THE BEE.

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

"THE UNION.—IT MUST BE PRESERVED."

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 20, 1834

STEAM NAVIGATION BETWEEN NEW-ORLEANS AND PHILADELPHIA.—Bicknell's Reporter, a spirited and well conducted commercial paper, which should by the way be in the hand of every merchant, noticing the beneficial results that have followed the establishment of the steam line between New-York and Charleston, asks, "Is it not time for our Philadelphia merchants to direct their attention to a similar enterprise? Might not a line of steam packets be established to run from Philadelphia along the coast stopping at all the intermediate places between this port and New-Orleans?—Surely there is as much enterprise here as in Norfolk, and already steam packets ply between that port and Charleston. The subject is one of considerable importance, not only to the mercantile community, but to our citizens generally, for we need not dwell upon the advantages which travellers and strangers confer upon a city, so admirably adapted for their accommodation as this, by sojourning here a few months, or even weeks, during the summer season."

All we have to add to this is, that our citizens would readily co-operate with those of Philadelphia, in the accomplishment of so desirable an undertaking.

"There can be no doubt but that the Asiatic cholera has disappeared in New-York. Only a few cases have yet occurred, and it is to be hoped that it may not prevail as an epidemic.

New-York Times mentions the demise of Mr. William Lawson, inspector of the first ward in that city, a victim to that dreadful scourge. The editor says, "we saw the remains of this gentleman and never witnessed a case where our decided Asiatic cholera was so clearly manifested. Yet there is no cause for alarm any more than in cases of the small pox or any other formidable disease. Cholera, in some measure, has become a settled disease of the country, and must be treated with that care and caution which all formidable diseases require. A well ventilated room, care of the foul matter proceeding from the patient, chlorides, and a good heart."

'Too many of our whig allies,' says the Charleston Mercury, "in aiding us to overthrow the corruptions of Jacksonism, *are stimulated almost exclusively by an AVIDITY FOR THE 'SPOILS,'* INSTEAD OF ZEAL FOR PRINCIPLE."

DEMOCRATIC SENTIMENT.—"The blessings of government, like the dews of heaven, should be dispensed alike on the Rich and the Poor."—*Andrew Jackson.*

FEDERAL SENTIMENTS.—"Let Congress take care of the Rich, and the Rich will take care of the Poor."—*Daniel Webster.*

"Those who are obliged to depend upon their daily labor for subsistence, never do, never will, nor never can, enter into political affairs."—*B. W. Leigh.*

Among the proceedings of the wigs in the City of N. Y. we notice the following resolution

Resolved that we disclaim all connection with the United States Bank."

The Courier & Enquirer says: "We advert with pleasure to the fact that never were any ward meeting's in this city more numerously attended, or their proceedings marked by a more ardent zeal or cordial unanimity than this of the whigs by which the foregoing resolutions were adopted.

So then the Bank is to be deserted. She has been found too heavy a burden for the party any longer to carry. We thought we saw a disposition towards such a movement among the old rats in our ennemies ranks some weeks ago, but had no idea that the plan would have been put so speedily into execution. Noah who has more political acuteness perhaps than any of his associates declared but a few days ago that

"If the Bank will not punish its enemies, we cannot do it the punishment ourselves. If the Bank will not fight for its own reputation, we cannot fight ourselves."

Again;

"Besides, why should the great whig party enter the field for the Bank when the Bank will not do any of the fighting itself?"

When the subject was first started of giving the Bank a slip, the Courrier and Enquirer, the $52,000 concern, manifested great wrath at the proposition and threatened to withdraw its countenance from the association, if the idea was not immediately abandoned. But stern necessity has forced that paper, whose zeal in unpatronized, to chime in with the disclaimer of all further connections with the Marble Palace and to leave it to its fate.

The New York *Times* seems very anxious to know how the Bank will act in this emergency, what she will say to her *faithless* adherents? "The whig party," says that print, "is doubtedly owes its very existence to her. She has drummed together the odds and ends of every political faction that has ever disgraced the country, has enlisted them in her service, marshalled them under her banners and christened them with the best name they could devise for them—Wigs; and now a portion of the ungrateful varlets are disposed to cast her off and set up business on their own account. It is true they may excuse their ingratitude by protesting that their affection for her is still as great as ever, and that their pretended abandonment is merely a *ruse* to cheat the vulgar democrats, and in that way render her a service which it would be impossible to do openly; but the plan carries on the face of it an acknowledgement that *they dare not take the question again to the people.*

We very much doubt whether the Bank will consent to so desperate an expedient, as suffering her elf to be drowned by political quacks, on a mere promise that they will exercise their ingenuity in endeavoring to resuscitate her. She will probably shew them that so far as *they* are concerned, the game is still in her own hands. Her chiefs are well paid, and they are gallant men, their fortunes are bound up in hers, they will nail her flag to the mast, and wit'h her sink or swim."

The State elections have begun in Kentucky, North Carolina, Mississippi, Indiana and Maine. We may look for the returns sometime next week.

Beware of Mistakes!—There is not one Jackson man elected to congress for this state. During the late canvass, Gen. Ripley was *obliged* to declare himself against the violation of the constitution and laws. That is enough!—*The Whig.*

This is a wilful misrepresentation. The people of the Second Congressional district are in the aggregate decidedly hostile to the Bank of the United States, and friendly to the administration, therefore no such declaration as spoken of on General Ripley's part could have been acceptable, nor do we believe that he would for the mere sake of being elected, as is intimated, have done injury to his feelings, by bending to such a necessity, if it had in fact existed. We Defy the writer of the *Whig*, to make his assertion good.

FOR THE BEE.

We have read with much attention the Address of the Republican Members of Congress from the State of New-York to their constituents. We have made the following extracts for which we would solicit a place in your paper—as a whole it is unquestionably the ablest production of the day. In speaking of the removal of Mr. Duane from the office of Secretary of the Treasury, and the change of the change of the deposites by his successor:

"They are denounced as not authorized by the constitution and laws, but in derogation of both. It is not our intention, fellow-citizens, to inflict upon you a repetition of arguments and debates, upon points which have been, within the last session of Congress, literally debated to death. It would be unnecessary, if it were endurable. The fever of the public mind has abated. The mists raised by passion has abated, prejudice and selfishness, are fast dissipating and the sober second thought of our countrymen, which never errs, is at work. Under such circumstances, the mere statement of the points, with the prominent facts and considerations belonging to them, is alone necessary to the cause of truth.

In regard to the constitutional power of the President to remove Mr. Duane, we will only say,

1st. That the right of the President to remove a Secretary of the Treasury and all similar officers, when he thinks the public interests require it, was solemnly settled by a Congressional exposition of the Constitution at the first session of Congress after its adoption, and that this construction has been acted upon by every succeeding President, and has become, by common consent, a part of our fundamental law.

2nd. That the law passed by the first Congress, by which the Treasury Department is organized, recognizes, in terms, this power.

3d. That two of the three principal leaders of the opposition, two of them, Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Webster, who rank among the ablest and most uncompromising opponents of the President, have expressly admitted the existence of the power."

They go on to prove that there was no violation of law in the change of the deposites; after quoting several authorities

[illegible] the following 15th section of the Bank Charter:

"[illegible] further enacted, That the deposites of the [illegible] United States, in [illegible] shall be made in said bank or branches thereof, unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall at any time otherwise order and direct."

And they conclude the subject with the following emphatic language:

"There was then, nothing improper in the removal of Mr. Duane, and nothing illegal in the change of the deposites. In neither of these respects was there been any violation of the constitution or the law."

Again:

"The means by which the government of the Bank has endeavored to resist the effect of this measure, must now receive a brief notice at our hands."

We can only give a short extract from this view of their "Brief Notice:"

"A series of ruthless attacks upon the President and Secretary of the Treasury were immediately commenced by the presses in the interest of the Bank. These attacks have been ever since continued. The former was denounced as a tyrant and a usurper; and as it was not then supposed that the Senate would anticipate the impeaching power, a formal impeachment by the House of Representatives was repeatedly threatened. Be to Mr. Taney, it was promptly announced and as the event has since shown, not without authority, that his nomination would be instantly rejected by the Senate. Arrangements were immediately made for curtailing the business of the Bank, in a manner and under circumstances which, as narrated by the Government Directors, clearly indicate the spirit and design with which the reduction was undertaken. The object was to embarrass the local banks; to obstruct the operations of trade; to derange the currency; and to create a panic to the mercantile community; and by all these causes combined, to impair the value of property, and produce a general suspension of every kind of business; until the distresses of the people should compel them to sue for peace from the offended money power.

Simultaneously with this plan of operations, thus devised and commenced within the walls of the Bank, its presses proclaimed, far and wide, the most alarming predictions as to the future. But such was the real prosperity of the country, and so little confidence did even the commercial community repose in the dismal forebodings of a pensioned press, that little or no embarrassment was produced in any of the departments of business, and no essential diminution in the price of paper, until the meeting of Congress. The removal of the deposites, thus far, had occasioned no distress; and it had received the general approbation of the people. The elections in our own State, and in New-Jersey and several other indications of popular sentiment, which took place between the 1st of October and the 1st of December, may be referred to in proof of this assertion."

We should have been pleased to make larger extracts for the edification of your readers, and to show how easy it is to bring facts in opposition to slang declamation and abuse in the absence of truth; we shall conclude our remarks with their concluding paragraph:

"In conclusion, we appeal to the intelligence and patriotism of all classes of our constituents; and whatever may have been their formor political sentiments or connexions, we earnestly entreat them carefully to examine, and solemnly to decide, whether the present crisis, is not, in truth, such an one as we have described it—whether it does not involve an issue of momentous import, between the Aristocracy on the one hand, and the Friends of Equal Rights and Free Institutions on the other—and whether they do not owe it to themselves and their posterity; to the honor of their State; to the integrity of the constitution, and the permanence of our Union, to rally in opposition to the Great Monoyed Dynasty which now virtually denies to the agents of the People, and to the People themselves, the government of the country.

(Signed by thirty-two members.) —— R.

FOR THE BEE.

NEW WORKS.

The Medical Companion, or Family Physician, by the late Dr. James Ewell.—The public have been long expecting the eighth edition of this popular work, revised, enlarged and considerably improved, embracing a treatise on epidemic and malignant cholera. We have now the pleasure to state that it is for sale by Mr. Wm. McKean, bookseller, corner of Camp and Common sts. The writer of this article was acquainted with the doctor, and knows that he labored hard in the improvements made upon the former editions of this work, and fully deserves the high encomiums passed upon it by the editors of papers and professional men generally.—The following remarks are taken from the New York Medical Repository. In speaking of Dr. Ewell's Medical Work, the Editors says:

"The body of the work is devoted to the consideration of the principal diseases which assail the human frame at different times of life, they begin with fevers, and with rickets; without however observing any strict method or zoological arrangement, each section stands by itself, and has little or no connection with the preceding or subsequent matter.—But a table of contents or index are two good keys to the subject discussed. The diseases are generally exhibited in short and generally appropriate terms, after a definition.—The observations are mostly comprised under the head of symptoms, causes, treatment and regimen, to which in some instances are added paragraphs on preventitive, and it is but justice to observe that the author has manifested a careful and discriminating mind in condensing so much valuable into such a moderate compass."

This opinion given by the most talented medical periodical in the United States, speaks more in favor of the work than we can say. In addition, however, it may be well to state for the information of the doctor's friends that this work is published for the benefit of his family.

Annexed to the present edition is a number of highly complimentary letters recommending the work to the public.—Among them we perceive the names of Thos. Jefferson, Dr. Chapman, Dr. Caldwell, Dr. Shippen, &c.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

NEW YORK, August 4.

Yesterday arrived the packet ship Hibernia, Capt. Wilson from Liverpool, having sailed on the 1st July. Our London dates, says the Courrier, by her are to the 30 June, and Liverpool to the 1st July.

There is little or no intelligence of importance by this arrival. The debates in the British Parliament are almost exclusively confined to local questions. On the complaint of the Lord Chancellor, the printer and editor of the London Morning Post had been brought before the House of Peers, for a libel on the Chancellor. The printer had been discharged, but Mr. Baddleston, the editor, was under examination when the last accounts came away. Some excitement had prevailed in London in consequence of the presence in the suit of Don Pedro, Moreno, the Governor of Malaga, who some years since caused an Englishman; named Boyd, when he arrived in Spain from Gibraltar with general Torrijos, to be executed. The British Government having intimated to Don Carlos, that they could not protect Moreno from the pursuit of Mr. Boyd's friends: Moreno secretely departed for Hamburg. Don Carlos has sett off for London.

From France there is nothing of importance. The opposition Deputies of eminence, who had lost their elections in those places where they were first candidate, has subsequently been elected in others. M. Laffitte has been returned from Rouen and two other places. Odillon Barrot and Dupont de l'Eure have also secured seats.

The packet ship Gen. Washington, which left this port on the 9th, arrived at Liverpool on the 27th June. Among the passengers were Mrs. Caton of Maryland, and the Marchioness of Caemarthen.—Also, Mr. and Mrs. Wood, the English vocalists.

Mr. Sheridan Knowles was to embark at Liverpool in the 25th July packet for this port.

Parliament was to adjourn the second week in August.—The Liverpool Times states that out of thirteen new elections, the reformers have gained eleven—the tories one, and one doubtful.

"PARIS, June 27—The Indicateur of Bordeaux, of the 24th instant, has the following in confirmation of the defeat of the Carlists near Pampelona, dated June 21:—

"On the 16th a very serious encounter took place at Erice two leagues from Pampeluna, between the Queen's troops, to the number of 5,000 men under Generals Lorenzo and Luanes, and six battalions of the insurgents of Navarre and Zalava. After an obstinate struggle the latter quitted the field of battle, leaving it strewed with their dead and dying. Two regiments of the Carlists were completely destroyed, and Queseda entered Pampeluna with the convoy under his guard. The advanced guard of General Rodil's army has arrived at Madrid, on its way to the insurgent provinces.'

"The King of the Belgians was to return to Brussels from Antwerp yesterday, and will, it is said, set out on Sunday for Paris, by Namur, Dinant, Givet, Laon, Soissons, and Scales. It is asserted that during his Majesty's stay at Paris, a conference is to be held as to the line of conduct his government is to pursue with regard to the King of Holland, who has decidedly declared that he will not even enter into any new negociations."—*Galignani's Messenger.*

PARIS, June 26—The Curissier brig arrived at Brest on the 24 of June, from New York. Our readers may remember that this brig was despatched to the United States by the ministry, immediately after the vote of the Chamber, rejecting the treaty by which France was to pay an indemnity of 25 million.

We learn from Basle, that the Baden government in anticipation of the result of the mission of Mr Dusch to Zurich, has sent the following circular to the custom-house officers of Switzerland:—"It may happen that the following ordinance will be carried into effect.

"Art 1. The importation and Transit of all articles of produce and manufacture coming from Switzerland are prohibited.

"Art 2. Those productions and goods are excepted from this order, which, according to certificates given by foreign authorities, have been consigned from other countries, and cannot be considered with regard to Switzerland, otherwise than as goods in transit.

"Of the 419 members whose returns are known, there are 208 members of the late ministry; 99 ditto of the opposition; 112 where not members of the late Chamber. Total 449—*Messager, June 27.*

VIENNA, June 16—The Conferences are now concluded, and most of the delegates have returned home. The conference was closed by an able speech from Prince Metternich. Every one who has been able to judge of the proceedings cannot be otherwise than satisfied with the result. If what has been deliberated upon should not be published in toto, it will only be a fresh proof of the circumspection which is necessary in the line of policy now pursued by the Germanic courts. Such resolutions alone will be published as are essential to the information and guidance of the public. It is hope l that no false construction will be put upon this determination; no majority could be more unanimous than that which has led to it.

LONDON, June 30—The Paris papers of Saturday, received this morning, contains no news.

We learn that the dissolution of all the religious houses in Portugal, and the wholesale confiscations of their property, have produced the most extraordinary sensation in the Roman Consistory, and a determination to employ all the force of spiritual arms against the spoliator. In the meantime, the conduct of the latter must be bad indeed, to induce his Whig friends to cry out "shame," as they have done more than once, since they first heard of this sweeping act of confiscation.

All correspondence between Portugal and France was interdicted during the domination of Don Miguel, and no letters could pass but through the medium of England, when opportunities offered, which were very rare—such was then the suspicious and tyrannical policy of the Portuguese government. Since, however, liberty has been restored to this fine country as well as to Spain, the post-masters have found all the letters and packets which have been sent to their several addresses. Hundreds of the have been received in France, bearing the Spanish post-mark, and have come by St. Jean-de-Luz. A great many of these letters are dated as far back as 1830. A note in the Spanish language is endorsed on each stating that it was opened in the time of the usurpation. In fact it may be easily seen that they have been recently recalled.

The liberals of the *juste milieu* in France lay great stress upon the Royal Spanish decree relative to the elective franchise and the elections in Spain. They represent it as the first real beginning and assurance of the conversion of the absolute monarchy into a representative and constitutional system. It is not revolutionary, but the sincere work of the royal government itself; and is so framed as to reconcile and bring into action all the various and principal interests of the country.—The true spirit of progressive or gradual liberty;—they say, prevades it, and will accomplish reforms as fast as the character, prejudices, and habits of the nation will allow.—The Spaniards are, doubtless, a noble people, inhabiting a magnificient region. The regeneration of their government and the developement of their resources must be advantageous for the whole civilised world.

For this important internal change, there is a strong guaranty in the *quadruple alliance*,—the treaty which has been concluded between Great Britain, France, Spain and Portugal, and of which the first object was the expulsion of Don Miguel and Don Carlos from the Peninsula. While those competitors for the absolute crowns remained, or could get access to their respective countries, no representative system and constitutional freedom could be deemed secure.—They would have powerful parties; and might prevail; and fully restore the old regime. The Peninsula, safe from them and under the supervision and influence of Great Britain and France,—which must be, together, always able to control its internal affairs,—will remain unmolested in the trial of the representative polity and ere very long, learn to prefer it, by a decisive majority, to a withering *absolutism.* The Treaty proves, according to the French ministerial journals, that if there are things which can be done at Vienna without the concurrence of England and France, there are also things, and quite as important, which can be done at London without the concurrence of Russia, Austria and Prussia.—*Phil. Gazet.*

The Russian Journal of Public Instruction announces that Mr Keppen, one of the most distinguished antiquarians of the empire is about to publish a detailed account of his researches in the Crimea. In the prospectus of his publication, Mr Koppen states that, on exploring the mountains of the north and south portions of that country, he found a regular series of fortifications systematically placed, and in the course of his traversing the south-western side between Theodosia and Alouchta, he found twenty passes in the mountains regularly guarded by forty fortresses, one being placed on each side of their entrances.

At Provins, when the turn of Mr de Genoude was come to vote for the officers of the Electoral College, that gentleman presented himself, and declared that he acknowledged no bond of subjection towards Louis Philip, and that if the meaning he gave to the oath were admitted, he would pronounce the formula; at the same time protesting against the electoral law which deprives eight millions of Frenchmen of their political rights. The temporary President replied, that an ordonnance of the Council of State had decided that no vote could be received with explanations upon the oath, and that the instructions he had received from the Government prevented him consulting the other Officers of the College on the subject. Mr de Genoude then withdrew, declaring that he could not vote upon such conditions.

The Italian Princes, whose rights are injured by the successor of the Spanish Crown in the female line, have, according to letters from Berlin, applied to the Emperor of Austria for advice. This is referring the business to a dangerous tribunal.

NEW-YORK, August 1.

LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.

Our last accounts from Lisbon via England, are to June 9th. The brig Monument, arrived at this port, left St Ubes, 12 or 15 miles from Lisbon, June 28th. Capt Eaton informs us, that since the winding up of the contest between the two brothers, and the departure of Don Miguel, every thing had remained quiet.

The better and more intelligent portion of the people were well pleased with the revolution, and with the measures of Don Pedro, especially the decree abolishing convents and appropriating the funds to the State. The lower classes, who are more under the influence of the priests, were less pleased with the new measures.

Under the new commercial regulations, all sorts of goods are admitted from all places, in vessels of the United States on the same terms as in English vessels, which is an important change for the better in our relative position. Fish and various other articles, which have been heretofore admitted on more favorable terms from other countries, may now be carried from the U. States, subject to no higher or other charges than if coming from England.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
2d August, 1834.

The following Banks, in addition to those heretofore mentioned, have been selected by the Secretary of the Treasury, as depositories of the public money.

The Moyamensing Bank, in the county of Philadelphia.

The Farmers, and Mechanics' Bank of Michigan, in Detroit.

WASHINGTON, August 4.

MORE DISTRESS!

We are happy to be able to announce what may prove very distressing to the panic makers, and very gratifying to every American patriot, that, after all the promotions of an empty Treasury, all the attempts to break down that and the selected Banks by extravagant appropriations—and all the solemn averiments by Senators and travelling committees that the country was ruined, the condition of the revenue is full of prosperity and hope.

The official returns for the two first quarters of the year are, we learn, nearly complete—and instead of the estimates of seven and a half millions from customs, the amount exceeds eight millions—and, instead of one and a half million from the sales of public land, the amount exceeds two millions. Indeed, we are told that from these two sources, the receipts will exceed Mr. Taney's computation in June last, in his report to the Senate, nearly three fourths of a million.

So much for opposition veracity, and profligate attempts to frighten the people into base submission to the schemes of an aristocratic and moneyed oligarchy.

JACKSON GOLD.

We have had the pleasure to see some of the new gold coinage of half eagles—and seldom have we beheld a more beautiful coin. It is devoutly to be hoped, that the Mint may be able to supply all the pressing demands for it—and that every independent citizen may obtain a few pieces to carry and preserve as a charm against the sorceries of the mammoth. We understand that from $20,000 to $25,000 a day can be struck off. The promptitude of the Treasury and the Mint on this subject will be duly appreciated by the public.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL MARKET, June 28.

The continued heavy arrivals have again tended to a quiet week's business on our Cotton Market; the sales being estimated 21,034 bales, including of American, 6100 Upland, at 7 1-2 a 9 1-2; 5910 Orleans, at 7 3-8 a 9 5-0; 25 at 10 a 11; 3320 Alabama, at 7 a 9; 350 Sea Island, at 16 a 18 1-2, 50 stained do, at 10 a 14 3-4.

Per public sale yesterday, 2240 Surat, at 6 a 7 1-2; 67 Barbadoes, at 10 a 10 1 2; 47 Tortola, at 9 a 9 3-4. The imports are 29,091 bales.

There has been a strong desire on the part of importers and holders to realize, but at the same time consumers and the trade being guided by a steady enquiry for Goods and Yarns, have purchased to a fair extent. We have had an unusual demand for export, the sales for that account being 3100 American, 430 Brazil and 800 Surat. At the public sale there was a fair attendance of the trade. Still we must notice a general decline in the Market, of fully 1-4 per pound on all descriptions, except Sea Islands, which remain as before.

Evening 1st. July.—The sales of Cotton for the past three days, are about 600 bales. The market is very dull, but prices are without change.

DIED—This morning at half past one o'clock, *Doctor* WILLIAM ROGERS. The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral this afternoon at 5 o'clock, from his late residence Royal street, *without further notice.*

STATE OF LOUISIANA. — Parish Court for the Parish and City of New Orleans—To all whom these presents may come, greeting;—Know ye, that Martin Gordon jr., a resident of the city of New Orleans, has applied to me Armand Pitot, Clerk of the Parish Court, in and for the Parish and City of New Orleans, for a motion or advertisement, in conformity to the act of the Legislature of this State entitled "an act for the further assurance of titles to purchasers at judicial sales, approved on the 10th of March, 1834," and it being to me shown that the said Martin Gordon, jr. became the purchaser of the following hereinafter described property, sold by the Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans, on the 30th july, 1834, pursuant to an order of this court, given on the 10th day of june last in the suit of B. Booth & Co. vs. Chs. S. Gow, No. 7572.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

"A Lot of Ground, together with the Buildings and Improvements thereon, situated in Magazine street, near the corner of Suzette street, in square No. 21, faubourg Saulet, measuring thirty-two feet front on Magazine street by one hundred in depth, American measure."

The consideration of the sale so made as aforesaid to the said Martin Gordon, jr. was four thousand five hundred dollars ($4,500) cash.

Wherefore, all persons who can set up any right, title and claim, in or to the property herein described, in consequence of informality of the order of decree before recited and under which the sale was made, or any irregularity or illegality in the upraising and advertisements, in time or manner of sale, or for any other cause or defect whatsoever, are hereby cited and admonished, to shew cause within thirty days from the publication hereof; why the sale so made as aforesaid, should not be confirmed and homologated, in accordance to the application of the said purchaser.

New Orleans, August 5th 1834.

aug 8 A. PITOT, Clerk.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED

Brig Henry Chapman, New York, Penny & Harrington Master

Schr New Year, Newlett, Pascagoula,

ARRIVED.

Towboat Porpoise, Martin, from the Passes, towed to sea ship United States, and brig Perlecta Aguilla. Brought up ship Mozart, Welch, from Havre. Left the bar at 2 p m yesterday—nothing in sight.

Towboat Lion, Hubble, from abo passes—Towed up ship Creole, Page, 55 days from Havre. Left the bar at 3 p m, on the 18th. Reports nothing in sight.

Ship Mozart, Welsh, from Havre, (26th June) to L Millaudon—Cargo assorted merchandise to A Quartier & Boulandon; Cargo assorted merchandise to A Quartier & Boutin; L Millaudon; V Vignaut; Manberret; Dempse; Roger F Verrier; Calvis & Dumas, D Voretl John & Bordier; F Johns & co; J Le Blanc; F Frey & co; Mrs E Lefebvre; Saillard; F P Duconge; J C Charlaron. Passengers, J Fouge, P Duchemin, J Tarent, A Forget.

Ship Creole, Page, from Havre, (10th June) to T Barret & co; in ballast. Memoranda, spoke brig Eliza 20 days fm New York, for Havana.

MEMORANDA.

Hence at Liverpool, June 24th, the Humboldt, Bliss 27th the Asia, Graham; 29th the Pactolus, Wise, 30th, the Grand Turk, Bailey.

Off Lizard, on the 21st June, the Charles, Bosworth.

Hence at Cowes, 25th June, the Orient, Kimball; 26th, the Emery, Marshall; 29th, the Olympia, Larkins.

THE subscriber avails himself of the press to direct his sincere and earnest thanks to the numerous citizens and detachments of the various military corps that attended to his last home the man formerly his camrade, his fellow in arms; he requests more especially the leave to address himself to the battalion of Artillery, who assistancy in a body at this funeral ceremony has thereby evinced his tendeerst love to one of the founders of this fine corps, to Alexander Boneval; every member of the Legion, and every good citizen ought to find in himself at the sight of this great crowd a consoling thought when r flecting on the knell hat must announce that he also is departed this life. This thought consists in contemplating the homages to be paid to his memory if he be virtuous. Homonages that will contribute so much to abate the grief of a mourning family. [aug 20] J B COLSSON.

M BARBERO, TAYLOR recently arrived, gives hereby notice to persons following the same line with him, that he brings from France centunctral gromet-trib squares as well as measures in morocco leather of an new invention that are made use of to facilitate cutting cloth for every description of clothing.

Mr Barbero resides in Dauphine street, No 172, between St Peter and Toulouse streets, where he offers his services to the persons applying for this new method aug 20

MADEIRA WINE—10 pipes of Madeira Wine of superior quality, entitled to debenture, and for sale by aug 20 TIERNAN, CUDDY & Co.

EXCHANGE on France, for sale by A. ST. FORGES, aug 20 St. Louis street, No 72.

LAFAYETTE FIRE COMPANY NO. 3.

THE sincere thanks of all the members of this company are tendered to W. H. Lavergne, Captain of the Coos detached Bank, for the refreshments so liberally offered by him to the Company at the fire which took place last Sunday night. By order.

aug 20 S. PIERSON, secty.

THE members of Washington Fire Company No. 4, return their thanks to Mr. John Cushing for the liberal supply of refreshments furnished them at the fire Sunday evening in Bourbon street.

W. JEWELL, aug 20 Secretary ex tem.

SYNDIC AND SHERIFF'S SALE.

W. G. Burgess vs his creditors.

IN THE PARISH COURT.—Will be sold on Saturday 23d instant at half past ten o'clock, A M, at the corner of Poydras and Magazine streets, by virtue of an order of court.

A quantity of Household Furniture, & sundry bed by the said W. G. Burgess to his creditors.

Terms: cash.

aug 15 G. W. MORGAN, sheriff & ex officio.

Richard C Derrick vs Isaac Warbington.

IN THE PARISH COURT.—By virtue of an order of sequestration to me directed will be sold at Exchange rooms of Carriere and St Louis sts, in this city, on Saturday the 30th day of September next, at 12 o'clock, P M, the property described in said order of sequestration to wit:

Lot No one situated in faubourg St Mary, at the corner of Henry and Philippa streets, measuring thirty-two feet front on Philippa street by ninety-four feet eight inches deep and front on Henry street, ninety five feet eight inches deep on the dividing line of Lot number two and thirty two feet in the rear (English measure) together with all the appurtenances and improvements. Terms cash.

aug 20 G. W. MORGAN, sheriff.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—2nd District Court—Parish of St Louis.—[illegible] Parish of Orleans, [illegible] and that the property of the insolvent's creditors take place after legal notice at the office of J. P. V. Dubourg, notary public in and for the parish of St Louis, on the 12th day of September, 1834, and in the same time let all persons claiming his persons and property be served, and let T. C. Nichols, Esq. be appointed to represent the absent creditors. 20th July, 1834.

(Signed) BEN. WINCHESTER, Judge of 2nd District.

A true copy.

DARRIUS, sen. clerk. aug 20

COOPER'S NEW WORK.

A letter to his countrymen, by J. Fenimore Cooper, author of "The Spy," "The Pilot," "The Heidenmauer, &c. &c. Just received and for sale by

WM. McKEAN, aug 20 corner of Camp and Common sts.

NEW NOVELS.

THE Life and Adventures of John Marston Hall, by the Author of Danby, Sketches, Henry Masterton, Mary of Burgundy, &c. Just received and for sale by

WM. McKEAN.

THE KENTUCKIAN IN NEW-YORK—or the adventures of three Southerns—by a Virginian in 2 vols. Just received and for sale by

WM. McKEAN, aug 20 corner of Camp and Common sts.

NEW PUBLICATIONS—The Atlantic Club Book, being sketches in prose and verse, by various authors.

The 2d vol. of Mrs. Sherwood's Works, being the only uniform edition ever publish in the U. S.

Evidences of Christianity, or Uncle Philip's conversations with children about the truth of the Christian religion designed for Sunday readings and Sunday school libraries, being No 20; of the boy's and girl's library.

The American Turf Register and Sporting Magazine, No. 11, for July, 1834. Just received and for sale by

WM. McKEAN, aug 20 Corner of Camp and Common sts.

PAUL MARTIN & CO.

Beg leave to inform the public that they have purchased the Druggist and Apothecary store, lately belonging and kept by Joseph Barabino, deceased, No. 144, Levee street, near the Vegetable Market. Paul Martin, Druggist, who was employed in the said store and had the management of it during the sickness of the late Mr. Barabino, will, as heretofore, continue to execute with care and punctuality all orders from the country, as well as the prescriptions of the gentlemen of the faculty.

Very fine Leeches, just landed from the brig Oscar, for sale at the said Druggist Store. aug 20

$5 REWARD.

Has been stolen in the night from the 16th to the 17th inst, a middle sized white horse, with small reddish spots black tail and mane; the above reward will be given to the person bringing the same to the subscriber on the Bayou Road, close to Mr Clark's house.

aug 20 P COQUET.

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

COURT OF PROBATES—Succession of P V Duboug—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested to shew cause within ten days faom the present notification [if any they have or can] why the account of pruivileged claims presented by the curator of this Estate should not be homologated and approved and the said curator authorised to discharge the same By order of the Court.

aug 20 W F C DUPLESSIS, Register.

F Popono vs Chs. Perault.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon M Blache, presiding judge of the city court of New Orleans I shall expose at public sale on 30th August, 1834, at 5 o'clock, P M, in St Anna, No 30, two dining tables, two side boards, four bed steads, one armoir, and sundry articles of furniture seized in the above suit. Terms cash.

aug 20 B BEAUREGARD, Marshal.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish court for the parish and city of New-Orleans—Present the hon. Charles Maurian, Judge—August 19th, 1834.—No. 7685. Mrs. Aimée Bruslé, wife of Edward Gottschalk vs. his creditors.—The cession of property by the petitioner is hereby accepted by the court, and it is ordered that a meeting of her creditors take place before Carlisle Pollock, Esq. notary public, on Monday the 21st day of September next, there and then to deliberate on the affairs of said petitioner, and in the mean time all proceedings against her person and property are stayed. It is further ordered that J. J. Mercier, Esq. attorney at law, be appointed to represent the absent creditors. Clerk's office, August 19, 1834.

By order of the court.

Aug 20 FRED. BUISSON, Dep. Clerk.

NEW-NOVEL, LOVE AND PRIDE—By the Author "Sayings and Doings &c." Just received and for sale by

aug 15 W McKEAN. Corner of Camp & Common sts.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY FERNANDEZ & WHITING.

THIS day Wednesday the 20th inst will be sold at auction store No 20, St Louis st, at 10 o'clock a m.

1 case Poniseo silk handkerchiefs;
6 ditto calicoes rich patterns;
2 ditto clothing, jackets, pants, vests &c.

The above are just receiving per ship Arkansas from New York. aug 20

BY TRIOU & CANONGE.

WILL be sold, on Monday, 15th September next, at 12 o'clock, a m at Hewlett's Exchange.

1. Theodore, aged 50 years, creole cooper, gardiner, driver and field hand;
2 Bonis, aged 36 years, creole, cartman and field hand;
3 Bastien, aged 40 years, creole, drayman, cooper and house servant.
4 Celestin, aged 24 years, creole, cooper, cartman, good at any thing about a plantation;
5 Lubin, aged 68 years, cartman, nearly infirm;
6 Nelson, aged 26 years, American, cooper and house servant;
7 James, aged 23 years, American, good black-smith and cartman;
8 Frederick, aged 26 years, American, pacer;
9 Ben, aged 19 years, mulatto, creole, cook and house servant;
10 Manuel, aged 15 years, creole, house servant;
11 Abraham, aged 21 years, American, cartman and ostler;
12 Sam, aged 30 years, American, cartman and field hand, sometimes sickly;
13 Eulalie, aged 21 years, fine washer, ironer, pleater, something of a seamstress and good house servant;
14 Diana, aged 23 years, washer, ironer, pleater, some thing of a seamstress and good house servant;
15 Percilla, aged 18 years, washer, ironer, seamstress and some hing of a cook;
16 Mary, aged 50 years, cook and washer;
17 Lady, negrowoman, aged 24 years, wife of Sam, washer, ironer and something of a cook, with her two children Angel, aged 3 years, and an infant negro of 18 months.

Terms—One half payable in March, 1835, and the other half in March, 1836, in notes satisfactorily endorsed, and mortgage until final payment. Acts of sale will be passed before Octave de Armas, notary public, at the expense of the purchasers. aug 21

BY FERNANDEZ & WHITING.

Valuable Real Estate and Property.

ON Saturday 20th September next, by virtue of an order of the Hon. the Parish Court, dated August 9th 1834, and by direction of Messrs. Allen and Deblois, syndics of their own estate, will be sold for the benefit of their creditors at Hewlett's Exchange Coffee House, on Saturday the 20th September next, at 12 o'clock:

The following valuable property situated on Camp st. between Girod and Julia streets, and designated as lot No. 11, measuring 30 feet 10 inches front on Camp st. by 170 feet 6 inches in depth.

Also a large, new and commodious two story brick house, built of the best materials and lately finished in modern style with folding doors and having every convenience for a large family.

The kitchen is also of brick, two stories high, containing seven rooms neatly finished with fire places; on the rear of the lot is a large brick warehouse, brick stable and carriage house, wash rooms &c. The yard is well paved with flag and gutter stones.

Terms of sale—The purchaser to assume the payment of four several promissory notes, all dated November 1, 1833, for the sum of three thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars, at one, two and three years—each and one for four thousand two hundred and fifty dollars at four years from date, all without interest.

Act of sale to be passed before Jules Mossy, Esq. not. pub., at the expense of the purchaser. aug 20

$10 REWARD.

Will be given to the person apprehending and lodging in any jail of this state the negro ALEXANDER, he speaks French and English, about 22 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, he has one of his front teeth broke and a scar, and very black, his ancle bones stake when walking. DAMIENS,

aug 20 Suburb Soulet.

Evans Rogers vs. Alex. Adele Lambert, Philip Harty.

SHERIFF'S SALE—By virtue of an order of execution and sale to me directed by the honorable the first Judicial District Court, I shall expose at public sale on the 20th September next, at the Lafayette Exchange, at 12 o'clock, M, the following described property, to wit—All that square of ground situate in Livaudais faubourg and designated on the plan drawn by B. Boisson, city surveyor for the parish of Jefferson dated the 5th day of March, 1832, and deposited in the office of G. R. Springer, lately a notary public in the city of New-Orleans.—Said lot is designated as No. 61, comprised between Sixth, Seventh, Live Oak and Magazine streets; measuring 315 feet on said Sixth street, 315 feet front on said Seventh street, 250 feet front on said Live Oak street, and 250 feet front on said Magazine street, all American measure; the conditions are such—$478 to be paid cash with interest from the 15th day of March, 1834, until paid, and $478 payable in good approved note on the 12th of March, 1835, and also $478 payable in good approved note on the 12 h of March, 1836.

Parish of Jefferson, city of Lafayette, August 18, 1834.

aug 24 J. CHARBONNET, Jr. sheriff.

Lucien Guillaume Hess,