NEW-ORLEANS BEE

OFFICIAL STATE PAPER.

BY BULLITT, MAGNE & CO.

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CITY PAPER, PUBLISHED DAILY, per annum, in advance, $10
COUNTRY PAPER, PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY, $10

"Truth is omnipotent, and Public Justice certain."

WHIG

NOMINATION OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION

FOR PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM H. HARRISON,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN TYLER,

OF VIRGINIA.

FOR GOVERNOR

HENRY JOHNSON,

Subject to the decision of the Whig State Convention.

LOUISIANA ELECTORAL TICKET.

1st District—WILLIAM DEBUYS, New Orleans.
2d do JOSEPH BERNARD, West Baton Rouge;
3d do LOUFBOY BARRAS, Lafourche;
4th do JACQUES DUPRE, St. Landry;
5th do SETH LEWIS, Rapides.

NEW-ORLEANS:

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 15, 1840.

☞ THE MAIL failed yesterday beyond Mobile.

WHIG CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Pursuant to a Resolution, adopted at the last meeting of the "Whig Committee" the following members are appointed Delegates to the "Whig State Convention" to be held at *Baton Rouge* on the 20th instant.

New Orleans, September 14, 1840.

J. B. Walton, W. H. Wyche, } Secretaries.

J. Urquhart,	Jesh. Baldwin,
A. Maurouau,	C. A. Luzenburg,
A. J. Lannaux,	Saml Herman, Jr.
A. Bezget,	Wm. T. Hepp,
B. Whiting,	Felix Labatut,
Wm Turner,	Martin Durald,
M. Musson,	S. Glover,
W. H. White,	T. Beckman,
J. P. Freret,	T. Wilkinson,
T. Burson,	B. Casey,
B. Walton,	M. Turner,
Peter Rapp,	Jas. H. Caldwell,
E. E. Parker,	S. W. Nye,
R. H. Brunet,	F. Gardere,
Loyal Case,	D. B. Woodruff,
E. D. Turner,	D. Crossman,
F. E. Layet,	J. Cockayne,
T. Jordy,	Jos. Knettles,
T. H. McCaleb,	F. Grima,
L. U. Gaiennie,	M. Cruzat,
J. B. Loeb,	A. Pierson,
J. S. Holden,	S. D. McNeil,
J. Abeard,	M. Black,
	George Morgan,
	H. Lavergne.

DISTRESSING FIRE.—Last night about 12 o'clock, a fire broke out in Bagatelle street, which consumed fifteen or twenty dwellings, kitchens, and back buildings. The fire originated in a house in Craps street and extended to Bagatelle, from thence the flames destroyed nearly all the buildings on the right hand side of Bagatelle street to Union. The half of the square was destroyed. The amount of losses, although not considerable, will be severely felt by the unfortunate sufferers.

A RETROSPECT.

If any one is curious to trace the contrast between profession and practice, let him peruse the inaugural address of General JACKSON, and mark well the doctrines it embodies and the principles it inculcates; and then compare these tenets with the policy subsequently pursued by him and his successor. We, for one, are willing to take that inaugural address, as the standard of our democracy. It is a collection of pure and perfect precepts, the practical illustration of which will undoubtedly exhibit itself in a just, temperate and wise administration. It is the democracy of Jefferson and Madison—if that school of patriots and statesmen in which the democrats of former days were wont to imbibe wholesome instruction.

It is remarkable, too, that in the inaugural address not the slightest hint is afforded of that relentless war upon the currency, which so soon became the distinguishing feature in JACKSON's administration, and which has been continued with such fatal consequences to the country by Mr. VAN BUREN. The United States Bank was no monster then, nor did General JACKSON consider the constitutionality of such an institution more than doubtful. The history of recent admonishes us, that at that period, the President never dreamed of subverting the currency. It was only when, after being some time in office, the President of the United States Bank refused, at his bidding, to remove a subordinate officer for political reasons, that General JACKSON's destructive propensity was thoroughly roused, and he determined to pursue with his vengeance an institution which had displayed such unlooked-for contumacy. The crusade against the currency was undertaken, and ten years of unremitting persecution, followed by almost irreparable disaster, have not sufficed to satiate the fell spirit of destruction.

But the currency question, vitally important as all will acknowledge it to be, is not the only marked instance of departure from principle. In the inaugural address, much is said of state rights, much of democracy, much of economy, retrenchment and reform. We need scarcely remind the people how these professions have been carried out. It is unnecessary to show how completely they have been violated. The system of extravagance begun by the past administration, has been nearly doubled by the present. State rights have been coolly trampled upon. A state has been disfranchised, in order to secure a majority in the popular branch of congress. Political proscription has been conducted with a ferocity utterly unknown before. The plan of distributing emoluments to active partizans, as the spoils of victory are divided among an army of mercenaries, has been strictly pursued; and to crown the whole an attempt—thanks to the indignant rebuke of an aroused people, an unsuccessful one—has been made to fasten upon us the execrable despotism of a standing army of two hundred thousand men. If in these doings of MARTIN VAN BUREN and his illustrious predecessor, there is aught in conformity with the principles developed in the inaugural address of General JACKSON, it has certainly escaped our apprehension.

It is no matter of wonder that the people did not sooner discover the abuses practised in the name of Democracy. Nothing is more easily susceptible of explanation. The splendor of Gen'l JACKSON's military achievements entitled him to the admiration and gratitude of his country, and he soon became environed with resistless popularity. Be it remembered, also, that the monetary system established by the late executive, after the expiration of the charter of the United States' Bank, was productive at first of apparently the most brilliant results. The bubble was inflated during JACKSON's second term, and was blown to extreme fullness long before its close. During all this time, fallacious and artificial prosperity prevailed over the land. Men waxed wealthy, they knew not and reeked not how. The warning voice of the political seer was unheeded amid the delusions of hollow fortune. The popularity of the president and the unparalleled success that for a few brief years followed his measures, were sufficient to sustain him triumphantly.

With Mr. VAN BUREN's inauguration came ruin and desolation. The league of state banks had proved a rope of sand. The bubble had burst. We doubt if even Old Hickory himself could have braved the storm of popular resentment that succeeded. Mr. VAN BUREN was utterly unfitted to encounter it. He, with his party, was of course prostrated. After a while, however, his party rallied. The people called upon the government, which had reduced them to poverty, to come to their assistance. Mr. VAN BUREN replied that the government was bound to take care of itself. Sympathy for the people, according to his political notions, had nothing to do with the functions of the general government. The sub-treasury system is neither more nor less than the commentary on this sentiment. It is the divorce of the government from the people. In return the people have determined to divorce the government from its present rulers.

☞ We could enumerate hundreds of reasons why the present incumbent of the Executive chair is palpably disqualified to discharge the duties of the station, but if there was no other objection, his miserable mismanagement of the Florida war would alone be sufficient to fix upon him the seal of condemnation.

Scarcely a week has passed by since his election without our receiving fresh intelligence of outrages committed on our citizens by the Indians. The butchery of whole families seems to be the event of every day occurrence, and yet we discover no effort on the part of the President to timely that appalling evil. In a period of more than three years nothing has been done on that subject and no efficient measure seems to be contemplated. The Florida war has been employed as the means of satisfying the favorites of the Executive at the expense of the people's money, but its extensive object has been totally disregarded.

Can any unprejudiced man reflect on these facts without a full conviction of the utter imbecility of our rulers? It is exceedingly difficult to realise the strange truth that a few hundred savages can with impunity, month after month and year after year, butcher hundreds of women and children within the limits of the U. S. Emboldened by their success in Florida, they have at length commenced the work of destruction in Georgia, and for all the present administration will do towards checking their bloody career they might extend their depredations to South Carolina, nay to the Capital of the nation. We marvel that any man of feeling can think of the horrid events above referred to without forming a strong determination to oppose the re-election of VAN BUREN. Fortunately it is now relieved to almost certainty that Gen. HARRISON will be our next President. We therefore confidently predict a speedy termination of the Indian war.

We doubt not that stain upon the character of the country will be effaced in the commencement of the year 1841.

☞ The locofocos in Pennsylvania county have got up two separate tickets for state and county officers. Charles J. Ingersoll is the locofoco Van Buren candidate, and Morton McMichael the locofoco Porter candidate for congress. There are other portions of the state which exhibit dissension among the faithful.

JOHN Q. ADAMS does not go to England in the Acadia. He only proceeds as far as Halifax, for the benefit of his health.

Dr. DUNCAN has refused to meet his competitor for congress, Mr. Pendleton, in open discussion. His plea is to speak by himself.

HAVANA.—The papers we have received from Havana up to the 4th instant, contain nothing of any interest.

VERMONT AND MAINE.—The intelligent New York correspondent of the *National Intelligencer* justly remarks that if the locofocos have not carried Vermont, it is no fault of Mr. VAN NESS, or any of the other leaders. They put upon the course for governor a man of talents and character, an abolitionist and an anti-mason too, so that the Van Buren party presented the combined front of locofocoism, anti-masonry and abolitionism, notwithstanding the affected horror of Mr. VAN BUREN's partizans for such an amalgamation.

In regard to Maine, the same acute observer holds the following language:

The election in Maine, which comes off September 14th, is interesting the public much, from an impression that the whigs have an equal chance of carrying the state. That there have been changes there, and that the good cause is advancing, I have no doubt, but, with as good information as a man can have, who is not cool and calm-even amid the excitement in the state, I see no reason to believe that we can defeat Gov. Fairfield, and it must not be expected. He has a popularity over and above that of his party, and will obtain a greater vote than Van Buren can get. If Fairfield has not over 2,500 majority, the personal popularity of Gen. Harrison can take the state in November. As for members of congress, we ought to defeat Albert Smith, and to gain a member in Hancock and Washington; but circumstances render the first doubtful, and, in the last, to effect what we desire, there must have been considerable change. George Evans will be triumphantly re-elected. It is probable there will be no choice in the district Mr. Parris represents, if he insists upon being run again. If things turn out better than I expect, there is a stronger under-current in our favor than appears on the surface. Much depends upon Waldo county, the strongest Van Buren county in the state, in which there is said to be a decided change; and as this county has great interest at stake, in lime, the fisheries, &c., there may be ground for the belief.

TO THE WHIGS AND CONSERVATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ROOM,
Washington, August 25, 1840.

The splendid election results just announced from the States of North Carolina, Kentucky and Indiana, gladden the heart of the patriot, and stimulate him to greater efforts in the service of his country. In these States, the enemies of the Constitution and of the prosperity of the Republic are annihilated. The Destructives are panic stricken—turn which way they may, their affrighted vision is startled with the "hand writing on the wall." In Alabama, they have barely escaped defeat. Missouri is coming to the rescue.— With forced but feeble shouts, they exult over Illinois, and rejoice that they have been in discussion. His plan is to speak by himself.

Since the nomination of Gen. Harrison, the States of *Connecticut, Rhode Island, Virginia, Louisiana,* and *North Carolina*, all of which voted for Martin Van Buren in 1836, have proclaimed in unequivocal language, their allegiance to the country and its Constitution.

The information which we have received, and which we continue to receive, from the States of Pennsylvania, New York, Michigan, Ohio, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, Tennessee and Georgia, is well calculated to inspire us with fresh confidence in the intelligence and patriotism of the people, and with the conviction that their slumbering vengeance is awakened into life and action, ready to lay hold of the pillars of the temple, which corruption has raised on the ruins of the Constitution and welfare of the nation, and crush beneath its fragments the power-grasping and infatuated architects.

The energies thus slumbering in our own strength is the only danger to be apprehended. Let us not rest in fancied security. Let us not repose on our laurels so freshly and gallantly won, but rush into the battle-field in quest of new achievements. The enemy is rich in the means of corruption, and they will use them with no sparing hand. A mercenary legion of one hundred thousand office-holders, who fight for their salaries and their bread, are arrayed against you. The money of the people, now in the hands of the President by his Sub-treasurers, will tickle the palms of the purchaseable. A rabid and stipendiary press, sustained by governmental patronage, will scatter its vile trash among you. To meet successfully these fearful odds against you, requires vigorous and untiring exertions. Let us not fear that our majorities will be too overwhelming.

The Administration and the principles on which it acts should not only be prostrated, but prostrated *effectually and forever*. It should pass to its long account, with the execrations of immense majorities, and without the hope of a resurrection. The rebuke about to be administered should not only be severe, but astounding. It is due to the constitution—to the country—to retributive justice, and to posterity, that the political crimes of this administration should be marked with a reprobation deep as your sufferings, and broad as the Union. The "bic jacet" which the people are about to write on its tomb should be in capitals, bold and prominent as any dawning of hope. Efficacious from a tomb, it will stand through future ages as a political "memento mori" to any person who, "dressed in a little brief authority," shall play the tyrant, forgetful of the power that made him.

Is there a patriot in the land whose bosom does not swell with pride and exultation at the brilliant prospects now dawning on his deeply-tried country? On the 4th of March next, history, with iron pen, will inscribe on marble tablets, on this day, by the almost unanimous voice of a confiding, abused, and intelligent people, was banished from the Capitol the first American Nero, who laughed at the calamities with which he had scourged his countrymen, mocked at the sufferings which he had inflicted, and scornfully told them "that they looked to Government for too much."

Then will the country shake off the shackles with which folly and madness had bound her young and vigorous limbs, rise with new strength, and press onward to her high destiny. And who among you will not, on that auspicious day, join the jo ous song, and with honest pride and patriotic exultation, mingle your voice with the shouts of millions, who, "long ago, fought at the battle of Waterloo." To all such who have up to this period stood by as idle spectators of this fierce conflict now being waged between the people and the office-holders, let us say, "delay no longer. Inaction now is dangerous to the Republic. Rally on the side of your country, and prove your love to her institutions."

We use no hyperbole when we say that she is but one remove from a practical monarchy! Give to Mr. Van Buren a standing army of 200,000 men, and your liberties are at an end. Already is he in the possession of the entire revenues of the country. The national purse is at his unlicensed control. Think you that he will abandon his wild schemes of an overwrought ambition? Think you that he will not urge upon the consideration of congress the monstrous project of an immense standing army? Think you that there is in congress independence sufficient to deny him any request? No, no—"Let not that flattering unction to your souls." Who could have been found on the 4th day of January, 1837, bold enough to have rejected that measure, which was so strongly urged by nearly the unanimous voice of the people, "disorganizing and revolutionary," as subversive of the principles of the government from its earliest history, "so enlarging to an alarming extent the boundaries of executive power," would at this time have been the idol of the land! But such is the melancholy fact! The national legislature furnishes you with no protection, no guaranty against the exactions of executive power. It is the fundamental law of "the party" that the president "can do no wrong." His will is the law of "the party," both in and out of congress, and woe to the man who dares to oppose it.—He is denounced as a traitor and renegade.

The sleek hounds of the executive, thirsty for blood, are unleashed from their kennels and with eager scent pursue the object of their hate. They soon hunt down the mutilated carcass, with crimsoned muzzles they return to their master, giving gratifying evidence that his orders have been faithfully executed, and are again hot in reserve for some fresh victim of executive vengeance. Under this reign of terror and proscription place no dependence on congress. It is no longer a shield between the rights of the people and the usurpation of the president. It caters for executive gratification, and panders to the cravings for power. The same men who, but a short time since, spoke of a sub-treasury bill with horror, and who now condemn the standing army project with apparent sincerity, will, at the bidding of the president, adopt the latter with as much unanimity as they enacted the former. The same servile partizan majority who have gave him the "purse," who at a now disfranchised, blindly disfranchised their sovereign sons with not reading one syllable of the evidence, will not hesitate to arm him with the "sword" also.

There is but one step between the president and despotic power. Let us time in throwing yourselves, between them. If you value your liberties, achieved by the blood of your fathers, if you would hand them over unimpaired to your children, hesitate no longer, but join the army of patriots marching to victory under the banner of the constitution, and of "Harrison and Reform."

The history of the last six months admonishes us to warn you against the falsehoods and calumnies of the administration press. Within that period, you have seen that General Harrison was a weak, imbecile old man in his dotage. The lie with which the slander was penned, was scarcely dry when we heard of him at Fort Meigs, one of the scenes of his glory, addressing in the full voice of vigorous manhood, and with the fervor of youth, an immense multitude on the great subject which most deeply agitate the public mind and exposing his fair fame to the aspersions of his enemies, he attempted to cast upon it. More recently he has visited Fort Gaines, and again, with his usual ability and eloquence, addressed a large concourse of his fellow-citizens. Still, perchance, the fond libellers of the executive regime may suppose that he is the victim of disease, and in the last stage of mortality; and attempt to prove it, too, by the affidavits of some of their vile retainers. Within that period you have also been told that he was in the custody of "keepers," insnared in an "iron cage." Be not surprised if you should ere long be informed by the same authority that he had become the inmate of a madhouse, and that it should be vouched for by the same "respectable" testimony. Allow me, then, to warn you against yielding the slightest belief to the thousand slanders with which the mendicant press at the capital, and its partizan adjuncts throughout the country, will abound from this time to the close of the elections. Already have they falsified the records of the past, committed forgeries, and scattered their libels broadcast over the land.

Permit me also to call your serious consideration to the importance of an efficient organization. Hitherto you have been beaten more by the force of the superior drill and discipline of your opponents, than by numerical strength; or rather, their perfect organization has enabled them to bring all their forces into the field against you. That organization in the northern states especially, extends to the appointment of committees in all the school districts in the several towns. Let us take lessons in this respect from the enemy. For the first time we now present an unbroken and undivided front, writhing under a common suffering and animated by a common hope. Let every friend of his country's welfare be at his post, and in a few short weeks we will witness the total overthrow of the author of her calamity.

R. GARLAND,
Chairman Committee.

J. C. CLARK, Sec'ry.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.)

Baltimore, Sept 5th, 1840.

The Markets.—Exchange—Bills on London at 8 a 9 per cent. premium.

Coffee.—In all the week something over 8000 bags have been sold at auction and by private contract.—Since my last about 2000 bags Rio have been taken by private contract at 10 a 11 cents; and about 1000 bags St. Domingo, at 9¼ cents. The stock of Rio in market, in first hands, does not exceed 4000 bags, and is now held at an advance of a quarter cent per pound. In New-York the stock of Rio was about 8000 bags, and in Philadelphia no stock of moment.

Cotton.—I note sales of about 300 bales Uplands, chiefly at 11 cents.

Flour.—Since my last, there has been nothing done in Howard street. City Mills sold at $5 12½ again on Thursday, two parcels—but on a sale of *extra* rolled yesterday to $5 37½. Susquehanna, early in the week, sold at $5 18¾, and yesterday, at $5 12½.

Provisions.—There has been a good business in bacon throughout the week, and at better prices than those of last week. Prime Western assorted is very scarce and readily commands 9½ cents; good to fair 9 cents. Mess pork has advanced a shade, and I now quote $16 50 to $17; and prime at $14 5.f. I reduce the quotations for barrel beef to $14 50 for mess; $12 50 for No. 1; and $10 50 for prime. No. 1 lard continues to sell at 12½ cents.

Sugar.—I believe I mentioned 1300 hhds. New-Orleans sugar, as sold on Wednesday. If so it was an over estimate of my informer, and should have been 1000. There has been nothing done since.

Flour.—The activity in the market still continues but without any improvement in prices. Let one from some of the tobacco growing counties in this state complain that the "horn worm" is making severe ravages on the ripening crops. Ohio is in good demand but prices throughout remain at my last quotations.

Whiskey.—Hogsheads continue at 27½ cents. Barrels I quote at 29 cents instead of 29 a 29½.

Mr. Joseph C. Vance, son of ex-governor Vance of Ohio, was recently killed by being thrown from a carriage in which he was riding, near Steubenville Ohio.

New Orleans, September 12, 1840.

Sir,—

The members of the German Glee Club anxious to make a fitting demonstration of their sincere joy, and gratitude towards the intrepid Firemen to whom the property of the St. Charles Hotel is due, have requested me, as their president to state that they will with infinite pleasure volunteer their services in giving a concert for the benefit of the Firemen Charitable Institution.

I request you to lay this proposition before your noble and defiant. Missions as early as possible the resolutions the same will adopt in behalf of it.

I am, Sir,

Most friendly and respectfully,
E. JOHNS, Pres't.

To G. Bronson, Esq.
President Firemen's Charitable Association

New Orleans, September 14th, 1840.

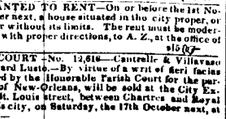
E. Johns, Esq. President German Glee Club.

Dear Sir,—

I am directed by the members of the Fire Department in acknowledging receipt of your note of the 12th instant to express to you and through you to the Members of the German Glee Club their sincere thanks for your generous offer of a concert for the benefit of the Firemen Charitable Association.

A Committee of the Associa n will consult with you relative to the necessary arrangements to be made.

Respectfully
Your obedient servant
GEORGE BEDFORD, Pres's.



PROCLAMATION,

BY A. B. ROMAN,

Governor of the State of Louisiana

WHEREAS, by the resignation of the Honorable Rice Garland, a vacancy has been created in the office of Representative of the twenty-sixth congress of the United States, for the Third Congressional District of the State of Louisiana, composed of the counties of Attakapas, Opelousas, Rapides, Natchitoches, Ouachita and Caddo; and whereas, it is the duty of the governor to cause an election to be held in said vacancy

I, therefore, issue this my proclamation, directing an election to be held throughout said district, on Monday the second day of November next and the two following days, notifying the sheriffs thereof of the election to be held, and commanding all parish judges, sheriffs and other officers therein concerned, to hold said election on the days aforesaid, at the usual places of holding elections within their respective counties, parishes and precincts, and to cau e the same to be conducted, and due returns thereof to be made as prescribed by law, within fifteen days after the said election.

Given under my hand and the seal of the state at New-Orleans, this twelfth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty, and of the independence of the United States of America the sixty-fifth.

A. B. ROMAN.

By the Governor,
LEVI PEIRCE, Secretary of State.

NOTICE.—The subscriber, closing his business at the end of this month, requests all persons who have any watches or jewels at repair to come and claim them. He also requests persons indebted to him on accounts for settlement; and his debtors are invited to make immediate payment.

FOR SALE LOW—Clocks, flower vases, watches, jewelry, diamonds, silver ware, glass cases and counter.

Also—An assortment of watch glasses, of all descriptions.

s13-3t L. ROCQUET, corner Conti and Chartres sts.

REMOVAL.—OCTAVE DE ARMAS, Notary, has removed his office and residence to No. 173 Royal street, between Toulouse and St. Peter streets, opposite Mr. Cavellier, Freres.

s15-3t

LOUIS MUH, Fancy Jeweller, No. 81, Chartres street, informs his friends and the public that he has just received per barque Clarion, a fine assortment of patent lever watches, gold guard chains, gold log cabin watch keys, silver table and tea spoons, and various other articles.—He hopes that his attention and his moderate prices will ensure him a part of public patronage, which he will ever be anxious to deserve.

Likewise, watches and jewellery repaired. s15

$50 DOLLARS REWARD.—Runaway on the 8th instant, my black man LEONARD, or LEONARD Dean by name, aged about 21 years, has a scar on the temple about an inch long; usually wears small black hickers; when laughing his eyes look very sma l and black; generally seen dressed; has a variety of clothes, among which a drab d ch ck great coat, a blue dress coat, and a brown frock-coat.

He was last seen in company of a white man, about 6 feet high, respectably dressed, which leads me to suppose he went off with, and may pass as a free man; he has a sister and children in Attakapas, and may possibly be gone there.

The above reward will be paid for the detection of said slave, and all expenses paid BURR.

☞ The Planters' Banner will publish the above three times, and send the bill to the office of the Bee.

TO RENT.—The CONTI STREET HOTEL.—Possession will be given on the 12th October next. For terms, apply to AUGT. DELASSUS,

s15-3t St. Anne st, between Bourbon and Dauphine.

WANTED TO RENT—On or before the 1st November, a house situated in the city proper, or not far without its limits. The rent must be moderate. Apply, with proper directions, to A. Z., at the office of this Bee. s16 6t

PARISH COURT.—No. 12,616—Cantrelle & Villavaso vs. Bernard Lusto.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable Parish Court for the parish and city of New Orleans, I will sell at the City Exchange, in St. Louis street, between Chartres and Royal streets, on this city, on Saturday, the 17th October next, at 12 o'clock, M.

A certain slave, named Diana, aged about 26 years, with her two children, Emirin, aged about 14 years, and Lucien, aged about 7 years, seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash.

s16 C F HOZEY, Sheriff.

PARISH COURT—No. 13,756—Frenquie Decuir vs. Daniel Donovan.

COMMERCIAL COURT—No. 1,215.—Patrick McCoy vs. Daniel Donovan.—By virtue of an order of seizure and sale to me directed by the honorable parish court of the parish and city of New Orleans, and of a writ of fieri facias from the honorable the Commercial Court of New Orleans, will be sold, at the City Exchange, in St. Louis street, between Chartres and Royal streets, on Friday, the 16th October next, at 12 o'clock, M.

At the risk and for account of Dan el Donovan purchaser at the former sales, he having neglected and refused, to comply with the conditions of said sales.

1st. A certain lot of ground, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, rig ts, ways and privileges, thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, in suburb Lafayette, above the city, situate at, and forming the corner of Apollo and Polymnie streets, and measuring 40 feet front on the former by 120 in depth and front on the latter.

2d. Two lots of ground, designated by Nos. 1 and 2, situated in suburb Annunciation of this city; the lot No. 1 having 20 feet front on Apollo street, by 120 feet deep, between parallel line, bounded on one side by lot No. 2, on the other side by the property owned by W. W. Caldwell. No. 2, measuring 20 feet front on Apollo street, by 120 feet deep, between parallel lines, bounded on one side by et No. 1, and on the other side by property unknown, all French measure, together with all the buildings, rights, ways and privileges. Seized in the above suit.

Terms—The purchaser is to furnish a bond at twelve months from the 18th July 1840, with good and sufficient security, bearing five per cent interest per annum, and special mortgage until final payment.

s15 C F HOZEY, sheriff.

COMMERCIAL COURT—No. 2,618—Samuel Locke vs. Daniel Donovan.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable Commercial Court of New Orleans, will be sold at the City Exchange, in St. Louis street, between Chartres and Royal streets, on Saturday the 17th October next, at 12 o'clock, M.

The rights, titles and interest of defendant Vincent B. Timms in and to the steamboat Campbell, her machinery, furniture, &c. seized in the above suit.

Terms, cash. C F HOZEY, Sheriff. s16

ASPHALTUM.

LELOUP & Co. have the honor to inform the proprietors and builders, that they have made a reduction of 50 c. in their prices for laying stones, yards, kitchens, stables, sheds and sidewalks.

The price per yard is now fixed at $1,50 instead of $2 00, their former price, which is the price charged by others, to perform the same works.

Terraces covered with asphaltum, ... $1 per yard.
Do. without do ... 75 cts. per yard.
Do. with brick ... 50 cts. per yard.

Their office is at No. 8, Exchange Passage. s16

CASTOR OIL—7 brls No. 3 Virginia castor oil, white, for retailing; 7 brls No. 1 castor oil, landing from steamboat Gen. Collier, and for sale by

JARVIS & ANDREWS,
s16 corner Common and Tchoupitoulas streets.

LINSEED OIL AND WHITE LEAD.—Landing all in 14 casks and barrels, landing from ship Alabamian, 1000 kegs No. 1, white lead, landing from brig Cocoa, for sale by

JARVIS & ANDREWS,
s16 corner Common and Tchoupitoulas streets.

MESS AND PRIME PORK—300 bbls mess and prime Mess pork, 100 do rump butts, M O and P O pork, for sale by

s16 BOGERT & HAWTHORN, 63 Gravier st.

PRINTS, MERINOS, &c.—In store and for sale by bales well assorted French and English prints, cases English merinos, assorted in colors, cases assorted Madras handkerchiefs, ladies English and German cotton hose, also a few puncheons Jamaica rum and serocons Cuba leaf tobacco. s14-6t KOHN, DARON & Co, 26 Bienville st

HOLLAND GIN—100 pipes of the Unicorn, Anchor, A Black Horse and Stag brands, direct importation per galliet Stant Friez, From Amsterdam, for sale on liberal terms by HAGEDORN & CRAMER,

s15 50 Bienville st,

KENTUCKY JEANS AND LINSEYS, fr m the manufactory of Messrs. Card and Hunt, of Lexington, for sale by FRANKLIN & HENDERSON,

s16 74 Camp st

WINDOW GLASS—300 boxes landing from barque Choos, also, 600 in store, of assorted sizes and qualities, in quantities to suit purchasers, for sale by

s15-5t J ALBERT, 26 St. Louis st.

SHAWLS AND HANDKERCHIEFS—A great variety of cotton, woolen and silk shawls and handkerchiefs, for sale by HAGEDORN & CRAMER,

s16 50 Bienville st.

HATS—Men's and youths' broad and fashionable brims Russia fur and silk hats, landing from ship Alabamian, and for sale by FROST & Co,

s16 6 Customhouse st.

CORN—700 sacks corn, in fine order, landing ex steamer Alton and for sale by C DOANE,

s16 60 Poydras street.

BUTTER—25 kegs Goshen butter, landing ex ship Alabamian, and for sale by C DOANE,

s16 60 Poydras street.

FLOUR—200 barrels fresh ground and new wheat flour, landing and for sale by CHS DOANE,

s15 60 Poydras st.

BROWN SHEETINGS—Two cases just received, and for sale by N D CHAMBERLIN & Co,

s15 40 Gravier st

KENTUCKY BAGGING AND ROPE—500 pieces and 500 coils, of superior quality, for sale by

s15 FRANKLIN & HENDERSON, 74 Camp st

DUNDEE BAGGING—200 pieces received per ships Mississippi and St. Mary, and for sale by

s15 N D CHAMBERLIN & Co, 40 Gravier st

SHEETING—8 cases bleached linen sheetings, received per ships Mississippi and St. Mary, for sale by

s15 N D CHAMBERLIN & Co, 40 Gravier st

PRINTS—Domestic, just received per ship Mississippi; also ½ English prints, of b nds me patterns, for sale by

s15 HAGEDORN & CRAMER, 50 Bienville st

INDIGO—8 cerons landing from brig Kenhawa, also, 20 cerons in store, for sale by J ALBERT,

s15 26 St. Louis st.

LEECHES—Received per ship Tibur, from Hamburg, and for sale by HAGEDORN & CRAMER,

s15 50 Bienville st.

TURKEY RED YARN.—For the Mexican market, for sale by HAGEDORN & CRAMER,

s15 50 Bienville st

HOSIERY—Cotton and woollen hose and half hose, a complete assortment kept on hand, and for sale by

s16 HAGEDORN & CRAMER, 50 Bienville st.

BLEACHED SHIRTINGS—in cases bleached very fine shirtings, landing from ship Alabamian, and for sale by

s16 W C TOMPKINS & Co, 96 Camp st.

SPERM CANDLES—100 boxes superior quality, now landing, for sale by S GODDARD, Jr.

s16 49 Camp st.

EXCHANGE ON BOSTON—A bill at 60 days sight for $3000, for sale by ADAMS, HARTWELL & Co,

s16 26 Poydras st.

FLOUR—600 barrels Cincinnati flour, in fine order, for sale by ADAMS, HARTWELL & Co,

s16 26 Poydras st.

HAVANA COFFEE.—80 bags landing from brig Carib'n, and 400 bags in store, for sale by

s15 ABRAHAM TRIER, 24 Gravier st.

BAGGING AND ROPE—300 pieces bagging, and 300 coils rope, in store and for sale by

s15 FRANKLIN & HENDERSON, 19 Commerce st.

FLOUR—450 bbls superfine and fine flour, in store and for sale by LAYET & AMELUNG,

s16 19 Commerce st.

PACKING YARN—20 bales packing yarn, landing from steamboat Virginia, for sale by

s16 LAYET & AMELUNG, 19 Commerce st.

BACON—6 hhds hams, sides and shoulders Kentucky bacon, landing from steamboat Virginia, for sale by

s16 LAYET & AMELUNG, 19 Commerce st.

PEPPER—300 bags heavy Sumatra pepper, landing from ship Mary Frances, and for sale by

s15 GEO GREEN & BRO, 41 Camp street.

DUCK—30 bales duck, in store, and landing from ship Mary Frances, for sale by GEO GREEN & BRO,

s15 41 Camp street

QUININE—200 ounces French Quinine now landing and for sale by JARVIS & ANDREWS,

s15 corner Common and Tchoupitoulas streets

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—10 casks landing from ship Louisville, and for sale by JARVIS & ANDREWS,

s15 corner Common and Tchoupitoulas streets.

DOWLASS—Two cases just received and for sale by

s15 N D CHAMBERLIN & Co, 40 Gravier st

FLANNEL—White and colored, for sale by

s15 HAGEDORN & CRAMER, 50 Bienville st

KERSEYS, of the best quality, for sale by

s15 HAGEDORN & CRAMER, 50 Bienville st

EXCHANGE on Philadelphia, for sale by

s15 J ALBERT, 26 St. Louis st.

PRIME PORK—25 barrels prime pork, for sale by

s15 J LANDIS & Co.

M. O. PORK—60 bbls M. O. pork, for sale by

s16 J LANDIS & Co, 14 Poydras st

SOFT MESS PORK—30 bbls soft m ss pork, for sale by

s16 J LANDIS & Co, 14 Poydras st

PACKING YARNS—75 reels in store, for sale by

s16 FRANKLIN & HENDERSON, 74 Camp st

MOLASSES CASKS—8 GODDARD, Jr. 49 Camp st.

EXCHANGE on Havana, for sale by

s16 RORONING & Co.

WHISKEY—200 bbls rectified whiskey, for sale by

s16 ADAMS, HARTWELL & Co, 26 Poydras st

PORK—Mess, soft mess and rumps, for sale by

s15 ADAMS, HARTWELL & Co, 26 Poydras st.

BALE ROPE—250 coils first quality, Kentucky, for sale by

s15 ADAMS, HARTWELL & Co, 26 Poydras st.

MEXICAN DOLLARS—For sale by

s16 KOHN, DARON & Co, 26 Bienville st

OLD MADEIRA WINE—72 boxes in store, for sale by

s16 S GODDARD, Jr. 49 Camp st.

EXCHANGE on England for sale by

s16 KOHN, DARON & Co, 26 Bienville st.

EXCHANGE on Paris for sale by

s16 KOHN, DARON & Co, 26 Bienville st.

BUTTER—30 kegs of super St. Louis butter, for sale by

s16 BOGERT & HAWTHORN, 63 Gravier st

COFFEE—60 bags of green Rio coffee for sale by

s16 BOGERT & HAWTHORN, 63 Gravier st

GUNNY BAGS—18 bales gunny bags, for sale by

s16 J LANDIS & Co.

WHITE ROPE—21 coils superior white rope for sale by

s14 DAVIS & HOBART, 30 Customhouse st.

SALMON—20 bbls No 1 salmon, for sale by

s14 DAVIS & HOBART, 30 Customhouse st.

EXCHANGE on New York, for sale by R GRONING & Co.

EXCHANGE ON BALTIMORE and New York, for sale by JUSTUS VAIRIN & Co, 26 Poydras st

TARRED CORDAGE, SPUN YARN, for sale by

s14 J VAIRIN & Co.

OLD WHISKEY—60 bbls old Monongahela rye whiskey, 5 years old, for sale by J VAIRIN & Co.

WHISKEY—100 bbls rectified whiskey, for sale by

s14 J VAIRIN & Co.

PORK—300 bbls prime pork, 50 do soft do do, 30 do clear mess, for sale by J VAIRIN & Co.

TOBACCO—20 boxes superior chewing tobacco, for sale by

s14 J VAIRIN & Co.

FINE SALT—600 sacks Liverpool fine salt, for sale by

s14 JOS. LANDIS & Co.

DRAFTS ON NEW YORK—For sale by

s14 ANDREWS & BROTHERS, 30 Camp st

COFFEE—5 bags Havana coffee, for sale by

s14 JOS LANDIS & Co.

MEXICAN DOLLARS—For sale by

s14 KOHN, DARON & Co, 26 Bienville st.

CANDLES—200 boxes sperm candles, for sale by

s14 WIGGIN & DAVENPORT, 25 Gravier st.

SILK VELVETS—Just received and assorted colors, for sale by

s14 CLASON & VLES, 4 Chartres st, up stairs.

MUSTARD—30 boxes London mustard, for sale by

s14 WIGGIN & DAVENPORT, 25 Gravier st

CLARET—200 boxes, landing from ship Cardinal Cheverus, for sale by A DURAND,

s14 92 Poydras st, up stairs.

SEGARS—A complete assortment of the best Havana segars always on hand and for sale by

s14 J M CABELLERO, 32 Old Levee

PAPER SEGARS—15 barrels Mendoza's paper segars, in store and for sale by J M CABELLERO,

s14 32 Old Levee.

PEPPER—150 bags heavy black Sumatra pepper, in store and for sale by BOGERT & HAWTHORN,

s14 63 Gravier street.

TWINE—18 bales superior Kentucky twine, in store and for sale by

s14 BOGERT & HAWTHORN, 63 Gravier st

BACON SIDES—30 casks Cincinnati smoked bacon sides in store and for sale by

s14 BOGERT & HAWTHORN, 63 Gravier st.

MESS PORK—300 bbls mess pork, at Bozant's inspection store, and for sale by BOGERT & HAWTHORN, 63 Gravier st.

s16 6t

MERINO—A fancy article, figured, and of assorted colors, for sale by CLASON & VLES,

s14 44 Chartres st, up stairs.

GUNNY BAGS—20,000 2 and 2½ bushel bags, suitable for cotton baling, just received and for sale by

s14 J S GOODMAN, 21 Chartres st.

LINEN SHEETINGS—12-4 and 10-4 of a good stout quality, for sale by CLASON & VLES,

s14 44 Chartres st, up st