The New-Orleans Bee.

No 217: VOL VI.—NEW SERIES. NEW-ORLEANS TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 1, 1844. VOL XVIII—WHOLE NO 4671

BY BULLITT, MAGNE & CO., NO. 81 CHARTRES STREET.

Official Journal of the State.

TERMS OF THE BEE.
SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Paper, one year in advance, - $12
Country Paper, semi-weekly, one year in advance, - - - - - - 5

No subscription taken for less than a year. In all cases, whether the subscription be for the paper only, or to the paper and advertising, it will not be considered as discontinued on the part of the subscriber, unless one week's notice in writing be given previous to the expiration of the year.

ADVERTISING.—One dollar per square, for each language of the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent one; any alteration from the original advertisements will be charged as a new one. TEN lines are a square from ONE to TEN lines, charged as a square.

ADVERTISEMENTS not specified as to time will be published one month, and charged accordingly.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged $1 per square for each language and for each insertion.

YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS.
Merchants and Traders, in French and English, $60
Commission merchants, ship and steamboat factors, do, - - - - 80
Banks, insurance offices, public institutions, 80

To advertisers in either French or English only, a reduction of 25 per cent will be made on the above prices, payable yearly in advance.

The privilege of annual advertisers is limited to one square in extent, and three changes per week.

ADVERTISEMENTS out of the direct line of business of the yearly advertiser, such as legal, auction, and plantation sales, houses or lots of ground to let lease or sell, runaway slaves, stray animals, &c. &c. will be charged for separately and at the ordinary rates.

NOTICES OF ARTICLES of a personal nature, when admitted, will pay two dollars per square, in advance.

Theatres and other places of amusement, advertising daily for the season, to be charged 100 dollars either French or English only, and 150 dollars for both languages.

MARRIAGE AND OBITUARY NOTICES.—Articles calling the attention of the public to sales of property, cargo, of passengers, benefits, &c. &c. will be charged one dollar per square, for the first insertion in each language.

BANKRUPTCIES.—No advertisements of bankruptcies will be published in any case, unless paid for in advance.

All announcement of Candidates for political offices shall be charged double the price of other advertisements. BULLITT, MAGNE & Co.

NOTICE—Tufts Hobart having admitted Mr. W. H. Davis into copartnership, will from this date, transact commission business, under the firm of TUFTS, HOBART & Co.

REMOVED—SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH have removed to 77 Tchoupitoulas street.

SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH, *Commission and Forwarding Merchants* 77 Tchoupitoulas street, New Orleans. Christian Shultz, David Hadden, Joseph Leach, Maysville, Ky. New Orleans. New Orleans.

ISAAC BRIDGE, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT AND AGENT FOR THE SALE OF Rich's Improved Patent Salamander Iron Safes, and Stevens' Patent Balances, 76 Magazine street

H. DE GOER & RIFFLARD, *Importers of French, English, & German Dry Goods* ALSO DEALERS IN DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES AND ALL KINDS OF NEGRO WOLLENS AND COTTONS, For Plantations. H. De Goer, Paris. J. Rifflard, New Orleans. New Orleans No. 86 Chartres street.

SAMUEL TOBY *Commission Merchant.* New York.

SPANISH DOUBLOONS—For sale by J. PEATS 27 Toulouse st

RIO COFFEE [illegible] GEO GREEN & BRO. 82 Gravier

COGNAC BRANDY—8 qr pipes, for sale by [illegible] 30 Old Levee

HOLLAND GIN—3 pipes in store, for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

BOSTON SALAERATUS—[illegible] casks, bbls and kegs for sale by FIELD & Co. 30 Old Levee

WHITING—10 bbls for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

FRENCH QUININE—[illegible] landing, for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

BLACK PAINT—In store, for sale by FIELD & Co. 30 Old Levee

MADDER—7 casks Dutch [illegible] in store, for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

WHITE LEAD—[illegible] kegs pure No 1 and 2 in store for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

GREEN PAINT—800 kegs in store, for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

EPSOM SALTS—100 casks in store, for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

PORT WINE, in store, for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

SALERATUS—100 casks and barrels, for sale by FIELD & Co. 30 Old Levee

BAGGING & ROPE—600 pieces and coils, for sale by A T BURNLEY & Co, 93 Common

VINEGAR—20 bbls cider vinegar, for sale by FOSDICK & BRO, 74 Camp

FRENCH BLANKETS, for sale by SCHMIDT & Co [illegible]

WINDOW GLASS, for sale by SCHMIDT & Co. [illegible] Bienville

SWEET CHOCOLATE—5 cases sweet Spanish chocolate, for sale by ISAAC BRIDGE, 76 Magazine

MADEIRA WINE—In bottles, for sale by SCHMIDT & Co. [illegible] Bienville st

CHEESE—50 boxes choice Western [illegible] for sale by J F BERCIER & Co, 30 Old Levee

CHOCOLATE—100 boxes Boston No 1, for sale by NORCROSS & FOSDICK, 40 Gravier

INDIGO—10 serons in store, for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

RICE—60 casks prime Charleston rice, for sale by NORCROSS & FOSDICK 40 Gravier

TANNERS' OIL—30 bbls in store, for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

OLIVE OIL—50 baskets, for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

CARACCAS INDIGO—10 cerons for sale by FIELD & Co. 30 Old Levee

SARDINES IN OIL—In boxes, halves and thirds, for sale by CHAS DUFOUR, 11 Conti

GREEN PEAS—In boxes and halves, for sale by CHAS DUFOUR, 11 Conti

OLIVE OIL—60 baskets in store, for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

BRANDY CHERRIES—20 boxes in store, for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

JUDD'S PATENT SPERM CANDLES—[illegible] in store, for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

CAMPHOR—8 bbls refined in store, for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

SHOE BLACKING, in store, for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

TARPAULIN HATS—40 dozen for sale by FROST & Co. 10 Magazine

GUATEMALA INDIGO, landing from schr Gila [illegible] for sale by J ALBERT, 23 St Louis

CLARET—600 boxes St. Julien claret, entitled to draw back, for sale by CHS DUFOUR, 11 Conti

CHEESE—25 boxes extra choice western for sale by J F BERCIER & Co. 30 Old Levee

EXCHANGE ON FRANCE for sale by AUG'TE MOLIER, 90 St Louis

DRUGGISTS GLASSWARE—70 packages assorted, in store for sale by FIELD & Co, Old Levee

HAVANA COFFEE—172 bags prime green, for sale by L CANTIN, 42 Gravier

HAVANA SUGAR—370 boxes white, yellow and brown, for sale by L CANTIN, 42 Gravier

LIME JUICE—Fresh, in demijohns, landing from Fanny for sale by L CANTIN, 42 Gravier

HAVANA LEAF TOBACCO—In store for sale by J M CABALLERO, 31 Old Levee

HAVANA SUGARS—White and brown for sale by J M CABALLERO, 31 Old Levee

WINDOW GLASS—For sale by SCHMIDT & Co, 88 Bienville st

BLANKETS—3 point French blankets, for sale by SCHMIDT & Co, 88 Bienville st

PLATILLAS—Britannias, silk handkerchiefs for sale by A GORDON, WYLIE & Co, 52 Bienville

PORK—81 bbls clear pork, for sale by WORSLEY & FORMAN, 7 Tchoupitoulas

SUGARS—Prime quality in store, for sale by A GORDON, WYLIE & Co, 52 Bienville

DRUGGISTS' GLASSWARE—60 boxes assorted, for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

LONDON MUSTARD—76 boxes, just received, for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

HONEY—A few pipes of good quality in store, for sale by E TROISGROS, 26 Old Levee

SHOES—10 cases of assorted, for sale by FOSDICK & BRO. 74 Camp

EMPTY BOTTLES—For sale by AUG'TE MOLIER, 90 St Louis st

OIL—200 baskets olive oil, large size bottles, for sale by E TROISGROS, 26 Old Levee

MARSEILLES OLIVES & ANCHOVIES—20 boxes for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

GLASS TUMBLERS—1000 doz various patterns for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

HOLLAND GIN—2 pipes for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

FLOUR—300 barrels flour, choice brands, for sale by NEVILLE & Co, 128 Tchoupitoulas

FLOUR—300 bbls for sale by JOHN R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras

COFFEE—80 bags Rio in store for sale by JOHN R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras

GUNNY BAGS—3000 in store for sale by JOHN R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras

CORN—300 sacks prime white for sale by JOHN R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras

CASTOR OIL—35 bbls No 1 castor oil, for sale by JARVIS & ANDREWS, 20 Common st

ABSYNTH—For sale by SCHMIDT & Co, 88 Bienville st

BROWN ROLLS & HESSIANS—For sale by SCHMIDT & Co, 88 Bienville st

LISTADOS (blue checks) of pure linen, for sale by SCHMIDT & Co, 88 Bienville st

SUGAR—30 hhds of superior quality, to close sales, for sale by HEWITT, HERAN & Co, 65 Camp

PORK—Mess and prime, for sale by HEWITT, HERAN & Co, 65 Camp

BAGGING—Kentucky bagging, cheap for cash, by HEWITT, HERAN & Co, 65 Camp

COVERED HATS—300 cases tarpaulin hats, for sale by FROST & Co, 10 Magazine

EXCHANGE on Boston, for sale by J P WHITNEY & Co, 73 Camp

[illegible]UD BOOTS—10 cases first quality for sale by ISAAC BRIDGE, 76 Magazine

MACARONI AND VERMICELLI—50 boxes for sale by T TOBY & BOGERT, 70 Camp

HAY—100 bales superior quality, in store, and for sale by T TOBY & BOGERT, 70 Camp

GROUND SPICES—In boxes pepper, cloves and pimento in store and for sale by J W STANTON & Co, corner of Magazine and Lafayette

STEAM PACKETS

FOR THE BALIZE—The fine steamer FAME, Captain Jourdain Martin, having been newly refitted will leave every Wednesday the foot of St Louis street, for the Balize and intermediate ports.
N B—The Fame will go as far as the Balize only once a fortnight.
For freight or passage, apply to J LAROSE, 70 Old Levee

WEEKLY PACKET FOR VICKSBURG, WARRENTON, Grand Gulf, Rodney and Natchez—The new, splendid and fast running steamer J M WHITE, [illegible] master, will ply as a regular packet to the above and intermediate ports, leaving New Orleans every Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. JOHN R SHAW & Co. Agents, 24 Poydras

FOR THE CAMP MEETING GROUND, Covington, Mandeville and Madisonville. The fast running steamer MONMOUTH, J W Holman master, will make a daily trip to the Camp Ground, leaving the Railroad on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday on the arrival of the 11 o'clock A. M. cars; on Saturday, on the arrival of the half past 12 o'clock P. M. cars and on Sunday on the arrival of the 9 o'clock A. M. cars. For freight or passage, apply to H LITTLE, Agent, 115 New Levee

Weekly Packet SULTANA—On Monday Evening FOR MILLIKEN'S BEND, VICKSBURG, GRAND GULF, RODNEY & NATCHEZ. The regular packet SULTANA, H Pease, master is expected to arrive in time to leave on her first trip on Monday evening, the 30th instant, and will continue to leave this port every Monday evening at 5 o'clock throughout the season. For further particulars, apply to L V HUBBARD & Co, 95 Tchoupitoulas

UNITED STATES MAIL.
Steamer BRILLIANT—Regular Packet for the COAST, DONALDSONVILLE, BATON ROUGE, PORT HUDSON, BAYOU SARA & TUNICA.
During the time occupied in repairing the Brilliant the ST LANDRY, Captain Baldwin, will run in her place, leaving New Orleans as above every Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock; returning, leaves Bayou Sara every Saturday morning on the arrival of the railroad cars. For freight or passage apply on board, or to WM H AVERY, 88 Gravier

UNITED STATES MAIL
Regular Packet for the Coast, Donaldsonville, Baton Rouge, Port Hudson, Bayou Sara, Point Coupee, Tunica and Fort Adams.
The splendid steamer ALEX SCOTT Captain Swon, will leave New Orleans for the above ports, every Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock and Bayou Sara every Wednesday, after the arrival of the Railroad Cars, and arrive in New Orleans on Thursday morning. For freight or passage apply on board, or to WM H AVERY, 88 Gravier

SECOND MUNICIPALITY STEAM FERRY. *First Wharf above Common street.*
Families wishing to pass the afternoon for change of air with their children on board the First and Second Municipality steam ferry boats, can do so by paying ten cents each, crossing as long as they please during the afternoon without any further charge. ROBERT MURPHY.

FOR SALE—The substantial steamboat OSCEOLA, with her engines, tackle and furniture, as she now lies on the opposite side of the river.
For terms, which will be liberal, apply to L V HUBBARD & Co, 95 Tchoupitoulas

REMOVAL—The undersigned has removed his office and store to No. 140 Poydras street, between Camp and St Charles sts, nearly opposite the American Theatre. E JOHNS.

The undersigned has the honor to inform the public that his Office is situated in Exchange Passage, between St Louis and Conti streets, and that he will attend to the business of absent persons, and the collection of accounts of all kinds. A DUKAND

REMOVAL—FREDERONIS & LOUVRIER inform their customers that they have removed their dry goods store from No [illegible] Chartres street to No. 29 same street [illegible]

During our temporary absence from the city Messrs J W ARTHUR & Co, will attend to our business. E BROADWELL & Co.

NORTH & BROTHERS, DRY GOODS MERCHANTS, Magazine Street, CORNER OF COMMON, NEW ORLEANS. [illegible]

SMITH BRYAN, IMPORTER OF BRITISH DRY GOODS, AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 20 CUSTOMHOUSE STREET, New Orleans.
REFERENCES—Benjamin Story, Esq. J. [illegible] Hagan, Esq. Alexander Gordon, Esq. } New Orleans. Messrs Grinnell, Minturn & Co. [illegible] } New York. [illegible] Liverpool, England. James & Thomas Kennedy, Belfast, Ireland. James Thompson Bryan, Esq., Magherafelt, do.

William Davidson John Paterson
WILLIAM DAVIDSON & Co, *Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,* No. 51 Canal street.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of Toole & Barriere is this day dissolved by its limitation. The liquidation of the firm will be made by either of us, and the signature of the firm signed in liquidation only.
WM. S. TOOLE
CHARLES A. BARRIERE.
New Orleans, June 1st, 1844.

NOTICE—The subscriber will continue the business of the late firm, at the old stand. CHARLES A. BARRIERE. 30 Chartres st

NOTICE—During my absence from the city, Mr. FRED [illegible] [illegible]

NOTICE—The business heretofore conducted under the name of DITTRICH & Co. will from this day be carried on under the firm of Dittrich & Shannon, at No. 58 [illegible]
(Signed) R DITTRICH, P C SHANNON.
New Orleans, June 1st, 1844.

[illegible] J P WHITNEY & Co. 71 Camp

The following persons are invited to call at the office of F FERRET, No 88 Toulouse street, for affairs which they are concerned:—Vendelin Herre, Antoine Ruttenho[illegible], Charles Westhauer, Mat Reignaud.

BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co, 91 Tchoupitoulas street, offer for sale
[illegible] bbls mess and soft mess pork—[illegible] do prime do—[illegible] do mess beef—[illegible] do prime do—[illegible] do [illegible] prime beef—[illegible] damaged do—[illegible] pcs bagging, superior article—[illegible] coils rope, do do—20 bbls castor oil, No 1—[illegible] white beans—[illegible] white rock candy—100 gross [illegible] pencils

HATS—45 cases Cassimere, Russia, Silk and Sporting hats landing from ship Duncan, for sale by FROST & Co, 10 Magazine

BALE ROPE, BAGGING & TWINE—600 coils rope, 2[illegible] pieces bagging, 10 bales twine for sale by JOHN R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras

HAWORTH SPOOL COTTON—A few cases of Haworth royal sewing Thread in store and for sale by WM FREHN & Co, 44 Customhouse st

SULPHATE OF QUININE—500 ounces sulphate quinine, for sale by JARVIS & ANDREWS, 20 Common

COFFEE—169 bags green Rio coffee; 116 do Old Java do landing per barque Nautilus for sale by TUFTS, HOBART & Co. 29 Gravier

OIL—[illegible] bbls refined bleached whale oil, landing per ship Olive and Eliza, for sale by TUFTS, HOBART & Co, 29 Gravier

LONDON BROWN STOUT & PALE ALE—In quarts and pints, for sale by A GORDON, WYLIE & Co, 52 Bienville

LONDON PORTER, and Double Brown Stout, in pints and quarts, for sale by R W MILBANK & Co, 36 Poydras

SPANISH FLOTE INDIGO—30 cerons and 3 cases Manilla do for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—41 cases landing from ship Rockingham, for sale by FROST & Co. 10 Magazine

PER ROCKINGHAM—Ladies' kid brogans, men's black Russet slippers; boys and youths' seal brogans, for sale by FROST & Co, 10 Magazine

CORDIALS—Absynth in cases and anisette and champagne in bottles, for sale by REYNAUD & FALLON, 34 Tchoupitoulas

BRANDY CHERRIES—20 cases brandy cherries, just received per schooner Hannah from Bordeaux, for sale by REYNAUD & FALLON, 34 Tchoupitoulas

SEGARS—20,000 Havana segars, landing from brig Unicas, for sale by J M CABALLERO, 31 Old Levee

SEGARS—An assortment of the best brands of Havana and Principe segars, for sale by REYNAUD & FALLON, 34 Tchoupitoulas

SEGARS—42,000 Havana segars, of assorted qualities landing ex schooner Lydia, for sale by E JOHNS, 20 Gravier

PORK—Mess, M O, soft mess, prime and P O, at inspection and for sale by L V HUBBARD & Co, 95 Tchoupitoulas

ALMONDS—100 boxes Malaga shelled almonds, landing ex ship Mississippi from New York, for sale by E TROISGROS, 26 Old Levee

HAY—150 bales prime North River hay, landing ex ship Mississippi, from New York, and for sale by BULLIN & WOODRUFF 60 Camp

INDIGO—5 cerons Curaccas, 3 cases Manilla, for sale by GEO & ROBT BUCHANAN & Co, 82 Tchoupitoulas

HEMP—144 bales dew and snow rotted hemp in store for sale by BULLIN & WOODRUFF, 60 Camp

ABSYNTHE AND ANISETTE—60 boxes absynthe; 100 baskets superior anisette, for sale by G M LUCAS, 30 Bienville

CALF SKINS—40 dozen Ny & Co's varnished calf skins, 25 do black calf skins, for sale by G M LUCAS, 30 Bienville

JAVA COFFEE—49 bags Old Government Java coffee, landing from ship Orleans from New York, for sale by E TROISGROS, 26 Old Levee.

NOTICE TO THE LADIES—The famous specific of GRANDJEAN, for the preservation of the hair, can be found at Messrs. BONIS & LOUVRIER, No 29 Chartres street, who have a small quantity on hand.

JAVA COFFEE—50 bags Old Government Java coffee for sale by NORCROSS & FOSDICK, 40 Gravier

WINES—Bordeaux—150 casks Montferrand; 30 do St Julien; 50 half bbls white wine, for sale by LOISON & SILVESTRE, 36 Chartres

HOLLAND GIN—Orange and Stag brand, of superior quality, for sale by SCHMIDT & Co, 88 Bienville st

HATS & CAPS—100 cases low priced black Russian and cassimere hats, muskrat and hair seal caps for sale by FROST & Co. 10 Magazine

PACKING YARN—20 reels in store and for sale by GEO & ROBT BUCHANAN, & Co, 82 Tchoupitoulas

BALANCES—Steven's Patent Balances, all sizes, constantly for sale by ISAAC BRIDGE, 76 Magazine

UMBRELLAS—15 cases mantua and gingham umbrellas [illegible]; 1 case linen gig umbrellas, extra size, for sale by ISAAC BRIDGE, 76 Magazine

NEGRO BROGANS AND MUD BOOTS—30 cases russet brogans, common and extra sizes; 12 cases mud boots, for sale by ISAAC BRIDGE, 76 Magazine

GUNNY BAGS—of ship London's cargo, direct importation—for sale by GEO GREEN & BRO, 82 Gravier

NEW ORLEANS BEE

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:
HENRY CLAY.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT
THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN

FOR ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT
First District.........JACQUES TOUTANT.
Second District.......ZENON CAVELIER.
Third District........GEORGE S. GUION.
Fourth District.......LAFAYETTE SAUNDERS.
Fifth District........JACQUES DUPRE.
Sixth District........EDWARD SPARROW.

NEW-ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING OCTOBER 1, 1844.

THE TARIFF.

A considerable portion of the disposable space in our columns is occupied by the very able and luminous exposition of the Protective Policy to which we referred yesterday. As an appropriate text for the article, we subjoin the following sound and patriotic sentiments—They emanate from no whig, but are rather more the opinions of the mighty leader of the Democratic party, General ANDREW JACKSON.

"I will ask what is the real situation of the agriculturist? Where has the American farmer a market for his surplus produce? Except for cotton he has neither a foreign nor a home market. Does not this clearly prove, when there is no market either at home or abroad, that there is too much labor employed in agriculture? Common sense at once points out the remedy. Take from agriculture in the United States six hundred thousand men, women and children, and you will at once give a market for more bread stuffs than all Europe now furnishes us. In short sir we have been too long subject to the policy of British merchants. It is time we should become a little more Americanized, and instead of feeding the paupers and laborers in England, feed our own, or else, in a short time, by continuing our present policy, we shall be paupers ourselves.

"It is therefore my opinion that a careful and judicious Tariff is much wanted to pay our National Debt, and to afford us the means of that defence within ourselves, on which the safety of our country and liberty depends, and last, though not least, give a proper distribution of our labor, which must prove beneficial to the happiness, independence, and wealth of the community.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ANDREW JACKSON.

THE GRAND MASS CONVENTION ON BOSTON COMMON.

The whigs of Massachusetts have excelled those of any State in the Union by their mighty and multitudinous assemblage on the Boston Common, on the 19th September. It is impossible in a notice like this, to present even an outline of this magnificent and overwhelming pageant. The procession alone, numbered TWENTY THOUSAND whigs, and more than three times that number assembled on the Common. The *Atlas* says there were fully ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND whigs in the city of Boston, on that memorable day.

Of the procession, the gathering, the banners that floated in the air, the heartfelt enthusiasm, the array of female beauty, the congregation of distinguished orators, the badges and insignia, and the speeches it is of course impossible to speak. Nineteen out of the twenty six States were nobly represented. From our own Louisiana, there appeared a gallant band of one hundred and fifty. They carried a banner of white satin trimmed with gold fringe, handsomely hung on a mahogany staff and stepped in silver. The motto was in gold letters, in basso relief,

LOUISIANA,
Tried yet faithful.

On the reverse,
"Our friends may trust us,"
Encircled with a wreath of olive and palm.

The Convention was organized by the nomination of DANIEL WEBSTER as President, who upon taking the chair, delivered one of those powerful and terse harangues for which he is remarkable. Mr. WEBSTER spoke of Mr. CLAY, in terms of high encomium, declaring that he should vote for him most heartily. He discussed the Texas and Tariff questions at considerable length, and concluded with the following fine burst of feeling:—

"I beheld in your procession a banner, upon which was inscribed the motto, "*Millions are behind us!*"—which, I suppose, alluded to the numbers expected to follow in this procession, or to come up to the polls in support of the whig cause. The words, however, suggested a deeper feeling in my breast. Yes, gentlemen, there *are* millions behind us! Along the track of future time, there are coming millions upon millions, who will revise and judge our conduct, and who will award to us the sentence of approbation or reprobation. Let us play the man, do our duty, not from only but soberly and sincerely. I believe that there is, at the present time, something of a *crisis in our affairs*, which, if we get over well, days of prosperity will be secured to us, but, if we do not, clouds and darkness will settle upon us which my vision cannot penetrate. It is my fervent prayer, that one and all, in the Commonwealth and in the Country, may do their duty, as, by the blessing of God, I mean to do mine."

The vast multitude were then successively addressed by JOHN M. BERRIEN, of Georgia, C. M. CLAY, of Kentucky; Hon J. W. HUNTINGTON, of Connecticut; Hon Mr Miller, of New Jersey, Hon W. K. BOND, of Ohio; FREEMAN H. MORSE, of Maine; Hon Mr TILLINGHAST, of Rhode Island; Mr DUNCAN, of Louisiana, and Mr FOWLER, of New York.

In the evening another vast gathering assembled on the Common, and were addressed by Messrs Fox, Duncan, Hudson and Moree. At the Tremont Theatre, C. M. Clay spoke to a dense audience for two hours. At the Marlboro' chapel, Mr Berrien enchained an immense number by an argument of great force and felicity.—Senator Huntington, of Connecticut, and Mr Bond, of Ohio, likewise delivered able and eloquent addresses.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The *United States Gazette*, a journal of great moderation and utterly hostile to the bragging system of some prints, says:—"We learn with pleasure, from almost every section of the State, that the whigs are connecting the name of Joseph Markle with those of Clay and Frelinghuysen, in their labors for the good cause, and the vote for Governor promises all that can be desired by our friends. We expected it would be thus—we saw that it could not be otherwise in this section of the Commonwealth; and observation and correspondence now show us that the feeling is general. This prospect is, then, that a good large majority will crown the efforts of the whigs in the cause of General Markle."

This confirms our own advices. We will not claim a whig triumph at the Governor's election in Pennsylvania, but our hopes are strong. We have little or no doubt the State will go for CLAY.

GEORGIA.

The Augusta *Chronicle* noticing the vaunts of the locofoco party in relation to Georgia, says that a few days will suffice to prove the impudence and falsity of their claim, and by the story which will then be told, our friends abroad can judge with how much reason and truth these same men lay claim to the electoral vote of the State. It adds "if their (the locofoco) chances of carrying their electoral ticket elsewhere, are about equal to those in Georgia, there is not the most remote probability that Mr Polk will get a single State."

FACE THE MUSIC.

The statement that Bushrod Taylor's bet of $10,000 to $8,000 on Henry Clay had been taken by Mr Rives of the *Globe* turns out to be a sheer fabrication. Mr Taylor has published a card in the Winchester *Republican*, stating that Mr Rives visited him on the 30th of August, and made the following bets: $650 on Pennsylvania, and $500 that James K. Polk would not get *eleven* States. Mr Taylor then proposed a bet of $1,000 on Pennsylvania, and $1,000 on the general result, but Mr Rives declined, saying he had betted as much as he wanted. He made *no offer* to take up the bet of $10,000 to $1,000, and the wager is still open.

ST. LANDRY.

The whigs of this noble parish are in the field. They have appointed a delegation of ONE HUNDRED to the Baton Rouge Convention. They are actively organizing for November, and have established vigilant committees in every jury ward, are taking the census, and in short going to work like men, to give 400 majority to CLAY & FRELINGHUYSEN.

☞ We have received accounts of various immense gatherings—one of 30,000 at Bemis Heights, Washington county, N. Y.; another, of 20,000 at Norristown, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, a third in Frederick county, Md., &c., but we have no space for an extended record. Every where the cause is prospering, and whig principles are onward.

☞ The valuable and extensive flour and grist mill belonging to Col. Bomford, in Washington City, was consumed by fire, on the morning of the 22d Sept. It cost $4000, and was insured for about one-half the sum. There were about ten thousand bushels of grain and two hundred barrels of flour totally destroyed in the mill. Also the iron safe (not fire-proof) $9000 and many valuable papers. The flames extended rapidly and destroyed several adjoining houses, before they were subdued.

FROM VERA CRUZ—The French barque *Anna* arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, bringing dates from Vera Cruz to the 12th ult. There was no news stirring. Vera Cruz was quite healthy. The *Anna* brought as passengers five of the Perote prisoners—viz: W. F. Wilson, W. A. Wallace, T. G. Tatum, J. G. [illegible] and Wm. Ryon.

TO MY FELLOW-CITIZENS OF LOUISIANA WHO ARE LOCOFOCO VOTERS:

Will you persist in voting for Polk and Dallas, when you are made acquainted with the following facts, which cannot be denied by those who lead you on to the destruction of your country and that of our glorious Republic? Be not rash; consider well how you vote against your own happiness, the safety and welfare of your families, and the future prosperity and glory of our beloved country.—Consider that.

When Mr Van Buren went out of office, he left to his successor, General Harrison, a debt of nearly *thirty five millions of dollars.* The revenue from customs for the year 1841 was scarcely half enough to meet the ordinary wants of the Treasury. Men less firm than the *Whigs of the 27th Congress* would have been overwhelmed by those difficulties. True to their character, they determined to meet the emergency with boldness and decision. They proceeded at once to fund twelve millions of dollars of the Van Buren debt; to provide for the rest with the re-issue of Treasury notes already authorised by law; to *raise the duties on imports*, and wait for more prosperous times, which they foretold would quickly come to pass. The Whig Tariff went into operation on the 31st August, 1842, and one year after its passage, the Van Buren debt was reduced *seven million nine hundred and twenty two thousand three hundred and twenty dollars*, independent of the current expenses, ordinary and extraordinary, of the present administration, and the prospect for the present year is still more flattering, as there will, in all probability, be a surplus in the Treasury on the 1st January, 1845, of *ten millions of dollars*, to be applied to the payment of the government or *democratic* debt. Thus have the predictions of the whigs been fully realized.

The whigs consider a Tariff necessary to regulate foreign trade.

The *locofocos* insist that *Free Trade* will better insure the happiness and prosperity of the country.

Let us compare:—

The whigs say, the great bulk of the trade of this country is domestic; that the annual products of the United States is two thousand millions of dollars, and that a domestic trade is the true fountain of national wealth; and that foreign trade constituting only *one-twentieth* of the entire amount is the prolific cause of embarrassment and difficulty. A reference to a few elementary principles will explain those difficulties.—Every man, be he merchant, mechanic, farmer or laborer, will acknowledge that if he *buys* more than he *sells* he will surely get into trouble. His credit may sustain him for a while, but in the end he will certainly fail.—As with individuals, so it is with nations. A nation that *buys* more of the products of other nations than it can pay for with its surplus products will eventually be involved in commercial distress. The balance of trade will be against it, and to pay this balance, specie must be shipped. If the currency is a mixed one, this departure of specie will cause the banks to suspend.—With bank suspensions comes scarcity of money, commercial distress, and the evils of a depreciated paper circulation. By applying these principles to our past history, we have a true solution of all our difficulties. Since the establishment of the government the balance of trade from excessive imports has been, to 1840, nearly *nine hundred millions of dollars.* To pay this immense indebtedness, *specie or produce* was required, and that every dollar of specie taken from the country was so much life-blood taken from the veins of the currency.—These facts explain the true cause of the panic from 1837 to 1841.

No where is this matter better understood than in Great Britain. They take good care to guard against it. The whigs believe that the Tariff will regulate this foreign trade, and check the exportation of specie.—They appeal to facts. What is the condition of the country since the passage of the Tariff of 1842? The nation has sprung up as a young giant from his slumber, excessive importations have ceased; domestic trade has revived, and THE BALANCE OF TRADE HAS TURNED IN OUR FAVOR.—All is life, health, activity. But the effect of the Tariff upon the shipment of specie is particularly worthy of notice.—During the year ending the 1st September, 1843, it brought back $20,623,222 to sustain the circulating medium of the country. Continue the Tariff, and, of necessity, the currency will be restored to a healthy condition, and we shall again have stability in the value of labor and property, without which the general prosperity and national wealth must inevitably be prostrated.

The whigs consider a Tariff necessary to protect American Labor.

Three hundred millions of dollars is the amount of capital invested in American manufactures. The paper manufacturers employ a capital of sixteen millions—The cotton manufacturers twenty five millions—consumes three hundred thousand bales and turns out one hundred and fifty millions of yards valued at sixteen millions of dollars; the wool growers, owning twenty millions of sheep, valued at forty millions of dollars produce annually fifty millions pounds of wool. The leather and shoe business employs one hundred thousand persons whose productions are valued at fifty millions of dollars. The iron interest yields 25,000,000 of dollars, employing 31,405 laborers, with $18,762,990 of yearly wages. The sugar interest produces annually seventy millions of pounds; the salt manufacturer has a capital of six millions of dollars. The mining interest and the mechanic arts complete the grand sum total.—All of these great interests give employment to FOUR MILLIONS OF PERSONS including families, which is one fifth of the entire population of the United States.

The effect of the Tariff in protecting these great and important interests is so well understood, that it would seem an insult to the intelligence of the people to explain it. There may be some however, who have not examined the subject, we will therefore make a few remarks in elucidation of this important matter.—Great Britain with a population of 21 millions, employs in her manufactories 500 thousand operatives, who, by the aid of machinery, exert the power and perform the work of 100 millions of men, laboring with their own unaided efforts. The condition of the operatives is that of the veriest slaves. They labor 16 hours a day for 8 to 10 cents, and at night lie on a bed of straw or dirt floor. The laborer there is *forced* to take what he can get: in this blessed country, the state of things is different. The laborer is a *free* man, protected by a free Government, possessing the right of suffrage. The country is thinly populated, the laborer may choose his labor, should he prefer it there are vast tracts of productive soil inviting him to tillage.

It is easy, then, to perceive that Great Britain, with her abundant capital and cheap labor is enabled, *in the absence of restrictions*, to drive our manufacturers out of our own markets. How successfully she has accomplished it, the history of the past tells with eloquent voice. By the excellence and seeming cheapness of her fabrics, she has induced us to purchase during the short period of our national existence at least 900 *millions of dollars* more than we could pay for without entailing upon ourselves misery, embarrassment and ruin. We have done this too, although our country possesses within itself, all these resources in an inexhaustible degree, which are necessary to supply every want of man in a natural or social state. To continue in our past error, would be madness.

The question then is, shall England be permitted to bring the products of her *pauper labor* into competition with the free labor of the United States? Did she permit our products to enter her ports *free of duty*, the aspect of the case whould be altered. But free trade has no existence in England and as the Duke of Wellington very justly remarked in the House of Lords:—

"That when *free trade* was talked of as existing in England it was absurdity. There is not and there can be no such thing as free trade in this country. We proceed on the system of *protecting* our own manufactures and our own produce—the produce of our labor and our soil; of *protecting* them for exportation, and protecting them for home consumption, and in this *universal system of protection*, it is absurd to talk of free trade.

Acting upon these principles of universal protection, the English Government have imposed an average duty of 335 per cent on American products, such as salted beef, bacon, butter, Indian corn, rosin, sperm oil, sperm candles, manufactured and unmanufactured tobacco, salted pork, soap, spirits from grain, spirits from molasses.—Whereas the average duty upon the great agricultural staples, under the Tariff of 1842, is only 50 per cent. The duties collected in Europe on American tobacco amount to nearly thirty five millions of dollars annually, being much more than enough to support our Government under an economical administration.

In view of all these facts, the Whigs maintain that *free trade* means nothing but *equal trade*, or, in other words, that if one nation taxes our products, we must levy an equal tax upon its products. As the English and other nations, therefore, have placed heavy restrictions upon *American* products introduced into their markets, they think we are bound by self-respect and self-preservation to levy such a tariff upon their products as will make the trade *equal* between us.

The Whigs maintain that the Tariff is beneficial to the agriculturists: By creating a home market for the surplus products of agricultural labor;—by creating a market for the raw materials used in manufactures;—by excluding European produce from American markets.

By creating a home market for the surplus products of agricultural labor. We find from the census of 1840, that the aggregate annual value of the agricultural products of the U. States, amounts to eight hundred and forty four millions of dollars; that it is estimated that one half of this amount is consumed by those who produce it. A market then is needed for more than four hundred millions of *surplus* agricultural productions.—It is proven that from 1814 to 1842, the whole world has never yet purchased, in one year, *as much as nineteen millions of American agricultural produce.*—Nor is there any reason to expect that a greater amount will be sold hereafter. A reduction of duties cannot produce that result; for the period above mentioned was when the duties, under our tariff, were at their lowest. It is very evident, then, that an adequate market for our surplus production is not to be found abroad: Where, then, are we to find a market for this surplus? NOTHING BUT A PROTECTIVE TARIFF WILL GIVE IT TO US! Already under the influence of protection, four millions of persons have engaged in and dependent on manufactures. These four millions, as we have seen, consume at a very low estimate, nearly 183 millions of agricultural productions, annually.—This is nearly *ten times* as much as the rest of the world has ever purchased of us during one year. Here, then, we have presented to us the very best of markets—*a home market*—our own people selling to our own people, unshackled by duties, and untrammelled by foreign legislation. *Repeal the Tariff—take away protection*, which the locofoco administration of Polk and Dallas will no doubt effect, if by your vote you appoint them to the high station to which they aspire, and what will be the effect? The three hundred millions of capital now invested in manufactures will be withdrawn, to seek investment in agriculture, and will yield at a moderate calculation two hundred and fifty millions of dollars of produce annually. The eight hundred thousand operatives now engaged in manufactures will be forced to the cultivation of the earth for a maintenance. Under this state of things, the amount of agricultural productions annually would be more than fourteen hundred millions of dollars; of this one-half will be consumed by those who raise it. Where is the market for the surplus to be found? If the market once afforded by the manufacturers be destroyed, that class will have become *sellers* and be no longer *buyers.*—We have already seen that the whole world has never yet purchased of us as much as nineteen millions in one year. If, then, no market is to be found for this immense amount of over-production—for such it unquestionably would be—what will be the result?

There is every probability that the great staple, *Cotton*, will soon require the protection of three cents per pound, which according to the free trade men, is now unnecessarily extended to it. It is useless to conceal the fact that Great Britain is striving to supply herself from other sources than the United States. She received six hundred thousand bales in 1842, from India, Egypt, South America and Texas. A distinguished writer estimates that in a very short time two hundred thousand *negroes* will be removed to Texas. This will bring into the market an enormous amount of Texas cotton, of the finest staple in the world. Is it not, then, sound policy to build up our manufactures by extending to them protection and thus provide a market at home for the Southern staple, when it shall no longer be able to maintain its ascendency in the markets abroad? Those are important considerations, and demand the attention of every Southern man.

The whigs maintain that under the Tariff, prices are reduced, while wages are increased. Since 1842, for instance, cheese sell at Boston for 5 cents per pound, while the duty is 9 cents per pound; lead sells for 3½ cents per pound and pays a duty of 3 cents per pound; nails sells for 4½ cents per pound and pays a duty of 3 cents per pound; common shirting sells for 6 cents per yard and pays a duty of 6 cents per yard; sheeting sells from 4 to 7 cents per yard and pays a duty of 6 cents per yard. Hence the falsity of the arguments used by the locofocos, against a Protective Tariff, when they say "that it *enhances the price* of articles of consumption by imposing a tax on the consumer." Behold, how easily a theory is refuted by a fact, for it is also a positive fact, that since the passage of the Act of 1842, which increased the duty from $1 20 to $1 75 cents per ton, on coal and on iron in the same proportion, the prices of both of these articles have been considerably reduced.

But while the Tariff causes a decline of prices, it produces *a rise of wages.* That such is the fact every working man in the country can testify. The fact is, that without a Tariff to protect it, the price of labor in the United States, must fall to the price of labor in Europe, for nothing can be more certain than that THOSE WHO WORK FOR THE SAME MARKET MUST WORK FOR THE SAME PRICE. Protection stimulates production and excites an active competition, the laborer has a greater number of bidders for his services, and thus he is enabled to demand and receive a higher reward for his toils. The cause is presented and the effect must invariably follow.

Having thus, it is believed, satisfactorily demonstrated the constitutionality, necessity and expediency of a Protective Tariff, let us now see what will be the necessary consequences of a Repeal of the Tariff, should the locos succeed in electing Messrs Polk and Dallas, as President and Vice President of the United States.

In the first place it is admitted by the most approved writers on Finance—"That the least onerous and the least objectionable of all modes of providing for the support of Government and the exigencies of the public service is by taxes on *consumption*; and that of taxes on consumption, those most consistent with the genius and policy of *Free States*, are taxes on *foreign imports.*" The considerations which recommend them are almost too obvious to justify a repetition of them. In the first place they are *voluntary.* No man pays them who is not both willing and able to pay them; or, in other words, who does not choose to purchase the article on which they are levied. In this respect, they are favorably distinguished from direct taxes, or taxes on *possession* (as the latter are sometimes denominated) from which there is no escape "being destiny unshunnable as death."

A *direct tax*, as contemplated by the locofocos, would be necessarily attended with harassing domiciliary visitation, annoying inquisitorial examinations into every man's private affairs, to reach the objects of them. Whereas at a few points upon the sea board, through the agency of a small number of customhouses, you collect a revenue of twenty, twenty-five or thirty millions of dollars, with the utmost ease and convenience, instead of overspreading the land with a cloud of tax gatherers, like the locusts of Egypt, eating out the substance of the people—the usual and unavoidable attendants of every system of *internal taxation.* The excessive multiplication of offices, and the consequent extension of executive patronage—the bane of public liberty and the canker of the treasury, are thus avoided, and in the same proportion, the expenses of collection are diminished. The first report of Mr. Gallatin, as Secretary of the Treasury, made in 1801, shows that the expense of collecting the various internal taxes, which existed under the preceding administration, was equivalent to 20 per cent., while that of collecting the customs was but four per cent. There is a further consideration of great importance, under our particular political system, in favor of supplying the Federal Treasury, by external duties. It is the General Government only which is endowed with the power of raising revenue from the foreign commerce of the country. The States are thrown exclusively upon the resources of internal taxation for their support. We should never, therefore, create a surcharge on those resources, by encroaching on the domain of State taxation, but in cases of inevitable necessity. We must not forget the whiskey insurrection—a popular resistance produced by the odium of an excise tax—a sentiment so deep and so strong that not even the reverence for the character and person of Gen. Washington, then at the head of the Government could prevent it from breaking out into open resistance to the authority of the law. Remember also, the odium produced by the direct tax of Mr Adams, in 1798, which, for the paltry sum of two millions of dollars, covered the land with a host of revenue officers, assessors, inspectors, supervisors, commissioners, and collectors. We have not forgotten the moral resistance awakened in the minds of the people by the *carriage tax*, the *stamp tax*, and other *fiscal expedients* of that discredited era of internal taxation—measures which, we have the authority of the most enlightened contemporary observers for saying, contributed more than the alien and sedition laws, to overwhelm that ill fated administration with popular disgrace.

Nevertheless, in the face of all that has happened, we find that Mr. Polk has never voted to *increase*, but always to reduce the Tariff, that he sustained the bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, in December, 1832 (Mr. Verplanck's bill,) making still further reductions of the Act of 1828. This favorite bill of Mr. Polk reduced every ad valorem duty, after 1835, down to 20, 15, 10 and 5 per cent, except one—the duty on coarse lace was left at 25 per cent—a bill which would have crushed at a blow every manufacturer, laborer, farmer and mechanic in this country. This Mr. Polk deemed "*a just tariff*—what in reality would have been worse even than General Jackson's *judicious tariff.* CLAY secures the American market for the AMERICAN farmers, manufacturers, and mechanics. *Polk* gives it up to the BRITISH, or compels the Americans to come down and work as cheap as the Paupers of Europe, (from 12 to 20 cents per day.)—CLAY is for the AMERICAN System—Polk for the BRITISH. This is the true state of the question, and it cannot be disguised or evaded. See the large sum (upwards of two millions of dollars) *lately subscribed in Liverpool, Manchester, &c. by the British merchants and manufacturers to help to get the Free Trade System into the United States.* When the British and Americans are contending for the American market, the question is which side will you take? Such being the true state of the question, which shall we prefer for President, James K. Polk, *locofoco*, the champion of the "British System," or HENRY CLAY, *whig*, the illustrious champion of the "American System?" You, *locofoco voters, French, Irish, Germans, Spaniards, Italians, &c.* who have been received among us as brothers, and who have been admitted as American citizens, to participate in all the blessings of this free government, will you now, by your vote for Polk and Dallas, help to destroy those advantages, the happiness and protection which you and your families have enjoyed since your arrival on these hospitable shores. Pause and reflect; be not rash; be not ungrateful towards a nation whose happiness you must not and will not willingly compromise, by listening to artful and cunning self-interested men, who look more to personal interest and advancement than to the honor and true interest of their country. I feel confident now that you are made acquainted with these true and undeniable facts, that you will vote for HENRY CLAY, upholding and supporting the AMERICAN SYSTEM, and not for Polk, supporting the *British System* to the disgrace and ruin of our beloved government and country.

AN OLD CITIZEN OF LOUISIANA.

WHIG MEETING—TERREBONNE.

Pursuant to a previous call, a meeting was held at Houma, parish of Terrebonne, on the 20th of September ult. for the purpose of naming delegates to attend the whig Mass Convention, to be held at Baton Rouge, on the 7th October.

The meeting having been called to order, on motion, Hon. Leufroy Barras was named president, Dr. John Pierce vice president, and Dr. Wm F Robertson and Joseph Aycock Esq secretaries.

The president having named Messrs G F Connely, R H Grenage, E Briley, Joseph Aycock and Marcellus Dalapit a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. During the recess allowed for the committee to report, the meeting was ably and eloquently addressed by Hon G S Guion, Hon R W Nicholls and Hon B G Thibodaux, in French, and Judge H Cage in English.

The committee having returned, reported, through their chairman, G F Connely, the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the parish of Terrebonne will send a delegation to the whig Mass Convention, to be held at Baton Rouge on the 7th October next, to consist of every whig in the parish who may be able to go, and that all the whigs of the parish are requested to attend.

Resolved, That the whigs of the parish will form themselves into a democratic whig club, to be called *The Clay Club of the Parish of Terrebonne*, and that the Hon Lefroy Barras, Dr John Pierce and H C Thibodaux, R H Grenage and Joseph Aycock, Esqs are requested to take immediate measures for the formation of said club.

Resolved, That thus late in the contest, the declaration that we are whigs is a sufficient manifestation of our principles: but that those who run may read we declare: that we are in favor of protection to our home industry, the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, the one term principle, the restriction of executive power and patronage, the Union—Texas or no Texas—and honor before acquisition.

Resolved, That the Lafourche Patriot, Tropic and Bee of New Orleans, be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

On motion of Dr J B C Gazzo, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the president and vice president, for the able manner in which they had presided over the deliberations of the assembly.

On motion, the meeting was adjourned.

L. BARRAS, President.
J PIERCE, Vice President.

JOSEPH AYCOCK, W F ROBERTSON, } Secretaries

HO! FOR THE FIFTH WARD.

The indomitable whigs of the 5th Ward, 1st Municipality, are to raise a Liberty Pole, with a Clay & Frelinghuysen flag, this afternoon at five o'clock, in front of their head quarters in Orleans street. Addresses will be delivered by several popular orators. The whigs generally are invited to attend. There are no better and truer whigs in the Union than the sturdy boys of the 5th Ward, whom defeat never dismays, but always renders more persevering and hard working.—This time they intend to redeem the ward.

☞ GEN. GOODWIN's large Cotton Factory, at Paterson, N. J. was destroyed by fire on the 20th Sept. The loss is estimated at from twenty to thirty thousand dollars. Capt. C. Post, the foreman of the establishment, was seriously, if not fatally injured.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 21st.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN GUADALOUPE.—Capt Kirwan, reports that a fire broke out in Basse Terre, Guadaloupe, on 20th August, and was burning nearly all the town down, and was burning still at the time of his leaving [illegible] property said to be $1[illegible]

TO THE LADIES OF NEW ORLEANS.

The Committee of Twenty one appointed by the Central Clay Club of New Orleans, to make the necessary arrangements for the proper presentation of the banners prepared by the Ladies for the different Whig Associations, have great pleasure in announcing that the meeting for the ceremonies referred to, will take place in the St Louis Ball Room Rotunda, on Thursday evening, the 3d instant, at 7 o'clock *precisely.*

The Ball Room will be handsomely decorated, and seven hundred seats reserved for the exclusive use of the Ladies.

For the ceremonies of the evening the Committee beg leave to refer to the annexed Programme, simply remarking, that with the aid of the Ladies of the city, alone, we now most earnestly and respectfully invite to attend, we confidently expect to make the Whig Banner Meeting the most brilliant affair ever witnessed in this city.

The Whigs of New Orleans are now eager for the contest and confident of success, and it only requires the smiles and prayers of the fair daughters of the city, to animate their fathers, brothers, husbands and lovers, to redoubled exertions in the good cause, and ensure us such a victory as has never before graced our arms.

Come forth then, fair ladies of the Crescent City, and let the St Louis Ball Room, next Thursday evening, be radiant with smiles and sparkling with beauty.

By order of the Committee.
WM. H. McCARDLE, Chairman.

PROGRAMME.

Presentation of the Banners to the different Whig Associations of the City of New Orleans, at the St Louis Ball Room and Rotunda, on Thursday the 3d October, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

The meeting will be called to order by GLENDY BURKE, Esq.

A brief address by the President of the meeting on taking the Chair.

Music by the Harmonic Society, H. E. Lehman, Esq. Leader.

1st—The Triumphal March from the "Jewess."
2d—Presentation by a Lady of a Banner to the Republican Whig Association of the First Municipality.
3d—Music, Prayer—Words by L P Canonge, Esq. music by Wm Furst, Esq—Grand Air of the Favorite.
4th—Presentation by a Lady of a Banner to the "Junior Clay Club."
5th—Prayer as above—Grand Chorus of the Jewess.
6th—Presentation by a Lady of a Banner to the Republican Whig Association of the Third Municipality.
7th—Music—Prayer as above—Grand Chorus of the Pré aux Clercs.
8th—Presentation by a Lady of a Banner to the "Democratic Whig Association of the Second Municipality.
9th—Music—Diamonds of the Crown.
10th—Presentation by a Lady of a Banner to the Clay Club of the Fourth Ward, Second Municipality.
11th—Music—Patriotic Hymn.
12th—Speech by Robert Preaus, Esq.
13th—Music—Chorus from the Domino Noir.
14th—Speech by Randell Hunt, Esq.
15th—Music—National Airs.

Committee of Arrangements.

W H McCardle,	H T Vienne,
Ad Mazureau,	Jos A Beard,
Michel Musson,	J O Nixon,
Glendy Burke,	Daniel Rogers,
Wm H Hunt,	W H Wagner,
Eugene Musson,	James Saul,
Alfred Rousseau,	Wm Flower, Jr.
Henry D Ogden,	Lange Ciaia,
Rovere Gardere,	Benjamin Toledano,
L E Generelly,	John Deboys,
Gabriel De Feriet.	

Each member of the Committee to be on duty at the opening of the meeting, with the Clay Badge.

LATEST DATES.

Boston	Sept 21	London	Sept 3
New York	Sept 22	Liverpool	Sept 4
Philadelphia	Sept 22	Paris	Sept 2
Washington	Sept 22	Havre	Sept 1
Baltimore	Sept 23	Mexico	Sept 4
Charleston	Sept 25	Tampico	July 6
Cincinnati	Sept 17	Vera Cruz	Sept 12
Louisville	Sept 16	Ro-ato	Sept 4
St. Louis	Sept 18	Galveston	Sept 4

COMMERCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY NIGHT.
SEPTEMBER 30th, 1844.

To day a business in cotton is estimated at between 12 and 1300 bales, including a lot of 4 0 at 6¼c for England, the rest having been taken chiefly for France and Spain. Prices of "Middling" are ⅛ to ¼c lower, and the best offer for named lots is 6⅞c.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION

LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.		TENNESSEE AND N. ALA.	
Inferior	00 @ 0	Trash and Inferior	
[illegible] to Good Ord	00 @ 0	Ordinary	
Middling	6⅜ @ 6	Middling	
Good Middling	6⅜ @ 6	Good Middling	
Middling Fair	[illegible] @ [illegible]	Middling Fair	
Fair	7 @ 7	Fair	
Fully Fair	7½ @ 0	Fully Fair	
Good and Fine	00 @ 00	Good and Fine	

Exchange is rather heavy. Sterling ranges from 8 to 9 per cent prem. Francs at 5 37½ a 5 3[illegible] Sixty day bills on New York are down to 1 per cent discount, with a declining tendency. Checks remain at par a ½ per cent prem.

☞ CHANGE OF RESIDENCE—TALAMON BROTHERS have removed their store from No 42 Conti street, to No 64 Chartres street, between Bienville and Customhouse.

☞ Ship CHAOS, Larkins, for Liverpool, will clear October 1st. Shippers are requested to hand in their clearances at the office of GEO GREEN & BRO, 82 Gravier

☞ WM MURE has removed from No. [illegible] Camp street, to No. 33 Royal street.

☞ The office of the British Consul is removed from No. 7 Camp street, to No. 33 Royal street.

☞ The ship SOUTH CAROLINA, Owen, master, is now discharging at post No. 3 1st municipality. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee. T TOBY & BOGERT, 70 Camp

☞ For Boston—Regular Packet Line—The fast sailing ship GROTIUS, Miller, master, is now loading and will have quick despatch. For freight or passage, apply on board at post No. 2 1st Municipality, or to JOHN A MERRITT & Co, 61 Camp

☞ BOUTIN GALLY & Co, (in liquidation) have removed their office from No. 86 Royal street, to Masson's Building, No. 6 (up stairs) same street.

☞ The packet ship INDIANA, capt Bennett, from New York, is now discharging opposite the Triangle Buildings 2d Municipality. Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee. J W STANTON & Co. corner of Magazine and Lafayette

WANTED—An experienced bookkeeper and correspondent in the English language, possessing good testimonials for character and capability will hear of a situation by addressing Box 8 28. Real name and references must accompany the application, or it will not be considered. Salary must be moderate.

B. M. NORMAN, BOOKSELLER & STATIONER, has commenced business at No. 16 CAMP STREET, with an entirely new and improved stock of the latest importation and manufacture. ☞ Prices Reduced.

MANDEVILLE COLLEGE.

THE public is respectfully informed that the following Rules will hereafter be strictly adhered to in the admission of Pupils in this Institution:
1st. Under no circumstances will the number of pupils be allowed to exceed sixty.
2d. No pupil can be admitted who is over fourteen or under nine years of age.
3. The clearest proof of the absence of all vicious habits of the applicant will be required.
There are now ten vacancies for pupils. Applications for admission must be made by letter, addressed to the undersigned, two weeks previous to the entrance of the student.
☞ Philip Guesnon, Esq. is the agent of the College—All required information may be obtained from him.
LEWIS ELKIN, President

F. & T. LACOSTE, 169 Royal street, are now receiving from ship Marengo, from Havre, and offer for sale a complete assortment of new winter goods, viz: Mousseline de laine, new style; calicoes, new styles; silk shawls, woolen do; filet, silk and cotton gloves, foulards; furniture calicoes; blue and chamoys hose and half hose, corsets; pearl buttons, plain and fancy; silk do, combs of every size and quality; mourning stuffs, umbrellas and parasols, ribbons of all numbers, satin for tailors, perfumery of all kinds, and a number of other articles

SUNDRIES—150 bags Havana coffee, prime green and superior; 275 boxes Havana sugars white, yellow and brown; 50 do sweet shelled almonds; 20 do bitter do, 25 do cassia, rust landing; 200 mats cassia do; 100 bags pepper do; 30,000 Principe segars, warranted genuine; 16 demijohns fresh lime juice, 5 baskets Marseilles salad oil, for sale by L CANTIN, 42 Gravier

LANDING ex barque Nancy, from Boston—25 bbls mackerel, No 3, 50 boxes codfish, 5 drums do, 10 bbls bleached winter whale oil, for sale by DARAN, QUEYROUZE & Co, 11 and 13 St Louis

FLOUR—700 bbls fresh superfine St Louis flour, "Chouteau's water mill," "Crescent" and "Cold Spring" brands for sale by JNO R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO of favorite brands, in boxes, half boxes and 16 lb boxes, always on hand, and for sale on accommodating terms, by A L ADDISON & Co. 31 Natchez

SHEATHING COPPER AND COMPOSITION NAILS—16, 18 and 20 oz sheating copper and 1-4 and 1 inch composition nails, in store and for sale by A L ADDISON & Co, 31 Natchez

LIME—1700 casks Nova Scotia lime in large barrels and very superior order, and considered preferable to the best Thomaston lime, cargo of brig Hallowell, for sale by J P WHITNEY & Co, 73 Camp

LIVERPOOL SALT—Coarse and fine Liverpool salt in store and for sale in lots to suit purchasers by A L ADDISON & Co. 31 Natchez

CANTEMERLE WINE, of superior quality, in boxes of one dozen each, in store and for sale by A L ADDISON & Co, 31 Natchez

CHAMPAGNE WINE—100 baskets, superior quality, direct importation from Havre, per ship Marengo and for sale by GEO GREEN & BRO, 82 Gravier

FISH—150 boxes large fish, fresh and in fine order now landing from barque Nancy W Stevens, and for sale by J P WHITNEY & Co, 73 Camp

BROGANS AND SHOES—500 cases men's and boys brogans and shoes—also men's Russett brogans, for sale by TUFTS, HOBART & Co, 29 Gravier

CORDAGE AND TWINE—100 coils Manilla cordage, 10 bales sail twine, for sale by TUFTS & HOBART, 29 Gravier

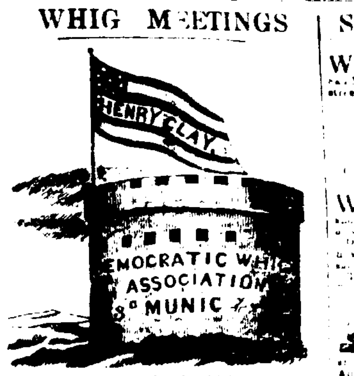
PRINTING INK—50 kegs superior printing ink, in store and for sale by J P WHITNEY & Co. 73 Camp

IRISH WHISKEY—5 puncheons pure old Irish whiskey in store and for sale by J P WHITNEY & Co, 73 Camp

PAILS—200 dozen painted pails, in fine order, just received per ship Palmyra from Boston, and for sale by J A MERRITT & Co, 61 Camp

N[illegible] SHOES—[illegible] for sale by ISAAC BRIDGE, [illegible]

WHIG MEETINGS



CENTRAL CLAY CLUB
☞ A stated meeting of the Clay Club will be held at their Room corner of Exchange Alley and Customhouse street, on Tuesday, 1st October, at 7 o'clock P. M.—Punctual attendance is requested.
H. T. VIENNE, ALF. ROUSSEAU, C. C. WILLIAMS, } Secretaries.

NEW ORLEANS JUNIOR CLAY CLUB.
The following are the names constituting the Executive Committee of the Junior Clay Club.
J R WEST,
GEO W SHAW,
M NORGRAVE.
Persons wishing information will please apply to either of the above Committee. GEO W SHAW, Secretary.

FOURTH WARD CLAY CLUB—SECOND MUNICIPALITY
☞ A Special Meeting of the Club will be held at the Head Quarters, Circus street, on Wednesday Evening, 2d October, at 7 o'clock. Members are requested to be punctual in attendance.
L. A. LEVY, Jr. Secretary.

CLAY GLEE CLUB OF NEW ORLEANS
☞ At a meeting of the members of the above Club, held last evening, the following gentlemen were appointed officers:
President, H W WAGNER,
Vice-President, H T VIENNE.
Treasurer, JOHN C WILTZ.
Corresponding Secretary, W R BRASSELMAN.
Recording Secretary, M C HYDE.
Leader, WM FURST.
☞ Due notice will be given of the first rehearsal.

SILVERWARE & JEWELRY.

LOUIS MUH No. 81 CHARTRES STREET
HAS received on consignment, per Marengo, from Havre and October, and from New York, a splendid supply of French silver spoons and forks, tea spoons, soup ladles and silver gilt pap spoons, silver snuff boxes, garnet, coral, jet and imitation pearl jewels, gold [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible]

CANAL [illegible] RESIDENCE.
F. E. BENO [illegible] [illegible]

RECEIVED [illegible] superior [illegible] [illegible]

FIRE PROOF SAFES—[illegible] of Rich's Improved Patent Salamander Book Safes [illegible] ISAAC BRIDGE, 76 Magazine

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c.—[illegible] H DE GOER & RIFFLARD, 86 Chartres

NOTICE—The subscriber has the honor to inform the public, that on his return from the northern cities he ascertained that a commission has been forwarded to him by the President of the United States, as receiver of public moneys, but that his other engagements will not permit him to accept that office. JOHN M BACH

NOTICE. [illegible]

LEECHES—A lot of fine Leeches [illegible]

TO HOUSEKEEPERS—[illegible] H DE GOER & RIFFLARD, 86 Chartres

FRENCH COTTONADES, MADRAS HDKFS, &c.—A few bales of those very superior French cottonades, with many new and desirable patterns [illegible] H DE GOER & RIFFLARD, 86 Chartres

GLOVES! GLOVES!—[illegible] H DE GOER & RIFFLARD, 86 Chartres

TALAMON BROTHERS, No 64 Chartres street, offer for sale now landing ex ship Marengo, from Havre—Ready made Clothing such as cassimere pantaloons, waistcoats, jackets, &c., a very fine assortment of mousseline de laine all woolen or woolen and cotton, [illegible] calicoes, plain and fancy, knitted plush waistcoats, cotton and woolen, olive buttons, grey cotton women and children's stockings, women's and children's woolen mittens, with and without fingers, elastic suspenders, [illegible] crème de Perse, plain and common, fur books and eyes, [illegible] spool cotton, [illegible] composition spoons, knives and forks a fine article, percussion caps, F F and J D French tape from No 2 to 24, spool thread, colored and white, [illegible]

WHEELRIGHT WORK—[illegible] T TOBY & BOGERT, 70 Camp

BUDDECKE, WOODS & Co, 91 Tchoupitoulas street offer for sale [illegible]

FRENCH MERINO AND COTTON BED BLANKETS—The subscribers have received a few bales of French Merino and Cotton Bed Blankets, extra size for family use. They will be sold wholesale and retail. H DE GOER & RIFFLARD, 86 Chartres

DOMESTICS—Landing ex barque Nancy, W Stevens—10 bales Middlesex heavy shirting; 20 do Fremont stripe shirtings, 8 do Atlantic 4-4 sheeting [illegible] bales tickings; 35 do brown 4-4 shirtings [illegible] TUFTS, HOBART & Co, 29 Gravier

HATS—150 cases cassimere, silk and sporting, light, black and fashionable styles and brown, extra [illegible] qualities, for sale by ISAAC BRIDGE, 76 Magazine

BOOTS, SHOES & BROGANS—[illegible] comprising a complete assortment of fresh and season able goods, for sale by R H HOBBS 18 Customhouse

CARVER'S IMPROVED COTTON GINS—The agents for these approved Cotton Gins, are now prepared to offer them at reduced prices. GEO GREEN & BRO, 82 Gravier

CHAMPAIGN WINE—100 bbls Champaign superior quality and direct importation now landing from ship Marengo from Havre, for sale by GEO GREEN & BRO, 82 Gravier

BRANDY AND WINE—1 half pipe A. Seignette brandy and 36 baskets Sillery Mousseux champagne wine, for sale by FOSDICK & BRO 74 Camp

TEAS—23 chests and half chests superior Young Hyson and Souchong tea, for sale by FOSDICK & BRO 74 Camp

CIDER AND VINEGAR—[illegible] pure Newark cider and 20 bbls cider vinegar, for sale by FOSDICK & BRO 74 Camp

CORN & OATS—100 sacks of white corn and 75 sacks oats, for sale by FOSDICK & BRO, 74 Camp

GUNS—An excellent assortment just received per New Hampshire, from Liverpool, in store and for sale by W A RYAN, 45 Chartres

MADEIRA WINE—50 dozen superior old London Particular, in store and for sale by E JOHNS, 110 Poydras street

PAPER—1 case 44 reams Blake's ruled cap paper, for sale very low by FOSDICK & BRO, 74 Camp

QUININE—Six hundred ounces, for sale by SETH W ROBERTS, Wholesale Druggist, [illegible]

FRENCH WINES—A few hundred cases very fine St Julien Medoc; also, 60 cases Chambertin, for sale by E JOHNS, 110 Poydras

HOCK WINES—150 doz superior Hock wines of different vintages, on hand and for sale by E JOHNS, 110 Poydras st, nearly opposite American Theatre

COGNAC BRANDY—10 qr pipes J J Dupuy, 4th proof in store and for sale by FIELD & Co, 30 Old Levee

HAVANA SEGARS—A large assortment of choice segars always on hand for sale by J M CABALLERO, 31 Old Levee

SEGARS—37,000 Havana segars landing ex brig Lime Rock, for sale by J M CABALLERO, 31 Old Levee

SUGARS—Havana, white, yellow and brown in store for sale by J M CABELLERO, 31 Old Levee

FLOUR—84 bbls superfine flour, landing from steamboat Missouri, for sale by MERLE, BEYLLE & Co, 46 Old Levee

CARTS, DRAYS, WHEELBARROWS, &c, landing from barque Josephine from Philadelphia, for sale by T TOBY & BOGERT, 70 Camp

HAVANA COFFEE—[illegible] bags prime green landing from brig Lime Rock, for sale by L CANTIN 41 Gravier

[illegible] for sale by [illegible] Gravier

SALES AT AUCTION

BY ABAT & DOMINGON
WILL be sold this day, Tuesday, 1st October, at half past four o'clock P. M. and now landing ex brig [illegible] Miguel from Malaga, on the Levee, opposite St [illegible] street—
Two hundred bunches garlic,
[illegible] sweet oil,
[illegible] lemons,
[illegible] sweet Malaga wine
[illegible]
[illegible]

BY HEWLETT & CENAS.
WILL [illegible] [illegible] Fort Wayne, [illegible] Nails and three [illegible] Henry, Captain [illegible] [illegible] cash

BY HEWLETT & CENAS
[illegible] PRAIL
[illegible] Arcade [illegible] [illegible] Monday morning next, [illegible] cash.

By HEWLETT & CENAS
First Municipality Property
WILL be sold on Thursday next at [illegible] o'clock, at the St Louis Exchange [illegible] Eleven Lots of Ground, situate in the square bounded by Barrack, Hospital, [illegible] streets, according to a plan which will [illegible] day of sale
Terms—Half cash, balance at 12 months [illegible] approved endorsed notes, with mortgage until final payment. Acts of sale before J Cuvillier, Notary Public, at the expense of the purchaser.

BY J H PETITPAIN
Brogans, Clothing, &c
ON Tuesday, 1st Oct. will be sold, at 10 o'clock A. M. at his auction room, 136 Chartres st.
30 cases prime russet brogans, assorted 6 to 11, and 5 to 14
Also immediately after a large assortment of seasonable clothing, consisting of [illegible] over coats, figured velvet vests, [illegible] pantaloons, [illegible] hosiery, shirts, [illegible]

BY FERNANDEZ & SAUCIER
[illegible] Furniture at Auction, on account of departure.
ON Tuesday next, 1st of October, will be sold at the corner of Dauphine and Customhouse street, a splendid assortment of furniture, consisting in armoire, bedsteads, chairs, looking glasses, &c.
Terms—cash.

Washington Ball Room
BY FERNANDEZ & SAUCIER
ON TUESDAY, 1st of October, at half past four o'clock P. M. will be sold on the premises, the lease of the Ball Room for the ensuing season.
The terms of the lease may be known on application at the [illegible] Notary Public, No 18 [illegible] [illegible]

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE, D. C.
THE duties of this institution will be resumed on the 1st [illegible] Persons wishing information respecting the institution can have it by calling on [illegible] corner of Orleans and Dauphine street, No 96.

LEECHES! LEECHES.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he will receive his large supply of Leeches four times a year, which he will sell lower than any other establishment in the city, and warrant them to be a better article.
J. B. KUMONT [illegible] Chartres

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.
[illegible] for the arrest and delivery [illegible] the negro girl MARY, [illegible] [illegible] WILLIAMS [illegible]

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.
LOST [illegible] WILLIAMS, [illegible]

NOTICE—A young Spanish Hunting Dog strayed [illegible] Head and ears chesnut colored, [illegible]
If the owner, [illegible] [illegible]

The following [illegible] formerly known to [illegible] [illegible] suitable reward will be paid on application [illegible]
EDMUND, aged 16 years, a Creole, speaks English, a [illegible]
BAZIL resembles a Guinea negro, face marked, speaks [illegible]
[illegible]
It is now about 6 weeks since the above mentioned slaves have absconded, and it is supposed they are lurking about the neighbouring plantations or in this city. An extra reward will be paid if it can be proven to conviction that they have been harbored by any person whatever.
[illegible]

LEECHES.

LEECHES—The undersigned [illegible] [illegible] J MARTIN corner of Royal and St Peter streets.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of LAURENT & [illegible] dissolved by the death of the former. [illegible] the house will be paid immediately by [illegible]

NOTICE.
THE undersigned informs the public that M. [illegible] S MASPEREAU & Co, 22 Conti

NOTICE TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS
THE undersigned [illegible] have reduced the price of their tin ware [illegible] S MASPEREAU & Co, 22 Conti

CLAY BADGES.
FOR sale by the undersigned, Clay Badges to be worn at the Convention. Price 25 cents. DAVID & CHAPUR 95 Chartres

LOST—A note drawn by J B Shaw [illegible] at 4 months after date to the order of [illegible] by Field & Co for the sum of $[illegible] Any person finding the same will please return it to No. 30 Old Levee, as payment has been stopped.

NOTICE—All persons having [illegible] Bank of New Orleans [illegible] for settlement at the office of the [illegible] Bank, No. 30 Natchez street. New Orleans, [illegible]

NEGRO WAN[illegible] [illegible]

NOTICE. [illegible] [illegible] 1st September 1844.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD—[illegible] next. Negroes accustomed to plantation use would be preferred. Apply to E BRUGIER, 9 St Louis

CLAY BADGES
Approved and [illegible] by the Central Clay Club. THE subscribers respectfully beg leave to inform the Clay Whig Associations throughout the State, that they are prepared to furnish orders for any quantity of CLAY Badges. Address THE FIELDS, No 6 [illegible] or to McKEAN & LASLEY, corner of Camp and Gravier streets New Orleans.
P. S. They will be furnished at $20 per hundred [illegible]

TEN DOLLARS REWARD—[illegible] stolen from the subscriber or towards [illegible] last month, a SORREL MARE [illegible] hands high, short mane, [illegible] Also, on the 18th of this month a [illegible] COLORED HORSE MULE, shod all around, [illegible] hands high, long tail and mane, of middle size. The above reward say $5 for each, will be paid on their return to [illegible] corner Nuns and Jo[illegible]

WINES AND BRANDY in store and now landing ex [illegible] Lisette from Bordeaux, and for sale by the undersigned—
[illegible] casks old St Estephe Medoc wine,
15 do do St Julien do do,
90 do Medoc and Montferrand do,
70 do Barsac and Bordeaux [illegible] wine,
60 half casks Bars[illegible] [illegible]
25 quarter pipes 4th and 3d proof Cognac,
[illegible] boxes Haut Brion and Chateau Beychevelle wine,
75 do fine St Julien do,
125 do ordinary claret [illegible] and Margaux
J F BERCIER & Co, 30 Old Levee

BOOTS, SHOES & BROGANS—[illegible] cases men's russet [illegible] brogans, [illegible] pairs men's russet brogans, oak tanned, of New Jersey manufacture.
1,000 pairs boy's russet brogans;
1,000 pairs men's calf boy's kip;
[illegible] pairs [illegible]
6,000 [illegible] Ladies calf, kid, and [illegible] gaiters and shoes, together with a prime assortment of children's pegged and sewed shoes.
Also 400 cases comprising an extensive assortment of [illegible] cassimere, [illegible] Russia and sporting hats, muskrat and seal skin caps.
20 cases white and black wool hats, which will be sold low, by FROST & Co. 10 Magazine st

FRENCH DRY GOODS
THE undersigned has received per ship, Marengo, from Havre the following articles.
Rich fancy French prints, new patterns and warranted fast colors,
Plain and twilled red blue and buff French curtain calico
French cottonades,
Brown and [illegible] men's and children's half hose,
[illegible] hose,
Super black and blue French cloth;
New style fancy French cassimeres;
Black satin do;
4-4 5-4 and 10-4 French linen sheetings;
White and brown linen napkins, with colored borders,
White linen handkerchiefs,
French woolen blankets, large size and superior quality;
[illegible] cotton
Plain and twilled white flannel;
New style Mousselines de laine, rich patterns.
CHAS A BARRIERE, 30 Chartres

HAVANA SEGARS—Landing ex brig Lime Rock from Havana and for sale by the undersigned—[illegible] segars of superior qualities and brands—Also on hand from anterior importations a large assortment of Regalias, Imperiales Canones, Bayonnais, Casadores, Trabucos and Millares of the very best brands, for sale low by E JOHNS, 110 Poydras st nearly opposite the Theatre

LANDING per barque Kitty—6 cases COTTON SPOOLS, new assortment, No 1 to 80, Farquharson brand, for sale by DUNCAN KENNEDY, 60 Toulouse

LANDING from bark Lisette, from Bordeaux, and for sale on the levee, 60 Casks [illegible] wine, good quality. FRED. BONIS & LOUVRIER, 29 St. Louis