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PRINTED [illegible] DAILY, BY
[illegible] BAYON,
STATE PRINTER.
[illegible] UNION. [illegible] BE PRESERVED."
[illegible] MORNING, AUGUST 7, 1833.
Days of Publication
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY & FRIDAY.

FOR GOVERNOR:

J. B. DAWSON.

We are requested to announce Judge CHARLES GAYARRE as a candidate to represent the first congressional district.

We are authorised to announce JAMES M. BADRORD, Esqr. of Felicitana, as a candidate to represent the second congressional district of this state in the national congress.

Judge CHS. MAURIAN arrived in town yesterday, from over the lake.

Packet ship Creole.—This fine vessel was met in the British Channel on the 4th of June, and probably arrived at Havre on the 5th or the 6th. She left the Balize on the 3d May—thus she had a passage of only *thirty-one* or *thirty-two days!*

The northern mail due yesterday has arrived bringing regular dates—but no news. The New-York papers received the day before furnish us, as we anticipated, with later European intelligence which we published in an extra sheet.

We are gratified to be able to congratulate our mercantile friends upon the bright prospects in the cotton market: that staple commodity has advanced considerably, with every hope of a further augmentation of price, and increase in the demand. (*See the commercial head.*)

A Harrisburg correspondent of the Union County Times says that President Jackson intends visiting the State Capital of Pennsylvania in October next.

The United States Telegraph insists that *talented* is a proper word. It says, "True, it is not English; but then it is American, and that is just as good."

"I think there is six Richmond's in the field,
Five have I slain to-day instead of him."

Indeed we find ourselves somewhat in the situation of Richard in the field of Bosworth: no sooner is one champion slain than another starts up dressed in the same garb, fighting under the same banner, with sword brandished ready to destroy—in fact we are in great embarrassment; and like Richard thirst greatly to encounter and combat the real Richmond, but, however, we hope with different success as we are fighting in a better cause.

But two days ago, the Louisiana Advertiser, a paper by the bye which has been dwindling into insignificance ever since the death of the lamented Penrice, was standing in the ranks of the good cause where it had been placed by him: it is true that we cared but little on which side it cast its influence, for the assistance any party might derive from it in making prosolytes could be of little, very little consequence; yet still it pleased us to see that at least its present conductor manifested some good sense in continuing to support the selection that have been made for the office of governor; and we hoped that with some assistance he would do tolerably well as an adjunct. Now, however, that desertion, base and ignominious desertion, has taken place and that the coat is turned, our feelings have greatly changed; we become the opponent, the strenuous, determined and never ceasing opponent of the traitor who has abandoned his colors, and who has sold himself like another Arnold to the enemy.

He has not been content only with changing sides, and displaying his own shame, but he attacks us who was but yesterday his brother in a most violent manner, cutting and slashing at us in so furious a mood that many have trembled for our safety: but let the apprehensions of our friends be quieted; we think ourselves fully his equal; and even if we were not intrinsically so, the justice of our cause is such as to dispense us from the necessity of such talents as would be necessary to support, with the least plausibility, the opposite side of the question.

Yes; whatsoever people may think of the matter, the Louisiana Advertiser has come out, not only against DAWSON, but, worse yet to say, in favor of DENNIS PRIEUR! And what could have caused this change? Is it on account of any superiority which the latter possesses over the former? Can a doubt that Dawson possesses all the good qualities and ability which he attributes to Prieur! No; we are certain that it is not so; gold we are convinced is the potent motive. To certain half way Jackson partizans do we owe this unexpected change. To gratify personal animosities, private rancour, they have purchased the politics of the Louisiana Advertiser, or perhaps more properly speaking those of its conductor; which by the bye we are inclined to think did not cost them much—a thousand dollars rumor states. Those who perused the editorial it contained in yesterday's paper must have remarked, although it whiningly says that it does not intend to join in any of the *personalities* in which the editors of the city have so lately indulged, that it has attacked *personally* two individuals, whom it is true it does not name, and whom it designates in such a manner as none can recognize them; but against whom it insinuates a great many bad things. We would like to know *who are those two individuals* whom these gentlemen are so angry at, and what they have to do with a public discussion as to who is to be our next governor? We hate insinuations, and we wish to see plainness and openness in every thing; let the Advertiser tell frankly in what manner these two individuals bear upon the question, and then the public will be better able to judge the correctness of its observations. If however it persists hereafter in its mysterious insinuations we will treat it with the contempt it merits.

The Advertiser seems greatly desirous to keep from *personalities*; we must tell him that we wish to do the same; but such weapons as he uses against us we will use against him. let him be moderate in his expressions and gentlemanly, and he will always find us the same, although strictly speaking his recent shameful desertion does not entitle him to such respectful consideration on our part. Let it however be understood that we reserve to ourselves the right thoroughly to scrutinize and enquire into the characters and pretensions of candidates who aspire to public offices, for the purpose of ascertaining whether they possess the necessary virtues and talents to entitle them to the suffrages of the people: we will not yield a title of this privilege which we hold as freemen, as citizens of the United States, and natives of Louisiana.

The Advertiser asserts that we have made it evident that should Dawson be elected "a majority of the old and tried friends of the President are to be cast aside and denounced." We ask how cast aside, how denounced? Has Gen. Dawson refused to give any of them places that they are now so wrathy against him. Let them be assured if that's the case, that the candidate whom we support makes no bargains: he will certainly bestow offices on those who are deserving, and none other. But how have we shown that he will act as the Advertiser anticipates we are at a loss to devine.

We oppose W. H. OVERTON (one of the alleged reasons for the Advertiser's blackslidding) because he is in heart a Calhoun-man, and a Nullifier, and because he is opposed to the principles contained in the proclamation, as we have strong reasons to believe. We have "denounced" Mr. [illegible] (another of the *juncomis reasons*) because his neglect of his duties in the mal-administration of his department is notorious, and by the bye we did not do this till our mind was fully convinced of the fact. Where are they of any party in this state who would *disinterestedly* blame us for the course we have pursued? There can be none.

We had much more to say especially on the recalling article in the Advertiser, which [illegible] the bys, to one of the lament of [illegible] tedious. Let not [illegible] we will however conclude in [illegible] of subaltern [illegible] if they knew how [illegible] with is, and the [illegible] which we have, they would laugh at the [illegible] attempts made.

Clough, the murderer of Mrs. Bainbridge, recently escaped from the prison at Mount Holly: a reward of one hundred dollars was offered for his apprehension. He has been subsequently arrested and secured.

Extract from the Havana Calendar, of 1833.

August 9—Last Quarter of the Moon, Heat, heavy clouds.
" 15—New Moon, Dark clouds.
" 22—First Quarter, Appearance of tempest.
" 30—Full-Moon, Excessive heat.
Sept. 6—Last Quarter, Thunder and heat.
" 13—New-Moon, Hot temperature.
" 20—First Quarter, Heavy rains.
" 23—Full-Moon, Heat and reddish clouds.

JAMAICA.—The U. S. Sloop of War St. Louis, arrived at New-York, bringing a file of Kingston, Jamaica papers to the 29th June. Accounts had reached there of the plan of emancipation entertained by the British Government, and had been received, as was expected, with undisguised indignation.

Two officers had arrived in Jamaica from Chagres, for the purpose of receiving, by order of the President of the Republic of Bolivia, the medal set in brilliants which the Liberator Bolivar bequeathed to the Republic, and which was in the hands of his executor Juan de Francisco Martin of Kingston. It had been immediately delivered to them, and they had returned home with it. This medal had been voted to General Bolivar by the Constituent Assembly of Bolivia in 1825, and the Assembly of 1831 had ordered that it should be transmitted to the actual president, Gen. Andress Santa Cruz.

The Baltimore *American* of the 24th ult. makes the following reflexions on the complexion of the foreign intelligence received by the late arrivals at New York: they anticipate the remarks which we intended ourselves to make.

"They are, as usual, full of speculations and anticipations, most of which are no doubt premature, though they have much show of reason in the state of public sentiment and the tendencies of political feeling. Premature and partial risings in Germany and Italy are probable, but not yet with sufficient prospects of union, or sufficient grounds for expecting success in the struggle, or means for carrying it on hopefully. But doubtless all things are tending to a radical change in the social system of these countries, more especially the German States.

"The Dutch Treaty is a singular conclusion of the quasi war—the two years of protocols, the imposing junction of the French army with the English fleet, and the capture of Antwerp citadel. The King of Holland, by simple passiveness, the force of *inertia*, has foiled the most anxious wishes of the French and English cabinets, and remains notwithstanding their premises, negotiations, threats and cannonadings, very nearly where he commenced, and that without any further effort than that of saying no perpetually, and ordering Chasse to hold out in the citadel as long as he could. He has lost Antwerp, and granted some commercial advantages merely temporary, for he gives no stipulation for time of security for permanence; but Belgium, whose permanent establishment and nationality were the main objects of the interference, gains absolutely nothing. Nothing is conceded by Holland that Belgium required; neither the recognition of its national existence, the acts of its government, the extent or integrity of its territory, the right of its new monarch, the arrangement of the debt, nor indeed a single point which was considered essential to Belgian independence. Every thing is to begin *de novo*, and the Dutch King has clearly baffled Palmerston and Talleyrand—to say nothing of armies and fleets. And this is called a settlement of the Belgian Question which ensures the peace of Europe. So far as it is an indication that France and England are disposed to recede from their position, from an unwillingness to go to war, and finally to abandon Belgium rather than fight for it, it may be an indication of peace; but as a settlement corresponding with any of their early pretensions, it is totally inadequate, and only the beginning of new troubles."

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

NEW-YORK, July 22.

The editors of the Commercial Advertiser, have received by the new packet ship Virginia, which sailed from Liverpool on the 9th June, their files of Liverpool papers to the 8th, Shipping Lists, &c. to the 7th.

The news from the continent is not of particular moment. The affairs of Holland and Belgium have ceased to excite much attention. The elections in the latter country have terminated in favor of the Catholic party. The conditions of peace between the Ottomans and the Egyptians have been finally adjusted, and the Pacha's troops have been ordered to withdraw from the Sultan's dominions.

The political intelligence from England is of more commanding interest—to say nothing of the troubles yet existing in Ireland. The question of rechartering the Bank of England, was brought forward in the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the 31st of May.—The project of the ministers for renewing the charter, was acceded to; and on Wednesday the fifth of June, a meeting of the stockholders was held to take the proposition of the government into consideration. After considerable discussion, during which, Mr. Young was the only proprietor who made any serious objection to the plan, the question was put and the motion, that the Directors should be empowered to accept the propositions of the Government, was carried by a large majority, only about a half a dozen hands being held up against the resolution. The favorable result of this important question has given a fresh impulse to the commercial and monied affairs of England. Confidence being restored, the funds rose, money was plenty, and business was moving on with healthy action. The American Merchants will be glad to learn that cotton in Liverpool has risen three-eights of a penny, and that upwards of forty-seven thousand bags had been sold during the first week of June. We trust, however, that speculation in this country will proceed with caution. Remember the fatal year of 1835!

The proceedings in Parliament, of which we have given extensive sketches below, will be found highly interesting. On the 3d of June, the Duke of Wellington brought forward a motion for an address to the King, calling on his Majesty to enforce a strict neutrality in relation to Portugal, and charging the ministers, ever since they had been secure in their places, with pursuing a course most injurious to the country. After a long debate the motion was carried.

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The reply of the King to the address of the Lords was presented by the Marquis of Wellesley, Lord Steward of His Majesty's Household, on the 6th. It was laconic, to the point, and give little satisfaction to the party of the Duke.

The discussion in the Lords gave rise to animated and important debates in the Commons, upon the same subject. Immediately after the defeat of Ministers in the Lords upon the Duk's motion, was known, Col. Davies gave notice of a motion for Thursday night, (June 6th,) that an address should be presented to His Majesty, expressive of the unqualified acknowledgements of the House, for the conduct pursued by his Majesty's ministers with respect to the affairs of that country. A debate followed of great length, and of the most interesting character. Lord Palmerston declared that while Ministers held their seats, they would not depart from the course hitherto pursued.—The motion was brought forward on the 6th accordingly, and after a most fiery debate, in which both sides spoke several hours, the motion was carried, viz:

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The two legislative bodies are thus again at variance and the Ministerial threaten that if the Lords continue to oppose the measures of Ministers, they will resort to the large creation of new Peers. Whether the King would give his consent to such a measure may however be doubted; particularly if the aversion he evinced to it in case of the Reform Bill, be considered.

Lord King died at his residence in Dover on the 4th of June. He was Baron of Oakham, and title by the death of his father in 1793. He was 53th year of his age. He left several daughters and a son—Peter, now Lord King.

Prince George, the son, and, we believe, heir of the Duke of Cumberland, is said to have become blind.

The subject of the immediate emancipation in the British Colonies, has not yet been finally acted on by the House of Commons. The debate has already occupied the attention of that body for days, but other questions intervening, a final vote has not been taken. There can be no doubt, it will pass the Commons, and perhaps in a still more injurious form to the interest of the planters, than that originally proposed by Ministers. Its fate in the House of Lords is far more doubtful, as the Duke of Wellington and his party will oppose it.

We direct attention to the intelligence from Ireland. A London paper, in giving it, says:—"The people have at length been goaded into a state of fearful exasperation, and determined resistance. Blood has been spilled, the lives lost. God only knows where the matter will terminate."

A Liverpool paper, of the 8th June, contains the following unfavorable news from Oporto:

"A brig has just arrived at this port from Oporto, with three officers on board, from Don Pedro's army. The accounts from Oporto are by no means favorable to the cause of Donna Maria: the army only consisting of 10,000 strong, and not in high spirits; their disaffection is more on account of their contracts of pay not being discharged, than of the hardships of a city in a state of siege. Whether it be a lack of money on the part of the government of Don Pedro, or wilfully held from the troops, is not known. Out of the English troops there at present remain only 1,000, and about 1,600 French, all of whom would gladly return to their respective countries, were it possible. Admiral Sartorius is lying off the Bar. Don Miguel's squadron is reported to be out, and well refitted.

LONDON, June 7.

The Austrian government appears seriously alarmed, but of what particular account is not quite clear. An Austrian army of 120,000 to 130,000 men is stationed in Italy—a corps of 18,000 men is quartered in the Vorarlberg, and may be considered as an advanced guard, capable of being directed upon Italy, France, or Germany, as circumstances might require. The banks of the Rhine are moreover lined with troops. A sanguinary conflict took place on the 13th inst. between the inhabitants of Frekendorff and those of Liestall. Disturbances have also occurred recent in other parts of Switzerland.

IRELAND.

Very serious, but not alarming occurrences have recently taken place in the neighborhood of Cork, arising out of attempts to collect tithes. The Southern Reporter states that when the time had arrived for the serving of the tythe notices on the farmers residing in that part of the Union of Middleton called Imnogeesha, situate near Rossmore, the country for miles around was illuminated by fires being lit on the tops of the surrounding eminences, and it was but too apparent that an extensive concentration of the people was resolved upon. In pursuance of previous arrangements, a troop of the 7th Dragoon Guards, a couple of companies of the 29th Infantry, and a large body of police marched to the place where the process of serving notices was to be gone through.

They were scarcely arrived when the country people, to the number of several thousands, unawed by the large military and police forces drawn up, gave the most determined indication of resistance. The populace agreed among themselves, come what might, to prevent the tithes being raised, and in this spirit actually threw stones at the troops, some of which severely injured the military. After repeated remonstrances, upon the part of the magistrates, the latter gave the word fire, and accordingly the party discharged their arms, but without effect, the people prostrating themselves in the fields, and sheltering themselves behind ditches.

In the conflict a soldier, named Dwyer, of the 29th, was killed by a gun shot—fired, not by the people, but by one of the police, who, in taking aim at a man who had particularly distinguished himself, in his awkardness shot the soldier. The death of the soldier seemed the signal to cease hostilities; but the country people gave no manifestation of yielding; on the contrary, they shouted, and defied, and in this state the troops were drawn off.

Meantime, the whole country is up, and the greatest alarm prevails; large reinforcements of troops had been sent off, and every precaution which such a lamentable and no less alarming state of things suggested, has been adopted.

These occurrences we deem to be not alarming, because nothing short of a complete organization to oppose the government throughout the whole island, could in any sense be able to cope with the large disposable force, both of regular troops and the police, that may be brought to bear very soon upon any formidable band of revolters in any of the counties. Such outbreakings are indeed serious evils, but they portend no danger to the stability of British power in Ireland. The hope of relief by the Irish is the acquisition of influence in the civil departments.

ENGLAND.

THE RENEWAL OF THE BANK CHARTER.—It may be necessary for us to remind our readers of the leading items in this important commercial matter. The proposal is—to renew the present charter for twenty-one years, it being in the power of the Government to extinguish it at the expiration of half that time, on a year's notice. No Banking Company of more than six partners are to issue notes in the metropolis, or within sixty-five miles of it, but banks of more than six partners, at a greater distance, may draw bills on London to any amount, and issue notes payable in London. The Bank of England notes are to be a legal tender for debts, above the value of five pounds, and the notes of the Bank shall not be payable in gold except at the Bank of England and its branches. Bills not more than three months to run shall not be subject to the usury laws. A weekly account, similar to that laid before the Bank Committee stating the amount of bullion in the Bank and the notes in circulation, shall be furnished weekly to the government and considered confidential; but a publication shall be made in the Gazette, of the average of those accounts, at the end of the quarter. A bill is also to be introduced into Parliament to regulate country banks, and to encourage joint stock banking companies in the country to issue Bank of England notes. A fourth part of the sum lent by the Bank to the Government is to be paid off and the charge for the management of the public debt is to be reduced from 245,000l. to 120,000l.

It is to be observed that in none of these arrangements is Ireland or Scotland included; England and Wales alone only to be regulated by them. It was thought by Mr. Baring that better terms might have been obtained from the Bank by the Ministers, and to ascertain the issues of the country banks he conceived to be impracticable; while Mr. Hume objected to the excluding competition, within sixty-five miles of the metropolis, and condemned all interference with banking as being equally unjustifiable as an interposition with any other trade. Some country bankers in the house said that it would be no advantage to them to make Bank of England notes a legal tender. The proposed publicity to be given to the accounts was deemed insufficient by Mr. Grote; and Mr. John Smith thought that the making the Bank of England notes a legal tender was good, but considered the regulation of country banks a very complex matter. On Monday night this important and interesting discussion is to be resumed.

The Bank meeting excited much interest among the citizens on Friday. After its dispersion the public securities, till then extremely heavy, rose about half per cent. Not so, however, with Bank Stock, of which, though it had declined three per cent. from the earlier prices, there was an abundance of sellers, which was at the opening were 197, and at four o'clock were 194. The proposed ministerial arrangement with the Bank is, in the judgment of the monied interest, thought to be favorable for the Bank itself. Bank Stock improved on Saturday, and reached 198½ to 199.

The nullifiers, and their associates here and elsewhere, insist that Mr. Van Buren is a candidate for the presidency, and that it is the duty of all the old enemies of the democracy to [illegible] against him. Mr. V. B. will not be a candidate for the presidency unless he shall be presented [illegible] such by the [illegible] relatives of the people, assembled [illegible] convention.—*Albany Argus.*

From the [illegible]

Extract [illegible] letter from [illegible] Paris, [illegible] 18.

"The sud[illegible] immediately after my [illegible] certainty of a c[illegible] my mind in a st[illegible] on the eve[illegible] could con[illegible] main sile[illegible] better tim[illegible] enter ful[illegible] country [illegible] Anti-Re[illegible] pect of [illegible] South C[illegible] dignifie[illegible] of our [illegible] it has g[illegible] and its i[illegible] lowing in[illegible] cing proof [illegible] ris, is that [illegible] Governm[illegible] journal [illegible] left [illegible]

[illegible] May 4, 1833.

[illegible] are to the 4th [illegible] been made to[illegible] by sending out of [illegible] and imprisoning [illegible]

[illegible] political horizon is darkened, [illegible] dozen parties. In Nicaragua [illegible] to a great extent. The chief, [illegible] with 800 troops. In Granada [illegible] towns in the province, troops are [illegible] What will be the end, God knows; [illegible] of a speedy termination. Guatemala [illegible] as San Salvado. The indigo crops are a[illegible]

The Semaphore of Marseilles, gives the following as an authentic letter from the rector of a parish in the arrondissement of Aix, to his Archbishop:—"My duties are beyond my strength. The numerous rural habitations within my parish compel me to travel about so much, that I can no longer support the fatigue it occasions me. My income does not enable me to afford a conveyance of any sort. I have therefore absolute need of an assistant, and I request you will deign to send me a curate—or an ass, which will answer the same purpose!"

A COMFORTABLE BOARDING HOUSE.—A case which was of no public importance, took place at the Police Office on Saturday, during the investigation of which it appeared that five families were residing together in one cellar in the city. A person in the office asked one of the parties if she did not find it intolerable to live with so many persons in a cellar this hot weather—to which the woman replied, that it would not be so inconvenient to live with the five families, only that one of them *kept boarders.*—*Jour. of Com.*

Probably the annals of iniquious wickedness do not afford an incident more illustrative of the depravity of the human heart than the following mode of seduction, related in a New-York paper. Among many instances of a similar nature, an old hag, under pretence of selling threads and tapes, went into a house in New-York, where, as usual, she assumed the ability to tell fortunes. She said to a young woman there, after viewing her hand, "You are going to have a Beau. You will meet a certain day (which was appointed) to Hoboken with a gentleman and lady.—You will sit under a tree, and while three of the gentlemen with black whiskers and black eyes will pass along and address you and speak in your ear, and he will be your beau." The foolish girl clung to the delusion, and all things occurred as foretold. In the evening her companions invited her to the house of the old sorcerer, and she, wondering at what had occurred, went, since which time she never returned to the place of her happy and virtuous employment. The inference is evident.

In New-England, the verb "to doctor," is synonymous with the Kentucky verb "to knock into a cock'd hat"—i. e. "to finish." We know of no man who has so literally *doctored* his enemies and the enemies of his country, whether in the field, in civil rule, or in contests before the people, as Andrew Jackson. It is suggested to those who still make wry faces because old Harvard chose to confer its highest *doctorate* upon the illustrious Soldier and Statesman to think of the matter in this light.—*Albany Argus.*

Turkish Horses.—Large apertures in the walls and the roof constantly admitted the air, it being a principle with the Orientaleyes to keep their stables cool, covering the [illegible] with thick clothes. And, as no country presents [illegible] of climate than Turkey in Europe, so horses [illegible] as Turkish horses; it follows that the [illegible] with them is good; spacious well ventilated [illegible] plenty of body cloths. Horses in Turkey [illegible] straw, but on the earth or sand, kept very [illegible] always tethered. The practice of tethering [illegible] imitation every where; it does not distress the [illegible] prevents kicking. Nothing is more unpleasant [illegible] between two rows of loose heels. "Exemplified in the contrary practice of the Turks respecting horses the result of each [illegible] excellence. English horses are high fed, [illegible] else than chopped straw—it requires [illegible] English horse; as many minutes [illegible] English snaffle would [illegible] Turkish bit would break [illegible] and is prepared to the shoe; [illegible] to the hoof.—*Slade's Travels.*

Melancholy.—It is stated that recently, in a neighbouring town [illegible] Rev. E. K. Avery was suspended in a public street during period in the night. In the morning [illegible] the people passing, and among others, [illegible] had for a brief space, been subjected to [illegible] He immediately came home, and obtained [illegible] brother: "They say that the [illegible] intended to represent M. Avery—but [illegible] what is meant for—it's meant for me!" He seemed grieved, and more in sorrow than in anger. About two hours after he was found dead, having hanged himself with a cord. Thus, it would seem, that in consequence at least the exposition of effigies has been attended with more immediately serious consequences, than the excitement of the public feeling, which they naturally enhance or engender.—*Providence Journal.*

The printers of Columbus, Ohio, celebrated the late anniversary of American Independence by a public dinner.—An excellent oration was delivered before the fraternity and a large number of citizens, by H. D. Little, Esq. The toasts drunk on the occasion are unusually spicy and pointed. We extract a few as specimens.

The United States—A *solid form of twenty-fours*, firmly *locked up* in a *Republican chase*: may no imprudent *workman* presume to *loosen* any of its *quoins.*

The Freedom of the Press—A brilliant *star*, which, in spite of the opposition of *monks* and *friars*, will, ere long, dispel the political darkness which still *shades* a large portion of our *Globe.*

Schæffer and Frank in—The *founder* and *ornament* of the art preservative of all arts; sterling *types*—old, but of genuine *metal*—they have been sent up to the great *founder* for the purpose of being *re-cast*, in order to fill a conspicuous place on the page of immortality: their example will *guide* the young *compositors* in the path of honorable ambition.

Mob Violence.—An attempt to throw the old *form* of twenty-four [illegible]: may the *lead* that gave it its option, and [illegible] may aid in its execution, be *cast* from the *Re*[illegible] to be *battered* and *defective.*

By the Vice President—*Regular printers*—when they have fitted their last *stick* and *worked off* their last *taken*, may they be laid between *clean sheets*, and, at the day of final *revise* received, *unencelled* by the *Great Author* of their edition.

BY THE MARSHALL OF THE DAY—*The Chief Justice of the United States*, JOHN MARSHALL—the *guide* of our National Judiciary—may the last *period* of his existence be as balmy with tranquility and comfort amid the *shade* of his groves, and his duties with the *bar*, as his morning was brilliant with *stars*, and his *meridian* was *marked* with wisdom and fidelity in the *distribution* of justice.

By the Treasurer of the Society—*Erin go Bragh, and Daniel O'Connell*—fit sons are a *case* of rare *sorts*, and be a *star* of tried and approved *metal*: may the *sorts hold out*, in the hour of freedom's battle, (as come it will,) and the *metal* never be *battered* down by the iron *hand* of tyranny.

By D. O. DOOLEY—*The approaching Editorial Convention*—an assemblage of different *sorts* and *sizes* from the offices in this State—we, will welcome them to our *capital*, and hope that at their labors will furnish a *clear proof* that the *head lines* of our State are well *justified*, and that hereafter there will be no *squabbling* in the ranks.

By D. B. ESPY—*The Rats of Columbus*—may their *Sheets* be *shirred*, filled with *picks*, *monks* and *friars*; their *page* be *squabbled*; their *form Battered* by the *mallet* of public opinion; their *hands* too unsteady to *replace* them; and principles *cancelled* by the members of the *craft.*

As it should be.—One Joseph Matthews, "down east," who advertised his spouse in "due form of law," was induced to publish the following—"Whereas, my wife Lena, like Noah's Dove, has returned to my bed, and behaves as a pleasant wife—this is, therefore, to revoke my former advertisement."

The Odds makes the Difference.—A poor man lives and dies happy, as each member of his family is satisfied he shall inherit the whole estate, and there is no quarrelling between them. Not so with the wealthy man, as the division of his estate is not unfrequently a source of strife which alienates them from each other. So also with political parties—the division of honors among the prominent members not unfrequently causes some to diverge from the straight line to secure that to which he thinks himself entitled before his turn comes.—*Boston Centinel.*

The Mommouth, (N. J.) Enquirer says:—"Some fifty years ago, a poor Irishman emigrated to this country and settled in the county of Middlesex, in this state, in a little office, to which were attached some half dozen acres of land: whilst located there he became the father of several children, and amongst the rest, of the present John Lean, now one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States."

Commercial.

NEW-YORK, July 23.

NEWS AND THE MARKET.—The holders of cotton yesterday quite contented and self-complacent. [illegible] to care but little for buyers, though, as a fa[illegible] would sell at ½c above the prices of last week. [illegible] a few instances have thought it worth while to [illegible] the condescension at ½c advance: 14 bales Charleston were sold at 17 cents cash. The weather was extremely hot.

NEW-YORK, July 23.

Sales on Tuesday at the Stock Exchange.—700 shares U. S. Bank 109½; 500 do. do. 110; 150 do. do. do. 109½, time and interest; 15 do. City Bank 116½; 140 do. New-Orleans Canal Bank 112½; 100 do. do. do. 113.

A letter from Manchester, England, dated 7th June, announces that heavy Cotton Cloths had advanced that week 6 a 7½ per cent. in consequence of the advance on Cotton Wool. Woollen goods are also high in England and the manufacturers in general fully employed.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—June 8

We have had a spirited demand for cotton throughout the week, and a general improvement in prices of full 3-8d per lb, at which advance the market closes steadily. The import this week is 31,838 bags, and the sales reach 47,270 bags, viz:—890 Sea Islands, 12½d to 23d; 90 stained do, 8d to 11d; 23,500 Boweds, 6 7-8d to 9 3-8d; 15,360 New Orleans, 7d to 9½d; 3,950 Alabamas, 7 to 8½d; 3,369 Pernams, 9 to 10 1-4d; 1,070 Bahias, 8 3-8d to 9 1-4d; 3,540 Maranhams, 8 3-4d to 10d; 150 Para, 8½d; 90 Demeraras, 9 3-4d to 10½d; 10 Barbadoes, 12d, 230 common West Indies, 6½d to 8½d; 50 Smyrnas, 7d to 7½d; 170 Egyptians, 10d; and 4,810 Surats, 5 to 6½d per lb.

LIVERPOOL, June 7.

Cotton.—Considerable excitement has prevailed in the market this week than for a long time past; the trade generally have been free, buyers along with speculators and exporters, and an advance has been established of ¼d per lb upon American and Surat, and ½d per lb upon all other kinds; although the great animation subsided in some degree yesterday, the market has closed very steadily to-day at the advance noticed. 11,000 American, 500 Pernambuca, 1000 Maranham, 300 Bahia, and 2,700 Surat have been taken on speculation, and 300 American, 1100 Maranham, and 400 Surat for export. 1300 Sea Island announced for auction on Friday the 14th inst.

The import this week is 31,839 bags, and the sales reach 47,170 bags, viz:—890 Sea Islands 11½ to 23d; 90 stained do. 8 to 11d; 13,500 Boweds 6½d to 9½d; 15,260 New Orleans 7 to 9½d; 3950 Alabamas 7 to 8½d; 3360 Pernams 9 to 10½d; 1070 Bahias 8¼ to 9½d; 3540 Maranhams 8¾ to 10d; 150 Para 8½d; 90 Demarara 9¾ to 10½d; 10 Barbadoes 12d; 230 common West India 6¾ to 8½d; 50 Smyrnas 7 to 7½d; 1210 Surats 5 to 6¼d per lb.

American Stocks, at London, June 6. U. S. Bank, 23, 15s, to 24. Ohio Sixes, 117, Alabama Fives, 98. Louisiana State Loan, 105 a 105½. Pensylvania Fives, 1858, 107½.

WINES—Dry and sweet Malaga in quarter casks and Indian bbls. direct importations; St. Lucar white wine in quarter casks entitled to debenture; Catalonia in pipes, quarter casks and Indian bbls; and Madeira in quarter casks; for sale by
july 10 LINCOLN & GREEN.

MARSEILLS WINE.—100 quarter casks Marseilles wine, at $15 per quarter cask, to close a consign[illegible]; for sale by
july 10 J. MAGER.

HAY.—700 bales prime Portsmouth Hay, landing from ship Sarah Parker; for sale by
LINCOLN & GREEN.
July 10.

SALT.—325 sacks fine SALT, landing from Martha, from Liverpool; for sale by
july 24 BENJ. BOOTH & Co.

Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED SINCE OUR LAST.

Barque Julia, Baker, Liverpool, Brander, M'Kenna & Lee
Brig Lucy, Seaward, N York, White & co
Brig Martha, Dummons, Laguna, B Booth & co
Schr Splendid, Lidridge, Mobile, Master
Ship Frederick William III., Schoof, Havana, Hermann & co
Ship Helen Mar, Cook, Boston, Stanton & Avery
Brig Aurora, Buckup, Campeachy and Sisal, J W Zacharie & co
Schr Pass, Throckmorton, St Marks, L H Gale

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

ARRIVED DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY.

Schr Tata, Orfila, fm Matanzas, to Coutval, Acebo & co; cargo, sugar and coffee.

Schr Wm A Tyson, Palomo, from Rio Grande, to A Baron; with specie to J Trapani; S Cucula; and A Baron—3 passengers.

Steamer Andrew Jackson, Dryna, fm Apilachicola, with sundries.

Steamer Sangamon, Culver, fm Manchester, with cargo of produce.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Creole, hence for Havre, was spoken on the 4th of June, three days after the Samson left London.

Ship Napier, hence for Havre, was spoken on the 11th June, lat. 24, long. 80, 8 days out.

Hence at Marseilles, April 23, the Edward, Gariel.

Hence at Liverpool, 7th June, the Frederick-young and the Elvira; 6th, the James Grant, Hobah; the Arabian, Boutt; the Harriet, Cook; the Louisa, Gooday; the George, Snow; the Florence, Smith; the Berwick, Moody; the Devision, Edrington; the Noble, Littlefield; 2d, the Undine, Weston.

OFFICE OF THE NEW ORLEANS ARCHITECT COMPANY, August 5th, 1833.—Notice is hereby given to the subscribers to the balance of the capital funds of said company, that they shall have to pay on the sixth day of September next, at the office of the Direction, the third tenth on the amount of their respective shares. By order of the board,
a 7-3t SOMMEREAU, sec.

OFFICE OF THE NEW ORLEANS ARCHITECT COMPANY.

NOTICE.—The office of the New Orleans Architect Company, is removed from St. Louis street to the Levee Steam Cotton Press.
a 7-13t SOMMEREAU, sec.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following articles just received by ship Bolivar, from Havre, an assortment of the most delicious cordials, such as
Oil of Kirshwater,
Cream de Cachou,
Cresah de Noyau, white and pink,
Cream de Roses,
Cream de Ten,
Maraschino, Cedrato, Vanilla, Rosolio,
Double Holland Curacao,
Ratafia of Grenoble,
Gingniolet of Angers,
Dantzig brandy or gold water,
Cream de Fleur of Orange,
Cream of Cassia,
Cherries in brandy, large bottles.
Also, sweet Chocolate from Paris, patent manufactory; Gooseberry syrup; a very delicate choice of the best jellies, such as quince, gooseberry, plumb and apple, in jars; 25 dozen of fresh French mustard.
a 7 T. LANAVIT, corner of Customhouse and Bourbon.

FOR SALE by the subscribers, received by several vessels:
White Vinegar, first quality, in tierces,
Red old Medoc Wine, in casks,
White Sauterne and Graves Wine, in tierces,
Old red Margaux-Medoc Wine, in boxes of 12 bottles,
Old Pauillac-Medoc do do,
Champain Wine, in baskets of 12 bottles,
Horn Combs, assorted sizes,
Fine Cordials *aux larmes du général Foy*,
A complete Sugar-Mill.
august 7 J. B. & F. LABATUT.

BY virtue of an order of sale, to me directed by the honorable Charles Gayarré, presiding judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose for sale on Monday 19th of August, at 5 o'clock, at the Basin Carrondelet, a large quantity of timber; seized at the suit of Lefebvre and Durel.
a 7 L. DAUNOY, marshal.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Whereas Daniel Goodman, has petitioned the Court for Letters of Curatorship on the vacant estate of the late Mathias Gomez, deceased intestate: Notice is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.
By order of the court.
aug 7 W. F. C. DUPLESSIS, reg. of wills.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Whereas H. Richardson has petitioned the court for letters of curatorship on the vacant estate of the late James Musgrove, deceased, intestate:—Notice is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.
By order of the court,
aug 7 W. F. C. DUPLESSIS, reg. of wills.

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Sale by the Register of Wills.—On Monday, nineteenth of August inst. at ten o'clock, A. M. will be sold at the domicil of Mrs. Jeanne Dessalles, deceased wife of Pierre Dulcide Barran, in Condé street, between St. Philip and Ursulines streets, the furniture and other moveable effects, belonging to her succession. Terms of sale, cash.
aug 5 W. F. C. DUPLESSIS, reg. of wills.

J. R. PUTNAM,

DENTIST, No 25, Canal street, will leave the city in a few days to be absent until the 1st of September. Those who wish his services previous to his return will please make immediate application. aug 2

40 hhds. sugar, first quality, for sale by
aug 2 BLANC & BRUGIER.

35,000 feet of lumber just landing and for sale by
aug 2 BLANC & BRUGIER.

DOCTOR THOMAS, not having sold all the furniture of his house at the auction of yesterday—offers the remaining portion at private sale till the 14th inst, the time of his departure, at a moderate price.
The articles not sold consist of a handsome crystal clock; flower pots for mantle pieces; two beautiful tables for French games; mirrors; a table with a marble top; several French glasses; a sofa; four plated bowls, (French;) an oil vessel of silver; a quantity of glass; a lute; vessels of porcelain and crystal; tapestry; surgeon's instruments; a hand-iron; percussion gun, and other articles. aug 2

LARD, PORK, BACON AND BUTTER—1200 kegs first rate leaf lard; 20 bbls. p. o. pork; 2900 lbs. bacon hams; 60 kegs western butter; 100 bbls. good common whiskey; 10 do old Monongahela do; 4 do peach brandy—for sale by CHAMPOMIER & GRAUD,
aug 2 No. 6, New Levee.

LANDING from barque Agnes and Ann, and for sale by the subscribers, black bombazettes; red flannel shirts; guernsey frocks; heavy cottonade; blue and grey caps. KENNEDY, DUREL & CO.
a 2 50 Toulouse street.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber on the night of the 20th of July, a small bay filly with a long switch tail and branded (51) on one hip; has a number of small white spots about the fore shoulders, and is two hind feet white—she has only one shoe on the fore feet, her hind feet having never been shod. The above reward will be paid to whoever