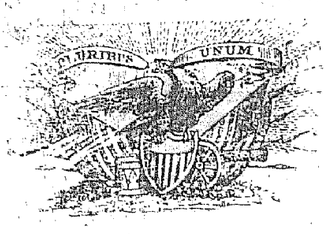
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,



J. B. DAWSON.

OPPOSED TO ODIOUS DISTINCTIONS—FRIENDLY TO POPULAR RIGHTS

FOR THE STATE SENATE,

BERNARD MARIGNY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,

B. Z. CANONGE — J. J. P. MERCIER
H. PEDESCLAUX — LOUIS ALLARD.

For Congress.

First District—C. GAYARRE.

THIRD DISTRICT,—J. WALKER.

THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY, BY
JEROME BAYON,
STATE PRINTER.

THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, 1834.

We are authorized to announce JAMES BRADFORD, of Feliciana, as a candidate for Congress for the Second District.

A. PICHOT Esq. is a candidate for Alderman of the 4th ward, in the place of D. Agnisse, resigned.

The northern mail of yesterday is exceedingly barren of intelligence.

MR. SOULE'S ADDRESS

On the occasion of the meeting at Davis's.

After Messrs Hennon and Marigny had concluded their addresses, Mr Soulé being loudly called upon, rose and addressed the meeting as follows.

"Gentlemen, I am almost ashamed to raise my feeble voice after those who have preceded me. The subject, however, is so ample, that I may be perhaps pardoned for indulging the belief that something more may be gleaned worthy of your consideration. To see a free people like yourselves united together, having in view one common purpose, and devoting yourselves to the accomplishment of the same object, is a sight of the highest moral and political grandeur. There is more wisdom and true greatness in your energetic but calm deliberations—in which you examine into the merits of the men who present themselves before you for your suffrages, beside the interests which they are called upon to defend, with the view that they may deeply feel the obligations which they contract by becoming your mandatories and not forget, that coming from amongst you and elevated by your pleasure to a political life, they are of no importance except by a close adhesion to your principles and views—than is found in works of the highest philosophy. Have you not, gentlemen, with me often regretted to see the people of so rich a section of country as this, treated like serfs by the other states? Do you not know, gentlemen, why we are ranked so low in the social compact? Why in the midst of the American people we are noticed alone by a contempt and sarcasm, of which we are too often the objects? Why? Because your local government is neither in harmony with your views nor your political principles; your opinions are disregarded by those charged to interpret them, and your will counts only on the day of election.

Let us be no longer dupes of a set of political agitators whose ostensible object is the exclusive monopoly of the public power and patronage. Let us be ourselves and for ourselves, not confiding our doctrines and rights to any but pure hands, to citizens of integrity, strangers to all intrigues and cotteries. In fine, to men in whose hearts we feel confident our thoughts will find a ready echo.

I am not one of those who will pull down an adversary in order to build upon the ruins of his reputation a character for his competitor, the claims of whom to a public station it may be proper to encourage. In this we should carefully avoid imitating our adversaries. Let us, if necessary, render tribute to the purity of their intentions. We do not attack them—we have only to combat their principles and their opinions. If any one were to ask me why I am not enrolled under the banner of White, in the absence of every other motive, of every other excuse, I should say because he has been put up by a party that have neither a community in interest or principle with the great majority of the people of this state, again, because he entertains opinions repulsive to sound democracy, and finally, that he is the pliant disciple of a doctrine that has ruined us, he has given a desolating example of a representative sacrificing the interests of his country to a political combination, to which he should have had nothing to do.

But Gen. Dawson! He gentlemen has nothing in his political career which he may blush to give an account of! If he had no other recommendation, it would suffice for me to know that he is marked out by the instinct of the people which never goes astray, by that intuitive power which so eminently characterizes the mass. I should be for him because I should blush to insult your discernment by the affectation of an isolated wisdom—I should be for him because being the man of you all, it is impossible that his thoughts should not harmonize with yours, and finally I should support him because indebted to you for all he aspires to be, he would never encroach upon the views and wishes of his constituents by substituting his own predilections.

Besides, gentlemen there can be no stability in political institutions if the guardianship of them be not committed to men whose feelings sympathize with the feelings of the people, and this sympathy we are sure of finding in Gen. Dawson.

I observe, gentlemen, amongst you men who were his brother class-mates, and I am confident that there will be found in their recollections, the elements of that enthusiasm which the bare announcement of his name revives in this assembly. (Great applause.) Why are these plaudits, why these warm demonstrations if he was not the man of our thoughts?

He will triumph gentlemen despite of the calumny and vituperation by which his adversaries assail him! (Applause.) He will triumph notwithstanding we have given to his adversary the just meed of praise, for we have no occasion to besprinkle him with foul aspersions. Abuse is an enemy to reason, we do not desire to injure any one.

Let us rejoice gentlemen for our force and our moderation, remembering that what is passing among us is not lost to the world; that old Europe, the decrepit mother of us all, in her struggle against tyranny, has her attention fixed upon our glorious country, implores us for instructions, for lessons to make her satrapes blush. Be united with the same views, the same desires, the same firm disposition to confide our destinies to none but men of integrity, to citizens who will never forget from whence their power is derived, and the object for which it was conferred.

Acting thus, taking the rank which she always should have held, Louisiana will cease to be a non-entity among her sister states, and will henceforward acquire that importance which her geographical position, the fertility of her soil and the genius and enterprise of her inhabitants entitle her to.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVES.—The slaves who had clandestinely obtained a passage from New-Orleans in the ship Mississippi, have been re-shipped by the captain for that port, and are now on their homeward voyage

FOR THE BEE

The friends of Judge Dawson would esteem it a particular favor if the partisans of E. D. White would furnish them with accurate and explicit instructions as to the manner in which they wish their candidates for office to future to travel.

When Gen. Jackson last visited the city previous to his election as President of the United States, there was a good deal of underhanded grumbling and sneering because he came in a steamboat. But the whole United States rang with the bitter outcries of the same party, when after his election he travelled to Washington in a carriage. If I mistake not one of the principal objections urged against that made of travelling was that his carriage was drawn by white horses.

Now they find fault with Judge Dawson and daily proclaim it as an objection to his election that he rides on horseback—*i. e. gallops*. I wonder if they have yet discovered the color of the horse he rides and whether that is satisfactory to them.

By the by there appeared strong symptoms in the Louisiana Advertiser a few days since, of a wish that all the travelling in our state should be performed on rail-roads and canals. Now in order to gratify them in this particular, we are authorized to pledge ourselves to the friends of E. D. White that as soon as rail-roads are completed, and navigable canals excavated throughout Louisiana, that Judge Dawson will adopt those modes of travelling instead of "galloping" in his future electioneering through the state.

It appears however that the chief difficulty in Judge Dawson's case, is the gait at which he rides, viz: "galloping". Perhaps they think this too rustic, plebian and common a mode of travelling for a Judge, and would prefer that he should adopt a more dignified and stately style—say a trot.

I rather respect however if the truth were known, that the actual objection in the present instance is the rapid progress which Judge Dawson is making in the successful fulfilment of his views and expectations, and indeed it must be acknowledged that the White party have substantial reasons for feeling somewhat apprehensive and unpleasant on this score, as the approaching election in July will testify.

If the friends of E. D. White feel any curiosity as to the reason why Judge Dawson has adopted the equestrian mode of travelling, viz: "galoping," we will inform them. It is because in many portions of the state the roads are impassible for the usual travelling vehicles, and in order to get forward at all he is obliged to go on horback. This circumstance furnishes at least some foundation for the belief that Judge Dawson will not oppose any internal improvement which is likely to afford facilities for travelling. There is nothing so effective and convincing as an "argumentum ad hominem" circumstance which addresses itself to the comfort, convenience or happiness of an individual. It is not likely therefore that Judge Dawson after having endured the privations and suffered the inconveniences of "galoping over the State" of Louisiana; will in future oppose any internal improvement which is calculated to enable him to travel with more ease, expedition and comfort, and the partisans of E. D. White need not endeavor to gull the inhabitants of the state on this subject, for their assertions are too preposterous and improbable to obtain the credence of any reasonable man. Judge Dawson, like the generality of mankind, is not opposed to any internal improvement which is likely to enhance his own comfort while it promotes the general good.

But to be serious, the recesses which annually occur in the various courts, are frequently employed by our judges in travelling out of the state: how can the future governor of Louisiana, Judge Dawson, be better employed during those intermissions from his official duties, than in surveying the state from one end to the other, noting her various requisitions and perfecting plans and arrangements for the future promotion of her advancement, prosperity and happiness, when he shall be called by the voice of the people to preside over her glorious destinies. Such has been Judge Dawson's late employment, and such will be his high reward.

COMMERCE OF PORTUGAL

To the Editors of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser

LISBON, March 26.

Gentlemen—We have much pleasure in informing you that the Government has, under date of 25th inst. issued a decree declaring Lisbon a free Port under the following regulations:

All description of merchandize admitted to deposite and allowed to be re-shipped, paying one per cent, duty and free of storage for one year—after that period, to pay moderate storage—All merchandize transhipped from one vessel to another to pay two per cent.

Merchandize that is combustible not allowed to be stored in the Government stores, the owners being obliged to procure stores at their own expense.

At present we do not anticipate much advantage from the above decree, but as soon as our civil war is over it must lead to increase our trade with the U. States.

(Signed) J. P. HUTCHINSON & CO.

The following is the decree referred to:

"LISBON, March 25.

"OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

"Taken into consideration the memorial of the Minister & Secretary of State for the Affairs of Finance, after hearing the Council of State, I have thought fit, in the name of the Queen to decree as follows.

"Art 1. The port of Lisbon is free to all merchant vessels of every country, not at war with Portugal, and every kind of merchandize and articles of commerce will be admitted into it for deposit, wheresoever produced, or under whatsoever flag imported.

2. Even in case of war the merchandise deposited shall not be liable to embargo or confiscation. On the contrary all private property which may be lying in the said port or shall afterwards be introduced under a friendly or neutral flag, shall be religiously respected.

3. The merchandise thus admitted for deposite shall be allowed to be freely exported, subject only to the payment of a duty of one per cent and of the charge for warehouse laborers, and port watch up to the time of its being re-shipped.

4. Whenever merchandise is not introduced for the purpose of being warehoused, but of being transferred from one vessel to another, it shall be subject to the payment of a duty of two per cent, and of the expences of the port watch, regulated according to a reasonable proportion.

5. The duty on the transhipment or re-exportation of the merchandise shall be levied according to the custom house value of the articles, or, where no custom-house value exists, according to the invoice price, and in the absence of both these rules, it shall be levied ad valorem.

6. No merchandise shall pay warehouse room for the first year, but at the conclusion of that period it shall pay a monthly rent, for such time as it may be left in the warehouses.

"From this rule all merchandise is excepted which, on account of its inflammable nature, cannot be deposited in the custom-house. In this case it must be placed in private ware-houses, at the cost of the parties.

Art 7.—All the duties pressing on Portuguese navigation shall be reduced, in order to render it less expective, and to enable it to compete with foreign navigation.

"8 All merchandise and articles of commerce in the bonded warehouse at Lisbon, or in the warehouses under its inspection shall be considered as in deposit, for the purpose of enjoying all the benefits of this decree, just the same as if they had been subsequently introduced.

9. All the provisions of the present decree shall be extend to the city of Oporto, as soon as the measures necessary to facilitate its execution shall be taken.

10. All licenses are abolished, except in cases of extreme urgency. The clearance for consumption will continue according to the present system, until the proper alterations shall, after due consideration, be determined by law.

11. All laws and provisions contrary to the present decree are revoked.

"The Minister for the Affairs of Finance will take notice thereof, and see to its execution.

DON PEDRO, Duke of Braganza.

Palace of the Necessidades, March 22.

Jose da Silva Calvalho.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

THE FRENCH TREATY.

We are informed, that some of the late speculations in the newspapers are incorrect; and that the President does not intend to act harshly or hastily in relation to the French Treaty. It is very far from his desire to involve the two countries in a war of commerce or of arms; but, at the same time, the President must feel for the rights and honor of his own country. He can scarcely consent, so far as it depends upon himself, to see even our first and beloved city, disregarding the obligations of a solemn Treaty, any more than any other nation. We all know, that the great motto of his Administration in our foreign relations, is, to ask for nothing that is not clearly right, and to *submit* to nothing that is wrong.

France has been sufficiently prompt in redressing the wrongs that are inflicted on her own people, by foreign nations. Witness her own recent conduct to Portugal, when the government of that country refused to restore the property of certain French Merchants, which was said to have been illegally captured. But we shall scarcely imitate her example in the present instance. We will wait for justice;—wait a *reasonable* time—but we must ultimately have it. We cannot consent for treaties to be made and broken with impunity.

She has dispatched a vessel to the United States—and we think it certain, that the Administration will adopt no measures at all, until these explanations have been officially made known through the French Minister at Washington. As soon as they are made, we think it probable, that the President will lay a strong Message before Congress communicating to them all the information which he possesses, and recommending such a course as he may think best calculated to promote the public interests. We hope it will combine forbearance with firmness. If we give the Chamber of Deputies a reasonable time to revise its act, and do us justice—and clearly indicating at the same time a fixed determination not to submit to so great an injury, even to our political character—it is as much as France has any right to expect. The new chamber assembles in November or December and their course will probably decide our own. In the mean time our board of Commissioners will be engaged in canvassing the claims of our merchants.

The London Morning Chronicle, of the 22d, says:

"We received last night Hamburg papers to the 16th April. An account is given, in an extract of a letter from Berlin, of the 12th April, of the late arrests in Berlin, and the causes. Connected with the affair at Lyons, was a very insane project to revolutionize Germany, beginning with Prussia. Students, to the number of between three and four hundred are implicated, and about twenty of the most deeply concerned are under arrest. No person in office is in any way implicated; and the whole affair is represented as one of those insane outbreakings which seem characteristic of the students of Germany."

"Much mischief is done by these idle movements, which can have no result. Prussia is not a jealous government, as is amply proved by its putting arms into the hands of the whole people. The laws are good and well administered, the Government economical, and the country improving. We can easily understand why an Italian should be engaged in a constant conspiracy to overturn the existing governments, because they are all either bad or anti national. But the mass of the people under the German governments are too sensible of the benefits they enjoy under their governments to be easily moved to join in the mad schemes of hair brained young men to overturn them.

A NEW CONTINENT

It will be recollected that a year or two ago a paragraph was put forth by the London Literary Gazette, it was recollect right, and extensively copied, stating that a large body of land had been discovered somewhere to the Southward of the Cape of Good Hope. There was however a great lack of details, for want of which, as well as the extraordinary character of the discovery many were inclined to regard it with incredulity. We have now the long sought details.

Interesting to the World at large.

From the Tasmanian of Hobart-Town, dated October 11

Most of our readers will recollect that about 18 months since, Capt Biscoe of the ship Tula, brought his vessel to this port for repairs. It will also be fresh in the memory of many that some of our public writers pretended to doubt the authenticity of Capt Biscoe's state viz. that he was then on an expedition at the cost of a London merchant, and, indeed, in the very journal the epithet piratical was more than once repeated when referring to the Tula and Lively. At the time Captain Biscoe was with us, it became pretty generally understood that a discovery of land of some importance had been made, but as great pains were taken to keep the situation a secret, the various reports circulated of course were only surmised of those who pretended to be more knowing than their neighbors. The following extract however will disclose the secret, which was so well kept by the enterprising crews of the two little vessels.

The discovery of the land lying to the South East was made by Capt Biscoe in the brig Tula, accompanied by the cutter Lively, both vessels belonging to Messrs Enderby, extensive owners of ships in the whale fishery, who communicated it to the Royal Geographical Society.

"It is supposed that the land is part of a vast continent, extending from [illegible] latitude 69—23 west, or [illegible] of the whole of the S[illegible] Cape Horn. [illegible] discovered the [illegible] ned in the [illegible] the mountains [illegible] the weather, and the [illegible] bout 3d miles. The Steam [illegible] and no fish. It has been [illegible] 47 31 E. latitude 66—30 S. [illegible] seen. The range of mountains [illegible] S E.

"In consequence of the [illegible] Captain Biscoe was compelled [illegible] by the cutter, from which he was separated [illegible] weather, in the high south latitudes.

"In October, 1831 he proceeded to New Zealand. In the beginning of February; 1832, he was in the immediate neighbourhood an immense iceberg, when it fell to pieces, accompanied by a tremendous noise.

"On the 4th of the same month, land was seen to the S E, longitude 69—29, latitude 67—15. It was found to be an island, near to the head land, of what may be hereafter called the Southern continent. On the island, about four miles from the shore, was a high peak (and some smaller ones) about one third of its height was covered with a thin scattering of snow, and two thirds completely with snow and ice. The appearance of the peaks was peculiar; the shape was conical, but with a broad base.

"This island has been named Adelaide Island, in honor of her Majesty. Mountains were seen to the South at a great distance inland, supposed about 90 miles. On 21st February 1832, Capt Biscoe landed in a spacious Bay on the main land and took possession in the name of his Majesty William IV. The appearance was one of utter desolation, that being no vestige whatever of animal or vegetable life. In future, this part of the continent, if such it prove, will be known as Graham's Land."—*Sydney Monitor.*

Since the last war, when a large minority of our politicians opposed the interests of the country—when the Federalists, because they hated the Republicans who held the reins of government, denounced the contest to which the nation was committed and did their utmost to paralyze our arms, and cut off our resources, declaring in their mad rage of embittered partizanship, that "it was wicked to rejoice" at the victories we obtained—when they were willing and prepared to sacrifice our national honor, our general prosperity, even the existence of the Union itself, not to win power and ascendency themselves, but merely to gratify their hate of those to whom they were entrusted—since that dark and dishonouring day, there has been no parallel to the monstrous course of the party, or rather the gathering of the broken remnants of broken parties, which constitutes the opposition to our present patriotic administration. It has never been known since then, that men who have a stake in the general welfare, who seek respect and good will from their fellow men, and when fame and advancement, if they have any, are to depend upon their public services, resolved deliberately giving up their very souls to party rancor and envy to destroy individual credit whenever it could be reached, to prostrate commercial business and enterprise, and sacrifice the prosperity of the whole nation, friends and foes alike for the sake of advancing their pitiful political interests, having no other motive whatever for their atrocious designs. Until now such wickedness has not been witnessed, nor could it have been conceived. But the imagination need not be taxed for it at this day: the experience of the last six months affords lamentable and appalling proofs of its existence—For its agency in this parricidal warfare the U. S. Bank has a plea in justification—its existence must be secured—and the plea is identical with that of the robber who kills his victim to escape detection. But with its allies and confederates it is not so—they have not so good a plea. Their motive is not security, but gain; they seek merely to advance their personal interests, and the unprincipled and ruthless course they have pursued, has shaken to the very centre the financial prosperity of the country.

The deposites were removed from the bank for sufficient and righteous cause—and she began war then upon the people, throwing away the scabbard. "She put on the screws" and on pretence of meeting drafts for three millions, she called in ten millions. The local banks were alarmed as well as embarrassed; they had to curtail their loans, and as facilities decreased, each man strove the harder to obtain present means to meet future engagements, and the cry for money became appalling. The greater the demand, the less the supply, because, none knew whom to trust, and each hoarded for his own use; or for caution. The suspension of government credits, and substitution of cash duties, requiring an extra drain of eight to twelve millions, increased the distress and facilitated the designs of the Bank. But at length the local banks rallied, and the merchants took courage, and the cloud lightened as if about to break away, and the Bank and its partizans saw that the destruction of mutual confidence, and the creation of panic was necessary to their nefarious schemes. Then came the panic speeches in Congress, declaring the insolvency of State Banks, the certainty of future increased and wide spreading sufferings, and the impending ruin of commerce and industry. Then came the calls for specie balances from the Branch to the State banks—then came the forced fall in the price of stocks and the rate of exchange—then came the denunciations from the false prophets of evil in their newspapers, their swarms of pamphlets and their speeches. Money was to be still scarce, business was to perish, and the industrious to starve. No man dared lend—none could borrow—and for a time their blighting and baleful prophecies worked out their own fulfilment. Scores upon scores of bankruptcies occurred, and business and enterprise were paralysed.

"New York knows not yet what is in store for her," said Mr Biddle. "This is but the beginning of the end," said Mr Clay. Their allies declared the country to be ruined, and forbade hope of its recovery, save by giving them power.

And all these crimes against the country were committed, all this fearful suffering and desolation induced to promote the political advancement of a few demagogues, and the selfish interests of the U. S. Bank. Their friends and followers were deliberately sacrificed, for upon them the rod fell most heavily: but friend or foe they recked not so that their ends could be attained. A series of political and moral crimes as black and execrable as those of the last six months has never been planned or executed; and though many have been under their sufferings and been ready to yield to the wishes of their persecutors, the time is nigh at hand when all these things will be judged justly, and those guilty conspirators will meet with the reward of their doings. Any people may be misled for a time, but ours is too intelligent for many of them to remain much longer in the belief that the authors of all their wrongs are real advocates or friends.—*N. Y. Times.*

Florida.—The following is an extract from the Swedish Mercury, a German newspaper, of February last.

"It is really surprising that notwithstanding the increasing prosperity of this part of Saxony, (Erzgebirge) societies are constantly forming for the purpose of emigrating to America. Next Spring one of these societies will depart for America, with the intention of establishing a colony in Florida, a part of the country highly favored by nature. No doubts are entertained of the success of the enterprise, as the most favourable reports have been received from persons intimately acquainted with the country. The colony receives none but sober bodied and respectable men. It is also necessary that each individual should possess the sum of one hundred dollars.'

PROGRESS.—Several laborious incidents have recently occurred since the safety breaks have been affixed to the locomotives on the Amboy and Camden Rail Road. A poor pig one day, who was quietly amusing himself on the road in picking up what he could find for nutriment, grunting and shooting about, as he was wont with his eyes and snout on the ground, was suddenly shovelled up bodily by this shelving platform which lets down in front of the locomotive, and thus whirled swiftly along, with a velocity which must have exceedingly suprised him, into a new region of country many miles distant, and which doubtless appeared quite novel to his limited geographical information. It would have been curious to have known what were this sagacious animal's swinish reflections and train of thoughts at that particular moment. After he had recovered somewhat from the astonishment with which he must necessarily have been penetrated and petrified, he began to squeal most vociferously, not to announce to the engineer the fact of his constituting one of the number of voyagers in the caravan, but as it turned out on stopping to replenish the boilers, in consequence of having undergone by striking some part of the break, the calamitous loss of one of his ears. For pigs are like human beings sensible to corporal pain, and this was no trivial operation. Now and then a horse or a cow crossing the road are taken up and toated off in the same mysterious manner.—N. Y. Star.

STOCKING SUICIDE.—It is our painful to record one of the most melancholy incidents within our recollection. A lady of immense wealth, living in Broadway, committed suicide night before last, by cutting her throat from ear to ear with a large carving knife. Her mind, respect to the wounded feelings of her numerous relatives and friends for obvious mention. She had, for a long time previous to the commission of this fatal act, been laboring under a melancholic affection, growing out of a family affliction, and when found yesterday morning in an out house, was weltering in her blood, life being totally extinct. The coroner held an inquest over the body yesterday and found a verdict in accordance with the circumstances.

VALUABLE PRODUCTIONS IN THE FINE ARTS.—Mr Maude, well known as an able literary compiler, has brought out a popular work on "the feathered tribes of the British Islands" in which amongst other attractive features, the Vignettes on the Title Pages are novelties, being the first successful specimen (says M. Mudie) of what may be called Polycromatic Printing, or printing in "many coulours" from wooden blocks. "By this method," he adds "every shade of colour, every breath of tint, every degree of evanescence in the outline, can be obtained, and fifty thousand facsimiles of a printing may be produced with perfect uniformity and at a moderate expense. The advantages to books, of which a large number is to be sold, will be very great, not only as removing the cost of tinting by hand, which is the same for the last thousand as the first but by making the copies so much cheaper and more [illegible] Vignettes, Mr. Baxter had [illegible] the [illegible] and I feel confident that the public will agree with me in thinking it a fine [illegible] work. In carry [illegible] very beautiful branch of the [illegible] Baxter has [illegible] what was [illegible] the great Bewick, that which [illegible] but [illegible] and [illegible] a complete."

DIED

[illegible] JOHN SUMMER [illegible] of the [illegible] Wales [illegible] Ireland [illegible] Scotland [illegible] 50 years. His friends and acquaintance are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his dwelling [illegible] street this afternoon at 4 o'clock. [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS

CLEARED

Ship B[illegible]	M[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	M[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

ARRIVED

[illegible] Rice, for Louisville [illegible] & co; W A [illegible] 25 passengers

LANDING [illegible] Bitter, from Ha[illegible] 30 cases sardines [illegible] FITCH & GALLY, 29 Tchoupitoulas st.

NOTICE—The creditors of Mr Antoine Foucher junior are requested to meet at Hewett's Exchange [illegible] on Thursday the 12th instant, at seven o'clock p.m. on business of importance. [illegible] June 11

NOTICE—John Baptiste Herpin, departing from this city, owe no debts. He requests the persons owing to him to settle with Mr Jules Massy, [illegible] hand service, who has the power to receive them. [illegible]

THE creditors of Mr Antoine Foucher junior are invited to meet in the office of Mr Jules Massy, notary public Royal street, on Saturday 14th inst, at half past four o'clock p.m, to deliberate on measures conducive to their interest.

The subscriber request them punctually to attend, because it is urgent to dispose of the property in their favour.

J. E. FAURES.

with power from A Foucher, junior

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Doumeing & Fuselier, is dissolved by mutual consent, from this day; and Mr Ferjus Fuselier is alone charged with the liquidation of the affairs of said firm.

EMILE DOUMEING,
FERJUS FUSELIER.

THE subscriber informs the public that in future he will not endorse notes for any person, unless by acts before a notary public. He also informs Cashiers of banks with whom he has business not to pay any check under his name but to himself.

JOSE FERNANDEZ.

Association of the Architects of the eight district of the city of New Orleans

THE office of the above Institution is situated in St Peter street, between Bourbon and Royal streets, in the house of Mr P Lambert.

FOR SALE by the subscriber the cargo of the ship Asiatic from Marseilles,

552 casks red wine, Souset brand, Fabre; 100 bbls imitation Madeira; 300 boxes Muscat wine; 479 olive or sweet of large bottles of 24 oz; 125 boxes assorted pickles 500 strings garlic; 9 large jars and 8 bbls walnuts; 36 hampers empty bottles; 100 boxes assorted cordial.

E L BERNARD.

DETAINED—At the jail of the parish of Jefferson, the following slaves BENJAMIN, belonging to Mr Delassize of New Orleans. SUZETTE, negrowench belonging to Miss Charlotte,

The owners are requested to come and claim them.

P A CHARBONNET, Sheriff.

$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber a out four weeks since, the negro man named MILIE, about five feet 9 or 10 inches high, about 22 years of age, a smart and active and speaks very bold when in conversation, and slim built. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension, and any information, thankfully received by the undersigned.

JOSEPH GONTZ.

St Peter st between Chartres & Levee.

NOTICE—The undersigned (successor of the late Branch W. Miller, Esq notary public) has opened his notarial office in Mr Banks new Granite building Canal street, next door to the bank of Orleans.

HILARY B CENAS,
Notary Public.

CHARLES F. ZAMPEL,
Deputy Surveyor General of the State of Louisiana

HAVING been appointed to the above office, takes this opportunity of acquaint ing his friends who may contract their business to his care, that they shall be attended to with the same activity and exactitude as heretofore.

Office Chartres street, No. 132, up stairs, opposite the New Exchange.

FOR MADISONVILLE & COVINGTON.

The steamer Black Hawk, capt Hoffman will leave the Rail Road, on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays of each week at 12 o'clock a m and return on the following days, and leave Covington via Madisonville on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 6 o'clock a m, for further particulars apply to the captain on board or to

BAGLEY & MERITT,
No 27, Camp st.

WM. BAGLEY, President.

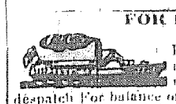
FOR MADISONVILLE, (direct)

The steamer Black Hawk, capt Hoffman, will leave the Rail Road every Sunday, until further notice at half past 8 o'clock a m, and returns the same day leaves Madisonville at 4 o'clock p m, passengers wishing to cross the lake those days, must be at the Rail Road to take the 8 o'clock cars, apply to the captain on board or to

BAGLEY & MERITT,
No 27, Camp st.

WM. BAGLEY, President.

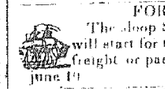
FOR LOUISVILLE,



THE splendid upper cabin Steam Boat LOUISIANA, Hudson, master, having part of her cargo ready to go on board, will have despatch For balance of freight or passage, having superior accomodations both for Cabin or Deck, passengers apply on board or to

TOURNE & BECKWITH.
No 28 New Levee.

FOR ATTAKAPAS.



The sloop ST. MARK and the schr PASAIC, will start for the above place, in a few days; for freight or passage, apply to

J LAROSE,
No 10, Dumaine st

THE subscriber offers for sale great and small properties in the city and the suburbs, he offers also good cooks and house servants, males and females of all ages. He will sell lots in the city, or in Marigny suburb, or on the Bayou Road, and fines properties in town and will take in payment shares on the Rail Road Association, on the Architects Association of Marigny suburb, and on the Cotton Press of the said suburb; if persons wishing to dispose of their shares in this manner should not have a sufficient number of them, for the purchase of the property that they wished to acquire, the subscriber will grant them without interest one and two years instalments for the balance.

R SALAUN,
No 305, Royal street

COURT OF PROBATES.

PARISH OF JEFFERSON—Joseph Dusuau testamentary executor of Balthazar Dusuau deceased, having filed in this Court an account of the liquidation and partition of the succession of the said Balthazar Dusuau and of the community which existed between said deceased and his wife Amelie Forcelle. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days, from the date hereof why the said account should not be homologated.

F DUGUE, judge.

COURT OF PROBATES.

PARISH OF JEFFERSON—By virtue of an order of the said Court of Probates, I will expose for sale at public auction on Tuesday the 10th inst, at five o'clock p m, in the faubourg Lavandais at the house where the deceased has resided; all the property belonging to the succession of Nicolas Polite deceased, consisting in sundry moveables, two carts, three mules &c. Terms cash.

F DUGUE, judge.

William Dyer vs Samuel Persant.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon W Grivet associate judge of the City Court of New Orleans, I shall expose at public sale on Tuesday the 24th June 1834, at 5 o'clock p m, in Condrey No 44, 3 mattresses, one lot of crockery, chairs, trunks, and iron ware &c. Seized in this suit.

B BEAUREGARD, marshal

J L [illegible] vs Mme Bed

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon W Grivet associate judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose at public sale on Tuesday the 24th June 1834, at 5 o'clock p m, in the house of J G Stevenson, in Camp street, No 94, Fifteen barrels of whiskey marked B Blum, Seized in this suit. Terms cash.

B BEAUREGARD, marshal

IN THE PARISH COURT—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, will be sold on Monday [illegible] at 5 o'clock p m, at No 19, Camp street, [illegible] Furniture, [illegible] Angelina Gladin vs J M Duncan. Terms cash.

G W MORGAN Sheriff.

William Brace [illegible]
vs
Janet Longmuir and al.
In the District Court

BY virtue of an order of seizure and sale to me directed, will be sold at the New Exchange, corner of Chartres and St Louis streets in this city, on Saturday the [illegible] at one o'clock P M the property described in said order of seizure and sale as follows, to wit: [illegible]

G W MORGAN Sheriff

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, will be sold at the New Exchange, corner of Chartres and St Louis streets in this city, on Monday the 14th day of July next, at one o'clock p m; the following described property, to wit: A certain Lot and Buildings belonging to the said succession, situate on the North West side of Basin street between Canal and Customhouse streets measuring about 47 feet front on Basin street by a depth of about 120 feet to Franklin street. Terms cash.

G W MORGAN, Sheriff.

The heirs of Robert Lewis vs the Executors and heirs of Thomas Starkhouse—In the Court of Probates.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, will be sold at the New Exchange corner of Chartres and St Louis streets in this city, on Monday the 14th day of July next, at one o'clock p m, the following described property, to wit: A certain Lot of Ground situated in the faubourg St Mary in the square formed by Camp, Julia, Magazine and St Joseph streets, measuring 31 feet, eleven inches and five lines on Camp st, by one hundred and seventy feet, six inches deep. Terms cash.

G W MORGAN, Sheriff.

DETAINED at the Jail of the parish of Jefferson, the negro wench named ROSE.

Belonging to Mr. Porée, of New Orleans. The owner is requested to claim this Slave, and pay the expenses.

P A CHARBONNET.
dep. sheriff.

The subscriber gives notice to the public, that the Hotel of the Lake, formerly Hotel Elkins is now open.

He offers the most suitable arrangements to the persons that would spend some time in his establishment.

He requests thus those persons that would have private meals, be as good as to let him know before hand their desire on the subject.

A public dinner will be served every Sunday.

The prices will be as in the former establishment.

The subscriber will spare no pains to afford pleasure and comfort to his boarders.

C. LAVAUD.

NOTICE—Mr Timothy C Twichell having become a partner in our house since the 1st inst, business will continue to be transacted as usual under the firm of

T THAYER & CO.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY FERNANDEZ & WHITING.

ON Thursday the 12th inst, will be sold at No 46, old Levee, opposite the Blue Stores, at 10 o'clock a m.

A large assortment of Groceries and Liquors, consisting of 8 pipes Holland gin; 16 pipes Cognac brandy; 120 cases assorted liquors; 30 boxes Port wine; 15 do sm de Grave; 25 do Madera; 400 boxes anisette; 3 bbls Muscat Frontignan; 10 bbls Jamaica rum; 65 casks Marseilles claret wine. Also, a quantity of wines, and liquors in demijohns, bottles &c. Medoc wine in casks.

Terms at sale. june 11

BY FERNANDEZ & WHITING.

ON Wednesday, the 11th inst, will be sold at auction store No 24 St Louis street, at 10 o'clock a m.

A large stock of Dry Goods, well assorted and a quantity of hardware. june 10

BY HEWLETT & BRIGHT.

WILL be sold on Wednesday the 11th inst, at 12 o'clock at the Exchange.

The negro SPENCER, aged about 23 years, a very good plough, hoe and axeman, plantation hand generally and ostler and good subject.

KEZIA, wife of Spencer, aged 23 years a good cook a good washer and ironer, and a first rate house servant, a superior sempstress and in every particular whether for talents or character a first rate servant.

GEORGE, a negro man aged about 23 years, a good plough, hoe, and axeman, and plantation hand, a sought likely fellow and an excellent subject.

ELIZA, a negress aged about 17 years, a good cook and kitchen servant, useful and handy about a family; a good subject and healthy.

DICK, a négro aged about 23 years a first rate axeman, and hoe man, and plantation hand generally; he is near sighted otherwise hearty strong, and a good subject.

ELIZA, negress about thirteen years of age, brought up in a decent family, and is handy generally at all the work usually done by girl of her age, and in particular taking care of children.

The slaves are all of fine appearence, young, healthy and good subjects and worthy of the attention of buyers; they are fully guaranted against all deceases and vices provided for by the law. Terms cash, the actes of sales to be passed before M. H B Cenas, not pub at the expense of the purchaser. june 9

BY JOS LE CARPENTIER.

WILL be sold on Wednesday, 11th inst, at half past nine o'clock a m at his auction store, by order and under the inspection of the port wardens, for account of whom it may concern.

A quantity of coffee imported in and damaged on board brig Primero de Mahon, capt Rodriguez, from Havana. june 9

BY F DUTILLET.

ON Monday, 7th July next, at noon, at Hewlett's Exchange, by virtue of an order from the Court of Probates, in and for this city and parish, on the 19th of April, 1834, will be sold, belonging to the estate of the late widow Dantilly de Bettane, the slave ADELARD, 18 years old, addicted to running away. Terms: one third payable on the 24th September, 1834, one third on the 24th March, 1835, the balance on the 24th September, 1835, in approved endorsed paper, secured by mortgage. Act of sale before F De Armas, notary public. june 7

BY JOS. LECARPENTIER.

ON Thursday 17th of June 1834 at 5 o'clock P M precisely, at his residence Union street No 85 Faubourg St Mary, will be sold by virtue of an order of the hon the First District Court, dated may 17th inst.

One lot of furniture and other effects abandoned to his creditors, by Philip Lewis, syndic of his creditors. june 6

BY J. E. CARPENTIER.

ON Monday, 16th of June, 1834, precisely at half past 9 A M will be sold at his auction store, by virtue of an order from the Honourable Court of Probates for