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. R. GRYMES.**
H. PEDESCLAUX **LOUIS ALLARD.**
CHARLES DAUNOY **J. M. KENNEDY.**
HORTAIRE ANDRY.

For Congress.
First District—C. GAYARRE.

THIRD DISTRICT,—J. WALKER.

☞ *The Elections will take place on Monday the 7th, Tuesday the 8th, and Wednesday the 9th July*

THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY, BY
JEROME BAYON.
STATE PRINTER.
THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1834.

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

☞ Our correspondant "Somer's" requests us to say, that his bet of $500, will be deposited to-day, at the Mechanics and Traders Bank. He did not see the notice in the White papers in time to do it yesterday as requested.

GREAT GATHERING OF WHITEITES!!!!

We are credibly informed that the meeting in the 7th ward at the "*Draggon's Head*," all told counted from 55 to 60 persons, including idlers, of which from 20 to 25 were from the city of Lafayette. Two or three attempts were made to get an Aeration upon the occasion, but without success. Mr. Deblieux of the Parish of Jefferson, was called on for the purpose, but refused to accede to the call. The meeting was presided by *Judge* J. W. Shamburg, assisted by a Vice-President and Secretary. So much for the 7th ward! It lags behind as much as any of the rest.

The Louisiana says, that on our long list of the General Committee of Vigilance, there are names of persons favorable to Mr. White. We defy Mr. Gibson to name them.

The Louisiana says, that Martin Gordon was found guilty on the testimony of good men; of arbitrary, illegal, and despotic conduct. Will the Louisiana publish the proceedings of this trial; many persons feel curious to see it.

To the Editor of the Bee:

SIR,—Hearing some of the noisy opponents of Judge Dawson boast, that he would not get ten votes in the Parish of Jefferson, for Governor, I thereby offer through the medium of your Journal, a bet of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, that he will get 75 out of the whole number polled.

A BETTING YANKEE.

[The real name of "A Betting Yankee" will be disclosed to any person, disposed to take up his bet, on application to the Editor of this paper.]

The Louisiana appears to be very splenetic towards Mr. Bernard Marigny. Doubtless, that gentlemen feels quite indifferent at the abuse showered upon him by that print. It is really the best evidence to a majority of his fellow citizens that he is truly meritorious. Let that press rail on, its censures are panegyrics, and a candidate for a public station cannot but feel happy to fall under its ill humor.

The Louisiana speculates upon the appointment of a Secretary of State, should John B. Dawson be elected governor. This is a sign that he does not think that event quite as improbable as he did some months ago, and we receive it as an evidence of returning reason on his part. He tells us that the surmises and conjectures among his party, are quite amusing, that some mention Martin Gordon, others John R. Grymes, as likely to succeed to the honor; but that the better opinion, and the one to which he inclines is, that B. Z. Canonge, will be called to the post, although he intimates that Mr. Gordon would be selected were he to solicit it. He goes on in review of the qualifications of each gentlemen, and tries to be sarcastic, bestowing upon them pretty much of the same sort of praise. It strikes us as rather frivolous for the Whiteites to occupy themselves about a matter with which they have nothing to do. Of one thing they may be assured—that no one from their ranks will be chosen. As regards the persons whom they have named, all we have to say is, that they are in our opinion, most egregiously deceived; none of them are likely to be tendered the appointment, and if they were, we question much whether they would relinquish their personal ease for it. We do not know who General Dawson will appoint, and probably he has not himself turned his thoughts to any one person in particular, thinking it time enough to do so, when he is elected. We feel confident of this, however, that he will not at all be influenced by private feelings, but that he will make the appointment with a view to the general good, selecting him who is most capable, most worthy and most efficient for the station.

Having satisfied our opponents thus far, we shall not in turn speculate upon whom Mr White may select his Secretary of State, regarding his election as governor, as so far without the bounds of probability, rendering such speculation a matter unworthy of a moment's consideration. Did we feel inclined to amuse ourselves in this way we might hold somewhat after this fashion, in which our 'speculating' neighbor will find that we have drawn largely upon him for materials.

Some think Judge Porter will be chosen;—may be so;—one thing is sure, if he asks for it, of course he cannot, it must not be refused him. Again we have heard the name of Henry Johnson mentioned. He would make a most attentive and faithful Secretary—his business and other habits peculiarly fit him for the station. But the general opinion seems to be that towards Judge White's bosom friend, Mr James Porter in whose patriotism and opinions he places most implicit confidence, and surely but few can be found who will not agree with us in thinking him, by his modesty, his retiring manners, and the unequivocal proofs he gave during the time he sat as a member in the Legislature, of very superior talents, as the statesman of all others most worthy of being Secretary of State.

However it is quite possible that neither of the three will be offered the place. Mr White is surrounded by crowds of gentleman of equal worth and talent from whom he may make his selection, but we shall endeavour to release him from the difficulty of choosing, by electing John B. Dawson.

FOR THE BEE.

Mr Editor.—From some intimations made to me yesterday, I find that every foul and ignoble exertion is used to influence the Irish Louisianians to give their suffrages to Edward D. White. Being a Hibernian myself by birth, and wearing a long, lingering look" behind me, to my native isle, whose independence and prosperity, my aspirations and daily and nightly offered up to the throne of the most high, I hope solicit the indulgence of your columns to offer a few observations to my countrymen in relation to the approaching election. Irish Louisianians; you and your fathers have long been oppressed in your own Erin, by the aristocrats of Great Britain. What perpetuates to this day, the maladministration of even unjust and tyrannical laws in your government? It is aristocracy. For what end were your forefathers driven into exile, or consigned to the scaffold; and the ancient monuments of your national grandeur committed to the flames? It was to satiate the fiendlike policy of the aristocrats of Great Britain. Who convulsed your native land with sanguinary conflicts of faction and religion? The British aristocrats. Who at this moment exert every energy, and strain every nerve, to retard the liberty and independence of Ireland, and prevent her assuming her "proper station among the nations of the earth?" The aristocrats of Britain. Who opposed the emancipation bill, and who now oppose the repeal of that unnatural legislative union which deluges the hills and vallies, the cities and towns of Ireland, with poverty and wretchedness? The aristocrats of Britain. Who voted for the passage of the Irish coercion bill? It was the aristocrats of Britain. Who destroys the commerce and prosperity of Ireland, and propagates the foul slander that "Irishmen cannot govern themselves, and are not worthy of kindness and humane treatment? The aristocrats of Britain. Irish Louisianians, will you encourage these diabolical and unholy principles, which have spread the gloom of misery and despair over the face of your own green islands, by voting for Edward D. White, the minion of an Irish aristocrat, Senator Porter, who openly proclaimed, "that you are unworthy of protection and benevolence, that had he been a member of the Parliament of England, he would not only have voted for the coercion bill, but that he would have used his influence in its favour." Will you vote for the minion and tool of Judge Porter, who hesitates not to tell you, that you that your O'Connel and your Shiels, and their patriotic collaborators for the redemption of Ireland, are agitating demagogues, that speculate on the pockets of the people? Will you vote for White, the wire directed puppet of the master juggler, Alexander Porter, upon whose lips the expression of "low Irish" and such elegant epithets dwell with complacency and delight. Irish Louisianians, who are the low, and who are the high Irish in America? We recognize no distinction in this country, nor ever will. What is the difference between the American and British aristocracy? There is none. In both countries it is actuated by the same unjust motive, guided by the same destructive principles and prompted by the same unhallowed policy, viz. the aggrandisement of the rich and the oppression of the poor. You know all this. You have unfortunately experienced it at home, and you perceive its intolerable encroachments on your rights and privileges here. You are the descendants of Ireland and America. Your fathers fought and bled for democracy, both beyond, and on this side the Atlantic. Suffer not yourselves to be deluded by artful and designing men, who would trample under feet your liberties and your sacred rights. The wolves in sheep's clothing will go about from door to door, will visit you in your houses. You know them; you have been long taught to know them in the country of your birth. Again, Irish Louisianians, as you have ever done, repel with indignation the foul calumny "that you are unworthy to be free." Show to Americans as you always have, that you are worthy of fellowship among them. Show at the approaching election that Irishmen are independent. Be true to your adopted country, to yourselves and your children, and you will put down here that tyranny in embryo, which rivets the chains of slavery on the ancles of your relatives in Ireland. Irish Americans, give your vote for him that feels for you, that has ever sympathized with your unfortunate countrymen in Ireland' in whose breast the blood of an Irishman flows "warm and unruffled:"—give your vote to John B. Dawson.

O'CONNELL.

JUDGE DAWSON'S LETTER,
ON THE REMOVAL OF THE DEPOSITES.

WYOMING, May 26th, 1831.

My Dear Sir:—I have just received by the steamer Caspian, your favor of the 24th instant,—I cannot but deeply regret that my opinions, in regard to the action of the General Government touching the removal of the deposites, have been misconceived. That is a subject concerning which I entertain a fixed opinion. And I never intentionally gave utterance to any other. I am now, and ever have been, a friend to the President, and his administration generally.—During the administration of Gen. Jackson however, some things have been done and some measures carried, which I have looked upon as impolitic; but the history of all governments and my own personal experience have taught me, that the perfection of man is nothing more than a dream of the uninitiated and unexperienced. He who expects a Ruler who will never differ with him in opinion, will as soon find a spot upon which the eye of Omnipotence has never rested.

I have regretted the removal of the deposites, because I could not perceive the utility of such a measure; and because I anticipated it would become a leading cause of censure against that administration, whose popularity was the reward meted out by a people who understood and appreciated the purity of the motives of their venerable chief Magistrate, I also regretted it for the reason that I was aware such a measure might militate against my election, which whether fortunate in the result, or otherwise, could have no influence in determining the issue between the Executive and the Senate.

I have however, stated that if I had been a member of the House of Representatives, in Congress, I would have voted with the majority; not simply because I am a warm friend of the administration, but because the restoration, under all the circumstances, I should have considered, would have produced more evil than good. Such a declaration does not conflict with my opinion as to the good or bad policy of the removal, as I presume has been erroneously supposed. I have no concealments. I can only feel sorrow that my sentiments are not understood as they were intended.

The constitutional right to remove, and the policy of exercising such a right, are very different questions. I may perhaps have asserted a right to remove, and yet condemned, as I do, the policy of the removal. It was not necessary to further the views of the President in regard to the re-charter of the Bank. I desired the Bank to expire at the period fixed by the charter. I considered every thing favorable to the consummation of the wish at the time of the removal—and it would have been better to have left "well enough alone," I am opposed to the present United States Bank. Recharter it at this crisis, and hereafter 'all future attacks will be like assailing the Rock of Gibraltar with a pocket pistol.'

I have answered your letter hastily. I leave home in the morning, and I have no time for revising what I have written. I am willing to give every sentiment I entertain to the people; I do not wish to be overrated or misunderstood. My destiny is in the hands of a generous and enlightened public, and I confidently rest on the issue. The people will decide correctly.

JOHN B. DAWSON.

THE NEW ORLEANS FACTION.

The Louisiana Advertiser, the organ of the alarmists, disorganizers, and Jacobins, of the city of New Orleans, of the 14th instant, manifests its fear and dread lest Gen. Ripley should be elected from this Congressional District. So it is, should the federal prints in the country, and those under the influence of the political agitators at Washington, who are laboring to produce revolution and civil war, and whose common object is anarchy and bloodshed, without which they had no hopes of overturning the government and getting into power. Power is their darling object and they will move heaven and earth to obtain it. It is not the first time the federal party have attempted to get into power by a bold, revolutionary, and rebellious attack on their government. The history of the country is stained on more than one page by the unreasonable plots of their daring and ambitious leaders.

But why this new born zeal in reference to the country interests and country elections; the city papers are not wont to display so much ardor in their favor? The great interest felt by them is in reference to the movements, which the Clay and Webster parties and the whole of the Jacobins and disorganizers at Washington are contemplating at another session, to wit: *the impeachment, removal* and consequent disgrace of Andrew Jackson! If the aristocrats and revolutionists carry the coming Congressional elections, then the lower House will act with the Senate, now controlled by faction and ripe for treason and revolution. Without they can elect agitators who will unite with them, they feel assured that all their labor has been in vain. It is a fearful struggle for them and for the country, and they seemed determined to get possession of the reins of government or drive it to perdition. If they succeed it will be the first revolution in our government produced by bold, insurrectionary, and rebellious movements, plotted and executed by the vaulting ambition of desperate and disappointed leaders. We do not say that all who have adopted the ideas of the agitators wish the consummation of their designs; God forbid that we should. On the contrary, we believe that the great body of the people who have united with them in opposing what they believe to be executive usurpation would draw back from them with horror at the idea of revolution and the overthrow of their government. Thank heaven, we have few in this part of the state so desperately inclined. Many may believe that Jackson has erred, and that some salutary measure ought to be adopted to relieve the distress of the country; yet they *do not, cannot, and will not* countenance the startling, rebellious, and revolutionary plans of the Senate.

The Advertiser truly observed, that Gen. Ripley "gravitating, also, by a natural and irresistable law, to a point of coalition and eager concert, with Col. Benton, in the service of their old commander, to whose courtesies they are both indebted, their junction would present 'A TOWER OF STRENGTH,' in defence of the executive, as their distinguished military skill, would render them powerful auxiliaries in support of any movement, against a rebellious Senate which their principles and patriotism might happen to approve." How truly has the Advertiser here spoken, though without design? Gen. Ripley would naturally unite with Andrew Jackson in his patriotic efforts to administer the government for the prosperity and happiness of the people, and to save it from anarchy and revolution. How true it is that he would be a "*tower of strength*" to the administration in the discharge of its civil functions, and if it became necessary (which heaven forbid) he would give it his aid in quelling a "rebellious Senate." But, has it come to this that it shall be used as an argument against the election of Gen. Ripley that he would join to with Andrew Jackson to save the country from revolution? Shame upon the times! when gory-headed faction reigns and rules as the lord of the ascendant. Shame upon the times! when "*man may rule the worst, by ever daring to be first.*" But, it is not strange that disappointed and ambitious leaders, should pursue the course which now characterize the conduct of some of the Senatore, but how strange that any sober and reflecting man, uninfluenced by their motives, should participate in their feelings. The following lines explain the one, the other is without a parallel.

"They did not know how pride can stoop,
When baffled feelings withering droop;
They did not know how hate can burn
In hearts once changed from soft to stern;
Nor all the false and fatal zeal
The convert of revenge can feel."

But it is an objection to his election that his military skill would enable him to render service to his country, and that his patriotism would prompt him to aid her in the hour of peril. What American heart, not corroded by envy or festering in corruption, does not beat at the recollection of his chivalrous deeds? That does not recollect with pride and satisfaction his brilliant achievements during the last war, by which he gained for himself imperishable laurels, and glory an renown for the arms of his country? And could he be less patriotic now in the defence of his constitution and government than he was then? And this is an objection! Alas! how many canting hypocrites are now shedding crocodile tears over *their prostate and bleeding country*, who then refused to assist them in defence of that country? Yes, how many cowardly swords are now ready valiently to leap from their scabbards to be bathed in a brother's blood, that then recreatly sneaked into their hiding places? The very Senate chamber can count more than one. Then as now, ambition was their God, and they were willing to sacrifice their country at its alter to obtain power and to satisfy its unholy cravings. But then as now, patriots came to the rescue and delivered their country from a heartless and mercenary faction.—*Louisiana Democrat.*

To the Editor of the Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, July 1, 1834.

SIR,—I trust you will do me the justice to insert the following in your paper of tomorrow, in answer to an editorial article which appeared in your paper of to day:

I utterly deny ever having given any pledge or promise to support for the gubernatorial chair John B. Dawson, at the time of, or previous to, the city elections in April last, or having ever, directly or indirectly, insinuated, or given any person reason to believe, that I would in any manner support him for that office.

I have always expressed myself in the most unqualified manner in favor of Edward D White.

No voter of the sixth ward, either at or previous to the city elections in April last, asked me to vote for John B Dawson, as a condition of his voting for, nor did ever I hear the question of party politics introduced during the contest for the representation of the 6th ward.

No voter in the sixth ward was so lost to shame as to ask for such a pledge.

The charge against me is absolutely false and calumnious.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN M'CREADY.

From the Louisiana Democrat.

GUBERNATORIAL ELECTION.

The question is frequently asked by the partisans of E D White, why should John B Dawson be elected to fill the gubernatorial chair of Louisiana? This interrogatory, however puzzling it may be deemed by those who make it, may, we think, be answered in a comprehensive and satisfactory manner.

If we consider the source whence this interrogation emanates—if we reflect that it usually proceeds from the Adams and Clay party, and also from the monied Bankites and monopolists of New Orleans, our answer will appear more just, and will more peculiarly apply to the question.

The Aristocracy of Louisiana, especially of the city, are anxious to defeat the election of J B Dawson, & secure the elevation of Mr White, for the obvious reason that the latter would assist them in their aristocratic pretensions and monopolizing designs.

The city noodlity well know that the equalizing policy of Judge Dawson would never commit the injustice of adding their pampered interests, to the exclusion of the general advantage of the State. But on the contrary they are assured, from the profession of his principles, he would foster the rising energies and give new vigor and increasing strength to every branch of industry, to the detriment of their domineering power, and to the success of their competitors, and that is indeed the main objection they have against him. Yes, we are sorry to say, that the city people are not as fully enjoyed,—a City [illegible]

In thus assigning the motives which actuate the domineering aristocracy of New Orleans, we derive another strong and valuable reason why the democracy should exert their influence in securing the election of John B Dawson. His republican character and sound democratic principles satisfy the belief, that his distinguished talents would be exerted in promoting the contentment, the prosperity and welfare of the whole State:—they fully satisfy us in fact that he would be impartial in the administration of gubernatorial justice—that he would not bestow peculiar and unauthorised favors upon the lordly population of the State, upon the aspiring and wealthy aristocrats of the city of New Orleans; but that he would endeavor to extend equal privileges to all classes of her citizens, to the merchant and to the cotton planter.

Have you not, fellow citizens, groaned yet long enough under the oppressive legislation which has been favored by Governors who advanced measures exclusively for the benefit and convenience of the city, and have have had no sympathy or care for the general prosperity of Louisiana?

But another reason why we should support Judge Dawson's election is found in the important fact, that he is opposed to that aristocratic feature in our Constitution, which affords unequal legislative advantages to some of the parishes of the State, while it deprives many of the parishes of their just and equal representation in the Senatorial branch of our Legislature.

Our readers are probably aware that some of the small parishes on and near the Mississippi river are allowed each a senator in the State Legislature, while the parishes embraced by that section called Feriday, are allowed only one senator to several of them. For instance, Point Coupee, which gives about 200 votes, has a Senator,—while both the Parishes of East and West Feliciana, which poll 800 votes, are allowed only one Senator to both of them. Is this republican justice? And how shall this inequality and constitutional injustice be remedied? A sure and speedy remedy of this evil will be found in the election of John B Dawson, who is in favor of amending the Constitution so that all the parishes throughout the State may obtain an equal representation in the legislature.

We find an inducement for supporting Judge Dawson for Governor, in the consideration that we should in justice to ourselves and in accordance with our prosperity, have a Louisiana Governor.

Is it not of the highest estimation that the executive of our State should come from among the people, and not from an aristocratic faction? An executive who would be equal and independent in the administration and execution of the laws, and who would give his impartial attention to the concerns of all the citizens of the State?

Judge Dawson, having been brought up in Louisiana, is capable of knowing and feeling the wants, the wishes and the necessities of the people—and his untiring zeal in the discharge of official duties in his own parish, strengthen the expectation and fortify the hope that his ardor will be equally indefatigable, and his assiduity as unremitting in the discharge of the responsible functions of Governor.

Where, we would ask, are the clamorous opponents of Judge Dawson to be found? A large number of them are to be found in the ranks of the Coalition which aided the Presidential election of [illegible] which voted for the elevation of Mr Clay—[illegible] ever fled in with the array of those northern [illegible] who are, at every session of Congress, grasping [illegible] unconstitutional powers—who are distracting the quietude and paralyzing the energies of the American people—who have, ever since the commencement of our national existence, been endeavoring to sink our prosperity beneath the oppressions of a protecting tariff; and who are, at this moment, striving to drive the people to political suicide, to revolution and anarchy because the democracy of the Union are unwilling to yield a passive submission to their destructive designs—because the friends of constitutional freedom are unwilling to see the republican fabric of our country demolished and destroyed—because they are unwilling silently to endure the burthens of unjust taxation—because they are unwilling to see the treasury of the nation drained of its revenue to prosper the enterprises of the few, to foster the manufactures of northern capitalists, and to promote the internal improvements of New England.

Yes, fellow citizens, these are the men who are hurling the shafts of malignant opposition at John B. Dawson—and these are the true, yet secret reasons, why the aristocracy of the State are opposed to his election. Now, we would enquire, is Judge White now supporting our interests in Congress? He is promoting your interests by writing electioneering letters to his partisans in New Orleans—by adhering to those men who are prolonging the already protracted session of Congress to obtain a recharter of the United States Bank—by uniting his aid with those monocrats who are now, in Congress and in the States, proclaiming the sentiments and espousing the monarchical opinions of the Rothschilds of England against the democratic policy of the United States.

Is he not a professed member of that party who so violently opposed the President in his necessary and judicious measure of removing the southern Indians from the bosoms of the States—who opposed his policy of bringing the public lands into immediate and easy market, that the poor might acquire a home, and that those of pecuniary ability might profitably invest their capital for the benefit of their children—who opposed the admission of Louisiana into the protection and blessings of the Union—who villified Andrew Jackson because he was unwilling to crush the constitutional powers of Georgia in releasing the missionaries imprisoned for violating her laws; and who are now openly plotting the impeachment of the President, and advocating the destruction of the executive department of the nation.

NEW ORLEANS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION FOR JULY.

A Durel, C J Farstall,
T Duplessis, J H Field,
Nath'l Dick, Jas. P Freret.
Frdk. Frey

COMMITTEE OF APPEALS:

Thos. Urquhart, Esq. *President.*
Messrs. J. S. Peters, and J. B. Byrne. *Vice-Presidents.*

Messrs. James Dick, A Quertier,
W L Hodge, A Fisk,
H C Cammack, W Bogart,

By order of the Chamber. CHARLES BRIGGS, Secretary.
july 2

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED:

Ship Louisa, Gooday, Liverpool, L H Gale
Barque A.[illegible], Ward, Liverpool, Hagan, Niven & co

ARRIVED.

Towboat Porpoise, Martin, from S W Pass—towed to sea ship Ohio, for Philadelphia. Bro't up brig Gen Bolivar, from Boston, schr Martha, from Jamaica, and schr Express. Report ship United States, from Liverpool, off the Bar, and one brig in the offing. Nothing new in the River.

Brig Gen Bolivar from Boston.

Schr Express, Narliguc, from Tampico, with specie and ballast.

Schr Martha, Low, from Kingston, in ballast.

Steamer Cora, Streck, from Lafourche Interior; cargo sugar, cotton &c

Steamer Caledonia, Moore, from Cincinnati.

Steamer Ouachita, Crane, from Manchester.

MEMORANDA.

The schrs Mary & Frances, and Creole, of and for this port, were at Tampico on the 22d June, the latter was to sail next day.

Atlantic Marine and Fire Insurance Company,
June 16, 1334.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this institution held this day, Geo W White was duly elected Secretary in the place of Charles Briggs, resigned. july 2

Mechanics' & Traders' Bank,
July 1, 1834.

CHARLES Briggs has been duly elected Cashier of this institution, in the place of James B Hullen, resignad. july 2

COPARTNERSHIP.

JOHN B Hyde having associated himself with Paul J Gleices, the business of the concern will be conducted under the firm of Hyde & Gleices from and after this date.

All persons having demands against or indebted to J B Hyde, will please call for the liquidation of the same.
july 2 22 Chartres.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE stud horse. He was got by Blackburn's Vaux, of a full blooded Diomede mare, and is 7 years old.
TIMOMAS LOWRY,
july 2 172 Rampart street.

LETTERS OF JOHN RANDOLPH, in a series of years, from early youth, to mature manhood, this day received and for sale by W McKEAN,
july 2 corner of Camp and Common Street.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

FIRST Judicial District Court—Barthelemy Chouvin Delery vs his creditors—The cession of the petitioner's property having been accepted by the Court, for the benefit of his creditors; It is ordered that a meeting of said creditors take place at the office of Octave De Armas Esq. notary public, on the 8th day of August next at ten o'clock a.m. for the purpose mentioned in the petition, and in the mean time all judicial proceedings against the person and property of said petitioner are stayed.

Recorded at the Hon Charles Watts Judge of the said court, this 1st day of July in the year of our Lord 1834.

P. LE BLANC, Dep Clk.
july 2

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, Slave Nicholas, formerly the property of the late Alexander McCoy, a boy well known in the city, having been some time employed in driving a hack. He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, and talks always as if intoxicated—strongly built and with large black lips—speaks little or no French.

It is supposed that he is lurking about the city, and will probably look for employment at the levee or as a driver. I will pay the above reward on his being lodged in the jail of this city.

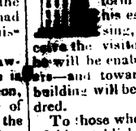
W R JACKSON,
No 163 Bienville street.
july 2

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD

WILL be given for the apprehension of a creole negro woman, named Felicité commonly called Ficett, who absented herself about two months ago. She is about 32 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, walks quickly with her toes much turned in, and speaks some English and a little Spanish. She formerly belonged to Mrs Dorothie Lasseze, is well known in the city, and has been seen in the streets several times within the last two or three weeks.

H CAMMACK,
july 2 Royal street.

PASS CHRISTIAN HOTEL.



THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that his establishment is rapidly progressing, and will be ready for the reception of visitors on the 1st of June next, at which period he will be enabled to accommodate from 30 to 40 boarders—and towards the 1st of July next, when his main building will be completed—from one hundred to two hundred.

To those who are acquainted with the beautiful location of this establishment, it would be superfluous to say any thing in its favor; but for the information of the public in general, the subscriber conceives it necessary to make known its manifold advantages.

Pass Christian is situated about 50 miles from New Orleans, on Lake Bourgne, nearly opposite the Bay of St. Louis, immediately on the sea shore—the land is 12 to 15 feet above the level of high water mark, which, added to the pure atmosphere, renders it one of the most healthy places in the world; and in fact, from its peculiar situation, it is impossible that an epidemic disease should ever exist there.

The fish is abundant, and of every description—game plentiful—and within a quarter of a mile from the house is an extensive oyster bank, of which it is the subscriber's intention, at all times, to have an unlimited supply. The very best provisions, wines and liquors, will be amply provided, and the subscriber will neglect nothing which may add to the comfort and recreation of those who may favor him with their patronage.

To further these views, bath houses have been erected, and sail boats, perogues, horses, a seine, cast nets, &c. have been provided. A piano forte will also be provided for the use of ladies.

Families can have commodious apartments in separate buildings.

Terms will be moderate.

The mail boats on their way to and from Mobile stop daily at the pass to wood; besides which, there are three other boats which will run all the summer, so that there will be a daily and never-failing communication with the city. The time of crossing does not exceed six or seven hours.

The Mail boats leave the rail road every day at 2 o'clock and will land passengers on the spot where an extensive wharf is now building. m 23 GEORGE LEVY.

JACOB THE FAITHFUL.

JACOB the Faithful; by the author of Peter Simple, Naval Officer, King's Own, &c. Just received and for sale by W McKEAN,
june 30 corner Camp & Common.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MENTAL CULTURE; or the means of developing the human faculties; by J L Levison, just received and for sale by W McKEAN.
june 30 corner Camp & Common sts.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE,—American edition, No 11, for February, 1834, just received and ready for delivery by W McKEAN, Agent,
june 30 corner Camp & Common.

NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE, American edition, No 2, for February, 1834, just received and ready for delivery by W McKEAN, Agent,
june 30 corner Camp & Common.

453 BAGS Corn, landing from steamer North Alabama, and for sale by TOURNE & BECKWITH,
july 1st. 30, New Levee.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

IN THE PARISH 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 sts. in this city Wednesday the 2d day of July next, at 1 o'clock p m the property described in said order of seizure and sale, as follows to wit.

Three Lots of Ground situated in the new suburb Marigny, enclosed by Champs-Elysée, French Men and Celestine streets, measuring, lots No 2 and 3, together 65 feet front on French men street, by one hundred and ten feet in depth, and on lot No, 4 thirty seven feet and a half feet in depth, and on lot No, 4 thirty seven feet and a half on Frenchmen st, by one hundred and ten feet in depth. The same being the second and last auction, said property will be definitively adjudicated to the highest bidder for what it will bring, at 12 months credit, the purchaser giving bond with sufficient security, bearing 5 per cent interest, and mortgage on the property sold until final payment, seized at the suit of Alexis Fournier.

G W MORGAN, sheriff
june 17

IN THE PARISH COURT,—Joseph Abat vs The Testementary heirs of Widow Larche.—By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facia, to me directed. will be sold at the New Exchange, corner of Chartres and St Louis streets in this City, on Wednesday the 2d day of July next, at one o'clock P M. The following described property to wit:

A lot of Ground situated in Dorsiere street, in this city measuring 73 feet 11 1-4 inches in front by 123 feet 11 1-2 inches in depth on the side next to Custom House st 120 feet 16 inches on the side next to Canal st and 59 feet 6 1-2 inches, in the rear all american measure together with the Building thereon, consisting of a large two story brick house with a terasse roof, likewise a two story brick kitchen having also a terasse roof and three large sheds and brick pillars, covered with slate. This being the second and last auction, the said property will be definitively adjudicate to the highest and last bidder for what it will bring, at 12 months credit, the purchaser giving bond and sufficient security and mortgage on the property sold until final payment. G W MORGAN, sheriff
june 17

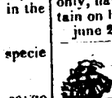
FOR NANTES.

The French ship Melayo, Capt Melascot, will take some passengers for the said place. Apply on board or to J M ACKER.
j 30

FOR HAVANNA.

The Spanish schr INTREPIDE, Captain Miguel Fernandez, having all her cargo engaged, will set sail on Sunday, 29th June. For passage only, having suitable accommodations, apply to the captain on board, or to GARCIA, BUYO & Co.
june 28 No 34, St Ann street.

FOR NANTZ & BORDEAUX.



The ANN LOUISE, captain Demandes, will leave incessantly. For passage only, having good accommodations, please apply immediately to the captain on board, opposite Jefferson street or to J B & F LABATUT.
june 28

Mechanic's & Traders Bank,
New Orleans, July 1, 1834.

THIS Institution will be closed on Friday the 4th inst. Notes and Bills due on that day will consequently be paid on the day previous.
july 1 Chs. BRIGGS, Cashier.

Mechanice's & Traders Bank,

THE President and Directors of this institution have this day declared a dividend of two per cent on the whole amount of capital paid in,—payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on, or after Monday the 13th of july.
1st july J B HULLEN, cashier.

Commercial Bank of New Orleans.
N. Orleans, June 30, 1834.

THIS institution will be closed on Friday the 4th July Notes and bills failing due on that day will be payable on the 3d.
july 1 JOSEPH SAUL, Cashier.

CONSOLIDATED ASSOCIATION,
New Orleans, June 30th 1834

AS this Bank will be shut on Friday next, the 4th of July, persons that have notes to pay or to offer to discount on that day, are requested to do it on the eve.
F LAVERGNE, Cashier.
july 1.

CITY BANK,
New Orleans, June 30th 1834.

THIS Institution will be closed on Friday next, the 4th of July; notes falling due on that day will be payable on the 3d, and notes intended for discount must be offered on Thursday.
july 1 R. J. PALFREY, Cashier.

THE subscriber, Merchant Taylor, lately from Paris, has the honour to give notice to the ladies of New Orleans, that he has taken for his residence, the house No 37, Orleans street, that he makes in the latest fashion the Amazons, (riding dresses;) he hopes that the persons who apply to him will be fully satisfied. SAUVAGE.
P. S. He also makes all dresses for horsemen.
july 1

DETAINED—At the jail of the parish of Jefferson, the following slaves to wit:

The negro THOMAS, belonged to Mr Hall.

The negress ANNETTE, belonged to Mr David Keller of the parish of St John the Baptiste

The negro TOM, belonging to Mr. Cook, of New Orleans.
june 28 P A CHARBONNET, Sheriff.

ICE CREAMS AND SHERBETS.

GRENIER PETIT, Confectioner, Royal street, No 242, has the honour to give notice to the gentlemen and ladies of New Orleans, that, from Sunday, 15th instant, he will serve ice creams and sherbets prepared with all sorts of perfumes; he is most conveniently situated to afford this refreshment; he hopes that his customers will have all satisfaction at his hands, because he will neglect nothing for their comfort. une 14

Office of the Bank of the United States,
New Orleans, 30th June, 1834.

THIS institution will be closed on Friday the 4th July. Notes and bills falling due on that day will be payable on the 3d, and notes intended for discount must be offered on Wednesday.
june 30 THOMAS E. MAGAFFIN, Cashier.

THE subscribers, agents for the Manufactory of crockeryware established in Mobile, have just received by the schooner Cora Ann, now unlading at the Basin, a great assortment of articles from this manufactory, consisting of jars, butter pots, land pots, earthen jars, jars, little pitchers, vases, flower pots, boiling pots, bowls, vases with spouts for paticats, as well as various ornaments of Architecture such as lion and goat heads, tops of gates and windows with nonces and crowns, sphinards, lions, statues, &c.

These last objects made on the drawings of the greatest matury are faithfully executed this kind of ornaments ought to fix the attention of gentlemen Architects and at some future period, most contribute to the embellishment of the city.

Orders will punctually be attended to and considerable reductions will be made on the price of wholesale transactions. GUERIN & POUVERAIN,
july 1 Corner of Royal and St Philip.

SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

IN conformity with a resolution adopted by the several Banks of this city, a reward of Six thousand dollars is hereby offered for the apprehension and delivery of ANTOINE FOUCHER Jr. an absconding debtor, charged with having committed various extensive forgeries on the Banks and the public.

Richard Relf, Cashier of the Louisiana State Bank.
H. Lavergne, Cashier of the Consolidated Association.
James Saul, Cashier Office Bank United States, New-Orleans.
Richard L. Booker, Cashier of the Bank of Louisiana.
Robt. J. Palfrey. Cashier City Bank.
J. P. Nisbet, Cashier Bank of Orleans.
Jas. B. Hullen, Cashier of the Mechanics' & Traders' Bank.
Joseph Saul, Cashier Commercial Bank of New Orleans.
Samuel C. Bell, Cashier pro. tem. Union Bank of Louisiana.
Beverly Chew, President N. O. Canal & Banking Company.

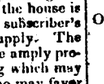
New Orleans, 5th June 1834.

☞ The several Editors of papers in this city are requested to publish this advertisement three times daily, then once a week for one month, and send their accounts for payment to the Louisiana State Bank. june 7

THE subscriber just received by the ship Bolivar an assortment of merchandizes in this line of business, which he offered for sale at his store, corner of Toulouse and Chartres streets.

100 bottles genuine truffles; 20 Roquefort Cheese;
3 Parmestan Cheese; 50 do Pate Grasse; Gruyère Holland; Neufchatel;
60 lbs Saucisson d'Arles; 53 do of Bologne; 333 do o Lyon;
35 baskets Tours' prunes; 25 do Tapees peers;
250 pots mustard of Mailho assorted;
2 bls vinegar a L'estragon;
Vermicelle; Macaroni; Semouille, first quality;
Graines paste;
20 doz Grescille; 40 do cherries in brandy;
64 do superfine assorted liquors;
40 do Absynthe of Switzerland and kirsch de la Foret Noire.

In store; formerly received:
Cognac Brandy; Jamaica Rum; Holland gin;
Wine of Haut Brion la Mission; do of St Julien; do of Medoc; do Panillac;
Conserved fruits by Colin; do chrystalised; do in brandy;
Havana conserves; do in vinegar;
Salad oils; Sardines; olives; pickles and Gouyave;
Anchovies; Bordeaux; Cornichet d'Angers; do de Malin;
Vermicelli of health; Mocoat and several other articles;
All warranted to be of the first quality.
J P BEBBOR.



250 Hogsheads Sugar, first qu