NEW-ORLEANS BEE

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FOR GOVERNOR

HENRY JOHNSON.

WHIG NOMINATION.

For Representative,

RANDELL HUNT.

NEW-ORLEANS:

MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 27, 1841.

THE MEETING.

We hope to witness a numerous gathering of the whigs to-night at the St. Louis Exchange. The resignations of one of the members of the cabinet renders it doubly necessary that all true whigs should make known their sentiments in regard to the veto and its author. The whigs owe it to themselves to vindicate a policy for which they have struggled so long, and which has been baffled by the object of a misplaced confidence and esteem.

LETTERS OF MESSRS CRITTENDEN AND EWING.

In our columns to-day will be found the letters of Messrs. Crittenden & Ewing, resigning the trusts reposed in them by the lamented Harrison. Mr. Crittenden's is brief and pithy. Mr. Ewing's is long, important and deeply interesting. We have read it with mingled feelings of shame and indignation. Its disclosures reveal a tale of inconsistency, instability and political treachery, which, for the honor of the office of chief magistrate of this Union, we had hoped never to record. Its statements are made with a simplicity, directness and perspicuity which carry truth upon their face. They convict Mr. Tyler of a duplicity such as even we had not dreamed of ascribing to him. He has piled deception on deception: insincerity and bad faith, having their origin in grovelling malice and petty personal spite, have been the controlling motives of his conduct. The proofs of his treason are clear as the sunbeams. His friends, themselves, cannot read them without conviction. No honest men, to whatever party he may belong, can peruse the statements contained in Mr. Ewing's letter, without feeling abhorrence for the conduct of the individual elevated by an appalling dispensation, to a station which he has disgraced by signal incapacity and flagrant dishonesty.

This language may appear unwarrantably severe, but let our readers examine the chain of evidence brought against Mr. Tyler by the late Secretary of the Treasury, and say if his conduct has not been utterly indefensible. We appeal to the candor of every man who is guided in his course whether public or private, by principles of probity, for a justification of our censure. It is the crowning beauty of our government that exalted station cannot exempt the unworthy from the stings of justice, and Mr. Tyler's perfidy, President though he be, will be met far and wide with universal and merited execration.

We are requested by the gentleman who has for some time past had charge of the editorial columns of the Republican, to state that the communication which appeared in that paper on Saturday evening last relative to Randell Hunt, Esq., as connected with the charge of abolitionism, was published without his knowledge or approbation, and that he deems this early notice due to himself, and the cause which that paper advocates.

We are requested to state that a reply to the illiberal attack upon Mr. R. Hunt in "La Louisiane" of yesterday, will appear in our next.

A very silly and slanderous rumor is being circulated among the enemies of Mr. Hunt, representing him as not entirely friendly to our domestic institutions. A baser calumny was never fabricated. Mr. Hunt was born and raised in a slave-holding state, has scarcely ever been out of one, and is himself a slave holder. This is a sufficient reply to a story that must be derided by every sensible man.

Health of the city.—The number of interments reported to the Board of Health for the 24 hours ending Saturday at noon, was 41; of which 31 were of yellow fever.

The above report comprises the burials in the following cemeteries:—

		Yellow Fever.
Potter's Field	29	21
St. Patrick's	3	3
Cypress Grove	5	4
Catholic	4	3
	38	31

The total number of deaths reported to the Board during the week ending on Saturday, was 327, of which 259 were of yellow fever. In addition to this there were about 50 interments from this city in the Lafayette cemetery, mostly of yellow fever, which swells the total mortality of the week to about 375.

During the corresponding week in 1839, there were only 96 deaths, of which 42 were of yellow fever.

Report of the Charity Hospital.—During the 24 hours ending yesterday at noon:

Admissions 8, of which 6 yellow fever.
Discharges 13 " 8 do.
Deaths 9 all yellow fever.
Number of patients remaining in the hospital, 351.

Mr. Everett confirmed.—The *Idler*, a new [illegible] paper published at Washington, announces the confirmation of Mr. Everett's appointment as Minister to England. Without doubt, satisfactory evidence of Mr. E's orthodoxy in relation to questions affecting southern institutions, had been furnished the senate prior to the confirmation. So believing, we are pleased that our country will be represented at the Court of St. James, by a man of powerful abilities, unrivalled learning and sound principles.

Miss Rogers. It is considered that a clue has certainly been found to the murder of this unfortunate young lady. The remnants of wearing apparel found at Weehawken, have been identified as belonging to her. Great hopes are now entertained of the ultimate success of the endeavors to ferret out the authors of this dreadful tragedy.

Vermont.—There is believed to be no choice for Governor, as three candidates ran, and it requires an absolute majority to elect. The whigs have the ascendancy in both branches of the Legislature.

McLeod.—It is stated that the jury empannelled for the trial of this notorious personage, consists almost entirely of Quakers, and that his acquittal is almost certain to follow.

Gen'l Robert Bogardus, one of the most distinguished and useful citizens of New York, died a few days ago, aged 70.

Mr. Editor:

My attention has just been called by a friend to a piece in the Native American Repealer of yesterday, which though evidently written as an editorial, was clumsily enough published as communicated and addressed to the editor without even the ordinary accompaniment of an anonymous signature. In the piece alluded to, a most atrocious and calumnious charge is made against me in the form of a question to the editor of the Repealer, whether I was one on the list of persons named Hunt acknowledged by Murel to be one of his accomplices. To this infamous question the writer of the piece lends his countenance by referring to me for an answer.

From the hour of my birth to the present moment, no man having the least pretension to truth and honesty has ever assailed my character; and I feel certain that nothing was farther from the intention of the honorable men who have contributed for the publication of the Repealer, than to allow that paper to be perverted into an instrument of private malice or party detraction against me or any other man. A Southron by birth and education, and long a slave holder, I have always walked in the path of honor and of duty, and have in private and in public supported the institutions under which I was reared. With these remarks, which I have felt due to the whigs who have nominated me their candidate for the Legislature, I dismiss the libel against me, for the scorn of the virtuous and the just of all parties.

Your fellow citizen,

RANDELL HUNT.

Sunday evening, Sept. 26.

RESIGNATION OF THE CABINET.

Washington, Sept. 11, 1841.

Sir,—Circumstances have occurred in the course of your administration, and chiefly in the exercise by you of the veto power, which constrain me to believe that my longer continuance in office as member of your Cabinet will be neither agreeable to you, useful to the country, nor honorable to myself.

Do me the justice, Mr. President, to believe that this conclusion has been adopted neither capriciously, nor to any spirit of party feeling or personal hostility, but from a *sense of duty*, which, mistaken though it may be, is yet so sincerely entertained, that I cheerfully sacrifice to it the advantages and distinctions of my office.

Be pleased, therefore, to accept this as my resignation of the office of Attorney-General of the United States.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.

J. J. CRITTENDEN.

The President.

Treasury Department, Sept. 11, 1841.

Sir,—After the most calm and careful consideration, and viewing the subject in all the aspects in which it presents itself to my mind, I have come to the conclusion that I ought no longer to remain a member of your Cabinet. I therefore resign the office of Secretary of the Treasury, and beg you to accept this my letter of resignation.

To avoid misunderstanding, I distinctly declare that I do not consider a difference of opinion as to the charter of a National Bank a sufficient reason for dissolving the ties which have existed between us.—Though I look upon that measure as one of vast importance to the prosperity of the country, and though I should have deeply deplored your inability or unwillingness to accord it to the wishes of the People and the States, so unequivocally expressed through their representatives, still upon this and this alone, unconnected with other controlling circumstances, I should not have felt bound to resign the place which I hold in your administration. But those controlling circumstances do exist, and I will, in my own justification, place them in connexion before you.

It is but just to say that the bill which first passed the two Houses of Congress, and which was returned with your objections on the 16th of August, did never, in its progress, as far as I know or believe, receive at any time either your express or implied assent. So far as that bill was known to me, or as I was consulted upon it, I endeavored to bring its provisions as nearly as possible in accordance with what I understood to be your views, and rather *hoped* than *expected* your approval. I knew the extent to which you were committed on the question. I knew the pertinacity with which you adhered to your expressed opinions, and I dreaded from the first the most disastrous consequences, when the project of compromise which I presented at an early day was rejected.

It is equally a matter of justice to you and to myself to say that the bill which I reported to the two Houses of Congress at the commencement of the session, in obedience to their call, was modified so as to meet your approbation. You may not, it is true, have read the bill throughout, and examined every part; but the 16th fundamental article, which became the contested question of principle, was freely discussed between us, and it was understood and unequivocally sanctioned by yourself. The last clause to the bill, also, which contained a reservation of power in Congress, was inserted on the 9th of June, in your presence, and with your approbation; though you at one time told me that, in giving your sanction to the bill, you would accompany it with an explanation of your understanding of that first clause.

In this condition of things, though I greatly regretted your veto on the bill as it passed the two Houses of Congress, and though I foresaw the excitement and agitation which it would produce among the people, yet, considering the changes which the bill had undergone in its passage, and its variance from the one you had agreed to sanction, I could not find in that act enough to disturb the confidential relations which existed between us. I was disposed to attribute this act, fraught with mischief as it was, to pure and honorable motives, and to a conscientious conviction on your part that the bill, in some of its provisions, conflicted with the Constitution. But that opinion of your course on the bill which has just been returned to Congress with your second veto, I do not and cannot entertain. Recur to what has passed between us with respect to it, and you will at once perceive that such opinion is impossible.

On the morning of the 16th of August, I called at your chamber, and found you preparing the first veto message, to be despatched to the Senate. The Secretary of War came in also, and you read a portion of the message to us. (He observed that, though the veto would create a great sensation in Congress, yet he thought the minds of our friends better prepared for it than they were some days ago, and he hoped it would be calmly received, especially as it did not shut out all hope of a bank. To this you replied, that you really thought there ought to be no difficulty about it, that you had sufficiently indicated in your veto message what kind of a bank you would approve, and that congress *might*, if they saw fit pass such a one in three days.

The 18th being the day for our regular cabinet meeting, we assembled all except Messrs. Crittenden and Granger, and you told us that you had had a long conversation with Messrs. Berrien and Sergeant, who professed to come in behalf of the Whigs of the two houses to endeavor to strike out some measure which would be generally acceptable. That you had your doubt about the propriety of conversing with them yourself, and thought it more proper that you should communicate with them through your constitutional advisers. You expressed a wish that the whole subject should be postponed till the next session of Congress. You spoke of the delay in the senate of the consideration of your veto message, and expressed anxiety as to the tone and temper which the debate would assume.

Mr. Badger said that on enquiry he was happy to find that the best temper prevailed in the two houses. He believed that they were perfectly ready to take up the bill reported by the Secretary of the Treasury, and pass it at once. You replied, 'Talk not to me of Mr. Ewing's bill; it contains that odious feature of local discount which I have repudiated in my message.' I then said to you, I have no doubt, sir, that the house, having ascertained your views, will pass a bill in conformity to them, provided they can be satisfied that it would answer the purposes of the Treasury, and relieve the country.' You then said, 'Cannot my Cabinet see that this is brought about? You must stand by me in this emergency. Cannot you see that a bill passes congress such as I can approve without inconsistency?' I declared again my belief that such a bill might be passed. And you then said to me, 'What do you understand to be my opinions?—State them, so that I may see that there is no misapprehension about them.'

I then said that I understood you to be of opinion that congress might charter a bank in the District of Columbia, giving it its location here. To this you assented. 'That they might authorise such a bank to establish offices of discount and deposite in the several states, with the assent of the states.' To this you replied, 'Don't name discounts: they have been the source of the most abominable corruptions, and are wholly unnecessary to enable the bank to discharge its duties to the country and the government.'

I observed in my reply that I was proposing nothing, but simply endeavoring to state what I had understood to be your opinion as to the powers which congress might constitutionally confer on a bank; that on that point I stood corrected. I then proceeded to say that I understood you to be of opinion that congress might authorise such bank to establish agencies in the several states, with power to deal in bills of exchange, without the assent of the states, to which you replied, 'Yes, if they be foreign bills, or bills drawn in one state and payable in another. That is all the power necessary for the transmitting the public funds and regulating exchanges and the currency.'

Mr. Webster then expressed, in strong terms, his opinion that such a charter would answer all just purposes of Government, and be satisfactory to the people, and declared his preference for it over any which had been proposed, especially as it dispensed with the assent of the States to the creation of an institution necessary for carrying on the fiscal operations of Government. He examined it at some length, both as to its constitutionality and its influence on the currency and exchanges, in all which views you expressed your concurrence, desired that such a bill should be introduced, and especially that it should go into the hands of *some of your friends*. To my inquiry whether Mr. Serg. and would be agreeable to you, you replied that he would. 'You especially requested Mr. Webster and myself to communicate with Messrs. Berrien and Sergeant on the subject, to whom you said you had promised to address a note, but you doubted not that this personal communication would be equally satisfactory. You desired us also, in communicating with those gentlemen, not to commit you personally, lest, this being recognised as your measure, it might be made a subject of comparison to your prejudice in the course of discussion. You and Mr. Webster then conversed about the particular wording of the 16th fundamental article, containing the grant of power to deal in exchanges, and of the connexion in which that grant should be introduced; you also spoke of the name of the institution, desiring that *that* should be changed. To this I objected, as it would probably be made a subject of ridicule, but you insisted that there was much in a name, and this institution ought not to be called a bank. Mr. Webster undertook to adapt it in this particular to your wishes. Mr. Bell then observed to Mr. Webster and myself, that we had no time to lose; that if this were not immediately attended to, another bill, less acceptable, might be got up and reported. We replied that we would lose no time. Mr. Webster accordingly called on Messrs. Berrien and Sergeant immediately, and I waited on them by his appointment at 5 o'clock on the same day, and agreed upon the principles of the bill in accordance with your expressed wishes. And I am apprised of the fact, though it did not occur in my presence, that after the bill was drawn up, and before it was reported, it was seen and examined by yourself; that your attention was specially called to the 16th fundamental article; that on full examination you concurred in its provisions; that at the same time its name was so modified as to meet your approbation; and the bill was reported and passed, in all essential particulars, as it was when it came through your hands.

You asked Mr. Webster and myself each to prepare and present you an argument touching the constitutionality of the bill; and before those arguments could be prepared and read by you, you declared, as I heard and believe, to gentlemen, members of the House, that you would cut off your right hand rather than approve it. After this new resolution was taken, you asked and earnestly urged the members of your cabinet to postpone the bill; but you would neither give yourself, nor suffer them to give, any assurance of your future course, in case of such postponement.—By some of us, and I was myself one, the effort was made to gratify your wishes, in the only way in which it could be done with propriety; that is, by obtaining the general concurrence of the whig members of the two Houses in the postponement. It failed, as I have reason to believe, because you would give no assurance that the delay was not sought, as a means and occasion for hostile movements. During this season of deep feeling and earnest exertion upon our part, while we were zealously devoting our talents and influence to serve and to sustain you, the very secrets of our cabinet councils made their appearance in an infamous paper printed in a neighboring city, the columns of which were daily charged with flattery of yourself and foul abuse of your Cabinet. All this I bore; for I felt that my services, so long as they could avail, were due to the nation—to that great and magnanimous people whose suffrages elevated your predecessor to the station which you now fill, and whose united voices approved his act when he summoned us around him to be his counsellors; and I felt that what was due to his memory, to the injunctions which he left us in his last dying words, and to the people, whose servants we were, had not all been performed until every means was tried, and every hope had failed of carrying out the true principles upon which the mighty movement was founded that elevated him and you to power.

This bill, framed and fashioned according to your own suggestions, in the initiation of which I and another member of your cabinet were made by you the agents and the negotiators, was passed by large majorities through the two Houses of Congress, and sent to you, and you rejected it. Important as was the part which I had taken, at your request, in the origination of this bill, and deeply as I was committed for your action upon it, you never consulted me on the subject of the veto message. You did not even refer to it in conversation, and the first notice I had of its contents was derived from rumor.

And to me, at least, you have done nothing to wipe away the personal indignity arising out of the act. I gathered, it is true, from your conversation, shortly after the bill had passed the House, that you had a strong purpose to reject it; but nothing was said like softening or apology to me, either in reference to myself or to those whom I had communicated at your request, and who had acted themselves and induced the two Houses to act upon the faith of that communication. And, strange as it may seem, the veto message attacks in an especial manner the very provisions which were inserted at your request; and even the name of the corporation, which was not only agreed to by you, but especially changed to meet your expressed wishes, is made the subject of your criticism. Different men might view this transaction in different points of light, but, under these circumstances, as a matter of personal honor, it would be hard for me to remain in your counsel, to seal my lips and leave unexplained and unaltered where lies this transaction the departure from straightforwardness and candor. So far indeed from admitting the encouragement which you gave to this bill in its inception, and explaining and excusing your sudden and violent hostility towards it, you throw into your Veto Message an interrogatory equivalent to an assertion that it was such a bill as you had already declared could not receive your sanction. Such is the obvious effect of the first interrogatory clause on the second page. It has all the force of an assertion without its open fairness. I have met and refuted this, the necessary inference from your language, in my preceding statement, the correctness of which you I am sure will not call in question.

Your veto to the first bill you rested on constitutional ground and the high convictions of conscience; and no man, in my opinion, had a right to question your sincerity. I so said, and I so acted; for, through all the contest and collision that arose out of the act, you had had my adherence and support. But how is it with respect to this? The subject of a bank is not new to you; it is more than twenty years that you have made it an object of consideration and study, especially in its connection with the constitutional powers of the general government. You, therefore, could not be, and you were not, taken unprepared on this question. The bill which I reported to Congress, with your approbation, at the commencement of the session, had for its most relating to agencies, and the power to deal in exchanges, as strongly developed as the one you have now rejected, and equally without the assent of the States. You referred especially and with approbation to that clause, in my day after, in a conversation held in the Department of State. You sanctioned it in this particular fullest detailed above.

And no doubt was thrown out on the subject by you, to my hearing, or within my knowledge, until the letter of Mr. Botts came to your hands. Soon after the reading of that letter, you threw out the intimation that you would veto the bill if it were not postponed. That letter I did and do most unequivocally condemn, but it did not affect the constitutionality of the bill, or justify you in rejecting it on that ground; it could affect only the expediency of your action, and whatever you may now believe as to existing scruples in your mind, in this and in a kindred connection there is strong ground to believe they have their origin.

If I be right in this, and I doubt not I am, here is a great public measure demanded by the country, passed upon and approved by the representatives of the States and the People, rejected by you as President on grounds having no origin in conscience, and no reference to the public good. The rejection of this measure, too, consolidates the purse with the sword in the hands of the Executive, from which we strove to wrest it in the contest which elevated you to the post you now occupy, and yet a new Tyler, our course by which your choice of policy. In or out of office my opinions remain unchanged. I cannot abandon them, [illegible] I, for which, during all my political career, I have struggled, especially I cannot become one of the instruments by which the Executive wields the concentrated, accumulated and dangerous powers.

These, sir, are the reasons for the important step which I have felt it my duty to take, and I submit them as its justification.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

T. EWING.

To the President.

Correspondence of the Mobile Register.

Montgomery, (Ala.) Sept. 21, 1841.

Dear Sir—I am thus far on my way home, and as I find myself unexpectedly in advance of the mail, and as it appears very uncertain if the mails due from the north arrive in time to go to-night, I think it may be interesting to you and my Mobile friends to learn the causes of the late failures of the mails.

On Tuesday last I encountered a most severe storm of rain on the road from Augusta to Madison, and on arriving at the junction of the Athens rail road, at two o'clock on Friday evening, we found a most serious accident had occurred within a mile of that place to the cars from Madison to Augusta, only a short time previous to our arrival. The heavy rains had rendered an embankment so insecure that it was swept away about 40 or 50 feet, and locomotive, tender and passenger car, were all precipitated to the bottom, a distance of 15 to 20 feet from the level. The whole was a complete wreck, and two passengers and six negroes much injured by bruises and the effects of steam or boiling water from the boiler was crushed to pieces. One passenger and negro are in a very dangerous state, and I cannot believe they will live. The others are much injured. The name of the passenger seriously hurt, is Holden or Hayden a portrait painter, who has been residing some time at Madison and Greensborough, and is held in high estimation. There are others breaches made in the embankments of this road, and it will require considerable repairs before it can be used through the line. The mails and passengers, may, however, get along by leaving the rail road for two or three miles.

The Ocmulgee is higher than it has been any time since 1837, as you may judge how heavy the rains were. Most of the bridges are carried away, and I got ahead of the mail by going round by Macon and crossing the bridge there.

The New Cabinet.—The Richmond Whig contains the following sketch of the gentlemen designated for the new cabinet:—

"The materials which compose it will be far from producing public satisfaction. Judge Upshur, though a gentleman of talents and virtue, is a abstractionist, a nullification man, and, we believe, an extravagant admirer of John C. Calhoun. Judge McLean was also formerly distinguished, we think, as an orator to that additions but fallen [illegible] never was remarkable for talent, but for [illegible] and peaceful qualities, and is [illegible] that such a man should be wrong [illegible] judicial cannons, for the reasons he [illegible] Department, at a crisis when the [illegible] our country are critical and dangerous. Judge McLean, moreover, was always a Jackson man, and is not a whig. Mr Forward of Penn. should be [illegible] known out of his own State. That [illegible] a sufficient objection to his filling the important department of the Treasury. Mr. Legare, the new Attorney General, is an able man and profound jurist. He was a Jackson man, and only very recently a member of the whig party—if, indeed, he ever belonged to it strictly. He was no impartial a Conservative. It is taken for granted that Messrs. Webster and Granger will also resign, so that, in truth, the new administration is likely to be one [illegible] descended by Mr. Bocke—here a black spot and there a white one,—a large infusion of Jacksonism,—a copious sprinkling o. Calhounery—but little or no whiggery in the whole concern."

To the Editors of the New Orleans Bee.

Messrs Editors:

Before the nomination by the Harrisburg Convention, the prominent ground of opposition to the whig party, on the part of their opponents, was their known, and on all occasions avowed determination to charter a national bank in the event of their getting into power. Unless Mr. Tyler was unacquainted with the sentiments of the *universal* whig party on this subject than nine-tenths of the schoolboys [illegible] was fully aware of that fact. We must therefore see that he was either unpardonably ignorant of the party of the day, or acted a most perfidious part in suffering his name to be placed on the ticket of a party to which he was diametrically opposed, in reference to the great leading, absorbing principle of that party. I do not hesitate to say, that the slightest dictate of honor, would forbid any tenth rate lawyer to trifle with the confidence of his fellow-citizens.

Mr. Tyler seems to pride himself much on his *consistency*, (?) and says he's the great one,) and we have therefore reason to suppose that he adheres to the doctrine that the incumbents of an office is bound *either to obey the instructions of his constituents or resign*.

Let us, therefore, at our contemplated meeting, instruct him to sign a bill for the establishment of a national bank, *with unrestricted branching and discounting power*, or any other sane bill which may pass both houses *or to resign in the event of his being unwilling to sign such a bill*. Our example will be imitated in every city in the Union, and if he is not utterly destitute of delicacy or honesty, he will give back to the whigs the office which has never before been obtained by means of political fraud.

I can scarcely realize the strange fact that the seat once filled by the great and good Washington is now occupied by a perfect non-descript—one who neither knows how to explain to others his principles, (?) nor to understand himself to-day what they will be to-morrow.

If Mr. Tyler should persist in holding the office he has accidentally and treacherously obtained, notwithstanding the clearly expressed instructions of his constituents to the contrary, we must cease to look upon the Chief Magistracy of the United States as the highest office in the world, for then it will become, for the time being, one of the meanest offices imaginable.

I fear he will cling to the power obtained "under false pretences," however unanimous his constituents may be in demanding his resignation, for an old horse could not have swallowed the [illegible] which has already been administered to him without dying of the

BOTTS.

OBITUARY.

DIED—Yesterday, at 3 o'clock A. M., of the prevailing epidemic, Mr. Henry Kendall, late editor of the New Orleans Price Current and Commercial Intelligencer. The deceased was a young man of fine attainments and of excellent and amiable qualities. During the brief period of his residence in our city, he had acquired the warm and lasting friendship of a numerous circle, and his loss will be deeply and sincerely deplored by all who knew him. His bereaved and distant family will have at least the consolation of knowing that all that sympathy could provide, aided by skilful attendance, unremitting care and undeviating kindness surrounded him during his last illness. He was watched and nursed with solicitude by his friends, and among them was the writer of this humble tribute to departed worth and virtue.

L. H.

Messrs. Editors:

Please announce in your paper, Mr. ALFRED J. LEWIS as the most suitable candidate to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of A. W. Pichot, in our Legislature.

Many of the Voters of the Three Municipalities.

N. O. Sept. 23, 1841.

Messrs. Editors.—Please announce in your valuable journal Doctor Tarman Stillman, as a candidate to fill the vacancy created in our State Legislature by the resignation of Hon. W. A. Pichot. Doctor Stillman will be strongly supported by a large number of his fellow citizens of

BOTH PARTIES. s27

CHEAP GOODS FOR THE SEASON—25 boxes calico very wide, indelible color, new patterns, from the last exposition at Paris, at 8 to 3 bits per ell.

Together with a large assortment of other goods purchased at auction, and received per late arrivals, for sale at very moderate prices by

PAUCHON, BROTHERS,

At their store on the Levee between the two markets, and at the corner of Poydras and Camp streets, and corner of Conti and Bourbon. s27 6t

WHIG MEETING.

The undersigned request a meeting of their fellow citizens who voted the HARRISON AND TYLER ticket at the late presidential election, to be held at the St. Louis Exchange, on the evening of Monday, the 27th instant, at 7 o'clock, on the subject of the recent vetoes of President Tyler.

Albert Hoa, G. Coast, John D. Sadsonier, W. W. Lewis, G. O. Pierson, W. T. Lewis, John Martin, Saml T. Cox, R. H. McNair, Charles De Buys, S. Howe, L. Milhunon, O. P. Jacks, Beverly Chew, D. J. Rogers, Abijah Fisk, B. Florence, Alpheus Gurney, Charles Briggs, John Richardson, L. Matthews, P. S. Peyroux, Chas. H. Minor, Walton & Cockayne, Geo. C. Lawrason, Thomas B. Lee, Thomas B. Jacison, W. F. Delavigne, John M. Gould, Robt. Sheddon, James Levellin, Geo. F. Clifford, Wm. L. Hodge, Joe L. Kelly, A. M. Harding, E. A. Finney, R. L. Robertson, Isaac Briggs, C. F. Pollard, T. Jennings, Wm. Bower, P. Landreaux, J. Gibson, John A. Merle, S. Field, Thos. J. Clark, A. C. Peychaud, Frederick Fitz, Wm. Hopkins, John Kinsley, L. L. Pierce, Edward Murphy, Sr., Henry Ferou, Ed. Love, John A. Sanders, Edw. D. Tayler, S. H. Harrison, E. Johnson, Thomas H. Kay, Chas. Laval, J. H. Field, R. Toledano, H. Leonard, J. B. Davis, E. Byrnes, P. Abat, J. W. Zacharie, A. Wright, W. Y. Hancock, J. W. Nichols, Geo. W. Tompkins, W. P. Sinnott, N. N. Wilkinson, Chas. R. Kennedy, J. J. Smith, S. Delapierre, J. M. Kemp, Thomas Clark, J. B. Bois, John P. Nelson, Edward A. Burke, T. Shute, W. N. Mercer, Suarez & Florez, J. C. Parker, Samuel Bell, Jacob Levy, H. J. Ranney, A. Montague, L. E. Forstall, Chas. A. Lebrun, J. Hanna, Samuel Chase, John Brainard, J. L. Label, J. M. Pepin, F. Loille, A. Rielel, J. P. Gurney, R. De Armas, V. Burthe, J. P. Gaiennie, L. Dovigneault, Ad. Meyner, A. Morin, J. Dumour, A. W. Pollok, P. A. Hagan, Alfred Vienne, Thos. Gale Brown, D. Mr. Manuel, S. Sherman, J. Bell, N. C. LeBreton, Manuel Rivas, H. L. Buckner, J. A. Fort, N. A. Viocas, James P. Freret, L. E. Forstall, A. H. Haskins, J. Adams, J. W. Nixon, Charles A. Fisk, D. C. McCan, George Shackford, G. Mercer, Saml Haas, M. Craze, James Stockton, W. F. Kerr, Wm. Duke, Jr.

AUCTION NOTICE. E. TASTET, auctioneer, has removed to No. 138 Chartres street, where he will continue his regular sales of dry goods every Tuesday, Thursday and Friday. s25 2t

THE subscriber has the honor to inform his friends that he has placed his business in the hands of Frederic Buisson, lawyer, who is charged with the titles and papers which have been confided to him.

A W PICHOT, Lawyer.

FREDERIC BUISSON, Lawyer, keeps his office in St. Anne street, opposite the Court House.

THE co-partnership between P. Dubertrand and H. Legendre, for the auction business, will be dissolved by mutual consent at the end of the month. Persons having goods in storage, are requested to have them removed immediately, and those having claims against said co-partnership, or who may be indebted to it, will please call and settle with Mr. H. Legendre, who is charged with the liquidation.

New-Orleans, Sept 24th, 1841.

P. DUBERTRAND, H. LEGENDRE

P. DUBERTRAND respectfully informs the public in general and his friends in particular, that for the future he will attend exclusively to the broker's business, such as the discounting of notes, sale and purchase of slaves or property in town and in country, &c. &c. The utmost discretion will be observed regarding all transactions. He may be found every day at his office, No. [illegible] Royal street, or at the St. Louis Exchange, from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 3 o'clock, P. M.

BOOTS AND BROGANS—[illegible] cases boots and brogans, consisting of men's and boys' russet brogans; men's black lined brogans, men's calf and kip brogans; men's prime Stockbouts, men's calf, sewed, pegged, kip and water proof boots, now landing from barque [illegible] for sale by WM FROST & Co, 22 Old Levee

BOOTS AND BROGANS—[illegible] cases boots and brogans, consisting of men's russet brogans, stout kip seal, welted, and calf boots, welted boots, now landing from ship [illegible] for sale by W. M. FROST & Co. 22 Old Levee

BROWN SHEETING—[illegible] bales 27 inch brown sheetings, now landing from brig [illegible] Sherwood, and for sale by W M C TOMPKINS & CO. 29 Gravier st

PAINTS—[illegible] superior English green paint in 10 [illegible] white lead in 25 lb kegs, 500 kegs black in 14 lb kegs, in store and for sale by ALEXANDER GOW, 29 Bienville street

GUNNY BAGS—[illegible] for sale by CONVERSE & Co, 35 New Levee

CLARET [illegible] St Julien, St Estephe, liquors, assorted [illegible] for sale by CONVERSE & Co, 35 New Levee

[illegible] ginger, cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs, [illegible] for sale by CONVERSE & Co, 35 New Levee

[illegible] 6 and 12 lb boxes, Gunpowder and Imperial [illegible] for sale by CONVERSE & Co, 35 New Levee

CORN—[illegible] now landing per flatboat, for sale by ADAMS, HARTWELL & Co, 25 Poydras st

[illegible] ADAMS, HARTWELL & Co, 25 Poydras st

[illegible] WM FROST & Co, 22 Old Levee

[illegible] best quality Lafayette rum now in store [illegible] JOHN A MERRITT, 21 Camp st

[illegible] W M C TOMPKINS & Co, 29 Gravier st

[illegible] W M C TOMPKINS & Co, 29 Gravier st

FLANNEL BLANKETS—[illegible] L A LEVY, Jr. 31 Common st

[illegible] gallons linseed oil, just received [illegible] JARVIS & ANDREWS, 20 Common st

ROPE AND BAGGING—[illegible] Kentucky bale rope, 40 pieces bagging, for sale by ALEXANDER GOW, 29 Bienville st

ENGLISH FIRE BRICK—[illegible] for sale by ALEXANDER GOW, 29 Bienville street

[illegible] ALEX GOW, 29 Bienville st

CANNEL COAL—In bulk and in hhds. for sale by ALEXANDER GOW, 29 Bienville street

[illegible] FROST & Co, 9 Customhouse street

[illegible] FROST & Co, 9 Customhouse street

[illegible] HAIR—[illegible] BEDFORD & BECK 24 Customhouse st

[illegible] BEDFORD & BECK, 24 Customhouse st

[illegible] BEDFORD & BECK, 24 Customhouse st

[illegible] LAYET & AMELUNG, 111 Tchoupitoulas st

[illegible] LAYET & AMELUNG, 111 Tchoupitoulas st

[illegible] O H MESEGAES, 24 Old Levee

[illegible] white Havana sugar in store and for sale by O H MESEGAES, 24 Old Levee

HAVANA SEGARS—[illegible] J ROBERT & Co, 9 Magazine street

[illegible] J VAIRIN & Co, 17 Commerce st

[illegible] YARN—[illegible] O H MESEGAES, 24 Old Levee

[illegible] TUFTS & HOBART, 9 Customhouse st

[illegible] TUFTS & HOBART, 9 Customhouse st

[illegible] TUFTS & HOBART, 9 Customhouse st

[illegible] TUFTS & HOBART, 9 Customhouse st

[illegible] BOGERT & HAWTHORN, 63 Gravier st

[illegible] BOGERT & HAWTHORN, 63 Gravier st

[illegible] FROST & Co, 9 Customhouse st

[illegible] TUFTS & HOBART, 9 Customhouse st

[illegible] W C TOMPKINS & Co, 29 Gravier st

[illegible] W M H FULLER, 12 Poydras st

CANDLES—[illegible] W M H FULLER, 12 Poydras st

[illegible] W M H FULLER, 12 Poydras st

EARTHEN WARE—[illegible] W M H FULLER, 12 Poydras st

WINES—Madeira, Sherry, Port and Claret, in wood and in glass, for sale by B V ELLS, 35 Gravier st

HAVANA SUGAR—[illegible] boxes white and yellow, for sale by CANTIN, DABAN & Co, 13 and 15 St Louis.

SPICES—Cassia, nutmegs, ground and race ginger, pepper, ground and crude, in store and for sale by N D CHAMBERLIN, 75 Magazine st

COFFEE—A small invoice of prime green Cuba, in store and for sale by N D CHAMBERLIN, 75 Magazine st

BACON SIDES—[illegible] STETSON & AVERY, 99 Gravier st

[illegible] BUTTER—[illegible] STETSON & AVERY, 99 Gravier st

SOAP—[illegible] W M H FULLER, 12 Poydras st

OIL—[illegible] pure sperm oil, winter and fall strained, for sale by I BRIDGE & Co, 134 Magazine st

SPERM CANDLES—[illegible] I BRIDGE & Co, 134 Magazine st

RUSSET BROGANS—300 pair russet negro brogans in store, and for sale by FROST & Co, 9 Customhouse st

COTTONADE PANTALOONS—30 cases cottonade pantaloons, in store, and for sale by FROST & Co, 9 Customhouse st

FLANNELS—A small invoice of English flannels, in store and for sale by W M PREHN, 56 Customhouse st

KERSEYS—[illegible] consisting of Victoria, Washington, and New England kersey, for sale by I BRIDGE & Co

PRINTS—10 cases superior fall prints, new styles, fast colors, for sale by ISAAC BRIDGE & Co, 134 Magazine st

BLEACHED SHEETINGS—[illegible] cases, 4-4 and 7-8 bleached sheetings, fine and superfine, for sale by ISAAC BRIDGE & Co.

CANVASSED HAMS—A small lot canvassed hams, in store and for sale by CHAS DOANE, 60 Poydras st

CASTOR OIL—30 bbls No. 1 cold pressed castor oil, in store and for sale by CHAS DOANE, 60 Poydras street

ALCOHOL—30 bbls high proof alcohol, on hand and for sale by CHAS DOANE, 60 Poydras st

HARD BREAD—50 bbls ship and 10 bbls Pilot bread, received and for sale by CHAS DOANE, 60 Poydras st

TEA—30 half chests superior gunpowder and Imperial tea, on hand and for sale by CHAS DOANE, 60 Poydras st

WHITE LEAD—100 kegs white lead, on hand and for sale by CHAS DOANE, 60 Poydras st

BALE ROPE AND BAGGING—1000 coils and pieces best Kentucky, in store and for sale by CHAS. DOANE, 60 Poydras st

WINES. Madeira, Port and Sherry, in cases and qr casks, for sale by CHAS DOANE, 60 Poydras st

BROGANS—50 cases men's kip and Morocco brogans for sale by WM FROST & Co, 22 Old Levee

FLOUR—300 bbls fresh flour, a choice brand, now landing and for sale by CHAS DOANE, 60 Poydras street

PORK—300 bbls different qualities, for sale by STETSON & AVERY, 99 Gravier st

TOBACCO—100 boxes for sale by CONVERSE & Co, 35 New Levee

SALT—[illegible] cases, 60 boxes [illegible] table salt, for sale by CONVERSE & Co, 35 New Levee

LARD—300 kegs for sale by CONVERSE & Co, 35 New Levee

SARDINES in oil, in whole and half boxes, for sale by CONVERSE & Co, 35 New Levee

NAILS—800 casks best quality nails, for sale by JOHN A MERRITT, 21 Camp st

OIL—3000 gallons rectified whale oil, for sale by WM FROST & Co, 22 Old Levee st

CANDLES—300 boxes sperm Candles, for sale by WM FROST & Co, 22 Old Levee st

INDIGO—10 ceroons Caraccas, in store and for sale by N D CHAMBERLIN, 75 Magazine st

LARD—300 kegs very superior lard, for sale by W M O HEWES & Co, Natchez st

BAGGING—superior Kentucky bale rope and bagging, for sale by W M O HEWES & Co.

STARCH—175 boxes Columbian, in store and for sale by N D CHAMBERLIN, 75 Magazine st

FOR ST. LOUIS, ALTON and all intermediate landings.—The fine steamboat MACEDONIAN, [illegible] master, is now receiving freight, and will leave for the above and all intermediate landings, on Tuesday, the 28th inst, at 4 o'clock, P. M. For balance of freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board opposite Gravier st, or to BOGERT & HAWTHORN, 63 Gravier st

FOR MOBILE AND THE WATERING PLACES.—The well known steamer [illegible], master, will leave the Lake end of the railroad for Mobile and the watering places, on Tuesday evening, the 28th instant, after the arrival of the six o'clock cars. For freight or passage, apply to GINN & DUNN, Agents, 54 New Levee

STEAMER MERRIMACK, FOR SAINT LOUIS, &c.—The light draught, and fast running steamer [illegible], master, will leave for the above and intermediate landings, on Tuesday next, the 28th inst at [illegible] o'clock, p. m. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board at Poydras st wharf or to CHARLES DOANE, 60 Poydras st

FOR BALTIMORE—New Orleans and Baltimore line of packets.—The A 1 packet barque MARY, capt. Myrick, will receive freight on Monday, 27th inst, and have prompt despatch. For freight or passage apply to BEDFORD & BECK, 24 Customhouse st

FOR TOBACCO—The schooner ELIZA, captain Hanes, having the greater part of her cargo engaged. For balance of freight or passage apply to the consignee [illegible]

FOR NEW YORK—Louisiana and New York Line of packets—The fast sailing packet ship [illegible], Capt. Thomas J. Leavitt, will have despatch. For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply on board, near the Vegetable Market, or to J E WOODRUFF, 50 Camp st

FOR CADIZ—Passage only.—The fine ship FAMA HABANERA, [illegible], master, having her cargo engaged, will meet with immediate despatch. For passage only, apply to [illegible] LIZARDI & Co.

FIRST SHIP. FOR BOSTON—The A 1 packet ship CHARLES CARROLL, Rogers, master, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch on Wednesday, [illegible] inst. For balance of freight or passage, having fine accommodations, apply on board opposite the Orleans Press, or to J A MERRITT, 21 Camp st

FOR LIVERPOOL—The A 1 American ship QUEEN VICTORIA, Thompson, master, having three-fourths of her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch. For balance of freight or passage, apply to J H ASHBRIDGE, 22 Camp st

FOR PHILADELPHIA—Hand's Line of packets—The packet ship JOSEPHINE, Capt Coffin, having a part of her cargo on board, will meet with despatch. For balance of freight or passage, apply on board, opposite Canal street, or to J DENNISON, 19 Customhouse st

FOR MOBILE AND PENSACOLA—The fine schooner HARRIET, [illegible], master, having part of her cargo engaged, will sail in a few days. For freight or passage apply to J H ASHBRIDGE, 22 Camp st

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT & RICHMOND—The new and fast sailing schooner DOLPHIN, [illegible], master, having the greater part of her cargo engaged and going on board, will meet quick despatch. For balance of freight or passage, apply to the master on board or to JOHN ALEXANDER, 15 Canal st

New Orleans and Baltimore Line of Packets. FOR BALTIMORE—The packet barque SOLITUDE, Capt J W Hand, having part of her cargo on board, will have all possible despatch. For freight or passage, apply to BEDFORD & BECK, 24 Customhouse st

FOR TAMPICO—The fine fast sailing new schooner [illegible], [illegible] master, will meet despatch as above. For freight or passage apply on board, opposite St. Mary's st, or to JOHN ALEXANDER, 15 Canal st

PROCLAMATION.

A. B. ROMAN,

Governor of the State of Louisiana,

To the Judge of the Parish of Orleans, and to all whom these presents may concern.—Greeting:

Whereas, by the appointment of A. W. Pichot, one of the Representatives of the Parish of Orleans, to the office of Parish Judge, his seat in the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana has become vacant; [illegible] of the said Parish or the usual [illegible] elections, on the [illegible] days [illegible] the vacancy occasioned [illegible] conducted [illegible].

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at New-Orleans, this sixteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and of the [illegible] of the United States of America, the sixty-sixth.

(Signed) A. B. ROMAN.

By the Governor,

L. V. PERRO [illegible], Secretary of State.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE AT NEW YORK. THE MISSES HAVENS receive young ladies to board [illegible] at the residence of their father, [illegible] No. 24 Lafayette Place, New York.

[illegible]

LEECHES.

RECEIVED by the [illegible] from Havre, a fine assortment of Swedish and Hungary Leeches, for sale at a [illegible] [illegible] between Canal and the Levee.

[illegible]

NOTICE TO SUGAR PLANTERS.—The subscriber [illegible] CHARLES [illegible] Charles st

GLOBE HOTEL. F. BLANCARD respectfully informs his friends and the public that the above [illegible]

[illegible]

JAMES' NEW NOVEL, THE ANCIENT REGIME. [illegible] by G. P. R. James, Esq., author of "The Robber," "The Huguenot," "Corse de Leon," &c. &c. Just received and for sale at [illegible]

Corner of St Charles and Common st

SHIP LONDON.—BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, DRY GOODS, &c.—[illegible] FROST & Co, 9 Customhouse st

[illegible] JARVIS & ANDREWS

BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS—[illegible] A F DUYSAR & Co. 18 Customhouse st.

TEAS—A good assortment of gunpowder, imperial and young hyson in half chests and 12 lb boxes; also, 25 cases gunpowder tea in canisters, for sale by WOOD & SIMMONS, 49 Magazine st.

PLANTATION GOODS—[illegible] for sale by FROST & Co, 9 Customhouse st.

JAVA COFFEE, &c.—[illegible] WOOD & SIMMONS, 49 Magazine st.

BAGGING, ROPE, TWINE, LINSEYS—[illegible] pieces 44 inch Kentucky bagging; 500 coils Kentucky bale rope; [illegible] bales twine; 7 bales heavy Kentucky linseys, for sale by LAYET & AMELUNG, 111 Tchoupitoulas st

PORK—[illegible] bbls mess, clear, prime, M. B., P. O., [illegible] hams, butts, [illegible], sucks, small pieces, shoulders, &c. for sale by LAYET & AMELUNG, 111 Tchoupitoulas st

LANDING from ship [illegible], from New York—[illegible] for sale by O H MESEGAES, 24 Old Levee

MACKEREL, Codfish, Herrings, &c.—[illegible] barrels, No. 3, new mackerel; 361 boxes, No. 1, [illegible] herrings; [illegible] for sale by CANTIN, DABAN & Co, 13 and 15 St Louis

BROWN GOODS—10 bales and brown sheetings; 10 do [illegible] in store and for sale by W M C TOMPKINS & Co, 29 Gravier st

SUPERIOR LARD—[illegible] kegs soft lard, in store and will be sold low to close sales, by LAYET & AMELUNG, 111 Tchoupitoulas st

DEMIJOHNS—1,000, comprising 1, 2 and 3 gallons, in store and for sale by N D CHAMBERLIN, 75 Magazine st

BLACK CRAPE and assorted colors ditto, just received and for sale at [illegible] Toulouse street, by F. VERNET.

CANVASSED HAMS—30 hhds. Cincinnati canvassed hams, just received and for sale by JOSEPH LANDIS & Co, 14 Poydras st

BACON—30 hhds sides and shoulders, Cincinnati cured, in store and for sale by JOSEPH LANDIS & Co, 14 Poydras st

DOMESTIC LIQUORS—Brandy and Gin, of various proofs, in store and for sale by N D CHAMBERLIN, 75 Magazine st

FRENCH NEGRO BLANKETS—[illegible] points in store and for sale by SCHMIDT & Co., 50 Bienville street

SWEDES IRON NAILS—500 casks to arrive, assorted from 4 to 20d, for sale by WM H FULLER, 42 Poydras st

OIL—[illegible] gals pure sperm, also [illegible] mixed whale and sperm oil in casks and bbls, for sale by WM H FULLER, 42 Poydras st

HAVANA SUGARS—White and brown, prime quality, for sale by BLASCO & SEMIDEL, 26 Common street

PAINTS—White, black and green, for sale by B VALLS, 25 Gravier st

SARATOGA WATER—[illegible] boxes, 2 dozen each, for sale by B VALLS, 25 Gravier st

SALES AT AUCTION.

AT 10 o'clock, on W[illegible] [illegible] instant, at the store of [illegible] will be sold, [illegible] Port Wardens [illegible]

Imported and landing [illegible] Nereo, Kelham, master, on her passage [illegible] s27

BY VINCENT & DE LEPPEY. Packages Sale.

WILL be sold on Thursday next, 30th instant, at 10 o'clock, an extensive variety of French and domestic dry goods, [illegible] Prints, [illegible], cottonades, shawls, brown and blue bed cotton, Mouchoirs de Lattie, Madras hdkfs, &c. &c. &c.

Terms at sale.

BY JOSEPH LE CARPENTIER. Syndic's Sale.

WILL be sold on Friday, 29th October, 1841, at 12 o'clock, at the St Louis Exchange, by virtue of [illegible] from the Court of the First Judicial District of the State of Louisiana, dated July [illegible], 1841. The negro woman SALLY, aged about 35 years, abandoned by Lindor Sentet to his creditors.

Conditions—cash.

[illegible] s27

BY P. F. FRICOU. Pierre Henri Cordon vs his creditors.

BY virtue of an order from the honorable District Court, dated June 21st last, will be sold on Thursday 7th October, 1841, at 12 o'clock, at the City Exchange, St Louis street, the property hereinafter described at the risk and expense of the adjudicator, who has failed to comply with the conditions of the sale:

A lot of ground situated on Rampart street, between Bayou and Hospital, designated by Nos 7, [illegible] drawn July, 1841, [illegible] The said lot of ground measuring, American measure, 30 feet 6 inches fronting Rampart street, [illegible] on the side of [illegible], and [illegible] thereon [illegible].

Conditions—6, 12, 18 and 24 months credit from the 12 August, 1841, in notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the syndic, and bearing mortgage until final payment.

Said property is insured against the danger of fires at the Orleans Company, since the 12th June, 1841, for the space of one year, the said policy must be transferred to the syndic as a guarantee of the payment of the notes for [illegible], and the purchaser will be required to have secured and renewed the policy of insurance, which will in any event be transferred to the syndic until final payment.

Act of sale before Felix Percy, notary, at the expense of the purchaser. s27 2t

BY J. A. BEARD & CO.

WILL be sold at public auction on Tuesday next, the 28th inst, at Banks' Arcade, at 12 o'clock, M.

The well known schooner HENRY CLAY, 89 tons burthen, copper fastened, and bottom covered with zinc, and well found in every respect.

An inventory can be seen on board or at the auctioneers.

Terms—One-third cash, balance at 3 and 6 months, for approved endorsed paper. s25

BY E. TASTET, 138 Chartres street

WILL be sold on Tuesday the 28th inst, at 10 o'clock at his auction store,

A large assortment of French and Domestic dry goods [illegible] the package.

Terms at sale. s25

BY ANTHONY FERNANDEZ.

ON [illegible] the author of Mory [illegible] at a Grocery Store, at [illegible] Terms [illegible]

SHERIFF'S SALES

PARISH [illegible] By virtue of a writ of [illegible] Parish Court in and for the [illegible], will be sold at the City [illegible] between Canal [illegible] of the 27th September, [illegible] the following property seized in the above [illegible]:

A certain lot of ground [illegible] in the Faubourg of this city, and designated [illegible] of square number 24, comprised [illegible] St. Louis and Villeré sts, [illegible] by E. Voligny on the 7th June, 1838, [illegible] of A. Mazureau, notary public [illegible] ground measuring 30 feet 4 inch [illegible] by a depth of 105 feet between parallel lines, [illegible] with all the improvements thereon.

Terms, cash.

V. ALLAIN,

s22 3t law Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans

Michel Dreyfous vs. His Creditors.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—District Court, Parish of St. James.—On motion of [illegible] counsel for syndic [illegible] and upon filing a tableau of distribution [illegible] the court that the creditors of the insolvent show cause within ten days from the first publication of the present notice, why the said tableau should not be homologated and the funds distributed accordingly thereto.

By order of said court, T B FORCHA [illegible]

Clerk's office, Parish of St James, September, 14, 1841.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish of St John the Baptist—By virtue of a resolution adopted by the Police Jury of the parish [illegible] will be sold at the [illegible] on Saturday the [illegible] October, 1841, [illegible] of the [illegible].

T. LE BLANC, Jr.

Parish of St. John the Baptist, September 18th, 1841.

NOTICE.—The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of Byrne & Co., of Louisiana, State of Mississippi, under that of Reynolds, [illegible] & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The signature of the respective firms will henceforth be used in liquidation only, by J. B. Byrne and by Marshall, by L. R. Marshall, to whom all persons indebted will please pay, and all having claims will present them.

JAS M REYNOLDS
JNO B BYRNE
L R MARSHALL

July 31, 1841.

The subscriber will continue the Commission business in this city under the firm of J B Byrne & Co.

J B BYRNE.

New Orleans, July 31, 1841.

BANK NOTES LOST.

WAS LOST in the U. S. Mail, between Charleston, S. C. and Franklin, La. two bank notes of $100 each, on the "[illegible] Bank of Louisiana," [illegible] and numbered as follows:

[illegible]

The above notes were mailed at Charleston on [illegible] March, 1841, [illegible] directed to the [illegible] Attakapas, La., and they never came to hand. [illegible]

JOHN SMITH, near Franklin, La.

DISSOLUTION.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between H. Vabillat and W. J. Bryan, under the firm of VABILLAT & BRYAN, will terminate by mutual consent on the [illegible].

[illegible]

H. VABILLAT
W. J. BRYAN

New Orleans, September [illegible] 1841.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of VABILLAT & BRYAN, will be dissolved by mutual consent [illegible]. No collection [illegible] by H. Vabillat and W. J. Bryan. [illegible]

New Orleans, September [illegible], 1841.

VABILLAT, 72 New Levee.

LAFAYETTE DRUG STORE.

LATELY received from Shepard and Borkadel and Elvis, a new supply of selected drugs and medicines suitable for the season, and for sale low.

I ROSS

COFFEE HOUSE AND BILLIARD ROOM FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale, owing to indisposition, his establishment, advantageously situated at the corner of Old Levee and Jefferson streets. For terms, and other information relative to the above which is well advertised, apply to the undersigned. ISAAC ADAMS, 165 Bourbon street.

FOR SALE.—A Plantation situate 4 miles below Carrollton, measuring [illegible] arpents front on the Mississippi, running back to the lake. Apply to EDWARD GOTTSCHALK, Broker, 14 Camp street.

TO RENT.—The front and rear offices on the [illegible] of 57 Camp street, from the 1st November next. For terms, apply to JOHN A MERRITT, 21 Camp street.

[illegible] from Marseilles [illegible] CANTIN, DABAN & Co, 13 and 15 St Louis st

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