, and where no danger was apprehended. The passengers succeeded in saving most of their baggage, by cutting a hole in the top of the boat. They, however, were compelled to remain encamped on the shore for five days before a boat passed up stream. During a portion of this time they were without provisions, having saved nothing from the wreck, and were only relieved by the timely arrival of two boats from St Louis bound to New Orleans. No part of the freight of the boat was saved. The passengers and crew arrived here yesterday morning, on board the steamboat Ringo.

The above facts we derive from the clerk of the Rolla.

The hull, we are told, was insured in the Missouri, Union and Marine Insurance Offices, at $7,000 each. The Marine, Farmers and Mechanics, Perpetual and Dry Dock, each had small risks on the cargo.

ST. FRANCISVILLE.

The Louisiana Chronicle of the 6th inst. has an article in high [illegible] and progressing improvements [illegible] St Francisville [illegible] splendid branch banking house, have been lately erected—new and commodious dwellings built and building, others enlarging and repairing, and two extensive ice houses (to be however) has been recently constructed. Another steam saw mill is to be erected shortly, and thus, says the journalist, the only real want will be a large and commodious hotel for the accommodation of strangers who are now pouring in upon us. He adds "property is increasing fast enough to make real estate one of the best investments for surplus funds for those happy individuals who know nothing of *types* but their effect on paper."

New York, Oct. 4

The Great Western goes to-day at 3 o'clock, crammed full of passengers, in all about as many as she brought over. She had 250,000 in specie some hours ago, and probably the whole, with small sums taken by the passengers, will amount to four or five hundred thousand dollars.—*Journal of Commerce.*

FROM CANADA.

Loyalty Meeting at Montreal.—Yesterday's meeting did not disappoint expectation. It was very numerous and in the highest degree respectable, and might be taken as a fair sample, both as to number and quality, of the British inhabitants of this city. We have not, indeed, seen it exceeded on any former occasion here, in those requisites which give weight to the resolutions of a public assemblage of freemen. There was nothing intemperate, no thing disorderly to weaken the effects of the proceedings, and all those parts of them where direct allusion was made to the painful position, the interference of his enemies had placed the Governor General in, there was a warmth in the expression of sympathy by the meeting, which showed both depth and sincerity. But we will not now enter into particulars, as we hope to be able to publish to-morrow a full account of the speeches, &c.

The Hon. Peter M'Gill having been called to the Chair by acclamation, and Mr. Thos. Mitchell appointed Secretary, the following Resolutions were passed:—

Moved by Samuel Gerrard, Esq., seconded by John Boston, Esq.

Resolved, 1. That this meeting is desirous respectfully to convey to his Excellency the Earl of Durham, its firm persuasion, that in the performance of his arduous duties of his high and responsible office, he has been actuated by an earnest desire to accomplish the object of his important mission, and to express a deep regret that the proceedings in the Imperial Parliament, affecting his Excellency, and the feeble and inefficient support received by him from Her Majesty's Ministers, by impairing the moral force of his Government, have discouraged the hopes of its successful issue, and endangered the welfare of British North America.

Moved by Turner Penn, Esq., seconded by William Badgley, Esq.

Resolved, 2. That this meeting laments His Excellency's determination to resign the government of these Provinces at a time, when confident hopes are entertained, that, by His Excellency's residence among us, he has acquired accurate information as to the true cause of the difficulties which exist, and that those difficulties would be met by some comprehensive measure calculated to take from the turbulent and disaffected, the power of using their political rights to the injury of the peaceable and loyal inhabitants.

Moved by the Hon. George Moffat; seconded by Charles D. Day, Esq.

Resolved, 3. That this meeting respectfully submits to His Excellency its settled conviction that, in the consideration of a comprehensive measure for the future government of the Provinces, Legislative Union of the Canadas, and the establishment of an efficient Legislature therein, afforded the only means of accomplishing their pacification, and of perpetuating their connection with the empire, and, that any general confederation of the British North American Colonies would, in the opinion of this meeting, not only be inadequate for the attainment of these ends, but multiplying the present subjects of discord.

Moved by Adam Ferrie, Esq., seconded by Henry Driscoll, Esq.

Resolved, 4. That this meeting would consider the relinquishment by his Excellency of his high office at the present critical period as a public calamity, and respectfully but earnestly entreats his Excellency to disregard the attempts made in Britain to prejudice the exercise of the high functions with which he has been honored by her Majesty; and thereby to secure to himself the endearing gratitude of the inhabitants of British North America.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

LIMA, July 10, 1838.

Since my last the war with Chili begins again to wear a more threatening aspect. The Chilian government, after availing itself of all the advantages of the peace of Paucarpata, receiving within its own territory their army sent to invade this country, which was saved from inevitable destruction by the magnanimity of general Santa Cruz. After having completely surrounded it with his brilliant army, nearly double in numbers, and of very superior discipline, the safe return to Valparaiso of their squadron, accompanied by the armed vessels piratically stolen from Callao by the Chilians, which, according to the treaty of Paucarpata, were to be returned to the confederation, and were generously loaned by gen. Santa Cruz to the Chilian commander to assist in carrying his troops to Chili; they then refused to ratify the treaty, and before notifying its non-ratification to this government, dispatched their squadron to this coast to surprise and capture that of the confederation, lying at anchor in an unprotected port, under the guarantee of the treaty, and are now making preparations for another invasion, which is less likely to succeed than the former. Such continued acts of perfidy committed by the government of a respectable people, cannot easily be conceived; nor can the pen possess the reader of the full extent of the crimes of these Algerines of the Pacific, whose only cause of complaint is a fixed determination of this government to protect their direct trade with all nations, and not suffer this country to be any longer subjected to receive its supplies through the port of Valparaiso at an increased price, as has been the case for eight years past. Notwithstanding the many false accusations made against the projectors of the Chilian government, and this only is the real cause of the war, would be consent to a cessation of all the privileges granted to the direct trade, and receive the supplies, foreign goods and produce through Valparaiso, the war would instantly cease.

The Chili squadron still continues off Callao, but is quite inoffensive; trade goes on as usual, there not having been the least appearance of a blockade, farther than the decree of the Chili government.

From the Mississippi Star.

ANOTHER REVOLUTIONARY HERO DISCHARGED.—Departed this life on Tuesday evening, the 25th ult., in the 75th year of his age, John Strong, a soldier of the revolution, and for many years a citizen of this county. The subject of this hasty sketch was born in Norfolk county, Virginia, Feb. 6th, 1763, and at the age of 16 years entered into the service in defence of his country, under col. Dudley. He was with the gallant general Green in some of his most perilous engagements; shared the strife and the glory of the memorable battles of Guilford Court House, Cowpens and Eutaw Springs, and never quitted the tented field until lord Cornwallis, with the disciplined British troops under his command, surrendered to the victorious arms of the sons of freedom, under the command of the immortal Washington.

The war ended, having 'the world before him where to choose,' he emigrated to North Carolina, where engaging in the pursuits of industry and peace, his conduct drew around him the friendship and esteem of all who knew him. Here it was that he became acquainted with Mary Gibson, daughter of Thos. Gibson, esq. To her he told the story of his soldier-life, wherein he truly could 'speak of most disastrous chances, of moving accidents by flood or field,' and she in reward him, gave him her love, her hand and her heart. Having taught for and obtained a goodly heritage, and consummated that happiness which none but virtuous souls can know, his next object was to find a spot more congenial to his active mind and the want of life. Accordingly he, with his young family, left North and removed to South Carolina, in the year 1800, where he lived until 1807. About this time the tide of emigration set in from 'the states' to the Mississippi territory. Mr. Strong was among the emigrants, and pitched his tent on the Chickasawhay, in Wayne county, where he remained three years. Not satisfied with his location, he removed and settled in Marion county, where he continued for the space of fifteen years. He was convinced that industry would be more amply rewarded by cultivating the soil nearer to the 'great father of waters,' and once more changed his habitation, fixing it permanently in Copiah county, where his earthly career was finished.

Few men have lived so long and passed through such a variety of scenes without meeting with something to mar their happiness or overthrow the equanimity of their minds. Inheriting from nature a good constitution, a sound discriminating judgment, and taking truth and justice for his guides, he moved through life without turning to the right hand or to the left.

He was blessed with eight children, six of whom were raised to mature age, and he has seen three of them, who were also blessed with families, quit the stage of action and go to rest before him. His wife too, that long tried, faithful and affectionate companion, who for half a century shared his joys and divided his cares, stepped down into the tomb before him, in the sweet assurance of hope that he would shortly rejoin her in a fairer and happier country.

He was, however, surrounded still by warm and sincere friends; every one who knew him was his friend. One of the few survivors of that band of heroes, who achieved the liberties of our country, he delighted in recounting the perils of those times 'which tried men's souls,' whilst the young men of his neighborhood hung with pleasing astonishment on his story of the wars, drinking, as it were, patriotism from his lips, and standing ready with hearts resolved and hands prepared to 'do or die' in freedom's cause. Such is the influence a good man and true patriot exerts in that circle in which he moves, and which is the surest guaranty that the increase of pure patriotism will never cease to burn on the altar of civil liberty.

From causes unknown to the writer of this humble tribute to his memory, Mr. Strong was never attached to any branch of the christian church, but his conduct was clearly evincive that he ever had the fear of his Maker before his eyes, never taking his Creator's name in vain, and doing to others as he would they should do unto him. As one of the evidences of this, the writer is informed by one who knew him for upwards of thirty years, that he never heard him swear but once! What a lesson is this for the gentlemen of the present day! What an example!

As a soldier of the revolution, he was entitled to a pension from the general government, and though urged by his friends to apply for it, he refused to do so, alleging that he was amply compensated for the toils and privations he had endured as a soldier, by participating in the blessings of liberty and peace, which he had fought to obtain, and in the pleasing hope that they would be transmitted to the latest posterity; and although such disinterested services were acceptable to the Great Ruler of the universe, he was permitted to enjoy those blessings for upwards of fifty years.

About a year ago, a paralytic stroke completely destroyed one half of his nervous system, from the effects of which he never recovered. Thus as he was beholding the 'sere and yellow leaf' of autumn for the seventy-fifth time, this pure republican, this old soldier, this faithful soldier, this upright, honest man, received his discharge, and was called to the reward of his wages.

In anticipation [illegible] for the [illegible] of the [illegible] all the [illegible] and are now for sale [illegible]

GEO. C. [illegible]

New York, [illegible]

REMOVAL.—DOCTOR JOHN RUPALLO informs the public and his friends, that he has removed his residence from [illegible] He continues to cure diseases of the eye, and [illegible] inflammations of sight, as well as cataract and [illegible] pain of which he removed in the [illegible] in which he [illegible] will attend the poor, and will give them advice gratis [illegible]

He cures, without operation, [illegible] eye, ophthalmia, and most diseases of the eyes in [illegible]

LATEST DATES.

[illegible]	[illegible]	Liverpool, [illegible]	sep. 8
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	sep. 7
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	sep. 6
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	sep. 3
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	sep. 1
[illegible]	[illegible]	Madrid	[illegible]
Vera Cruz	[illegible]	[illegible]	sep. 17
Tampico	[illegible]	Havana	[illegible]
Mexico	[illegible]	[illegible]	sep. 28

COMMERCIAL.

REMARKS.

The city begins to assume a lively appearance, not caused however by any particular improvement in the way of business, for that remains nearly in the same dull state as it has been for a long time past; the liveliness appears mainly to be attributed to the influx of strangers, return of citizens, a general preparation for business, and receipt of various kinds of merchandise by the late arrivals; a portion of which is for the interior. Forwarding engages the attention of commission merchants, and furnishes employment for drays in addition to what is receiving for the trade of the city.

The continued low stage of water in the rivers seems to paralyze every branch of business; receipts of produce are small, and prices very high, but the demand is limited to immediate wants, and principally confined to city consumption.

Higher rates have been asked for money this week abroad for first rate paper, which is about 18 per cent, for other descriptions 2a3 per cent per month is asked.

Dollars remain the same as last week, 2a3 per cent premium. Treasury notes the same. U. S. Bank notes have fallen to 11a12 per cent premium. Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois bank bills are down to par a 1 per cent premium, and plenty for the demand. There is very little demand for specie.

Exchange on London 8a10 per cent out doors—banks charge 10½ premium; on New York at sight out doors 1a1½; banks 2½ premium; 60 days 1 per cent dis. to par.

We have no later accounts of the European markets this week.

COTTON—The first part of the week the market was exceedingly dull, with some indication of a small decline in price, this however was not submitted to, and the rates of last week have been fully sustained, with a very fair demand; the transactions of the week amounting to from 3500 to 4000 bales during the week. The purchases are principally for the French and northern markets; there have, however, been some purchases for Liverpool.

The exports are 5,061 bales against 1,174 to the same period last season, making an excess of 3,877 bales, 3730 of which cleared for foreign ports and 147 coastwise.

The receipts this week are 5460 bales, stock 3393, leaving on hand, and on shipboard not cleared 13,196 bales. There is no old cotton on hand worthy of note—our quotations refer only to the new crop, which consists altogether of Mississippi and Louisiana quality from fair to fine, very little of inferior has come to market.

TOBACCO—We hear of no transactions this week—there is no stock on sale excepting in second hands which is held at high prices. The exports are 26 hhds against 96 to the same period last season. There has been received this week 11 hhds, cleared 95, leaving on hand and on shipboard not cleared 2130 hhds.

SUGAR—Sales of this article continue small and from store only, prices for good fair, inferior 6½a7½. There is a large stock of white Havana, the demand for which is very limited at present, partaking of the general injurious effect caused by the low stage of water in the rivers.

FLOUR—We advance our quotations to $9½ a 9¾ per bbl, the latter price has generally been obtained during the week, and what small holders now ask, but we hear of some sales at 9¼.

CORN—We quote 70a80 cents per bushel, the stock is becoming much reduced, but the demand is small consequently there is no material change in prices.

PORK—We advance our quotations for clear to $27 per bbl; there is very little in market. Mess is selling at $22a27, and prime $[illegible] per bbl; the demand for all descriptions is very limited, and sales small at these prices.

HAMS—Canvassed has advanced to 15a16 cents per lb.

HAY—The price of this article has advanced to $1 50 per 100 lbs. There is none afloat, and what is in store has been held for some time on speculation—there is no receipt by the river and very little from the north this season.

LIME—There has been a good demand for some time past, and the price has advanced to $2 50a$2 75 per bbl, and in small quantities at $3.

RAISINS—There were about 3000 boxes received direct from Malaga last week, the principal part of which were sold at from $2a3 per box; there has been another arrival since, but we do not find that it had any effect on the price.

FREIGHTS—We advance our quotations to Liverpool to 9-16d; they are however in general dull at those rates. One ship commenced loading at the above rate yesterday, and none in port will engage for less. We refer to table for rates elsewhere, and they are dull at those rates.

There are now 27 ships and barks in port, 8 of which are loading for Liverpool, 5 Havre, 4 New York, 1 Boston, 1 Philadelphia, and 1 for Baltimore; many more are daily looked for.

NEW ORLEANS PRICES CURRENT.

Article		$ C	$ C
Cotton.—Louisiana & Mississippi, Good & Fine	per lb	0 13½	0 14
Good Fair	do	0 12½	0 13
Fair	do	0 11½	0 12½
Middling	do	0	0
Ordinary	do	0	0
Tennessee & Alabama, Good & Fine	do	0 00	0 00
Good Fair	do	0	0
Fair	do	0	0
Middling	do	0	0
Ordinary	do	0	0 00
Tobacco.—First quality	do	0	0 10
Second	do	0	0 8
Crescented	do	0	0 6
Cuba	do	0 28	0 28
Sugar.—New Orleans	do	0 7	0 8
Cuba—white	do	0 11½	0 11
brown	do	0 7½	0 8
Molasses	per gal	0 30	0 32
Bagging.—Western	per yd	0 22	0 24
Dundee	do	16	0 24
Bale Rope	per lb	9	0 10
Coal.—Western	per bbl	56	0 60
Liverpool	do	0 00	0 00
Scotch	do		
Candles.—Sperm, N Bedford	pr lb	0 38	0 00
" Nantucket	lb	0 38	0 00
Tallow	lb	0 15½	0 16½
Coffee.—Cuba	per lb	0 10	0 12
Rio	do	0 00	0 12½
St Domingo	do	0 10½	0 11
Flour	per bbl	9 25	9 50
Fruit.—Raisins	per box	2 75	3 00
"	half box		
"	qr box		
Almonds, soft shell	per lb	0 13	0 15
hard do	do	0 7	
Fish.—Cod	per box	1 75	0 00
Herring, per box		0 75	0 87½
(D Salt)	per bbl	0 00	0 00
(Pickled)	do	0 00	0 00
Mackerel, No 1	per bbl	0 00	0 00
" No 2	do	0 00	0 00
" No 3	do	0 7	0 7½
Grain.—Corn in ear	per bbl	0 00	0 00
" shelled	per bush	0 80	0 00
Oats	per bush	0 50	0 53
Beans	per bbl	3 50	4 00
Hay	per 100 lb	1 50	0 00
Hides.—La & Miss	per lb	0 51	0 61
Mexican	do	0 8	0 9
Lead.—Pig	per 100 lbs	0 00	4 75
Bar	per lb		7
Lime.—Western	per bbl		
Thomastown	bbl	2 50	2 75
Provisions.—Beef—Mess	per bbl	15 00	21 00
Prime	do	15 00	16 00
Pork—Clear	do	27 00	28 00
Mess	do	22 00	00 00
Prime	do	18 00	00 00
Hog round	do	0 00	0 00
Bacon—Hams	per lb	0 12	0 12½
Canvassed	do	0 15	0 16
Sides	do	0 11½	0 13
Shoulders	do	0 9	0 10
Hog round	do	0 10½	0 11
Lard	do	0 12½	0 14
Butter—Northern	do	0 32	0 36
Western do	do	0 12½	0 15
Rice—Carolina	per 100 lb	6 50	7 00
Shot—assorted	per bag	2 00	
Soap No. 1	per lb	0 7½	0 8
Salt—Liverpool blown	per sack	2 37½	2 50
ground	do	2 12½	2 25
Turks Island	per bush	0 00	0 00
Spirits.—Brandy French, 4th pr	per gal	1 87½	1 00½
American, 1st proof		45	0 50
Rum—New Orleans, 1st proof		40	0 00
Jamaica		1 50	0 00
Northern		0 50	0 45
Gin—Holland		1 25	0 35
American		43	0 47
Whiskey—Common		00	0 00
Rectified		50	0 60

SPECIE.

Dollars	2a3 per ct prem
Doubloons—Spanish	$16,75 a 17,00
Mexican	15,87½ a 16,00
American Gold	2a 4 per Ct prem
Sovereigns	$4 94 a 5

BANK NOTES.

U S Bank	11a12 per ct. prem
Alabama	5 a 6 per ct dis
Mississippi—River Banks	5 a 7
Brandon	45 a 50
Other banks	20 a 30
Kentucky	par a 1 prem
Ohio	" a 1
Indiana	" a 1
Illinois	" a 1
Tennessee	5 a 6 disc
Arkansas	12 a 15 do
Treasury Notes	2 a 3 per ct prem
Texas Treasury notes	35 a 40 discount

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool, cotton per lb	9-16d
London—Tobacco per hhd	00s 0d
Havre, Cotton per lb	1½c
Cowes and a market, tobacco per hhd	00s 0d
Northern ports in U S, cotton per lb	½c
Sugar—from the city	00 a 0 0
Tobacco per hhd	$3 a 4

EXPORTS OF COTTON.

Since October 1, 1837.

CLEARED FOR	This week.	Previously.	Total.	Last season.
Liverpool	1573		1573	
Greenock and Glasgow				
Other British Ports				
Total to British Ports	1573		1573	
Havre	1190	1159	2349	
Bordeaux				
Marseilles				
Other French Ports				
Total to French Ports	1190	1159	2349	
North of Europe				
Cowes and a market				
Other Foreign Ports	30		30	
Total for Foreign Ports	[illegible]	1159	[illegible]	
Boston	[illegible]		[illegible]	
Other coastwise Ports	[illegible]		[illegible]	
New York	[illegible]		[illegible]	
Philadelphia	[illegible]	64	64	
Other Ports U S				
Total for Ports, U. S.	1015	64	1079	991
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1174

[illegible] EDGAULIO Contessa and Phoebe Paris, [illegible] constantly on hand and for sale [illegible] GEORGE BEDFORD, 39 Bienville [illegible]

EXPORTS.

BOSTON—Per ship [illegible], 443 bales cotton [illegible]

[illegible] Bordeaux [illegible]

IMPORTS.

[illegible] per ship [illegible] Whisky, [illegible] Flour, [illegible]

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

[illegible] 55 W [illegible] G M Lee; 30 [illegible] 42 [illegible] 12 J Armour; [illegible] 5 T O Stark, [illegible] order.

CONSIGNEES.

Per ship [illegible] J Mamerte, C [illegible], H & W Anderson, Bournage & Herbault, L Dumond, Larue & Prevost, [illegible] Chataignier, J W Zacharie & co; [illegible] F Fierrell & Freres; Guerra & Fourreau; G Marche; Y & L Gamier; A Moller; T Caze & co; Pasche & Duplessis; L Ascot & Dupuy; Lizardi & co; A Rochereau & Christophe Paleo & Dufour; L E Carrier; Olivier & Bacon; Carrier, Duron & co; F Albert, Labatut & Jacquelin; & Cordeville & co, and order.

Per schr Oberon: S & J F Whitney.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK, October 4.

SALE OF STOCKS.

150 shares U States Bank		123
50 do N O Com Bank,		97
	October 5.	
15 shares U S Bank,		123½

NEW YORK MARKET, October 4.—Ashes—Since our last a further improvement has taken place in pots. Sales of 300 bbls at $8. Pearls now bring 7 [illegible]

Beeswax—About 6000 lbs of southern yellow sold at [illegible] cts.

Cotton—The market was rather quiet up to yesterday, but without any change in price. The demand, yesterday was active, about 1000 bales having been sold at full prices, all of which were for exportation. Sales of the week 2000, of which 1500 were Uplands at 10a14, including some 14a15, the latter rate for a few bales of very fine; 600 Florida 10a14; 600 New Orleans 10a15; 300 Mobile 10a15.

Coffee—The transactions have been extensively confined to parcels for home use, at the previous current prices. The sales embrace about [illegible] bags Havana, all at 10a12; 400 Laguira 11a13; 50 Java [illegible] all as [illegible] and 300 bags St Domingo at 9 a 9½ cents, cash.

Flour—The market for all kinds has been quite flat, and dull for several days, at 8a. A few sales of Baltimore at 8½a8½.

Molasses—The demand has become less active, and sales range from 30 a 36, [illegible] 42, all 4 mos.

Provisions—We have no change to note in prices.

Sugars—Fair demand from the trade. Sales of P. Rico at 8a8 3/4, St Croix 9 1/8a9 3/4, New Orleans 6 1/2a6 3/4, 4 mos.

Tobacco—Sales of Kentucky at 6 3/4 to 10 1/4 and St Domingo at 17 cts.

Exchange—On England, in demand at 10 1/2, and on France 5f 17½.

NASHVILLE MARKET, October 3—Sugar—By the hhd sales are at 11 cts, by the bbl 11a11½ in quality. No change in coffee. Kanhawa salt 75 cents.

Flour—Flour is the daily market $3 50 dollars per 100 lbs.

The presidents of one of the banks being still at the east no definite action has yet been had on the question of specie payments. The public mind appears to have settled down by the 1st January as the day of resumption. Eastern exchange is still held at a 5 per cent, not on account of the demand, for there is really but little enquiry for bank checks.

We quote brokers rates on premium fund notes.

Alabama 5, Mississippi river 6 a 7, Brandon 40, Vicksburg rate banks 20.

CHARLESTON MARKET, October 6.—Cotton. We have nothing new to communicate relative to the article; except that there may have been a better demand during the week, for such of the new crop as found its way to market, and for the finer sorts of the old. It arrives that several small lots of the former have sold at an advance of a 1 cent per lb but we do not think that Uplands have advanced, and we attribute the rise to the fact, that for these two the particular lots, there was some competition, to be the purchase of 174 which were wanted. The operations are yet too limited to establish any rates.

Rice—The business of the week, is rice, has been very limited, and the market closed heavy yesterday, at about the rates. We quote, inferior to good, 4 a 4 7/8; good to prime, 4 60 a 4 87½; choice 5 per 100. The stock is accumulating.

Flour—Has been a dull article throughout the week, and last week's prices were with difficulty maintained.—The stock is light, sufficient, however for the demand. Should any quantity arrive, the article must depreciate in value.

LOUISVILLE MARKET, October 5.—The river continues quite so low as it has been this season—Travellers find much difficulty in getting south, and are obliged generally to go in flats or keels towed by light steamers. There have been some arrivals of goods this week in the same way, and some arrivals of dry goods by boats and flats. Dealers are beginning to be more animated, and there have been fair sales of groceries and dry goods to the country. Many of our dry goods merchants have good stocks of goods on hand, and they offer them on the most favorable terms to country dealers.

Bacon—Has again advanced. Sales are now taken from wagons at 13 cents. In stores they are sold by the quantity at 14c; retail 15 cents. Hams, in stores, 14 cts.

Bagging and rope—Notwithstanding the difficulty of shipping, there have been some sales this week—Sold of bagging, 410 pieces at 20 cents; 24 at 19; and 120 at 161 cents. Sales of rope; 465 coils at 8 cents, and 74 at 7½. Many dealers are shipping at present. The stock is growing to be heavy. Arrived this week of bagging, 1,209 pieces; shipped in the same time, 427; stock on hand 18,927. Arrived the week of rope 2,022 coils, shipped 685, stock on hand 24,787.

Coffee—We notice limited sales to the country at Havana and Rio, at 12a14, and of St Domingo at 13 cents. Stock only tolerable. Arrived this week 164 bags.

Cotton—We notice small sales at 10a11 cts. The stock is very light; not more than 300 bales, and the article is rather looking up.

Cotton Yarns, assorted—We notice some sales at 14 cts.

Flour—The state of the flour market is still unsettled. We have no sales except in small quantities at $5. Holders differ in their views; some ask $6, and others demand $6 50. There is no great disposition manifested to purchase at either price.

Lead—Small sales of pig at 5 a 5½ cents—Bar 6½ a 7 cents. Arrived this week, 204 pigs.

Molasses—Common, 45—Sugar-house, 55 cents.

Sugar—Continues to sell slowly by the hhd at 17 cents. Sales of Loaf at 17 a 19 cents. Arrived this week of New Orleans 10 hhds and of Havana, 50 boxes, and of Loaf, 45 bbls.

Tobacco—The light arrivals of the week were sold at $1 95 a $6 05 for No 2, and $5 60 a $7 00 for No 3.

Exchange and Money—The rate of exchange on eastern cities is still 14 per cent premium—out of doors, 2 to 1 per cent. Bills on New Orleans are more taken by the Banks at 2 per cent discount, interest off.—The Louisville Savings Bank checks at 1½ Boston at 8 per cent premium.

We make no change in our rate of uncurrent money. It was reported that Mississippi had grown worse in the east, but subsequent intelligence contradicted the error, and the rates are unchanged. We quote Mississippi, rates, at 12 per cent discount. Brandon, 40. Planters, Vicksburg Water Works, 30, Bank of Vicksburg and Commercial Bank of Madison, 12a 25. Lake Washington 15. Tombigbee, 20. Arkansas, 10 a 12. New Orleans, 4 a 6. Port Hudson, 30, Alabama 6½ a 8.

Tennessee, 7 a 8, and S. Carolina and Georgia, 5 a 7. The Nashville Banks are still checking at 9 per cent premium.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED

Ship Cherokee, Loring, Boston; J A Merritt

Sloop Harriet, Hinds, Houston, J Bailey

ARRIVED

Tow boat Porpoise, Clark, from the N E Pass—towed to sea brig Emprestamo, schrs Caledonia and Molaska; brought up ship M'Lellan and schr Messenger; left on the 11th, at 7 p m.—reports nothing in sight in the offing.

Tow boat Chickasaw, Paulding, from the N E Pass—towed to sea brig Emprestamo, schrs Molasko and Caledonia; brought up brig Julien & Hellen and schr Oberon; left on the 11th, at 6 a m.—reports nothing new.

Ship M'Lellan, Frigire, Bordeaux, Aug 16—to A Gaudevielle & co.

Brig Julia & Hellen, Bartlett, from Thomaston, Me, (previously reported.)

Schr Messenger, Wells, Galveston 15 days, ballast—to J Reed.

Schr Oberon, Melvin, Fredericksburg, Va., 28 days—to S & J F Whitney.

Steamboat Lavinia, Lamont, from Bayou Sara.

In anticipation of the Arrival s.

(Correspondence of the Bee.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 4th, 1838.

Cleared, ship Powhatan, M'Carren, Natchez, assorted cargo, for Natchez, Grand Gulf and Vicksburg.

Oct. 5th—Cleared ship Walter Scott, Willard, New Orleans, general cargo. Consignees, S H Center; Chase & Dinery; T Unruh & co; Coit & co; J A Merritt; Haddock & Hall; Smith & Vorhees; Starkey & Whittingham; Clement & Grisley; T Morgan; D P Sanders; Wood & Simonds; Godfrey, Barrie & Small; Waterman & Baggle; B Brown & co; J Schwanck & co; Ross & Hawthorn; Ogden & South gate; E D Hyde & co; F Frey & co; H & J Dick & co; Lombardo & Thompson; J H Field & co; J S Dougherty & co; Glover & Borden; [illegible] Hodges; J R Sterrett; Noelle & [illegible] Henry & Ford, Ralph, Marsh & co; [illegible] F Garretson; O D Egan; [illegible] W Beal; S Ricker; A Roberts; [illegible] Wood & Sinnott; Bickley & co; [illegible] tin, Pleasants & co; [illegible] & co; C S Lee; [illegible] Martin; G M Henning & co; Lewis; D [illegible] F N Selkirk; Lane, Fontain & co; H [illegible] Franklin; Winney & Slagh; Howes, Davidson & co; Borne & Burnside; P Vherhaly; H Lyons; Yeatman & co; P Hebner; Palmer & Johnson; J Doyer & co; W Grant; O Flint; Pierce, Shannon & co; N Lands; and sundries to order. 30 cabin and 10 steerage passengers. I cannot get the names of the cabin passengers in time for to day's mail.

The W.S. is beating down the bay—wind fresh from s. w.

The Great Western went to sea at 3h 10m leaving full of freight and passengers [illegible] the letters [illegible] Thursday and sailed, lab [illegible]

The G W carries out about $2,000 [illegible] parts of this [illegible] against [illegible]

A fleet of vessels are [illegible] out [illegible] port.

7 p. m. Nothing further of any interest to [illegible]

The Huntsville steams to sea on [illegible] N Orleans [illegible] sails early [illegible] passengers.

[illegible] ANDA.

[illegible] at [illegible], Oct 3, ship Charlotte [illegible]

Cleared at N York [illegible] this port, Oct 5 [illegible] Scott, Willard.

Up at Charleston, Oct 6, ship [illegible]

Charleston, Barrett; Com Carrie, [illegible] Cleared at Baltimore [illegible] this port, [illegible] Rose, M'Intosh.

Up at Philadelphia for this port, [illegible] anchor.

The schooner [illegible] Nancy Bay, [illegible]

[illegible] at this port [illegible] a party of about 50 Canadian Schooner [illegible] land [illegible] and the [illegible] of the [illegible] The leader of the [illegible] a pipe of brandy and [illegible] during the [illegible] the [illegible] attitude with [illegible] ordered him to [illegible] or he would be deposed of. The consequence of which was, that the master and crew had to take to their boat again, with the loss of every thing even to their clothes. During the morning, they were picked up by the Arethusa, which vessel brought them to Quebec.

The English whale ship Vigilant, from Sydney, N. S. W. 26th March, brings the gratifying intelligence of the preservation of the captain and part of the crew of the whaling bark Agnes, which, it will be recollected, was reported lost some time since, and the conjecture is made to refute. All hopes had long since been given up of their safety.

Brig [illegible], Poster, arrived at N York from Sabine on the 25th ult., lat 36, lon 73 [illegible] in with the wreck of the brig Ann Kilgore, of Portland had took off the captain and crew. The A K sailed from Portland, 26 Aug, with lumber, bound to Havana; on the 24 Sept, [illegible] from the s. e., was turned over, masts carried and lost all her masts, sails, rigging, &c. and 3 of the crew.

[illegible] Tanisch, Chase, from Matanzas, arrived at N York, during the late gale fell in with a pilot boat [illegible] appeared to be new or newly [illegible] full of water, and not accessible [illegible] has experienced very bad weather [illegible]

[illegible] Vogler, Whale, from Newport, Wales, at Philadelphia, [illegible] Sept 21st, lat 42 14, lon 64, fell in with [illegible] from Havana, bound to Falmouth, and [illegible] for the captain and crew of the brig [illegible] of Boston, which vessel had capsized and filled [illegible] water while lying to in a gale of wind on the 20th ult. 20th Sept, lat 39, lon 71, spoke schr Statira, of Bath, from Guadaloupe, bound to New Haven, with loss of spars and sails, supplied her with a sail; [illegible] on board the 1st officer and 2 seamen of the [illegible], the captain and 3 seamen of the Statira having been washed overboard and lost in the gale.

PASSENGERS.

Per ship M'Lellan: De Chancella, Tondut, Villique, [illegible], Fatout, Brothers, Dupratz, [illegible] Dagiorne, lady and child, Montluc, Bertrand, Poliniac, Eloine, Chambria, Dupas.

Per schr Messenger: G Gerard, B P Russell, J G [illegible]

Per steamboat Lavinia: C Bradstreet, Mills, A Ayer, Pyke, [illegible], Sikell, Arnaud, Bouligny, [illegible], Maurice, Prebe, [illegible] Chenier and child, [illegible], Nicholson, [illegible] Rayne, Kimball, Charpentier, Mix, Colombe, [illegible], Bonnecase, Dupuis.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

Saturday, October 13th, 1838, will be performed, the Opera of

GUY MANNERING.

Henry Bertram	Mr. Plumer
Dominie Sampson	Cowell
Dandy Dinmont	Pearson
[illegible]	Williams
Gilbert Glossin	S Cowell
Gabriel	Pope
Lucy Bertram	Madame Thielman
Julia Mannering	Mrs. Dobar
Meg Merrilies	Farren

Mademoiselle Baptiste will dance a grand Pas Seul.

The Orchestra will perform the Overture of [illegible]

To conclude with (3d time) the new farce called CROSSING THE LINE.

WET NURSE WANTED.—A wet nurse, without a child, is wanted—a negro woman would be preferred. Apply immediately at no. 330 Rampart street, between St Ann and Dumaine streets. o12 6t*

NOTICE.—The Members of the New Orleans [illegible] Society are notified to attend a general meeting of the [illegible] half past seven o'clock, at the St. Charles Exchange. oct 12

NEW RESTAURAT.—The subscriber, informs the public that he will open on Sunday next, the ORLEANS THEATRE RESTAURAT, on the corner Bourbon and Orleans streets, and will spare no pains to merit the encouragement of the public. The tables will be furnished with all the delicacies, &c. and the restaurant in every respect as well furnished and conducted as any in the city, and the prices will be quite moderate.

o13 LECONTE.

M. A. [illegible], late Professor in France, and recently [illegible] M. Brenan, proposes to teach the Latin, Greek, Arithmetic, Writing and Drawing. He will give lessons in private families, or at his residence, No 24 Orleans street, between Bourbon and Dauphine streets. He would accept a situation as a professor in an American or creole family. oct 13 3t*

SUCCESSION of William G. Sayre, late of New Orleans.—The creditors of the above succession are requested to present an account of their respective claims, and the titles by which they are gained, to the undersigned, Curator, for said succession, corner of Chartres and Canal streets.

o13 10t GEORGE F. PAYNE.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Having observed that there exists, in that city, several persons bearing the name of M. Paulin, I inform the public that from this day I shall sign P. NUMA BESSON instead of M. Besson, which was my ordinary signature.

New Orleans, October [illegible], 1838.

P. NUMA BESSON.

LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTER WANTED.—A good lithographic printer will find employment by applying at the Office of the Bee. oct 12 3t*

NEW ORLEANS TYPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of the association will be held this evening, at the Commercial Exchange, corner of Camp and Gravier streets, [illegible] o'clock.

JAMES O'DOWD, Secretary.

SPERM OIL.—1000 gallons bleached winter Sperm Oil, for sale by J B BAILEY,

o13 14 Bienville st

SPERM CANDLES—10 boxes assorted sizes, for sale by J B BAILEY,

o13 14 Bienville st

MAGNIFICENT LOTTERY!

CAPITAL PRIZE ($100,000)

The most brilliant scheme ever drawn in the United States.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class A, for 1838.

To be positively drawn at Alexandria, D. C. Saturday the 17th November, 1838.

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

PRIZES.

1	Prize of	$100,000
1	do	30,000
1	do	20,000
1	do	10,000
1	do	8,000
1	do	7,000
1	do	6,000
1	do	5,000
1	do	4,000
1	do	3,740
10	Prizes of	2,000
10	do	1,500
10	do	1,000
20	do	500
20	do	400
65	do	300

Besides Prizes of $200—150—100—[illegible]—50—40—30 and lowest Prize $20.

Tickets only $20, Halves 10, Quarters 5, Eighths 2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets $[illegible]

Do	do	25	Half	do
Do	do	25	Quarter	do
Do	do	25	Eighth	do

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares of Certificates of Packages in the above brilliant lottery, will receive the most prompt attention, and those who order from us, may rely upon having the drawing sent them immediately after it is over. Send orders early and address D. S. GREGORY & Co., Managers, Washington city, D. C.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.

THE price of fresh flour being this day $9 50 per bbl, according to the weight of bread must run during the ensuing week, commencing Monday, Oct 15, 32 ounces of bread for a bit. The loaves which are sold at one bit, for half bit loaves, are required to weigh in one cent [illegible] is to say 32 ounces.

New Orleans, October [illegible] 1838.

oct 13 C. GENOIS, Mayor.

POSTPONEMENT.—In part of the public land sales at New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana. Notice is hereby given, that the public land sales ordered to take place at New Orleans, in the state of Louisiana, on Monday, the 8th of October next, by proclamation of the president, bearing date the 17th day of April, 1838, for the disposal of the lands, &c., [illegible] east of the Atchafalaya, [illegible] and in [illegible] of the said of public lands ordered to be [illegible] at the same place on Monday, the 3d day of December next, by proclamation bearing date 17th day of July, 1838, of the lands situated between the Mississippi and Atchafalaya rivers, is postponed indefinitely.

By order of the President.

JNO. M. MOORE,

Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, September 20, 1838.

oct 13 [illegible]

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish Court for the [illegible] city of New Orleans.—Present the Honorable Charles Maurian, Judge, October 8th 1838.—No.— John W. White, insolvent debtor in actual custody, vs his creditors—In the matter of the creditors of White & Foley, on motion of [illegible], for the insolvent and on filing the court to understand that a sufficient number of creditors in number and amount had not appeared at the meeting of the creditors of the insolvent [illegible] It is therefore ordered by the court that a second meeting of the creditors of the insolvent and of White and Foley to take place in the [illegible] on Monday the [illegible] day of October [illegible] at [illegible] to deliberate on the affairs of the said insolvent, and to show cause why the said insolvent should not be discharged.

Extract from the minutes, Clerk's office, October [illegible] 1838.

[illegible] ARM. GUYOL.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—First Judicial District Court.—[illegible] His Creditors—Whereas [illegible] petitioner, [illegible] for the relief of insolvent debtors, and in order to obtain the [illegible] particularly [illegible] of Louisiana [illegible] creditors of said petitioner, and the [illegible] Monday the [illegible] of November next, at 10 o'clock a. m. [illegible] the prayer of said [illegible] granted, and he be discharged.

[illegible] A. M. Buchanan, Judge of said [illegible] October, 1838.

THEO. LEWIS, dep. clerk.

[illegible]

FOR ST. LOUIS, ALTON

and all intermediate landings.—The upper cabin steamer GEO. COLLIER, Sabbaugh, master, [illegible] of her cargo engaged and going [illegible] will have immediate despatch for the above and all intermediate landings. For freight or passage having splendid furnished accommodations (of state rooms) apply on board or to

BOGERT & HAWTORN, 63 Gravier st.

FOR LOUISVILLE.—The superior light draught steamboat JOHN MILLS, A S Robertson, master, will depart for the above port and all intermediate landings on Sunday the 14th inst., at 10 o'clock, a. m.

For freight or passage apply on board opposite Gravier street, or to

PIERCE SHANNON & BROTHER,

87 Magazine street.

REGULAR PACKET DURING THE SEASON.—For VICKSBURG, G. GULF, RODNEY, NATCHEZ and all intermediate landings.—The well known steamer CLAIBORNE, Barrett, master, having been thoroughly repaired at the St. Louis docks the past summer, will assume her regular trips during the season from the above and intermediate landings. We leave on Monday next, the 8th inst., at 4 P. M. For freight or passage, apply on board or to

oct 6 SMITH & VOORHEES, 35 Camp st

NEW ORLEANS & BALTIMORE LINE OF PACKETS.

This line will consist of the following vessels which have been built and purchased expressly for this trade, viz:

Ship SEAMAN,	Captain Minor,
Barque MARY,	Nickerson,
Brig MEAD FERRY, new,	Stevens,
" SOLOMON SALTUS,	Lathem,
Brig ARCHITECT,	Gray.

These vessels are of the first class, have handsome furnished accommodations, and are of a light draft of water so as to admit of their receiving and discharging their cargoes at Baltimore and THE CITY.—Freight will be taken for ports on the Chesapeake or James's River, and forwarded by the agents, Messrs CLARKE & KELLOGG, at Baltimore, expenses on goods shipped will be advanced when required.—The price of passage is fixed at $60, ample stores of the best quality will be provided.

Steam up and down the Mississippi will be taken on all occasions.

For freight or passage, apply to

oct 12 GEO BEDFORD, 39 Bienville st

FOR MOBILE—The fine fast sailing schr, HENRY CLAY, captain Pascagoo, having part of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage, apply to

oct 13 J H ASHBRIDGE, 89 Common st

FOR BALTIMORE—Regular Packet—to sail 15th instant. The A 1 packet ship SEAMAN, captain Minor, will sail positively as above. For freight or passage, having splendidly furnished accommodations, apply on board, or to

GEORGE BEDFORD, 39 Bienville st

Freight for ports in the Chesapeake or James river, will be taken by this line. o13

FOR CHARLESTON—To sail on the 13th October. The first class fast sailing schooner ALEXANDER, Capt Lindy, will positively sail as above. For freight or passage, having handsome accommodations for passengers, apply to

o 6 J H ASHBRIDGE, 89 Common st

FOR SALE BY A. M. DE MIRANDA, No 113 Bourbon street—The schooner GENEVA, coppered and copper fastened, carrying 500 barrels, and

The schooner CORA, coppered and copper fastened, carrying 900 barrels and ready to proceed to sea.

If they are not sold privately on or before the 26th instant, they will be sold at auction on that day at the City Exchange, St Louis street, by Mr Fauche Cougot.

Any one wishing to examine them can call over the river between the two ferries where they are lying.

Conditions at the time of sale. oct 13

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

Whereas, Magdelaine Clemence Oger f. w. o. c. having purchased at a sale, made by the syndic of the creditors of Edward Sakeman, the property herein after described, has applied to the clerk of the Court on this the 10th day of October A. D. 1838, for a Monition or Advertisement in conformity to an Act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, entitled "An Act for the further assurance of titles to purchasers at judicial sales;" approved the tenth day of March, 1834.

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

The said property was sold by the syndic aforesaid on the twenty 25th day of June A. D. 1838, by virtue of an order of the Court, rendered on the fifth day of May A. D. 1838, in the matter of Edward Salzmann vs his creditors, No 15,809 of the Docket of this Court, pursuant to the above named Magdeleine C. Oger, f. w. c. bought the premises for the price of $3,000, of the following described property.

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

Four certain lots of ground situated in the suburb Soulet above this one, and designated by the Nos five, six, seven and eight, on a plan drawn by Joseph Pilié, surveyor, dated the 3d day of May 1833, and deposited in the office of Felix de Armas, notary in this city; lot no five, measures thirty two feet front on Apollo street by one hundred and twenty seven feet nine inches and four lines in depth between parallel lines. [illegible] lots [illegible] and two lines front on said Apollo street by one hundred and twenty seven feet [illegible] lines in depth, between parallel lines, and said lot no eight forming the corner of Apollo and Cho streets, and measuring thirty two feet front on said Apollo street, by one hundred and twenty seven feet ten inches and nine lines in depth, between parallel lines; together with all the improvements, rights, ways and privileges thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining. Said lots of ground make part of the property surrendered by the said Edward Salzmann to his said creditors, and are the same which he acquired by purchase from the present plaintiff, by act passed before Louis T. Caire, notary public, dated 16th January, 1837.

Clerk's office, 10th October 1838.

oct 13 [illegible] THEO. LEWIS, Dy Clk.

PARISH OF ORLEANS—Court of Probates.—The State of Louisiana,—To all whom these presents may come—greeting:

Know ye that, whereas Louis Barthelemy Rey, f. m. c., a resident of the city of New Orleans, has applied to me André D. Dorvicourt, deputy register of wills, ex officio deputy clerk of the Court of Probates, in and for the parish and city of New Orleans aforesaid, for a monition or advertisement, in conformity to the act of the legislature of the state, entitled "An Act for the further Assurance of Titles to purchasers at Judicial Sales," approved on the 10th March 1834.

Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that by virtue of an order of an order of sale from the Honorable the Court of Probates, in and for the parish and city of New Orleans, proof of Louisiana, bearing date the [illegible] day of August 1838, and rendered in the matter of the succession of the late François Lemire, f. m. c. deceased, on the petition of Marie Louise Samba, in behalf of Désirée Samba the wife of Baptiste Dieudonné, and of her [illegible] duly authorized, all free persons of colour, and Marie Louise Samba, and Désirée Samba, being the only heirs of the deceased, the land property hereafter described, was, on the third day of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, offered and sold at public sale by auction, by the register of wills, at the City Exchange, in St Louis street, between Chartres and Royal streets, and was by him adjudicated to the last and highest bidder as follows:—

Description of the property as given in the judicial conveyance.

A half lot of ground, situate in Carondelet street between Frenchmen and Champs Elysées streets, suburb Marigny, having thirty feet front, by one hundred and twenty feet deep—French measure—measuring ten feet of the lot designated on the plan of said suburb Marigny, at number thirty-eight, and twenty feet of the lot designated on the same plan at number thirty-nine, which said plan is deposited in the office of William Christy, notary public, adjudicated to S. Guinault, for account of L. B. Rey, for the price of twelve hundred dollars—$1,200.

Terms—Cash.

Wherefore all persons who can set up any right, title or claim in and to the land [illegible] described, in consequence of informality in the order, decree or judgment of the court under which the sale was made, or any irregularity or illegality in the appraisement and advertisement, in time or manner of sale, or for any other cause or defect whatsoever, are hereby cited and admonished to show cause within thirty days from the day [illegible] this monition is first inserted in the [illegible] why the sale so made as aforesaid should not be confirmed and homologated in accordance with the application of said purchaser.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court of Probates, this 12th day of October, A D 1838

AND. D. DORVICOURT,

o13 Dep. Register of Wills.

PARISH D'ORLEANS—Cour des Preuves—État de la Louisiane—A tous ceux que ces présentes concerneront—salut: Qu'il soit connu et entendu que Louis Barthélemy Rey h. c. l. demeurant en la ville de la Nouvelle Orléans s'est adressé à moi André D. Dorvicourt, Député Régistre des Testaments, dans et pour la paroisse et la ville de la Nouvelle Orléans, et ex officio député Greffier de la Cour des Preuves, dans et pour ladite ville et Paroisse, pour publier et monition conformément à un Acte de la Législature, intitulé "Acte pour consolider les titres des acquéreurs aux ventes Judiciaires" approuvé le 10 mars 1834.

Avis est par le présent donné à tous ceux que cela concerne qu'en vertu d'un ordre de vente de l'honorable Cour des Preuves dans et pour la paroisse et ville de la Nouvelle Orléans, État de la Louisiane, rendu le [illegible] août 1838 et rendu dans l'affaire de la succession de François Samba, h. c. l. décédé, sur la pétition de Marie Louise Samba et Désirée Samba, femme de Baptiste Dieudonné et par lui autorisée, tous gens de couleur libres, lesdites Marie Louise Samba et Désirée Samba étant les seules héritières du défunt, la propriété foncière ci-après décrite fut le troisième jour du mois d'octobre 1838, offerte en vente publique à l'encan, à la Bourse de Cité, rue St. Louis, entre Chartres et Royale par le soussigné Régistre des Testaments et fut adjugée au plus offrant et dernier enchérisseur comme suit:

Description de la propriété d'après le transfert judiciaire.

Un demi terrain situé rue de Carondelet, entre les rues Frenchmen et des Champs Elysées, faubourg Marigny, ayant trente pieds de face, sur cent vingt pieds de profondeur, mesure française, se composant de dix pieds du terrain désigné sur le plan dudit faubourg Marigny par le No. trente huit, et de vingt pieds du terrain désigné sur le même plan par le No trente neuf, lequel plan est déposé chez William Christy, notaire, adjugé à S. Guinault, pour le compte de L. B. Rey, pour le prix de douze cents piastres $1,200.

Conditions—comptant.

A ces causes, toutes personnes qui ont ou pourraient avoir quelques réclamations contre le dit terrain acheté ainsi, en conséquence d'un défaut de forme dans l'ordre, le décret ou jugement de la Cour, en vertu duquel la vente a été faite, ou de toute autre irrégularité ou illégalité dans l'estimation, l'avis, ou le temps et le mode de la vente ou pour toute autre cause quelconque, sont par les présentes citées d'avoir, à comparaître dans trente jours à dater de la publication de cet avis dans les papiers publics, des raisons pour lesquelles la vente ainsi faite ne serait pas confirmée et homologuée, comme le demande ledit acquéreur.

En foi de quoi j'y ai apposé ma signature et le sceau de ladite Cour des Preuves, ce treize jour de mois d'octobre 1838.

AND. DORVICOURT,

13 oct. Député Régistre des Testaments.

LIME—800 casks Thomaston Lime, in superior order, landing for sale by

o12 GEORGE BEDFORD, 39 Bienville st

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY J. E. DOMINGON.

WILL be sold, this day, Saturday 13th instant, at 12 o'clock, M. at the City Exchange, A LARGE STORY HOUSE, between Esplanade and Dupre streets, one square from the river, measuring 61 feet 8 inches front on Morales street, 140 feet 9 inches in depth. The house has been recently repaired and painted, it was for a long time the residence of the late Madame Montreuil.

Terms at the sale. oct [illegible]

BY DEJOUX & FERNANDEZ.

WILL be sold on Monday 15th instant, at 6 o'clock P. M. at the corner of Condé and St Philip streets, an assortment of furniture, consisting of tables, bedsteads, looking glasses, armoires, chairs, sofas, beds, &c.

Also—A Horse and Cabriolet with harness [illegible] piece.

Terms—Cash. [illegible]

BY J B BLACHE.

WILL be sold on Friday the 19th inst, at 12 o'clock at the City Exchange, St Louis street, between Chartres and Royal streets.

The schooner called the SHENANDOAH, [illegible] 63 tons, with all her tackle, apparel and furniture, as she now lies on the other side of the river, opposite Mr Vessel's plantation.

Terms at sale. o13

BY FERNANDEZ & WHITING.

ON SATURDAY, the 13th instant, will be sold at the City Exchange, at 12 o'clock—The [illegible] Conner, a mulatto creole. Speaks French and English; aged about 27 years, a first rate coachman and hostler, and a very likely servant, honest, sober and intelligent. Fully guaranteed against the vices and diseases prescribed by law. Terms—Half cash, the balance at six months credit, for a note drawn and endorsed with mortgage. Acts of sale, before [illegible] Public, at the expense of the purchaser.

BY DUTILLET & FAURES.

WILL be sold on Saturday 13th October, at 12 o'clock, at the City Exchange, St Louis street, between Chartres and Royal streets,

A STORY HOUSE, brick between posts, and covered with slates, containing eight rooms, situated at the corner of St Philip and Dauphine streets, built on a lot of ground measuring 40 feet front on [illegible] by 127 in depth and fronting on the second, with a frame kitchen of two rooms, well, privy built of [illegible]. The whole will be sold agreeably to a plan deposited at the said exchange.

Terms—One and two years credit in notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the vendor, and bearing mortgage until final payment.

The act of sale before Amadée Ducatel, notary public. oct [illegible]

BY H. J. DOMINGON.

ON Saturday October 13th at 12 o'clock, will be sold at the [illegible] a valuable lot of ground on [illegible] corner of St. Paul street [illegible] a depth between [illegible] This lot is well [illegible] which has been paid for [illegible]

Terms—The purchaser [illegible] payable 10th December [illegible]; [illegible] June 1839, balance payable in 6, 12 and [illegible] Notes bearing mortgage. Two lots on [illegible] Philippa street near the new Poydras market, each measuring 25 front by 63 feet [illegible]

Terms—One half cash, balance in 6 and 12 months. Two lots on Poydras street, near the new market, each measuring 26 feet 11 inches on Poydras street by 120 feet in depth.

Terms—$3000 cash on each lot, the balance in 6, 12, and 18 months.

BY ROBESON & SEWALL.

ON Saturday 13th inst, at 11 o'clock, at 44 Gravier street, will be sold under the inspection of the wardens of the port, for account of whom it may concern,

Two hundred and two bags Coffee, inspected and damaged on board the barque Lafayette.

BY FERNANDEZ & WHITING.

WASHINGTON BALL ROOM.

ON Thursday next, 18th instant, at half past 12 P M, on the premises, at the Washington Ball Room, will be sold to the highest bidder,

The Lease of the Bar, Restaurat and Mask Ball Room.

Terms at sale. o11

BY M. FAUCHE COUGOT.

WILL BE SOLD on Saturday, 13th October next, at the City Exchange, St Louis street, at 12 o'clock,—

SIXTEEN HANDSOME LOTS OF GROUND, situated in the suburb Washington, Doraldé's property. The banquettes in front of each of these lots have been made agreeably to the police ordinances, to wit: Lots No 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, contiguous to the square No 9, bounded by Craps, Great Men and Independence streets, and by the property of Macarty. That square is fenced with pieux, and thereon is a large brick building and two pillars, brick between posts, being seven rooms, four rooms, and a front gallery.

The lots Nos 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, contiguous to the square No 8, and bounded by Great Men, Casa Calvo, Congress and Independence.

The lots No 4, 5 and 6, contiguous to the square number 5, bounded by Great Men, Casacalvo and Independence streets. The whole will be found agreeably to a plan deposited at the office of Felix de Armas, notary public, a copy of which will be exhibited at the time of sale. Those lots measure each 60 feet front, by 96 to 98 feet in depth.

Terms—One and two years' credit, in notes to be drawn and endorsed to the satisfaction of the seller, with mortgage until final payment, with interest at [illegible] per cent. per annum, and interest of 10 per cent per annum will be paid at the time [illegible] that the said notes [illegible]

Acts of sale will be passed before Chas. Boudousquié, notary public, at the cost of the purchaser. o[illegible]

BY FERNANDEZ & WHITING.

No 7 Old Levee street.

ON SATURDAY next, 13th instant, at the City Exchange, will be sold at 12 o'clock, a lot of Ground situated in the 2d Municipality, measuring 30 feet front on St Paul street between Girod and Perdido streets, and adjoining the corner lot on Girod street, by 120 feet in depth. There is on the lot a small [illegible]

Terms—One-fourth cash, the balance at 6 and 12 months, in notes to satisfactorily endorsed, with mortgage until final payment.

The act of sale to be passed before L. T. Caire, notary public, at the cost of the purchaser.

oct 10—41

BY M. BARNETT, Jun.

WILL BE SOLD, on Saturday next, 13th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the City Exchange, the following slaves:—

Charles, a Creole negro, aged 16 years: an excellent servant.

Daniel, a Creole negro, aged about 14 years, an excellent servant, and accustomed to attend to horses.

Nancy, a Creole negress, aged about 18 years, a fine servant, and seamstress.

Charlotte, a negro aged about 25 years, laborer, [illegible] servant and good cartman.

The negro woman JESSY, aged about nineteen years, good child nurse, and seamstress, creole of the country.

All those slaves are fully guaranteed, and are warranted to good players.

Terms—Half cash, and the balance at six months credit, in notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the vendor.

The acts of sale will be passed before L. T. Caire, notary, Notary Public, at the cost of purchaser. oct. 10 4t

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS,

Of direct importation. Warranted of the best quality, and growth of 1838.

FOR SALE BY WM. DINN,

at the new established Flower-Seed Store, 17, Common-st., New Orleans.

THE collection consists of every variety of Garden, Farm and Flower Seeds; Dutch Bulbous Flower Roots; superb Double Dahlias, of the choicest varieties; Green-house Plants; Fruit Trees; Gooseberry and Currant Bushes; also Raspberry and Strawberry Plants; Catawba, Isabella, and other Grape Vines; and also Asparagus Roots; red and white Clover Seed; Timothy, orchard, herd and Blue Grass; fine Scotch Potato Oats; wheat, Lucerne and Vetches; Mangel Wurzel and Sugar Beet, with directions for culture and manufacture of sugar; Italian Mulberry Seed; Chinese Mulberry (Morus Multicaulis) with a treatise on culture.

Country Merchants supplied with Seed, neatly put up in papers, labelled, ready for retail, or in boxes from $10 to $200; or by the dozen papers, pound or bushel. Planters furnished with boxes well assorted at from $5 to $50 each. Market Gardeners furnished with the best quality of Seeds on reasonable terms.

Also, Canary Birds, of the finest song; breeding cages and fancy Cages, Agricultural and Garden Implements, from Europe; Bird seed of every sort; with directions on the care of Canaries, Goldfinches, and other Song Birds. oct 10

MOBILE INSTITUTE.

THE next term of this institute will commence on Monday the 15th instant.

This Seminary has now been two years in operation, and during that time has fulfilled the highest expectations of its founders, in the entire healthiness of its situation, and in the successful application of the principles on which it was established. It is designed to unite the advantages of a complete collegiate education with the moral safety and good order of a private family. It affords a course of study, in all departments, as thorough and as liberal as the undergraduate course of any college or university in this country, with especial advantages in modern languages, particularly French, and in the correct and skilful writing of English: while at the same time, the habits and morals of the pupils, are constantly watched over at all hours, as in a well regulated private family.

A statement of the object and advantages of this Institution more particular than a single advertisement admits, will be given to the public. Parents, and all persons interested in education, are invited to acquaint themselves with it.

TERMS.—For board, washing, and tuition in all branches, three hundred dollars a year, payable semi-annually in advance.

NORMAN PINNEY, Principal, Mobile Institute.

REFERENCES TO

William G. Hewes, James W Breedlove, Robert Layton, Rev N S Wheaton, Rev T Clapp. o11 6t

NOTICE.—The subscribers have this day formed a co-partnership under the firm of GUINAULT & DELASSUS, for the transaction of the general Auction Business. Their store is situated in St. Louis street, between Chartres and Royal streets, opposite Messrs. Carriere, Duron & Co.

They will endeavor to merit the confidence of their friends and the public, by their zeal and punctuality.

Their days of sales will be Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays of each week, commencing on Wednesday next, 17th instant.

They will also take charge of sales of landed property and slaves, all store goods, &c.

S. GUINAULT.

AUG. DELASSUS.

o18*

THE co-partnership existing under the firm of VILLATTE & TOLEDANO is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Messrs VILLATTE & LEBLANC are charged with the liquidation of the affairs of said partnership. New Orleans, October 11 1838.

E. VILLATTE.

W. S. TOLEDANO.

o11

THE subscribers have formed this day, a copartnership under the firm of VILLATTE & LEBLANC, and will continue the Grocery and Commission Business at the store No 56, Old Levee, New Orleans, October [illegible], 1838.

E. VILLATTE.

A. LEBLANC

o1[illegible]

FOR SALE—A dwelling house in the centre of the city, suited for [illegible] and capable of being raised. Price $[illegible] [illegible] to cash by adding [illegible]

EDW. GOTTSCHALK.

TO RENT—The House and Store No 73 Royal street, between [illegible] and [illegible] streets, apply to [illegible] KENNEDY.

oct [illegible]

LOUISIANA CARRIAGE REPOSITORY,

[illegible] street.

THE subscribers [illegible] of planters and others [illegible] carriages, [illegible] at the [illegible]

oct 1 [illegible]