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MONEY MARKET.

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Stocks This city Notes

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Commercial.

NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY NIGHT, October 26, 1842.

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NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY BULLITT, MAGNE & CO.
At No. 81 Chartres street.

THE PAPER PUBLISHED DAILY, per annum, in advance $12
COMMON PAPER PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY, $10

Tri-weekly composed, and Public Justice certain.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY.

(Subject to the decision of the American People.)

NEW-ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 26, 1842.

THE RECENT ELECTIONS.

To the query of "How stands the Account" at the recent elections, Mr. TYLER's New York organ, the *Union*, coolly furnishes the following list of States, in the subjoined order

Whigs.	*Democrats*
Kentucky,	Alabama,
Vermont,	Missouri,
New Jersey.	Illinois,
	North Carolina,
	Louisiana,
	Indiana,
	Maine,
	Maryland,
	Pennsylvania.

This is a very pretty statement, it must be confessed, and makes quite a handsome show for the locofocos. It has but a single fault—*It is not true.* Nearly one half of the States put down as locofoco, are known to be as thoroughly whig now as they were in 1840. To the proof.

The three States which head the list of locofoco triumphs, we freely and unconditionally abandon.—They were loco in 1840, and are loco still. The north Carolina, at the August election, on a purely party contest, elected a whig governor by nearly 5000 majority, but, at the same time, chose a locofoco legislature. At the worst, the struggle in North Carolina may be considered a drawn battle. But if the locofocos persists in claiming a State in which the whigs carry their governor and the locos the legislature, with what consistency do they pretend to a majority in the next, Louisiana, in which they elected their governor, while the whigs carried the legislature. It is a bad rule which will not work both ways, and the locos must, therefore, either relinquish North Carolina or Louisiana. The truth is, the whigs are in a majority in both these States. Every candid man in Louisiana will acknowledge that the creole question, irrespective of political considerations, elected Mr. MOUTON, and that Louisiana would to-morrow give Mr. CLAY an overwhelming majority. The contested counties in North Carolina are nearly equal in strength, and at the August elections, the locos had the good fortune to secure a majority of them. It is not once in ten years that the whigs can carry the legislature of that State. They did so in 1840, for the first time in 12 years, when the popular vote showed 9000 whig majority. They failed to do so in 1836, when the popular vote was whig by 4,000.

Next comes Indiana, which the locofocos put down complacently as their own. Indiana, where, even at his present moment, it is impossible to say which party have succeeded—both claiming a majority in the legislature on joint ballot. Really, the locos must be hard bested when they lay their fingers on a State which is known not to be theirs. We admit that Indiana did not show herself whig at the August election; but we contend that neither did she show herself locofoco. We must strike Indiana from the lococo column, and place her among the doubtful.

Maine, Maryland and Pennsylvania close the list of locofoco pretensions. The first and last are theirs beyond a peradventure. Maryland they are welcome to for the present. The whigs of that state were sole enough to run double and triple the number of candidates required in several counties, and thus suffered their opponents to slip in and secure the legislature. The locofocos know that Maryland is whig just as firmly as Vermont. But they have won the victory, no matter how, and they must e'en wear the laurels.

The real account will therefore stand thus:

Whigs.	*Doubtful.*	*Loco.*
Kentucky	Indiana.	Alabama.
Vermont		Missouri.
New Jersey.		Illinois.
North Carolina.		Maryland.
Louisiana.		Pennsylvania.
When New York, Massachusetts, Delaware and Michigan have spoken, it will be time enough to balance the political account and post the ledger.		

AMERICAN THEATRE.—Messrs LUDLOW & SMITH, lessees of the Poydras street Theatre, which was destroyed by fire some weeks since, have published in yesterday's *Picayune* a statement of grievances which they profess to have suffered through the agency of James H. CALDWELL, Esq., and Mr. KENDIG, of the firm of Dubois & Kendig. We know nothing more of the merits of the case than is derived from the publication referred to. As a matter of local interest we give an abstract of Messrs. Ludlow & Smith's complaints.

It appears that these gentlemen leased the lot on which the late theatre stood, on the 14th January, 841, of Messrs. Dubois & Kendig, for the term of five years, that firm holding the ground on a lease from Geo. Morgan and others, passed on the 4th day, 1840. A clause in the lease provides that in case of the destruction of the premises by fire or otherwise, the rent should cease and be no longer payable. In the 30th July last, the theatre was destroyed by incendiarism. When the intelligence reached Messrs. Ludlow & Smith, one of the firm was at New York, making engagements for the ensuing winter campaign. Arrangements were immediately made with Mr. Dubois, then at St. Louis, and it was distinctly agreed that if the theatre could be rebuilt with the insurance money, a contract would be made to that effect, and the lease should continue till its expiration. Mr. Dubois, shortly after, went to New Orleans. On his return he informed Mr. Ludlow that an application had been made for a lease of the American, should it be rebuilt, but that he laughed at the idea of its being taken out of the hands of Ludlow & Smith, after the heavy losses they had sustained.

On the strength of the supposed arrangements, engagements for an orchestra, performers &c., were made. Some time after, a paragraph appeared in the *Bee* stating that Mr. Caldwell had leased the American Theatre, in consequence of a clause in Ludlow & Smith's lease, by which it was stipulated that sold lease should cease, in case the building was burned. A few days before the paragraph met the eyes of these gentlemen, Mr. Dubois' confidential clerk was at St. Louis, and saw Messrs. Ludlow & Smith, but said not a word relative to a lease of the theatre by Mr. Caldwell. On the contrary, the conversation referred entirely to the arrangements by Ludlow & Smith for the coming season, as if their lease was to goon, as a matter of course. Things continued thus until the 9th of the present month, when the former lessees received intelligence that the building had certainly been leased to Mr. Caldwell, and that he had obtained control over a judgment for $2115, which they had confessed in favor of Messrs. Dubois & Kendig, for a balance due on last year's rent. "In short," says Messrs. Ludlow & Smith, "we received the assurance that we had been 'headed' by Mr. Caldwell—tricked with by Mr. Kendig, (for to this day we sincerely believe Mr. Dubois was no party to the transaction, and knew not of it—he assured us so,) himself, and our company, orchestra, artists, mechanics and all others, who had formed engagements with us for the coming season, numbering nearly one hundred persons, were thrown on our hands, and we without a place to employ them in!"

In conclusion the authors of this statment intimate a recourse to the Courts of Law, and promise to exert every faculty and use every honorable means to resume their former position. They terminate by declaring that notwithstanding the untoward circumstances in which we are temporarily placed, they confidently expect to be able to fulfil every engagement made the ensuing winter.

COCOCHOUS SUGAR CANE.—Mr. Geiger of Amanda, in the Parish of Concordia, has for several years successfully cultivated a patch of ground on his plantation, with sugar cane. The plant is of an excellent quality and would yield one and half hogsheads of sugar and sixty gallons of molasses to the acre, retailing about eighty seven dollars. The Concordia *Intelligencer* says that sugar might be readily cultivated in that Parish, and would not fail to yield a handsome interest on the outlay of capital.

THE TROPIC proposes to publish a weekly paper to be furnished at a very cheap rate. We have no doubt it will prove an important auxiliary during the presidential campaign. The *Tropic* is a vigorous and able journal and well merits the patronage which, we are pleased to hear, it is rapidly obtaining.

THE VERANDAH.—Messrs. Ward & Bishop—both well known as admirable purveyors and experienced hotel keepers—have taken the lease of the Verands, which will be opened on the 1st November next, for the reception or gentlemen only, under the title of the BACHELOR'S HOTEL. We hope they will obtain ample encouragement, for we know them to be worthy of it.

☞ The New York papers now designate that city as the "City of Fountains."

SACRED CONCERT.—The Sacred Music Society give a concert this evening, at the St. Patrick's Church, under the direction of Mr. WM. FURST. The selection of pieces is very choice, the choruses full and effective, and we are promised a rich treat.

☞ Governor WHITE, our representative in Congress, and the Hon. C. M. CONRAD, one of our United States Senators, arrived in this city yesterday. In little more than a month their duties will call them back to the seat of government.

THE DEMOCRAT has made its appearance on the Lafourche plantations, and occasioned considerable sickness.

OHIO ELECTION.—We have returns from two-thirds of Ohio, through the Baltimore papers. They indicate the election of SHANNON, locofoco, by a small majority. Fifty-seven counties give Shannon 2,004 majority. The remaining counties gave Harrison nearly 6000 majority, but from the falling off in returns which have been received, we have little hope that they will counterbalance Shannon's present majority. Our impression is that Shannon is elected by from 1800 to 3000 majority. As far as heard from the locofocos have 21, and the whigs 10 in the Senate—six to hear from. In the House, the locos have 28, and the whigs 23—11 to hear from.

FROM AFRICA.

Late and direct dates from Gambia, Africa, have been received at Chester, Delaware. The health of the Colony was good. The U. S. sloop of war *Vandalia*, arrived at Sierra Leone on the 23d of July, and left, for a cruise to Liberia, the 7th of August, Capt. Allen and the remaining officers of the ill-fated Niger expedition, as also the citizens, laborers, mechanics, &c.—the expedition is totally abandoned.

Engagement with a Slaver.—The boats of H. B. M. ships Rolla and Wanderer have lately had a severe encounter with the Volladore. The Volladore had made some half dozen successful trips, each time carrying a full cargo of slaves. The Roller fell in with her a few days ago, and attempted to board her with her boats. She resisted perfectly quiet until the boats were alongside, when the men on board opened a galling fire upon them with heavily charged blunderbusses.—Eight of the Roller's men, including one or two officers, were severely wounded, and the boats forced to retire precipitately. The Volladore is remarkably swift—and of course escaped.

A few days before the engagement referred to in the above, the Roller was engaged in destroying a slaving establishment at Sesotina (Sesmal?) The destruction was effected, but at the same hour a cargo of slaves was shipped off about thirty miles to the windward, from a point which the Roller up to that period had been investing in close blockade for some two or three months.

We copy from the *Red River Whig* the following remarks on the obstructions at the mouth of Red River:

"The growing obstructions at the mouth of Red River are becoming the objects of serious apprehensions to those who are interested in the navigation and commerce of this important stream, and in no scarcely less important tributaries. There are now only about 7½ feet water on the bar, and persons who have watched its growth, say that in another year, probably, it will present an impassable barrier to steamboats, except in high water. The tendency of the stream is down the Atchafalaya river, and it is estimated that already fourteen-fifteenths of the water is discharged through that channel. The remedy proposed is to cut a canal from a point above the mouth, by a nearer way than the present channel, to the Mississippi; but those who are acquainted with the habits of the river, say that though this may retard, it will not prevent the emptying of the stream into the Atchafalaya—that this is inevitable within a few years. What then is to be done? There must be some outlet, to a point on the Mississippi, for our cotton, and some channel for our various supplies, and for the transportation of river force. What is to be done? This is what must be done. The rail road from this point must be extended, from its present termination on Bayou Bœuf, to its original destination, Point Coupée. This work accomplished, Red River may seek its own course to the sea, without molestation from us, and without our concern. At the best, it will be of great practical importance and benefit to Alexandria, and in the event of the final obstruction to the present outlet to the river, will make this place the depot for all the commerce of the country above us, and the general rendezvous of travel."

☞ We are indebted to the clerk of the steamboat *Vermillion* for late Alexandria papers.

OHIO RIVER.—The papers of the 9th instant, state that the river had risen, and was then in a fair state for navigation.

An election for Mayor and Council of Baltimore took place on the 17th instant. There was little opposition to the present incumbent. Col. Hillen is re-elected Mayor by a large majority.

LOSS OF H. B. M. STEAM SHIP SPITFIRE.—We learn by the Florida Blanca, from Balize Honduras, that H. B. M. Steam Ship Spitfire was totally lost on the 10th ult., on Half Moon Key Reef. The officers and crew were all saved. It is said that every thing—hull and material, are wholly lost.

NARROW ESCAPE.—A little girl, a daughter of Mrs McGill was a few days ago passing near the race of a factory in Baltimore county, when she fell into the water. A young man named Lowry plunged into the stream to her rescue. They were both carried swiftly towards a perpendicular fall of nearly fifty feet over ragged rocks. The young man saved himself by grasping some timber over his head. The child was precipitated over the fall, and strange to say, was drawn out alive, though greatly bruised.

Antediluvian Remains.—The Bedford Register has received a letter from Clayton county, Iowa, one passage of which we extract:

"A few days since some miners in sinking a shaft for lead ore, about six miles from Dubuque city, found a skeleton of one of those animals whose race has long been extinct.—The bones are in a tolerable state of preservation, and from appearance belonged to a gramnivorous animal twice the size of an elephant. One of the molar teeth which I saw weighed four pounds, seven ounce, and was entire and the enamel perfect. The skeleton was imbedded in limestone, at a depth of from fifteen to twenty-six feet from the surface."

PREDICTION.

In 1835, HENRY CLAY, in the Senate of the United States, uttered the following memorable warning.—Tell us, ye locofocos, was this not prophecy?

"There being no longer any sentinel at the head of our banking establishments to warn them by its information and operations of approaching danger, the local institutions, already multiplied to an alarming extent, and almost daily multiplying in seasons of prosperity, will make free and unrestrained emissions! All the channels of circulation will be gorged! Property will rise extravagantly high, and constantly looking upon the temptation will be irresistible! The depreciation will ensue, debts will be freely contracted, and when the season of adversity comes, as come it must, the banks acting without concert and without guide, obeying the law of self-preservation, will all, at the same time, call in their issues; the vast number will triggerise the alarm, and general distress, widespread ruin, and an explosion of the general banking system, or the establishment of a new Bank of the United States, will be the ultimate effects."

☞ We find the following outgivings in the Washington correspondence of the New York *Express*. They are curious, and we doubt not, substantially correct.

Although Washington appears to be quiet, there is much arranging for the future going on here. Some things are in progress that would surprise even the democracy. The recent state of public opinion developed in relation to the popularity of Mr. Calhoun in the ranks of the locofocos has startled the Van Buren men. There is very little doubt that the contest will be reduced down to the narrow compass of the locofoco ranks, of Martin Van Buren and John C. Calhoun. This is the impression of the friends of both these gentlemen. The great difficulty to settle will be, whether there shall be a national convention to nominate? The southern locofocos are so perfectly sure of carrying their candidate in convention that they seem willing to risk this mode of settling the controversy at once. But the northern portion of the democracy, who are equally confident of Mr. Calhoun's strength with the people, understand better the secret machinery by which the wily Albany Regency have always succeeded in defeating the fair expression of public opinion, and they understand the mode of packing conventions too well, willingly, to trust to the mamination of such a body. They say that Mr. Calhoun is certain to carry the following states, and that Mr. Van Buren is not certain to carry any:

ELECTORS:

Maine,	9	Georgia,	10
New Hampshire,	6	Alabama,	9
Illinois,	9	Mississippi,	6
Michigan,	3	Louisiana,	6
Virginia,	17	Arkansas,	3
North Carolina,	11	Pennsylvania,	26
South Carolina,	9		
In all,			126

which, out of 275, they contend is good capital to begin business with, as it requires but 12 more votes out of the doubtful states to make a president.—Arkansas is the doubtful states they enumerate the following:—

New York,	36	Electors.
Maryland,	8	"
Tennessee,	13	"
	57	votes doubtful,

out of which they think it would be preposterous to suppose he does not stand an equal chance with the whig candidate to obtain enough to elect him.

On the other side, the northern friends of Mr. Calhoun contend that Mr. Van Buren, even if nominated in national convention, is not sure to carry any of the northern states. *Missouri is his forlorn hope*, and they cannot secure the southern vote for him. Elsewhere, finally they may feel sure of him, it is well known that his own vote on the "indelicate tariff" principle in 1828, as well as that of the Hon. Silas Wright and others, at the last session, will have a tendency to produce a state of apathy at the south, which they cannot overcome, and the nomination therefore of Mr. Van Buren will in fact throw the election in the hands of Mr. Clay.

If a convention were called, the friends of Mr. Calhoun say that Mr. Van Buren will appear then supported by the following slate, not one of which could he probably obtain in the grand struggle:—

Massachusetts,	12	Ohio,	23
Connecticut,	6	Indiana,	12
Rhode Island,	4	Delaware,	3
Vermont,	6	Kentucky,	12
New York, (perhaps,)	33	Tennessee,	13
New Jersey,	7	Maryland,	8
			142

To which should be added Pennsylvania, which would send 26 delegates for Mr. Buchanan as the first choice, and if they were well packed, as they probably would be, they would then vote for Mr. Van Buren, making it stand in convention thus:—

Van Buren,	168
Calhoun,	107
Total,	275

The friends of Mr. Calhoun contend that the candidate who has the real strength would, by these means be defeated of his nomination, and his rival would thus disaffect the people and defeat him in election, giving it to the whig candidate.

Mr. Calhoun has authorised his friends to say that he goes for the one term principle; so that it seems he has adopted one good whig doctrine.

THE NICHOLSON PROPERTY.

There is considerable excitement in parts of Pennsylvania, in consequence of the proposed sale of what is called the Nicholson property. Some of our readers may be ignorant of what this is, and such will find themselves informed by reading the following:—

NICHOLSON, THE SPECULATOR.—Every body in Pennsylvania heard of the Nicholson Estate, and the Nicholson Court, but few know more of them than that Nicholson, about the beginning of this century, was a great landholder in this State, that he broke, and that his estate has never been settled to this day. A few old men can still say that Nicholson was once considered one of the wealthiest men of his day, or can point out to you, at the corner of Seventh and Race streets, the house in which, after his bankruptcy, he secluded himself for years, to avoid arrest. This John Nicholson was Comptroller-General of the State of Pennsylvania, from 1792 to 1796, and in some way used the public funds to carry on his speculations. Of the extent of his landed possessions, some conception may be formed from the fact, that his brother, Samuel Nicholson, after a very laborious investigation, reported to the governor, in 1803, that the lands to which he had an indisputable title, covered one-seventh of the surface of the State. In a letter to an intimate friend, he mentioned a transfer in a single operation of between one and two millions acres, in Georgia.

About the year 1798, he became seriously embarrassed, and died in the year 1800. As he was a debtor to the Commonwealth, the State had a lien on all his lands. Many of them have been cleared of all incumbrances by compromise, but the lien still remains on more than a million of acres, tendering, as a committee of the legislature say, "titles doubtful and uncertain, retarding the improvement of the Commonwealth, and keeping all concerned in endless suspense." The debts said to be owing to his estate, amount to twelve millions of dollars. To adjust the conflicting claims of landholders, heirs, creditors, and Commonwealth, the Legislature of Pennsylvania, a few years since, instituted a special court, called the Nicholson Court, with plenary power in the premises. And, strange to tell, Erie county, have not been a little astounded lately by an order from that Court, which, if carried into effect, will cause nearly the whole county to pass under the auctioneer's hammer, in five weeks' time!

It appears to have been the first intimation they had, that their lands were embraced in the claim. Great, also, was the surprise and alarm in the county of Beaver, when a handbill was received from Pittsburg containing lists of lands to be sold at Pittsburg, on the 24th of October, by order of the Commissioners of the Nicholson Court. On examining it, there were found embraced in it, two or three hundred tracts, of four hundred acres each, altogether exceeding *one hundred thousand acres* of the best land in the country, and embracing nearly a fourth part of its territorial limits. This advertisement, to sell, is, it alleged, the first intimation that John Nicholson ever had a claim to a single tract of land in the county; the many hundreds, nay, almost thousands, of persons now in possession, have had no security from the Commonwealth, either quantum. The whole of these western and north western sections of the State are in a state of excitement, arising from these claims. Nicholson and Morris were the greatest speculators of their day.—*Phil. U. S. Gaz.*

A FRAUDULENT EXPERIMENT was tried with gunpowder at Belvidere, in Warren county, on Friday afternoon, which threatened the most fatal consequences to several individuals. The case as stated by the Journal shews remarkable temerity on the part of the persons concerned, and the result is fraught with profitable warning:

It appears that a large hollow iron shaft for a water wheel was cast some months since at the foundry in Belvidere; which, proving defective, was removed to a hollow about a quarter of a mile from the village for the purpose of being broke to pieces with powder, in order that the fragments might be rolled down and cast over. This was attempted on Friday afternoon. Mr. Kenyon and some of his workmen charged it with several pounds of powder and forced in an iron ball weighing some 28 lbs., by the side of which they drove in a large iron wedge, supposing that when the powder should be exploded the ball would be forced along the wedge, until becoming obstructed, the expansive force of the powder would burst the shaft asunder.

Having no idea that the ball could possibly escape, they were careless, and in the opinion of most persons, blameably careless, of the direction in which the shaft was pointed. As it happened, it was aimed toward the village. The match was applied, an explosion followed. But instead of bursting the shaft, the ball and wedge were forced out with irresistible violence the ball being hurled in the direction of Mr. Craig's hotel. In its route it passed near the head of one of the persons who had been concerned in loading the shaft; struck the earth in the street South of the Court House, near where some boys were playing, and rebounded over their heads; passed off at the end of the shed in the rear of Mr. Craig's premises, dashed through a window in the second story of the house, through the partition which separates the back and front rooms, forced its way out through the front of the house, and fell to the ground a few rods distant.

Now just before this explosion, there had been some children were playing, but no one was injured. In the front room through which the ball passed, Geo W. Smyth, Esq., his lady, and a young lady, were sitting at the time. The ball went a little to the front of Mr. Smyth, and directly over the head of Mrs. Smyth, missing her by only a few inches. She had just resumed her seat, having the minute before been standing in point blank range of the shot, which would certainly have dashed her to pieces. As it was, her head was covered with dust and fragments of the shattered wall and she was somewhat stunned with the concussion of the air, which was so great as to force out several pains of glass from the window near her. On the whole, however, she sustained no serious injury, a most Providential circumstance.

The conduct of Mrs Smyth on this trying occasion was cool, calm and collected, affording an example worthy of imitation by her sex. Her husband screamed, nor went into hysterics, but seemed less anxious for her own personal safety than for that of her husband. The first word she uttered was to inquire whether he was hurt, even before she could determine whether or not she was herself seriously injured.

☞ The balance of the stock of J. F. La Villeneuve will be sold this morning at 10 o'clock, some of the choicest wines and liquors in the market will be offered.

Catalogues to be obtained at J. A. Beard's office, No. 43 Magazine st.

The imported stock of Dry Goods, will be sold to-morrow morning at half past 10 o'clock, A. M.

MARRIED

In New York, on the 11th instant, Mr. SAMUEL FOLEY, of this city, to MARY A. TALLMADGE, of the former place.

DIED—Last night, at half past 10 o'clock, Mrs. Winnie Nevy, born Dunny. Friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral (without further notice), which will take place this after noon, at 4 o'clock. Her body is exposed at her former residence in Esplanade street, between Burgundy and Rampart streets.

☞ Messrs. Editors,—

Please insert in your valuable paper, that Mr AUGUSTIN VIAVANT will be supported by a large majority of voters at the ensuing election for recorder of Third Municipality Exchange.

A LARGE NUMBER OF VOTERS OF THE THIRD MUNICIPALITY.

DEPARTURE OF THE ATLANTIC STEAMERS

FROM ENGLAND.		FROM NEW YORK	
Britannia,	Oct. 4	New York	Nov 1
Caledonia,	Oct. 8	Hibernia	Nov 12
U. Western, Hoskins,	Oct. 22	Caledonia	Nov. 17

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

EXPORTS

New York—Per ship Elizabeth—417 tales cotton, 21 hds tobacco, 112 tierces flaxseed, 112 bbls flour, 24 bbls pork 2 bbls and 1 extra fine assorted do; 2420 pigs lead, 2 bales silks, 30 cases mdse, 3 trunks household goods.

Liverpool—Per ship Georgiana—1573 bales cotton.

Liverpool—Per ship Pandora—1661 bales cotton.

Liverpool—Per ship Dundalon—1461 bales cotton.

Sabine and Galveston—Per schr Harriet—60 bbls flour, 11 do whiskey and sundries.

IMPORTS

Hartford, Con—Per brig Energy—700 bbls potatoes, 100 do onions, 60 do cider, 60 do vinegar, 100 boxes cheese, 60 bls sheetings. Wood & Simmons.

Boston—Per ship Pandora—800 bags sugar, Tufts & Hobart; 187 bbls mackerel, Campbell & Rackoff; 187 pkgs mdse, Armor, Lake & co; 11 do M Newall; 5 do Kelly & Conyngham; 500 gunny bags, F M Weld &c; 300 bags coffee, Bridge & Bro.

Portsmouth—Per ship Clara—80 tons hay and 300 bbls potatoes, to master.

New York—Per ship Palmyra—sea'd mdse.

Boston—Per ship Herculean—200 boxes codfish, to master.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR

Y zoo River—Per steamer Maid of Kentucky—192 bales cotton, Buckner & Stanton; 171 Burke, Wade & co; 100 Taylor & Beck; 74 Wilson & Hutchinson; 60 Hunter; 60 J S Davis; 42 Lambeth, Thompson & co; 45 J C Ricks & co; 29 Franklin & Henderson; 20 G L C Davis; 18 Ringgold & Bell; 10 Gordon & Bell; 10 Gordon & Bell; 10 F McDowell & co; 11 Gardiner, Narcom & co; 8 do Keyes & Robers; 8 do Clark, Aiken & co; 8 Y Galloway; 5 Anta Fe bales cotton, 5 Pettus & Perkins; 2 Tallulah—92 bales cotton, C A Jacobs; 111 Lambeth, Thompson & co; 63 J B Pinnick & co; 20 A Rivards; 8 M White & co; 8 Carman & Wales; 8 Fearn, Donegan, Gresham & Moore; 9 Pinchard, Huntington & co; 19 Kirkman, Abernathy & Hanna; Washington, Jackson & co; 512 steamer Vicksburgh; 41 bales; 1 bale cotton, Campbell & Batch; 3 bbls 1 box, 2 cast iron wheels C Archinard.

Covington—Per steamer J. Dupré—87 bls cotton, Oakey, Pope & Hawkins; 84 Payne & Harrison; 8 Burke, Watt & co; 18 Franklin & Henderson; 8 A C Wilber; 10 Bully & Riger; 1 pkge mdse, Conrey & co; 10 mules B Marigny.

CONSIGNEES

Per ship Palmyra—A Lanfear, Kelly & Conyngham; Chs Fled, J W Stanton; W C Compton & co; H L Browning; Gindley & Russell; E & F T Prescott; Taylor & Medley; E Smith; Franklin & Henderson; Jno Ogden; J B Donlin; W Gaston; J Levy; Flower & Finley; A Grant; Waterman & Wood; Dudley & Knight; B J Perez; Norcross & Foodick; Bullard & Bro; J Hyde; Leeds & co; Bullard & Bro; Alexander & co; Baker & Craddock; R D Boneham; Green & Shanklin; Dwight & Woodbridge; J McClusker; Wiggin & Davenport; W R Quick; Walton & Cushman; W Bayden; J L Bogart; J Van Houten; Roberts & Hall; D Felt & co; J Campbell; F V Alderhouson; W Alling; Rice & Nathaway; and order.

Per steamer Maid of Kentucky—Buckner & Stanton; Burke, Watt & co; Taylor & Beck; Lambeth, Thompson & co; Franklin & Henderson; Gardiner, Narcom & co; Keyes & Robers; Clark, Aiken & co; Y Galloway; Anta Fe bales cotton, Pettus & Perkins; Tallulah—92 bales cotton, C A Jacobs; 111 Lambeth, Thompson & co; 63 J B Pinnick & co; 20 A Rivards; 8 M White & co; 8 Carman & Wales; 8 Fearn, Donegan, Gresham & Moore; 9 Pinchard, Huntington & co; 19 Kirkman, Abernathy & Hanna; Washington, Jackson & co; 512 steamer Vicksburgh; 41 bales; 1 bale cotton, Campbell & Batch; 3 bbls 1 box, 2 cast iron wheels C Archinard.

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PASSENGERS.

Per ship Palmyra—Mr J Mills and lady, Mrs W A Dunlap and son, Miss M E Dunlap, Master W Stephenson, C Simpson, B Steinberg and 150 steerage.

Per ship Clara—Capt Winn, and 2 Cornelius

Per steamer J. Dupre—Mrs Guitrera, Miss Guitrera, Mr Hurt and lady, Burdette and lady, Merrick and lady, Mrs Hampton, Messrs Greenard, Bell, Beasley, Boyer, Jones, R Davis and sons, Hornsberg.

Per steamer Vermillion—Mr Armstrong, Jas R Pearson, W Haines, T Newlin, Hardie, Fendlin, Bryant.

In steamship New York, (sailed from New York for Charleston, Havana, Key West and this port, on the 16th inst. Miss Bonney, Mrs Taylor and children, Miss and Mrs Brown, Mr Bennett, Mrs Ayres and children, Mrs Ann Trimble, Mrs Livingston, Mrs Blair, Mr Hitman, lady and sister, Mr West lady and child; Mr Wilson and lady; Mr Thompson, lady, 3 children and servant; Mr Beslin and lady, Mr Pernell, lady, child and servant, Mr Upson and lady, Mr Brown on and lady, Mr Wiens and lady, Capt S W Morse, U S A, Mr Ayres, Mr Quick, Doc, R Anderson, Capt Holt, Mr John Ward, Capt Cruse, O W Minor, S B Davis, O P Hamilton, Alex Hunter, Mr Duckworth, D Wright, H Harrison, R J Ward, Mr Ward, Mr Wilson, Mr Tyler, W E Wheaton, Capt Cambrewith, T H Shields, W L Byers, G Acherson, Alvan Utter, T Wilson, D Palin, Captains Buckner and Hall, Mr Hall, Mr Hall, Chas Johnson, M Wells, W Cull, G Wallace, E Elridge, Jno Penn, Jas Hutchinson, M Tanetty, Dinsmore, F Miles, Mr Palin, Captains Buckner and Hall, Mr Hall, Mr Hall, Chas Johnson, M Wells, W Cull, G Wallace, E Elridge, Jno Penn, Jas Hutchinson, M Tanetty, Dinsmore, F Miles, Mr Palin, Mr Houghtaling, Mrs Freeman, Mr Kemble, J Hinshaw, J Mackey, T Boley, Mr Wilson, Elizabeth Wilson, J Shaw, J Roberts, Mr Morrison, 17 steerage and 11 deck.

DELEGATION OF THE PANTHEON.

THE first of November next (All Saints' Day,) commences a festival by the Church of the communion of the dead, also the day chosen by the Spanish company "Canamas D'Orleans" to celebrate the yearly funeral obsequies of departed members, whose remains lie in the Pantheon, situated in the cemetery of St. Louis No 2, and which, in continuing to celebrate the yearly funeral obsequies of departed members, whose remains lie in the Pantheon, situated in the cemetery of St. Louis No 2, and which, in continuing to celebrate the yearly funeral obsequies of departed members, whose remains lie in the Pantheon, situated in the cemetery of St. Louis No 2, and which, wishing to continue the practice established of long, to associate in this religious and funeral act, the presence of the ORPHAN BOYS, in charge of the Institution, with the laudable intention of moving the public charity towards them the delegation of the Pantheon, consisting of the gentlemen and ladies, the flower of the elite of the society of New Orleans, takes the opportunity of that pious act, to solicit of that public, the relief claimed by the widow and orphan, and the encouragement of those innocent and helpless beings, whose only protectors in the country, and who have no other inheritance than the sympathy of benevolent and kind hearted persons.

The President of the Pantheon,
JOAQUIN GOMEZ.

New Orleans, October 25, 1842.

ACADEMY FOR YOUNN LADIES.
(BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL)

Founded in 1828, by Madame LEIBIB, and continued for the last three years, under the direction of Madame DEBRAYAUX

Rampart st, corner Bienville, New Orleans.

THE winter classes of this establishment have commenced with their accustomed activity.

Music (Vocal and Instrumental) is cultivated with particular attention, and monthly examinations take place, as formerly, in presence of the parents of the pupils, on the evening of the first saturday in each month.

A new building in Rampart st, containing spacious and airy sleeping rooms, has been constructed, expressly for the better accommodation of boarders. o26—2m

NOTICE.—The firm of Hamilton & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

CHS K HAMILTON,
ISAAC D TARBONS.

THE business of the establishment will in future be conducted by the subscriber under the name of Hamilton & Co. who will assume all responsibilities connected with the above firm.

CHS K HAMILTON

IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the District Court of the United States—Eastern District of Louisiana. In the matter of James Reed, assignee of the estate of Charles Foucher, bankrupt.

By virtue of an order of court issued from the honorable the District Court of the United States, for the district aforesaid, I will expose at public sale on Saturday, the 29 day of October, 1842, at 10 o'clock, a. m. at the store No 78 Camp street.

A large assortment of crockery and China ware.

Terms of sale—cash.

o16 ov 26 SIDNEY ROBERTSON,
United States Marshal

In Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Eastern District of Louisiana—Jean Baptiste Pouverin, to be declared a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Jean Baptiste Pouverin, has filed in this court his petition to be declared a bankrupt upon which an order has been duly entered appointing the 3rd day of Nov. instant next, at 10 o'clock, a. m. for the hearing of said petition; all persons interested may then appear and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

By order of the Court—Oct. 5, 1842.
ED LAUVE,
o24 3t By Clerk of the Distrct Court.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—First Judicial District Court—Friday, the 21st day of October, 1842—and 67 of the Independence of the Republic of Texas.

Present the Honorable A M Buchanan, Judge—No. 21,780—The Bank of Louisiana vs the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana. In this case a decree of injunction of the charter of the Citizens' Bank having been rendered on the 19th October, instant, it is ordered by the court in conformity with the provisions of the 9th section of an act of congress for the liquidation of banks, approved on the 14th March, 1842, that all judicial proceedings against the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana be stayed, and that this order be published in two newspapers printed in the city of New Orleans, once a week, in French and English, for the space of six months.

Extract from the Minutes.
W F WAGNER,
o26 3t Deputy clerk

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FARR'S WORKS, &c.

THE Works of Samuel Farr, L. L. D., President of St Paul's, college of Nassau, N. J., with memoirs of his life and writings, and a selection from his correspondence, by John Johnstone, M. D., Fellow of the Royal Medical College of Edinburgh, and Fellow of the Royal Society of London, &c. in eight volumes, Ld. ed. 1809 Memoirs of Samuel Farr, Esq., F. R. S., Secretary to the Admiralty in the reigns of Charles 2d and James 2d, comprising his diary from 1680 to 1690, deciphered by the Rev John Hunter, F. R. S. from the original shorthand manuscripts in the Royal Institution Library, and a selection from his private correspondence, edited by Richard Lord Braybrook: in 1 thick vol. Ld. ed. 1828.

Letters and Works of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, edited by her great grandson, Lord Wharncliffe, in 1 thick vol. Ld. ed. 1837.

An Essay on the Principles of Population, or a view of its past and present effects on human happiness, with an enquiry into our prospects respecting the future removal or mitigation of the evils which it occasions, by the Rev. T. R. Malthus, A. M. F. R. S., in two volumes, Ld. ed. 1826. For sale by

McKEAN & CASEY,
o26 corner Camp and Common streets.

COW FOR SALE.

A first rate milch COW, on board the ship, Tennessee, from Baltimore. Apply on board opposite the Orleans Cotton Press, or to

HARROD & DARLING,
o26 Camp st.

POTATOES, &c.—700 bbls potatoes, 100 do onions and beets, 60 bbls refined cider, 60 do cider vinegar, 100 boxes cheese, cargo of brig Energy. Apply on board, at lower Levee, or to WOOD & SIMMONS,
o26 90 Magazine st

FRUITS in Brandy, in boxes of 12 glass jars; assorted fruits in their juice in boxes of 18 bottles; fine, super fine and extra fine assorted olives; Marasino and Maraquin; superior quality, for sale by

HERBAULT, BROS, 70 Bienville st

BRANDY—Old 4th proof brandy at moderate price, in spite of the increase of the duties on the article at Marseilles. HERBAULT, BROS,
o26 70 Bienville st

GOSHEN BUTTER—10 firkins prime Goshen butter, 120 kegs buckwheat, landing from ship Louisa, and for sale by WOOD & SIMMONS,
o26 90 Magazine st

WINTER CLOTHING for plantation, such as red and white flannel shirts and drawers; jersey pants; sot tonade do; mens sale by FROST & co,
o26 10