THE BEE.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF STATE AND CITY.
PRINTED BY JEROME BAYON.

"THE UNION *must be preserved.*"

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 30, 1835.

The attack on Messrs Trimble and Nixon, on Sunday night last is likely to call attention to the state of our free colored population. It appears that Mr Trimble had desired some of the free negroes quarrelling at his house to depart; and when they answered they had as much right to talk and remain there as white persons, and he was compulsively thrusting away one of the boldest, he received a dangerous stab from another behind. Mr Nixon the attorney *arriving soon after*, and hearing the particulars, detected the culprit; who while being led to the watchhouse, was rescued by some of his associates—one of whom fired a pistol at Mr Nixon. Jubert who is said to have stabbed Mr Trimble, has been arrested and imprisoned; but the others have as yet escaped justice.

We have often called the attention of our citizens to this subject; and without endeavoring to injure the free colored population, we have specified the laws made concerning them. These are that they shall not be permitted to immigrate nor reside here since 1825, unless in the employ of white persons; that they shall not be allowed to transact business on their own account; that they shall not be permitted to carry fire arms or other weapons of assault; and that whenever a slave shall be set free, he is obliged to emigrate from the state. See the laws of 1830.

Now it is known that very great evils are produced by permitting colored persons to keep cabarets and act as hawkers travelling through the state. This is a subject of serious reflection to those who think them the willing agents or ready instruments of abolitionists; and when it is known that there are not less than from 10 to 15 thousand free negroes within New Orleans, our citizens should dispassionately consider the necessity of *enforcing* the laws. The contrast of their tolerated conduct and condition is a source of discontent to the slaves, which of itself is sufficient to awaken attention.

The population of New Orleans may be estimated roughly at 60,000—of these not less than 35,000 are colored persons; about 15,000 of whom are free. See the report of the last census taken; and compare it with the intermediate increase of negroes born and arrived.

THE PORT OF NEW ORLEANS is a disgrace to such a commercial city; and we are reluctantly compelled to say that this disgrace is attributable *to the city council*; although we shall not now attempt to develope the motives which may have caused the ruinous condition of the wharves now erected, and the neglected state of the levee where wharves might have been constructed with little trouble and no expence to the corporation.

It is known that the merchants of the upper faubourg would have *borne the expences of constructing* a proper port opposite the 6th and 7th wards; and it is too well known that their laudable efforts were frustrated by the municipal authorities, who seem disposed neither to do nor let be done. Hence probably the latent grounds of the sectional feelings that have lately embitted *different portions of our* community, whose locality in the city differs: for the citizens of the upper faubourg consider themselves neglected in the distribution of the corporation revenues; and we are left few arguments and fewer facts to undeceive them.

The Bee has frequently called the attention of the council to this subject, sometimes in gentle remonstrances, sometimes *in strenuous remarks.* We had pointed out the impropriety of allowing the oyster stands on the levee; allowing the batture to be neglected; the embarcations to be permanently moored; the posts to continue unnumbered along the wharves; the law of the legislature to remain unenforced concerning the *mooring of steamboats*; the impropriety or impracticability of sending the seacraft displaced by that law to the lower limits of the city; and the necessity or utility of permitting the steamboats to be promiscuously moored from St Louis to Gravier streets, and marine vessels to be discharged *from Gravier to the upper cotton press.*

To effect these purposes which are alike reasonable and right, it is indispensable that the whole extent of the levee between the cotton presses should be incorporated, that the port may be created and wharves constructed throughout the intermediate space. It is essential for the *rights and interests* of the residents of the upper faubourg, many of whom *are traders*, to have a port opposite their districts; and if it is just that ships should be permitted to land opposite the lower limits of the city, it is equally just that they should be permitted to land opposite the upper.

If the corporation has power to prevent individuals from *obstructing thoroughfares, it has not the privilege to order* obstructions: it has therefore no right to license the oyster stand incumbrances on the levee, even if they were not what they are, nuisances as well as incumbrances.

If the corporation has power to permit vessels and steamboats to remain at the wharves *for only a specified period*, it has not legitimately the privilege to permit any kind of boats, pirogues or embarcations to remain there 10 or 12 times that period: for this is an unjust favoritism. Besides the embarcations so moored between St Louis and Dumain streets are not remarkable for harboring the best description of persons, while they are known to exclude ships from their place of landing—both of which are highly injurious to the peace and prosperity of the city.

The standing committee on levees of the council had reported through Mr Genois their chairman, an ordinance embracing a majority of the topics thus noticed, about three months since—*incorporating the levee districts* between both cotton presses; so that wharves might be constructed throughout the whole extent, and proper landings be assigned to ships and boats above and below. That ordinance had been vetoed by the mayor; and the council resolved to consider some of his objections, and modify the ordinance—*for* which purpose it was referred to the same committee, whose chairman again *presented it to the council* some 5 or 6 weeks past. Since that period it has been bandied from session to session: so that now the period has elapsed for making the necessary improvements on the levee opposite the 5th, 6th and 7th wards; and the citizens of the upper faubourg must bestir themselves, *if they would have justice done them* in the arrangements of the port. It is indeed just that the steamboat landing should have been extended; but it is not just that the ship landing should be confined to the lower faubourg.

The Bulletin of this city copied yesterday an article from the Mobile Register, in which it is stated that the *Philadelphia Inquirer* advocates the abolitionists. As an act of justice to that journal, we must state that Mr Harding its proprietor, and Mr Morris its editor, were among the most *prominent of those who 'got up' the* antiabolition meeting in Philadelphia, which gave so much pleasure to the south; and that journal is not directly or indirectly connected with the abolitionists or their doctrines. How such a charge could have been made, we are at a loss to conjecture.

☞ Will the editors of the democratic papers in the state have the goodness to furnish the public with their opinions concerning the proposed state convention for amending the constitution of Louisiana? What says the Louisiana Journal?

Messrs CAREY and HART of Philadelphia are among the most discriminating of American bibliopolists. When we see their imprint on a republished work, we are certain that it possesses merit: for we know the precautionary measures they always use in selecting useful and saleable works.

We have lately *received from* them a couple of works—which can and should be purchased by all. One is 'MAGPIE CASTLE and other tales, by the author of 'Sayings and Doings;' and exhibits much of that shrewdness of characterising, aptness of dialogue, and pleasing mode of sketching incident for which Theodore Hook has been celebrated.—It contains Magpie castle; a passage in the life of Tom Sermingham; the Boarding house; the fight of Hell kettle; a dinner at Poplar walk; the Wyvilles; Passages from the Diary of a late London physician; and Village sketches and Village law.

The other is THE SKETCHBOOK OF CHARACTER, containing curious and authentic narratives and anecdotes respecting extraordinary individuals—exemplifying the imperfections of circumstantial evidence and the tendency of credulity and fanaticism; and recording singular instances of voluntary suffering and interesting incidents. Sketches are given of about 120 individuals.

Education has hitherto been greatly neglected in Louisiana; but better prospects appear in future. Philosophical apparatus has been purchased for the college of Louisiana; and the college of Jefferson is in a flourishing state. That at Franklin for the western congressional district will shortly be erected; so that we shall then have three reputable colleges for the education of the rising generation.

Besides it will be proposed at the next session of the legislature to erect and endow a state university, in which languages and science, law and physic will be taught.—This will be the subject of a report by the joint committee of both houses, appointed to investigate the matter by a resolution passed at last session. If we correctly understand the project, elementary or primary schools will be established in every parish; colleges will be established in every congressional district; and one university for the state. The faculty of the Medical college of Louisiana will be attached to this university; and will form an excellent nucleus for one of the most promising educational institutions in the south. This faculty possesses already abundant materials for a college; and with the intelligence, energy and experience of its professors may be made a successful rival to longer established institutions.

The threatened disturbance between Michigan and Ohio has been terminated by a laughable stroke of policy. A court was to have been held in Toledo, situated in the disputed territory, by judges of Ohio. The Michiganians resolved to prevent the session of the court; the Ohians not being so numerous resorted to stratagem. They prepared the proceedings on the previous day; and before daybreak while the Michiganians were asleep, they held the semblance of a court session. Both parties then decamped without any belligerent movements.

N. B. John S. Horner of Virginia, has been appointed secretary of the Michigan territory, as Judge Shaler declined the nomination.

Arrived at Charleston, 23d instant, ship Ocean, G Brigs, New Orleans. Lead and Tobacco to the master—bound to New York, in distress. Left New Orleans 20th Aug. *Extract from the Log Book.*—Experienced very light winds until Sept. 15, Double Headed Shot Keys bearing SE; a most violent gale of wind then commenced at NE, and veered to N W S and E, blowing with great violence from each quarter, but harder from SSW. Supposed ourselves very near the Florida Keys several times, and once were in colored water and expected every moment to go on shore, but the wind hauling to the W, drove us off again. Same day, at 11 A M, the sea running very high and in all directions, a sea struck the bowsprit and carried it away in the cap. About the same split the main top sail and fore top mast stay sail. At 4 A M on the 16th, a heavy sea struck the rudder and carried it away with all its fixtures. From that time until 4 P M on the 20th the ship lay at the mercy of the winds and waves. On the 20th got an observation for the first time since the 14th, and found ourselves in lat 30 32, lon 79 45. At 6 P M on the 20th, succeeded in hanging and securing another rudder, which we found to work well; we shaped our course for Charleston, S C, it being the nearest port, as the ship was leaking very bad, it will need discharging, overhauling and repairs. We made Charleston light house on Monday at 7 A M, 37 hours after getting the new rudder hung, and took a pilot on board at 8 A M.

The brig Alexandria, of Boston, Bassett, from Boston for N. Orleans, was wrecked on Elbow Key 2nd inst. at 4 o'clock, A. M. Cargo Lime and Mackerel—the lime took fire immediately after she struck. Part of the mackerel *was saved in a damaged state*, and with the sails and rigging, taken to Nassau and sold.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival yesterday of the *Glenarm*, from Liverpool, the editors have obtained journals from that place of the 8th ult—7 days later than had been previously received via New York. We give copious extracts of whatever intelligence seems likely to interest. We are delighted to see the stocks of almost every railroad and gaslight company bear a premium of nearly 100 per cent at Liverpool.

SPANISH EXPEDITION—FINAL DEPARTURE OF GENERAL EVANS.—General Evans embarked on Wednesday night at *Gravesend*, on board the Spanish steam frigate, Isabel II., which sailed early on Thursday morning for Spain. Gen. Alava has set off *for Plymouth, where the frigate* will touch to take him on board. Colonel Le Marchant, the Adjutant-General, M. Favardo, Commissary-General, with *a number* of officers of the staff, and accompanied by M. Sandoval, Secretary, and Messrs Wilcox and Anderson, agents of the Spanish Legation, had previously proceeded down to the Isabel II., in a steam packet from Hungerford Stairs. Notwithstanding General Evans's embarkation was private, and the lateness of the hour, (half-past ten,) he was recognized by a pretty numerous assemblage on the pier, who, on the boat pushing off, greeted him with long and loud cheers. About five thousand of the *auxiliaries are now either landed*, or on their passage to Spain; and the whole of the legion will be complete in two or three weeks.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Aug. 5th.

The Paris papers continue full of details connected with the late attempt on the King's life. The *Constitutionnel* announces, and correctly, that the assassin is Corsican, of the name of Fieschi, who had served in the guard of Murat, (when King of Naples,) and was with that unfortunate person in his last ill-fated expedition. The *Journal de Paris*, of Sunday night, in denying that any truth attached to any of the accounts published in the newspapers during two or three days, states that in the course of that day an immense stride had been made towards the truth. Important results had already followed; and others still more important were hoped for.

The impression made on the French nation by the event of which we speak is highly honourable to its character. Addresses arrive to the King from all parts of France, congratulatory, and declaratory of horror at the infamous crime sought to be consummated. The deputies were fast hurrying to Paris. The president of that body (M. Dupin) was at his post, and a preparatory meeting took place on Monday. The new *projets de loi* were to be brought down on the following day.

Numerous arrests were hourly taking place; but the parties so taken into custody were of all shades of political opinion, and many of them almost immediately discharged; so that it would almost seem that the government and the police were still striking in the dark, notwithstanding the assertion of the *Journal de Paris* above mentioned. Two things appeared certain, however—namely, that the government would require additional powers of the legislature, and that the opposition, testifying its horror at the atrocious crime sought to be perpetrated, would, nevertheless, endeavour to prevent the further curtailment of public liberty sought to be inflicted, because of an act founded on a conspiracy to which the people of *France were utter strangers.*

Of the fourteen victims of the 28th July who have been *deposited in the church of St Paul* four only were embalmed before they were laid in their coffins, but on Friday it *became necessary* for all the others, including the bodies of Colonel Raffé and Colonel de Rieussec, to be subjected to the *same process. They* were all enclosed in double coffins, one of lead and the other of oak, both sent to the families *of the deceased from the king's* household; but the fermentation from the decomposition became so powerful that the lead was *cracked* in several places. A dangerous mephytic gas filled the church, and to avoid the consequences to the visitors it was absolutely necessary to re-open ten coffins, and embalm their respective deposits. This operation, so dangerous from the heat of the weather, and the miasma emitted from the putrifying corpses, was performed by several physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries of the neighborhood, under the inspection of superior clerks, sent from the offices of the minister of the interior, in obedience to a special command from the king, who also sent one of his own aides-de-camp, and in the presence of the director of funerals, the inspector general of this department in the prefecture of the Seine, a commissary of police, and the mayor of the 8th arrondissement. Such relations of the deceased as were come to pray the remains of their murdered relatives had the melancholy and painful satisfaction of once more seeing the features of those they mourned. The process was performed in a small court yard adjoining the church. The rector and other clergy of the parish were present, and did all that could be required of them on this sad occasion, and even assisted in the operation, in which there was upwards of 50lbs of *corrosive sublimate.*

The Courrier Français says that it is generally believed that three bills will be *presented* to the chambers. One relative to political caricatures, another compelling the authors of *articles published* in the journals to sign their names to them, and the third making a majority of seven to five of the jury *sufficient to condemn* an accused person with the secret vote.

WEST INDIA LOAN.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer having presented a paper respecting the terms of the West India loan, entered into details of what the government had done on this subject. The full amount was L20,000,000. Of that sum L2,100,000 would be for the Mauritius, and 1,000,000 for the Cape of Good Hope. The sum of 2,000,000 would therefore be excluded from the loan. The sum of 1,700,000 for Barbadoes would be suspended, the acts of the Barbadoes assembly not being satisfactory. Those several sums he took at 5,000,000; therefore he had to raise 15,000,000. That was the amount of the proposed loan. After some discussion, the preliminary resolution was eventually adopted.

RUSSIAN FOOTING IN THE MEDITERRANEAN. The Insulaire of Corsica of the 15th ultimo, contains the following article:

Advices from Porto Ferraio, in the island of Elba, state that the Grand Duke of Tuscany had ceded La Pianosa to a Russian company for a sum of 60,000 crowns. We know not why the Russian cabinet attaches so great an importance to the possession of that island in the Mediterranean. The maritime preparations of that power devote vast projects on its part. By Persia Russia threatens India, and by her influence over the Ottoman Porte she menaces our possessions on the coast of Africa. It is evident that it was Russia planned and directed the Turkish expedition against Tripoli. This event, which betrays the ambition of that power, caused a considerable sensation in London and Paris. Why should not the occupation of Pianosa also fix the attention of our cabinet? Is it not to be feared that Russia wishes to encroach on the commerce of the Mediterranean. The conduct of [illegible] has been seriously taken up by corps diplomatique, and the Russian Envoy in Florence has used his utmost [illegible] in conducting that important negotiation.

La Pianosa (the Planasia of the Romans) observes the Journal des Débats, is a small island of the Tuscan sea, situate between Corsica and the island of Elba. Its surface is level and partly covered with wood—the population is only a few families.

STILL LATER.

☞ Since the foregoing was in type, we received by the eastern mail, which brings us New York papers containing advices from London to the 8th ult, and from Paris to the 6th. The chief item of intelligence is the [illegible] of Louis Philip is resolved to exercise over the press in France. The public feeling is greatly excited in consequence; and may lead to more fatal attempts or serious disasters—particularly considering the present attitude of the northern confederacy; as most of the monarchs combined with the holy alliance were shortly to have assembled at Toplitz, and as Russia has now got her fleet in the Mediterranean, near the southern departments of France. The late attempt on the life of Louis Philip is attributed to the Carlists, who are said to have hired the assassin.

New York, Sept 15.

After our paper was ready for the press, we received Liverpool papers brought by the packet ship United States, Capt Holdrege, to Saturday the 8th of August inclusive. Captain H. sailed on the 9th. The intelligence from France is very important, and that from other quarters highly interesting. *Com Adver.*

The second reading of the Irish Church Bill had passed the *house of commons by a majority of 37.*

It was believed that the house of lords would pass the municipal reform bill, with the amendments proposed in the house of commons by sir Robert Peel and sir William Follett. These *amendments*, it was *thought*, would be concurred in by the house.

Captain J. W. D. Dundas, R. N. is appointed governor of the Bahamas, and lord Auckland, it was said, governor general of India.

The West India loan.—Mr Rothschild's offer for the loan has been accepted. The terms are as follows:—*For every* L100 contributed the contributors are to receive stock—75 in 3 per cents; 25 in 3 per cent reduced; 13s 7d long annuities. The discount on prompt payment is at the rate of 2 per cent; on 30 after payment of deposit. The loan has been contracted for at the rate of L3 7s 6d per cent.

The harvest throughout Great Britain, and the continent continued to be promising.

A telegraphic despatch from the seat of war in Spain, dated August 4th, mentions that nothing important had yet taken place between the two armies, but that they were in view of each other. Don Carlos was at Estella on the 1st instant.

FRANCE.

An important and decisive measure has been taken by the French ministry, founded upon the late attempt upon the life of the king; nothing less than a new code of laws for the regulation of the press. It was presented to the chamber of deputies on the 4th of August by the president of the council, and contains 21 articles, the most important of which are as follows:

Art. 2 For ridiculing the person or authority of the king, from six months to five years in prison—fine, with loss of all civil rights, 500 to 10,000 francs.

Art. 3. For mentioning or even alluding to the name of the king in any political disquisition, imprisonment from one month to a year, and a fine of from 500 to 5,000 fr.

Art. 4. *To reflect in writing* upon the form and principle of the king's government is high treason, to be punished by detention (*unlimited*) *and* fine of from 10,000 to 25,000 francs.

Art. 5. Whoso shall avow himself a republican, or suggest that the government ought to assume that form, to be *imprisoned from six months to five years, and fined from* 500 to 10,000 francs.

Art. 6. Similar denunciation to the *latter against* all who shall call themselves Carlists or profess Carlist views of government.

Art. 7. A journal convicted twice, to be fined doubly, and even four times the amount for every succeeding offence.

Art. 8. Any editor opening subscriptions to pay off a fine, to be imprisoned for that offence from one month to one year, and fined from 500 to 5,000 francs.

Art. 10. Every editor must sign each number of his paper—penalty 500 to 3000f.

Art 12 An editor refusing to disclose the name of the author of any article, imprisonment from a month to a year, and fine from 1000 to 5000f.

Art. 13. A new editor must be named if the journal is to continue its publication during the imprisonment of the former editor.

Art. 14 No political caricature whatever to be published in Paris without the previous consent of the minister of the interior, or in the provinces without that of the prefect—fine from 100 to 1000 francs and imprisonment.

Art 15 and 16 relate to political representations at the theatres, which are proscribed under severe penalties.

The remaining articles to 31 are of a technical nature, and may be generally described as giving the law officers of the crown great advantages over the defendants, and as materially circumscribing the right of appeal to the court of Cassation, hitherto the best hope of persecuted Frenchmen.

Another bill authorizes the secret vote by juries, and empowers a jury to pronounce a sentence of condemnation by a majority of 7 to 5.

Paris, Aug. 6.

All the arrested editors were set at liberty on the 4th. The real name of the assassin has been ascertained to be Joseph Fieschi. It is said that he was formerly a police agent, employed by the French government to watch the Duchess de Berri. He was out of danger, and underwent examinations every day; but no proof of an extended conspiracy had yet been discovered.

A Toulon letter says—"It appears that the government is afraid of new attempts from the elder branch. Extraordinary measures of precaution have been taken all along the coast. A person from Ciotat, who has come a coasting voyage, observed at every point remarkable activity. Numerous posts of custom house officers are established between Toulon and Ciotat, and the sentinels, who are stationed at short distances from each other, appear to be constantly on the look-out."

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Advices from Madrid state that at a council of ministers it was resolved that the Government should publicly dispose of nine hundred convents, the purchase money of which was to be applied to the redemption of the debt, without interest.

The Royal Tar, steamer, arrived at Plymouth on Friday evening from Spain with 20 invalids from the force recently landed at St. Sebastian's. Upwards of 2000 from Britain have already arrived at St. Sebastians, at a body of 800 were to proceed on service when the Royal Tar left. The Edinburgh, steamer, mounting 12 guns, was cruising off St. Sebastians.

London August 7.

The country as we anticipated is beginning actively to bestir itself. Manchester announces a public meeting for next week; Nottingham is on the move; Bristol is all disquietude; and Plymouth 'refuseth to be comforted.' As for Leeds, Hull, and Portsmouth, they have already spoken out in language worthy of the emergency. Nor is the metropolis behindhand. Finsbury met last night; and the Tower Hamlets, Lambeth, and Marylebone meet in the course of the week. These are a few only of the thousand-and-one signs of the times. Other and more significant ones still remain to be developed. We entreat—we implore the people, to meet, petition, and remonstrate in all quarters. If they expect their representatives to do good, they must themselves arm them with the means. Even the unions must be revived, if necessary; for it is but too apparent that their lordships are inaccessible to conviction, still unless it comes to them in the shape of some such display as was made by the men of Birmingham during the necessary and memorable period of the reform bill.—Sun.

IRELAND

There was an alarming riot at Dublin on the 31 of Aug, growing as usual out of the dissensions of the orangemen and the reformers. Between twenty and thirty thousand persons were assembled, many armed with bludgeons, knives, pikes, stones, &c. Two companies of the 36 h regiment, and the city horse and foot police were ordered out and succeeded at length in quelling the disturbance, but not until several persons were severely wounded.

Another account says that the assemblage could not be short of 60,000

The popularity of Lord Mulgrave was still on the increase.

SPAIN.

There was an alarming riot in Barcelona on the night of the 25th of July. Six convents were burnt and the monks and friars butchered. The rioters are represented to have been royalists, and their anger was directed against all suspected of being Carlists. Similar excesses had taken place at Tarragona and Reus.

The two armies were in sight of each other on the first of August.

PORTUGAL.

An official decree was promulgated on the 24th of July, rescinding the commercial treaty of 1810 between Great Britain and Portugal, from the 21st of January next; this is done by virtue of a provision made in the treaty, authorizing either party to annul the treaty, giving six months notice. This will scarcely find favor in England. The public sales of national property had commenced, and gone off with spirit. The queen is said to be losing her popularity, owing to the general belief that she is too much governed by an old marchioness, a bigoted aristocrat. Coolness is said to exist between the Duchess of Braganza and the queen, her daughter.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 22.

THE GALE.

In Saturday morning's paper, we noticed that a heavy gale was experienced on Friday afternoon and evening, and expressed our fears for the safety of the shipping in the harbor and on the coast, should the wind (which by the way, was incorrectly stated to be from S E West, instead of S E East,) continue.

Fortunately, the violence of the storm subsided at 10 P M on Friday, and Saturday, and yesterday, it was fine clear weather, with a bracing September atmosphere.

The damage done in the harbor was there trifling than was anticipated.

The Sc. brig Isabella H. lost her boat, and was somewhat chafed. One of the seamen attached to the brig was knocked overboard and drowned.

The sloop Martha & Jane, at Williams' wharf, and a wood schooner at May's wharf, were both sunk.

The schr Farmer, in Ashley River, was driven ashore on the east side. The steamer Palmetto, also lying in that river, lost her figure head, and sustained some other trifling damage.

The Bathing House of Mr Fraser, at the east end of Lawrens street, is almost entirely destroyed—the injury it has sustained is said to be so great, as to render it useless.

The Beacon Light on Morris' Island, for the guidance of coasting vessels, was blown down.

The Southern Mail, yesterday, was only from Waltersborough, and the driver states, that he heard it reported at the post house, that one of the stage horses had been drowned in crossing a stream some distance from that place.

The schr Medium, Capt. Place, arrived yesterday, from Savannah, brought the Georgian of Saturday morning, from which we extract the following respecting the gale at that place:

"THE WEATHER.—We have had strong North Easterly winds prevailing for the last four days, (including yesterday) but shifting at times to S E and the intermediate points. The rains for the last two days have flooded our streets. All day yesterday the wind was blowing a gale from E to S E prostrating some of our trees and despoiling not only the old China trees, the relics of the gale of 1804, of their decayed branches, but rending many limbs from our beautiful young trees, the ornaments of our city. We apprehend serious injury has been sustained by our Rice and Cotton Planters. It being the usual time for harvest, the former must suffer severely. Some have their crops already cut, lying in the field. The Cotton crowns, (especially on the Sea Islands) must also, we fear, be very much injured by the high winds and heavy rains. We anticipate the most distressing intelligence from the coast, as also that our worst fears in regard to the crops on the Seaboard, North and South, may be realized."

"Since the above was written, we learn that the ship Edith, lying at her anchorage ground, near Four Mile point dragged her anchors, and was ashore yesterday evening in the marsh on the south side of Capt. R. F. Williams' plantation. The high tide of yesterday evening covered the fields on Mr Spalding's plantation on Hutchinson's Island, and those on the rice plantations below the river, generally; including that of Mr Shad on Elba Island."

Boston, Sept 12.

Rais the pirate [illegible] twice reprieved by the president, once for sixty and again for thirty days, on the score of insanity, was hung this morning at 10 o'clock in the Prison yard, his last term of reprieve having expired and a jury of physicians having pronounced him sane. It is generally believed that he has been so from the first—and that his insanity was pretended.

A considerable number of spots, it is said in the Liverpool Journal, may with the aid of a telescope be seen upon the sun's disc.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW-ORLEANS MARKET,

SEPTEMBER 29th, 1835.

There has been no change in the market lately, with the exception of flour, which we quote to-day at $6,75 to 7; sales, and in fair demand.

COTTON—Some fine sampled have been recently received, but no operations of extent have as yet been effected.

TOBACCO—6½ to 8c—dull.
SUGAR, N O, 1st quality—no change; slight demand.
——— do 2d quality—last quoted; slight do
——— Havana, white—12 to 12½c; very dull.
——— do brown—8½ to 9½c; very dull.
MOLASSES—no change; slight demand.
FLOUR—$6,74 to 7 per bbl—sales; fair demand.
PORK, mess—$17 a 18; prime $15 a 16 pr bbl; dull.
BEEF, mess—$12 per bbl; half bbls $6½ a 7; dull.
——— prime—as last quoted; sales dull.
MACKEREL—No 1, $8; No 2, $7; No 3, $6; in fair demand.
COD FISH—$1,25, per box; sales dull.
HAMS, Canvassed 10c; sales; slight demand.
BACON—hog round 8 cents; sales dull.
COFFEE, Havana—$14 pr cwt; St Domingo $12½; small demand.
RICE—$4½ per cwt; scarce.
WHISKEY, Rectified—38 to 40 cents.
GIN, American—40c pr gallon
BRANDY, American—no variation.
BUTTER, Goshen 22 a 24c; scarce—Western 12 a 13c.
LARD—no variation; fair demand.
SPERM CANDLES—N B 37½ cents; Nantucket 36c mould 12½ a 13 cents.
SOAP—Country 6½; Northern 7.
CORN—70 cents per bushel; sales dull
CORN MEAL—Kiln dried $3 to 3½ per bl; ordinary $2½ to 3; sales.
BAGGING, Western—39 cents.
BALE ROPE—14 to 15 cents.
LEAD, Pig—no change.
——— Bar, sheet and shot—no change.
TAR, PITCH and ROSIN; without change.

NEW-ORLEANS STOCKS.

SEPTEMBER 29th, 1835.

Louisiana State Bank,	123 last sales
Bank of Orleans,	109 1-2 last sales
Bank of Louisiana	no sales since div'd
Consolidated Association,	none for sale
N. O. Canal and Banking Co.,	no sales
City Bank,	112—last sales
Union Bank of Louisiana,	121 1-2—sales
Commercial Bank	85 1-2—asked
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank,	94 asked
Gas Light Bank,	94 asked
Carrollton Rail Road Bank,	100 1-2 asked
Louisiana State Ins. Co.,	120 ask'd
Tobacco Insurance Co.,	120 for 100 paid
Orleans Insurance Co.,	1210 for 1000 paid
Mississippi Marine & Fire Insurance Co.,	none offered
Merchants' Insurance Co	37 1-2 last sales
Western Marine & Fire Insurance Co.,	88 asked
Atlantic Marine & Fire Insurance Co.,	no sales since div'd
Ocean Insurance Co.,	83 1-2 asked
Commercial Insurance Co.,	no sale
Louisiana Cotton Seed Oil Factory,	par asked
Orleans Navigation Co.,	650—sales
Ponchartrain Rail Road Co.,	par ask'd
Nashville Rail Road Co.,	81 50 prem—sales
Orleans Cotton Press Co.,	150 for 100 paid
Levee Steam Cotton Press Co.,	220 for 100 paid
Old Architect Co., of 1828	75 asked, 65 off'd for 100—no
Architect Stock of 5th District,	10 asked for 10

Extract of a letter received in this city, dated LIVERPOOL, August 8th, 1835.

Sales of cotton for the week—100 Sea Island, 23 a 29; 10 Stained do 17½; 7960 Upland Bowed, 9½ a 11; 7280 Orleans do 9½ a 14; 4080 Alabama and Mobile, 9½ a 13; 1930 Pernambuco, 13½ a 15½, 360 Bahia, 13 a 13½; 2070 Maranham and sawginned do, 12½ a 15½; 30 Barbadoes, 12½ a 1½; 290 Surat and Madras, 7 a 9½; 350 Egyptian, 16½ a 17½; total sales, 24,370 bales.

Sirs—There has been a steady demand for cotton throughout the week. The trade have taken fully the amount of their consumption, and there has also been some on speculative account. In prices of American there is scarcely a shade of difference; the better kinds are offered sparingly, while the low qualities are rather pressed on the market. Sea Islands are neglected, and ordinary qualities very heavy of sale; Brazils are steady with the exception of Pernambuco, on which an advance of ⅛ a ¼ pr lb, may be quoted; Egyptian and East India are without alteration.

The total sales are 24,370 bags, of which 3700 American, 300 Pernambuco, are on speculation, and 500 American for export. Yours, &c. L & W.

CARD.—The undersigned cabin passengers on board the packet ship Huntsville, from New York to New Orleans, take this method of returning thanks to Captain *Durfey* for his uniform polite and gentlemanly conduct to them while on the passage and unanimously concur in recommending him to the public as a gentleman and skilful navigator.

New Orleans, 28 Sept. 1835.

L. R. Marcellion,	P. Tuony and lady,
J. R. Van Rensselaer,	T. Mosey, Jr.
E. Payler,	Daniel T. Scannell,
D. B. Downing,	R. W. Montgomery.

sept 30

Office of the Architects Company of the 5th district of New Orleans.

Sitting of Monday, September 28.

ON the Written demand of several stockholders, it was resolved that a meeting of the subscribers to the capital stock of said company should be convened for Friday next, October 2, at 5 P. M. at the company's office.—Punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the Board,

sept 30 G. PLESSY, Sec'y.

LEE'S NAPOLEON, &c. &c.

THE LIFE OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON, with an appendix containing an examination of Sir W. Scott's "Life of Napoleon Bonaparte," and a notice of the principal Errors of other writers respecting his character and conduct, by H. Lee, vol. the 1st.

The Sketch Book of Character, or curious and Authentic Narratives and Anecdotes respecting extraordinary individuals, in 2 vols.

The History of the Condition of Women in various ages and nations, by Mrs D. L. Child, in 2 vols.

Madden's Twelve Months residence in the West Indies, in 2 vols.

Ship and Shore, or Leaves from the Journal of a Cruise to the Levant, by an officer of the United States Navy.

Mephistophiles in England, or the Confessions of a Prime Minister in 2 vols.

The Cruise of the Midge, new series, complete in two vols.

The Sketches of Washington Irving, in 1 vol.

Recollections of an Excursion to the Monasteries of Alcobaça and Batalha, just received and for sale by

sept 30 BENJ. LEVY.

ANNUALS FOR 1836.

THE TOKEN AND ATLANTIC Souvenir, a Christmas and New Year's present for 1836, embellished with 12 beautiful engravings.

The Gift, a Christmas and New Year's present for 1836, edited by Miss Leslie, with 9 beautiful engravings, just received and for sale by

sept 30 BENJ. LEVY.

THE undersigned offers for sale, the following goods:
1000 bags fine salt; 200 do half charge;
250 cases gun powder Tea; 400 bags Coffee;
100 thousand Havana Segars, 50 barrels Mackerel;
1000 cases Soap; 60 bbls Carolina Rice;
150 barrels Gin; 50 half pipes Baltimore Gin;
100 bbls Brandy.

sept 30 F. H. PETITPAIN, corner of Chartres and Toulouse streets.

300 bbls Flour (new wheat); 14 casks canvassed hams; 100 bbls plantation pork, just received and for sale by G. DORSEY, 30, New Levee.

sept 30

Marine News.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship Shakspear, Cornell, New York, Bein & Cohen
Brig Francis, Hammond, Baltimore, L H Gale
Schr Mary Jane, Winslow, Pensacola, Hefford & Borgenfroy
Schr Hope, Anderson, Campeachy, A Quertier & Boutin

ARRIVED

Steam towboat Whale, from the Passes. Brought up line ship Huntsville, 18 days from New York, ship Archimedes, from Boston and brig Adino from Thomaston, supposed to be on fire in the hold. Left the Pass Saturday 26th inst, at 4 p m. Reports off the Bar ship Herald, Dalmatia and two others names not known.

Steam towboat Hudson, Howris, from the Passes. Having towed to sea ships Ohio and Chester, brought up ship Hermitage, barque Gazelle, Glenarme and brig Uncas. Reports ships Herald, Boreas and Dalmatia, at anchor outside the Bar, 2 ships standing in for the Pass.

Line ship Huntsville, Dufrey, 11 days from New York, to Bein & Cohen.

Ship Archimedes, Winsor, 19 days from Boston, to master.

Ship Hermitage, Sturgess, from New York, to D Booth & co.

Ship Gazelle, Eldridge, from Philadelphia, to T Toby & Brother.

Barque Glenarme, Gracher, 38 days from Liverpool, to R & J Currell.

Brig Uncas, Bush, from Norfolk, with slaves, etc.

Schr Adino, Eastman, from Thomaston, to G Bedford, with lime.

Steamer Chief Justice Marshall, Clark, for Louisville.

Steamer Warren, Barrett, from Vicksburg.

Steamer Semaphore, Hoffman, from Plaquemine.

MEMORANDA

Hence at Liverpool, the Portsmouth, Marshall, from New Orleans, on the 4th August—sailed from the Bar on the 6th June. On the 2d July experienced a heavy thunder storm, and on the following day in lat. 30 30, long. 77, picked up a jib, fore yard, and fore topsail yard, with every thing attached, and saw the foremast floating about, very much burnt, supposed to belong to a vessel from 300 to 400 tons burthen. It is believed the jib and spars belonged to the Walter Scott, from New Orleans to this port, which was destroyed by lightning.

Ship Huntsville passed on the 22d inst, off the Hole in the Wall, ships Citizen and Lagrange; also a barque supposed to be an English pack t; 23d, exchanged signals with a ship showing a diamond with red and blue in it; 24th, spoke brig Carabasset, 17 days from Portland for this port; also spoke a ship from Liverpool for this port.

The barque Glenarme sailed in company with ship Mozart, for this port. Spoke off the Grand Caymans, ship Louisiana, 41 days from Rio de Janeiro.

Ship Chandler Price, from Havre, where she sailed on the 4th august, left in port, ship Lotus, for New Orleans, to sail on the 15th Sept, Electra, do 25th, Tuskina, just arrived.

Hence at Gravesend, Aug. 2d. the Madison, Wood.

Hence at Bremen, 25th july, the Cynosure, Howes.

Up at Philadelphia, Sept 16, brig Criterion, to sail for this port soon. Ship Ascher cleared on the 14th Sept

Ship Rubicon was to sail from Boston, for this port on the 16th inst, ship Empire, 16th; brig Emery, 15th; ship George Cabot, 19th; ship Clarissa Andrews, 20th.

CONSIGNEES.

Per ship Hermitage, from New York—Martin, Pleasants and co; Lambeth & Thompson; Stetson and Avery; Livaudais, Charbonnett & co; B Booth and co; P Colson; H F Lawrence and co; Bier and Steever; C Flint and co; J Vairin and co; J Newlen; J O Donald; H Lathope; J A Barrelli; J W Elsar; J A Merle and co; Bogart & Hoopes; J Thayer; M H Devereaux; E J Forstall; V David; J H Field and co; J Kain and co; Phelps and co; Wilcox and Fearn; R R Wicks and co; P P Rea; E F West; Reese and Delange; E Lafitte and co; E L Tracy; Harrod and Quarles; Burke, Watt and co; Buchanan and Hagan; W Greenslade; Hatch and Willett.

Per barque Gazelle, from Philadelphia—W R Barrow; J Priestly; Toutee & Beckwith; F Gilliett & co; Blander, McKenna & Wright; W W Caldwell; Martin, Pleasants & co; J Vairin & co; Bogart & Hoopes; Burke, Watt & co; M & B Mullen; H & W Hopkins; E Johns & co; J G Stevenson; Capt McLean; E L Tracy; Gray, Durive & co; N & J Dick & co; Stetson & Avery; A E Crane; Tiernan, Cuddy & co; Hermann & co; Bullitt, Shipp & co; J Levy & co; N Hoey; Lockhart & Arrott; V David; Swain & Brother; Bier & Steever; J & R Yateman; Lambeth & Thompson; Danforth & co; M White & co; Leigh, Maddox & co; Robeson, Wood & co; W C & T Norris; Buchanan & Hagan; T Barrett & co; Portier & co; M Garcia; Wilcox, Anderson & co; C F Zimpel, T Toby & Brother; Buckner, Stanton & co; A Fisk, Watt & co; J H Graham; A L M Damaris; J H Field & co; S M Barner; and order.

Per barque Glenarme, from Liverpool—R and J Currell; Whiting & Slark; Godfrey and Blossman; A and J Denniston; Harrison, Brown and co; Thomson and Grant; B Booth and co; Martineau, Cruikshank and co; G Vance and E Gamble; Donegre and co; F Gilliett and co; W T Meux; S Thompson; Kennedy, Durell and co; W Stewart; A & L Brown and co; Livaudais, Charbonnet and co; Hermann and co; J A Merle and co; and order.

PASSENGERS.

Per ship Huntsville, from New York—Mrs Thompson, Master D Scannel, Mormellwerve, J K Van Rensselaer, D B Downing, S Massie, P Tanny and lady—4 in the steerage.

Per ship Hermitage, from New York—Messrs Greenslade, J B Monroe, J B Woodsworth, B Usher, C Gilford, Foudé—8 in the steerage.

Per ship Archimedes, from Boston—C Colton, G H Marble—9 in the steerage.

Per steamer Warren, from Vicksburg—E J Bienheim, T N Howell, R S Hardy, S H Dunn, E Manuel, Holmes, A J Thomas, T J Miln, Kirkland, Salmon, Thyme and lady, Mrs Lyons—38 way and 20 on deck.

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per ship Shakspeare: 3697 pigs lead; 11 hhds tobacco; 4 bales skins; 1010 bbls flour; 189 bales cotton; 20 packs buffaloe robes; 50 boxes starch; 24 mill stones; 119 hides; 24 pkgs mdse; 12 bx books.

PHILADELPHIA—Per ship Georgian: 1494 bbls flour; 1387 pigs lead.

BALTIMORE—Per brig Francis: 103 hhds tobacco; 186 boxes wine; and sundry mdze.

PENSACOLA—Per schr Gov Paris: 50 bbls pork; 20 bbls flour; 10 do beans; 2 do whiskey; 10 boxes candles; 22 do soap; 4 sacks salt; 5 bbls vinegar; 6 do sugar; 5 do coffee; 4 do wine; 36 bales hay; 1 hhd bacon; 5 bxs tobacco.

——— Per schr Mary Jane: 14 bbls whiskey; 2 hhds, 6 bbls sugar; 3 bbls molasses; 1 tierce rice; 11 kegs butter; 9 bbls potatoes; 30 bbls flour; 1 hhd hams; 6 half bbls beef; 20 kegs lard; 5 bags coffee; 1 box glass; 5 bbls bread.

CAMPEACHY—Per brig Cicero: 200 bbls flour; 1000 sacks corn; 30 kegs butter; 10 bbls apples; 20 do onions; 25 do apples.

——— Per schr Hero: 3452 bags corn; 957 kegs lard; 226 bbls flour; 40 kegs butter; 10 do codfish; 5 bxs vermicelli; 30 bbls onions; 10 do potatoes; 10 do apples

SISAL and CAMPEACHY—Per schooner Mexicana: 1098 sacks corn; 50 bbls flour; 360 kegs lard; 26 bbls onions; 25 do apples.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

VICKSBURG—Per steamer Warren: 105 bales cotton, Buckner, Stanton & co; 78 do de Burke, Watt & co; 83 do do Byrne, Hermann & co; 55 do do, 140 coils rope, 1 box twine, Lambeth & Thompson; 72 bales cotton, 290 pcs bagging, 271 coils rope, 1 bale twine, Bogart & Hoopes; 51 bales cotton, 75 coils rope, T Barrett & co; 87 bales cotton, M White & co; 50 do B under, McKenna & Wright; 17 do Leigh, Maddox & co; 21 do Lee & Hardy; 16 do Buchanan & Hagan; 9 do N & J Dick & co; 7 do Forsyth, Goodwyn & co; 367 bbls pork, 20 half do, M & P Mither; 1 box, A L M Damaris; 1 trunk, 1 band box, Bullitt, Shipp & co; 1 lot bedding and furniture, Phillips; 1 do do, E Thyme; and sundries, to owners on board.

PLAQUEMINE—Per steamer Semaphore: 5 bales cotton, Lastrapes & Dresnare; 11 do do, Leigh, Maddox & co; 56 do do, Lambeth & Thompson; sundries to E Duplessis, Magnin & Langsdorff; and others on board.

DIED

Yesterday in this city, Mr Mechanly, printer.

DIED—Yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, Mr *Ferdinand Salmon.* His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this morning at 10 o'clock from Mr Louis Malt, No. 113, Chartres st. sept 30

LOGWOOD—60 tons Logwood, received by the late arrivals, for sale by

sept 30 A. QUERTIER & BOUTIN.

MANTAS &c.—200 bales stout 37 inch brown Sheetings; which with a general assortment of British manufactures, suitable for the Mexican market, and home trade, will be sold on accommodating terms, by

HARRISON, BROWN & CO,

sept 30 117, Royal street.

Louisiana Cotton Seed Oil Factory and Insurance Co.

New Orleans, 25th Sept. 1834.

THE Stockholders of this company are hereby notified that the 3rd instalment, of ten dollars per share on the Capital Stock is required to be paid in, on or before Saturday 31st October next, at the company's office, in this city.

sept 30 B. CLAGUE, Secretary.

$50 REWARD.

Ranaway on the 9th September, JUDY, a negress aged about 23 years, about 5 feet 6 inches high, very black, somewhat of a downcast look, walks very erect, has been six months in the country, speaks English and a little French. Masters of vessels and steamboats, as well as other persons are cautioned not to harbour this slave, as the severest penalties of the law will be enforced. Ten dollars reward will be given for her apprehension and delivery in any jail in the state, or at No. 131, St. Peter, corner of Dauphine street. s 30—3t

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY TRICOU, DOMINGON & CANONGE.

ON Thursday, October 1st, 1835, there will be sold, precisely at 4 p m, on the Levee, opposite Barracks street, the cargo of the brig Glaneuse, Capt Toulon, from Bordeaux.

100 hf pipes 4th proof brandy; 10 pipes old Cognac do
400 bbls red wine, various brands
75 do white vinegar; 4 cases Dutch cheese
134 baskets oil
6 bbls sewing twine, sundry numbers
800 baskets fine and superfine Anisced
50 cases superfine cordials
72 do Vermicelli; 12 cases Macaroni
50 baskets sparkling Champaign
180 bags corks; 2 bales do; 4 bales do fine
63 qr casks white wine; 300 do de souche wine
300 do do Margaux; 30c do do St Estephe
50 sundry brands

The terms, which will be advantageous, at the time of sale. september 30

BY FERNANDEZ & WHITING.

ON Saturday the 3d day of October next, at 12 o'clock, will be sold at Hewlett's Exchange coffee house, the following slaves.

Davy, a negro man aged about 26 years, a carter, fully guaranteed against the vices and diseases as prescribed by law.

Nancy, a negress about 33 years, an excellent servant, not guilty of any vices, but is occasionally indisposed and is sold consequently without any other guarantee except title.

Terms—3 and 6 months credit, for notes satisfactorily endorsed and mortgage until final payment.

Acts of sale to be passed before Wm. Y. Lewis, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser.

Also, on same day at 4 o'clock P M, at the residence of William Dye, in New Levee, near Madam Norton's house in Tchoupitoulas street, will be sold, the time of the unexpired lease of the house and lot now occupied by the said Dye the rent of which is $20 per month, and has about 17 months to run. Also, horses, carts, wood, lumber, gig and harness, household and kitchen furniture; a superior musical clock and handsome lot of China Ware.

Terms: Under $100 cash, above $100 3 and 6 months credit, for approved endorsed notes. s 30

BY J. E. BLACHE.

WILL be sold on Wednesday, 30th inst. at 12 o'clock M. at No 83, Chartres street, 15 cask Bordeaux Claret, 1er. Cote de Bourg; 1-8 pipe French Brandy. sept 30

BY F. DUTILLET & DELERY.

WILL be sold on Saturday, 3d October next, at 12 o'clock at Hewlett's Exchange,

Letycien, griff woman, about 19 years old, house servant and child's nurse, guaranteed against all vices and diseases as prescribed by law, and only sold on account of the owner having no further use for her, speaks French & English, and has been in the country since her infancy.

Terms—6 months credit, for approved endorsed note and mortgage until final payment. s 30

BY T. MOSSY & GARIDEL.

ON Friday the 2nd of October, at 10 o'clock A. M., at their auction, Toulouse street, No. 50 will be sold, an assortment of American and British Dry Goods.

Terms, at sale. sept 30

BY FERNANDEZ & WHITING.

ON Saturday the 3d of October next, will be sold at Hewlett's Exchange, at 12 o'clock,

2 lots of ground situated in Marais street, between Ursuline and Bayou streets, measuring each 45 feet front by 60 feet in depth, french measure. The above lots are high elevated and enclosed.

Terms—6 months credit, for notes satisfactorily endorsed and mortgage until final payment.

Acts of sale to be passed before L. Feraud, Esq. notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. sept 30

BY M. BARNETT Sr.

WILL be sold on Wednesday the 30th instant, at 10 o'clock A M, at No. 3, New Levee, sundry articles of household and kitchen furniture, consisting of side board, tables, chairs, lamps &c. s 28

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.

City Council—Sitting of September 11th, 1835.

1. Resolved, That all that part of the Bayou road, from the northern limit of the suburb Tremé to Dorgenois street, near Clark's house, be and is hereby incorporated, upon a depth of three hundred feet on each side of the road, the side walks not being comprised.

2d. The mayor is authorised to adjudge to the lowest bidder, the completion of the side walks in the whole extent above mentioned.

3d. The side walks shall be made with curb stones and with bricks; the city surveyor shall give the lines and level thereof; he shall give them if possible, the same width as to the side walks made in that part of the same road, lately paved

4th. The city surveyor is hereby authorised to make said road as straight as possible, without encroaching upon private property.

(Signed) JOHN CULBERTSON, Recorder.

Approved, September 16th, 1835.

(Signed) D PRIEUR, Mayor.

Agreeably to the foregoing resolutions, notice is hereby given, that on Saturday, 10th of October next, at 12 o'clock, A M, at the office of the mayor, the confection of said side walks will be adjudged to the lowest bidder.

september 30th, 1835. D PRIEUR, Mayor.

URBAN COMPANY No 2.

A MEETING of this company will take place to-morrow evening, Thursday 1st day of October, at half past four o'clock, at the captain's residence No. 69, Saint Peter street

Punctual attendance is required as matters of importance will be discussed. By order of the captain.

s 30 WETZEL, sergent major.

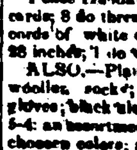
CONCORD LODGE No. 3.

THE holders of the Bonds of the Concord Lodge, dated the 1st August 1832, are requested to call to the undersigned, and let him know, how many shares they possess, also to legalise the transfer and receive a dividend of 8 per cent for the year 1835. Said dividend will not be paid unless the certificate is presented.

The holders of the bonds which have not yet been regularly transferred, will lodge all rights to said dividend; if they do not in the following fortnight, conform themselves to the present advice. By order.

s 30—3t A. L. BAUDOUIN, Treasurer.

NOTICE.



L. GAMOTIS, Apothecary, has just open a new Apothecary Shop corner of Burgundy & Hospital streets.

sept 30—6

NOW landing ex-ships Orleans and Huntsville, from New York, the following Goods:

1 case Handkerchiefs Madras foulard; 2 do playing cards; 8 do thread tapes No. 25; 1 do oil cloth; 1 do round cords of white cotton; 2 do white fringes; 1 do umbrellas 28 inches; 1 do white thread lacing tapes.

ALSO.—Plain black silk stockings; green tavelle; white woollen socks; colored and black thibet shawls; silk gloves; black alepine; black gros de Naples; black crape 5-4: an assortment of superfine broad cloths and casimeres; choosen colors; an assortment of thread lace; do do bobinets; cotton worsted drawers; assorted white cotton stockings; and other articles too long to be enumerated, for sale by

DUFOUR & BROTHERS,

s 30 Royal st. between Toulouse and St. Peter.

DRY GOODS—Indigo blue plaids; coloured fustings; 3/4 twilled red padding; 3/4 and 4/4 osnaburghs; 3/4 brown shirtings; 3/4 and 4/4 dover brown sheetings; bed tickings; coloured cambrics; printed gee handkerchiefs; blue cotton do; black silk velvet; Orrell's spool cotton; and a large assortment of fancy satinetts; and carpetings, landing from ship Orleans and for sale by

GARDINER & WATSON,

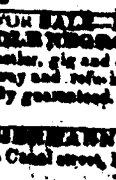
No. 13, Chartres street.

Also in store, entitled to drawback, Velveteens; moleskins; batteens; lastings; fancy calicoes; cotton shawls; cotton balls; coloured cambrics; furniture calicoes, &c. s 30

THE undersigned has in store and offers for sale the following goods, entitled to drawback:
400 casks Bordeaux wine;
400 do Marseilles do, branded Bergasse, Poncet &c
30 do white wines, 250 do 1st quality Malaga do
30 do sweet do; 300 do imitation Madeira wine;
1500 cases Medoc, St Julien, Haut Brion, &c wine;
400 do Frontignac muscat wine;
100 do Lunel do do; 60 baskets champaign;
30 baskets do with [illegible] caps,
30 pipes brandy; 30 half do do;
8 do Holland gin; 60 chess Swiss absynth;
150 baskets Pinguel & Bousel son's oil;
80 chess Maraschino; 25 do sup. ass'd cordials;
40 do raspberry syrup; 40 do kirschenwasser;
20 do [illegible]; 100 baskets Anger's gurgsole
30 chests Havana white sugar;
15 do do quebrado.

sept 30 F. H. PETITPAIN, corner Chartres and Toulouse sts.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.



RANAWAY yesterday from the residence of V. Albert, corner of Conti and Rampart sts. the slave woman named MARY, aged about 26 years, her complexion very black, small size, and speaks the French and English languages, but is rather silent. She carried with her her child, a female griffon about 2 years old. She was purchased 3 months ago from Aurore Tablada. Masters of vessels and steamboats are cautioned against harbouring the said slave thereon, under the severest penalties of the law.

The above reward will be paid to any person who will lodge her in any prison, or deliver her to the subscribers.

A. QUERTIER & BOUTIN,

sept 30—15 No. 26, St Louis street.

FOR SALE—Payable in March.

A CREOLE NEGRO BOY, aged about 16 years, good hostler, gig and cart driver, sold on account of having runaway and refusing to serve his present master, otherwise fully guaranteed. Apply at this office.

sept 29—3

SAML. HERMANN & SON, have removed their office to Canal street, No. 29 and 31, (Hermann's new row.)

sept 29—1m