THE BEE.

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PETER A. BAYON.

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THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1832.

GOVERNOR.

J. B. DAWSON.

Mr. White is lustily cried the "*people's candidate.*" He is the candidate of only two journals, which are of so recent an origin, that the people, as a body, scarcely know of their existence. Gen. Dawson, on the contrary, was nominated *by the people*, and is supported by three of the oldest and most widely circulated journals in this city,—by the *Attakapas Gazette* at St. Martinsville, the *Irontier Reporter* at Natchitoches, the *Phœnix* at St. Francisville, and by one if not both of the Clinton papers. He is sure of 2,100 votes in the Florida parishes, and will certainly receive as many of the votes in this city as Judge White will. A very little arithmetic will demonstrate the absurdity of denominating Mr. W. the "*people's candidate,*" upon the nomination of the Tribune and the Emporium.

Since our last we have received very few official returns of the late election in the several parishes of the state. We have, however, learned the result in several of them, which we annex:

Assumption—Messrs. Guillet and False, representatives.
Iberville—Mr. T. Lassassie, representative.
St. Martin—Mr. A. D. Blenvenu, representative.
St. Mary—Mr. Carpentier, representative.
Livingston—Mr. McRey, representative.
Rapide—Messrs. Walker and Mulhollan, representatives; Mr. Scott, senator.
Avoyelles—W. Voorheis, representative.
St. Helena—Dr. S. Leonard, representative; Judge Moore senator.
West Feliciana—A. Barrow and Isaac A. Johnson, representatives.
Lafourche Interior—J. Porter, Z. Chauvin and P. Lagarde, representatives.

It is stated in some of the papers that Mr. Thomas is re-elected to congress from the second district in this state, by a small majority over gen. Ripley. For ourselves, not having heard from two or three of the parishes that comprise that district—for instance, the strong parishes of East and West Feliciana, where general Ripley would receive a very large vote,—we are somewhat incredulous on this head. The parish of Washington is not heard from. It is probable that Mr. Morton has triumphed over Mr. Bullard, in the third congressional district.

The *Emporium* is becoming the very pink of consistency, as well as of perspicuity. It states one day, as a fortiate circumstance, that Mr. E. D. White "is a creole and an American." The next day, after its slumber was pointed out, it "considered this adventitious circumstance to be [illegible] that required but little or no comment." A curious instance!—a truism!!—In the name of *Syllabalitero* what does the man mean!

The Emporium is, without doubt, the vehicle of superabounding wisdom. Not long ago it recommended the legislature to *repeal* that part of the constitution which prohibits military parades on election days. The legislature spoil the constitution! We fear this excellent advice will be thrown away upon that incorrigible body, for the reason that there is no such prohibition in the constitution, to be repealed. The constitution fixes the time of holding elections—the prohibition is a statutory one. A class of politicians, at Washington, have a practice of repealing the institution as often as it stands in their way; whence, no doubt, the idea is borrowed, but without quotation. Some contemporary print" should "rate it soundly for the plebeian."

The Emporium is, moreover, beyond all question, the most polite and courteous print in existence. It almost annihilates us that we have received "its first and last notice." Shall we never more, like flies, preserved in amber, be immortalised in those finely turned sentences, described by Matthew Prior:—

"Prose that has been at learning's fair
And bought up all the trumpery there,—
The tattered rags of every vest
In which the Grubstreet weights are drest,
And o'er the page in guise so antic,
Displayed the gear with air so frantic,
That they, who saw the fits she had,
Declared unhappy Prose was mad!"

he thought is really killing.—but we may perchance recover from the shock, seasonably to offer some articles on the next gubernatorial election, which shall "smack *somewhat* of rigidity," and induce the Emporium to reverse its sentence, if it shall not, erewhile, be swallowed up "in the receptacle of things lost upon earth."

Two northern mails arrived yesterday morning. The papers are, from New York to the evening of the 25th and from Washington of the 27th. The only intelligence which they furnish is in relation to the cholera. The New York courier & Enquirer consoles itself with the reflection that "*may reach New Orleans by way of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, before it reaches New York,*" since it originated in a low, marshy country, and follows the course of rivers and great thoroughfares! We are glad that our New York contemporary is able to gather comfort from the prospect of putting "the off the evil day," however feeble it may be.

Yesterday afternoon the ship Mary and Harriet, and brig Susan, were both struck by lightning, at the same time.—The main top-mast of the ship was shivered to pieces; from which the fluid ran down the mast into the pump, which it damaged slightly. The brig sustained similar damage.

The guardman, *Fry*, who shot John Byrnes, it is expected, will be tried at the present term of the criminal court. We have have heard, but cannot say with how much truth, that the attorney general intends to present the three others who discharged their firearms, as they *supposed*, after the fugitive Hayes. The captain of the city guard retains them in his corps, notwithstanding they have been guilty of unlawfully shooting at a fellow man, having no right to do so, even were he the accused person whom they sought. Is this not countenancing such proceedings?

The tariff was before the house, but was nearly gone through with at the latest date from Washington. Some considerable amendments have been made since it was reported to the house by the committee of the whole. It no longer doubted that it will pass in that body. The bank bill is far from being certain.

General Santander has sailed from New York, on his return to Columbia, of which republic he is now president.

At a recent meeting of medical practitioners, in New-York, it was, among other things, "Resolved, that the editors of the press, in that city, be respectfully requested to abstain from giving place to *unanimous* articles on the subject of cholera." Editors *throughout the country* would do well, we think, to come to a resolution of this kind; and we are, moreover, of opinion, that as much *uniformity* as possible should prevail in the practice of physicians, wherever cholera should break out, since the *slightest departure* from the *true* remedies would, in every instance, undoubtedly prove fatal to the subject. It has, to be sure, been asked, what *are* these remedies? We think that the practice of the *Edinburgh* and *French* physicians, might furnish a satisfactory answer to this question. There are no more skilful practitioners in the world, perhaps, than those of Paris; and unless the disease should assume a *modified type* in this country, owing to climate, or some other cause of causes, we should humbly think that there could be no safer guide in our treatment of cholera, than that furnished us by the practice of the French and Edinburgh physicians.

To the City Council.

GENTLEMEN:—In consequence of the official news which has reached us of the appearance of the *Asiatic Cholera-Morbus* in Canada, your committee of salubrity have thought it their duty to submit the following resolutions for your adoption:

Considering it to be a clearly demonstrated fact, from the several articles published on the subject, by eminent physicians who have made observations on the *Cholera* in the different places where it has raged lately, that sanitary laws, quarantines and other means employed to prevent its introduction have proved unavailing, however rigorously the measures may have been enforced; 2d. That all the physicians agree in declaring that this dreadful malady is not contagious, from which declaration it appears useless to resort to the vexatory measure, for commerce, of establishing quarantines, etc.—3d. That even if those measures could avail, the state legislature has left to the city council of New Orleans, the power of establishing quarantines only within the county of Orleans, and that, in that case it would not shut the door against the scourge;

Resolved, That there shall be chosen, immediately, a committee composed of seven physicians, and three apothecaries, to be nominated by the council, with the title of *Board of Health of the city of New Orleans.*

Resolved, That every thing connected with the health of the public shall come under the immediate inspection of the said board, who will consult with the committee of salubrity, and submit to the city council for their adoption, all such resolutions as they, collectively, may have deemed proper to take.

Resolved, That on each and every Monday, in each and every week, and oftener if necessary, the said board of health do assemble, at 12 o'clock, at the city council hall, and that at their first meeting they do make choice of a president and of a secretary from amongst their members.

Resolved, That it will be the duty of the secretary to keep a record of the proceedings of the committee, to keep a record of the proceedings of the committee, to call the members for extraordinary meetings, when so directed to do by the president, and to do all the necessary writings: the implements as well as the books to be furnished by the city council.

Resolved, That it will be the duty of said committee to send one of its members on board of vessels or elsewhere, to visit those attacked with the cholera or other serious disease, when a report of the existence of such case shall have been made by the health inspectors hereafter mentioned, or other persons, to administer to them in the onset; and if they are attacked with the cholera and are indigent, to send them to the hospitals or hospitals prepared to receive them, and which will be spoken of hereafter, whilst they will send the others to the charity hospital, the whole at the expense of the corporation, and with such means as the city council may devise.

Resolved, That five members of said committee shall form a *quorum*, and that in the absence of the president or of the secretary, the said committee will choose some one amongst their members to fill the vacancy, protem, and that they be further authorized to make such regulations as they may deem necessary, provided they be not in contradiction with the present ordinance.

Resolved, That the mayor shall appoint six health inspectors for each and every district, whose duty it shall be to visit frequently, within the limits of their respective districts, the levee, the high way, empty lots, yards, out buildings, etc. etc., and to ascertain whether there are indivi uals labouring under attacks of cholera or any other serious disease; that they will repair to places where they may be informed any such cases exist, accompanied by one of the members of the board of health, or any other physician willing to cause the rules of health to be strictly observed, and to report daily, if possible, to the president of the board, who will communicate such reports to the committee, who will take the same, immediately, into consideration if necessary; and in case any individual should refuse to obey the regulations deemed necessary by the committee, or should not treat the members of the board of health inspector with due respect, they will be liable to pay a fine not less than ten dollars, and not exceeding fifty, for each and every offence, recoverable before any competent tribunal.

Resolved, That the said board of health and health inspectors, shall receive no compensation for their services; the city council having the conviction that those whom they may appoint will be moved by feelings of humanity to co-operate with the mayor, in the discharge of duties which will be honorable, and which will tend to public utility, in a philanthropic point of view.

Resolved, That all contingent expenses incurred by the said committee, shall be paid by the city.

Resolved, That the two medical societies of the city of New Orleans, are hereby respectfully invited to lend the assistance of their knowledge, in this pressing circumstance, and to meet the city council and board as often as possible; and also to communicate to the council all that they may think will prevent the introduction of the pestilence, or to relieve those who may feel the effects of the disease, should it rage amongst us.

Resolved, That those attacked with the cholera shall be placed in private hospitals to be designated by the mayor; and that should their number prove insufficient, the mayor is authorized to rent out of more convenient houses, which he will cause to be fitted up for the reception of patients. The members of the board and the physicians being, then, requested to lend their assistance.

THOMAS, *reporter*,
CULBERTSON,
L. PIERCE.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

Resolved, That a sum of ten thousand dollars, out of the funds of the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, is hereby put at the disposition of the mayor for the purpose of carrying the present dispositions into effect; and in case the cholera reaches this place.

FRANKLIN, July 4.

APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR.

DOMINICK CAFFERY, esq. has been appointed by the governor, parish judge of the parish of St. Mary, in place of the honorable Joshua Baker, resigned. We do not believe his excellency could have made an appointment which would have given more general satisfaction. Mr. Caffery has resided in this parish for a number of years, and has always been looked upon by his fellow citizens as a man of the greatest firmness, unblemished honor and the most strict integrity.—*Repub.*

NEW YORK, June 23.

Extract from a letter dated Montreal, June 18, 1832.

On our arrival at Burlington on Friday evening, a meeting of the directors of the steamboat company was held, when, after several hours of consultation, they decided, between twelve and one o'clock, to proceed to St. Johns, as usual, but to receive no emigrants on board. The boat's crew, however, influenced by the reports circulating respecting the ravages of the cholera at Montreal, and alarmed by the case which had occurred on board our own boat, refused to go to St. Johns. We proceeded next morning to Plattsburg, where we found that a man had just died after three hours illness, and a physician who had come from Burlington with us, after examining the body and learning from the most authentic source the symptoms of the case, expressed himself convinced that it was a case of Asiatic cholera. Not succeeding here in obtaining a conveyance to St. Johns, we pushed on to Champlain, and there procurred a small row boat, to take us down the lake. We arrived at St. Johns at midnight—proceeded immediately to La Prairie, hoping to be in season for the morning boats; but found they had ceased running. We there took stage nine miles to Longuil, where we hired a small batteau, and arrived at Montreal about 10 o'clock.

The virulence of the disease here is awful. I am told this morning, (Monday, 18th,) that 79 bodies were buried yesterday, by 9 o'clock, P. M. in the French burial ground.

Still there are many exaggerated accounts in circulation. A gentleman with whom I dined yesterday, told me that on Saturday, a boy ran through one of the streets, telling people of six persons who had fallen down dead; only one of whom had actually died.

The following is an extract from a letter from Mr. Wm Hedge to his partner, Dr. Lyman, now in this city: it is dated Montreal, June 18.

The whole number of cases up to this day is	1635
Deaths,	312
During the last 24 hours,	
New cases,	413
Deaths,	82

Our advices from Quebec are two days later, and so new that more favorable. On the 15th, there were 68 admissions into the hospitals, 47 convalescent, 2 discharged cured, and 37 deaths. On the 16th, the number of new cases admitted to the hospitals, was 96; discharged cured, 3; convalescent, 30; died, 86, (being one less than the preceding day.) The total number of admissions into the hospitals from the 8th to the 16th, inclusive, was 357; deaths 197. It must be borne in mind, however, that these accounts do not include the cases in private houses, not taken to the hospitals. But the physicians believed that the disease was abating in its malignity, and the board of health have announced the fact in the following words:

"The board of health have some consolation under the present afflicting circumstances, in being able to report that there would seem to be some mitigation in the violence of the epidemic: the deaths have been somewhat fewer than they were yesterday in the hospitals, and the report of some private particulars coincide with the same."

The editor of the Quebec Mercury of the 16th, likewise says:

"It is obvious that the disease is diminishing in virulence. There have been discharged cured two persons, and the convalescent are seventeen. Many persons in town who had been afflicted with the first symptoms of the disease recovered by the application of the usual remedies, and we have no doubt that the recoveries will much increase. A medical gentleman of extensive practice informed us this forenoon, that the attacks were much less malignant, and that three-fourth of the cases in private practice might be expected to recover."

The Old Quebec Gazette remarks:

"The extraordinary alarm which has taken possession of our citizens is scarcely pardonable. Almost all the cases can be traced either to intemperate habits, or pre-existing disease changing to cholera, to excesses of exercise or work, to actual fright, or a constant living in impure air, uniting all species of infection. All these causes enfeeble the health,—have frequently depressed so much the system, as to cause a stand of energy, and any disease—typhus, cholera, or any other—would necessarily supervene. Let every one attend to his ordinary business, have his premises well aired and clean, his person warmly clothed, avoiding any unnecessary places of infection, and he is in reality tolerably safe."

"In order to relieve the city from a surplus population (until recommended), the governor has caused tents for the accommodation of five hundred people to be erected on the plains of Abraham.

All taverns were ordered on the 10th to be closed as such during the prevalence of the disease. Should the afflictive disorder reach this city—which God in his mercy avert!—we trust that measures will at once be taken to close the four thousand shops which are to our scandal licensed to deal out famine, disease, misery and death, by the dram."

The mayor has favored us with a copy of the following letter received this morning from the mayor of Albany:—

ALBANY, Friday June 22.

Dear sir—Our accounts from the north this morning are favorable. The rumour of a case of cholera at Ogdensburgh proves to be incorrect. There has not been any new case either at Pittsburgh or Burlington.

The minds of our fellow citizens are becoming more tranquil. Our greatest difficulty is to stop the circulation of false reports. This city, and vicinity, enjoys good health. Yours, most sincerely,

JOHN TOWNSEND.

Hon. WALTER BOWNE. [*Com. Advertiser.*

BATON ROUGE, July 7.—Two companies of U. S. troops belonging to the 1st. regiment at present stationed at the garrison of this place, are ordered immediately to Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis to operate against the Indians under Black Hawk, who is reported to be strongly entrenched. These troops are under the command of Lieut. Terrance.—*Gaz.*

PHILADELPHIA, June 21:—Mina was hanged at Doylestown, yesterday, about half an hour before noon, unpenitent, it appears, to the last. His *Life*, said to have been translated from a manuscript written by himself, has been published in this city, but will probably find few readers, as no reliance can be placed on a single sentence, and as the felon, being as destitute of talent as of principle and feeling was utterly incapable of fabricating an interesting fiction. He says that Mrs. Chapman confessed to him that she had given a hundred dollars, for a vial of arsenic, to a doctor, who promised to keep the matter secret—telling her to give to many drops daily, in beer. This is a sufficient specimen of the trash that he has left behind him; the publication of which is equally offensive to good taste and to good morals.

No criminal ever executed in or near this city—not excepting the two blacks hanged, some four and twenty years ago, for the sake of less money than they could have earned by a week's work—has awakened less commiseration than Mina; although many regret that it was his fate to suffer *alone.*

If the news from England published yesterday be correct in every particular, as we have no reason to doubt, that the Duke of Wellington has been unable to form an administration, and that Earl Grey had been recalled to the Premiership, the reform bill will, we suppose, pass immediately. The power to create peers being the condition upon which Lord Grey insisted before, the grant of that condition must necessarily accompany his return to office, and the success of the bill is consequently entirely in his power. The exercise of the royal prerogative is therefore to be considered certain to the extent which may be necessary, in the case.

It is however a fair inference, that the number of creations necessary now, under the restored administration, will be less than before their retirement. The events which occured from the 9th to the 15th of May, are strong, practical arguments in favor of reform, which cannot fail to stagger some of the sturdiest tories. The strength of the popular will demonstrated so thoroughly in compelling the king to retrace his steps so hastily, the return of the dismissed ministers to the King's councils by the force of their position in the confidence of the *people*, and against the royal inclination, the abandonment of the Duke of Wellington by the heads of his own party who shrunk from the fearful contest to which he invited them, are tokens of the hopelessness of their own struggles which cannot be lost upon the dullest anti reformer. They have thereby learned that no administration can be formed, and no government be carried on, unless the bill is passed, and that the existence of the forms of the constitution is perilled by any longer resistance. In such a position it is not in the nature of man that the Lords, some of them at least, should not give way, and seeing that they cannot defeat the principal measure, seek to save as much of their own privileges as possible from the consequences of the movements of their adversaries. It is only arguing from acknowledged principles of human action, to suppose that their efforts will be directed now to the prevention of any considerable creation of peers. It is also not unreasonable to suppose, that Earl Grey's return to office may be made acceptable to the monarch, by an understanding that the Bill shall be permitted to pass the Lords without further serious resistance, and with only a few additions to the peerage. Such a course would probably prove agreeable to Earl Grey, to who the creation of peers has avowedly been exceedingly distasteful, as an extreme measure, to be used only in the last necessity.

In these speculations, we reason upon probabilities arising from the situation and objects of the parties, & the suggestions of ordinary individual prudence. How the results may be affected by prejudice, inveterate obstinacy, and perverse infatuation, remains for the future to decide. Aristocratic bodies are sometimes slow in understanding their own weakness, and in times of high party excitement, when civil commotions are beginning to acquire distinct and antagonist organization, and the contest between rights and privileges is waged between separate classes of the same people, the distinctions of prudence are seldom listened to with patience by the zealots on either side. The concessions demanded by justice and approved by patriotism, are frequently rejected indignantly because they conflict with private interests and the pride of opinion, and avarice and ambition thus unite to urge on measures by which the whole frame of society is to be convulsed and all are ultimately to suffer. Such elements of mischief are at work in England; it is to be hoped that moderate councils will prevail, and that timely concession may be made to meet the just and pressing demands of the people, before repented refusal and angry opposition, fruitless though it be, work them up into violence and bloodshed. *Baltimore American.*

NEW YORK, June 21.

Tribute to La Fayette.—A splendid piece of workmanship in solid gold, from the mines of North Carolina, has been shown to us this morning, which is to be sent to gen. La Fayette. Its weight is 157 penny pieces. The richly chased and embossed front is surmounted by an eagle, beautifully wrought, standing on the northern hemisphere, on which AMERICA and FRANCE are inscribed. A superb and tasteful frame work surrounds the devices; the American flag and that of the national guard being displayed with their spear points on each side. These form the basis of a shield, surrounded with various implements of war and circled in the interior with a rich wreath. In the centre of the field, which is dead gold, are raised medallions of Washington and La Fayette, remarkably well executed. Above is the Roman lictor's battle axe connecting the wreath with the hemisphere; and beneath is a shield, in which are quartered the stars and stripes, the rising sun, borne on the shield of the state, the city arms, and the initials N. Y. S. A.; the initials N. G. being on a small shield in the centre. On a scroll forming the lower part of the frame, is inscribed the legend *Pro Patria et Gloria.* On the reverse, which is plain burnished gold, is the following inscription, very handsomely engraved: "The national guard of N. Y. S. A. to La Fayette. Continental anniversary of the birth day of Washington. New York, 22d February, 1832." This medal, if we may so call it, is to be exhibited to the members of col. Stevens's regiment and their friends, on Friday and Saturday next, from one o'clock to 3 P. M. at Stonehall's hotel. It is the most splendid thing of the kind we ever beheld, and does credit to the regiment who voted it, and to the artist who have wrought upon it.—*Com. Adv.*

THE subscriber offers for sale, landing from ship Russell, the following articles, viz:—*Acids*, Sulphuric, Nitric, Tartaric, Oxalic, Citric; *Essences* Rose, Cloves, Lemons, Cinnamon, Fish Glue, Roman Cammomile, Lee's pills, pulverized Ipecacuana, Angelica seeds & roots, Anis Cumolin, Manna, &c. Also in store, Chloride and Oxide of Soda, together with a general assortment of drugs and medicines.
july 7 FORESTIER.

LOUISIANA GARDEN AND LADIES' RETREAT, for genuine Soda Water, fountain carbonated Mead, superior Lemonade, Ice Creams, &c. by EVERRETTE & CO.
No. 93, Conde st. between St. Philip & Ursuline sts.
N. B. Doors open at 7 o'clock A. M. and close at 10 o'clock, P. M.

COMMERCIAL.

Sales at Havre, 10th May.—183 bales Pernambuco cotton, at from 122 to 127; 10 do. Louisiana do. 100 do. Georgia do 50; 80 hhds. Brown sugars, 64, do 50; 200 bags Havana coffee, in bonds, 65, duty 37½ fr.

11th May.—50 bales Virginia cotton, 90 fr.; 157 hhds. brown sugars, 64 50 to 70; 290 bags coffee, in bonds, 75 fr.

From Levy's Price Current of Saturday.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Remarks.—The weather this week has been unfavorable to out-door affairs; daily rains retard the loading of the vessels at the levee, and it is said, more than suffice the wants of agriculture. The city is quite healthy. The Mississippi is now 7 feet below high water mark.

Cotton.—Arrived this week, of Louisiana and Mississippi 385 bales, North Alabama and Tennessee 1792; together 2097. Cleared in the same time, for Liverpool 5646, Havre 664, Bremen 99, Antwerp 350, Philadelphia 6; together 7611 bales; making a further reduction of stock of 5000 bales, and leaving on hand, inclusive of all on ship board not cleared on the 5th inst., a stock of 49,588 bales. No perceptible change has taken place, since our last remarks; the market continues dull, and transactions small. Of Louisiana and Mississippi there remains little in first hands; we notice a sale of 170 bales at 9¼; another of 43 at 8¾ and 9 cts. In Alabama and Tennessee, of which the entire stock now consists, we notice sales of 1300 bales at 8 cts.; 500 at 8¼; and a lot compound of several extended crops, 548 bales at 8@10¼, averaging 9¼ cts. per lb.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

Ordinary,	7¾
Middling,	8 8¾ }
Fair,	9 9¼ } Nominal.
Good Fair,	9¾@10 }
Good and Fine,	10¼@11 }

Sugar.—Our remarks last week are yet applicable—market dull, and prices, as far as sales have extended, without change. Cleared this week for New York 141 hhds. 1 bbl. Providence, R. I. 135 hhds; together 309 hhds. 1 bbls.

Molasses.—Sales of small lots have been made in the city at 24@25 cts. per gallon, casks included—the article continues to be very scarce. Cleared this week, for New York 225 hhds., Philadelphia 30 hhds. 104 bbls.; together 255 hhds. 104 barrels.

Tobacco.—There has been nothing done this week. We continue to quote 2, 3 and 4 cts. as the value of the value of the article, though low, running lots are inquired for. Holders appears to expect a price averaging something more than hitherto. Cleared this week, for Liverpool 64, Havre 20, Bremen 868, New York 563, Providence 1, and Philadelphia 248 hhds.; together 1705. No arrival this week.—Stock on hand, inclusive of all on ship board not cleared on the 6th inst., 13,937 hhds, 4 d. 5000, of which are in first hands.

Flour.—Of good quality for the city bakers' use, is selling at $5 50 per bbl. and is scarce. *Sour* is rather more plenty, and has been sold for $3 per bbl.; there is very little demand for exportation. No arrivals this week.

Pork.—No important transactions have been effected this week—considerable has been shipped coastwise—prices remain without change, and holders say the article is dull.—No arrivals this week.

Lard.—The demand for good quality is fair at 7¼@8 cts. per lb. Inferior is plenty and dull at a reduction. Arrived this week 446 kegs.

Whiskey.—The market offers nothing new to notice—the price remains without change, and demand moderate. Arrived this week, 51 bbls.

Butter.—The very large supply coming into market during the week, has reduced the price. Goshen is now selling at 20, and Western at 15 cents per lb. Arrived this week 134 kegs, 15 jars.

Lead, pig.—There is none in market. No arrivals this week. Last sale 35 per cwt. cash.

Lime.—Thomaston is very plenty, and comparatively dull at $1 75 per cask, by the quantity on the Levee. The arrivals of late have been abundant.

Salt.—Sales of 1200 sacks Liverpool fine, have been at $2 each—other descriptions remain without change.

Corn.—Is becoming scarce. In store it is worth 87½ cts. to $1 per bbl. Shelled in sacks 56 to 62½ cts. per bushel. No arrival this week in the city.

Oils.—Linseed is scarce and in demand at $1 25 per gallon; other descriptions remain without change.

Coffee.—No change has taken place in price or demand—the article is plenty and rather dull than otherwise.

Sperm, candles, and such articles generally as we are in the habit of receiving exclusively from the northern and eastern cities, remain without change worthy of particular note—the market, in general, is dull.

Freights.—No change has taken place; the shipping at the Levee is decreasing daily, and it is said that the demand is something better than it was last week.

Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Ship Superior, Meany, Liverpool,	Lill Gale
Ship Florida, Tracy, New York,	P Laidlaw
Barque Henry, Spear, Cowes,	S T Hodson & co
Brig Primero de Mahon, Bioga, Havana,	W W Caldwell
Brig Wm Henry, Johnson, Philadelphia,	T Toby
Schr Amelia, Roche, Pensacola,	master

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship Lexington, Covell, Liverpool,	L H Gale
Brig Iddo, Eaton, New York,	G P & W C Bowers
Brig Josephina, Granados, Havana,	S Curtillu
Schr Union, Anderson, Havana,	J C McLeard
Schr John George, Cobb, Boston,	master

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Towboat Porpoise, Marshall, towed to sea ship Eliza, Morrison, for Bremen—towed up ships Nashville and Cassander, and schooners Dart and Live Oak.

Packet ship Nashville, Rathbone, from New York, to Foster & Hutton—cargo to sundry consignees.

Ship Cassander, Davenport, fr Philadelphia—cargo.

Brig Angola, Wadleigh, from Havana, in ballast.

Schr Live Oak, Dinsmore, from Aransas—cargo, specie, wool and ballast, to the master.

Schr Dart, Smith, from Aransas—cargo, 21 bales cotton to J W Breedlove & co; 2 do J S Lindner; 18 bags pecans thorse to T Toby; 5 bales cotton, ballast, shells, wood, &c. to order.

Schr Two Sisters, Marshall, from Pensacola—lumber to H Hunt.

ARRIVED SUNDAY.

Towboat Huntress, Herriman, from the Passes, having put her tow to sea—towed up brig Howard.

Towboat Grampus, Beebe, from the Passes—towed up brigs Swan and Rolla.

Brig Swan, Snell, 22 days from Philadelphia, to Sam'l P. Morgan & co—cargo to sundry consignees.

Brig Rolla, Dunton, from Philadelphia—cargo.

Steamer Peruvian, Walker, from Louisville, with assorted cargo; 29 cabin passengers.

Steamer Planter, Colla, from Bayou Sarah, with cotton, moss, sugar, rum, molasses, etc.; 70 passengers.

Steamer Rapide, Cockerill, from Natchitoches, with cotton, flour, cider, etc; 12 passengers.

Steamer Paul Clifford, Gordon, from Alexandria, with cotton, hides and moss; 8 passengers.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Towboat Shark, Hotreh, from the Passes; towed up ship Hope. Reports nothing in sight.

Ship Hope, Ashton, from Antwerp—cargo.

Steamer Corn, Streck, from Lafourche Interior; 30 passengers.

Steamer Adolph, Darso, from Opelousas; with Spanish saddles, etc.

Brig Ann Gadsden, Howton, from Mobile, in ballast

THE packet ship NASHVILLE, captain Rathbone, from New York, is discharging opposite the Vegitable market; consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods. july 10

DRAWING
Of the Natchitoches Catholic Church Lottery, 17th class, for 1832.

27, 24, 25, 11.

J. B. FAGET, Manager.

SUGAR.—200 hogsheads first quality sugar in store, and for sale by FOSTER & HUTTON.
july 10 77, Canal street.

NOTE LOST.—WAS lost yesterday a note for $1450, drawn by Madame Widow Bozout in favor of Madame de Montegnac, dated on the 23d February last and payable at the term of two years. The note is endorsed by the lady last named. The public is notified that the payment of said note has been stopped. The person who may have found it will confer a favor by returning it to the subscriber, Champs Elysées, near the rail road. R. TAINTURIER.
july 10

107 Casks Marseilles Claret, of good quality, (Grousset's brand,)
200 baskets Salad Oil, now landing and for sale by
AMIE LANFEAR.
july 10 No. 118, Canal st.

Joseph Werners vs. Frederick Pilsior.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable the City Court, Charles Gayarré presiding judge, I shall expose for sale on Friday the 20th inst. at 12 o'clock, at Hewlett's Coffee-house, corner of Chartres and St. Louis streets, FIVE HORSES and three Carts, seized in the above suit.
july 10 L. DAUNOY, Marshal.

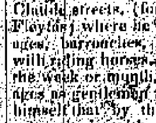
Miss. Marie Peters vs. Ann Prechi.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable W. Grivot, associate judge of the City Court of New Orleans, I shall expose for sale on Friday the 20th inst. at 12 o'clock, at Hewlett's Coffee house, corner Chartres and St. Louis streets, a small horse, seized in the above suit.
july 10 L. DAUNOY, Marshall.

DOG COLLARS with names engraved, promptly executed by J. O. SALZMANN.
july 7 No. 80 Custom house st.

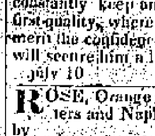
PAVING BRICKS, for sale by
june 19 THEODORE, NICOLET & CO.

FOR FREIGHT for one of the ports in the Gulf of Mexico, the Island of Cuba, the Spanish Main, or any of the adjacent islands, the fine Danish schooner, EMILIE, captain Fenton, of about 200 tons burthen. For freight or passage, apply to the captain on board, opposite the blue stores, or to
J. B. LAPORTE.
July 7



DIVERY STABLE.—The subscriber has the honor of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has established a livery stable in Ursuline, between Rampart and Saint Claude streets, (formerly the establishment of Mr. L. Fleytas,) where he will constantly keep for hire, carriages, barouches, cabriolets, tilburies, etc. together with riding horses. He will take horses to keep by the week or month, and will take care of such carriages as gentlemen may not wish to use. He flatters himself that by the moderation of his prices, and the promptitude with which he will execute business, to secure the encouragement of all who may honor him with their confidence.
july 10 CHARLES FABRE.

TO LET.—A handsome new house, consisting of four apartments, and two cabinets, agreeably situated in the centre of a half square, with a fine plantation of orange trees and other shrubbery. The dependencies consist of a kitchen, three chambers for domestics, stable, &c. It may be seen in St. Ferdinan street, Faubourg Washington. Apply to TUYES, & CO.
july 10 104, Royal street.



THE following slaves have been brought to the jail of the parish of Jefferson: the negro DAVY, who says he belongs to Mr. Bachus, bayou Manchac; and the negress FANCHETTE, to Mr. Duperu; GIB, to madame Holliday of the parish of Jefferson, the negress PEGAY, to Mr. Gobs of New Orleans; the negro JEAN BAPTISTE, to Mr. Augustine, Terreaux Beufs; DAVIS, to Mr. Barker, parish of St. John Baptiste; BRUTUS, to Mr. James Ferret; NELSON and Mr. O'Linhardy; and WILES to Mr. John Bark, New Orleans. The owners are required to comply with the conditions of the law.
july 10 J. CHARBONNET, Sheriff.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has opened an establishment at No. 154 Chartres street, opposite Madame Fox's, where he will constantly keep an assortment of merchandize of the first quality, where he hopes his unremitted efforts to merit the confidence of those who may deal with him, will secure him a liberal patronage.
july 10 L. FAUCHET.

ROSE, Orange flower, Lavender, and Cologne waters and Naples Soap, just received and for sale by JAMES S. SHAW.
july 10 corner Customhouse & Royal sts.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to shew cause, if any they have, within ten days, why the account rendered by Pierre Ambroise Cuvillier, testamentary executor of Eva Cumbra, deceased, should not be homologated, and approved, and the said executor discharged from his trust in the premises. By order of the court,
july 10 MARTIN BLACHE, Register.

NEW MUSIC.—Just received and for sale by the subscribers—*Flute Music*, for 1, 2 and three flutes of the most celebrated authors; the Casket No. 2 or Musical Pocket Companion, a collection of the most popular airs; Apollo's Gift No. 2, a choice collection of admired airs. *Piano Forte Music*, Rossini's Operas reduced for the Piano Forte; &c. *Songs*, Napoleon's Grave, with Lythograph; I stood amid the glittering throng, do; Love's sweetest flower, a duett; The Venetian Gondoliers, a trio; My sister dear, in Masaniello; She weeps o'er the trickets he gave her; Why doth the Bulbul to the Rose; Old sing from the spray; Gondolier, &c. E. JOHNS & Co. 113 Chartres street.
july 10 and corner of Camp & Common.

FOR SALE by Mrs. Lobre, 75 Chartres street, an assortment of fancy goods just received by the Wm Osborne from Paris.
4-4 Hernani Gauze handk's, rich emb'd., ass'd. colour;
5-4 ditto ditto d tto ditto.
Assortment of rich embroidered French Cambric hdkfs.
Gentlemens French cambric shirts, richly embroidered;
Ladies' ditto ditto ditto
Plain and fancy thread lisse hose for ladies;
Thread gloves for ladies, assorted colours;
Ditto gentlemen ditto.
Rich gauze ribbons, assorted colours;
Ladies fashionable bonnets, assorted;
Childrens ditto ditto ditto;
Ladies fashionable dress caps;
Ditto black watered bonnets;
Rich artificial flowers, for bonnets;
Ditto ditto for ornamental jars;
Black and white Blonds;
Gentlemens kid gloves;
Ladies ditto, assorted colours;
Worsted gauze shawls, emb'd silk, (a new article)
Embroidered French cambric bands;
Ditto ditto ditto insertions;
Gold and silver trimmings;
Sewing silk, assorted colours in the pound;
Embroidered French cambric caps for children;
Silk and cloth for aprons, &c.
Very fine whalebone for corsets;
Black Ginghams;
Ditto 6-4 Arc-phane crape;
Cards of fashion for the season;
Together with a rich assortment of fancy goods of all descriptions of the latest fashions, including trimming of all kinds for milliners. july 7

BEEF HIDES FOR SALE.—350 fresh beef hides, of the best quality, landing from the schooner Elizabeth, and for sale by
BARAU, FERIET & CO.
July 7 118 Rail road street.

CODFISH, SPERM CANDLES, & GOSHEN BUTTER—
245 boxes Codfish, landing from brig Mary & Eliza from Boston.
33 boxes Sperm Candles, long sizes,
47 kegs Goshen Butter, landing from ship Russel, from New-York for sale by
F. H. PETITPAIN.
july 5 Corner Chartres & Toulouse sts.

NOTICE.—The subscriber having given his letter of attorney to Mr. Cerisier Thezan, at the time of his departure for France, in the month of June 1828, and having now returned to this city, declares that the said letter of attorney is, in consequence, of no further effect. PHILIPPE THEZAN.
july 7

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.—Ranaway from the subscriber on the night of Wednesday or Thursday last, the two American slaves named HENRY and MONROE; each has been a long time in the country and speaks French well, is about five feet four inches in height, a good figure, though rather short. Monroe is a griffe, has thick wool, speaks only English, and is about five feet two inches in height, and of a full figure. Both of them were bought at Baton Rouge, the first of Mr. Shepherd, and the other of Mr. Withers. One half of the above reward will be given to whoever may apprehend one of the said slaves, and the whole for bringing them both to the subscriber, or to the jail.
Captains of steamboats and other vessels are cautioned against giving them a refuge on board under the penalties of the law. F. ROBERT AVART.
july 7

RUNAWAY SLAVES.