THE BEE.

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JEROME BAYON.
STATE PRINTER.

THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED."

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST, 8, 1834

The cholera prevails with increased violence in Canada.

Mr Taney has been received in the most flattering manner by the citizens of Baltimore, to which city he is at present on a visit. A public dinner has been tendered him, at which Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Woodbury, Mr. Allen, Mr. Barry and others are expected to be present.

The *shellfish* of our own Mississippi has been discovered by an expedition fitted out by the secretary at war. It is a lake, the lac la Biche of the French, and is represented a beautiful sheet of water, seven or eight miles in extent, lying among hills of diluvial formation, surmounted with woods, which fringe the distant horizon, and form an agreeable contrast with the greener foliage of its intermediate shores. Its greatest length is from south-east to north-west, with a southern prolongation or bay, which receives a brook. The waters are transparent and bright, and reflect a tint produced by the elm, lynn, maple and cherry, together with other species more abundant in northern latitudes. The lake itself is of irregular form, and the outlet is always ten to twelve feet broad, with an apparent depth of twelve to eighteen inches. The discharge of water appears to be copious, compared to its inlet. Springs, may, however, produce accessions which are not visable, and this is probable both from the geological character of the country, and the transparency and coolness of the water

The Naval Magazine.—This periodical continues to be issued regularly, and maintains its reputation for utility.—The July No. is before us, and its contents are both varied and interesting.

An important decision has been made in the Superior Court of New York city, defining the rights of slave owners, to recover fugitive slaves, and the manner of exercise. The law established rests on the constitution of the United States which directs that slaves escaping into another State, shall not be thereby discharged from slavery, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the owner;" and the law of Congress directing for thearrest of a slave by the owner or agent, and proving that he shall be taken before a magistrate, and on "proof to the satisfaction of the magistrate" shall be delivered over to the owner or agent.

The revised statutes of New York added another course of proceeding, allowing the *slave* to sue out a writ *de homine replegiando*, the effect of which was to suspend the operation of the magistrate's decision, and submit the master's title to review in a court of common law; —thus substituting a state process, for that directed by the act of Congress.

In a late case, the Superior Court of the city of New York has decided the State act, allowing this writ to be "unconstitutional and void," on the ground that the State legislature could not prescribe another mode of ascertaining the title of the master than that directed in the act of Congress.

A New Exchange.—We understand that at the monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, held on Monday evening at their Chamber in Canal Street—it was proposed and agreed to, that a committee be appointed to confer, to the next monthly meeting, the most eligible site, on which to erect an Exchange in our city, suitable to the large Commercial interest of New Orleans. The following gentlemen were appointed as said Committe, viz: J. Morgan, Thomas Barret, J. F. McKenna, John Garrow, H. C. Cammack.

This movement will meet the approbation and concurrence of our whole community, unquestionably, and we look to lead to the erection of an edifice, such as proposed.—*Bulletin.*

The Bank partisans boast of their successes, and raise the cry of victory. Would it not be well for them to examine what grounds their sanguine anticipations are grounded? The last Richmond *Enquirer* contains a bird's eye view of the prospect in several States which is certainly blighting to their hopes. We append it for their edification, as well as for the encouragement of some of our friends in this quarter who are disposed to attach too much importance to the temporary advantage obtained over us at our late election. We think it may not be out of place to observe that the general expression abroad was by no means disappointed by the result of that contest:

In Pennsylvania, every sign is against them. Never has the democracy of the great Key State been more united—Their party is firm—the celebrations of the 4th most cheering. A unanimate the ranks of the Party, that will ensure it the decisive success. The very strong hold of the Bank is probably be wrested from her. The last Philadelphia mail holds out the following animating hopes:

The next Congress will, beyond a doubt, exhibit an administration gain from Pennsylvania. The seats of Messrs. Ingersoll, Coulter and Stewart, will be certainly be filled by friends of the Administration; so, so in all probality, those at present occupied by Messrs. King and Burd; and Messrs. Wathmouth and Banks be not superseded—the former by Gen. Ash, and the latter by adjutant General Porter, they may think themselves very fortunate. It is not go beyond the limits of probability, that Gen. Clarke, from a district composed of Dauphin and Lebanon, though personally popular, may be left at home.

We know perfectly well what are the cunning calculations of the Opposition, as to Pennsylvania—that the administration party will be cut up between the Van Buren and Richard Jackson men; and that the Clay party, like the fox, will step in carry off the prize. But they have read the signs very little purpose, particularly the public sentiment on the 4th July, who does not see, not only who is now much the strongest man, but also, what means will be adopted by the Democracy of the State to prevent all serious collision and division in their ranks.

In Ohio?—Here, also, is every indication of the most favorable character. "What are the prospects *there?*—This question was addressed but the other day to one of the most intelligent politicians in the Union—No man knows the State of Ohio better than he does—The Answer was decisive.—"No doubt of her! At the fall election, the Administration will sweep every thing before it."

In New York?—The party are united—The People are against the mammoth Bank—and the very panic speeches which were made by the Cabal in the Senate, to sound public distress, to break her safety Banks and to depreciate the amount of her canal receipts, have only produced re-action, rallied and strengthened the Republican Party. We are assured that never wore they more sanguine of the election of Governor and members of Congress, than they are at the approaching election.

In Mississippi?—We are informed by men of the first authority, that Mr. Poindexter cannot be elected to the Senate.

In Louisiana, the election for Governor may go against us because the opposition has selected as their candidate, White one of the most popular men in the State; and because the Bank of the U. S. still rules the hour among us.

In Vermont, the Green Mountain Boys are determined to stand to the last inch. A Democratic Convention, of about 300, have assembled at the State House in Montpelier, and discussed their future movements.

In Virginia, the battle is not yet over.—The people must know little are the opposition prophets to be trusted—how much the public distress has been exaggerated—how firm the Banks stand—and how cheering is the market for the staples—They see how indifferent are some of the Leaders of the opposition about putting down the abominable Bank—and how willing some others are to avail themselves of several alternatives to extend and elongate its charter.—They see, that although the President is not infallible, he is honest and patriotic—that his great aim is his country's good—that he is prepared to encounter every danger in slaying the monster which Mr Jefferson has pronounced to be of more hostilities to our Liberties."—The battle, it must be confessed, is to wax warm in Virginia—and the friends of the Institution may become martyrs to their principles.—But there is no time to calculate personal consequences. We must save the Republic. The party are strong—and if we act shoulder to shoulder, they may carry the day.—We close with a letter before us which says, "A very large majority of the South-western Virginians decidedly in favor of the Administration."

A public meeting was held at Nashville on the 22d ult., for the purpose of making suitable arrangements for the reception of General Jackson, daily expected to arrive in that city on his way to his residence at the Hermitage. The following are the preamble and resolutions adopted on the occasion:

"As the friends and neighbors of the President of the United States, having learned that he is shortly expected to visit his residence in this County, and being desirous of tendering him a welcome suited to the occasion do resolve:

1. That they await his arrival with feelings of anxious gratitude, and the liveliest satisfaction.

2. That they recur with sincere pleasure to the intimate relations of personal attachment and esteem which have existed between them:

3. That the high regard they have ever entertained for him as a friend and neighbor, is still cherished with undiminished ardor:

4. That they continue to entertain unabated confidence in his courage, integrity, patriotism and fidelity in the discharge of all his public duties:

5. That the general policy, and measures of his administration, meet with their cordial and zealous approbation:

6th. That his numerous and important public services, justly entitle him to the warmest gratitude of his countrymen:

7th. That in the trying vicissitudes to which the constitution, laws, and vital interests of the country have been exposed since his accession to the executive chair, he has sustained himself with a firmness, judgment and patriotism well calculated to produce the belief, that he is the only patriot now living, to whose piloting the vessel of state could have been safely confided.

8th. That a committee of fifty be appointed to make such arrangements for his reception as they may deem necessary."

A New Move.—The United States bank, it would seem, having failed to screw the people into a compliance with its demands, is now making a strong effort to purchase them.—Forgetting its former plea that the removal of the deposites disabled it from affording the usual facilities, it has managed since the new arrangement, to discount in a single day the enormous sum of one hundred thousand dollars of (Kite) paper. What better proof is wanting than this, of the disingenuousness and bad faith of the dangerous monster.

Prince Talleyrand.—This ancient veteran and wily politician appears to be drawing near the close of his diplomatic life. It is stated in the English journals that he has declared his intention to return to France in the spring of 1835. His advanced age, being a considerable more than fourscore, will probably preclude him from again entering the arena of public life. The knowing ones give his place to Decazes.

Vermillionville, Aug. 2.

The river Mississippi, which at this season of the year is usually so low as to refuse its tribute to the lesser streams which flow from it into the interior, has lately been so much swelled as to afford easy access into the Bayou Plaquemine, so that steamboats are now enabled to reach St. Martinaville direct from New Orleans. This circumstance will no doubt favor the interests of many inhabitants of the country who have ordered goods to be forwarded to them, as they thereby will not incur the expense of portage. It will have another and salutary effect in the city, if the waters remain but a few weeks longer at their present height, it will prevent the recurrence of yellow fever there which generally takes place when the Mississippi is at its lowest stage.

Louisville, July 22.

Death of Louisville.—Reports as injurious as they are unfounded are in circulation, with respect to the health of this city. To correct them, we take the liberty to state, that our citizens never enjoyed a higher degree of health. Some weeks since a few cases of cholera occured—probably produced by imprudence or great exposure—but we are now perfectly free from that disease; and our physicians may, perhaps complain of hard times, with as much reason as any other class.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

THE NAVY.

Although many appropriations were uselessly made, and many valuable ones rejected, at the last session, we are glad to perceive that the Navy was not forgotten. Among the late acts of Congress is one appropriating $150,000 to rebuild the frigate Congress; another appropriating $50,000 to procure a live oak frame for a frigate to be called the Paul Jones. Also, $40,000 for building a naval store ship. Also, $70,000 for building two brigs or schooners of war.

The appropriation for building two brigs or schooners is more important than rebuilding the Congress frigate. It is surprising how much wood are attached to heavy ships, when we have at this day many ships of the line useless, and laying up in ordinary and rotting, the cost of which would have built seventy-five gun brigs. These small vessels are first rate schools for young officers—are valuable and cheap commands. Brigs of 300 tons and 14 guns, in the Pacific, in the Indian Ocean, on the Coast of South America, in the Mediteranean, on the West India station, and on our own coast, would give great animatioh, activity and usefulness to our navy, and would be carrying our flag into every sea; and in time of war would prove more injurious to the commerce of our enemies than frigates and ships of the line.

From the Petersburg (Va.) Constellation.

THE UNITED STATES BANK.

On Saturday, we published the prologue to the new Drama, about to be enacted by the United States Bank, in the shape of a correspondence between certain New-York merchants and Nicholas Biddle. From six to ten millions of its paper is about to flood the country in addition to that now in circulation. The object is to keep gold and silver in the back ground, and again to get it out of the country by exportation; to counteract the presidents plan of a metallic currency; to seduce the State Banks into an impolitic extension of discounts and issues of their paper; to create a general but illusory appearance of substantial plenty in the money market; to lead thousands into dangerous speculations; to give a false value to property; to sell at a high rate of exchange the $600,000 of sterling bills it has purchased during the late panic; and finally, to create by a sudden and tremendous withdrawal of its paper from circulation, far greater real distress than has yet been felt in the country.—Then comes the "alternative" of Mr. Leigh, a re-charter—this is the last act of the play. The curtain falls on the liberties of our country.

To-day, we lay before our readers the first scene of a farce that is to be enacted before the American People, in which Messrs. Ewing, (of Post Office Report notoriety,) Webster, Tyler and Mangum are to sustain the principal characters. This comes in the shape of a correspondence between those gentlemen and the President of the U. S. Bank; touching the investigation of the affairs of that institution, which the Senate authorized them to make. We wish the people to bear in mind, that this Committee without exception, is composed of men who are the avowed friends of the Bank, or who have united with them in denouncing the President for removing the deposites, and in voting for a restoration of the same. The nature of a report from such a committee may easily be anticipated. Read this correspondence, see to what objects the investigation is to be confined, remember who are to make it, and believe who may, that the abominations of this institution may be brought to light! Never! The people must nerve themselves for resistance. Not only must they cease to countenance these who countenance the Bank, but they must instruct their legislature to instruct the Virginia Senators while they remain in office, to sustain the Administration in all its measures to put down this dangerous enemy of our liberties. If the people move firmly in this important matter, there is nothing more easy than to accomplish their object. That they will move firmly and decisively, in a question which concerns them so nearly it would be unjust to doubt. The credit is due to Chesterfield for breaking ground on the question of instructions, and every county in the State requiring it should be cautious to share her honors.

INTREPIDIY OF AN INDIAN.

At the village of Indian Lorette, a few miles from Quebec, on the 13th inst., a little girl, 10 years of age, daughter of Germaine Bechard, while dipping water, having dropped her bucket, in endeavoring to recover it, fell into the river and was carried away by the stream and hurried over the fall. She was afterwards taken up, a mutilated corpse.—Her brother, aged 12, tried to save her, but was carried away by the current, and would have shared the fate of his sister, but for the intrepidity of an Indian youth, not twenty years of age, named Francois, who, without stripping, rushed to their assistance, and succeeded in getting hold of both; but unable, so encumbered to resist the force of the current, and save himself from being precipitated down a fall of 90 feet, to the verge of which he was fast hurrying, with those he was endeavoring to save, he was obliged to relinquish his hold of the girl, and with much difficulty and almost exhausted, reached the shore in safety with the boy.

From the Baltimore American.

There is no port in the world whose ship-builders turn out vessels so admirably adapted for quick-sailing as those of Baltimore. While they are equal in all other respects to other vessels, in this essential particular they surpass all competitors. The annexed account of the performance of one of our clipper brigs is from the Boston Courier of Friday, and its truth well vouched for:

A Baltimore Clipper.—The most remarkable instance of rapid sailing recorded, is probably the case of the brig John Gilpin, of Baltimore, a thorough clipper of course, which vessel left Baltimore about two years since, and arrived in Batavia after a passage of 82 days—proceeded from thence to Canton in 11 days—from Canton to Manilla in 5 days—from Manilla through the straits of Sunda, round South of New Holland, to latitude 43 deg. or 50 deg. to Valparaiso, in 85 days—and from Valparaiso to Lima, in 6 days 17 hours—making an aggregate distance of 34,920 miles in 189 days, 17 hours—averaging a fraction more than one hundred and eighty-three miles per day.

We have the above from an authentic source, and incredible as it may appear, it may be relied on as correct.

Extraordinary recognition. A man has lately returned to England after an absence of thirty-six years, who was engaged in the year 1798, with nineteen others, in the murder of an innocent and inoffensive man. He was immediately arrested and committed to prison and his identity and guilt it is stated, can be established beyond doubt. Of his nineteen comrades, eighteen were condemned and executed for that and other murders, and the other was shot in attempting to escape from jail.—*Com. Adv.*

Singular discussion among Geometers.—Poinsot versus Poisson.—We perceive by our French journals that a most curious and novel dispute has risen between the two distinguished mathematicians, Poinsot and Poisson. Poinsot contends that the science of reasoning is too much buried up and obscured under the mania for cyphers and algebraic analysis and formula. The mere instruments themselves, he would seem to imply, are looked upon as elements of propositions—Whereas they only subserve our purposes in conducting us with more facility and rapidity through the processes of reasoning, to which we apply them. In the same manner we may say as the telescope assists us in in our astronomical observations better than an opera glass; the machinery of steam in navigation better than sails; a fine toned piano in more powerfully and correctly developing the inspirations of Rossini's sublime music than an antiquated harpsicord: Analysis is in short an instrument to geometry as language is to thought. But Poisson seems to contend that these instruments and equations constitutes a science of themselves, from which new problems and truths may be evolved. Poinsot proposes to consider things in themselves, and not to lose sight of them in the course of our reasonings. He contends that no new truths have been discovered by the modern and improved methods of analysis and calculus. He avers contrary to received notions, that spirit and genius are not incompatible with high mathematical powers. The elements of reason do not lie in the manner of calculating or in process of analysis. The spirit ought not to be guided by, but it ought to govern these instruments. Poisson is willing to admit that analysis neither takes away from nor adds any thing to the principle from which it sets out, but it developes the consequences in its minutest details in a manner that no other means can. He thinks it, as far as we are enabled to judge, a substitute for all the different steps which lead to the evolution of a problem—the most perfect method that can be devised of unravelling or combining the various elements of thought employed in mathematical demonstrations.—*N. Y. Evng. Star.*

Fatal affray.—The Norfolk Beacon of Friday furnishes the particulars of a fatal affray in Hampton, Virginia, between Major John B. Cooper, and Mr. Thomas B. Allen, which is said to have grown out of affairs connected with the Hampton Academy. Mr. Allen came into Hampton on Wednesday from his residence in York county, with his wife and children, and stopped at the house of Mr. Collier, with the design of taking a trip to the Capes on the steamboat Old Dominion, which was going on a party of pleasure, but business prevented, and he remained with his family and dined at Mrs. Collier's. Shortly after dinner, Mr. Allen walked up the street, taking his two little sons with him, and leaving Mrs. Allen in the porch. He had proceeded about 100 yards, when he met Major Cooper, and his son, Mr. Geo. W. Cooper. An altercation took place, and harsh language was interchanged between the parties, and it is said blows passed between them. Two gentlemen who where near the scene, state that they saw major C. draw a pistol and level at the breast of Mr. Allen. The sight of the pistol so terrified the two children of Mr. Allen, that they fled, crying "oh! he is going to shoot father!" In a moment more the report of the pistol announced the fell purpose, and immediately Major C. raised a heavy stick and struck the deceased several powerful blows, which failed him to the earth, never to rise again.—*Idem.*

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED

Brig Banner, Robinson, Boston, — Master.
Schr. Intrepeda, Hernandez, — Garcia Bayo, & co.
Schr. Matamoras, Noyes, Matamoras, — Master.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Chester, Sellers, from St Louis—Cargo 1651 pigslead, 385 sacks corn, 600 bbls. flour Bogart & Hawthorn; 700 pigslead, 6 coils rope, 1 box twine J Mager; 428 bbls. flour A L M Damarin; 200 J Vairin & co; 100 do W & J Montgomery; 181 do L B Barrett & co; 2 hhds tobacco E L Tracey; 4 kegs butter Sollator; 575 pigs lead Stetson & Avery; 83 sacs corn J W Ferguson; 1 box J W Breedlove & co, 204 pigs lead; 14 bbls flour to the master; 28 pcks furniture W S Waterman; 106 bbls potatoes owner on board. Passengers, Messrs Cabrillac, Michaud, Cara and daughter, Mrs. M J Deacon and child. Memoranda, July 30th, 6 p|m Steamer Cinibornie in port.

Steamer Huntsville, L Meek, from Bayou Sara—Cargo 5 bales cotton Reynolds Byrne & co; 4 do do, 1 bale wool, M White, & others.

THE Passengers of brig Victor, capt. Cardonnet, arrived from Marseilles, think themselves duty bound to inform the persons wishing to take a passage on board of the above brig of what follows:—This very slow sailing vessel has a very narrow & incommodious cabin, a part of which the captain had the presumption when at sea to take from the passengers, in violation of his agreement with them when they embarked. There is no words to express the want of cleanliness, especially at the table. The passengers had but very rarely the servants at their order, and were consequently in the necessity of making their beds and serving themselves. Most of the provisions were spoiled, and dealt very scanty; after 40 days navigation in a voyage calculated to last two months and a half, it became absolutely necessary to put to St. Domingo, where said Cardonnet purchased provision for the trifling sum of $12. The same is so vile and depraved in his manners as to have behaved with the utmost indecency to a lady passenger, notwithstanding the presence of a respectable lady, and he highly expressed indignation of the other passengers and the crew at these outrages. As he unjustly confined to the cabin some passengers when he each threatened to put irons, it was observed to him, that he would have cause to repent for having attempted on the liberty of United States citizens—Hears were that the 2d act case a dozen for the United States citizens, he had even the insolence to say that he was a king on board. He was brutal enough to beat a child four years old for a few drops of water that he had spilt in drinking, and was base enough to steal for himself milk of a goat destined to the support of a sucking child.

At last the jailor captain had no other words than insulting to give in answer to the just demands: hush.

The behaviour of the mate and crew to the passengers is praiseworthy. ANTOINE RIGAUD, M. D.

Aug 8—3

WANTED—A professor of the English language, a few miles below the city. No person need apply unless he be either an American or an Englishman, and well recommended.

Apply to St Alexandre, Mayne st No 84 aug 8

NOTICE—The copartnership that existed under the firm of Mayer & Co. hoot makers, Toulouse st, No 120, has been dissolved by mutual consent, for other business. Mr Mayer is alone entrusted with settling all their affairs, and paying all the debts of the association.

MAYER.
D. SCHERER.

aug 8

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN on the night of the 25th or 26th July, from the stable of Mistress Charles Cooly, a bay horse with the hind left foot white. A reward of ten dollars will be given to the person bringing him back to No 305 Baron street.

aug 8

NOTICE.

THERE has been found on the land formerly belonging to the Leper's Hospital, a saddle and bridle and cotton. The owner can have it on designating it and paying for this advertisement, and a reward to the man who placed it No 262, Bayou road, where it is to be found.

aug 8

LAFAYETTE PORTER HOUSE.

No. 21, Bienville street.

JONN & W. WEBB, have constantly on hand, at the above establishment, Philadelphia Porter, Ale, and Newark Cider, of the best quality, which they offer for sale on the most accommodating terms.

☞ 500 gross Porter bottles and a large quantity of velvet corks for sale as above. Aug 8

TO RENT.

A fine brick house with three great fire apartments, two closets and a parlour, a kitchen, room for servants, a stable, a hen house and a cellar—with a fine garden in front. Venitian blinds, &c.

Said house is situated on the river between Louisa and Piety streets, Claret suburb. For conditions, apply on the premises of Madame widow Louis Castain, or Mr. J. Louis Rabassa, in the city. aug 8

FOR SALE—300 bags of green coffee of 1st quality; 500 cases of Bordeaux wine, entitled to drawback; just received by the brig Abencerrage.

aug 8 GARCIA, BUYO & Co, St Ann st No 34.

LAFAYETTE FIRE COMPANY, NO. 3.

A stated meeting of the members of this company will take place on Monday next, 11th instant at No 23, corner of Orapa and History streets, at 7 o'clock, precisely. By order.

aug 8 S. PIGEON, secretary.

SO hhds. of the whitest and finest sugar of this country, for sale at ANTOINE MICHOUD'S store, Levee street at the corner of Ursuline st. aug 8

RUNAWAY SLAVE.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, last evening a reddish colored negro boy named MAYC, aged 17 to 18 years, round face, of a small size for his age. This boy has in his possession false protection and free papers, with which he will try to embark. Captains of Steamboats and others, are consequently warned from receiving him on board. He was born at the north and speaks a little french, and was bought by the subscriber about 20 days ago, from Mr. Micker. Twenty dollars reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery at his master, sugar-shop, No. 114, Levee street, between the two markethouses. ANTONIO ARIAS. Aug 8

$10 REWARD.

Ranaway from Bartholemy Chanvin Delary's residence about twenty days ago, the negro slave Baptist, four feet and four or five inches high, of a strong constitution; he has very large and flat feet, the big toes very long, and the ankles very thick; he speaks English and French, and is about thirty years of age. Some persons pretend having seen him on Carrollton rail road; perhaps he will contrive to go over Pontchartrain lake.

The above reward will be given by the subscriber to any person apprehending and conveying this negro to the jail of New Orleans or any other in this state, and informing J B LAPORTE,

aug 8 Hospital st, No 124.

BY virtue of an order of sale to me directed by the hon. M Blache, presiding judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose at public sale on the 20th August, 1834, at 5 o'clock P M, at my office in St. Anne street, No 30, one printing press and types; seized at the suit of P Dougherty. Terms cash.

aug 8 B. BEAUREGARD, marshal.

BY virtue of two writs of Fi. Fa. to me directed by the honorable M. Blache, presiding judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose at public sale at my office No 30, St Anne street, on Tuesday the 19th August, 1834, at 5 o'clock, P M, one lot of groceries, seized at the suits of Doyle & May vs Peters & Millard. Terms cash.

aug 8 B. BEAUREGARD, marshal.

Rosendale & Thompson vs Captain Langdon, brig Lion and owners:

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable G Preval, associate judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose at public sale, on Monday the 8th September, 1834, at 12 o'clock, M, at Hewlett's Exchange, corner of St Louis and Chartres streets, the brig Lion, her tackle, apparel and furniture; seized in this suit. Terms cash.

aug 8 B BEAUREGARD, marshal.

B Palangre vs Frederic Vauner.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon A Lanauville, associate judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose at public sale at my office in St Ann street, No 30, on the 20th instant at 5 o'clock, P M, one horse and one cistern, seized in this case. Terms cash.

aug 8 B BEAUREGARD, marshal.

FOR MANDEVILLE, LEWISBURGH AND BILOXI.

Regular sailings for the departure of the steamboat DELTA, captain Nartigue.—Departure for Mandeville, on Thursday at half past eight o'clock, A M; Friday at do do; Saturday at half past six o'clock, P M; Sunday at half past eight o'clock for Biloxi.

Departure from Mandeville to New Orleans.—On Sunday at half past five o'clock, P M; Monday at five o'clock A M; Wednesday at 5 o'clock, A M, from Biloxi. The other days from Mandeville, at 5 o'clock, P M. aug 8

FOR PASCAGOULA.

The steamer WABASH, capt. Charles Walker, will depart for the above port touching at the bays of St Louis, Biloxi, and all intermediate landings. She will leave the rail road every Wednesday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock A M, and return every Monday and Thursday in the evening. For freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply on board, or to J. B. BYRNE.

aug 6

FOR HAVANA—passage only.

The Spanish schooner INTREPIDO, captain Hernandez, having all her cargo ready will start the 7th inst. For passage apply to the captain on board, or to GARCIA, BUYO & Co.

aug 6 St Ann st No 34.

FOR OMOA.

The fast sailing schooner ECLIPSE. Leidesdorff, master, will have immediate dispatch for the above port. For freight or passage, apply to JULES LE BLANC,

aug 6 No. 103, Royal st.

J J Hall vs F M Crozat.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon G Preval, associate judge of the City Court of New Orleans, I shall expose at public sale at Hewlett's Exchange, corner of St Louis and Chartres sts, on the 10th September, 1834, at 12 o'clock, a certain lot of ground situated in new suburb Marigny, in square No 81, and under the No 1, measuring 30 feet front on Bagatelle street, by 120 feet in depth, as per a plan deposited at W Y Lewis's, notary public. Seized to satisfy the above suit.

aug 9 B. BEAUREGARD, marshal.

C Carel vs John Miro.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable A Lanauville, associate judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose at public sale at my office, No 30, St Anne street, on the 20th August, 1834, at 5 o'clock, P M, one pair of blacksmith's bellows, axes, one corn mill, and sundry articles of furniture seized in the above case.

Terms, cash. B. BEAUREGARD,

aug 8 Marshal.

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Sale by the register of wills.—On Tuesday, the 9th day of September, 1834, at noon, I will expose for sale, at auction, at the New Exchange Coffee House, for account of the succession of Juan Rodriguez deceased, the following described slave to wit

George, a negro man aged 55 years, sickly and blind of one eye.

Terms of sale—6 months credit for an approved endorsed, secured by special mortgage.

By order of the Court. W F C DUPLESSIS,

Register.

N B. The act of sale to be passed before Hughes Pedesclaux, Esq, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. aug 8

LIVE OAK PAVILION AND SUMMER RETREAT.

THE ladies and gentlemen of the city of New-Orleans, are respectfully informed that an establishment has been erected on the other side of the river a short distance from the upper ferry in the rear of Mr. Massy's house and is now open for their reception, where they can be accommodated with all kinds of refreshments, including ice cream, fruits, confectionary, &c.

It is a spacious live oak pavilion shaded by several Live Oak Trees. And the facility of crossing the river, together with the trifling expense of cost and other conveniences of the city, must render it one of the most pleasant resorts in the vicinity of New-Orleans. And the proprietor flatters himself that the long experience in the business and his unremitting attention to please, will give full satisfaction to all those who may favor him with a call.

N. B. In order to prevent disappointments, parties will be waited upon at the ferry, on application being made at the bar, and on leaving with their passports or friends will have free access to the pavilion.

aug 6 J. L. DETISTE

ST. JAMES PARISH, July 30, 1834. Detained on my plantation, the following slaves:—

Negro called Madison, giving himself as belonging to Dr. Preval of Iberville.

A negro called John, giving himself as belonging to Mr. Boisseau of St. Louis, state of Missouri, and landed from the steamboat Michigan. The owners of the above slaves are requested to come and claim them, or for same to be sold. MICHEL SANSON, deputy sheriff.

Stray or stolen, on the Sunday morning, the corner of St Ursulines and Rampart streets, two horses, one of which is gray, with marks of warts on the two shoulders, the other is bay horse with a tapes on his neck. Whoever will be good enough to put them in the pound, or bring them back to the subscriber, and receive dollars to the person discovering the thief.

aug 6 A SARRAT.

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Sale by Register of Wills.—On Tuesday, the 19th day of August next, at 10 o'clock, P M, I will expose to sale at auction, in front of my office, a chest of carpenter's tools and other moveable effects belonging to the succession of John Marlow, deceased. Terms of the sale, cash.

By order of the court.

aug 6 W F C DUPLESSIS, reg.

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

COURT OF PROBATES.—*Sale by the Register of Wills.*—On Monday, the 18th day of August instant, at 10 o'clock, A M, I will expose for sale at auction, in St Louis street, between Chartres and Royal sts, the contents of a dry goods store and other moveable effects belonging to the succession of Simón Rieux deceased.

Terms of sale, cash. By order of the court.

aug 6 W F DUPLESSIS, register.

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Sale by the Register of Wills.—On Saturday 16th day of August inst., at the corner of Gaieané and Tchoupitoulas streets, in faubourg St Mary, the moveables and other moveable effects belonging to the succession of Brooks B Breeze deceased.

Terms of sale—cash.

By order of the court. W. F. DUPLESSIS,

aug 6 register.

ELECTION.

IN conformity with the proclamation of A. B. Roman, Governor of the State of Louisiana, dated the fifteenth July, 1834, an election will be held in the parish of Jefferson, on Monday the 1st of August instant and the following days, for a representative of the first congressional district of the state of Louisiana in the twenty third congress of the United States, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of E D White.

The election will be held on the days and at the places following, viz:

At the Chemin Caminada, at the house of Joseph Cotte, on the 1st, 12th and 13th of August instant.

At the Barrataria, at the house of Messrs. L & M Commager, on the same days.

At the house of Mr J Souiat Dafonat, senior, on the left bank of the river, on the 11th August.

At the house of Mr Lucien Labranche, on the right bank of the river on the 12th August.

And at the office of the parish judge of the parish of Jefferson, in the city of Lafayette, on the 13th of August.

The polls to remain from ten o'clock, A M until four o'clock, P M. Parish of Jefferson, August 4, 1834.

aug 6 F DUGUE, Judge.

NOTICE.

BY reason of the election to be holden on the 2d Monday of August instant, the regular sitting of the police jury of the parish of Jefferson is postponed until the 3d Monday of this month.

Parish of Jefferson, August 4, 1834.

aug 6 F DUGUE, parish judge and president P J.

ELECTION

Of a Representative in Congress.

PURSUANT to the proclamation of His Excellency A. B. Roman, Governor of the State of Louisiana, bearing date the 15th of July 1834—Notice is hereby given to the qualified voters of the Parish and City of New-Orleans, that on Monday the 11th day of August, 1834, and the two following days, to wit: on Tuesday the 12th and Wednesday the 13th, at the Court House of the Parish Court of said parish, the polls will be opened for the election of a Representative of the first Congressional District of the State of Louisiana in the twenty-third Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Edward D. White. The said polls will remain open on the said 11th, 12th, and 13th days of August, from the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M. until the hour of 4 o'clock P. M and on the fourth day, to wit: on Thursday the 14th of August, the votes will be counted in manner and form as provided by law. CHAS. MAURIAN,

N. Orleans, July 31, 1834.—5 Parish Judge.

NOTICE—The subscriber, testamentary executor of late Madame Anne Dubord de Riano, informs those to whom it is due by the same, to present their accounts, and those indebted to settle with him.

aug 4 T. MOSSY.

NOTICE—All persons having claims against the estate of the late Pierre Louis Jaboteau, as well as those indebted to the same, are requested to apply to BLINEAU,

july 30 Testementary Executor.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

F Buisson curator of F Lonseau vs D & A Romer.

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 streets in this city on Monday the twenty fifth day of August inst, at one o'clock, P M.—

The slave Louise, seized in the above suit.

This being the second and last auction the said slave will be definitively adjudicated to the highest and last bidder for what she will bring at twelve months credit the purchaser giving bond with sufficient security, bearing five per cent interest and mortgage on said slave until final payment. G W MORGAN,

aug 8 sheriff.

P Conn vs Rehanco.

IN THE PARISH COURT—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, will be sold at the sheriff's office, No 1, Conde street, on Wednesday next, the 13th inst, at four o'clock, P M, 1 watch, 2 jack screws, &c; seized in the above suit. Terms cash.

aug 6 G W MORGAN, sheriff.

A Laroche vs his creditors.

IN THE PARISH COURT—Will be sold on Wednesday next the 13th instant, at four o'clock P M, at the sheriff's office, No 1, Conde street, by virtue of an order of court, a quantity of furniture, &c, surrendered by the insolvent to his creditors. Terms cash.

aug 6 G W MORGAN, sheriff.

H Laroche vs his creditors.

IN THE PARISH COURT—By virtue of an order of court to me directed, will be sold on Thursday 14th instant, at half past ten o'clock, A M, at the corner of Rampart and Toulouse streets, a quantity of groceries, fixtures, &c. surrendered by the insolvent to his creditors. Terms, cash.

aug 6 G W MORGAN, sheriff.

The heirs of Robert Lewis vs the executors and heirs of Thomas Stackhouse—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 Saturday the 23d of August instant, at one o'clock, P M, the following described property to wit: A certain lot of ground situated in faubourg St Mary, in the square formed by Camp, Julia, Magazine and St Joseph streets, measuring thirty-one feet eleven inches and five lines, on Camp street by one hundred and seventy feet six inches deep together with the buildings and improvements thereon. This being the 2nd and last auction, said property will be definitively adjudicated to the highest and last bidder, for what it will bring at 12 months credit, the purchaser giving bond with sufficient security bearing five per cent interest and mortgage on the property sold until final payment.

aug 6 G W MORGAN.

SALE AT AUCTION.

ON Saturday, the 16th of August instant, at 10 o'clock, A M, (at the request of the commissioners of the creditors of Antoine Foucher, Jr.) will be sold by the undersigned, parish judge and auctioneer of the parish of Jefferson, on the plantation where Antoine Foucher resided, and on the adjoining one, situated in the said parish, on the left bank of the river, about two and a half miles above the city of New Orleans, the following moveable property, being part of the estate surrendered by said Foucher to his creditors, viz:

1st. The household furniture of said insolvent, including a lot of silver spoons and forks, spy glasses, lowing pieces, etc.

2d. A quantity of stuffs for negro clothing, bars, and other purposes, and some oven pots and crockery ware.

3d. Two casks, thirty boxes and some demijohns claret wine, and 400 empty bottles.

4th. The hull of a steamboat, nearly finished, and materials provided to complete it.

5th. Five flats, one yawl, and 1 corogne.

6th. About 15,000 weight of sugar, and 1,500 gallons of molasses, in sugar house.

7th. The carts, farming utensils and tools which can be separated

8th. A sugar mill and steam engine complete.

9th. Five sugar mill rollers, old sugar kettles, an old steam engine, two large steam boilers, one salt scales.

10th, One four wheel carriage and one sulkey.

11th. About 300,000 bricks, at the brick yard.

12th. A very large quantity of dry cypress plank and sawed lumber.

13th. Upwards of one hundred head of cattle, cows, etc.

14th. A number of horses, two colts, etc and many other articles.

Terms: A credit of one hundred dollars or under, cash; for sums over one hundred dollars the purchaser will give bond with approved security, payable in sixty days from the day of sale. Note that any purchaser who shall refuse to make payment shall be made or notes furnished.

F. DUGUE, Judge.

Parish of Jefferson, August 23, 1834. aug 6

TO THE PUBLIC.

A most ridiculous advertisement inserted in a late number of the Bee, and signed Pompono & Greffin, the offspring of two disordered brains, implying a count of my honesty, compels me to the necessity of disclosing to the public, the extent of the subscriber's wickedness.

As I have been partner in the concern of Pompono, Greffin & Co, it is known to my friends and the public, that no person more than I ever endeavored to promote the prosperity of the establishment.

My accident of a difference that arose three months ago between Greffin and me; both he and Pompono left our workshop at the mercy of the journeymen and apprentices, whether they never received, except occasionally to take the money that I collected, I who had to sustain the double business of superintending the workshop, and the