LATEST DATES.

New York [illegible]		Liverpool [illegible]	
Boston [illegible]		London [illegible]	
Philadelphia [illegible]		Havre [illegible]	
Washington [illegible]		Paris [illegible]	
Baltimore [illegible]		[illegible]	
Charleston [illegible]		[illegible]	
Mobile [illegible]		[illegible]	
Pensacola [illegible]		[illegible]	
Vera Cruz [illegible]		[illegible]	

COMMERCIAL.

REMARKS.

We may give our statement of the Exports of Cotton, and Tobacco from this Port, up to the 30th ult. inclusive, which closes the season, of 1836 and 37.

The [illegible] in both articles are so small that they [illegible] no other remarks than those made in our last, [illegible] no change whatever.

COTTON.—It will be perceived that the excess over the previous season has been 111,567 bales, say excess to British Ports 117,418 bales, to other Foreign Ports 7,804, excepting to the North of Europe, which has been short of the previous season 8,936 bales, they likewise have been short coastwise 4,764. We refer to our table and the following statement for particulars.

	Bales.
Total Exports of the past season	596,780
Previous season	485,213
Total Excess over the previous season	111,567

RECAPITULATION.

Excess to British Ports	117,418
French do	2,127
Other Foreign do	5,729
	125,269
Short to North of Europe	8,938
	116,331
Short Coastwise	4,764
	111,567

TOBACCO.—Notwithstanding the large crop made in the Western States last year, it will be perceived that the Exports fall short of last season 10,955 hhds. The low prices which the article commanded at the opening of the season caused the Planters to retain it on hand, in preference to sending it to a market, which in some instances did not bring them cost of transportation, and in others very little over.

The season became far advanced before the article would command a price sufficient for any reasonable compensation to the Planter, and then it was too late to be forwarded in any quantities; and besides the crop of last year, although larger, is said to be generally very inferior, so much so that when good would bring fair prices, a large part would not pay cost of transportation.

The stock on hand is very trifling, and no transactions.

It will be perceived that the falling off in Exports have been entirely to British Ports, and Coastwise, to other Ports, there has been a small excess.

	Hhds.
Total Exports of the past season	32,398
Previous season	43,353
Total Number of hhds short of previous season	10,955

RECAPITULATION.

	Hhds.
Short to British Ports	6,196
Excess to French do	2,079
to North of Europe	1,385
to other Foreign Ports	508
	3,972
Short to Foreign Ports	2,225
Short Coastwise	8,730
	10,955

EXPORTS. Of Cotton and Tobacco.

EXPORTED TO	Cotton, Since 1st October 1836: This week.	Previously.	Total.	Tobacco: This week.	Previously.	Total.	Last Season: Cott'n.	Tobac'o.
Liverpool	1510	334689	336199	116	1789	1905	269806	3044
Other British Ports	....	18478	18478	....	16 9	1609	7658	6668
Total to British Ports	1510	353367	354877	116	3398	3514	277464	9718
Havre	....	111524	111524	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	103630	949
Other French Ports	....	90799	90799	....	1381	1381	96566	609
Total to French Ports	....	182323	182323	....	3717	3717	130196	1682
North of Europe	....	7667	7667	....	6740	6740	16838	5915
Other Foreign Ports	977	17618	17595	....	8639	8639	12164	8170
Total to Foreign Ports	1787	510095	518782	116	[illegible]	8310	396451	24735
New York	1181	13603	[illegible]	80	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston	62	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other U.S. Ports	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total to U.S. Ports	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	3026	593751	596780	341	3353	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

DOMESTIC MARKETS.
Sales of Stocks.

NEW YORK, Sept 25.

[illegible] United States Bank	118
do do	118
do New Orleans Com. Bank	86

Specie—The sales this morning were $1000 in half eagles, and $2000 at 4½ premium. We note American gold 3½ a 4½ do; half dollars 4½ a 5½ do; quarters 6 a 6½ do, five franc pieces,—a 100¼; Napoleons $4 a 4½; sovereigns $5 05 a $6 10; doubloons $16;50 a $16,80. Patriot do $16.20 a 16,50; Spanish dollars —a 7 premium; Mexican do — do.

Treasury Drafts.—$6,400 were sold at 1½ per cent premium.

AUGUSTA, Sept 29.

Cotton—There is no material change to notice in our Cotton market, and the business transacting is moderate, as buyers cannot ship at present on account of the low state of the river. The quantity coming in is daily increasing, and our stock is accumulating. We quote old Cotton, 8 a 9 cents; new, 9 a 10c.

CHARLESTON, Sept 27.

Cotton—There has been a firm market in Upland Cotton since our last, but without any improvement in prices. The stock on sale continues very limited.

Rice—The Rice market continues brisk and sales have been effected at a further advance. We quote, for prime $4 9 1/8 a 4¼.

BOSTON, Sept 23.

Cotton—We notice no change in the market for this article; the sales continue moderate, without any variation in prices. Sales of 109 bales prime Upland 12½; 200 Florida 10 a 11½c per lb and parcels of other kinds at quotations.

Lead—Prices which were accepted last week are offered and refused. Small sales Missouri Pig 5c per lb ms.

Sugar—There continues a good demand from the trade, at last week's prices; the sales for the week embrace about 700 boxes Havana and Trinidad brown 9c including a lot of ordinary, 7½c; 150 do do white, common to good, 10½ a 11½; 100 hhds Porto Rico, 7½ a 8c, principally at the former price; 40 a 50 hhds Trinidad Muscovado, 7c per lb, 4 & 6 ms. Sale by auction 34 hhds Cuba Muscovado, 6½ a 7c per lb, 4 mos.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept 22.

Coffee—Sales of 350 bags Rio, common to good quality, at 10½ to 11½ cents, 4 mos; Laguyra at 10½ a 4 5 mos; a small part of it at 10½, 90 days; 220 Cuba, 9 a 10c for inferior to fair quality; 150 good St Domingo 9½, 4 mos. The stock in first hands is exceeding light not exceeding 16,000 bags of all kinds.

Flour and Meal—In consequence of the light supplies coming in and an increased demand having taken place for home consumption, an advance of about 25 cents per bbl has taken place on fair to good brands of flour. Sales for export of 1,700 bbls at 8,37½—since at 8,50 and for fresh ground made from new Wheat at 8,75 per bbl. Sales for city use in lots at 8 to 9 according to quality and freshness, for Pennsylvania and Brandywine.

Lead—Holders now demand 5½c per lb for Pig—Bar a 6c per lb.

Molasses—The sale of 100 hhds Trinidad reported last week was made at 30c 6 mos, for tart. A Sale this week of 100 hogsheads fair quality, at 33 cents, 4 mos.

Provisions—Sales of Western Mess Pork in lots, at 19 to $20 per bbl cash; Prime 16.

Bacon—Sales of three parcels for Southern markets amounting to 125 hhds.

Hams at 11 a 11½; Sides, 9a 9½; Shoulders 7½ to 8 cents per lb. For City use, the demand has been less active this week and prices are steady. Sales of 50,a 60,000 lbs in lots at the above prices.

Sugar—Sales of 150 hhds New Orleans, at 6,56½ a 6,62½ per 100 lbs, 6 mos, 70 hhds St Jago, price not reported; 120 hhds Porto Rico, inferior to fair, 7 a 7½ cts; 50 cases and 200 bbls and bags white Brazil, 10 a 10½; 190 bbls do 9¾; 175 boxes Canton brown, price unknown 150 boxes brown Trinidad, at 8c, near 100 fair white do, 11c, both 6 mos. The stocks in refiners are nearly exhausted, and the grocers are only moderately supplied.

Whiskey—The supplies continue limited, and prices are steady. Sales in bbls at 36½ a 37c; hhds 35, occasionally 34c. About 90 bbls sold on the wharf, at 34½ cents.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, by the Honorable J. N. Duncan, presiding judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose at public sale on the 9th of November 1837, at noon, at Hewlett's Exchange, corner of St Louis and Chartres streets, a certain lot of ground with the buildings thereon. Said lot measures thirty feet front on Burgundy street, between Main and St. Ann sts, by one hundred and twenty feet in depth more or less, seized at the suit of Cummins & Muir. Terms cash.
oct 3 B. BEAUREGARD, Marshal.

Joseph Combs vs. G. Lakenbell & Locke, Theo. Hensam vs. the same.

BY virtue of two writs of fi. fa. to me directed, by the Honorable G. Prevost, associate judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose at public sale on the 6th of November 1837, at noon, at Hewlett's Exchange, corner of St. Louis and Chartres sts, the sloop Mary of Orleans, her tackle, apparel and furniture, seized to satisfy the judgment rendered in the above cases. Terms cash.
oct 3 B. BEAUREGARD, Marshal.

A. Sturry vs Capt. Brower & the steamboat Convoy Turner & Woodruff owners Bilmer vs. the same.

BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias to me directed, by the Honorable G. Prevost, I shall expose at public sale on the 6th of November 1837, at noon, at Hewlett's Exchange, corner of St. Louis and Chartres sts, the steamboat Convoy, her tackles apparel and furniture, seized to satisfy the judgment rendered in the above cases. Terms cash.
oct 3 B. BEAUREGARD, Marshal.

BY virtue of an alias writ of fieri facias to me directed, by the Honorable J. N. Duncan, presiding judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose at public sale, on the 8th of November 1837, at noon, at Hewlett's Exchange, corner of St. Louis and Chartres streets, five lots of ground situated in the faubourg Daubigny and designated as Nos. 16, 17, 20, 21 and 22 in square No 35, measuring each 31 feet front [illegible] Independence street by 98 feet, 9 inches and 4 lines in depth, seized at the suit of Jacob L. Florance. Terms cash.
oct 3 B. BEAUREGARD, Marshal.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have formed a copartnership in the importing and wholesale hardware business, in this city under the firm of Richardson, Waterman and Wood, at No. 30 Magazine street.
JOHN RICHARDSON.
JEDEDIAH WATERMAN.
PHOENIX N. WOOD.
sept 30—lm

THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY J. BAYON, Printer of the State, General Council, and of the First and Third Municipalities.
NEW ORLEANS.
TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 3, 1837.

Hereafter the Bee will be published daily. We profit by this occasion to request all those who favour us with advertisements to send them during the day, or at all events before 7 o'clock in the evening.

Specie received since Saturday last.

By the brig Rosita, Havana,	$6000
" sch Camanche, Matamoras,	$4486
Total,	$[illegible]

Cotton received since Saturday last.

By the steamer Invincible,	263 bales.
" " Shakspeare,	237
" " Mariner,	10
" " Claiborne,	354
Total,	864

The number of passengers arrived since Saturday last.

By the ship Lyons, New York,	164
" " Niagara, New York,	7
" " Amelia, New York,	276
barque Hebron, Boston,	22
" Gazelle, Philadelphia,	8
brig Julia, Galveston,	15
" Grand Turk, Hamburg, via N. York	13
steamer Mazeppa, Mobile,	54
" Mariner, Lafourche,	25
" Invincible, Columbia,	11
Total,	619

List of Interments at the Bayou Burying Ground, from the 25th Sept, to the 1st October, 1837.

	C. Hospital.	Divers.	Corpor'n.	Total.
Sept. 25,	10	13	3	26
26,	10	13	4	27
27,	8	13	5	26
28,	8	13	5	26
29,	15	11	3	29
30,	8	8	3	19
Oct. 1st,	10	7	7	24
	69	79	29	177

We publish to day in full, the sitting of the Council of the Third Municipality, together with the message of the Mayor stating to that body, his reasons for refusing to sanction the resolution which appropriates the sum of $70,000 to Mr. Marigny, for the cession of rights claimed by him, to certain lands fronting the Levee. The argument alleged by the Mayor appear to us, so judicious and well-based that we deem it useless to add any thing to his positions.

We have heard that at a numerous assembly of the inhabitants of the Third Municipality, held on Saturday last, resolutions were adopted expressive of a determination to present a petition to the aldermen, for the purpose of inducing them to repeal the resolution in question. We regret our inability to procure an official copy of these resolutions.

BY THE EXPRESS MAIL.

Correspondence of the New Orleans Bee.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 25, 1837.
LETTER XV.

Dear Sir—I believe my last was wrongly dated; it should have been the 23d. The day is quite serene—not a sign of mauvais temps, nor has there been for some time past—which is rather singular to me at this season, accustomed as we of Louisiana are to expect gales in September. I begin to perceive that this climate is not so healthy as it might be. This autumnal sun has a sickening, stupifying effect—it reaches the head more sensibly than the hottest rays that pour upon you in New Orleans. I am not natural philosopher enough to account for it. But it seems to me that a more northern or southern climate would be more wholesome. In the former, the sun's power would be met and neutralized by a sufficient degree of cold. In New Orleans there is no medium in the heat, but its intensity obviates such disagreeable consequences as we feel here. In New Orleans the heat of the sun cools the human body by causing incessant and copious perspiration. Not so here: we never perspire.—(Here are some notions for you which may fill up a chapter on acclimation.)

Yesterday I went to Mount Vernon, I passed in a steamboat to Alexandria, distance six miles—price of the passage one bitt. Alexandria is a very neat little place. They style it Philadelphia in miniture, and indeed it resembles that city in the distribution of its squares and streets, and in the external appearance of the houses. But unfortunately it is going rapidly to decay. Commerce languishes and will continue to languish until the Chesapeake and Ohio canal shall be finished, when Alexandria may again take its stand as one of the first flour marts in this country. I hired a gig for two dollars, and with a boy to shew me the way, proceeded to the spot where "sleeps the mightiest of American dead" The mansion house is in the same state as when Washington died, except that it is beginning to go the way of all earthly things, and shews marked signs that in the lapse of a few years, unless repaired, it will be uninhabitable. The house has every thing about it that you could wish for comfort and enjoyment. It has a terraced roof with a belfry and railing in front, from which there is a most noble prospect up and down the river, and over the surrounding country. It stands (I should think) about 200 yards from the river, on an eminence at least 60 feet above the surface of the water. On the ground front there is a handsome colonade, about 60 feet in length, under which it was the daily custom of the old chief in fine weather to walk up and down. No promenade could be more pleasant—before him the noble Potomack, flowing in silent majesty, on the further bank, hills rising over hills in the distance, and covered with woods and cultivated fields: on his own shore, a similar succession of beautifull hills, overspread with still richer cultivation. The tomb is so plain that one cannot help imagining that economy of expense was the chief thing studied in its erection. The remains of the great man were removed to their present abode seven or eight years ago, from that in which they were originally deposited, the latter having been erected at his own request. The reason for removing them I cannot comprehend, unless it be a desire that the bodies of all "The Washington Family" should be interred in the same vault, and accordingly the present tomb has been used for that purpose: over the door are inscribed the words, The Washington Family. You may form an idea of the taste that governed in constructing this tomb, from the fact that to preserve the walls from being undermined, the immediate vicinity has been bared of trees and shrubs—not a laurel is permitted to shadow the grave of him who took armies captive and gave freedom and independence to a mighty empire—not a myrtle, not even a willow is allowed to weep over the mortal remains of the FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY, whose death drew tears from the good and brave of every clime.

The site of the old tomb is far preferable to that of the present, in many respects, and if ever our country shall resolve to expiate the sin of ingratitude, on that old site the monument will be erected. It is much less distant from the river, and higher the crest of the mouth than the present vault, and it is the fittest, the most appropriate, the ONLY spot for the construction of a memorial worthy of Washington, fame and the great nation which was brought into existence by his valour and wisdom. To remove his bones to any other place, from his farm and his homestead, where he lived and where he breathed his last, would obliterate and destroy many strong and affecting recollections connected with his memory. That monument ought to be erected to free the character of our country from a standing reproach. If the national treasury be too poor to sustain the weight of the expenditure, let every American citizen bring his stone, and sand, or their equivalent in money, and let the work be simple, solid, grand, magnificent, surpassing in dimensions the loftiest of the Egyptian pyramids, worthy of Washington—worthy of a generous and patriotic democracy.

After I was driven from the senate gallery on Saturday by the length of Mr King's discourse, there was I understand a pretty smart debate between Mr Rives and Mr Calhoun. The former moved to postpone the further consideration of the question till next session of congress. In the course of his remarks he adverted rather unexpectedly to a debate of the preceding day between him and Mr Calhoun, and he was personal in a high degree, exhibiting that tetchy kind of irritation which springs sometimes from a consciousness of being on the wrong and losing side of a question. He said that Mr Calhoun displayed all the zeal that could be expected from a new proselyte, intimating that his views of the currency question were the offspring of a sinister ambition.—"I am directed by the gentleman from Missouri," said Mr Rives, "to cast my eyes over my right shoulder, to behold the imputed allies that are gathering around me. I beg that gentleman to look across him and behold the new ally that has joined his standard." [Mr Calhoun sits in front of Mr Benton.] I am told that Mr Calhoun observed the most gentlemanly coolness and dignity in his deportment. "I am astonished (he said) at the warmth exhibited by the gentleman from Virginia today: he has had no provocation to this excitement since yesterday, and none then that I am aware of, for he evinced no dissatisfaction with what I then said. Whence, then, this sudden and unlooked for excitement? I am at a loss to account for it, unless it be that he has been brooding over the discussion of yesterday, and sought and found causes for exasperation where none existed. I have heretofore, and particularly yesterday, given that gentleman all possible credit for good intentions and integrity of views—but really, Mr president, his present violence seems so groundless, so gratuitous, so forced, that I am almost ready to retract the opinions I have expressed of his sincerity." This reproof, uttered with Calhoun's strong and distinct articulation, must have been severely felt.

No vote has yet been taken on the question. Today I was drawn off by private concerns, (the nature of which you will comprehend), and was unable to be in time to obtain a place in the senate, where the expectation of of hearing a speech from Mr Clay has attracted a dense crowd. The bank orator is spouting away with the utmost force of his lungs. It is now two o'clock, and he will in all probability occupy the floor the whole day, and then re-charge, and fire away again tomorrow. Mr Clay is one of those gentlemen, who never bring any thing new to a debate. He has no imagination, very little sagacity and a very slender fund of precise information on political and statistical subjects. I cannot deeply regret therefore that I have missed a portion of his speech today.

[illegible] is doing [illegible] in the house of representatives, [illegible] speech from Mr Gholson of Mississippi on Saturday last in defence of [illegible] and of his democratic antecedents to which and to whom he is devoted with his whole soul and whole strength. Gholson is one of those generous spirits, so rarely met with, who adhere to a party from disinterested motives, and support it with an enthusiasm that never falters or halts. His speech of Saturday attracted marked attention from the house and was in truth a very favourable specimen of congressional eloquence. P. K. W.

Correspondence of the New Orleans Bee.
WASHINGTON CITY, Sept 26, 1837.
LETTER XVI.

Dear Sir—Mr Clay spoke several hours yesterday and the whole burden of his speech was the bank of the United States. He admitted that there is a majority in the senate against the bank, but claimed the other house as more favorably disposed towards his project. At the very time he was speaking, Mr Cambreleng submitted a resolution from the Committee of Ways and Means to whom had been referred various petitions in favor of creating a national bank—Mr C's. resolution declared that the prayer of the petitioners ought not to be granted. Mr Everett moved that said resolution be laid on the table, which was equivalent to a motion for its rejection, but Mr E's motion was lost by a majority of 33 votes. Such was the disappointment which the house inflicted on the hopes of Mr Clay.

In the senate, this morning, Mr Preston, who is not intirely averse to the incorporation of a national bank, declared that it was a forlorn hope. Still these bank men, though there is a large majority against them in both houses, are sufficiently numerous to embarrass their opponents and to throw obstacles and impediments in their way. Whatever may be the want, no national bank can be chartered.

The house of representatives sat yesterday till 12 o'clock at night, the subject before them being the bill to postpone the payment of the fourth instalment of the surplus revenue, and in all probability they will sit till the same hour to night. This looks like a determination in the majority to put a finishing hand to the business of the session.

Silent but deep exasperation is working in the minds of the members of the senate: what the result of the fermentation will be, it is impossible at this time to foresee. Duff Green's paper, the Merchant, of this morning, contains a powerful article against the connexion of Bank and State, and the whigs are exceedingly bitter in their denunciations of Mr Calhoun, who maintains his ground with manly coolness and dignity. It is hard to tell what course affairs will take finally. The struggle is between the project of Mr Rives and that of Mr Calhoun, and either of them will be a bone breaker to such of the banks as are unsound. Perhaps something between the two may be adopted. If both plans were submitted to the people of the United States, I am convinced a very large majority would be found in favor of that which should exercise the greater degree of rigour on the suspended banks, and exhibit the stronger guarantees against future suspensions. Of this there can be no doubt, and Mr Calhoun is well acquainted with the state of the public mind—no man knows it better; no man is more capable of foreseeing the effects to be produced upon popular sentiment by given causes. The position he has assumed is safe—not only safe, but it assures the safety of the best interest of the country.

I have become heartily tired of this protracted debate in both houses: there can be no utility in further procrastination; nothing new can be adduced and every member's mind is decided. It was an ancient and an excellent maxim, that subjects are furnished for the follies of their rulers. The members of congress were called together to devise measures to relieve the distress of the people,—they are now in the fourth week of their session, and not one measure bearing on the condition of the country, has passed. Perhaps it would not be amiss to shut them up in their respective halls, like a divided jury, without victuals or drink, till they come to a decision.

Judging from accounts I receive, the fever is making tremendous ravages in New Orleans. It is premeditated murder to send those poor emigrants from New York into such a killing atmosphere. The general council of the three municipalities ought to protest against it, and make known throughout the northern cities that no passengers from abroad will be permitted to land within the limits of the city till the disease shall have been arrested by a frost.

Half past two o'clock.

The senate is sitting with closed doors on executive business. The house of representatives is in full blast, discussing matters connected with the currency. P. K. W.

By the Express Mail of yesterday we have received slips from various papers. They contain no item of any importance save the proceedings of Congress on the 25th ult. Mr. Niles presented a joint resolution, fixing on the 9th October as the day of adjournment of the two houses. By that time there, the contest of either party will be over, and Congress will have decided on the momentous questions now before it.—The great commercial interests of the country are at stake, but we have every confidence in the wisdom, patriotism and disinterestedness of the individuals to whom the destinies of the Republic are entrusted.—They will doubtless act on the subjects before them, as men who are prepared to encounter the tremendous responsibility attached to their office; and will, under every contingency of doubt or difficulty determine, as become the representatives of a free people. In one word, they will do their duty.

The New York Banks have in reply to Mr. Woodbury's proposition to receive Treasury notes at par and draw for them in specie if required, refused to accede to this arrangement. The assertion that they are as independent of the Treasury as the treasury is of them, is made with great confidence by one of their organs. Nous verrons. The Bank will perhaps ere long, discover that it is more to their interest to retract their refusal.

The ship Lyons from New York arrived yesterday with 164 passengers comprising a part of the Theatrical corps for this city. We regret exceedingly at a period when the violence of the epidemic is sensibly abating; the addition of so large a number of strangers to our population. They are most probably all unacclimated and many of them will have to undergo a fearful ordeal. We would strenuously recommend to all new comers the greatest caution, in guarding against the vicissitudes of the season. Autumn is with us particularly capricious, and inconsiderate exposure will certainly tend to relume the smouldering flame of the prevailing disorder.

At the same time the public will learn with satisfaction that the St. Charles street Theatre will be opened next Monday, under all the favorable auspices that a numerous and effective troop, and a splendidly decorated temple can offer.

The etymology of some words is certainly very curious. The French expression for our smallest silver coin, picaillon, is evidently derived from the French écaille in the following manner. Ecaille means a shell and the English term shilling comes from the German and Dutch skale and skale. Escalin the French for shilling, comes no doubt from écaille, the diminution of which is caillon. If you add the syllable Pi and rescind the first letter of caillon, we have it thus Pi-caillon. The negroes drop the liquid double ll and pronounce picayon—which corrupted makes in English picayune—thus picaillon means literally little shilling. Pi is the first syllable of piccolo, the Italian word for little. But where did the negroes obtain it? This question it is difficult to answer. Negroes however use pi as a diminutive in another expression pickaninny—evidently compounded of Niño Spanish for child and pi. This term is still used in the Spanish West Indies by slaves. We suggest this etymology not with confidence, but simply as a plausible conjecture.

European Correspondence of the Bee.
Letter IX.
PARIS, August 8, 1837.

Sir—Yesterday, at 10 o'clock in the morning, the meeting of the most eminent merchants of the city of Paris, took place in one of the chambers of the Royal Exchange. The object of this assembly was the replacing of the president, judges and vice-judges, whose functions expire this year.

The prefect of the Seine presided at this meeting, who, after the usual formalities, delivered a discourse, a copy of which I inclose you.*

This speech, remarkable for the importance of the subject, contains many considerations that I would recommend to your particular attention, and to that of your fellow citizens: they present an account of the actual state of French commerce, and of the stroke it has received from that financial crisis which expended its first and most overpowering violence upon our own country.

According to the document I quote, and which appears to me invested with incontestable authenticity, it follows that during the first six months of the year 1837, the commerce of France experienced in its foreign exportation a sensible decrease, when compared with the statement of the preceding year, during a similar space of time. Thus in 1836, the number of packages of merchandise which amounted to 70,723, representing a value of 65,543,040 francs, was reduced in the first six months of the next year, to 65,554 packages, representing a value of 45,133,057 francs, which constitutes a reduction in the entire value of the exports of 20,409,983 francs. If we may believe the prefect's opinion, this difference is attributable to certain transient causes, which having once disappeared, commerce will speedily re-assume its former activity. Although this opinion does not appear sufficiently elaborated, I still think it correct.

I am persuaded, however, that affairs will only take their habitual course, in proportion as France exhibits less mistrust towards North America, and as she consents to support a doubtful and temporary loss, rather than destroy the commercial ties which bind her to a country, offering such vast and certain marts for the produce of her manufactures.

But it appears to me that the prefect is totally in error, when he affirms that the diminution displayed in the six months of the present years relates principally to the exportation of silks, and affects very little the articles of Parisian industry. And calculating, to explain his position, the product of the octroi during the three last of the first six months of 1837, he concludes that since the [illegible] of May, June and July [illegible] manufacturing towns of the kingdom, and of which Paris has become, so to speak, the general [illegible] tonnage warehouses of the city and suburbs, and according to all appearances, will there remain until public confidence shall be restored, when they will be suffered to flow through their ordinary channel. In support of the assertion I have advanced, it is only necessary to cite some of the principal manufacturing towns of France, Lyons and Rouen for instance, where these establishments are in the greatest inaction, on account of the superabundance of goods in the markets. At Lyons more than twenty thousand workmen are out of employment; and at Rouen misery is at its height amid this estimable and laborious class. Such is the suffering, that the general joy with which the Duke of Orleans and his august spouse, the princess of Mecklenburgh are welcomed, in the tour they are now making through Normandy, is considerably alloyed by the firm but respectful remonstrances, which the principal authorities of the place, together with the heads of the workmen have addressed to his Royal Highness. Let it not then be said, especially when we are speaking to merchants who best know the extent and severity of the evil, that the consumption goes on as usual; that it is greater now than in the year 1836; that the commercial crisis has not affected public wealth, and all because the octroi has levied a larger amount than its ordinary annual revenue.—Public wealth, with me, consists in the comfort of the various classes of the population: but if on the contrary they are involved in misery, this wealth is ideal, factitious and chimerical, whatever may be the sums which the octroi had poured into the coffers of government.

I was forcibly impressed with that portion of the prefect's speech, relating to the Savings Banks, in which the various classes of the people deposit habitually the little weekly products of their economy.—An institution of this sort appears admirably calculated to advance the interests of the people, or at least to soften greatly the severity of their fate, in periods of public calamity, because on such occasions they find in their bank a certain comfort in the misery with which they are menaced. I well recollect that upon this subject, our honorable senator, Mr. Hoa, addressed the body of which he was one of the most distinguished members, with great warmth, to obtain the passage of a supplementary law, giving more extension, force and energy to the Savings Bank of New Orleans. I remember likewise that his colleagues opposed this philanthropic demand, alledging that such a proceeding would throw open a new door to usury. Let us trust that this proposal will receive reconsideration during the session which commences in New Orleans next November, and that our legislators will hasten to do it justice, since the Savings Bank, in favor of which our senator pleaded, has only in view (supposing it to be honorably and equitably conducted) the prosperity and happiness of that portion of our community least favored by fortune.

The political intelligence, though interesting, does not appear positive enough to merit a special correspondence. I do not love to hazard conjectures on remote suppositions; and that which becomes perhaps the journals of the country, who push presumption to the verge of absurdity, and who are often compelled to renounce to morrow conclusions which they draw today, would be in very bad taste to the majority of your readers, whom distance renders mistrustful, and who only credit the news we communicate, when it bears a certain degree of authenticity, or is based on a reasonable foundation. Therefore I will omit for the present the Spanish question, the most important of all, reserving to myself the privilege of writing you at large on this subject, as soon as my information assumes a more certain aspect. By the kind offices of a distinguished individual in the financial and political world, I shall be presented to morrow to the Spanish embassy, where I shall enjoy the opportunity of obtaining from the most authentic source, every item relative to the unhappy civil broils of the Peninsula.

The subject that seems most to occupy the publicists of the capital, after this deplorable question, is, certainly, the election of the English Deputies. Never since the memory of man has there been so violent, so desperate a struggle as that between the two parties who dispute for the empire of old Europe, viz: the liberals and absolutists. Hitherto we are ignorant of the decisive result of this contest. The Reformers (liberal party) who had at first appeared to possess immense advantages over their antagonists, lose daily a portion of their strength; and now the forces are so equally divided that it is impossible to say which way the balance will incline. Hume, so celebrated for his transcendant abilities and for his popularity acquired by liberal principles, has lost his election in the county of Middlesex. O'Connell, the fiery, intrepid O'Connell, he who so lately bound one half of England to his triumphal chariot, has beheld his glory vanish at the hustings of Dublin. Two tory candidates have beaten him and his colleague. Abashed at the change in his affairs, and not willing to be made a witness to his own defeat, O'Connell despairing fled from the poles, while his opponents pursued him with derisive interrogations. "Well! where is Daniel O'Connell? where is the lion of eloquence and courage? where is he that wished alone to govern Great Britain? Poor devil! he is now the humblest of her subjects! hurrah for the Conservatives! victory to the friends of peace and order!"

At the present moment the electoral contest offers the following result. Members elected: Reformers 246—Tories 236. This is the account given by the London Courier, the most veracious of all the English journals on the subject of elections. According to the Globe, the number of Reformers elected is 259, against 229 Tories.

The affairs of Sicily have taken a very alarming aspect. The entire island is in a state of fermentation: independence is vehemently demanded, and the people are arming on all sides to achieve it. The insurrection which had commenced originally at Palermo, has now extended to Messina, and almost every point of the interior. An army of 10,000 men has, it is said, been sent from Naples to put down this seditious effort. The cholera has greatly diminished at Naples and Palermo, and it is hoped before long that this cruel scourge will be entirely extirpated from Italy.

The Prince de Joinville left Toulon on the 5th inst. on his maritime voyage.

Paris is entirely tranquil but intolerably dull. Every one has gone to the country to pass the warm season. Shop-keepers, strangers and men of business alone remain. The king, on one hand, and the duke of Orleans on the other, are travelling in Normandy, and receive every where the liveliest demonstrations of attachment. At least so say the ministerial papers.

I have the honor, &c. C. B.

* This speech will be published in our next No. [illegible]

Council of the third Municipality,
Sitting of the 28th September, 1837.

The Council met agreeably to adjournment.

The Recorder after having called the members to order, and requested the Secretary to call the roll.

The members present were, Messrs. Duvignaud, Marigny, Bertrand, Kilshaw, Massicot and Montamat.

The journal of the former sitting having been read and approved, on motion of Mr Kilshaw, the deliberations of the secret sitting of the 21st instant were unveiled, and the Council having dispensed with its ordinary rules, the proceedings of said sitting were read before the following message from the mayor.

MAYORALITY OF NEW ORLEANS.
September 28th, 1837.

To the President and Members of the Council of the 3d Municipality.

Gentlemen—Your Secretary transmitted to me on the 23 inst certain resolutions, adopted by you at a secret sitting on the 21st, on the report of a committee. Before entering upon an examination of the resolutions, it is proper for me to inform you of the reasons which induce me to discuss the subject in a public message. The project in question having for its ostensible object, an allowance of the sum of seventy thousand dollars of the public funds at your disposal, and evidently sanding, by the very fact of allowance, to acquire for you the right of transferring or at least changing the destination of certain public property, of which the common enjoyment belongs not only to the citizens of the 3d Municipality, but likewise to those inhabiting every other part of the city; a secret deliberation upon matter of such grave importance might be productive of serious results; for granting that this allowance of seventy thousand dollars were decided and paid, and that the public were opposed to the exercise of the rights which the Council would thus acquire, nothing could hereafter compensate the 3d Muncipality for the loss sustained by its Treasury—It is then, on the contrary, highly important that this deliberation should receive the utmost possible publicity, in order that the community in general may manifest before hand its opinion upon the subject.—This consideration, which seems to me extremely powerful, has determined me in abandoning the confidential manner of communicating to you my sentiments: and I now will proceed publicly to investigate your resolution.

The Council, referring to a contract passed the 17th June 1805, between Mr. B. Marigny and the corporation of the city of New Orleans, recognises in the person of Mr. Marigny the right to certain lands or alluvions and other property, transferred by him to the city, rights which result from the special destination, as it is said, that the act of transfer bestows upon those properties; and as the contract adds "inasmuch as it might hereafter become advantageous for the 3d municipality to change the destination of the said lands or alluvions, without the power of the donor to interpose any impediment."

Resolved, That the sum of seventy thousand dollars is and shall be allowed to Mr. Bd. Marigny, in bonds of the 3d Municipality &c. by way of compensation for the abandonment of the rights he might exercise over the said lands or alluvions, on condition that he shall pass an act with the mayor of New Orleans representing this municipality, in order to effect his renunciation of the lands or alluvions situated between Levee streets, the river, D'Enghien street and the Elysian fields.

Passing to a further object, the resolution is thus expressed:

"It is moreover understood that Mr. Bd. Marigny renounces for himself and heirs, every right to the square which he has given to the corporation by the act above mentioned, for the purpose of establishing a public square, known by the name of Washington square.

Gentlemen, considering only the contract passed between the Corporation and Mr. Bd. Marigny, many persons may think that they recognise in the latter, rights resulting from the special destination effected in certain properties of which it was the object of this contract to establish the transfer, but even if this case could Mr Marigny be the only one to claim an indemnity, if the council thought proper to change the destination of these properties? This question, which the council appears not to have examined, has raised in my mind doubts which have been strengthened into reality by reflection. Do you imagine that the individuals who have purchased property facing a spot destined to commercial purposes, will consent to lose the advantages afforded them by their position, and to suffer their view to be obstructed by edifices? Do you believe that individuals who have purchased property facing a public square, (perhaps actuated alone by this consideration) will be willing to see the square encumbered with buildings which ought never to exist there. I cannot be persuaded that such would be the case.

But the contract of 1805 is not the sole authority that can be invoked in this affair. When a legal act has been conceived and executed according to certain antecedents which have given it origin, should any of the dispositions of this act prove doubtful or obscure, the antecedents may justly be consulted.—Now before the passage of the contract, a petition was addressed to the legislative council of the territory of Orleans, by Mr Marigny; and an act of the legislative council (approved April 19th 1805) was rendered, according to which, Mr. Marigny, then a minor, and his Curator, Mr. B Prevost, are authorised to divide the plantation belonging to the former into as many lots, streets, and squares, "as they shall think fit, with the consent of the city council, and afterwards the same document adds "that a plan of the said division signed by the said Bernard Marigny and Solomon Prevost, in which the streets, squares and other places designed for the public use, shall be distinctly marked and drawn, shall be deposited before any sale by virtue of this act can be effected, to the office of Pierre Pedesclaux, there to be deposited as an authentic record; and that as soon as any of the lots shall be sold, having for their boundaries any of the said streets or squares marked and drawn on the said map or plan, then, and from the date of the sale of the said lots, the whole of the said street or square by which they shall be bounded, shall belong to the corporation of the city of New Orleans, for the use of all the citizens, to remain [illegible] forever [illegible]."

So then, [illegible] the destination of each of the [illegible] has transferred to the city by Mr. Bd. Marigny is mentioned specially in the act of 1805, this general mention [illegible] to Mr. Marigny from the special destination of certain lots, are then illusory, for now that the sale has been effected of almost the entire amount of the property, this destination is forever unalterable.

Nevertheless, gentlemen, the act of the legislative Council, however respectable and positive its authority, is not the only case upon which is based the transaction of Mr. Marigny; this act provides that the consent of the Council shall be indispensable to the division. We must then refer to the extract from the deliberations of the Council, to know in what terms it adheres to the project of dividing the Marigny plantation into town lots, as well as public squares. It follows from the report of a committee appointed expressly to examine this affair (which was inserted the 18th May, 1805,) that disputes have arisen concerning the limits of the said plantation on the city side, between the Council and Mr. Marigny, and that the motives inducing the Council to forego these difficulties and admit the correctness of the limitation presented to it, are "the advantages offered to the public, by the cession of twelve lots, forming an entire square for the establishment of a hospital; that of fifty feet along each bank of the Marigny canal throughout the entire depth of the faubourg; and finally the abandonment, for the interests of commerce, of all the lands situated beyond the levee, in front of that part of the plantation, divided into town lots. Such are the considerations which occasioned the consent of the Council. Is it not evident that this language is equivalent to a convention by which the city renounces its claims to certain parts of the Marigny plantation, for rights to the lots which I have just mentioned, conceded by the latter.

To sum up what I have stated 1stly, It is impossible to grant an indemnity to Mr. Marigny, without regarding the rights of certain proprietors, whose privileges would be injured by any change of destination in the cession made by him. 2dly, Because the destination of these lots is specially mentioned in the contract of 1805, there does not thence follow any right for Mr. Marigny, for the destination of said lots having been irrevocably established by law, cannot undergo any alteration. 3dly and lastly, the corporation having apparently renounced the pretensions to certain portions of the Marigny property, only in consideration of rights ceded to it, upon other lots, in order to destroy these claims, it would be necessary to begin, by disproving its former pretensions.

Here a new question might rise, viz: whether the consent of the General Council would not suffice to authorise the transaction forming the subject of your resolution. Should this question be submitted, I shall proceed to its discussion with all possible attention, but I may say even now that this consent cannot in any manner alter the nature of the objections that invalidate any decision whatever of the Council of the 3d municipality on the subject. The right given to the General Council for the sale of the property of the ancient corporation, cannot in my opinion, be extended to the streets, public squares and quays. Property transferable in its own nature can alone come within its consideration.

On account of these reasons, I conceive myself bound to send you back your resolution for further deliberation.

I have the honor to inform that Dr. Mueler has been appointed by me to attend to the indigent sick of the 3d Municipality, in place of Dr. Dupierres, resigned.

I am with respect, gentlemen,
Your humble servant,
D. PRIEUR, Mayor.

On motion of Mr. Bertrand, the Council persisted notwithstanding the objections of the Mayor, in the maintenance of the resolution passed at the private sitting held on the 21st instant, allowing to Mr. B. Marigny the sum of $70,000 on the terms and conditions therein mentioned.

On motion of Mr. Kilshaw, the rules were dispensed with, in order to take cognizance of the following reasons, given by Messrs. J. Kilshaw jr. and John Bertrand, before the question to persist was put to a vote.

John Kilshaw, jr. and J. Bertrand assign the following reasons for reporting and voting on the 21st instant, in favor of an appropriation of $70000 to B. Marigny, in the bonds of the municipality at 25 years date, with interest at 6 per cent per annum.

1st. Because the space in front of the levee road from the Champs Elysées to Mandeville street, is unnecessarily wide for the mere purposes of commerce, and that on a part of said space a custom house or a market house can be constructed, which would add greatly to the convenience of the public, attract both an increasing population, and would add to the revenues of the municipality some $15,000 or $20,000 annually, against an annual outlay of interest on said bonds and in the cost of its construction of about $7,000, it brings at the present day, a remarkable fact that notwithstanding the great extent of this municipality there is not a single market house within its limits, that at Frascati's, in a still unfinished state, only excepted.

2d. Because in the centre of Washington Square a public hotel or municipal hall can be constructed: as its locality is singularly well adapted for the former purpose especially without depriving the people of a free circulation of air, and the square in question is only occasionally used for the review of a company of volunteers and for the browsing of a few cattle.

3d. Because neither of these plans of amelioration could be carried into effect, the first being the most necessary and important, without the consent of B Marigny or his heirs, being previously had and obtained; if obtained at a future period then at probably a much greater expense to the municipality, and if not obtained that an infinitely greater sum than proposed to be granted to him, would be required with which to purchase suitable sites for the purposes stated.

4th. Because we consider it a sound policy the example of making ameliorations alike useful, beneficial and ornamental, so as to induce individuals to effect improvements also.

JOHN KILSHAW, jr.
J. BERTRAND.

Mr. Kilshaw the only member who voted against the motion to persist against the Mayor's objections, explained his vote, thus:

John Kilshaw gives the following reasons for his having voted in the minority on the question to allow to Mr. Marigny $70,000 in bonds of the municipality to wit:

Because he desired the proceedings of the secret sitting to be made public, also the reasons of the special committee appointed to this effect, also to give time to the public to express their opinion on said question.

Two letters from the surveyor of this municipality were read, the first under date the 27th inst is relative to the wharf in front of the cotton press.

On motion of Mr. Montamat, said letter was deposited in the archives of the Council.

The second letter under date the 29th of same month, is relative to some stones he ordered to be hewed for the market of Place Bretonne. Said letter was referred to the Improvement Committee, the votes being equally divided,—the Recorder gave his casting vote in favor of its reference to the above named committee.

A letter from Messrs. Ponjoel and Ripol, dated the 19th inst was read, asking a final settlement for a tract of land belonging to them, which had been made use of for the opening of Moreau street.

On motion of Mr. Marigny, said letter was referred to the Improvement Committee.

On motion of Mr. Bertrand the rules being dispensed with:

Resolved, That the Council offer their thanks to Messrs. Hermogene, Cantrelle and Ferdinand L. Morris for their zeal and humanity in giving relief to the indigent persons in the third district during the late epidemic.

Resolved, That the Council offers their thanks to Messrs. L. B. Macarty, B. Jourdan, J. Bourdin and Joseph Jamais for the different donations they have given to Messrs Cantrelle and Morris for the relief of the indigent sick of the third district

Resolved, That the Secretary is requested to serve the above named persons an official copy of the above resolution.

Resolved, That the Mayor be authorized to order the payment of the accounts of expenses caused by the last epidemic, said accounts to be certified by Messrs Cantrelle and Morris, and that the Treasurer do pay the same out of the funds already appropriated for the relief of the indigent persons.

CALL OF THE COMMITTEES.

The Finance Committee made the following report—

The Finance Committee, to whom was referred the letter of Widows Jurnu dated 19th Sept. inst. and that of J Coggy dated the 21st idem, report as follows:

1st. As regards Madame Journu's request, the committee recommend that it shall be complied with in the following condition, that the mayor shall be authorised to receive from her on behalf of this municipality, the sum of $327, and the further sum of $3,40 (being on quarter day 30th inst.) in full and entire liquidation of the ground rent on part of lot No 8, bought by her from Louis Sexetre, as per plan by Tannesse dated 6th June 1809, and that on such payment being made, the mayor shall be authorized to sign the necessary acts accordingly, to release Madame Journu from any further liability in this matter.

2nd. As regards J Coggy's letter, the committee have found, with astonishment that notwithstanding the special committee appropriated to examine the pavement lately finished by him at the back of the Levee S Cotton Press, had reported in favor thereof, and the council had adopted a resolution in conformity, still the Surveyor refused to verify the account of said J Coggy in such a manner that he could attain the payment by a mandate from the mayor, the price and amount not being specified, thus causing to said J Coggy much inconvenience, and for which the Surveyor deserves to be severely reprimanded by the council.

JOHN KILSHAW, jr. } Finance Committee.
J. BERTRAND. }

Resolved, That the proceeding reports shall be adopted, and that the 2nd article shall be copied by the Secretary and sent to the Surveyor.

Mr Duvignaud made a motion to erase from the 2d article of said report, the last part which commences by—The Committee thinks &c. and end by severely reprimanded by the Council.

The yeas and noes called for by Mr Duvignaud on the above question gave the following result—Yeas, Messrs Duvignaud, Montamat and Marigny; 3 noes, Messrs. Bertrand, Massicot and Kilshaw—3 yeas and 3 noes. The votes being equally divided, the Recorder voted in the negative, consequently the report was adopted.

The Committee on Levees made the following report—

The Committee to whom had been referred the Wharfinger's letter, have examined the matter confided to its care, and is convinced that it is of the utmost importance that beams and thick boards should be procured for the floating bridges.

It is also the opinion of the committee that the work recommended by the wharfinger for the convenience of the water carts should be put into effect without delay.

The business season being about to revive, your committee suggests all that part of the port where goods are landed to be covered with shells.

Your committee further recommends the adoption of the following resolution—

Resolved, That the Recorder be authorised to purchase as soon as practicable, for the use of said municipality 100 beams, or such quantity he may think necessary for the use of vessels and other crafts.

Resolved, That the Recorder be authorised to purchase a quantity of shells he may think necessary to cover the Levee and that he is also authorised to cause numbers to be placed on the lamp posts at the head of each wharf, also to cause moorings at such places where needed.

Resolved, That the accounts for materials—he numbering the lamp posts, when certified by the Recorder shall be paid on the warrant of the mayor.

Resolved, That the recorder be authorised to have a mooring placed in such a place as may be designated by the Harbour master, for the use of the first rate of vessels near Champs Elisees street.

Resolved, That the recorder is also authorised to cause to be made by undertaking or such away as he may think proper in front of Spain street an inclined plane, to be made of cypress wood for the use of the water [illegible]

J B MASSICOT, } Committee on Levees.
J BERTRAND. }

[illegible] Mr. Duvignaud made a motion to substitute the word Mayor instead of Recorder, said motion was [illegible]

[illegible] the adoption of the report and resolution, the yeas and noes were called for by Mr Montamat [illegible] yeas Messrs Bertrand, Kilshaw and Massicot, noes Messrs Marigny, Duvignaud and Montamat. The votes being equally divided, the Recorder decided the question [illegible]

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The ordinance presented by Mr Feraud at the last sitting, inviting the Improvement Committee to give a statement of the improvements ordained and not yet executed—was on motion of Mr Duvignaud laid on the table subject to the call of the council.

The resignation of Mr Feraud, tendered at the last sitting having been taken into consideration, Mr Duvignaud offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the council refuses to accept the resignation of Mr Feraud, and that he is invited by said council to come and take his seat.

The following resolution presented by Mr Kilshaw, at the last sitting was adopted.

Resolved, that the respective foremen of the three fire companies stationed in this municipality, viz—Phoenix, No 8, Creole, No 9, and Independence, No 11, shall be and are hereby authorized to obtain mandates from the Mayor on the treasurer of this municipality, each for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, in order to aid the said companies in defraying the expenses of repairing their respective engines and other necessary charges.

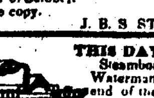
On motion of Mr Bertrand, the rules being dispensed with,

Resolved, That the recorder is authorised to have constructed on the property of Frascati, a brick kitchen for the use of the jail—also to purchase one or several cisterns for the use of the prisoners.

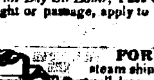
On motion, the council adjourned until next Thursday, 5th of October.

A true copy.
J. B. S. ST AMAND, Sec'y.

THIS DAY.

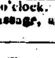


Steamboat Columbia, capt. Waterman, will leave the Lake end of the rail road this evening 3d inst. precisely at six o'clock, for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian and Beloxi. For freight or passage, apply to the captain on board or to
oct 3 S. HIGH, 60 Camp street.



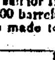
FOR HAVANA.—The steam ship Cuba, Capt Swiler, will leave for the above port on Friday morning the 6th of October at 9 o'clock.
For passage, apply to the Captain on board, or to
oct 3 JOHN KILSHAW, jr. Agent.

FOR HAVANA.



The barque Cambridge, Thay, master, will sail for Havana on the 6th October—the bulk of 4 or 500 barrels can be taken, if immediate application is made to
oct 3 R. GRONING & CO.

FOR LIVERPOOL.



The A 1 ship Robt. Pulsford, Capt. Miner, can take 200 bales of cotton. Apply to
oct 3 GEO. GREEN, 60 Camp st.

The ship LYONS, capt. Agry, from New York, is now discharging opposite Post 98. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods.
oct 3 BAILEY & ABBOTT, Agents.

The Consignees of goods per brig Grand Turk from Hamburg, via New York, are particularly requested to take out their permits to the Customhouse, and attend to the receipt of their goods.
The brig lies opposite Spain street.
oct 3 BAILEY & ABBOTT, Agents.

Commercial Bank of New Orleans,
Monday, 2d October 1837.

A PORTER for this Institution will be elected on Thursday the 5th inst. Applications in writing to be sent in on or before that day.
oct 3 GEO. O. HALL, Cashier.

NOTICE.—The members of the Relief Committee of the Fireman's Charitable Association will please collect all the bills against the association for relief, for this quarter, so as to present them to the Board of Relief, on Wednesday evening next, for approval. S E KIP, Chairman.

The Relief Committee will please meet at the hall of Engine Company No 4, on Wednesday evening, October 4th, at half past 7 o'clock. S. E. K.
oct 3—2t

WASHINGTON FIRE COMPANY NO 4

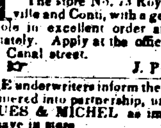
A monthly meeting of the Company will be held on Monday 9th October at half past 7 o'clock in the evening. BENJAMIN VAN OSTERN, Secretary.

N. B. On Sunday 8th October a monthly washing of the above company, will take place at half past seven o'clock A. M.
October 3.

THE subscribers have this day contracted a copartnership under the firm of Legendre & Berniaud, for the transaction of Grocery and Commission Business. Their store is situated at No. 27 St. Louis street, between Chartres and Levee.
New Orleans, October 1st, 1837.
HENRY LEGENDRE,
oct 3—a LOUIS BERNIAUD.

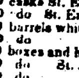
Campeachy Wood—51 tons Campeachy Wood, for sale on a lot of ground fronting the port of the Third Municipality. Apply to
J. J. MONTFORT, or to
oct 2 3t A. DUHART.

FOR SALE.



A good COACH, which can be used for a family, and being in use only since three months, with a good pair of Horses.—Also, several Houses built with bricks, and some Lots of Ground. Apply to the subscriber, Esplanade street, between Love and St. Claude streets.
oct 3 3t R. SALAUN, Broker.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.



The store No. 73 Royal st. between Bienville and Conti, with a genteel dwelling above the whole in excellent order and possession given immediately. Apply at the office of G. R. Stringer, No. 50 Canal street.
oct 3 J. P. M. KENNEDY.

THE underwriters inform the public that they have entered into partnership, under the firm of DESAIGUES & MICHEL as importers of Wines—They have in store
50 casks St. Estephe, 1st quality, 1832, red wine.
50 do St. Emilion and Pouillac, 1st quality, do
150 barrels white Wine, Graves and Barsac
30 do do do do
100 boxes and half boxes cherry Brandy
80 do St. Julien Wine, 1st quality
80 do do and half do
That they offer to sell at moderate prices, at their store situated in Conti street between Chartres and Royal, No. 50. DESAIGUES & MICHEL.
oct 3—3t

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing between Messrs. Duthil, Correjolles & Co. has been dissolved by mutual consent.
Messrs. A. Duthil and V. Faisans are charged with the liquidation, and will continue the same kind of affairs at No. 47 Toulouse street.
A. DUTHIL.
J. B. CORREJOLLES.
oct 3 3t V. FAISANS.

NOTICE.—Mislaid, a note dated 1st August, 1837, at 90 days, for the sum of $357 49, drawn by Adelaide Grouns, order of J. B. Grouns, and endorsed by him. The payment of the same having been stopped, the public is warned not to negociate it.
oct 3 2t DUTHIL & FAISANS, 47 Toulouse st.

EXCHANGE on Paris, for sale by
oct 3 A. ST. GEORGES.

WHEREAS my wife, Louise Joute, has left my bed and board without any motives whatever, this is to forwarn the public not to trust her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting.
oct 3 3t GEORGE GIRARDET.

FLOUR—300 bbls superfine Flour, landing from flatboat, for sale by G. DORSEY,
oct 3 44 New Levee.

OATS—670 bags of good quality in store, for sale by G. DORSEY,
oct 3 44 New Levee.

Bacon Sides—50 hhds in store, for sale by
oct 3 G. DORSEY, 44 New Levee.

WANTED.—A middle aged person wishes to find a situation on a plantation, to be employed as a Wheelwright and Cooper. Apply at Mr. Massillon, wheelwright, Toulouse street between Basin and Rampart streets. oct 3 2t

NOTICE.

THE Co partnership heretofore existing in this city under the firm of L. Millaudon & Co, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.
L. Millaudon remains charged with its liquidation, and will continue the business in his own name.
L. MILLAUDON,
H. W. BAXTER.
New Orleans, Oct 2, 1837. o 3.

FRENCH BLANKETS of 3 points, received and for sale by
THEO. BAILLY BLANCHARD,
oct 3 No 26 Bienville st.

PIANO FORTES—3 Piano Fortes of Meyer's Manufacture, for sale low by
HUGO C. GILDEMEESTER,
oct 3 45 Bienville st.

WESTPHALIA HAMS—300 landing ex brig Grand Turk, from Hamburg, for sale by
HUGO C. GILDEMEESTER,
oct 3 45 Bienville st.

COTTON HOSIERY—A complete assortment blue and white plain and open work, landing ex brig Grand Turk from Hamburg, for sale by
HUGO C. GILDEMEESTER,
oct 3 45 Bienville st.

CURTAIN BORDERS—3 cases cotton curtain borders handsome patterns white and colored, landing ex brig Grand Turk from Hamburg, and for sale by HUGO C. GILDEMEESTER,
oct 3 45 Bienville st.

Brushes, Combs, &c.—Now landing from ship Lyons, from New York, an extensive variety of cloth, hair and shaving Brushes, direct from the manufactory; English and French tooth Brushes; Buffalo and common horn twist Combs; French iron side Combs; leather Wallets with straps; japanned, tin and bone suspender Buttons, for sale by
POLLARD & GREEN,
oct 3 29 and 53 Chartres st.

A person, who is an ancient Merchant, and who was before that employed as a confidential clerk and director of the counter, in large commercial houses, wishes to teach Book keeping, in double entry and with all its extent and regularity between the auxiliary books and the regular ones.

The course will commence from the opening of the books in the formation of a copartnership until the close of the same, resulting by the dissolution. Sixty lessons of one hour each, will be sufficient to give a book-keeking. Apply at No. 117 Conti street, at Madame Armitage oct 2—3t

STOLEN!! 50 DOLLARS REWARD.

ON the night of the 1st or 2d October a thief introduced himself into the house of the subscriber, No 227 Rampart street and stole the following articles:

A Gold square Snuffbox for men, a little raised in the centre, and richly wrought.

A Snuff-box for women, of the same metal, somewhat smaller, square and flat, likewise elegantly worked.

A safety chain of a gilt metal.

A Pocket-book nearly new of Morocco, dark color, with a small steel spring, containing several municipality notes, and on the memorandum book attached to it, many notes, among others the names of various indigent sick persons, which as member of the Committee of Benevolence, the subscriber had taken, and which can be of no use to any other than himself.

These are the only articles the disappearance of which has hitherto been perceived. Any person capable of giving information on the subject, is requested to immediately so to do.

The above reward will be given and no questions asked as soon as the articles are restored. If the individual is not willing to be known, let him make a package of the objects in question, and address it through the Post Office. I pledge my honor that I will remain in the same manner the promised reward to whoever [illegible]

Goldsmiths and Jewellers are requested not to purchase any of the articles mentioned, and to seize them in case they are offered for sale.
oct 3 A. CHOPARD, No 35 Charles st, or No 227 Rampart st.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

September 30.

Ship Eliza & Abby, Wade, New York, J A Barrell & co.
Brig Rapee, Bangs, Baltimore, Geo B Hurd.
Brig Eurotas, Robbins, Tampa Bay, S & J P Whitney.
Sch Oliver Breckell, Hopkins, Havana, Brander, McKenna & Wright.
Sch Urchin, O'Flaherty, Tampa Bay, D Goldsmith.

October 2.

Sch Maria, E'derkin, Pensacola, D Goldsmith.

ARRIVED.

September 30.

Tow boat Porpoise, Morrison, from the Passes, towed to sea sch Velasco; brought up brigs Grand Turk and Lincoln; left N E Pass on 29th, nothing in the offing.

Tow boat Grampus, Clark, from the Passes, towed to sea packet ships Saratoga and Ambassador, barques Cutter, schs Vincent and Cora; brought up barque Hebron, brigs Julia, Monhegan and sch Mexico; left the pass on the 29th, nothing in the offing, one brig in the river.

Barque Hebron, Burwell, 26 days from Boston, to master.

Brig Julia, Johnson, from September 15th, to T B Clark, in ballast.

Brig Grand Turk, Varney, 15 days from New York, to master.

Brig Lincoln, Spear, 23 days Thomaston, to S & J Whitney.

Brig Monhegan, Stackpole, 20 days Thomaston, to master.

Sch Mexico, Slater, Tampa Bay, to master, in ballast.

Steamboat Mazeppa, from Mobile.

October 1.

Tow boat Pacific, Martin, from the Passes, towed to sea brigs Neptune, Comet, Aquilla and sch Climax; brought up ships Niagara and Lyons, brig Rosita, and sch Camanche; left the pass on the 30th, nothing in the offing, sch Emily Elliott went to sea on the 2 th.

Tow boat Lion, Riddle, from the Passes, brought up ship Amelia, barque Gazelle and brig Catharine; reports nothing off, left on the 30th.

Ship Amelia, Thompson, 13 days from New York, bound to Natchez via New Orleans.

Ship Niagara, Pike, from Liverpool 11th August, to order.

Ship Lyons, Agray, from New York 10th Sept, to master.

Barque Gazelle, Eldridge, 12 days from Philadelphia, to J & D Denegre.

Brig Catharine, Townsend, from from New York bound to Vicksburg.

Brig Rosita, (Spanish,) Ros, 5 days from Havana, to master.

Sch Camanche, Breedal, 16 days Mattamoras, to Godfrey, Blossman & co.

Steamboat Claiborne, Barrett, from Vicksburg, to master.

Steamboat Mariner, Sireek, from Lafourche, to master.

Steamboat Shakespeare, Waring, from Vicksburg, to master.

Steamboat Invincible, Wright, from Columbia, to master.

October 2.

Sch Echo, McLelland, 26 days from Thomaston, to master.

Steamboat Tecumseh, Kendell, from Little Rock; to master.

EXPORTS.

Per ship Eliza & Abby—296 hhds sugar, 190 bales cotton.
Per brig Rapee—265 hhds sugar; 37 puncheons rum, 113 bbls molasses, 81 hhds tobacco and 18 bales cotton.
Per brig Eurotas—U S stores.
Per sch Oliver Breckell—305 bbls flour.
Per sch Urchin—U S stores.
Per sch Maria—936 sacks corn, 40 bbls flour.

IMPORTS

Per ship Niagara—190 tons sack salt and 60 tons coal.
Per ship Lyons—mdze.
Per barque Hebron—mdze, &c.
Per barque Gazelle—mdze.
Per brig Grand Turk—mdze.
Per brig Lincoln—mackerel, lime and lumber.
Per brig Rosita—$6000 specie, fruit and cigars.
Per brig Monhegan—lime, &c.
Per sch Camanche—$24486 and 465 hides.
Per sch Echo—900 casks lime, to master.

CONSIGNEES.

Per ship Amelia—R Morton; Nowlan & Craig; Walton & co; Burke, Watt & co; Peters & Millard; Goodman & Levy; Walton & Kemp; H Latapie & co; Buckner, Stanton & co; J G Bell; Kirkman, Rosser & co; D J Fournivant; C Bartalera; Dobbin & Clark; Gas Light & Banking Co; Doyle & May; P Green; J Bailey & co; W Topham; Lockhart & Arrott; J A Merle & co; Taylor, Gardiner & co; Lieut O'Croes.

Per ship Lyons—Burke, Watt & co; R Moore; J Brooks & co; J Thisly; J H Caldwell; Layton & co; J Cockrane; S & J P Whitney; Abbey Monl; C Glapp; J H Field & co; J Lanfis; Bogart & Hawthorn; Rev J A Mackey; C Morgan; Brander, McKenna & Wright; J Cortis; Beach & co; J A Mauli; Pigset & co; J Maillian; A Ledoux & co; R Hall; J Bailey, Buckner, Stanton & co; Bernoudette & co; H Hagan; J A Barrelt & co; T McGuire; J L McDuffee; J Cochery; J Cabadie; J W Meeker & co; J Campbell; J B Field; A Grant & co, C Mills; Doyle & May; W Bars.

Per barque Hebron—H Bridge & co; Irwin, Hall & Walton; Beams & co; S Slater; Reynolds, Byrne & co; C Henshaw; A F Dunbar; J Bailey; P Toby & Bro; H R Lee & co; Van Pelt, Oirech & co; Bailey, Dolbear & co; E Stinson, J Thayer & co; Fogg & Block; J Soule; W Holmes & co; Bass & Hathorn; Stetson, Avery & co; Kider & Head; Forsyth, Goodwind & co; J H Hilton; W H Sumner & co; R Watson; T R Hyde & Bro; C Flint; B L Allen & co; E Churchill & co; R C Hobbs; A D Gove; W & J Grant; M & A Tirrell & co.

Per barque Gazelle—W Massey; Kelly & Harris; E Ducatel, Forsyth, Goodwin & co; N & J Dick & co; Godfrey, Blossman & co; U S Mint; Kelly, Mason & co; A Rasch; Sloo & Berne; Brander, McKenna & Wright; T R Hyde & co; N & E Ford & co, M White & co; Prescott, Jones & co; W Jenkins & co; A Bergsleal & co; S D Beldin; J G Stevenson; M & A D Crossman; W Willz; J E Babyshell; T M Smith; Grivot & Paige; Lastrapes, Desmare & co; H Ferris & co; J B Field; Gillingham & co; J D Denegre; and order.

Per brig Grand Turk—J A Merle & co; G Stiching, J S Lidnerf; F Frey & co; T. Leblanc & co; G Wilde & co; P Coppman; A Wilhelitz; W Banan; E Johns & co; T H Martinstein; B & J Correll; L Ludwingson; T W Miller; C H Stiel; C Gildemeester; W C Becher; C Philippi; F W Schmidt; D Fehrman; F Zamitelly; A C Wolnig; J Coit & co, S Snow.

Per sch Camanche—F W Schmidt; Kohn, Daron & co; Godfrey, Blossman & co; J W Zacharie & co; G Vance, A Chatignier; M Meruda; J A Merle & co; Hyde & Goodrich; J Gomez; and order.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

Per steamboat Claiborne—106 bales cotton, to N & J Dick & co; 50 Bennett, Ferriday & co; 35 Lambeth & Thompson; 31 E Laralde & co; 40 do Reynolds, Byrne & co; 18 Martin, Pleasants & co; 15 Godfrey, Blossman & co; 10 W Bogorth; 4 Buckner, Stanton & co; 4 Slaughter, Pickett & Banks; 30 J B Pianche & co; 7 Burke, Watt & co; total 254, 49 of which are Louisiana and 205 Mississippi; and 14 bbls linseed oil T Morgan: 1 bale linsey, Burke, Watt & co.

Per steamboat Invincible—22 bales cotton, Bennet, Ferriday & co; 83 Reynolds, Byrne & co; 35 Hall & Bin; 14 N & J Dick & co; total 263, 27 Mississippi, 112 Louisiana and 144 Tennessee (damaged,) 1 bale wool, Godfrey, Blossman & co.

Per steamboat Shakspeare—121 bales cotton, Burke, Watt & co; 18 Nugent & Turpen; 40 Bennet, Ferriday & co; 20 Price, Johnson & co; 12 Harrison, Brown & co; 21 Lee & Hardy; total 237, 182 Mississippi and 55 Louisiana.

Per steamboat Mariner—12 bbls molasses, Brander, McKenna & co; 3 hhds sugar, J Mattery; and sundries to order; 3 bales Louisiana cotton, W Bogart; 5 do Maurin & co.

Per steamboat Tecumseh—100 bbls pork and 20 casks bacon to order.

PASSENGERS.

Per ship Niagara—Miss Williams, and 6 steerage.

Per ship Lyons—Mr and Mrs Hield, mr and mrs Pierce, mr and mrs Pickering, mrs Sherman; miss Chester, miss Kince, messrs Porter, Huntley, Davis, Jackson, Daniels and 74 in the steerage.

Per ship Amelia—Miss Long, miss Sleighmaker, mrs Clark and 2 children, Robertson and lady, Dr J Nesbit, messrs Carpenter, Quinn and lady, Conly and lady, Farrio, Gaspar, Willard, Ward, Clark, and 250 in the steerage.

Per barque Gazelle—Capt Herriman, mrs Black and six in the steerage.

Per barque Hebron—Mr Bennett, and 21 in the steerage.

Per brig Grand Turk—A Gill and, 19 in the steerage.

Per brig Julia—J Pugh, R Trimball, E Graham, E Winsck, J F Johnson, J Wise, M McGrove, J W Chandler, J B Bateman, W Oneal, J Davis, J Madden, A Bishop, C E Thornk, D Osen, J W Waring, J S King.

Per steamer Mariner—J Matere, Oliver, Francois, Jones, Harding, mad Michell, miss Miller, Esnault, P Major, J S Forton, Dufilho, Coghlan, J B Noland, P Fov, Darier and lady, J H Field, S Roman, A B Roman, J H Madison, J B Orly, Laureas, Jondons, Low, Victor.

Per steamboat Invincible—Doland, Browster, Favre, Walker, Gilner, Brean, Gamour, Hall, Norris, Meulter, and Harris.

Per steamboat Tecumseh—Hadley, Delanden, Kay, Wilson.

MEMORANDA.

Barque Hebron, Sept 15th, lat 31, long 73 30, experienced a heavy gale, caused the ship to leak and lost flying gibboom, fore gallant mast, spare boat and carried away bulwarks.

Sch Camanche reports sch Ledi to have sailed same day for this port; sch Bell, Capt Toplier, had arrived at the Brassos 27 days from New York; brig Union, and Mexican sch Anna Maria ready to sail for Havana; sch Louisiana for New Orleans.

Brig Everett, Fitch, hence at Boston, Sept 21.

Cleared at Boston for this port, 21st, brig George Ryan, Rogers.

Sailed from Bucksport, Sept 15th, for this port, ship Bangor.

Sailed from Baltimore for this port, Sept 25th, barque Mary.

Cleared at New York for this port, 23d Sept, ship Mississippi, Davis.

Brig Virginia, at Charleston from Boston, reports that on the 25th Sept. Cape Hatteras bearing W N W 30 miles distant, boarded the wreck of Br schr Gem, from Montego Bay, Jam. for St Johns, N B, and took from her the mate, two white and one colored seamen; they stated that the captain's name was Madden, and that he and the cook were washed overboard when the sch was hove down on her beam ends. 15th Sept. lat 34, 00, long 77, her foremost was cut away at the time when her mainmast went with it she righted full of water, since which time they have remained on board subsisting on nothing but water. Her cargo consisted of rum, sugar, hides, and $1600 in specie; it blowing heavy at the time she was boarded, was unable to save any thing from the wreck.

Hence at Charleston, Sept 27th, brig Mary Bernard, Beckwith.

Brig William, Clark, at New York on the 24th ult. from New Orleans, with loss of fore and main top mast—had experienced very severe weather on her passage, and suffered very much in sails, was 5 days in the latitude of 36, with tremendous gales from N by E. Died on board, 2nd inst. Mr. James Dernet, of New York. 11th inst. lat 25 48, long 74 50, fell in with the wreck of the Br. barque Janet, (before reported) with only her foremast standing, full of water, in about an hour saw a brig hoist her [illegible]

AWFUL SHIPWRECK.

Ship Amelia reports that on 20th Sept. in lat 28 22, long 72, she fell in with sch Pennsylvania, Capt Williams, bottom up, with two men in a very exhausted state clinging to her bottom. The survivors stated that she had sailed from New York, 10th September, with 21 passengers, with a crew of six persons, including officers, and that she was capsized on the 16th of Sept. after the passengers had retired for the night.—The Captain and crew were on deck at the time of the accident, and supposed to have been immediately lost,—seven passengers being immediately drowned below and the rest of them continued to survive struggling in the hold amongst the cargo, until the next Monday when J P Wilson and Lansing Dougherty escaped from the cabin, and by great exertions gained the bottom of the vessel, the groans of their comrades being distinctly heard throughout the day—but gradually died into a dismal moan, and became extinct during the following night.

The officers of the Amelia, indulging the false hope that some of the unfortunate passengers in the hold of the schooner might yet be alive, demolished her [illegible] and providentially [illegible] not breathing, but quite [illegible] in a shocking manner; the remains of [illegible] The youth being conveyed to the ship, every medical aid within the reach of her company was administered to him, but all without success—the poor fellow survived only two days.

The names of the passengers as given by the survivors, are as follows viz—Mr and Mrs Gibene, Mr and Mrs Miller, Mr and Mrs Berry, Messrs Lyons, Keen, Burrell, Whitney, Thompson, McGill, Wilson, Holley, Lisle, Ramys, Tisch, a youth named William, under the care of Mr Whitney, and the two survivors, J P Wilson and Lansing Dougherty.

Sales at Auction.

BY M. BARNETT, Jr.

WILL be sold at the Exchange, corner of Chartres and St. Louis streets, on Saturday the 7th inst. at 12 o'clock, a likely mulatto boy, named WILLIS, aged about 23 years. Willis is a first rate waiter-man, having served several years in a large Hotel; he had one of his arms broken about five years since, but it does not disable him in the least; he understands driving a carriage and is handy at all kinds of house work, and is a faithful servant; sold for no fault whatever, his present owner having no further use for him; acclimated, and fully guarantied against the vices and maladies prescribed by law.
Terms—Cash; act of sale before Wm Boswell, N. Public, at expense of the purchaser. oct 3

BY E. BOUNY & S. GUINAULT.

WILL be sold on Saturday next, 7th October, at 12 o'clock precisely, at the Exchange, corner of Chartres and St. Louis streets,

A LOT OF GROUND,

situated in this city, Conde street, between Garrison and Esplanade streets, measuring 41 feet front on Conde street by 60 in depth, the whole French measure, together with the house, &c. in bad order.

Terms—One third cash and the balance at 6, 12 and 18 months credit, in notes satisfactorily endorsed with mortgage until final payment.

There exists on said lot of ground an annual and perpetual ground rent in favor of the corporation, at the rate of six per cent per annum, on a sum of $600.

The sale will be without reserve, being to settle some concern. oct 3—3t

BY FERNANDEZ & WHITING.
Valuable Slaves

ON Saturday, the 7th inst, will be sold, at the Exchange Coffee House, at 12 o'clock, the slave SUSAN, a negress, aged 27 years, acclimated, having been 8 years in this city, a first rate cook, washer, ironer and a first rate servant, honest and trusty. ROUTTA, her child, aged 3 years, ALEX her son, an infant. Fully guaranteed against the vices and diseases as prescribed by law.

Terms—The purchaser to assume the payment of a note due the 25th 28th November for $116, 66/100 dollars and the interest of said note at the rate of 8 per cent per annum since Nov. 25th 1836—For the balance 6 months credit for a note drawn and endorsed to the satisfaction of the vendor and mortgage until final payment.

Acts of sale, to be passed before Wm. Y. Lewis, Esq. Notary Public, at the expense of the purchaser. oct 3

PUBLIC AUCTION.

WILL be sold on Saturday next 7th inst at the Exchange coffee House, corner of Chartres and St Louis sts at 12 o'clock precisely. Three lots of ground together with three new dwelling houses lately built thereon, fronting on Esplanade st, and running to the Bayou Road, on the Fleytas property near Clarke's House, as per plan exhibited at the Exchange.

No 1. Contains Four Rooms, a large garret with dormant window, Two cabinets, closet together with two kitchens, well and privy.
No 2. The same.
No 3. The same with the exception of one kitchen.

Terms—The purchaser to assume the payments due thereon,—and payable 12th Jan. 1838, 12th Jan. 1839, and 12th Jan. 1840, to the first municipality, and for the improvements one fourth cash and the balance in six, twelve, and eighteen months from day of sale in approved endorsed notes, bearing mortgage, until final payment.

Those wishing to look at the property will please apply on the premises. Oct 3.

BY HEWLETT & CENAS.
Syndics Sale.

WILL be sold on Saturday 9th Oct. at 12 o'clock at the Arcade Exchange, by virtue of an order from the honorable Parish Court, bearing date 6th June last, and under the Direction of the Syndic, the following articles surrendered by William Smith & Co to their Creditors
Barge Powhatan,
" Walter Scott,
One Flat Boat,
" Yawl,
" Cooking Stove,
10 Fathoms 3/4 inch Chain, all now lying at Greenville.
One circular Saw Mill,
One horse power.

ALSO,

The unexpired lease of the premises with the buildings and improvements thereon situate in Barronne street, between Gerod & Julia streets—from day of sale to 1st November 1842,—the improvements on said premises consist of a New dwelling house nearly finished, a large ware house capable of containing the bulk of 2500 bales Cotton, large stable &c the above property fronts both on Barronne & Philippa streets, Persons desirous of purchasing are requested to call and see the premises, prior to day of sale
Terms at sale Oct 3.

BY J. LEVY.

WILL be sold "without reserve" on Wednesday the 4th inst, at half past 3 o'clock, at No 53 Magazine street,
15 cases Brogans and Shoes, also a quantity of Dry Goods &c, consisting of whole pieces and cut goods clothing, Hardwares, Jewelry &c. &c.
oct 3

BY FERNANDEZ & WHITING.

THIS day will be sold at their auction store, No 23 St. Louis street, at 12 o'clock, M.—100 sacks Potatoes in good order. oct 3

BY FERNANDEZ & WHITING.

WILL be sold this day at 10 o'clock, at their auction store. No. 20 St. Louis street,
1 bale 50 pair blankets, 1 case bonnets, damaged and sold for account of whom it may concern oct 3

BY T. MOSSY & GARIDEL.

WILL be sold this day 3d inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. precisely, at their auction store No. 5, Toulouse st. a large assortment of English and French goods, consisting in calicoes, cotton check, bonnets, stockings, socks, handkerchiefs, linen, britanias, &c. oct 2

BY T. MOSSY & GARIDEL.

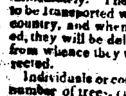
ON Thursday 5th October, there will be sold, without reserve, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the store No. 49 Royal street, opposite Mr. F. Frey's store, the following Goods, received from Marseilles, per ship Denmark,—

250 barrels red wine, Bergasse Pontet; 50 half do do Bergasse; 50 barrels (9 veltes each) Madeira wine; 12 quarter barrels (16 and 17 veltes each) do Porto; 10 cases (12 bottles each) Vermouth wine; 100 do do superfine old Muscat, 40 do do absynthe; 12 do do Kaesh wine, 20 do (1 casks each) orange water; 3 do 10 boxes Chinese; 200 baskets (12 bottles each) superfine sweet oil, Plaignal and Poisse; 150 half baskets, 6 bottles each, do; 150 bags 500 each, long fine corks $250 do, 1000 each, short fine & regular; 11 jars soft shelled almonds; 30 do assorted Glassware; 2 do scissors; 300 baskets empty bottles; 20 jars seeds; 1 do Brignole's prunes; 25 cases Vermicelli; 30 do assorted pickles; 75 do Verdale's olives; 50 do Capotte's capers; 15 do pickles in estragon vinegar; 10 do preserved tunny. An assortment of jars; 3 cases Cologne water; 2 bales corks for apothecaries; 2 barrels green paint, superior quality; 50 do country rum, do with many other articles, &c.
Terms cash. oct 3

COMPANY OF THE CAZADORES VOLANTES OF THE STATE.

THE Captain, Officers and other active and honorary members of this Company, beg Captain LAFONTAINE and the other officers of steamer Pontchartrain to receive the expression of their gratitude for the excellent treatment experienced by their Company, while aboard said steamboat, in their excursion to Madisonville.
By order of the Captain.
oct 3—1t L. GENER, Secretary.

MORUS MULTICAULIS MULBERRY TREES FOR SALE



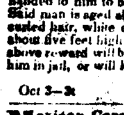
The subscriber offers for sale at Freewold New Jersey, fifty thousand Morus Multicaulis Mulberry trees—the growth of the present season. These trees are warranted the genuine Multicaulis The price will be moderate and will vary according to size.

The very large leaves produced by this tree and the superiority of the silk made by worms fed on them, prove their vast superiority over every other species yet tried by silk growers. The fall is on every account the best time to procure the trees, those who wish a supply, therefore, will do well to send their orders immediately. The trees will be carefully pulled so as to be transported with perfect safety to any part of the country, and when one thousand or more are delivered, they will be delivered at N. York free of freight—from whence they will be shipped without delay as directed.

Individuals or companies desiring to procure a large number of trees, either for forming a nursery, or for engaging in the silk business, will be dealt with on the most liberal terms.

Address the subscriber, post paid, Freewold New Jersey. D. V. McLEAN.
Oct 3 3t

STOLEN.



Was stolen at Carrollton, since about 15 days, a creole MARE of a middling size, dark greyish color, aged about 5 years. The person who will return it to François Babin, at Carrollton, will receive a reward, if required. oct 2 2t

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WILL be given to whoever will make known where could be found a man by the name of Andreas Sieg, who kept the sum of $725 which was handed to him to be deposited at the Saving Bank.—Said man is aged about 35 years, is a German, light curled hair, white complexion, heavy beard. He is about five feet high and shoe maker by trade. The above reward will be given to whoever will secure him in jail, or will lead to his arrestation.
LORAN VOLLMER,
Oct 3—3t Corner of Bourbon and St Peter.

Mexican Consulate in New Orleans.—Mr. Editor please give publicity to the following document, for the information of those whom it may concern J. PRATS, V. Consul.

The underwriter commanding officer of the naval forces of Mexico, in its gulf, has been directed by his government to say that having a sufficient force, he hereby declares in a state of blockade, de facto all the ports of Galveston and of the Brazos, according to the laws established, by the rights of nations, with all countries which have no particular treaties with the Mexican Republic, and with those that may have them, upon their respective bases. The vessels of the United States of America, all those of the South American Republic, and European powers, shall have six months, from this date, and three months, to all vessels belonging to the Antilles, and English settlements in North America and Yucatan, so that in this interval they may not be made prizes by the vessels under my command, provided they are not advertised of the blocus and found afterwards to direct their course towards one of the aforesaid ports: which advertisement shall be stated in a note written in the papers of said vessel, and shall be signed by the officer who may have notified the same.
On board the brig Iturbide, August 31, 1837.
sept 30 4t JOSE ALDANO.

EVERY kind of wood from a Saw-mill for building will be immediately made by applying to the subscriber, at his office Place St Antoine or at his dwelling, corner of Royal and Esplanade streets, He offers for sale a large quantity of dry wood, such as planks for flooring, ordinary planks, &c. &c.
sept 30 MARSOUDET.

TWO NEGRO DRAYMEN WANTED.

WANTED to purchase two first rate Negroes, accustomed Dray Men, well recommended, and of good character—for which fair prices will be paid. Apply to No 20 St Louis street. sept 30-2w

FOR SALE.

BY W MERRYFIELD & Co.—40,000 feet white pine lumber, 20 000 feet oak plank, from 2 to 4 inch, likewise 6000 Flat boat bottom plank, corner of St Mary and Levee sts, faubourg Lafayette.
sep 30 6t

L'ABEILLE [illegible]

[illegible] IMPRIMÉ ET PUBLIÉ [illegible]

NOUVELLE[illegible] MARDI MATIN[illegible]

Sales at Auction [French column cut off at page edge; illegible]