THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY BY
J. BAYON.
NEW-ORLEANS,
THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1831.

☞ We find it utterly impossible to issue our paper on the evening of Saturdays; it shall, as usual, appear in the morning. Should the mail of Saturday bring any interesting intelligence, an *extra* would lay it before our readers.

Yesterday's mail furnishes no foreign news; the local intelligence is not of an extraordinary character.

We feel proud to notice that out of the sum of $775 hitherto contributed towards the erection of Mrs. Washington's monument, the greater proportion of $550 was collected in our city.

Our fellow-citizens whom business, pleasure, or any other cause may detain out of doors at a late hour, would do well to look to their safe reaching home. The urban guard of our goodly city have reached such a degree of skittish conscientiousness that even peaceable citizens cannot hope escaping their rigid grasp. Yet we think that DOUSSERAY's charge is the order of the night: if you meet rioters in the streets you shall bid them disperse; but if you meet peaceable citizens you shall "comprehend them" and take them into custody.

Health of New-Orleans.—It is a subject of congratulation that the sanitary state of the city continues unimpaired. Not within many years has New-Orleans been as healthy as it is at present. No cases of malignant fevers have yet come to our knowledge, and very few of common deseases are noticed. The mattock of the sexton is not burnished by the constant use of former seasons; and the hammer of the undertaker does not as frequently rattle the knell of the departed.

OUR CLAIMS ON FRANCE.

The long vexed subject of French spoliations begins to be agitated anew in the Northern prints. The *Richmond Enquirer* contains a rather discouraging statement of the proceedings of the commission appointed to settle the claims of our merchants. The history of these claims may probably have passed from the memory of many. It will be remembered that about the middle of Jefferson's second presidency, France, abolishing her republican form of government, had adopted a new political system. Victor of the coalitions which towered against him, Napoleon, exerted every means to prevent the possibility of England hampering his power, and resolved to close all the ports of the European continent against those, whom he justly deemed the most formidable of his enemies. They in their turn opposed a nominal blocus, inflicting every species of commercial relations between neutrals, France, and its dependancies. We, in our quality of neutrals could not submit to such ruinous measures: we could not connect our fate with that of France, notwithstanding our well-grounded causes of complaint against the cabinet of St.-James. In the intervening lapse of time many diplomatical difficulties arose. Like the Achilles of Homer, irascible, self-willed and arbitrary, Napoleon, long accustomed blindly to hurry on all deliberations in which he took a part, thought that he might induce the United-States to side with him, theough his violent measures: the Berlin decree was consequently issued. England answered by a resolution of the council of January 1807, prohibiting the trading of vessels from any port of France to a foreign one whence the English would be excluded. This resolution called for the Milan decree by which Napolgon wished to force all neutrals into his ranks.

It is really astonishing that neither of the parties at the time should have adopted towards us a system of moderation, which might have thrown the momentum of our force in favor of one of the belligerants. But to renounce all foreign commerce was virtually to strike at the vitality of our national existence. We appealed to each of the hostile powers seperately, sueing for the recission of the odiously oppressive laws weighing fatally on our trade. The wisdom of Madison, who had just been called to the presidential chair [1808] waived the most serious impediments. Napoleon first consented to modify his system; but the injury was already deeply inflicted. Our commerce had been spoliated—trade wes prostrate, and even our sailors were the victims of the vexatory abuse of superior power; they were daily pressed into the service of England and more than eight thousand of our freeborn Americans slaved it in the British navy. We had suffered severe and immense losses in Europe. The depredations of English privateers excited the most violent ferment in the mind of the nation. Then it was that our country, still in her infancy, threw down the gauntlet to one of the proudest powers that contended for the sovereignty of the world; the *freedom of the seas* was the banner-cry which summoned her children to defend her violated rights, and while a coalition of the powers of Europe were endeavouring to crush the despot of Europe, America stepped forth single-handed and struck to the heart the tyrant of the seas. When the restoration of the Bourbons brought on the general peace of Europe we claimed the indemnities due the nation in consequence of the spoliations resulting from the decrees of Berlin and Milan. We would have obtained them if before the fall of Napoleon a single frigate, bearing the pennant of the United-States, had figured amid the maritime forces of the coalition. We spurned the idea; we were not included in the liquidation of claims; the benefits of the indemnities imposed upon France by the coalition were not extended to our nation.

From that period till this moment, the settlement of the claims has been put off. When the present king of the French was called upon to take the reins of government, among other expectations it was hoped that the friendly disposition, which Louis-Philippe had ever evinced towards our country, would bring on a speedy and favorable termination to the just demands of our fellow-citizens. The aspect, however, which the deliberations of the commission have taken, is by no means calculated to realize the assurances held out by the French ministry.—The commission have suscitated trammels of every nature; clung to every chance of delay in order to evade a final decision. This certainly looks like any thing other than a disposition on the part of the French government to award a prompt and equitable adjustment of our claims. The editor of the Richmond Enquirer, on the authority of private information, attributes the procrastination to the President of the commission, who is represented as being particularly hostile to American interest, and American principles; we think that the opposition springs from a higher source; for to admit the legality of our claims, in the abstract, is to admit the illegality of Napoleon's acts. Now, if we mistake not, it was confidently asserted some time since that the French government had declared the Berlin and Milan decrees to have been in accordance with the law of nations. LOUIS PHILIPPE cannot, in fact, consistently cancel the acts of Napoleon. The will of the people, dethroned Lewis the XVI, and ultimately called Napoleon to the throne; the will of the people, modified by the principles of July 1830, unkinged Charles the Xth and placed the sceptre in Philip's hand; if, therefore, Philip be legnily King of France, Napoleon must have legally been Emperor of the French—for both came to the throne under the same circumstances, and Napoleon's acts must stand valid in the eye of the French nation. In case of an unfavorable decision we have but two alternatives left—war to enforce our demands, or submission in the award. The latter is incompatible with national pride and national honor; the former inexpedient to national quiet and national prosperity. True it is that, when we were reduced to the shameful necessity of waiting the approving nod of ambitious nations before we could unfurl the sails of our navies, the humiliating state of our dependancy roused the indignation of the people, and brought on the floor of Congress the agitation of the question of war at once, against England and France. But in the present instance, the circumstances widely differ and a similar conduct on the part of our government might probably be taxed with impropriety. There is that in a great nation which not unfrequently assists them in obtaining their ends, without the interruption of amity or the effusion of blood: our government we believe to possess that commanding feature and feel assured that neither its dignity nor interest will suffer from the decision of the French commission.

We have been favored with the communication of the following letter, directed to Mr. Seraphin Cucullu, containing a statement of the conduct of the commandant of Porto Bello, relative to the brick *Seraphin*, Capt. BOSSIERE.

KINGSTON, (Ja.) June 17th 1831.

"If my last of the 27th of May ult. dated from Chagres have been the cause of any pleasurable emotion, this will be to you a source of discontent. Painful as the task may be I cannot dispense with the duty of informing you of the events which have occurred.

"On the 28th of May about 10 or 11 A. M. we set sail from Chagres harbour for the coast of St. Blas, calms, counter currents and the swell of the sea compelled Capt. Bossiere to enter the harbor of Porto Bello, and cast anchor at about 8 o'clock P. M. of the same day. On the 29th at 7 o'clock the collector of Customs came on board. He asked Capt. B. whether he had a licence or no, it was delivered to him—he immediately went on shore with his attendants, and left an officer on board of the brig. J. Echberger, master of the schr. *Phantom* of Baltimore, came on board to breakfast with us. At about 9 o'clock in the morning Capt. B. went ashore in the boat with two men, to go after his licence. When he reached the strand several men stepped forth to seize him; he leaped into the boat and rowed back to the brig; he gave orders to the men to weigh anchor and unfurl the sail. As soon as this was done he had his flag hoisted on his main-mast. The Fort nearest to us, about half gun shot, fired 3 guns at once, loaded with 24 pound balls and grape shot. We tacked about 4 or 5 times, close in the wind, when Capt. B. was compelled to drop anchor. During this time the firing from both Forts was unceasing. J. Parker, mate of the brig, had his right hand shattered to pieces; and Rogers one of the hands was wounded in the leg by a grape-shot. Capt. Bossiere and myself, in spite of the shot, amputated Parker's arm who is now doing well. After this dreadful incident Capt. Bossiere ordered the second mate, Mr. Ryan to take the boat with two men and take the custom house officer ashore. The military commandant in order to meet this act of generosity and humanity had the 3 men arrested and incarcerated. Capt. Echburger who was ashore enquired into the reason of such treatment; the military commandant answered that Capt B. had derided the Columbian government. One Antonio Ayarza, a friend of B's, warmly took up his cause and protested against the military commandant. Capt. E. was the bearer of two or three messages from the commandant to capt. B, and allowed five minutes only for the return of the answers. On the first message capt. B. announced that the civil officers would be received on board of the brig, that they might see the two wounded men and the condition of the vessel. The Forts continued their fire until half past 5 o'clock. The chains, rigging and canvass were cut to pieces—the spars fell on deck and the brig had 3 or 4 shots in her hull at the water's edge. At 4 o'clock capt. E. came with his boat and took me over to the *Phantom*. About 5 P. M. capt. B. slipped his cable and came on with the small number of remaining hands and went further into the harbor and placed the brig between the two Forts. The commandant notified capt. B. through the medium of capt. E., that unless he came on shore in 5 minutes, their firing would be continued. Capt. E. and B. went ashore, and on reaching the government house, capt. B. was thrown into prison. The military commandant sent out armed boats, manned with soldiers, who took possession of the brig and brought the remaining crew to jail. More than 50 guns of heavy metal were fired against the brig, loaded with ball and grape-shot. We only fired one with shot. The Columbians showed their colours but late in the evening.

On Sunday the 30th, I asked for my baggage, a greater part of which was sent back to me. About 5 o'clock in the evening, the military commandant ordered capt. E. to take on board of his schooner the crew of the brig Seraphin and immediately to set sail. Capt. E asked for stores and water, having but one pipe on board. The commandant ordered 2 bbls beef, one of pork and a barrel of bread to be given to him, and refused to give any water—not even an empty puncheon saying that he might make some at sea. It was dark night when we left Porto Bello with 50 gallons of water and 25 persons on board of the Phantom. On Monday May 31st we lay becalmed among the small islands, and at 7 in the morning capt. B. came on board in a small boat manned with two hands. His friends favored his escape. We got a pipe filled with water and steered for St. Blas, and the Indian coast, there we laid in our wood and water. On the 3d of June we made sail with 4 small pipes of water; and on the second day, being becalmed, we resolved to allowance our water, which was done until we got in sight of Jamaica, which we made on the 11th of June, in the afternoon of Saturday.

On Monday the 13th capt. B. issued his protest. Capt. E. and the consignee of the Phantom also made theirs against the injunction of the military commandant of Porto Bello. It is very fortunate that the schooner should have been in port, for otherwise we would have been murdered.

The ROBERT CENTER Capt. ARNOUX, from New Orleans is now in this port and will sail in 3 days for St. Yago, and thence for New Orleans. By this opportunity I shall send you a copy of the protest. Yours, &c. &c.

BALTIMORE, July 15.

DEATH OF THE GOVERNOR.

By the steam-boat Maryland, which left Easton on Wednesday morning and arrived here the same evening, we received the melancholy information, that his Excellency DANIEL MARTIN, the Governor of this State, departed this life on Monday last, after three days illness—at his residence in Talbot county. His death is reported to have been caused by an attack of the Gout in the stomach.

Governor Martin as a public man, was highly respected, even by his political opponents—in private life he was a most amiable and estimable man. By an affectionate family and an extensive circle of attached friends, his death will be deeply felt and sincerely lamented.

THE NEW GOVERNOR.—By the 32d article of the Constitution of this State, it is provided: "That upon the death of the governor, the first named of the council, for the time being, shall act as governor, (and qualified in the same manner,) until the next meeting of the General Assembly."

GEORGE HOWARD, Esq. of Anne Arundel County, being the first named member of Executive Council, is now, *de jure*, Governor of the State of Maryland. *Gaz*

Nashville, July 14.

INDIAN TREATY.—A letter received from General Gaines announces the agreeable intelligence that a satisfactory arrangement has been made with the several Indian tribes in Missouri, and that they will, peaceably and contentedly, remove to the territory assigned for them. All the rumors therefore, about war and bloodshed among them, which have been blazoned in capitals in some of the papers, are totally unfounded, and the General is entitled to great credit for his forbearance, perseverance, and discretion in the management of this difficult and hazardous negotiation. The slightest imprudence on his part might have kindled a serious flame and led to a scene of carnage awfully desolating.—But all has been amicably settled without loss of life or irritation of feeling. The particulars of the Treaty will be given hereafter. Gen. Gaines is expected to return to his family in this town in a few days.—*National Banner.*

Little-Rock, July 6.

It gives us pleasure to state, on the authority of a gentleman from the South, that Lieutenant COLLINS, of the U. S. Army, who was recently selected by the Secretary of War to survey and mark the route for the road from Washington, in Hempstead county, to Jackson, in Lawrence county, which was authorized by an act passed at the last session of Congress, had arrived at Washington, and was making preparations for entering on the duties of his appointment.

The Osages and Pawnees.—We are sorry to learn, by a gentleman from the West, who passed down a few days ago, that there is a prospect of a re-commencement of hostilities between these two tribes. The Osages, we understand, recently removed from villages, to the number of upward of 4000 souls, and came down to within 8 or 10 miles of Cantonment Gibson, where they pitched their encampments, and have since remained. This movement was made in consequence of an expected attack from the Pawnees. The Osages, we understand, having mustered all their own warriors, and received a reinforcement of 200 choice warriors from the Creeks, have marched against the Pawnees.

The prospectus of a new daily paper to be published in Washington-City, has lately been published. It is to be called "*The Arena*" and will support Judge McLean, of Ohio, as a candidate for the next Presidency. The editors are not announced.

Mother of Washington.—The Treasurer of the Monumental Committees, acknowledge, in the Fredericksburg Herald of the 8th instant, the receipt of $775, towards erecting a monument to Mrs. Washington, on or near the spot where her ashes repose. Of this sum $550 was collected in New-Orleans.

HAYTI.—A letter from Port au Prince, dated June 28th published in the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, states that few Frenchmen had left the Island, notwithstanding the pressing instances of the Consul. A frigate was on the station, which it was said was soon to depart for France; but others were expected presently. The Haytien Government was making vigorous preparations for resistance.

The *London Times* of May 30, contains a long letter from a correspondent at PARIS, dated the evening of the 25th. The following is an extract:—

From Belgium the intelligence last received here is angry and unsettled, the majority of the Congress will be decidedly for Prince Leopold; but the interminable discussion about Limbourg and Luxemburg remains to be adjusted, and there is in Brussels a fiercely working "mouvement" faction, I believe principally kept together through the agency of French malcontents, who rest their last hopes of embroiling all Europe in war, upon the success of the rancorous elements of Belgic strife. General Belliard has, I am informed, the most imperative instructions to allay this ferment, and warn the belligerents, that if they will proceed to extremities, they are not to reckon on French aid. Lord Ponsonby had arrived in Brussels on Thursday.

In Italy, according to the latest private letters received in Paris, Austria continues to baffle France in the attempts made by the latter to induce the evacuation of the fortresses of that country. All that the French government have gained are civil assurances—a promise that no blood shall be shed by the tribunals; and that real grievances are to be inquired into. The fact is, that I am told, marshal Maison has an audience with Prince Metternich, the latter produces from his bureaux a bundle of treaties, in which he shows the old soldier that nothing can be more moderate than the *Italian proceedings* of Austria, for that she is called upon in virtue of these treaties made with Rome, and the little Powers which govern the most beautiful country in the world, to do ten times more than she has yet attempted.

Speculations are here very active respecting the particular service to which admiral Codrington has been just appointed; some will have it, the mission is to the Baltic, while others say that the gracious intercourse between the gallant admiral and the Russian authorities would render it, unlikely he should be selected on such an occasion, if an angry message be in contemplation, and think that the coast of Italy is the more probable place of his destination; these are, however, idle speculations, arising out of the personal knowledge which many of the Parisian politicians have of admiral Codrington, who was here very much liked, as his friends say he ought every where to be.

The local politics of Paris are at this moment rather torpid, the prevailing discussions are upon abstract topics, which it is anticipated the new Chamber will have to resolve; the further existence of a hereditary peerage is the principal one in controversy. Since the law of primogeniture and feudal rights were abolished in France, and the assignment of a paltry pension enacted for parliamentary peers, little of solid basis was left to sustain a hereditary aristocracy. In a list of the present chamber of peers which I have lately seen, there were not more than 18 names of peers who are said to be qualified by their own landed property to maintain such a station in society as the peerage implies. The present government will, however, as I am informed, resist the proposed change. Each party at present speaks confidently of success at the ensuing elections; the government and the opposition are alike at hard work, and the present plan of tactics (for no doubt before the elections there will be a dozen others) is the right of exacting pledges from the candidates.

At the last celebration of the 4th of July, in Washington, the following toast was handed in from a native of Louisiana, now an inhabitant of Hartford county Md.

(TRANSLATION.)

On this immortal day, which in the ears of Tyrants, resounds like the sound of the trumpet on the judgment day, I propose as a toast:

The memory of Columbus,
The preservation of Lafayette's life,
The health of General Jackson.

The first discovered the new world—the second aided in the acquisition of its Liberty, and the third, on the field battle as well as at the head of the nation, reminds us of the illustrious Washington.

GENERAL BERNARD—With feelings of sincere regret, inspired by profound admiration of his great talents, and respect for his individual character; we announce the *resignation* of this distinguished officer, in the persuasion, that the critical situation of his native land places him under the moral obligation to offer her his services. The labors of General Bernard, since he came to America, have been so strictly scientific and his appearance and manners so mild and unpretending, that some may not have duly valued them,—like a treasure in the field of the husbandman, which is passed by and not fully appreciated until about to be removed beyond the reach of its unconscious owner.

During the war, and before our Engineer Department had attained the organization and efficiency it has since acquired, we were made to pay and to bleed severely for the want of national defences, scientifically arranged and constructed, according to the various and profound principles which enter into every good system of defence against foreign invasion. In fact we had comparatively no experience in military engineering, and it was judged to be of the last importance to procure an officer of enlarged views, from that corps of the French army, by whose almost miraculous agency its victorious Eagles had been displayed over all Europe.

General Bernard was designated to our Minister at Paris as an officer whose talents whilst still a youth, had attracted the indelible penetration of Napoleon, who afterwards owed to his genius in engineering, the defence of points of vital importance, against awful means of assault; as well as the *ways* for conducting his army in it most rapid and overwhelming movements. On one occasion, when ordered by the Emperor to throw a bridge over a river to pass the army, in the shortest possible time, he announced its completion at the end of three days. The Emperor was incredulous, and was only convinced by a personal inspection by lamp-light. On a subsequent occasion, the French army, in retreat, destroyed the same bridge, and it is said to have required the pursuing army of all the Allies three weeks to re-construct it.

General Bernard accepted the invitation of our Government, but it is only from the archives of the Department of Engineers, that an adequate conception can be formed of the extent and vast importance of his surveys, plans and estimates for roads and public works, civil and military. The most sickly coasts of the Atlantic and the fastnesses of the Western wilds, the mountains of the Alleghany, and the marshes of Orleans, have been traversed by him and his obliging aides, with an eye to facilitate internal commerce, and to cheapen national defense. Excepting his illustrious and attached friend, General Lafayette, perhaps no man living has seen so much of the United States as General Bernard. The time of his residence amongst us, has been an unbroken period of ardent conscientious but quiet and efficient service; and should the great plans which he has designed, and will leave behind him, for strengthening and extending the Union of these States be consummated, they will serve in his absence as monuments of glory to the name of one who was esteemed and admired through all vicissitudes of party, and who never betrayed the least vanity of his own superior acquirements.—General Bernard will carry with him a more intimate knowledge of our country and its institutions, than any European living, save one, and though he knows well how to distinguish between the duties of the soldier and the partizan, we are sure that he will never be the willing instrument of despotism. The advocates and administrators of any government, essentially free, are but too fortunate when they can employ such men.

COMMERCIAL.

Review of the New York Market, July 13.

COTTON.—The transactions continue moderate, and nearly all for exportation.—The sales, from 9th to 12th inclusive, amount to about 900 bales, embracing 470 Alabama and Florida at 9 a 11½ cents; 230 New-Orleans 10½ a 11, and 200 Uplands 8 a 9½ cents. We do not observe any material variation in prices.

The Import has been—from

New Orleans	1,447
Florida	216
Alabama	185
Georgia	85
South Carolina	561
North Carolina	43
Virginia	260
Total.	3,087 bales.

Total Import, since 1st inst. ....9,789 bales.
Export, from 1st to 7th inst....1,115 bales

MOLASSES—Sales have been made of 90 hhds. Cuba Sirup at 27 cents; about 70 hhds. New Orleans 26 a 26½, and 50 hhds. English Island 25½ cents. Prime qualities, calculated to stand the warm weather, are more inquired for, and command better prices

SUGARS—105 hhds. New-Orleans were sold by auction, at 3⅞ a 5⅞ cents, 3 and 4 mos., rather below the previous currency, 35 hhds. were sold, at private sale, on terms we did not learn.

TOBACCO—We have no sales to add to those reported in our last. Import—from New-Orleans 103 hhds. Total, since 1st inst. 439 hhds.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.

The Market.—The sales of Superfine Flour are confined to city use at $1.50 a $5 according to quality and condition, Sales of Rye Flour have been made at $3.25, and Corn Meal in bbls. at $3.25, and hhds. at $15.50. One or two cargoes Pennsylvania wheat sold at $1.93 a $1.10, according to quality.

THE Rooms of the N. O. COMMERCIAL LIBRARY, are opened every evening from the hours of 8 to 10.

Gentlemen desirous of being members, are informed they can become so, by leaving their names with the acting Library.

Persons who are disposed to assist the institution by contributing books, are requested either to send them to the rooms when open, or leave their names and places of residence with either of the Directors who will call and thankfully receive them.

As the reading department will be well supplied with newspapers reviews &c. it is hoped this branch will be found worthy the attention of merchants in general.

An appeal to young men, clerks, &c. is considered unnecessary.

The entrance is in Custom-House street, the same with that of the Louisiana Advertiser.
july 28.

ANIMAL COAL, superior in point of quality to the Northern and European coal, of a discolouring strength proportionate to its quality: for sale by wholesale and retail, at the manufacturer's R. PLANAS,
july 23 Levee street, corner of St. Anne.

Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED ON TUESDAY.

Brig Zepporah, Mariner, New-York, J Herod.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship Moses, Eldridge, Liverpool; G. F. & W. C. Bowers; ship Wm. Gray, Boylan, Havre, R. D. Shepherd & co.; brig Col. Howard, Gatchell, Richmond, J W Zacharie & co.; schr. Exit, Clarke, Mobile, master, sloop Exert, Ross, Apalachicola.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Post Boy, Herriman, from the Passes with ship Philetus, brigs Mechanic; and William; Steamer Shark coming up with ship Zelia, from Bordeaux; Bark Hercules and another ship.

Towboat Grampus, Wales, from the Passes: towed to sea barque Margaret and brigs Lydia and Independence—brought up ship Susan, and schrs Tita and Martha—nothing in sight at either pass at noon, on the 25th.

Ship Susan, Whittle, London, in ballast.
Ship Philetus, from Havana, ballast.
Brig Mechanic, Dulling, from Philadelphia, porter, merchandize &c. to sundries.
Brig William, Boss, Baltimore, to L H Gale; with fall assorted cargo.
Schr Martha, Spellman, Rio-Grande, ballast
Schr Tita, Dagnia, Havana; cargo coffee and fruit to F Tio.

ARRIVED ON TUESDAY.

Schr. Paulina, Palarno, Vera-Cruz.

ARRIVED AT THE BASIN

Schooners Sportsman, Milina, from St. Tamany: Robertino, Hamlet, and Lady Madison, with 78,000 bricks to John T Mac Neill.

MEMORANDA.

Hence at New-York, ship Azelia, Greenleaf; brig Montpellier, Vose; brig Moscow, Fales.

Sailed from New-York for this port, july 12, ship Kentucky, Gorsuch.

Spoken at sea, off Cape Florida, 34 july, ship Superior, hence for Liverpool; june 24th, lat. 27, long. 85, the Marion, hence for Liverpool; 30 leagues off Cape Hatteras, ship Charles-Wharton, Yorke, hence for Liverpool; june 1st lat. 43, long. 16, ship John Liston, hence for Liverpool, 45 days out.

Hence at Philadelphia, july 13, ship Charles, Riley.

Up at Philadelphia for this port, schr. Volta, Bancroft, to sail on the 16th.

Sailed from Boston for this port, july 12, brig Pilgrim, Rice.

Hence at Boston, schr. Tremont, Davis.

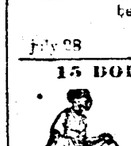
TO THE SUGAR GROWERS OF LOUISIANA.

GENTLEMEN—SAMUEL MEDERIC VIALA a planter from Martinique would engage in the agricultural line; he is a good overseer, thoroughly acquainted with the growing of sugar cane, and somewhat versed in the fabrication of sugar. He has already supervised several plantations in Martinique, to the satisfaction of his employers. He warrants the planter who may confer him with the management of his plantation, that he will justify his trust. References to Mr. Prieur, merchant. july 28.

CHOICE LEECHES.—Received and for sale by FORESTIER,
july 28 Druggist.

FOR SALE to close an invoice:—15 lbs. scammony (Aleppo) 20 do gum elemy; 15 do gum assafoetida; 15 do gum Jamahacc; 15 do gum myrrh; 20 do cantharides; 80 do quicksilver; 15 do fine sponge; oris root; essence bergamot, lemon thime; the above will be sold low
F. P. DUCONGE.
july 28 corner Chartres & Co.

15 DOLLARS REWARD.



Runaway from D'aquin, Laddie and Co's bakery, the black wench named NANCY, about 18 or 20 years of age, 5 feet high; speaks nothing but English. She has a scar on the left side of her neck. She has sold by Mr. Cotton, some fine articles to Mr. Dargnir, employed in said establishment; she is generally well dressed and frequently wears false hair. The above reward will be paid to whoever will bring her back to the above mentioned place, or lodge her in one of the jails of this state.

Masters of vessels, steam-boats and others are forewarned against harboring said slave under the penalties of the law. july 28.

Mayor and Aldermen of the City of New-Orleans, vs. Samuel Cutler.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. W. Grivet associate judge of the city court, I shall expose for sale, on Monday the 8th of August at the premises, at 5 o'clock, eighty cedar logs, seized in the above suit LS. DAUNOY,
july 28 Marshal.

S. Bunoy vs. W. D. Cooper.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. B. Beauregard associate judge of the city court, I shall expose for sale on Monday the 8th of August, at twelve o'clock, at noon, at the Exchange coffee house, corner of St. Louis and Chartres st. 1 Horse. Seized in the above suit. L. DAUNOY,
july 28 marshal.

LEGRAND AND LAMBERT.

INFORMATION is wanted as to the existence, situation and residence of Mr. Legrand, son of Javote Legrand, (by birth Joubert,) and of Mr. Lambert, son of Victoire Lambert, (by birth Joubert.) In the year 1804, Mr. Lambert resided at St. Jago de Cuba; and he is supposed to have emigrated thence to New Orleans in the year 1809. At this later place he is believed to have practiced medicine. Any person possessing information relating to either of these individuals or the members of their respective families, will confer a favour by forwarding it to the subscriber. Something to their advantage is to be communicated to them.
ANTONY LAUSSAT,
Counsellor at law—PHILADELPHIA.
july 26

BORDEAUX WINES.

264 Casks Bordeaux wine of sundry qualities.
200 Hampers Anisced Cordial,
6 Cases Perfumery.
1 Case silk Hose, landing from brig Felix Léopold from Bordeaux, for sale by
P. E. SORBÉ.
july 26 118 Royal st.

1800 bags, French coarse salt, just received and for sale, by
july 26 J. MAGER.

SILK STOCKINGS, and sowing Silk of various colours, entitled to drawback, just received and for sale by
july 26 J. MAGER.

20 DOLLARS REWARD.

Will be given for the apprehension of the negro man named TURNER, that absconded on the 31st of May last from Mr. Brown's plantation about two miles from New Orleans upon the opposite side of the river. He was bought at New Orleans a few days before his evasion, of Mr. Thomas Boudar of Richmond, Virginia; is 23 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, English measure, stout built, large mouth and large open nostrils. The above reward will be given for lodging him in city jail in the state. J. M. FORTIER.
july 26

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY F. DUTILLET.

ON Thursday, 11th August, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange coffee house, will be sold by order of the Court of Probates, and for account of the estate of the late Pierre Villouet.

An American negress named ELSY, aged about 45 years, cook.

A LOT OF GROUND situate at the corner of Bourbon and Barrack streets, measuring 60 feet front on Bourbon st. and 64 feet front on Barrack street—on said lot there is a HOUSE built of brick and covered with tile, in excellent order, situate at the corner.

Also, a small brick House situate in Barrack street, having a kitchen, fruit trees, &c. in the yard.

Terms—The negress Elsy payable in cash; and the landed property one half cash, and the balance at one year's credit, for approved endorsed paper, with mortgage until final payment.

☞ The acts of sale to be passed before L. T. Caire, Esq. notary public. july 9.

BY F DUTILLET.

ON Saturday the 6th of August next, at noon, will be sold at Hewlett's Coffee House, by order of the Court of Probates in and for this Parish, the following property belonging to the succession of the late Baptiste Rolland.

A LOT OF GROUND, situate in the suburb St. Mary, measuring 30 feet front on Magazine street (between July and St. Joseph) and 160 feet in depth, together with the buildings thereon.

TERMS:—1 and 2 years credit, in approved endorsed paper, with mortgage until final payment.

The act of sale to be passed before O. de Armas, esquire, notary public. july 5

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

New-York, and a cargo of Sugar preferred.

The substantial brig DODGE HEALY, Ward master. For particulars apply to the Capt. on board, opposite Bienville street or to
july 28 THOMSON & GRANT.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

The packet, ship EDWARD BONAFFE, Capt. VANDYKE, has part of her cargo engaged and will be despatched in a few days. For freight or passage, having very elegant accommodations, apply on board or to S. C. BELL,
july 26 60 Canal street.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

The A 1 brig ELVIRA, captain GRACE, carries about 950 bales cotton. Apply to WM. G. HEWES,
july 26 No 9. Camp street.

FOR CAMPEACHY.

The splendid french brig FELIX LEOPOLD, Capt Roux, will meet with immediate despatch for the above. For freight or passage apply to
P. E. SORBE.
july 26 118 Royal street.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

The copper-fastened and coppered ship MAJESTIC, A. PAGE master will meet with despatch. For freight or 500 bales cotton apply to
july 23. J. HAGAN & CO.

FOR BOSTON.

The fine packet ship HELENMAR, PEARSON master, will meet despatch. For freight or passage, having fine accommodations, apply on board, or to
july 23 STETSON & AVERY.

WANTED.

A good vessel of about 1200 bale capacity in Lugger, apply to
july 23 PERRET & CHARBONNET.

FOR BALTIMORE.

The elegant fast sailing Copper-fastened brig ARPASIA, will sail from this on the 10th or 15th of August, for Baltimore, if inducement be made to
july 21 J W ZACHARIE & Co.

Wanted immediately, 2 Journeymen Tailors to a Northern path. Apply to No. 9 Camp street. july 19.

FOR LOUISVILLE.

The fast sailing Steamboat SOUVENIR, Capt. [illegible] master, lying now on the Levee, will leave for Bayou Lafourche, [illegible] return direct for Louisville on Friday 29th inst. For freight or passage, apply on board or to
GRAY & PURDY.
july 21 28 [illegible]

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE provisions of the laws of the acts of the Legislature passed in April, 1811, and 6th March, 1813, concerning the recording of births and deaths; the office of the Recorder of births and deaths of the undersigned, at the Office of the City Hall, in St. Ann st. between Condé and Bourbon st.

It is useless to call the attention of the public to the wisdom of a law which secures the civil rights of citizens, and which prevents many suits that may arise from the neglect of complying with the provisions of the same.

1st. The birth of a child shall be declared by the father, and in the absence of the same, by all other person who shall have assisted at the birth of the child, and the act shall be drawn in presence of two witnesses.

This declaration shall be made in the Parish of Orleans, within thirty days.

2d. The death of all free persons, happening in the Parish of Orleans, shall be declared within thirty days by the nearest relations of the deceased, if present, and in case of their absence, by the testamentary executor if there be one, and in case there be none, by the proprietor or the principal lessee of the house where the person died.

All persons contravening to the foregoing provisions, shall be fined from five to ten dollars.

The public is hereby notified, that from and after this day the provisions of the acts above recited, shall be punctually executed by the undersigned, recorder of births and deaths.
july 23 VINCENT RAMOS.

COFFEE.—50 bags Havana Green Coffee, for sale by V. DE LA COVA,
july 23 43, St. Louis street.

BILLS of EXCHANGE on New York & Paris, for sale by
july 23 PERRET & CHARBONNET.

DENTISTS GOLD FOIL, a few ounces received & for sale by
july 23. JAMES S SHAWS, *druggist.*

LEVEE STEAM COTTON PRESS.

THE subscribers to the LEVEE STEAM COTTON PRESS COMPANY are hereby notified according to a Resolution of the Board of Directors—That the first instalment being one tenth of the amount of their respective shares will be due thirty days from date, payable at the Louisiana State Bank.

New-Orleans, 19th July 1831.
By order of the Board,
DANIEL WARBURG,
july 21 Sec. pro tem.

SMALL BAR LEAD, in boxes, for sale by
july 21 J. MAGER.

PRIME MISSOURI BEEF.—for sale, apply to [july 21] J. MAGER.

LIME AND SPERM CANDLES.

200 CASKS Thomaston Lime, in fine order, 50 boxes Sperm Candles, 4's, 5's and 6's landing from brig Adams, for sale by
july 17 STETSON & AVERY.