THE BEE.

...ATED AND PUBLISHED DAILY, BY
JEROME BAYON.
STATE PRINTER.
THE UNION — IT MUST BE PRESERVED.
...RSDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1834.

...new arrangement of the mail—ever arranging and ...ranged—affords the means of making up a readable ...Our patrons will just over this day's sheet with the ...indulgence.

...arn that an incendiary attempt was made night be... against Mr. J. Bryne's saw-mill, about two miles ...the coast. An assay of this kind was made once be... about a year ago the mill was actually destroyed ...the work of incendiaries. A reward is offered for ...action of the perpetrators.

...legislature of Lower Canada, during their late session, ...commissioners to visit the different Penitentiaries ...United States, with a view to the improvement of the ...sons of that province. In the course of the debate ...question, our penitentiary system, and the prisons at ...and Mount Pleasant were instanced as the most per... of the modern models and worthy of imitation. J. Neil, ...and D. Morchet appointed commissioners, started from ...bec on the 23d ultimo, on their mission. It will be re... embered by our readers, that a similar commission pre... ...ed over by Mr. Tocqueville, visited this country, under the ...rection of the French government, with the same intent, ...he result of their investigations has appeared in the shape ...a volume, which speaks in the most unqualified praise of ...he immense advantages of prison government in our coun... ...ry. We hope that it will not be long before Louisiana will ...be able to progress, *pari passu* with the sister States, in that ...ine of improvements of one we are certain, rogues with not ...the wanting article.

Paris, May 13.

PALAIS ROYAL.

An agreeable well-acted little Vaudeville, sparkling with fun and gaiety, was brought out here on Thursday with complete success, called Le Triplet bleu. It derives its name from three young students, whose adventures form the subject of the piece, and who swear eternal friendship.

Soit misere ou grandeur,
Soit fortune ou malheur,
Nous n'aurons à nous trois qu'une bourse et qu'un cœur.

...his "holy alliance" continues unfaltered through the ...strange complications arising from the want of coin, love ...affairs and all the other trials, which the dramatist has ...crowded into their "strange eventful history" in a very amusing manner—probability is of course not to be looked for ...any narrowly in vaudevilles of this description, with which ...audiences are well content to be amused without being critical. The three friends were acted con amore by Mlle. Doguiat, Mlle. Person, and Mlle. Lemenil, who were the very soul of the piece. This representation was distinguished by rather a singular circumstance. It contained two or three political allusions, none of them, by the way, very brilliant, but which were as usual applauded to the echo. Our gentleman (said to be one of the editors of the Figaro) ventured, however, to dissent from the general approbation and hissed, upon which the parterre expressed the most violent indignation, and not content with loading the offending critic with a liberal allowance of the usual terms of abuse, when the performance was over about thirty or forty of these champions of liberty surrounded him, and notwithstanding he was accompanied by a lady, would have seriously maltreated him had it not been for the prompt interference of some of the more respectable part of the audience, and an officer of police, who escorted him to a hackney-coach. We should in justice state that these "sons of freedom" were principally or wholly composed of the band of clappers by whom this theatre is infested every night of a new piece to a most annoying extent.

BEWARE OF FRIENDS.

Dr. Divine, the Fire King, had his trunk broken open in his room at his lodging in this city of Wednesday last and a pocket book, containing $595 in U. S. bills and sundry notes and valuable papers, taken therefrom. From circumstances developed on the following day suspicion rested on Thomas J. Pelham, one of the several young men who had employed the Dr. for several months, to exhibit on the ...count, for a stipulated sum secured in advance. No positive testimony was obtained for several days, though the chambermaid of the lodging house happened to hear some one in the Dr's room in the afternoon the robbery was committed, and not suspecting any wrong, merely glanced at the young man without being able subsequently to swear that it was Pelham.

On Saturday, however, circumstantial evidence had accumulated so fast that Pelham was arrested and his house searched by a brace of constables. Concealed ingeniously in the bottom of an arm chair, which he seemed more fond of sitting in than any other, they found the package of bills entire as he had abstracted them from the pocket book; he confessed the act, asserting that he had tore the pocket book, notes, &c. in pieces and strewn them on the common, which is now disbelieved as no trace of them is discoverable where he stated them to be scattered.

Yesterday, Pelham was examined in the Police Court, found guilty, and was ordered to give security for a sum of one thousand four hundred dollars, for his appearance at the Municipal Court next week, but in default thereof, was committed.—Boston Traveller.

From the Apilachicola Advertiser.

It will be gratifying to all who feel an interest in the prosperity of our town to be informed that the work of excavating the straight channel has at length been accomplished. Every difficulty attending this judicious enterprise has been overcome, and the indefatigable labors of Lieut. Long, as well as the foreman of the mud-machine Mr. Cowden, have been crowned with signal success. This will appear to the reader from the circumstance that the ship America has has been brought up by this channel, without any difficulty whatever. We have conversed with Capt. Matthews, and he informs us that his vessel brought in 8 feet 4 inch of water, without even touching, and that her steering was not in the slightest degree affected.

The question of the ultimate success of this undertaking has hitherto afforded a subject of much speculation and doubt in the community, and in some instances a spirit of hostility has been manifested towards it altogether unbecoming a candid mind. But in spite of every obstacle which has been arrayed against it, the experiment has succeeded even beyond the expectations of those with whom it originated. It has been said, that a strong gale of wind, from the south West would cause a total obstruction of the channel with sand. This, in such an event we admit, would be the case to a certain extent; but it is thought by many whose experience and judgment entitle them to confidence that the force of the current, which is constantly rushing through the channel, will always keep it free and preserve the present stage of water. It is confidently believed, too, as we have before remarked that when the water of the St. Marks' shall have been turned into this channel, as is contemplated, its depth will be increased so as to permit those vessels which arrive by the Western Pass to load and reload without being subject to the expense and delay of lightering; and another consideration is that, with a westerly wind, a pilot can avail himself of the new channel, and not only save three miles in the distance, but bring his vessel up to the wharves with flowing sheets, whereas, to come up the old channel, with the wind from the same quarter, would be utterly impracticable.

In the intimates connection, therefore, which this truly great enterprise holds with the prosperity of Apilachicola, one cannot but recognize the commencement of a new era in her commercial history; for, possessing a natural and artificial channel, the facility with which vessels may arrive at, and depart from it is a desideratum which few ports in the Union can boast of.

A perilous incident.—We copy the following perilous, but rather ludicrous incident, from Captain Marryat's last and most interesting work, to Jacob Faithful. The scene is a London warehouse, on the wharf, where goods were to the ...ht of being hoisted up from a Thames lighter; and the principal characters are Old Tom, commander of the boat, standing on two wooden pins, and young Tom, his son, a lad of fifteen years of age:—

One morning old Tom came under the crane to discharge his lighter, and wishing to see me, when the fall had been overhauled down, to heave up the casks with which the lighter was laden, instead of hooking on a cask, held on by his hands, crying out, 'Hoist away,' intending to be hoisted himself up to the floor of the warehouse where I was presiding. Now there was nothing unusual in this whim of old Tom's, but still he ran a very narrow chance; in consequence of an extra whim of young Tom's, who, as soon as his father was suspended in the air, caught hold of his two wooden stumps, to be hoisted up also; and as he caught hold of them, standing on tiptoe, they both swung clear of the boat, and the crane was on the third story of the warehouse, and very high up.

'Tom, Tom, you rascal, what the devil are you about?' said the old man, when he felt the weight of his son's body hanging to him.

'Going up along with you, father—hope we shall go to heaven the same way.'

'More likely to go to the devil together, you little fool; I never can bear your weight. Hoist away there, quick!'

Hearing the voice, I looked out of the door, and perceiving their situation, ordered the men to hoist away as fast as they could, before old Tom's strength should be exhausted; but it was a compound movement crane, and we could not hoist very fast, although we could hoist very great weights. At last, as they were wound up higher and higher, old Tom's strength was going fast.

'O Tom, Tom, what must be done? I can't—I can't hold on but a little longer, and we shall both be dashed to pieces. My poor boy!'

'Well then, I'll let go, father; it was all my folly, and I'll be the sufferer.'

'Let go!' cried old Tom; 'no, no, Tom—don't let go, my boy—don't let go!'

'Well, father, how much longer can you hold on?'

'A little—very little longer,' replied the old man, struggling.

'Well, hold fast now,' cried young Tom, who, raising his ...with a great exertion, shifted one of his hands to his father's thigh, then the other, raising himself so far as to be caught at the seat of his father's trowsers with his teeth; old Tom groaned, for his son had taken hold of more than the garments; he then shifted his hands to round his father's body—from thence, he gained the collar of his father's jacket—from the collar, he climed on his father's shoulders, from whence he seized hold of the fall above and relieved his father of his weight.

'Now, father, are you all right?' panting as he clung to the fall above him.

'I can't hold on ten seconds more, Tom—no longer—my clutch is going now.'

'Hang on by your eyelids, father, if you love me,' cried Tom, in an agony.

It was indeed an awful moment; they were now at least sixty feet above the lighter, suspended in the air, the man whirled round the wheel, and I had at last the pleasure of hauling them both in on the floor of the warehouse, the old man so exhausted that he could not speak for more than a minute.

BORDEAUX.

We copy from Moore's Philadelphia Price Current, the following excellent statistical sketch of one of the principal commercial cities of France.

Bordeaux, the opulent and commercial city of France, is situated on the Garonne, about 75 miles from its mouth, and contains a population of about 100,000; its trade is very great; the Garonne is a noble river, with a depth of water sufficient to enable the largest ships to come up to the city, laying open, in conjunction with the Dordogne and their tributary streams, a large extent of country. The commerce of Bordeaux is greatly promoted by the famous canal of Languedoc, which communicates with the Mediterranean; by its means Bordeaux is enabled to furnish the South of France with colonial products at a cheaper rate than Marseilles. Wine, Brandies, and fruits, are the staple articles of export, but the merchants apply themselves more particularly to the wine trade; most of their other business is confined to dealing on commission, but the wine trade they conduct almost invariably on their own account, the reason they assign for this is that the difficulties attending the purchase, racking, fining, and proper care of wines, so as to render them fit for exportation, are so very great, as to make it almost impossible to conduct the business on any thing like the ordinary terms so as to satisfy their employers. Colonial products, cotton, &c. form the principal articles of importation.

Money is the same in Bordeaux as in other parts of France; all accounts are kept in francs, the par exchange being 25 fr. 20 cent. the pound sterling. With the exception of wines and brandies, the new octdecimal system of weights and measures is of general application in Bordeaux, both in whole sale and retail operations.

The principal exports from Bordeaux to this country are wines, brandy, almonds, prunes, verdigris, cream of tartar and small quantities of manufactured goods.

Of the various classes and kinds of wines sold and exported from Bordeaux, our limits forbid us to write. The merchants in general purchase up the finest Crus, as soon as sufficiently advanced to judge of their character, or more frequently they are bought up for a series of years whether good or bad. The wines are transported to their cellars or 'chays' in Bordeaux, stored and protected by surrounding houses, as to preserve a tolerably equable temperature throughout the year; and in these they open and undergo all the different processes of fining, racking, mixing, &c., considered necessary to adapt them to the different tastes of the foreign consumers. Mixing is one of the principal features of the process; for instance they adapt their wines for the English market, by a plentiful dose of the strong full bodied, and high flavored wines of the Rhone, such as Hermitage, &c. The wines shipped under the title of Chateau Margaux, Lafitte, and Latour are mixed with the wines of the surrounding Vineyards, which are not materially different. Other good wines are said to enter largely into the composition of these celebrated Crus; and those of a superior year are employed to bring up the quality of one or two bad years, so that it is easy to conceive that the famous wines of 1811, 1815, 1819, and 1825, are at length totally exhausted. Some houses pretend to keep their wines pure, but the practice of mixing is at any rate very general.

The purchase of the wines, whether from the grower or merchant, is always effected through a broker. There are a few of them who have acquired a reputation for accuracy in detecting the different flavors, and so tracing the results of the wines by certain measures of training or treatment.

England takes off nearly half the high priced wines, and very little of any other quality. Except Holland, any thing there is but a very moderate portion of the superior Medoc consumed in France. Paris even demands only second, third or fourth rate wines.

The Dutch, who are the large st consumers of Bordeaux wine, go more economically to work than others; they send vessels to the river in the wine season with small supercargoes, who go among the growers, and purchase the wines themselves, cheaper even than a broker could do, they have on board the ship, take their own time to select, and wait often for months before their cargo is completed; but they obtain their object, getting a supply of good, sound wine, at low rate with all charges of shipping incurred, as the wine merchants can deliver it into the ship in Bordeaux. They never purchase old wine; they take only that newly made, and the same system is followed by them at Bordeaux, in procuring white wines.

The principal wine merchants have agents in London, whose business is more particularly to introduce their wines to the trade; for this they pay them from 2d to 3d per ... traveling expenses and giving their agents the choice of allowing them a commission on the amount of sales. The principal agents of good address to mix with the upper classes.

Bordeaux possesses some iron foundries, cotton factories, sugar refineries, glass works, &c. but labor and living are too high to admit of its becoming a great manufacturing city. There is but one banking company at Bordeaux, the "Bordeaux Bank;" it enjoys perfect confidence, and is of great service to the mercantile interests of the town, though not very profitable to its share holders.

Colonial produce, spices, dye stuffs, and metals, are usually sold at Bordeaux for cash, with the proper allowance. Corn, flour, brandy and several other articles are sold for cash without discount. Wines are generally bought of the cultivators at 12 or 15 months credit, or 6 per cent discount. When they change hands among the merchants, the practice is to sell for cash allowing 3 or 5 per cent discount. This usage is established at Bordeaux for merchandise purchasing less than thirty days to run as cash; and when such payments are made, unless otherwise stipulated.

ANGELO'S LAST JUDGMENT.

The correspondent of the Journal of Commerce at Rome has furnished in his last letter the following description of Michael Angelo's Last Judgment. It is graphic and spirited.

To the Sistine Chapel you must go—where you can see the tremendous Last Judgment of Michael Angelo, which the music is a corollary to the picture. The ceiling above is covered with noble figures—such as would have passed for portraits of man before he debased himself—but so elevated in character to represent him now. One end of the Chapel is occupied by the Judgment. I do not understand it all, as some of it has allusions beyond my knowledge to the saints and martyrs. When Buonarotti clothed his conceptions in human form; he always gave to his figures limbs in which the muscles were developed as in the arms of sailors or legs of porters. But there is no coarseness in this—it is simple grandeur. But this an experiment for no one else to try. Fuseli tried it, and failed.

On the left, at the lower side of the picture, the dead are rousing—the tombs are quickening into life. They are in all stages of decay, or all states of reconstitution. Some will finished, are issue by main strength the flat monumental stone above them—others, half skeleton and half corpse, seem not yet to have recovered consciousness. On the other corner are the ministers of evil coming from their caverns to seize upon the condemned. From out a fissure in the quaking earth, there is protruded a terrible hand, which is pulling down a poor sinner by a viper which has manacled his ancles. The sufferer however looks upward with hope and a female form behind, is lifting him by putting her hands under his shoulders—some guardian angel—some wife—perhaps, who had loved him and interceded for him—some innocent victim whom he had rescued—some wanderer whom he had reclaimed. Hard by falls one head foremost, accelerated by the weight of a horned demon who holds on by the hair of his head. But here two of the blessed come to the rescue. But of this I am not quite sure. I like not his face—it has guilt and pain; perhaps he is to haul down the two that are clinging to him. Perhaps it is his wife and child, who wished to be good, but he would not let them; perhaps to him they owe their falls and at this group there look forth from a hole in a rock two devils with such a grin of triumph that I fear the worst.

A little to the right is

"That grim ferryman that poets write of,"

a figure fit for Caliban. He has a freight of 30 or more, and he brandishes his paddle over them as a flail. They huddle together like frighted geese; and some are eagerly springing to land, whereworse awaits them. Devils that are fearful and hideous, while they are grotesque, are eager to act in their capacity of tormentors, and some succeed so well that the sufferers are biting their own hands to the bone for pain. Above, among the falling, there is every shape of suffering, every expression of anguish. Some however are upheld by friends, and two are sustained by a string of Catholic beads, passed under their arms. The group of martyrs carry the instruments of their martyrdom, St. Sebastian hold s his arrows, St. Peter his cross, St. Somebody his saw, and St. Bartholomew carries his knife in one hand and his skin in the other. The Saviour stands judging according to the deeds done in the body, but if, a fit subject for any painter, he is not of Michael Angelo. This picture was made for Pontiffs, and it was in the spirit of the age; it has many hundred figures, and much of the sublime and terrible—yet it is a dangerous subject. The terrors of that great day are for humble reflection—but to my mind not proper for the poet or the painter.

From the Providence Commercial Advertiser.

AN AFFECTING PICTURE—INTEMPERANCE.

If we ever felt the exercise of pity and compassion, we experienced it yesterday for a young man in our streets, in a state of intoxication.

True, such things are not of very frequent occurrence, but this instance seemed to be one that carried a forcible moral with it, and excited to a considerable degree the sympathetic feelings.

Excepting this young man's state of inebriety, his appearance is respectable. Well dressed, and apparently about 25 years of age, his countenance and his manner did not bespeak him an habitual drunkard, and still less could the inference be drawn from the fact that he was evidently unhappy and ashamed of his condition. On being questioned, he said he had just returned from a three years' voyage—that he belonged to a distant city, and wished to get home, but could not, though he had plenty of money. On being asked why he could not, the sense of shame and regret seemed to come over him, and in such a manner as almost to deprive him of the power of utterance—"I have," said he, with tears in his eyes, "been on this frolic fourteen days."

The condition of this young man presses very forcibly on our feelings. From a three years' voyage! Who can tell—who can know—what tender and fearful anxiety for his safety and happiness, may have been experienced by a fond father and mother, and an affectionate brother and sister for that absent son and brother during three long years. How often, when the fierce gale swept with unbowling tempest seemed to presage the dissolution of nature itself, have all personal fears been absorbed in the most painful and agonizing thought on him who was far away. And now for fourteen days after this son and brother has landed on the shores of his native land, while those who love him perhaps as life itself, await his arrival under the paternal roof, with all the sickening emotions of hope deferred, to clasp him in their fond embrace,—that object of their fondest affections is spell-bound by the Genius of dissipation—far from home and from friends—a spectacle of shame and dishonor.

And who can tell how many harpies have fixed upon him, and with all the craft of vice and iniquity, conspired to drown his senses in the intoxicating bowl, to filch from his hard earnings—and who, having robbed him of his last remaining dollar, will abandon him to the cold charity of the world, or compel him again to seek refuge on the ocean, without having sought his long-forsaken home, once more to gladden the hearts of his anxious and expectant friends.

Perhaps but for the nefarious conduct of a band of human fiends, their victim might have lived happy and respected! Most likely they have completed his ruin, and turned his feet into a path, broad and beaten, that will end in wretchedness or death.

Let young men reflect before it becomes too late. Let this consideration, if no other, weigh effectually on the mind—that if we respect not ourselves, and are reckless of our own welfare, we have no right to sport with the happiness of those who love us, nor to pierce with anger the breast to which it is our sacred duty to impart joy and gladness.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Brig Only Son, Ellis, New York, L. Armstrong
Brig Alejandro, Granados, Havana, Master

ARRIVED.

Steamer Lion, Hubble, hauling taken her tow to sea.—Brought up brig Virginia, 20 days from Philadelphia; schnr Corn Ann, from Mobile. Left the bar at 6 pm. on Tuesday. Nothing in sight off either Pass. Passed in the river brig Kentucky, and a brig name not known.

Brig Virginia, Westney, 20 days from Philadelphia, cargo assorted mdse, pro loce, &c. Passenger Mr. Bambash.

Experienced very heavy weather for the first twelve days of our voyage

Steamer Adelphi, Carrier, from Opelousas.

"Legion of Louisiana, New Orleans, July 31, 1834.

CONFORMABLY to general orders, on Saturday, 26th inst. at 8 o'clock, A M, the Louisiana Legion shall take up arms and assemble at the place of arms, for the celebration of the funeral honors due to Major General Lafayette.

Major Reil, commanding the battalion of artillery, shall order one discharge and rapidly to fire twenty-one discharges of cannon, and afterwards half hours guns from sunrise to sunset.

The first and second divisions of house shall celebrate a total the funeral honors, and formed the guard that is to precede the hearse of Lafayette.

The officers shall wear crape on their left arm and on the hilt of their swords.

The colors shall wear the insignia of mourning.

The drums shall be covered with black cloth.

The commanders of corps will see to the execution of this order.

By the commanding Lieutenant General, J. B. Planche, Commanding the Legion.

July 22 D. Avegno, Aide-Camp

"CITY COUNCIL OF NEW ORLEANS.

The Committee of the City Council, appointed in conjunction with the Mayor and Recorder, to determine on the form of the funeral honors to be paid to the memory of Lafayette, REPORT AS FOLLOWS:

The ceremony shall take place on Saturday the 26th instant.

The Governor is requested to call out the Louisiana Legion, and it is also to be first at the flag to the Ordnance commencing half an hour's hour is to be paid to Presidents of the United States.

The Curate of the Cathedral of St. Louis is invited to celebrate funeral service at the place of his church on said day, at 10 A M.

Messrs. J. J. Mercier and F. Coutan are invited to deliver funeral orations in the Cathedral.

The procession will be organized at 6 o'clock, A M precisely, at the State House, under the management of a Grand Marshall and of Twelve Masters of Ceremony, whose names are as follows, viz:

J. H. HOLLAND
GRAND MARSHALL.

Masters of Ceremonies.

CHAS. GENOIS	MANUEL WHITE.
E. A. CANON	S. J. PETERS.
B. Z. CANONGE	HENRY CAMACK.
HORTARE INGRY	R. LAYTON.
E. F. BUISSON,	JAMES FOSTER Jr.
CHAS. REVOILE.	LUCIEN HERMANN.

The Grand Marshall and the Masters of Ceremonies will be on horseback.

The procession shall be formed in the following order:

Military Escort, preceded by Music
Lafayette's hearse, escorted by 24 citizens, in mourning, each bearing a escutcheon, inscribed with the
Name of the States.
Revolutionary Soldiers.
The French Consul escorted by four Citizens of France bearing muffled shrouded flags.
Governor and Suite
Officers of the Army and Navy
State Officers, Legislators and Attorneys
Judges of the Supreme Court.
Members of the Legislature.
Judges and Officers of the United States State and City Courts.
Foreign Consuls
The Mayor and Recorder
Orator of the Day
City Council
Officers of the General Government.
State Officers.
City Officers.
Fire Companies No 1, 2, 3 and 4, with their badges.
Militia Officers
Mechanics Society
Citizens.
Military Escort.

Masters of vessels in port are invited to hoist their flags half mast, on the above mentioned day.

J. BERMUDEZ, Chairman.

Committee—R. O. Pritchard, G. Schmidt, S. D. Dixon, J. J. Mercier. July 15

The persons hereinafter named are invited to join the procession on the 26th inst. in memory of Lafayette, in order to carry the escutcheons of the several States of the Union, in the following order:

Louisiana	B. Maigny
New York	Seaman Field
Pennsylvania	Richard Relf
Virginia	Beverly Chew
Maine	Charles Harrod
Vermont	Thomas Banks
Massachusetts	Wm. G. Hewes
Rhode Island	G. P. Bowers
New Hampshire	Howard Henderson
Connecticut	T. R. Hyde
South Carolina	Thomas Hunt
North Carolina	Solomon High
New Jersey	T. Montgomery
Delaware	P. Conrey, Jr.
Illinois	D. F. Burthe
Indiana	Charles Gardener
Ohio	Thomas Sloo, Jr.
Kentucky	Nathaniel Cox
Georgia	W. M. Beale
Tennessee	Doctor Campbell
Maryland	John K. Smith
Alabama	Joshua Baldwin
Mississippi	Thomas Urquhart
Missouri	Wm. Brand.

Bearer of the Constitution—Amedé Longé.

The above named persons will please meet on the 26th at 9 o'clock, precisely, at the State House.

By order of the Committee of Arrangement of the City Council. Signed,

J. BERMUDEZ, Chairman.
COMMITTEE:
R. O. PRITCHARD, J. T. MERCIER, G. SCHMIDT.

HEAD QUARTERS.

New Orleans, July 12, 1834.

ORDER NO. 3.

THE militia of Louisiana are called upon to render the solemn tribute of respect due to the memory of the last of the Major Generals of our revolution—to the memory of Lafayette.

This unwavering friend of the rights of man—this generous volunteer in our early, and then almost desperate struggle, died on the 20th May last, and reposed under the soil that witnessed his latest efforts for liberty.

The Commander in Chief appeals with confidence to the militia of Louisiana, on whom the memory of this patriot and sage has a double claim, to join with him in this sincere testimony to his services and his worth. He directs,

1. That on Saturday the 26th inst. a detachment of artillery from the Legion of Louisiana, will at day-break fire twenty-four guns in quick succession, and continue to give one gun each half hour till sunset, and that the same order be observed the second day after the receipt of this at other places in the State, where artillery can be procured.

2. That the Legion of Louisiana will act as escorts in the funeral ceremonies ordained by the civil authorities for the 26th inst

3. That all the officers of the militia when in uniform wear crape on the left arm and on the hilts of the sword for six months after the 26th inst.

4. That the colors of the different corps be put in mourning for the same space of time.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

PERSIFOR F. SMITH,
July 17 Adjutant and Inspector General.

UNION BANK OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, July 22, 1834.

THIS Institution will be closed on Saturday next, the 26th inst, the day appointed for the solemnity in memory of Lafayette. It is requested that drafts and notes falling due on that day be paid the day previous.

SAMUEL C BELL,
July 23 Cashier pro. tem.

MECHANICS & TRADERS BANK,
July 22, 1834.

CHECKS on Boston for sale at this institution.
July 23 CHAS. BRIGGS, Cashier

2000, PIG-LEAD, for sale by
June 25 J MAGER.

"Consolidated Association,
New Orleans, July 22, 1834.

THIS Institution will be closed on Saturday next, 26th inst., the day appointed for the solemnity in memory of Lafayette. It is requested, that notes falling due on that day, be paid the day previous, and that those offered for discount, be deposited on Thursday, 24th inst.

July 24

OFFICE BANK U. STATES,
New-Orleans, July 23d, 1834.

THIS institution will be closed on Saturday next the 26th instant, the day appointed by the city council for the solemnity in memory of Lafayette. Persons having notes due on that day are requested to pay them on Friday.

July 24 THOMAS C. MAGOFFIN, cashier.

"Commercial Bank of New Orleans.

THIS institution will be closed on Saturday next, 26th inst. Notes falling due on that day, and on Sunday 27th, will be paid on Friday. Also, notes offered for discount on Monday 28th inst. must be deposited in the discount box on Friday 25th. By order.

July 24 JOSEPH SAUL, Cashier.

"Louisiana State Bank,
New Orleans, July 23, 1834.

IN compliance with an invitation from the city authorities, this Bank will not be open on Saturday next, 26th inst being the day fixed for the solemnity in memory of Lafayette; and it is requested that notes that will become due on that day may be taken up on Friday, on which day the Board will meet for discount; the offering day will, consequently, fall on Monday. R. RELF,
July 24 Cash'r.

"Collector's Office, New Orleans, July 24, 1834.

WRITTEN Proposals will be received at this office, till Saturday 23d August, to construct a brick wall to enclose the square on which the Custom house is situated.

The foundations to be laid on good and substantial plank two inches thick, sixteen inches below the surface of the earth; the wall to be eighteen inches wide, seven and one half feet high, capped with the best quality flag stone at least three inches thick; all the materials to be of the best quality; the brick to be of the best kind of northern or Lake brick, and to be approved by the undersigned. Four gates, either wrought or cast iron will be required—three of which is to be four feet wide, and the other double gate ten feet wide, with good and sufficient foot ways;—the plan of which can be seen at any time at this office. Payment will be made immediately after the work is completed and received. MARTIN GORDON, jr.,
July 24 Dep Collector.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.—Parish Court for the Parish and City of New Orleans.—I hereby certify, that on July 31, 1833, judgment was entered in this court in the suit of Sylvie Nognier, wife of Deschamps vs. L. P. F. Cailly alias Deschamps, her husband, in the words and figures following, to wit: (No. 7513.) Sylvie Nognier, wife of Deschamps vs. L. P. F. Cailly alias Deschamps, her husband.

FOR REEL.—It is ordered, adjudged and decreed, that a judgment of separation of property be pronounced between the parties in favor of the plaintiff against the defendant, and that said plaintiff do recover from the defendant, her husband, the sum of six thousand francs with interest from the 25th day of June, 1831, and the cost of suit, by judgment granted by law.

New-Orleans, July 19th, 1831.

(Signed) CHARLES MAURIAN, Judge.

Judgment recorded in Judgment Docket C, page 61.—Amount of Judgment 6000 francs with interest from 25th June, 1831—Costs of Court $72 37 1-2.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Court, at the City of New Orleans, on this 21st day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty four, and in the fifty ninth year of the Independence of the United States.

PITOT, Clerk.
July 24

STATE OF LOUISIANA.—Parish Court for the parish and city of New Orleans.—Present the Hon. Charles Maurian, Judge.—July 24, 1834.—No 7616.—Wesson for plaintiff in the case, it is ordered by the Court that the sale made by the Sheriff of this Court on Saturday the 16th inst. of the slave named Amelie, be confirmed, if they have or can say no legal cause to the contrary, and that said sale, should not be granted, and in the affirmative, all persons claiming this person and property are cited to appear.

July 24 P. A GUYOL, Deputy Clerk.

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Succession of M. L. Tarrie, deceased wife of François Victor Fourcade.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the estate and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause why the account presented by the Testamentary executor should not be homologated and the said executor discharged from all further trust and duties in the premises.

By order of the Court.

W. C. DUPLESSIS,
July 24 Rec. of Wills.

RANAWAY from the subscriber a negro man named Antoine, a black much speaking French and English—he is about about 5 feet 8 inches high—21 or 22 years of age. He has been purchased at the sale of Madame Denis Delassude. Limps in one leg and wears a false leg. He is slender, very dark of a fine face and very black.

The above reward will be given to any person who will convey him to the subscriber's residence, or to any jail in this State.

Captains of vessels and steamboats are cautioned against taking him on board, under the penalty of the law.

July 24 G. N. ALLARD.

CITY BANK,
New Orleans, July 22d, 1834.

THIS institution will be closed on Saturday next, the 26th inst, that day having been fixed by the city authorities to pay funeral honors to the memory of Lafayette. Persons having notes falling due on that day, are requested to take them up on Friday the 25th inst and notes for discount must be offered on Thursday the 24th inst.

July 24 ROBERT J. PALFREY, Cashier.

MECHANICS & TRADERS BANK,
July 22 1834.

SATURDAY next being the day fixed for the ceremony in memory of La Fayette and the City Council having signified a desire that the different Banks should on that occasion be closed, this institution will in compliance with that request be shut, and those having notes due on that day will be required to pay them on the Friday previous. July 23 CHAS. BRIGGS, Cashier.

PARISH of Orleans, Court of Probates.—Succession of Jacques Hubert Boisgervais.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the Testamentary executor should not be homologated and approved.

By order of the Court. W F C DUPLESSIS,
July 24 Rec. of Wills.

BILLS of Exchange on France, for sale by
A S GEORGE,
July 23 82 St Louis street.

RECEIVED by the late arrivals from England, and to sell by the subscribers,
9 trunks of coloured cottepaly handkerchiefs.
4 do do black do
July 23 BORDERES & Brothers.

SPANISH BRANDY & DOMESTICS.

400 Indian barrels Spanish Brandy, and eighty bales heavy brown sheetings, for sale by
WILLIAM G HEWES,
July 23 66 Camp street.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the late Pierre Lagoste, are requested to file the same with Marcel Ducros, Esq. attorney, for said estate.

ANTONIO DUCROS,
July 23 Testamentary Executor

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

THE negro boy CATO, 14 years old and 4 feet 8 inches high, has absconded from the subscriber. He speaks English only, his eyelids are very thick, hair grows on his forehead and temple. He was seen at the head of the Rail Road, and it is probable he is lurking in that neighborhood. Masters of vessels and steamboats are cautioned against harboring the above slave under the penalties of the law. Ten dollars reward will be paid to arrest and deliver him to PAUL S. GLEISES,
July 23 No 22 Chartres st

WHISKEY, FLOUR & BUTTER.—889 bbls Flour
350 do Whiskey;
29 kegs butter, landing from steamboat Oceana, and for sale by ORAIN & MIGNON,
July 22 No 7 New Levee street.

WHISKEY, BACON & BUTTER.—175 barrels whiskey;
33 jars butter;
57 kegs do;
31 casks bacon; landing from the steamboat Gladiator, and for sale by ORAIN & MIGNON,
July 22 No 7 New Levee st.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Brooks & Curtis, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims or demands against said firm are requested to hand them to John W Brooks as they respectively become due, who settles the partnership concerns;—and all persons who owe said partnership are requested to call and liquidate the same with said Brooks.

JOHN W BROOKS,
July 21 JOSEPH CURTIS.

FREDERICK PLASMAN, flower and vegetable gardener, wants employment in the city or the country. He has good certificates.
Apply to AUGUSTINO AMBROSIO,
July 17 108 Levee st.

For St Louis and all intermediate Landings.

The superior new steamer Ocean, D Daggett, master, will meet with the quickest despatch. For freight or passage, having a very spacious and airy upper cabin, apply on board or to
July 22 JOHN G STEVENSON, 94 Camp st.

FOR LOUISVILLE & CINCINNATI.

THE light draught steamboat HEROINE, Sparhawk, master, having part of her cargo engaged, will have despatch. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations both for cabin and deck passengers, apply on board, or to
July 11. TOURNE & BECKWITH.

FOR TAMPICO, on Sunday next.—The remarkably fast sailing A. 1. copper fastened and coppered schooner CREOLE, captain Cormier, will positively sail on Sunday next, the 27th instant. For the bulk of 50 barrels freight, or passage, having extensive and handsome accommodations, apply on board, opposite Conti street, or to
HARRISON, BROWN & Co
July 21 No. 117 Royal street

FOR HAVANA.—The Spanish brig MARIA, captain Ruit, is ready for the above port, and can take passengers, and the bulk of 600 lbs freight. Apply to GARCIA BUYO & Co
July 24 St Ann st No 34

FOR HAVANA.

The Spanish brig Louisa, capt Delyade, is ready to receive her cargo. For freight or passage, apply to the captain on board or to
July 23 GARCIA, BUYO & Co, St Ann st

FOR TAMPICO.

THE well known schooner EXPRESS, will sail in a few days for the above port. For freight apply to PETER LAFAYE,
No 117, Royal street;
or, to O BIGOURDAN,
July 19 Toulouse st.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE fast sailing schooner ROSE BLOOM, of Pensacola—36 1-4th tons.
Apply to the captain on Board, or to
LEFEBVRE & DUREL,
July 18 At the Basin.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

The Danish ship INGEBORG, cap Rounoe, is offered for freight or charter to any port in Europe. She will be ready to take in cargo in a few days.

For terms apply to the captain on board, opposite Toulouse street, or to CARRIERE & BORDUZAT,
July 15 115 St Louis street.

FOR HAVANA.

THE fast sailing new Spanish brig EMILIE, having best for cargo engaged will sail very soon; for balance of freight or passage,—said brig having good accommodation—apply to the captain on board, or to J. PRATS & SON,
July 2 52 St Ann st.

FOR TAMPICO.

THE Mexican brig SANTA ANNA, ready for the above port, will take passengers and the bulk of 200 barrels freight, if immediately applied for to M S CUCULLE, LAFEYRE & Co.
July 5

FOR CHARLESTON S C.

The fine NEW CASTLE, having most of her cargo engaged. For freight or passage, apply to the captain on board opposite post No 20, or to PIERNAN, CUDDY & Co.
July 4

TO LET.—That large, new and commodious house on the corner of Bacon street. Enquire in the premises, or to FUCH & REIN.
July 24

TO LET

THREE fine airy houses for the summer season, one of them situated in Magazine street, first corner above Girod street, the other two in the rear of said building. Apply at No 111 Hospital street.
July 23

TO RENT.—A very fine store with two rooms, one of which has a chimney to the fire place. Apply on the premises, corner of Custom house and Bienville streets. July 18

NOTICE.—All persons having and staff books belonging to the late Malcom Bryson, formerly Chemist, are requested to come and examine at N. Poydras's pharmacy, in the house of Mr. Vance, No 17, Camp street.

The staff books have been examined and removed on the 15th August, 1833, and not delivered.

July 21

LOST—by the subscriber, on Monday, before the Custom house and the corner of Levee and Bienville streets, a parcel rolled in a white paper, containing one hundred and thirty four dollars in bank notes, and a check on the Union Bank, drawn by S T Hebert & Co, in favor of the balance in the same bank. The finder will be liberally rewarded on returning it to the undersigned, corner of Bienville and Levee streets.

July 15 J C P McFARLANE.

Crescent New Orleans and Carrollton Rail Road Company.

NOTICE is given to the subscribers