LATEST DATES.

New York	july 20	Liverpool	june 16
Boston	july 19	London	june 15
Philadelphia	july 21	Havre	june 12
Washington	july 20	Paris	june 13
Baltimore	july 21	Bordeaux	june 9
Charleston	july 22	Madrid	june 5
Vera Cruz	june 17	Cadiz	june 3
Tampico	june 21	Havana	july 13
Mexico	june 6	Houston	july 21

COMMERCIAL.

REMARKS.

Business remains without change; it is dull as can be; sales of all articles are in small quantities, principally to city consumption; and [illegible] exception of cotton and tobacco are [illegible] will frequently submit to lower [illegible] must not be considered general, for [illegible] are firm at our quotations, but for a large [illegible] ought submit to a reduction; at this time there is no large demand for any article.

[illegible] remains healthy notwithstanding the ex[illegible] the weather; the thermometer has ran[illegible] the week from 86 to 94 degrees at [illegible] and we have had fine showers to refresh us [illegible] the care for some weeks previous.

Since our last weekly report advices have been received from Liverpool to the 16th ulto, which show a decline of 1-8 to 1-4d per lb on middling, and lower qualities of American cotton—the accounts of the [illegible] a like decline, therefore we conclude that [illegible] received from the 1st to the 16th June 1-4 to 1-2 [illegible] on those descriptions. The fine qualities [illegible] the former prices.

[illegible] the latest accounts from Havre former prices [illegible] sustained.

[illegible] sales of the week ending 15th of June were [illegible] bales, and the market presented dull; those [illegible] small compared with those of some weeks previous, we find that for seven weeks the sales amount to 268,700 bales and to the trade 210,000, average weekly 30,000 bales, which made an increase of the stock of 70,000. The excess of receipts was 169,919 bales over the same period last season. The receipts from the 1st Jan'y were 788,000 bales, and the stock estimated at 375,000, which varies [illegible] the same period last season.

[illegible] of foreign markets for tobacco are favorable, stocks small, and prices looking up.

We leave our quotations for specie the same as last week; it is scarce, but there is little demand—for rates we refer to table.

Bank notes remain without change, with the exception of Mississippi some of which are better, others worse, see table.

EXCHANGE—We quote on London 11½ a 12½ [illegible] bank's charge 13 per cent prem; on France 105 a 107½ per cent. New York 60 days 4 a 5, sight 6 a 6½ per cent prem.

COTTON—The transactions of the week amount to about 6000 bales, which is very large, considering the quantity for sale, which is not now estimated over 2 2000 bales, as most of the receivers are shipping on owners account. The prices are said to be from ¼ to ½ cents over last week; but we do not change our quotations. There is very little Louisiana or Mississippi to market, what is on sale consists principally of North Alabama and Tennessee.

The exports are 702,220 bale against 570,764 to the same period last season, making an excess of 130,447 bales. The exports are as follows—viz:

		BALES
Excess to British ports,		183,411
Short to France,	5,615	
North of Europe,	820	
Cowes & a market,	2,172	
Other Foreign ports,	1058	9,665
Excess to Foreign ports,		113,746
Excess Coastwise		16,701
		130,447

The stock now on hand and on ship board not cleared is about 48,000 bales.

TOBACCO—The sales of the week amount to about 500 hhds. Prices remain the same as last week. We hear of one sale of selected; 1st at 9, 2d at 7 and crossed at 5 cents; others at our general quotations.—Some parcels of inferior crossed have sold at 3¾ a 4 cents.

The exports are 29,220 hhds against 28,593 to same period last season, making an excess of 617 hhds, which stand thus:

	HHDS
Short to Cowes and a market, and North of Europe,	5,734
France,	570
Other ports,	648
	6,952
Excess to Great Britain,	2,750
Short of Foreign Ports,	4,202
Excess Coastwise,	4,819
	617

The stock now on hand and on shipboard not cleared is about 9,000 hhds.

SUGAR—There is very little more to come in, the stock on hand is estimated at about from 3 to 4,000 hhds which is in second hands, and our quotations fully sustained.

MOLASSES—There is very little on plantation; sales [illegible] our quotations, but holders are firm at [illegible]

[illegible]—We advance our quotations to $6 50 a [illegible] however are small, and we think [illegible] obtained at 6 25 by taking a quantity.

[illegible]—We find no change in prices with the [illegible] which we advance to 11 a 12 cts, [illegible] 12½ for a superior article.

[illegible] the article at 7 a 7½ cts per lb the [illegible] of was at 7 and there is none now [illegible] hands.

[illegible] has been no receipts since our last, [illegible] store remain the same as last week for [illegible] table.

[illegible]—We find no change in rates since last [illegible] we refer to table. There are now 28 [illegible] in port, 11 of which are loading for 1 Glasgow, 3 Havre, 1 Marseilles, 1 Cowes, 1 New York, 3 destination not known, and [illegible]. Some are asking higher rates, but shippers [illegible] succeed to their demands, as the ships and [illegible] loading will take at least 20,000 bales of [illegible] 2,000 hhds of tobacco, besides what will [illegible] smaller vessels.

NEW ORLEANS PRICES CURRENT.

Article		$ C.	$ C.
Cotton—La. & Miss.—Good & Fine	per lb	0 13	0 13½
Good Fair	do	0 12½	0 12¾
Fair	do	0 10½	0 11½
Middling	do	0 8½	0 9½
Ordinary	do	0 7	0 8
Tenn. & Ala.—Good & Fine	do	0 10	0 11
Good Fair	do	0 10½	0 11
Fair	do	0 9	0 9½
Middling	do	0 8½	0 9
Ordinary	do	0 6	0 7
Tobacco—First quality	do	0 8	0 9
Second	do	0 6	0 7
Crossed	do	0 3½	0 5
Cuba	do	0 22	0 28
Sugar—New Orleans	do	0 6½	0 8
Cuba white	do	0 12	0 12½
brown	do	0 7½	0 8½
Molasses	per gal	0 30	0 32
Bagging—Western	per yd	0 19	0 22
Dundee	do	15	0 18
Bale Rope	per lb	9	0 9½
Coal—Western	per bbl	56	0 62½
Liverpool		0 00	0 00
Scotch			
Candles—Sperm, N Bedford	per lb	0 39	0 40
Nantucket	lb	0 37½	0 00
Tallow	lb	0 15½	0 16½
Coffee—Cuba	per do	0 10	0 12½
Rio	do	0 10	0 12½
St Domingo	do	0 10½	0 11
Flour	per bbl	6 50	6 75
Fruit—Raisins	per box	3 00	3 25
	half box		
	qr box		
Almonds, soft shell	per lb	0 13	0 15
hard do	do	0 7	
Fish—Cod	per box	1 25	4 50
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	11 50	13 00
No 2	do	8 50	12 00
No 3	do	7 00	7 25
Grain—Corn in ear	per bbl	0 87	1 00
shelled	per bushl	0 75	0 80
Oats	per bush	0 60	0 65
Beans	per bbl	3 50	4 00
Hay	per 100 lb	1 25	0 00
Hides—La & Miss	per lb	0 5½	0 6½
Mexican	do	0 8	0 9
Lead—Pig	per 100 lbs	0 00	0 5
Bar	per do		7
Lime—Western	per bbl		
Thomastown	bbl	0 00	2 25
Provisions:			
Beef—Mess	per bbl	17 00	18 00
Prime	do	15 00	16 00
Pork—Clear	do	0 00	20 00
Mess		21 50	00 00
Prime	do	16 50	17 00
Hog round		0 00	0 00
Bacon—Hams	per lb	0 10	0 10½
Canvassed	do	0 11	0 11½
Sides	do	0 9½	0 10
Shoulders	do	0 6½	0 6¾
Hog round	do	0 8½	0 9
Lard	do	0 11	0 12
Butter—Northern	do	0 38	0 40
Western, &c	do	0 12½	0 20
[illegible] Carolina	per 100 lbs	7 00	7 25
[illegible]	per bag	2 00	
[illegible]	per lb	0 7½	0 8
[illegible] blown	per sack	2 62½	0 00
ground	do	2 25	0 00
[illegible]	per bush	0 31	0 32
[illegible] French, 4th pr	per gal	1 37½	1 62½
American, 1st proof		45	0 50
New Orleans, 1st proof		49	0 00
Jamaica		1 50	0 00
Northern		0 50	0 45
Holland		1 25	0 35
American		45	0 47
Whiskey—Common		34	0 35
Rectified		36	0 37½

EXPORTS OF COTTON.

Since October 1, 1837.

CLEARED FOR	This week.	Previously.	Total.	Last season
Liverpool	5591	436587	444118	317592
Greenock and Glasgow	1369	13681	15246	17257
Other British Ports		123	123	1221
Total British Ports	7150	436391	459481	336070
Havre	1199	108901	110400	112390
Bordeaux		4417	4417	3866
Marseilles		6576	6576	9118
Other French Ports		5085	5085	5165
Total to French Ports	1199	125519	126019	131339
North of Europe		7166	7166	7986
Cowes and a market		48	48	2220
Other Foreign Ports		11790	11790	12848
Total for Foreign Ports	8349	586854	609303	491437
Boston	809	37817	38626	38186
Other eastern Ports		10685	10685	11880
New York	1728	33418	35146	21754
Philadelphia	162	6252	6414	4774
Other Ports U.S.	159	5038	5197	3707
Total for Ports, U.S.	2866	93150	96008	79307
Total	11207	688004	701311	570764

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool, cotton per lb	⅞d
London—Tobacco per hhd	60s 6d
Havre, Cotton per lb	1½c
Hamburg—Tobacco, per hhd	60s 6d
Cowes and a market, tobacco per hhd, 50s 6d	
Northern pts in U S, cotton, per bale	
Sugar—from the city	[illegible]
Tobacco per hhd	[illegible]

EXPORTS OF TOBACCO.

Since October 1, 1837.

CLEARED FOR	This week.	Previously.	Total.	Last season
Liverpool		1991	1991	[illegible]
Greenock and Glasgow		[illegible]		
Other British Ports	1290	2119	3379	1088
Total for British Ports	1290	4110	5370	2620
Havre		[illegible]	1670	2386
Bordeaux		504	504	602
Marseilles		773	773	639
Other French Ports				30
Total for French Ports		3147	3147	3717
North of Europe		1930	1630	5428
Cowes and a Market		2599	2599	4671
Other Foreign Ports	95	2588	2683	3331
Total for Foreign Ports	1325	14234	15559	19771
Boston	8	2159	2167	2511
Other Eastern Ports				
New York	190	8290	8470	3215
Philadelphia	20	1746	1766	1127
Other Ports, U. S.		1240	1240	961
Total for Ports U. S.	208	13443	13651	8822
Total	1533	27677	29210	28593

SPECIE.

Dollars	5½ a 6 per ct prem
Doubloons	Spanish $17,62 a 17,75
Mexican	16,62 a 16,75
American Gold	8 a 10 per Ct prm
Sovereigns,	$5,12 a 5,25

BANK NOTES.

U S Bank	6¼ a 7 per ct, prem	
Alabama	9 a 11 per ct dis	
Mississippi—River Banks	16 a 25	"
Brandon and other banks, 35 a 50		"
Kentucky,	4 a 5	prem
Ohio	4 a 5	"
Indiana,	3 a 4	"
Illinois,	3 a 4	"
Tennessee	7 a 8	disc
Treasury Notes	6 a 6½	per ct prem

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

SALES OF STOCKS.

New York, July 20.

13 shares U S Bank,	120
50 shares N O Gas Bank,	89

Philadelphia, July 19

7 shares U States Bank		120½
15 do do		120½

SECOND BOARD.

20 shares United States Bank,		$120½
20 do do		120½
10 do do		120½
20 do do		120½
1 do do		120½

New York, July 19.

Cotton—The market has been rather quiet since our last, still there has been a pretty fair amount of business done without any change of moment in prices.—Sales of 3100 bales, of which 1200 were Upland at 8½ a 13; 400 Mobile at 8½ a 13½; 600 Florida at 9 a 12—200 N Orleans 8½ a 13.

Sugars—Good Muscovadoes have been in demand at full prices since our last, and in some instances a slight advance has been obtained. The sales include parcels of Porto Rico, at 7½ a 8½, St Croix 8½ a 10, N Orleans 7 a 7½; white Brazil, 9½ a 10, brown Havana 7½ a 8½, white do and Trinidad 12 a 13 cents, mostly 4 mos.

Cincinnati, July 16.

Pork—There is no change in the market for bbl pork. The demand is limited. The stock light. The nominal price for mess $20; clear [illegible] 16 out of store.

Bacon—The demand for this article is fair. The stock on hand is light for this [illegible] season.—Hams from wagons are worth 8 a [illegible] sides 8 a 8½; shoulders 5½ a 6; very little coming in from the country, either by canal or wagons. [illegible] hams are worth 10 a 11, from store; [illegible]

Lard—Continues without change [illegible] at over 8 cts; the best lots [illegible] at 9 cents.

Flour—5 25—dull.

Whiskey—35½; sales.

Charleston, July 21.

Cotton—The transactions [illegible] market, since our review of the [illegible] but about 1700 bales, [illegible] taken for the northern market [illegible] to notice in the general feature [illegible] last current rates, except the [illegible] obtained on fully fair quality of [illegible] lb. The demand of the week seems to [illegible] confined to the better sorts, which, when [illegible] the advanced state of the season, have [illegible] freely. Holders are quite sanguine about [illegible] present prices; extremes 9 a 13 cts per lb. The sales are—10 bales at 9 cts; 23 at 9½; 47 at 9¾; 63 a 9¼; 30 at 9¾; 55 at 10—150 at 10¼; 431 at 10½; 33 at 10¾; 37 at 10½; 85 at 11; 40 at 11¼; 219 at 11½. 47 at 11¾; 70 at 11½; 30 at 11¾—110 at 12; 72 at 12½, 6 at 12¼; 31 at 12½, and 100 bales at 13 cts. The business in Sea Island has been confined to about 47 bales at from 30 to 36 cts.

SAVANNAH, July 20.

Cotton—Arrived since the 13th instant, 921 bales Upland, and 13 bales Sea Island, and cleared in the same time, 4683 bales Upland, and 243 bales Sea Island, as follows:—to Liverpool 4590 bales Upland, and 243 bales Sea Island; Boston 90 bales; Baltimore 64; leaving a stock on hand inclusive of all on ship board not cleared on the 20th inst of 7819 bales Upland and 48 S Island.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, 15th June, 1838.

Our Cotton market has been dull and the low and middling qualities have declined 1-8d a 1-4 per lb.—The better qualities are also saleable and rather lower, except really fine Cotton which being relatively scarce maintains its value. The dullness and depression here have had an unfavorable influence on business at Manchester, and the whole is attributed mainly to the recent accounts from the United States, showing that the supply from the late crop will be larger than had before been generally calculated. It had put a stop to purchases on speculation, and the dealer and consumer, having for some time past taken a liberal supply, are now buying moderately. The sales for the week ending 8th inst were 39,330 bales, and this week they amount to 21,18 bales—of the latter 4840 are Upland at 5 5-8 a 8 1-8—8,390 Orleans at 5 1-2 to 8 3 4, with 8 bales at 9 a 9 1-2; 2290 Alabama and Mobile at 6 5 8 a 7 1-2, with 25 bales at 9d, and 500 Sea Islands at 15 to 33 per lb.

Liverpool, June 15th, 1838.

Friday Evening.—When we wrote our cotton circular of the 8th inst. there were manifest symptoms of languor in our cotton market, but they were thought to be only temporary, and the natural effect of the extraordinary activity which had for several weeks been displayed. In the course of the seven preceding weeks, the sales amounted to 268,700 bags, the trade took 210,000 bags, averaging 30,000 bags weekly, probably increasing their stock 70,000. During the former part of the year, their purchases but little exceeded their consumption, so that their excess at present is barely equivalent to four weeks' consumption. The advices of heavy supplies of cotton having arrived, since October, from the interior of the different ports of the United States, are also adverted to in accounting for the falling off which has been observed. Our import from the United States has already exceeded that of the corresponding period of last year 169,919 bags, and should the excess at the close of the year be not materially beyond that, the increased consumption, it is expected, will prevent any great accumulation of prices. Since last Friday, the sales have not been heavy, and no concessions made to justify any reduction in our quotations, except the lower qualities of short stapled American descriptions, which have receded 1-4d per lb. The sales to speculators amount to 2,600 bales American, 300 Surat, and to exporters of 400 American, and 700 Surat. Orleans continues to go off more largely than Upland or Alabama.—From the 9th to the 15th inst. inclusive, the sales altogether are computed at 21,180 bags, viz 500 Sea Island at 15d to 3s 9d; 110 Stained do 7½ to 15d; 4840 Upland, at 5½ to 8¼; 2390 Alabama and Mobile, at 5½d to 7¾d; and 25 at 9d; 630 Pernambuco, at 8½ to 9½; 560 Bahia, at 8d to 8¼d; 220 Maranham, at 7d to 9d; 40 Demarara, at 9½d, 440 Laguira, at 7d to 8 1-4; 500 Egyptian, at 9d to 12d, 50 Peruvian at at 8½d; 140 Madras at 4½ to 5½d; 2140 Surat at 3½ to 5¼d.

The import in the same time amounts to 373,800 bags. A year ago it amounted to 37[illegible] bags.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

[illegible] June 15.

Alabama fives, sterling, 1858, 9[illegible]; [illegible] sixes 1870, 91 a 95 ex div; Indiana fives [illegible] Louisiana fives, 1843 sterling, 96½; [illegible] do do 1844-56, 96 a 97; Maryland [illegible] 1870 98—Mississippi sixes 1841-56, 93; [illegible] 171, 95; N York fives 1845, 92 a 92½; [illegible] 93½ Ohio sixes, 1850, 100; do do 1856, 10[illegible] Pennsylvania fives, 1850, 90; do do 1853, 9[illegible]—do do 1856, 94; do do 1859, 91[illegible] 1865 91½; Virginia fives 1845-54, 85 a [illegible]; div; United States Bank shares [illegible] 7s 6d; N Orleans City Bank 80 a 82; Mortg [illegible] Co sixes 95; Canada bonds, fives 97.

COTTON MARKET.

Manchester, June 15.

We continue to have a fair though not so extensive an enquiry for goods and yarns, perhaps, as for the previous three or four weeks. This remark applies more particularly to the transactions since Tuesday. There is no doubt but that the great flatness in the Liverpool Cotton Market has mainly tended to slacken the demand. There is not, however, any tendency to lower prices either in goods or yarns. It is a grateful duty to have to add, that prices for weaving the lowest kind of hand-loom check has been advanced this week 1½ per piece or full 20 per cent.

Amsterdam, June 13.

Sales of 750 hhds Maryland tobacco have been effected within a few days at fair prices. The stock in market is very limited, being under 500 hhds but no advance has taken place in prices. The business done in cotton has not been extensive, but prices have remained very firm, and purchases could scarcely be made at current rates. The demand for coffee is dull—the only description in market is Java and Surinam. Potashes are not in much demand—the stock in market is rather large.

Antwerp, June 14.

The demand for cotton is becoming more and more active, but without any improvement in prices. Sales of from 500 to 600 bales New Orleans and Georgia, at different rates.

Bordeaux, June 9th.

The stock of cotton to market is small; the only arrivals are of Carolina, amounting to 688 bales.—50 bales were sold at 65 f. duty paid.

By the advices from Hamburgh, the price of gold is 436 per mark, which at the English Mint price of £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13 10¼, and exchange at Hamburgh on London at short, being 13 20, it follows that gold is 0 35 per cent. dearer at Hamburgh than in London.

The premium on gold at Paris is 9 per mille, which, at the English Mint price of £3 17s. 10½d. the ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25 37½, and the exchange at Paris on London at short, being 25 50, it follows that gold is ½ per cent. lower at Paris than in London.

London, June 15, Two o'Clock.—Nothing of the slightest interest has occurred in the Consol Market this morning, and the prices from the opening has been for the Account 95. Exchequer bills for the large amounts are 68 to 70 pm., and small bills are 71 pm.

LUMBER—Yellow pine lumber consisting of inch boards, scantling 3-4, 4-3 and 4-6, for sale by
W E & R MURPHY,
july 24 — 132 Old Basin

BUTTER CRACKERS.—18 bbls western make, a superior article, for sale by
FRANCIS TURNER & Co,
july 24 — 34 Poydras st

NAILS—300 kegs Boston Nails, assorted, for sale by
ROBERT H. WHITE
jy 24 — 34 Gravier st

VINEGAR—150 barrels Vinegar, for sale by
R H WHITE, 34 Gravier st
jy 24

SOAP—160 boxes No 1 Soap, for sale by
ROBERT H WHITE.
jy 24

THE BEE.

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

NEW-ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1838.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.

Jean Baptiste Monier, to be Gauger for the City and Parish of New Orleans

Fountain Barlow, to be Sheriff of the Parish of Avoyelles.

UNITED STATES BANK.

If ever there was an institution exposed, through incompetence, dishonesty and financial swindling, to the unmitigated scorn and derision of the people, it is the present United States Bank of Pennsylvania. To trace the career of this delinquent institution from the suspension of specie payment to the compulsory attitude which a tardy sense of justice on the part of the governor of Pennsylvania has compelled it to assume; when it would cover its votaries with shame and fill its foes with just exultation, would abundantly demonstrate its utter disqualification for the accomplishment of all those proud boasts of stability and soundness upon which its partizans have rung so many changes. The labor is one of repugnance, but its effects will be wholesome and most salutary. This culpable institution has already forfeited to a great degree the confidence of the public—its political enemies have assailed it with all the weapons which argument and invective can furnish—its political friends have found much to censure in its incongruous and ambiguous course, and it is now solely sustained by a special and paltry clique which its influence yet enables it to rally around it and of which the Philadelphia National and United States Gazettes, the New York [illegible] Enquirer and Express, and the National [illegible] are the particular (the three latter the [illegible])

There is a principle of rectitude [illegible] sense in the minds of men, which though [illegible] by the crafty wiles of a cunning [illegible] eradicated. Hence the [illegible] any length of time—the [illegible] tended benefits are [illegible] and falsehood and weakness [illegible] reason and truth. The [illegible] beginning to be felt in relation to the United States Bank, and every day diminishes [illegible] confidence yet reposed in its perfidious [illegible] requires the labors of a [illegible] to dissipate entirely the *prestige* that yet lingers around it, and to enable the public mind [illegible] the value of its promises and its ability to redeem them. We for one shall not shrink from the task.

When the suspension of specie payments occurred, the United States Bank took the lead in closing its vaults to the just demands of the holders of its notes, alleging that in so doing it consulted the public necessities and not its own ability. Though the discerning and the impartial penetrated at once the hollowness of the pretext, the influence of this institution was at that time so potent over public opinion, that vast numbers acquiesced in its decision, and thought it a measure of prudence and public utility. It must not be forgotten that the U. States Bank, as it was the first to suspend, promised to be the first to redeem. The suspension continued, and in the mean while, the bank began, in violation as we have shewn of its charter, to speculate largely in cotton. To carry on this enterprize large amounts were borrowed from the banks of Philadelphia, which of course must be refunded upon the resumption of specie payments. Under the belief that any attempt at resumption would be wholly impracticable without this assistance, and confidently calculating on the eventual success of his speculations, before the public voice would imperatively demand the liquidations of his liabilities, Mr. Biddle pursued the course we have traced. To his amazement, howver, he discovered that the New York Banks, by unwearied efforts, economy and many painful sacrifices were prepared to meet their obligations, and were resolved to resume in the month of May. The moment was a critical one—Mr Biddle saw that successful resumption on the part of the New York Banks would place him in a subordinate position, and would either compel him to do likewise or seriously impair public confidence in the validity of his institution. He therefore framed that tissue of sophistries, the letter to John Quincy Adams—we need not repeat his language to the New York Banks—it is well known that he employed every argument to dissuade them from resumption and threatened them with his serious and lasting displeasure in case of contumacy. The effect of this ill-starred epistle must be remembered [illegible] all. It was gravely, deeply censured by nine tenths of the press. The New York Banks, conscious of [illegible] ty and determined upon a bold and honorable st[illegible] [illegible] resume, Mr. Biddle's enmity proved innocuous [illegible] from that moment his influence began to decline. The false and [illegible] to which Mr. Biddle had ascribed the suspension of specie payments were detected in an instant, [illegible] who gave the subject proper reflection were not slow to discover that this anxiety for non-resumption, this entrenchment behind cotton bales, this affected dread of the government's hostility must have been intended to conceal some ulterior object; and accordingly enquiry brought to light those vast speculations in the staple commodity of the south, to carry on which Mr. Biddle's funds had been employed, and of which the issue was yet uncertain.

Among the movements of Congress on questions of financial policy, was the repeal of the Specie Circular. As Mr Biddle had traced [illegible] crisis to this all absorbing source, he had [illegible] no other alternative left than to abide [illegible] Consequently a second letter was [illegible] that he had seen what he had no[illegible] the means of resumption, and [illegible] cheerfully co-operate with [illegible] tainment of this end. These [illegible] ever mere subterfuges—Mr [illegible] tions were not yet matured, [illegible] regard for consistency and [illegible] total forfeiture of public confidence [illegible] to affect the intention of [illegible] lapse of a few days sufficed [illegible] ness of the pledge. Under the [illegible] peal of the circular was in reality [illegible] Mr Biddle fell back on his entrenchments, [illegible] their delay, and instructed his organs [illegible] to delude the people. But the moment when [illegible] plans and schemes and quibbles were to prove abortive had at length arrived. Public opinion had been gradually concentrating upon the necessity of resumption, with a force and singleness of purpose that put to naught all Mr. Biddle's financial charlatanism. In Philadelphia, in the imperial city, a Convocation of the Banks is held, and resolutions are passed expressive of a determination to resume in the month of August. IRREDEEMABLE TO THE LAST MR BIDDLE VOTES IN THE NEGATIVE. To the last moment when the opportunity was yet in his power, of yielding with assumed alacrity to the irresistible force of circumstances, Mr. Biddle fondly, vainly imagined that he could still control the movements of the moneyed institutions of Philadelphia, and refused to sanction their resolutions. That he would have placed all his means and appliances in operation to retard resumption, none can question who have watched his policy with a careful and constant eye. But happily for the people, the proclamation of Governor Ritner arrested at once all hostile intentions and rendered resumption at the period fixed upon, *a matter of necessity*. He must resume at the specified time, or forfeit his charter.

We have thus given a "birds' eye view" of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania since the suspension of specie payments. And is it possible that an iota of public trust can be reposed in a corporation which has pursued so devious, dishonest and culpable a career? An institution, which though professedly the strongest in the country, is the first to suspend, and which though not consulting its own ability in the act, is outstripped in the work of resumption by the banks of New York, and proves to be the very hindmost in the important determination to pay its debts. Examine it with even the most favorable bias, and we must be convinced that this institution is totally unworthy of the slightest confidence. Financially considered, its affairs appear to have been managed with signal incapacity, since with all its power and commanding influence, it has proved unable to resume at the same period with New York banks. Regarded on the score of integrity and trustworthiness, we find it guilty of a flagrant violation of its charter in its cotton speculations, which have been carried on to the injury of the merchants, the detriment of its stockholders and wilful infraction of the instrument by which it holds its existence. Nevertheless, relying on its wonted power, and knowing the deference that is usually paid to it, this iniquitous incorporation has perpetrated misdeeds enough to consign any private individual to eternal odium and disgrace. But according to the modern creed, corporations like kings can do no wrong—public turpitude is quite compatible with private probity, and so while Whiggery claims a Federal Governor over Pennsylvania, the United States Bank may "play its fantastic tricks" in perfect security, and rely upon the leniency of its political brethren for plenary absolution.

FLOATING BATH.

A few days ago we made some observations respecting the utility of floating baths, and [illegible] an enterprising gentleman of this city [illegible] in their construction. We have [illegible] he has already fitted up one of these conveniences for bathing, in the Third Municipality. It is situated on the river, near the Levee, at the foot of Mandeville street. It measures in length [illegible] feet, in breadth 20, and in depth varying from two and a half to six and a half feet. Others are in process of construction, and if the experiment answers, we shall soon have a sufficient number to afford opportunities to our citizens to indulge in the healthful and agreeable recreation with frequency and regularity. We have every reason to believe that this undertaking will meet with complete success. As cheapness and commodiousness are at once consulted, all classes will be enabled to resort to it without difficulty, and one very important mode of preserving health in a warm climate will thus be secured to us.

MR. BIDDLE.—The Philadelphia slips announce that Mr. Biddle is very sick and confined to his bed.

COMMODORE PORTER arrived in Boston a few days since.

CANADA.

In discussing the boundary question and the probability of its resulting in war, some of the Northern papers have attached great importance to the introduction of such vast numbers of British troops into Canada. At the first glance, this circumstance would have an ominous appearance. The rebellion in Lower Canada was entirely suppressed before intelligence of the actual outbreak reached England, and the principal leaders of the insurgents were exiled into exile or imprisoned. In the upper settlements on the lakes, the loyal inhabitants proved themselves an overmatch for the rebels, and put them down without the aid of government forces. And yet, after all this, the government thought it necessary to pour into Canada fifteen thousand fresh troops, in addition to twelve thousand already there. This measure certainly has an extraordinary appearance. It looks like an intention to guard against some other danger than civil commotion in the province; but in reality it had no other object—at least it may be satisfactorily accounted for in that manner, and it is not required to go out of the way in search of reasons, which a very satisfactory one is before us.

Into the two Canadas were, [illegible] before the arrival of the reinforcements from England, and that those additional forces amounted to a very imposing number. But Lord Durham, the new governor general, was coming out with the [illegible] were of a dictatorial new form of Government to be imposed upon Canada at least for a [illegible] government was to be administered by the [illegible] of a single individual—all ancient forms and modes of procedure were to be abolished. It was to be expected that these innovations upon the form and administration of the government of the provinces would be received with ill will, perhaps with open resistance by the men who had been complaining of abuses and impositions which were light and trivial compared to the arbitrary sway now about to be imposed upon them. It might justly be apprehended that additional forces would be requisite to prevent the Canadians from revolting against the despotism of one man, after they had shown themselves ready to revolt against a form of government which allowed them to manage their own local affairs through their representatives. The authority of Lord Durham, the governor general, is upheld with twenty or twenty-five thousand troops—some of the regiments comprising the flower of the British army. It was an act of prudent forecast to support him with such an imposing force—his power and authority as governor are potent as any exercised by the viceroys of Peru or Mexico; not only is his power without limitation in the administration of affairs, but he may institute new forms of government and new modes of conducting the public business as he may think proper. [illegible] five thousand troops are not more than sufficient to meet the discontent and open resistance to which a change in the Canadian government might give rise. In truth, if the people of the two [illegible] through proper or other resistance, [illegible] long as [illegible] in making the attempt, [illegible] of [illegible] would form no effectual obstacle [illegible] their [illegible]

It [illegible] reasonable to conclude, as some of [illegible] there [illegible] have done, that the great [illegible] troops in Canada have been stationed there [illegible] a prospect [illegible] towards future hostilities with the United States [illegible] they were needed to support the authority of the new governor general, and to prevent explosions of dissatisfaction. Nor is the vicinity of that number of British troops calculated to cause the smallest degree of uneasiness or jealousy in the people of this country. Five or six of the western counties of the state of New York could, at the first signal of war, raise men in numbers sufficient, and arm to use as well as able, to meet them in the field. But the unusual amount of British forces in Canada, we repeat, has not, in our opinion, the slightest connection with the boundary question now in a train of negotiation between the two governments, and we are persuaded that it will be settled by concession to our incontrovertible claims, extorted from the British cabinet, if not by a sense of justice, at least by a regard to the interests of the British empire. The United States at this time constitute a kind of [illegible] tion from that which raised the standard of independence in 1775, and from that which resisted British aggression in 1812. The states of Pennsylvania and New York comprise [illegible] numerous and effective population than the [illegible] thirteen united colonies [illegible] at the commencement of the revolution [illegible] carrying on war [illegible] two states are more [illegible] powerful than the whole confederacy was [illegible]. The four great states of [illegible] France [illegible] Indiana [illegible] capable [illegible] give an [illegible] the [illegible] Fifty vessels, like the Great Western [illegible] would transport 100,000 men to [illegible] America in fifteen or twenty days, and [illegible] artillery and baggage. But such a force [illegible] lasting hold on any one point in the [illegible] nation of fifteen millions of a [illegible] could [illegible] by one hundred or by five hundred thousand soldiers, it would no longer be worthy to enjoy the blessings of freedom, and would deserve to be conquered and enslaved.

STEAM BOAT ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday 25th inst at 12 o'clock, the Steamboat Mary, Express, while at the landing at Blakely burst her boilers. Her wheel house and all the upper works of the boat with her [illegible] were thrown 40 to 50 feet into the River.—The boat was a complete wreck. Fortunately no one was injured, as nearly all the passengers had left a few [illegible] previously to take lunch at the Coffee-House [illegible] great destruction of life would have been [illegible] the occurrence.

DROWNED.—On Thursday evening, a young colored boy, on attempting to get on board the steamboat [illegible] went slipped and fell into the Mississippi. He did not rise again, and as his body has not been found, it is supposed that he must have sunk into the mud.

THE HOT WEATHER IN NEW YORK seems to be a theme for the objurgatory lucubrations of the [illegible]. One of them, the Gazette discourseth [illegible]:

"The climate is hot enough to hatch chickens from all the fresh laid eggs, and we believe the phenomenon has occurred! At any rate, all the ice has become lukewarm, and if we should have a hail storm with a day or two, every stone, we take it, will scald as it falls. It is even too hot for the musquitoes, and [illegible] most venerable class give [illegible] ghost [illegible] from mere exhaustion. [illegible] veteran [illegible] that had annoyed us by the [illegible] city of [illegible] with a female flirt of his [illegible] about our [illegible] nose, actually fell prostrate, in the midst of his [illegible], under a *coup de soleil*!"

This is not enough to be sure, but yet nothing at all to our latitude. The musquetoes in New Orleans unhappily flourish best in the warmest season, and during the present steaming weather every nook and cranny is filled by them. Their hum too is just as unmusically intolerable as their bite is stinging. A new species made its appearance a few days since, and a swarm of them with bodies half an inch in length and bills like fine needles, settled about us as we were engaged in our editorial labors, and completely destroyed, by their efficient attentions, our habitual equanimity. Now with some thousand *gal liniippers* around us; on a sultry evening in July, in a close room and with the mercury at 100, we put it to the good sense of the New Yorkers if we have not more to complain of than they. Yet we seldom utter a murmur, and would not have thought of indicting this article, had we not lighted on the bitter denunciations of the Gazette. We Orleanais have abundance of patience. Summer and Yellow Fever rarely fail to inculcate the virtue.

ORIGINAL BOUNDARY OF LOUISIANA.—The Baltimore Transcript has the following:

In answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives, the Secretary of State made a communication to it on the 6th, upon the original boundary of Louisiana, of which the following is the substance:

From the examination of documents on the files of the department, the Secretary of State believes that the Government of Spain [illegible] the treaty by which Louisiana was ceded to the United States by France, [illegible] the territory south of the 31st degree of north latitude, and the Mississippi and Perdido rivers, as forming a part of the Province of West Florida.—[illegible] of the treaty between Spain and the [illegible] on the 22d of February 1819—[illegible] Territory was not taken possession of [illegible] United States until about the year 1810—[illegible] possession of Louisiana, under the treaty of [illegible], never having been delivered by Spain to France, no question occurred between those two [illegible] or between either of them, and the United States, prior to the execution of the treaty by which France, and Louisiana to the United States, as to the limit of the cession made by Spain to France. That no remonstrance or protest against any claim of France to any portion of the territory between the Perdido and Mississippi was made; that the United States protested against any right which might be set up by France to interfere with the rights acquired by the United States under the previously existing treaties with Spain.

THE U. S. SHIP COLUMBIA.

A letter from on board this ship, dated Madeira Island, June 1, 1838, says:—"We arrived here on Sunday last, after a passage of twenty-one days from Norfolk, Va. There was a grand salute fired from the forts to day, on account of the Commodore's giving free access to the ship. We sail direct for Rio Janeiro. A young man named John Kemp, fell from the main top-gallant yard to the deck, and was instantly killed. The officers and ship's company have contributed six or seven hundred dollars for the benefit of his mother, who is a respectable woman, in Greenwich Village, New York."

BANK RESUMPTION.—The Baltimore papers have agreed to send delegates to the Convention to meet at Philadelphia on the 23d, and are prepared to resume at an early day. Those of Virginia decline sending a deputation, but will notify the Convention of their readiness to resume. Those of Boston are prepared for resumption at any time agreed upon by the Convention.

GOLD.—The total value of the gold taken from a [illegible] shipment in the United States for the last ten years is said to amount to thirty millions of dollars.

CROWDED OUT ON THURSDAY

LATER FROM SPAIN.

The [illegible], from Havana, sent [illegible] file of Havana papers which contain the following intelligence from Spain six days later than that furnished by our New York dates.

STEAM SHIP TAGUS.

By the Lisbon journals which we have received and which are of the 2nd inst, we have dates from Madrid, which we hasten to lay before our readers.

Extract from the "Correo de Espana."

The journals of Madrid are to the [illegible]. Immediately after the review made by the Queen Regent, General Pardinas left for Arragon, with a division reinforced by 300 cavalry troops. Brigadier Pinuera was to have left immediately for the North with 800 men, after detaching a body of 300 troops for La Mancha and Toledo, who were to join a troop of 600 horsemen, then in that neighborhood. They were designed to act in all parts of the country, where the soldiers of the Pretender might be found, whether in Alcarria or in Arragon.

The Count of Luchana [illegible] from his general quarters at Baro, [illegible] the 18th, that General Don Diego Leon writes to him, from Las Ventas de la Campanas, that a [illegible] force composed of five battalions of infantry and three squadrons of cavalry, under the command of Garcia, had passed during the night to the villages of Olivos, Vuirran and Moro, directing their march towards Urea with extraordinary rapidity.

The expedition of the Carlists conducted by the Pretender in person, had failed in its attempt, and had made a retrograde movement, as soon as it came in sight of Riberia's division. Private letters from Sodela announced this fact, and every thing concurred to demonstrate that on the one hand, the success of the Queen's troops in various places, and on the other, the insubordination of the Carlists, would greatly discourage the Carlist partisans. It is difficult to conceive what hopes Don Carlos can derive from a second expedition. He cannot have forgotten the lesson he has lately received, and if he once more puts himself at the head of his troops, it will no longer be as a conqueror, but a fugitive. Don Carlos has now lost two thirds of all chance of triumph. Deprived of success, his forces are wasted and wearied with fruitless efforts. His warmest friends now begin to perceive, that all the blood that has been shed to restore their rights and liberties, was only to sustain a tyrant.—Without being a prophet, the triumph of the Queen, may, therefore, be readily predicted.

The same distress and disorganization prevail among the Carlists in other provinces—in Arragon, Valencia, Catalonia, at Morella, Burgos and Estella.

[illegible] correspondent at Madrid, [illegible] under date of the 25th May—[illegible] of 800 men has just left for Arragon, [illegible] the orders of General Oraa, another of 700 men [illegible] Castile, and the [illegible] which is destined to [illegible] upon La Mancha, in order to purge that province of the rebels that infest it. The famous expedition of 12 Battalions, which threatened the invasion of Upper Arragon, has suspended its march on account of General Leon's division. The position of the Pretender becomes daily more critical. His troops diminish perceptibly, and are completely depressed and despairing. He is now abhorred by the Navarrese, and he will find it impossible to regain their confidence or this contemptuous people. The accounts of Munagorri have been echoed by the province, even among the proselytes of Don Carlos. On the 1st, the battalions of Navarre revolted, and made a attempt to assassinate their generals and officers. This circumstance occasioned considerable alarm, the effect of which prevented them at St. Sebastian as ever before. Don Carlos was residing in his Castle at A[illegible]

In my last, I mentioned that the English [illegible] at our Court, had delayed his departure [illegible] As Don Carlos' post on appears to be the [illegible] and as the English Ambassador has played a [illegible] role in the capitulation of Evoramonte, it is [illegible] that Sir George Williers will suspend [illegible] watch the course of events, and see who may [illegible] of playing a role [illegible]

The famous quarrel of the loans [illegible] It is said that Don Luis Blanco supports [illegible] of Laffitte and Saffor [illegible] of Montevuger sustains that of R[illegible]

Rumor says, though it is scarcely credited, that Don [illegible] is now in the mountains of Toledo with only 200 men.

DEATH OF GOV. BUTLER.—The venerable Ezra Butler, ex Vermont died at Waterbury lately in the 77th year of his age. He [illegible] public life as a R[illegible], Legislature and Congress, and as Governor of [illegible]

☞ The murder [illegible] county, Md, of Richard Collins, [illegible] both of eighteen, by his aunt [illegible] which was mentioned [illegible] paper a day or two since has occasioned great excitement in Baltimore and its vicinity. The criminal is said to have been addicted to intemperate habits to such an excess as to produce a derangement, and that he committed the deed while laboring under a paroxysm of mental aberration.

PETER W. GRAYSON Esq. of Texas, committed suicide a few days ago, at Bean's Station, by shooting himself with a pistol through the head. We learn from the Louisville Journal that Mr Grayson was a man of high order of intellect, a scholar and a gentleman. Repeated and various trials in early life made him subject to deep melancholy which occasionally verged upon monomania. Among other causes of dejection was the apprehension that he would at some future time become a madman. This impression occasioned the most distressing anxiety, and it is supposed caused his death.

An Editor Assaulted.—We learn that Mr. Bedell, lately of the Chesnut Street Theatre, who recently had a fracas with Mr Holden, of the Saturday Courier, had another contest of a severer character on Tuesday afternoon with Mr Jarvis, editor of the Public Ledger, who had commenced very severe comments on the affair with Mr. Holden. It seems that Mr Hamilton went to the residence of Mr Jarvis, and on being ushered in, a few sharp words ensued, which resulted in a personal contest, in which the theatrical gentleman was discomfited. The affair, we understand, will be settled according to law. Mr. Houston has [illegible] upon a very [illegible] business in thus going [illegible] passion, and getting himself into serious difficulty.—*Pennsylvanian.*

BY THE EXPRESS MAIL.

Latest from England.

BALTIMORE, July 21.

The packet ship Siddons, at New York, brings London papers to the 15th, and Liverpool to the 16th June. From the various New York journals before us we make up the following summary of news:—

Some of the English papers appear to be alarmed about the crops, and prognosticate all the evils to trade and the currency which usually attend short ness.

Business is reviving and money more in demand.

The cotton market does not show so well as by the previous accounts.

The proceedings of Parliament seem to be of no great interest to the American reader. The approaching coronation employed all pens, and engrossed all other ideas, in every city of importance. Illuminations, fêtes, military displays, and all the most significant demonstrations of joy, were in preparation. Many of the distinguished Ambassadors of the Foreign Powers had reached London, preparing for the ceremony; the magnificence, and gorgeous outlay of expenditure far beyond any thing we Republicans ever dreamed of. In Liverpool, Bristol, Edinburgh and Dublin the day was to be celebrated as well as in London. Mr. Rodbeck was already at er the place of Lord William Bentinck, who is to have a seat among the Peers.

Lieut Roberts, who navigated the Sirius steam-packet to New York, has received an elegant piece of plate from his friends in Cork.

The steam-ship Victoria, on her passage from Hull to London, burst one of her boilers on the 13th ult by which five or six persons were killed and several severely scalded. The Victoria started from Hull in company with another steam ship, with which she raced the whole distance. When [illegible] the London dock, the Victoria ran afoul of a collier brig and stove in her starboard paddle box! The engine was immediately stopped, and in a few minutes one of the boilers burst with a terrible explosion, driving the quarter deck of all the baggage, and considerably shattering the ship. The steamer exploded at nearly the same place last March, and the same engine and boiler were in use when the above accident occurred, the defective boiler having been nearly repaired.

The American Ambassador and Mrs. Stevenson have returned to their residence in Portland place, from a visit to Althorp, the seat of Lord Spencer.

The steamer [illegible] Great Britain [illegible] New York [illegible] sailed New York on the 5th May.

The arrival of John Van Buren, esq., son of the President, is announced in the London papers of June 15.

The Liverpool papers state that a new steamer, the Tiger, will probably be despatched from that port to New York. She is a vessel of the largest class, her size preventing her admission into any of the Liverpool docks. She is propelled by engines of 300 horse power, with expansive valves, and is fitted up with Mr Samuel Hall's patent condensers.

The steam-packet Royal William, belonging to the Dublin Steam Packet Company, is to be commanded by Lieutenant Swainson, of the Royal Navy, who was on the American coast during the late war, and is familiar with the navigation of these seas. A Liverpool paper, in announcing that this vessel is to depart from Liverpool for New York on the 5th of July, says:—

"It is intended that the Royal William shall remain in New York ten days, so as to allow time for travellers to visit some of the beautiful scenery of that country, and her return from New York is fixed for the 25th of July."

The House of Commons on the 11th of June was occupied with the municipal corporations bill for Ireland. Mr. O'Connell demanded that either the Scotch or the English system of municipal franchise should be applied to Ireland, and protested against any other plan being adopted for the latter country.

Asphalte, the new material for paving streets, has been introduced into Liverpool as an experiment.

The condition of Ireland in several districts is very disturbed. In Wexford, a fatal affray took place at a sale of cattle distrained for tithes, They were knocked down for half their value, when the country people became enraged, attacked the police and military, killing one man and wounding several others.

The wandering piper paid another visit to Hull on his return from York on Tuesday, and played through our principal streets. He next visits Newcastle, Sunderland, &c. We understand from the paper that his peregrinations are now drawing to a termination as the small additional sum will place the contributions of each country upon an equality with the sum in London, in America, and then his expedition ends.—Hull paper.

A French fleet is fitting out at Toulon, destined for Mexico. The Tritoon was to sail immediately. The corvettes Naiade and Perle are preparing to sail with as little delay as possible. The Volage and Boure brigs were to follow. The brig Le Dupetit, Thouars and the brig Voltigeur have already sailed.

Hercule, with the Prince de Joinville on board, had been ordered to join the blockading squadron on the Mexican coast.

A letter from Boston says [illegible] blockading ships are to be stationed off Juan D'Ulloa, which defends the entry of the roads of Vera Cruz, and in front of which they will anchor within pistol shot; the other vessels will blockade Tampico, Alvarado, Laguna, and Antigua Guarda.

[illegible] Guard at Paris and the [illegible] and the troops of the line which garrison Paris, were reviewed by Louis Philippe on Sunday the 10th of June. A vast body of spectators assembled—The precautions used to guard against any attempt on the king's life were, it is said, most elaborate and marked.

The fortune left by Prince Talleyrand is said to amount to between eight and ten millions of francs—nearly two millions of dollars. He was to have [illegible] annuities to the amount of 50,000 francs a year, of which 15,000 francs go to the valet whom he presented to the King. His estate of Valency is said to be mortgaged to the amount of 2,000,000 francs, but that money (in the funds producing a dividend of 120,000 francs) has been appropriated to the payment of the interest.

Some bets are made in the Liverpool papers of the great speed of the Royal William, but the paper from the following paragraph, that it would not be thought extraordinary on a quarrel:

Unprecedented Speed.—We have heard of quick passages, by steam vessels, but the speed of the Royal William on her trip from London, surpasses any thing of the kind we have ever reached [illegible]. That splendid vessel arrived from London this morning, and we are informed by a passenger, that she was only fifty seven hours steaming until she arrived at Kingston Harbor, having touched at Falmouth and Plymouth on her voyage. The run from Plymouth to Falmouth, (45 miles) was most extraordinary, having been performed in three hours, and from Falmouth to Kingston Harbor, a distance of 376 miles, in the unprecedented short space of twenty-three hours.—Dublin Post.

The [illegible] bets offered and taken in England, two to one, that the Royal William will make the shortest trip to America ever known.

In addition to line of steam ships to America and the West Indies, a company has been formed in London, to establish a line between that port and the Brazils.

The owners of the British Queen have engaged for a vessel of 1,800 tons measurement, to be called the President and have ordered a pair of engines of 74 inches diameter and 7 feet stroke. Their packet will sail from Liverpool to New York alternately on the 1st and 16th of every month.

Dr. Lardner, the same who demonstrated the impossibility of a voyage by steam to America, has been lecturing on Animal Magnetism. He professes himself a convert to the doctrine of the efficacy of mysterious animal emanation. The Mesmeric fluid, it appears from the doctor's experiments, can be reflected from polished surfaces like light from a looking glass. By ogling the image of the subject in the mirror the operator may throw him into a magnetic sleep.

The London Herald says that the principal American firms which suspended payment have been able to liquidate their liabilities to an extent far exceeding their most sanguine expectations.

The Duke of Nemours, second son of the French King, was expected at Brighton on the 21st June, to stay for about three weeks in England. He was said to be the bearer of a diamond bouquet, of the value of 1,000,000 francs, as a present from his father to Queen Victoria.

In the House of Lords a conversation took place between Lords Brougham, Wellington, Melbourne, and Lyndhurst on the Canada affair, in the course of which Lord Brougham said that a lunatic named Pulger had been liberated and sent to America.

The bill to abolish imprisonment for debt was reported by the select committee of the House of Lords with alterations—approved one of the Liverpool papers save—and on the 12th of June it passed with an opposition. Personal detention for debt is abolished except where the debtor withholds or conceals his effects.

It enables the creditor to lay hold of every description of property possessed by his debtor, and allows the debtor, should he have surrendered all his property for the use of his creditors, and be afterwards arrested on execution, for which he have acted for, [illegible] to be entitled to his immediate release.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Normandie, Tyson, Liverpool, J H Guise
Bark Nimrod, Chadbourne, London, J H Guise
July 27th.
Ship St James, Howe, London, S & J P Whitney
Brig Velox, Fresano, Gibraltar, J W Zacharie & co
Brig Alice, Jordan, New York, J H Guise
Brig Champ, 6, Blanchard, New York, [illegible]
Sch Dot, Jones, Baltimore, [illegible]
Sch Adell, St Ives, Martinique, J W Zacharie & co
Sloop Splendid, Favre, Mobile, Master

ARRIVED.

Steamboat Buckeye, Richards, from Louisville.
Steamboat Giraffe, Swift, from Bayou Sara.
Steamboat Bonaparte, Armstrong, from Cincinnati.
Steamboat Czar, Hale, from Cincinnati.
Steamboat Little Red, Kinsley, from [illegible]
Steamboat Elk, Myers, from Little Rock, in ballast.
Steamboat Louisville, Eaton, from St Louis.
Steamboat Vincepede, Cockerne, from Natchez.
Steamboat Levant, Laurent, from Bayou Sara.
Steamboat Mariner, Norris, from Lafourche.
Steamboat Merchant, Hutton, from Port Pontchartrain, in ballast.
Steamboat Manchester, Fabrique, from Opelousas.
Steamboat Teche, [illegible], from Natchitoches.

Per ship Normandie—300 bales cotton.
Per bark Nimrod—394 bales tobacco.
Per ship St James—[illegible] hhds tobacco, 331 tons logwood and 4607 [illegible]
Per brig Velox—[illegible] hhds and 76 bales tobacco and 3000 staves.
Per brig Alice—481 bales cotton, 107 tons pig iron, &c.
Per brig Champion—125 bales cotton, 105 hhds tobacco, 2409 pigs lead, 102 bbls flour, &c.
Per brig Dot—79 bales cotton and 100 bbls molasses.
Per sch Adell—27 hhds tobacco and 17000 staves.
Per sloop Splendid—sundries.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

Per steamboat Vincepede—6 bales cotton to J B Plauche & co; 6 do C Toutant.

Per steamboat Louisville—2267 pigs lead to Godfrey, Lawrie & Small; 140 pcs bagging, 59 hhds tobacco to W & J Montgomery; 11 boxes buffaloe tongues, J A Merle & co; 400 packs buffalo robes to L Coxe & co; 24 coils bale rope, Rogert & Hawthorn; 726 pigs lead, A H Wallace & co; 1 box buffalo tongues, J Clark; 269 pigs lead, A Grant & co; 3120 pigs lead, 92 packs buffalo robes to Capt N J Eaton.

Per steamboat Little Red—316 coils rope, 10 hhds tobacco, 6 hhds castor oil, Rogert & Hawthorn; 53 hhds tobacco, Lambeth & Thompson; 117 coils rope, 151 pigs lead, 2 hhds tobacco, to J A Merle & co; 370 pigs lead, J H Field & co; 1 cask bacon, 4 firkins butter, J E Rathbyshall; 4 hhds tobacco, W Dunn; 90 coils rope, W A Darch; 373 pigs lead, Capt Kenaday; 119 do J W Zacharie & co; 60 coils rope, W G Hewes & co; 2 casks furs, Godfrey, Lawrie & Small; 6 hhds tobacco, S W Oakey; 54 bales cotton, to Allen Asher & co; 22 hhds tobacco, N & J Dick & co; 6 bales cotton, W M Beal; 4 bags mdze, W R L and Jdo Martin, Plassants & co.

Per steamboat Levant—25 bales cotton, A Ledoux & co; 25 do J Adam & Besse; 12 do J B Plauche & co, 5 do G M Lee; 4 do W Flowers & de B Loudumiey; 18 hhds sugar, Watson & Keen; 16 bbls molasses, W & J Montgomery; 109 bbls peaches to order, sundries to S Latapie, A Decuir, Madame Mazereau.

Per steamboat Mariner—2 hhds sugar and sundries to order.

Per steamboat Manchester—8 rolls leather and 3 bales cotton, Follain, Bellocq & Degelor; 9 rolls leather, C Toledano, 1 box, V David; 2 lots books, W Messy; 1 horse J Casse & co.

Per steamboat Teche—15 bales cotton, J B Plauche & co; 2 bbls flour, A Ledoux & co; 1 bbl mdze to R P Orr; lard; 1 box do, J Messinger; 2 boxes mdze, to R J Palfrey.

Per steamboat Czar—6 pcs bagging, 69 coils rope, P Shannon & Bro, 615 bbls flour, M Maher; 282 sacks corn, J Lelland; 12 hhds tobacco to order; 70 do N & J Dick; 3 do Yeatman & co; 100 bbls flour, C Weaver.

Per steamboat Buckeye—204 coils rope, A Fisk; 16 hhds tobacco, A L & J L Addison; 85 kegs lard, to Champomier & Giraud, 153 pcs bagging and 85 coils rope, Lane, Fontaine & co; 6 baled cotton, Allen Asher & co, 5 do N H Marrow and sundries to order.

Per steamboat Bonaparte—236 bbls flour and 35 hhds tobacco, Lambeth & Thompson; 17 pcs bagging, J Clark; 29 bbls pork, Hadden & Hall; 19 sacks bacon, J Vatrin & co; 5 kegs sundries, J Fetter; 6 bbls flour, Moore & Clark; 3 bbls whiskey, Layet & Amelung; 65 kegs butter, Adams & Hartwell, [illegible] bagging, 127 coils rope, 6 bales twine, [illegible] & co; 1 box mdze, Hall & Bain; 1 keg, to A Avalos; [illegible] bbls flour, 42 boxes soap, Mr Duhamel, [illegible] and sundries to order.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamboat Czar—Lake, Hunt, Bickerson, Wing and Wilder.

Per steamboat Velocipede—Jewett, Maywood, Retz, Wilson, Murton, Capt H Wiggin, Jordan, Adams, Dravigne and Hall.

Per steamboat Little Red—Capt J Chaney, Putnam, McName, Saber, McCon, Gordon and Baker.

Per steamboat Mariner—[illegible] Chandler, Bozeman, Monroe, Potel, Voree, B Walker, Quilland and [illegible] W Talbot, mrs Duplessis, Mrs [illegible], G Petit lady and servant, V Roman, Dupuis, A Ladry, St Simpter, B Ardous, A Guagnier, E Jenkins, J Rayeard, H Langue, S Albin and servant, S Sederick servant, L H Trudeau, J Maucher, W Turnbull, J Douglas, Bosson, C Lapia, W L Hodge, H H Jones, R Reams, T Vesey, J R Willard, J Knettle, E Hayes, W W Hayes, J Whyle, A Eugene, M Major, Marsh, and T Bibb.

Per steamboat Manchester—A Sapre, Foy, Shakespeare, J Grab, Canrouch and servant, McCrary [illegible] Gwinn, and 4 deck.

Per steamboat Teche—W Long, Dunbar and servant, W F Cutter, H Bagley, Belanger, F Anthony, W Smiley, J Meyer, H Fitzgerald, J Bayeux, W Marshall, J Du[illegible]eau, H Barker, Boyd and A Duval.

Per steamboat Bonaparte—Mrs Simmons, S Moss, Mr Quord, Short, [illegible], Dunwoody, Donaldson, Fortman; Hopper and Lane.

Per steamboat Buckeye—A Sempeyrac, O Ronhiss, R Means, L Oaks, A Adams, N H Murrell, W H Chestire, A Modain and E Pool.

Per steamboat Giraffe—Scanlan and lady, Urbuhart, Sick, Calvert, Hopkins, Breillo, T W Isom, Blanche, [illegible], Dubliss, mde Couvel, mrs Mathie, Fleece, Babcock, Peters, Barrow, Gervais, de Buye, [illegible] Wagner lady and servant, J D M[illegible], Bucha, W R Barrow and servant, H T Hyde lady and servant, J Gambert lady and children and servant, Colesen, J Jordan 2 children and servant, Philippe, White, Burgess, Capt Barney, J Calvell Jr, and 6 deck.

MEMORANDA.

Steamboat Little Red left St Louis 20th inst. Rushed in Port met Medallion at Iron Banks; Madison at New Madrid; United States at No 25; Gen Brown at No 35; Renown at the Devil's Race Ground; Moravian at Vicksburgh Sch[illegible] at Grand Gulf.

[*By the Express Mail.*]

Hence at Boston, July 17, sch Callen, Allen.

Cleared for this port, New York July 19, ship Arkansas, Dennis.

Hence at Bath, July 11, sch Reporter, Carney.

FOREIGN PORTS

[Per packet Siddons at New York.]

Liverpool, June 15th—Home, Exchange, Alpine; Herbiside, Marks; Niagara, Crosby; Grampus, Twyward; 14th, Powhattan, McCerran; Louisville, Palmer; 13th, Charles Henry, 8th the 18th, Mary, Morgan; 11th Chapin, Patton; 10th, Liverpool, Godfrey; Oronimbo, Kagy.

Hence at Cowes, June 13, Carolina, Lamiste.

Hence at Havre, June 12, ship Cabot; 9th, Marengo, Larkins. Cleared, 12th, for this port Laurens, Merritt.

SPOKEN AT SEA.

July 11th, lat 24, lon 79½, sch Estelle & Son, Lombard, hence for Gibraltar, looking 300 strokes per hour, and intending to put in at Norfolk.—June 24, lat 32, lon 72, ship Medora, Pike, hence for Liverpool; July 9, off Cape Florida, sch Adeline, hence for Philadelphia; 24th ult, lat 32, lon 72, ship Medora, Bradd, hence for Liverpool at Cowes; May 9th, off Marsilly, Plavius hence to Gottenburg.

TO MARINERS.

We are requested by the pilots to state, that the Buoy of Ship Channel and inner Buoy of North Channel, are both sunk.—*Charleston paper.*

HIBERNIAN SOCIETY OF NEW ORLEANS.
26th July 1838.

At a special meeting of this Society held at the Committee Room, Hewlett's Arcade, on Thursday evening, 26th inst, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted.

Whereas, The Hibernian Society of New Orleans has heard, the death of our much esteemed fellow member, PHILIP POWER, who during his life was one of the most efficient members of our charitable Institution; Wherefore,

Be it Resolved, That the Society express the deepest sorrow at his unexpected death, that we regard his loss as a public calamity to New Orleans, as one of her best citizens, and to his self-involved country, and the distressed of all nations, as one who sympathised in their misfortunes and was ever ready to relieve them.

That we tender our regrets to the family of the deceased, a deep, truly sympathising in their grief for their irreparable loss.

That the Society wear crape on their left arm for thirty days as a token of respect to his memory.

That a Committee be appointed to present these resolutions to the family of the much lamented deceased.

That these resolutions be published in the newspapers of the city.
By order, [illegible]
J B WALLACE, Secretary pro-tem.

FARE $2.00
TO BAY ST LOUIS and PASS CHRISTIAN.
The steamboat ISABELLA, Walker master, will leave the Lake End of the rail road on Sunday morning the 29th inst on the arrival of the 7 o'clock cars for Mobile touching as above. For freight or passage having superior accommodations, apply to
WALKER, KNIGHT & Co,
jy 28 — 25 New Levee

FOR LOUISVILLE & CINCINNATI.
The new light draft steam boat CZAR, Wm Hale, master, will depart as above on Sunday, 29th instant, at 10 o'clock, A M. For freight or passage having splendid accommodations apply on board, or to
PIERCE, SHANNON & BROTHER,
july 28 — 37 Magazine street
The "Czar" draws when light only three feet water, which will ensure to passengers a safe and certain passage to Louisville.

FOR BALTIMORE.
The fine coppered and copper fastened A 1 Brig ISAAC FRANKLIN, capt Smith, a portion of her engaged. For remainder or passage apply to the capt on board at Post No 4, or to
J W ZACHARIE & CO.
july 28 — 30 Custom house street

FOR BALTIMORE.
The fine and substantial A 1 brig ANCAF [illegible] Cross. For freight of the remainder [illegible] her cargo, having already engaged the part, [illegible] of passage apply to the captain on board near the Triangle once, or to
J W ZACHARIE & CO.
july 28 — 30 Customhouse street

FOR HAVANA.
The superior Brig BOGOTA, capt Plaster will have quick despatch as above. For freight or passage having fine accommodations for 12 passengers, apply to
KIDDER & HEAD,
jy 28 — 24 Poydras st

FOR LIVERPOOL.
The A 1 and fast sailing ship STEIGLITZ Capt Gilson, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will receive immediate despatch. For freight of 150 hhds tobacco, or the bulk thereof and passage, apply to
LEVI H GALE,
july 28 — 75 Common st

FOR GALVESTON.
The new copper fastened and copper bottomed brig EMPRESARIO, William Longcope master, is now ready to receive cargo, and will sail on or before the 5th next month. She has superior accommodations for passengers, and was built for the express purpose of a packet to run between this place and Galveston. Apply on board or to
S RICKER, jun.
N. B. Texas money will be received in payment for freight. — july 28

$10 REWARD.
ABSENTED herself from the house of the subscriber, on the 23d instant, the negress MARY alias MILLY, aged about 25 years, about 5 feet in height, has very large eyes, an small scar on her cheek, occasioned by a burn. She had on when she left, a gingham gown with blue stripes, and a black apron. She is supposed to have gone to the end of the Pontchartrain railroad, with [illegible] belonging to that company.
The above reward will be given to any person who will return said negress to the subscriber on Fère & Fields street, between Goodchildren and Craps streets, or lodge her in one of the jails of this city.
July 23—4t — [illegible] BARAU.

FOR SALE.
A good brick House, with stories arranged to accommodate a large family, or two city families, built on a lot of 52 feet front on Champs Elysées street by 107 feet in depth. For conditions, which will be advantageous, apply to
DIDION, Broker
jy 28—4t

FOR SALE.
A HANDSOME SADDLE HORSE. Enquire at No. 56 Esplanade street.
july 28—3t

ICE CREAM.
Corner of Orleans and Bourbon streets
THE subscriber lately employed at the Orleans Pavilion has the honor to inform the public that he has just opened an Establishment, where Ladies and Gentlemen will find every night Ice Cream.
july 28—3t

LITHOGRAPHIC OFFICE, Exchange Alley, between Conti and Bienville streets, established for the execution of MAPS, PLANS and DRAWINGS, Merchants' Circulars, Business and Address Cards of every description, Funeral Circulars, Apothecary and Druggists Labels, Bank Checks, Dray Receipts, &c. &c. &c., printed and executed in a cheap and expeditious style by the undersigned.
HOUGUENAGUE, Director.
july 28 ly

FOR SALE—A Negro Woman aged 20 years, with her female child aged 18 months. She is an excellent cook, washer and ironer. She is a creole of the country, speaks French and English, and is fully guaranteed. The owner parts with her for no fault. Apply to
P H GALLWEY
jy 28 — 21 Common st

HYDE & GOODRICH
Have received per ship Saracen from Liverpool,
—GUNS—
Double barrel fowling pieces of various qualities some of which are of superior workmanship
—SPOONS—
Of German silver, and plated on steel, Spoons and forks, soup ladles, &c.
—SWORDS—
Fine gilt and plated scabbard swords.
—BUTTONS—
Military Buttons, (United States regulation,) For the various Companies.
Tassels do do
ALSO,
Fine (Rodgers) cutlery, consisting of Pen and pocket knives, razors, scissors, &c.
jaly 28

NOTICE—The undersigned informs all those with whom he has had business, that he leaves to-morrow invested with the power of attorney. He therefore requests those to whom he may be indebted to present their claims within eight days from the publication of this notice.
july 28—3t — C. POTTEVEIN.

NOTICE—Owners of chests, trunks, baggage, &c. remaining in the New York and Philadelphia Hotels, are requested to come forward and redeem them within ten days, otherwise they will be sold, altogether with their contents.
jy 28—3t — J. H. SHARP, Proprietor.

IVORY AND PEARL PAPER KNIVES—A fine assortment just received and for sale at the New Orleans stationers warehouse,
NORMAN, STEEL & CO,
jy 28 — 12 Bienville st

FOR SALE by the undersigned, 40 Gruyere Cheese.
F X COINCON & CO.,
july 28 — 44 Toulouse

GENERAL STATEMENTS of the NEW ORLEANS BANKS, printed by order of the Legislature, and for sale by
BRUSLE & LESSEPS,
july 28—3t — Corner of Chartres and Conti.

ROWLETT'S INTEREST TABLES—A fresh supply. Also the Expeditious Measurer, and tariff for 1838 and 1839, received and for sale at the New Orleans Stationers' Warehouse.
NORMAN, STEEL & CO.
july 28 — 12 Bienville st

SPECIE for sale by J. M. CABALLERO,
july 28 — 28, St Louis st

BUTTER—50 kegs fresh spring butter, landing from steamer Vandalia, and for sale by
SLOAN & BROTHER,
july 28 — 30 New Levee

FLOUR—200 barrels flour, in store and for sale by
SLOAN & BROTHER,
june 28 — 30 New Levee

MESS BEEF—130 half barrels mess beef at the inspection, for sale by
JOSEPH LANDIS & CO.
july 28 — 14 Poydras st

WANTED to purchase for cash, two negroes of 14 to 16 years of age, and good subjects.
[illegible] Apply to DIDION, Broker.

STEPHEN'S Red Fluid—A fresh supply just received and for sale at the New Orleans Stationer's Warehouse.
NORMAN, STEEL & CO
jy 28 — 12 Bienville st

NOTARIAL Wafers and Office Tape—Received per recent arrivals, a further supply Notarial Wafers and Office Tape, London Sealing Wax, &c. at the New Orleans Stationers' warehouse.
NORMAN, STEEL & Co.
jy 28 — 12 Bienville st

STEPHEN'S Writing Fluid—Just received a fresh supply of the celebrated Fluid—the blue that turns black in a few hours. Also, the unchangeable dark and light blue, for sale at the New Orleans Stationers' Warehouse.
NORMAN, STEEL & Co,
jy 28 — 12 Bienville st

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish Court for the Parish and City of New Orleans—Present the Honorable Charles Maurian, Judge. July 26th, 1838. No 10,782. Mrs Adele Dias, wife of Chenneau, vs. Edward Chesneau, her husband. It is ordered, adjudged and decreed, that judgment be entered in favor of the Plaintiff, that she be separated from bed and board from the defendant her husband, and that the said defendant pay the costs.
Extract from the Minutes. Clerk's office, New Orleans, 26 July 1838. — A PITOT,
jy 28 3t — Clerk.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.
THE price of fresh flour being this day $6 50 per bbl, according to the tariff, bakers must give during the ensuing week commencing Monday, July 30, 41 ounces of bread for a bit. The loaves which are sold at one bit for three loaves, are required to weigh 5 per cent more: that is to say 51½ ounces.
New Orleans, July 27, 1838.
july 28 — C. GENOIS, Mayor.

NOTICE.
ALL Persons indebted to the succession of the late Nicholas Sharp, are requested to call on George N. Sharp, at his residence No. 180 Tchoupitoulas st, and make payment. Those having claims against the estate will please present the same to the subscriber. — GEORGE N. SHARP, Curator.

FRESH FLOUR—100 bbls in store, for sale by
G DORSEY, 44 New Levee.
jy 28

BALE ROPE & Twine for sale by
SLATER & TRIER,
july 24 — 40 Poydras st

SPANISH SEGARS—75,000 Havana and Principe Segars of the best quality in store, and for sale by — july 24 — E GRONING & CO.

CANVASSED HAMS—50 hhds superior canvassed hams, for sale by
JOSEPH LANDIS & CO.
july 24 — 14 Poydras st

Sales at Auction.

BY J. B. BLACHE.
WILL be Sold on Saturday, the 28th instant, at 10 o'clock a m., at his Auction store, for account of whom it may concern
40 kegs butter, landing on ship Johanna from Hamburg. — july 28—3t

BY FERNANDEZ & WHITING.
Sale on account of the United States Government.
THIS DAY, Saturday the 28th instant, will be Sold on the Levee opposite the Railroad, at 5 o'clock p.m., landed from schooner Columbia from Tampa Bay, by order of the Commissary of the United States, being the surplus stores
[illegible] barrels of bacon
120 do [illegible] flour
54 do pickled onions
6 [illegible] lime juice. — july 28

BY HEWLETT & CENAS.
Valuable Slaves at Auction.
ON Saturday, the 28th inst., at the City Exchange, St Louis street, will be sold,
1st, A Negro named Aleck, aged about 32 years.
2d, A negro named Peter, aged about 24 years.
july 23 — Terms—Cash.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.
BY FERNANDEZ & WHITING, Auctioneers.
BY order of the Commissioners of the General Sinking Fund of the City of New Orleans, and with the agreement of whom it may concern, Notice is hereby given, that on Tuesday, 31st instant, at 12 o'clock noon, at their auction store, Old Levee, the above named auctioneers will proceed to sell to the highest bidder about Twenty two Thousand pounds of damaged GUNPOWDER, contained in barrels and kegs of different sizes.—Cash.
July 26, 1838 — C. GENOIS,
july 28 — Mayor.

BY BOUNY & GUINAULT.
WILL be sold, without reserve, on Thursday next, 2d August, at 12 o'clock, M., at the City Exchange, St Louis street,
A LOT OF GROUND of irregular form on the corner of Ursuline and Ferrer streets, measuring 38 feet 10 inches and 5 lines front on Ursuline st, by 53 feet in depth and front on Ferrer street, 101 feet 10 inches and 6 lines on the opposite line, opening in running 53 feet 5 inches 4 lines on the line of the depth, conformably to a plan drawn by L. J. Pilie and [illegible], architects, and deposited in the Exchange.
About 25 feet will be taken from this lot of ground in the enlargement of Ursuline street, which has been planned since the division and sale of property, and for which the lot Mans will be obliged to pay, the ground being indispensable the opening of said street.
Conditions—$315 payable the 8th of June, 1839, and the balance one half cash and one half at 6 months credit for a note satisfactorily endorsed, with mortgage until final payment. — jy 28—3t

BY M BARNETT, Senr
SYNDIC SALE.
WILL be sold on Saturday, 1st of September, 1838, at 12 o'clock, at the City Exchange St Louis street, in virtue of an order from the honorable Charles Maurian, judge of the parish court, for the parish and city of Orleans bearing date May 31st 1838, and under the direction of Mr. Jacques Cazaux, Syndic, the following described property surrendered by him to his creditors.
14 Lots of Ground,
situated in the new suburb Marigny, designated as Nos 1 to 14, in square No 93, bounded by Ferrer, Bagatelle, Victor and St Antoine streets, as per plan drawn by Joseph Pilie, dated October 13th, 1837.
Lots No 1 and 2 measure each 25 feet, 4 inches front on Ferrer street, by a depth of 150 feet.
Lots No 3 to 12 measure each 31 feet front on St Antoine st. by a depth of 120 feet.
Lots No 13 and 14 measure each 25 feet 4 inches front on Victor street, by a depth of 150 feet.
Terms—One half cash, balance at 6, 12 and 18 months credit for notes endorsed to satisfaction of the syndic, with mortgage until final payment.
Act of sale before C V Foster, Esq, notary public, at the expense of purchasers. — july 28 6t 3aw

BY H J DOMINGON.
J P Lany & Co vs their creditors.
BY virtue of an order from the honorable the District Court, bearing date the 13th of July, 1838, will be sold on Saturday the 28th of July, at 10 o'clock A M., at the store No 55 Royal st, between Conti and Conti.
A quantity of furniture consisting of chairs, armoires, tables, bureaus, sideboards, &c &c.
Terms—All sums under one hundred dollars, cash, and all sums above $100, 90 days credit with note endorsed to the satisfaction of the syndic.
At the same time and place, the lease of the store expiring on the 1st November next, 1838, will be sold.
july 17 3t3aw

BY T. MOSSY & GARIDEL.
ON Monday, 30th instant, at 12 o'clock, at the City Exchange, St Louis street, between Chartres and Royal streets, will be sold by virtue of an order from the honorable the Parish Court for the Parish and City of New Orleans, bearing date of the 18th July, 1838, and under the direction of J Maguin, Syndic of the creditors of Maguin & Langsdorff.
The Lease of the three story Brick Building No 31 Conti street, between Conti and Bienville streets, formerly occupied by the said Maguin & Langsdorff. Said lease to expire on the 31st October, 1843. The said lease will be sold subject to an under letting of the second and third stories and one half of the garret—leased until the 31st October 1839, for $1500 per annum.
The Lessee to give security to the satisfaction to the Syndic. — jy 19 3t

BY HEWLETT & CENAS.
Syndic Sale.
WILL be Sold on Saturday 28th July, next, at 12 o'clock, at the Arcade Exchange, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the District Court, bearing date 6th June, 1837, and under the direction of the Syndic of the creditors of Wm. Smith & Co. the following property:—
Nine Hundred and Eleven Acres of Land.
In the Territory of Arkansas, near Helena.
1st. The south half of the south west quarter of section No 20, in township No 2, south of range no 1 west, containing 80 acres.
2d. The north west quarter of the said section no 20, in the same township and range, containing one hundred and sixty acres.
3d. The east half of the south west fractional quarter of fractional section no 19, in the township and range aforesaid, containing 80 acres.
4th. The south east quarter of the said fractional section no 19, in the same township and range containing 150 acres.
5th. The east half of the south east quarter of fractional section no 9, in the same township and range, containing 80 acres.
6th. And the north half of the said fractional section no 20, in the same township and range, containing one hundred and fifty-one 97 100 acres.
Terms at sale. — june 30—7 13 [illegible]

BY BOUNY & GUINAULT.
WILL be sold on Saturday the 28th instant, at 12 o'clock at the City Exchange,
A Lot of Ground, situated in the square of the city, on St Ann street, between Burgundy and Rampart streets, measuring (French measure) 25 feet front on St. Ann street, by a depth between parallel lines of 120 feet more or less. Together with the House built on said lot, with bricks to the cornice, and the remainder built between posts; said house contains two handsome apartments, gallery and two cabinets, kitchen, &c.
Conditions—1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years, from the 4th April last in lieu of the vendor at the Louisiana Bank, together the interests and the surplus payable on the 1st of September next, in a note satisfactorily endorsed, bearing mortgage until final payment.
This property is insured for $3000, and the policy has about eleven months to run. — jy 28 3t

BY M. BARNETT, Sen.
WILL be Sold on Thursday, the 2d August, at 12 o'clock, at the City Exchange, St Louis street, the Negro Woman LUCIANE, aged about 35 years, together with her small child, Française, aged about 8 years. Luciane is a cook, and good washer, fully guaranteed against all the vices and maladies prescribed by law.
Terms—3 and 6 months' credit, for notes satisfactorily endorsed, with mortgage.
The slaves will not be delivered until the terms of sale are complied with.
Act of sale before E Barnett, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. — july 26

Valuable Property in the First Municipality.
BY M. BARNETT, Sen.
WILL be Sold on Saturday, 28th instant, at 12 o'clock, at the City Exchange, St Louis street,
A TWO-STORY BRICK BUILDING, situated in Rampart street, composed of 4 apartments and a back gallery, forming the corner of Conti and Rampart streets, in Pritchard's row, having a two story brick kitchen; the whole in a lot measuring 22 feet front on Conti street, by a depth of 100, having a passage in the rear, 10 feet wide.
Terms—One-quarter cash, balance at 6, 12 and 18 months' credit for satisfactorily endorsed notes, with mortgage until final payment.
Act of sale before E Barnett, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser.
The above property is leased at $1,000 per annum.
july 26

BY M. BARNETT, Sr & M F COUGOT.
WILL be sold on Tuesday August 7, at 12 o'clock precisely, at the city Exchange, St Louis st, between Chartres and Royal streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the District Court, for the First Judicial District of the State of Louisiana, bearing date the 7th July [illegible], and at the risk of the Syndic of Gurlie & Guillot,
6 Shares City Bank Stock, of $100 each, paid in full.
6 Shares Improvement Bank Stock, of $100 each, on which $800 have been paid.
The said Bank stock abandoned by the said Gurlie & Guillot to their creditors.
Terms—Cash. — july 26

BY FERNANDEZ & WHITING.
ON Saturday next, 28th inst, at 12 o'clock, M. at the City Exchange, will be sold, the creole slave named AUGUSTIN aged 20 years. He is an excellent subject, and understands all the work of a plantation; he is guaranteed from all the vices and maladies prescribed by law.
Conditions—One half cash, and the balance at 6 months credit, for a note satisfactorily endorsed, with mortgage until final payment. Act of sale before W Y Lewis, notary public, at cost of purchaser.
jy 26—3t

BY HEWLETT & CENAS.
WILL be Sold on Saturday, 28th instant, at 5 o'clock, at the depot of the 3d Municipality in Tchoupitoulas, near Julia street—
A quantity of flatboat planks, boards, wood, stone ballast, sawdust, empty casks, &c &c.
july 19—3t — Terms—Cash.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish Court for the Parish and City of New Orleans. I hereby certify, that on 20th June 1838, Judgment was entered in this court in the suit of Rosalie Victoire Duclos Lange, vs. Appolinaire Perrault her husband, in the words and figures following, to wit: No 10,579 Rosalie Victoire Duclos Lange wife of Appolinaire Perrault, vs. Appolinaire Perrault her husband.—Decree—It is ordered, adjudged and decreed that a judgment of separation of property be entered between the parties, and that the plaintiff do recover from the defendant her husband, the sum of three thousand [illegible] lars, amount of her dowry, reserving to the plaintiff all her rights against the syndic of the estate of her husband; and lastly, it is ordered that the defendant pay the costs. New Orleans, June 25th 1838.
(Signed) CHARLES MAURIAN, Judge.
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said court, at the City of New Orleans, on this 19th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight and in the sixty third year of the Independence of the United States.
july 26 3t — LOUIS R COURTIN, Dy. Clk.

STRAYED MARE—A small, cream-colored mare, having scratches and a white star on the forehead; marked with the letters U. S. on the left shoulder; the said mare is at the stable since the 17th of May, 1838; the owner is requested to claim the same, in default of which she will be sold on Saturday, the 6th of August, 1838, by Mr. Guillotte auctioneer, according to the police ordinance. The said mare is at the stable of Mr Guerin, No 214, St Ann street.
J MAURICE, captain.
New Orleans, July 18, 1838. — july 21

FLOUR—200 barrels fresh, superfine flour, choice brands, on board flatboats, for sale by
JOSEPH LANDIS & CO.
july 26 — 14 Poydras st

L'ABEILLE.
IMPRIMÉ ET PUBLIÉ P[illegible]
NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS:
SAMEDI MATIN, 28 J[illegible]