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"Truth omnipotent, and Public Justice certain."

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY.

Subject to the decision of the American People.)

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

NEW-ORLEANS:

THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 25, 1842.

OHIO.

It is confessed on is everywhere the same. The doctrines and tendencies of the so called democratic party have been gradually subverting and sapping every sole principle of constitutional obligation, and moral right. Illustrations of this melancholy fact are not wanting, and the legislature of Ohio, in which the dominant party is locofoco, has just furnished a striking example. The General Assembly of that State was convoked in conformity with the congressional apportionment bill, for the purpose of districting the State. The locofocos as is usual, when they have the ascendancy, took the matter entirely into their own hands, and appointed a committee consisting almost exclusively of their party friends, to report upon the subject. It so happened that Ohio is so completely whig, it was found almost impracticable so to district the State, as to prevent the whigs from obtaining at least a respectable number of members, under any system of apportionment, however iniquitous. This the locofoco majority were highly disinclined to allow, and accordingly every report was successively discussed and defeated, the whigs in vain endeavoring to induce the pitiless majority to perform the duties for which they assembled. At length after weeks of fruitless and stormy debate, seeing that the locofocos would have no bill, save one of premeditated fraud and rapacity, the whig members adopted the resolution to resign in a body and appeal to the people on the question. Accordingly, on the 10th instant, the resignations of the whig members in both branches, with one or two exceptions, were tendered to the speakers, and both houses were consequently left without a quorum.

The Ohio State *Journal* remarks upon this step as follows —

The reasons for this important step will in due time be laid before the public in detail. It will be demonstrated in the most conclusive manner, that if the minority had not resolved upon this measure, they would have deserved the severest condemnation of their constituents, as faithless and recreant to the trust reposed in their hands.

Every effort has been made on the part of the minority to conciliate the good will of their opponents, and avoid this collision. They have been anxious, most anxious to carry out the requirements of the Constitution and laws in good faith. They have shown themselves willing to pass over to the extreme verge of the ground of concession and compromise, if they could be there met in a corresponding spirit as equals and peers, with rights of their own and the rights of others to preserve. But such was not the will of the majority. Exulting in the present possession of power, obtained by accident, and which they expect to lose, they had formed the daring plot of perpetuating their influence in the national councils by the perpetration of a deliberate and odious fraud, which struck at the fundamental principles of all free Governments, and would have the effect to overturn and reverse all those notions of wisdom, truth, and justice, upon which rests the whole superstructure of republican institutions.

To have sat tamely by and witnessed, nay, been accessories to this sacrifice of popular right—*the right of the people to choose their own rulers*—THE RIGHT OF THE MINORITY TO GOVERN—would have been a craven-hearted surrender of the highest and dearest privileges of freemen, and would have consigned to merited infamy and never-ceasing reproach those unfaithful servants who could have thus quailed in the discharge of a great duty.

This matter now goes to the people. The whig members of the legislature, in resigning their seats to preserve unimpaired a great republican principle, take their appeal to the people, the responsible councils of Caucus to the sovereign people, with whom it now remains to protect themselves against usurpation and outrage. For the issue we have not a thought of fear. From the lake to the river, from the east to the west borders of this grand State, a voice of thunder will go up in condemnation of the daring deed by means of which it was designed to degrade and enslave her citizens, and in commendation of the noble disinterestedness and patriotism by which so foul a conspiracy has been defeated.

☞ A Tyler paper has made the remarkable discovery that the veto is every whelp hailed with outpourings of approbation. Except the locofoco papers which naturally rejoice at any thing intended to defeat the whigs and injure the country, and that stupendous legion of Tyler presses amounting peradventure to 3 or 4 in this broad confederacy—we have yet to find a solitary journal which palliates, much less praises that document. So far as our observation extends, the veto has been received by nearly every honest man in the country with the liveliest indignation at its author and the deepest sorrow at the prospect it entails upon the people. John Tyler's conscience must be seared and case hardened indeed if it be not moved by contumacious visitings, at the distress and misery he has sown broad cast among the people.

☞ We are indebted to the clerk of the steamer *Star*, for late Red River papers.

HOMICIDE—A man named Andrew Finnity, a deck hand on board steamer Miami, near Alexandria, was struck on the head with an oar by John Langdon, second clerk, during a scuffle, which caused Finnity's death. Langdon was bound over to appear before the Criminal Court in a bond of $1,500.

RIOT IN CINCINNATI—Some German soldiers on parade in Cincinnati got into a difficulty with the citizens, in consequence of one of the former having struck a small boy. The people interfering, an *emeute* was the result, in which several persons were considerably injured. The riot was stopped by the interposition of the Mayor, and the delinquent soldiers were taken to the watch house.

☞ Our readers will remember the affray between W. F. Johnson and J. M. Field, which took place some weeks since at a Boston theatre. The trial of Mr Field for assault and battery has been concluded, and the jury rendered a verdict of $100 damages in favor of Johnson.

☞ Several buildings in New York and other northern cities were much damaged by a storm of thunder and lightning which appears to have occurred simultaneously at several places.

☞ The legislature of New York met in extra session on the 16th, to district the state under the new apportionment act. Look out for locofoco gerrymandering.

MILLER, the judgment day prophet, has succeeded in driving some people literally mad, and one respectable farmer has been sent to the lunatic asylum, wholly possessed with the notion that the world is coming rapidly to an end.

THE REPORT of the Board of Health of this city for the week ending on the 20th inst., exhibit six deaths from yellow fever.

TIMOTHY HOBBINS, of Keene, (New Hampshire,) was arrested at Providence, a few days ago, charged with attempting to excite insurrection. He was first noticed in Woonsocket, where, from several circumstances, he excited suspicion, which caused him to be followed to Providence, where he was arrested on a warrant charging him with an attempt to excite insurrection in the State, and with being the bearer of a communication from Thomas W. Dorr, an open enemy of the State, to certain persons, intended to excite rebellion.

GOVERNOR PORTER, of Pennsylvania, has given notice that he does'nt intend signing the apportionment bill recently passed by the Legislature of that State, just before adjourning. This is the "teete indirect." Gov. Porter pockets the bill as Gen. Jackson did Mr. Clay's distribution act. There will be no election for members of Congress this year in Pennsylvania. So we go. Mr. Tyler's example appears to be emulated by every inferior functionary.

THE JEWS IN FRANCE.—Among the list of members elected to the Chamber of Deputies at the last election, we perceive the names of Cremieux, the barrister, Cerf Beer, a farmer of Wissembourg, both returned by the opposition, and Mr. Achilles Fould, a merchant, returned by the ministerial electors of the town of Forbes. These elections are the best evidence that Frenchmen know how to appreciate men, whatever their creed may be, and honor the electors who selected them, more even than these men, whose fathers, up to 1789, were not allowed the right of permanent residence either in Paris or most other cities. In their very limited number of places of residence, they were subjected to continual vexations and exactions from the authorities and persecutions from the rabble.—Now, Mr. Cremieux, the champion of his persecuted brethren all over the world, is elected by the citizens of Chinon in the Vendee, the most truly catholic portion of France.—*N. Y. Union.*

JOB WORK.—A locofoco member of Congress being asked by a whig what the democrats intended to do with President Tyler now they had got him, very promptly answered "WE INTEND TO WORK HIM BY THE JOB." The answer tells the whole story.—*True Whig.*

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

FOREIGN STEAMERS

INTERIOR

ARRIVAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW ORLEANS

THE LAW

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.

Washington, Aug. 15, 1842.

In senate, Mr. Conrad's bill to authorise the first municipality of New Orleans to institute suit against the United States for the square on which the custom house of that city now stands, was, at his request, taken up for consideration as in committee of the whole. Mr. Conrad made a very clear and unanswerable exposition of the claim of the first municipality, showing that it was precisely of the same nature as that to the adjoining lots, the title to which had been confirmed by two decisions of the United States courts. Mr. Wright opposed the claim on the ground that the old custom house of the Spanish government was on this lot, and that it was applied to the same use by the French, and ever since by the United States. Mr. Conrad showed that this was not the case—the custom house store on this lot in the Spanish government having been a mere shanty—the proper custom house being on one of the lots decreed to the city by the United States courts, and the present custom house having been built by sufferance without any detriment to the title of the first municipality. The debate was ably sustained by these gentlemen for upwards of two hours, when, the senate being impatient to get on with the calendar, Mr. Buchanan moved to lay the bill on the table till next session, which was concurred in—yeas 26, nays 15.

At half past 5 o'clock the senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. W. C. Johnson made a ineffectual attempt to introduce his bill for the assumption of the state debts on the issue of scrip to the amount of 200 millions of dollars predicated on the public lands, &c.

The house went into committee of the whole on the state of the union, and several members made ineffectual attempts to get up specific bills. At length, on motion of Mr. Barnard, the senate bill, called the *habeas corpus* bill, (Mr. Berrien's, providing for further remedial justice,) was taken up and debated at considerable length. The bill was then laid aside, and the senate bill for the reorganization of the navy department was taken up and debated for some time. It was then laid aside, and some other bills were in succession taken up and debated. The committee then rose and reported the habeas corpus bill; after which the house adjourned.

NEW WORKS.

Our friends, NORMAN, STEEL & Co., Camp street, have politely furnished us with the following publications:

Little Coin, Much Care: New York—Appleton & Co. This is one of Mrs. Howitt's sterling productions, written for juvenile readers, and inculcating a pure and wholesome morality in the guise of attractive fiction. A more useful and amusing little book could not have been written. It should find a niche in every family library. It is got up in the usual faultless style which distinguishes all the Appleton publications.

Guizot's History of Civilization: Appleton & Co. Mr. Guizot's admirable character of WASHINGTON has rendered his productions familiar to the Atlantic readers. His History of Civilization is a work rich in philosophic and comprehensive views of society and government, and has justly conferred celebrity upon its author. It is a work to be studied,—not superficially skimmed. Less profoundly theoretical than Mr. de Tocqueville, Guizot is more ingenious, more acute, and equally accurate in tracing effects to general causes.

The United Irishmen: By R. R. Madden—Lea & Blanchard. Dr. Madden is very well known as the writer of a successful novel, and the author of a highly curious treatise on the infirmities of genius. In the book before us, he has mingled historical succinctness and fidelity, with the warm gushings of a heart overflowing with love for his native land, and devoted attachment to her martyred patriots. The work has already become popular, and has been extensively reprinted.

Sir Henry Morgan, the Buccaneer: By the author of Ratlin the Reefer—Lea & Blanchard. The exploits of that daring band of sea robbers who first assumed the title of buccaneers, naturally form a subject of great interest. The author of "Ratlin the Reefer" wields a powerful pen, and is familiar with sea scenes and adventures, which he portrays with graphic force and vivid verisimilitude.

Handy Andy No. 6, and Hector O'Halloran No. 3.—Every body has read the early numbers of these humorous tales, and every body will continue them as they issue from the press. We have spoken of Handy Andy in particular, so frequently and favorably, as to render further praise superfluous.

REPORT ON THE VETO.

The long expected report on the President was presented by Mr. ADAMS, on the 16th instant. We extract the following notice of its principal features from the correspondence of the Baltimore *American:*

Mr. Adams rose with his report in his hand, as chairman of the select committee, upon the subject of the veto message.

A scene of confusion and bustle followed for some few moments, when Mr. Adams, in his seat, (such being the request of many members) proceeded to read his report.

The recent veto is spoken of as the last of a series of executive measures which has brought the country to the condition in which it is now found in connection with the mal-administration of the national government. An able review is also given of the finances of the government before the 4th of March, 1841, and of course at the time the administration entered upon its constitutional term of service.

The death of General Harrison is then briefly commented upon, as the inscrutable act of Providence, which had destroyed the hopes of so many of the whigs. The reader is then brought down to the convening of Congress, May 31, 1841. The acts of this session are briefly reviewed, and the veto power attributed to be the cause of this defeat of public expectation. The veto power destroyed not only the expected relief of the people, but aimed even a severe blow at the independence of the national government. The reasonings of the veto message are commented upon, and stated to be, and wherein pointed out, highly contradictory in their character.

Every great measure which Congress had designed for the relief of the people is declared to have been vetoed by the President, and the veto power had been exercised to an extent which perverted every effort.—The President's argument about incongruous measures is severely answered by the statement of the fact that the President himself is the author of the very incongruity so much complained of.

The condition in which the country is left by this wanton exercise of power, is also strongly commented upon.

The doubt is repeated as to the power to collect revenue under the bill, and the argument in favor of the opinion is found not only in the general understanding of the question, but in the declaration of the Secretary of the Treasury himself. The only evidence to the contrary opinion is the hesitating opinion of the Attorney General.

The "reasons of the President or his objections" also pass in review in the report, and here Mr. Adams exerts all that pungency and force for which he is distinguished.

The propriety of distribution is briefly argued, and commended to the justice of the nation. The opinion is strongly stated, and it is undoubtedly true, that the land proceeds appropriated among the States for their benefit, would accomplish much more good than swallowed up in the vast expenditure required for the support of Federal Government.

It is declared in conclusion of the report, that the President is now levying millions upon the people without any authority of law. The question, it is stated, will soon be decided by the Supreme Court of the United States. This cannot be done before Congress will have adjourned, and though it cannot be done, the report does not believe that Congress can now retrace its steps without yielding the independence of the Legislature and the liberties of the people.

The concluding paragraphs of the report are strong and able, and they close with a resolution proposing the amendment of the Constitution of the United States, by enabling a *majority* of members to pass a bill objected to by the President, instead of the two-thirds now required.

Mr. Adams proposes, and his recommendation is concurred in by a majority of the committee, that the words "two thirds" be struck out, and a "majority" substituted.

The report having been read, Mr. Adams then moved that it be made the special order of the day for to-morrow.

Mr. Fisher, of Virginia, then rose with his report, and read it in his place.

Mr. Gilmer complains of the manner in which the veto message of President Tyler has been received.—The opening part of the report is taken up in commenting on the manner in which the objections have been disposed of. A long argument is made upon the disposition of the subject, and much of it is based upon an inference that the House contemplated no further action upon the bill returned by the President with his objections. [This is not the fact, for Mr. Adams' report concludes with an opinion well understood by the majority, that the bill is to be taken up and voted upon by yeas and nays as required by the Constitution.]

Mr. Adams's opinions are briefly replied to by allusion, and the executive action, his exercise of the veto power, and every thing connected with it defended. The report proposes no change of the veto power, and rather defends than reprobates the veto power. Mr. Tyler, it is intimated, is denounced by the friends of who elected him, because he is not a party man, and the Government is now upon trial; and Mr. Gilmer is willing to test the question whether the Constitution and laws can be administered independent of party.

The legislative history of the vetoes is discussed in the report, and much time spent in the fact that it was declared that distribution should not take place if the duties on imports were above twenty per cent. The whole conduct of the President in all his vetoes is defended by Mr. Gilmer—who goes not only all lengths in his defence of the President, but in his complaints to Congress.

Mr. Gilmer's report looked to further action by Congress. It was listened to with tolerable attention by one-third of the members. It was considerably longer than the report of Mr. Adams.

Having closed, Mr. C. J. Ingersoll rose in his seat with his report, which he read to the House. This was in the form of a protest, and in the name of the democratic members, was disposed to lay all the blame upon the whig members. The reports having been read, their consideration was postponed until to-morrow, and in the meantime, they are ordered to be printed.

Mr. Wise moved that the House now proceed to take up the bill vetoed by the President. The yeas and nays were ordered, and the motion was rejected by a vote of 104 to 99.

FIRE.—On Sunday evening, about 9 o'clock, a fire broke out in a building known as the "Independence," at the corner of St. Francis and Commerce streets, the lower part being occupied heretofore as a drinking establishment, and the second story as cotton offices by Messrs. J. Simpson and J. Crawford. The fire originated in the office occupied by Mr. Simpson, the origin of which is somewhat a mystery, as no one had been in the office during the day. It was soon got under however, by our efficient firemen, and the damage sustained will not exceed 1,500 or $2,000. [*Mobile paper.*

BOARD OF WARDENS OF THE CHURCH OF ST. LOUIS OF NEW-ORLEANS.

SPECIAL SITTING OF TUESDAY, August 23, 1842.

Mr. Joseph Génois presented the following report:—

The committee appointed to enquire into and report on the difficulties between the Churchwardens and the Bishop, in consequence of the latter having nominated Mr. Rousselon to be curate of the Church of St. Louis of New Orleans, have the honor to submit the following Report:

Evil-minded persons having spread reports that the Church-wardens arrogate to themselves the spiritual power, when refusing to acknowledge the Bishop's authority to fill vacant curacies in his diocese; and these reports having acquired some consistency, by being vouched for by persons interested in spreading the imposture, it becomes the duty of the Board of Church wardens to contradict all such assertions, by demonstrating, in the most incontestable manner, the reasons which have compelled them, not to deny the jurisdiction, but to contend against the abuse, of the spiritual power.

The wardens, with the church, acknowledge the right of the Bishops to fill vacancies among the clergy; but this must be done in conformity with established laws, in regard to the conditions pointed out in the concordat, without violating the privileges of the people, or the prerogatives of those who endowed and patronised the offices thus filled.

These considerations induce the Church wardens to believe that, in appointing Mr. Rousselon, Bishop Blanc not only showed discourtesy to the church and injured the cause of religion, but that moreover, by this act of imprudence still persisted in (notwithstanding their just remonstrances) the said Bishop violates the ecclesiastical law, and usurps a power that does not belong to him, to trample on our privileges, by refusing to take into consideration the observations we made him. If this sad affair creates scandal, it must then be attributed to the Bishop and his curate—they alone will have to answer for it before God and man.

As for ourselves, taking to heart the interests of the congregation of the church of St. Louis of New Orleans, we feel bound to defend their rights and privileges, by arresting the usurpations which a misguided priest would exercise over us. In the name of religion and a good cause, we call on him to desist from an undertaking no less blameable than illegal. And to convince him of his errors—supposing him to have erred through ignorance, we will prove to him that the nomination of Mr. Rousselon to be curate, is illegal in every point of view, and therefore null *de facto*.

The Curate must be a citizen.

The Novissima Recopilacion, b. I. title 13, laws 1 and 2, ordains that prelates shall not allow strangers to fill curacies.

The concordat made in 1802 between the Pope and the French Republic (of which Louisiana then made a part), title 2, sec. 4, art. 32, declares that no stranger can be employed to discharge the functions of an ecclesiastical minister, without the permission of the Government.

The State of Louisiana has passed a law forbidding aliens from holding any civil office.

The Civil Code of Louisiana, art. 100, declares that any priest or minister, being a resident of any of the parishes of the State, shall have the right to celebrate marriages. Now, as the law only allows citizens to exercise civil functions, a priest must be a citizen before he can legally celebrate any marriage. If these statements are correct, Mr. Rousselon, holding our institutions in contempt, has not even taken the preliminary step to obtain the rights of a citizen. Yet—to this day, he acknowledges allegiance to no one but the sovereign of the country where he was born.

Having shown that the Curate should be a citizen, we shall proceed to prove that, by the laws of Spain, the King alone had the right to appoint officers among the clergy. In fact, the Novissima Recopilacion, book 1, tele 17, law 7, says—"All parishes throughout my dominions, regulars of any order, state, pre-eminence, grade, dignity, or condition whatsoever, are by this ordinance prohibited from soliciting or obtaining, personally, or through the interposition of others—by direct or indirect means—unless it be by virtue of a presentation made by us, or with our expressed consent, any abbacy, priory, ecclesiastical dignity, or chapelry, in any city, town, or monastery, depending on our royal patronage, notwithstanding said places may be vacant, in consequence of death, resignation, withdrawal, or promotion, or destination of any other kind; unless special licence be first obtained from us, in which case letters patent under our hand and seal shall signify the same. The law was enacted A.D. 1526, in the reign of Charles I. It declares that the King alone has the right to appoint every ecclesiastical charge within the royal jurisdiction.

If it be asked what made up the royal jurisdiction, the reply is, that it comprised the kingdom of Grenada, the Indies, and all Spain, with the exception of 50 benefices in the peninsula, particularly named in the 1st law of the 5th title of the Novissima Recopilacion, in consequence of the concordat between the Pope Benedict XIV. and Ferdinand VI. in 1753. This law continued in force in Louisiana until the province was ceded to France by the treaty of St. Ildefonso.

Had no concordat been passed in 1802, between the Pope and the French republic, Louisiana, so far as ecclesiastical matters were concerned, would have been governed, after its cession, by the Pragmatic Sanction proclaimed by St. Louis in 1268, in opposition to the pretensions of Pope Clement IV.

The second article, second item of the Pragmatic Sanction, says: "Ecclesiae cathedralis et alies monasteria, liberas electionis et earum effectum integraliter habeant. All the cathedrals and other churches of our kingdom, shall enjoy free elections, which shall have full effect. The magnanimous and saintly king was unwilling to allow the influence of foreigners to prevail in France.

When Louisiana became a portion of the United States, ecclesiastical affairs were regulated by the concordat of 1802. Now, that concordat declares that Curates shall be appointed by the Bishop, but it adds: "The choice can fall on no one that is not acceptable to the government."

Thus it will be seen that in those ages, where civil liberty has been best understood, the temporal authorities, whether in the hands of king or people, had the right to elect Curates, or to accept or to reject Curates presented by the Bishop.

In the Church of St. Louis of New Orleans, the temporal power is confided to the wardens, by the act of incorporation passed in 1816.

The third article of the treaty of cessions stipulates that the inhabitants of Louisiana should be protected in the exercise of the religion they professed. Are the Roman Catholics of Louisiana to enjoy less liberty now than they did under the governments of France and Spain!

By ordination, Mr. Rousselon is a stranger to the diocese—he is a foreigner by birth—and has omitted to become naturalized. Thus is he doubly incapable of filling the office of Curate of the Church of St. Louis.

He was appointed Curate before the church wardens were consulted.

He has not been approved of by them. Therefore he has no right to, and should not keep the office.

Notwithstanding the refusal of the church wardens to accept of Mr. Rousselon, as Curate of the Church of St. Louis, he persists in filling the functions; and issues orders to persons employed by the church. He a priest, who pretends to know his duty well, and to do it, exposes himself to merited reproach; and daily, by the violent measures, seeks to provoke the church wardens, and those under them, to proceed to extremities which requires all their self-denial and prudence to avoid.

He chose a moment for giving his orders, when the refusal of the officers of the Church might have been interpreted as indecorous—at a moment when a more interesting religious ceremony was going on. His first act of authority might have led to deplorable consequences; and thus he made manifest how far a foreigner of imperious character could endanger the peace of our country.

What can have induced these two men to attempt to govern us, against our own wishes, and in a mode contrary to law? Whence springs the obstinacy of the one who wishes to be Curate in spite of us; or of the other who sustains such a priest with all the power and dignity of his office?

Does not the Bishop know, by melancholy experience, that the men who enjoy his confidence have never merited that of the public? Let him consult the inhabitants of the parishes, and he will learn without disguise what the people of the country think of him. As for what concerns ourselves, as churchwardens of the parish of St. Louis, we protest formally against the nomination of Mr. Rousselon to the curacy of New Orleans. We protest with the more energy, inasmuch as the nomination is illegal and null, violates our laws, outrages our feelings, and tramples our habits and customs under foot.

And in order that this manifestation of our disapprobation may furnish to the Bishop no opportunity of misinterpreting our intentions, as he has done before, we shall only recognize as curate the ecclesiastic who may be appointed at our suggestion, or him for whose nomination the Bishop shall first obtain our consent.

The committee has the honor to offer the following resolutions:

Whereas, the Wardens of the Church of St. Louis, in their sitting of the 20th instant, by a resolution to that effect, that the nomination of Mr. Stephen Rousselon to the office of the curate of the Church of St. Louis, was null and of no effect;

Resolved, That copies of said resolution, and of the present one, shall be sent to the Bishop of New Orleans, in order that he may present for the approbation of the church wardens, another ecclesiastic, to fill the office of curate of the Church of St. Louis.

JH. GENOIS, Chairman.

On motion of Mr. Canon,

Resolved, That it be entered on the Journals that said report and resolutions were adopted unanimously; and moreover the same shall be published in French and English, in the Bee and in the Louisiana Courier.

Mr. Canon introduced the following preamble and resolution, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas the public have a right to learn the proceedings of the Vestry;

Resolved, That Messrs. Denis Prieur, Hugh Lavergne, and J. B. Vignie, be appointed a committee to examine the books and accounts of the Treasurer.

A true copy. ANT. DUBUC, Secretary.

MARRIED—By the Rev. Abel Manshaut, on Saturday, 20th inst. Mr. MARIN BAUNADAS, native of Barcelona (Catalonia,) to Miss LUCRECE BELTRAN, of the city.

WET NURSE—Wanted a good wet nurse, well recommended as a healthy and clean nurse. A negro would be preferred to a white could be procured. Apply at this office.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Eastern District of Louisiana. No. 222—Mandeville Mazigny, assignee of the estate of Felix Lefebvre, bankrupt.

By virtue of an order of court issued from the honorable the District Court of the United States for the District aforesaid, I shall expose at public sale on Saturday, the 24 day of September, at 12 o'clock M. at the City Exchange, St. Louis street, between Chartres and Royal streets, the following property surrendered by said bankrupt to his creditors:

No. 1—Two lots situated with the buildings thereon, designated by the No. 3 and 4:

Lot No. 3 measures 30 feet front on St. Louis street, and 90 feet front on Basin Carondelet, by a depth of 120 feet from one street to the other, the whole Frenchmen measure.

Lot No. 4 measures 30 feet front on St. Louis street, 120 feet front on Franklin street, and 30 feet front on Basin Carondelet, by a depth of 120 feet on the 12ths which separate it from No. 3, the whole French measure.

The above two lots are bounded by St. Louis, Basin, Franklin and the Basin Carondelet, the whole agreeable to a plan made on the 3d September, 1840, and deposited in the office of Felix de Armas.

These two lots are under an annual and perpetual rent of $300 per annum, on a capital of $6000 each, in favor of the corporation of New Orleans.

2d. A lot of ground with the buildings thereon, situated on Dumaine street between Royal and Bourbon, measuring 30 feet front on Dumaine street by 120 feet in depth. Seventy shares of the Citizens' Bank are lying on said lot.

3d. A house and lot situate in Dead Cat Alley street, measuring 20 feet front by 120 feet deep, between Spain and Marie streets.

4th. The negro man Jacob, aged about 30 years.

Isaac or Aziz,	"	"	29 "
Mad,	"	"	26 "

Coralie or Sadah, aged about 26 years, and her child Louis aged 4 years.

Catherine, aged about 46 years.			
Mary,	"	"	7 " an orphan.
Rafaile	"	"	26 " mortgaged to the Citizens Bank.

907 shares of the Commercial Bank.

70 "	of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana.		
5 "	of the Mexican Gulf Rail Road Company.		
6 "	of the Architect Company of the 8th district.		

Terms of sale—For the house and lot at the corner of Old Basin and Franklin streets, cash; and for the balance of the other property and slaves at 1 and 2 years credit, with notes satisfactorily endorsed and bearing mortgage until full payment. Acts of sales at the expense of the purchasers before Joseph Cavillier, notary public.

A. SIDNEY ROBERTSON, U. S. Marshal.

aug 11 22 & 3 sept

IN BANKRUPTCY—In the District Court of the United States—Eastern District of Louisiana—No. 224—W. H. White, assignee of the estate of P. Benson, bankrupt.

By virtue of an order of Court, issued from the honorable the District Court of the United States, for the district aforesaid, I will expose at public sale on Wednesday, the 7th of September, 1842, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the office of the Centre street, between Tonlouse and St Peter streets,

1st. One lot of cloth and cassimeres;

2d. Sundry articles of furniture;

3d. The lease of said store, expiring on the 1st November, 1842.

Terms of sale—cash.

A. SIDNEY ROBERTSON, U. S. Marshal.

aug 16, sept 1 & 8 2d

IN BANKRUPTCY.—United States District Court—Eastern District of Louisiana.—Jean Bourdin, to be declared a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given, that Jean Bourdin, of New-Orleans, has filed in this court his petition to be declared a bankrupt, upon which an order has been duly entered, appointing the 19th day of September at ten o'clock A. M. for the hearing of said petition. All persons interested may then appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Aug. 23. By order of the Court.

ED. LAUVE, Deputy Clerk of U. S. District Court.

aug—2t

COMMERCIAL COURT—No. 4,870—George Sergeret, syndic, vs. Pierre Dupont—By virtue of an order of seizure and sale to me directed by the Honorable the Commercial Court of New-Orleans, will be sold at the Exchange of the City Exchange, St Louis street, on Saturday, the 10th day of September, 1842, at noon, the following described property, seized in the above suit, to wit:

A lot of ground fronting twenty feet on St No. 41, lying in suburb Tremé, on Rampart street, between Dumaine and Bayou Road, being one hundred and twenty feet in depth between the Bayou Road, measuring thirty five feet front on Rampart street by one hundred and twenty feet in depth on the line which separates it from the other portion of lot No. 41, and one hundred and twenty feet and one and a half inches on the other side, and forty six feet nine inches in the rear, together with the buildings thereon.

Terms—This being the second sale of said section, the above described property will be definitively adjudicated to the last and highest bidder, for whatever it will bring, at twelve months credit, purchaser having to give security, good and sufficient security, bearing interest at ten per cent. per annum, and special mortgage until final payment.

L. A. DUCROS, Sheriff of the Commercial Court.

aug 25 2t in 12d

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DIARY and Letters of Madame D'Arblay, author of Evelina, Cecilia, &c.—edited by her niece.

Forest Life—by the author of New Home, in 2 vols.

Poems—by Alfred Tennyson, in 2 vols.

The Child's Christian year—Hymns for every Sunday and Holyday; compiled for the use of Parochial Schools;—from American from the second Boston edition; adapted more especially to pastoral and domestic teaching By J. Keble.

The Poems, songs, and other Poems—by Wm. Cullen Bryant

A Flora of North America; containing abridged descriptions of all the known indigenous and naturalized plants growing north of Mexico; arranged according to the natural system—by John Torrey and Asa Gray, vol. 2d, parts 1st and 2d.

The Botanical Text Book, for colleges, schools and private students; comprising Part I: An introduction to structural and physiological botany; Part II: The principles of systematic botany, with an account of the chief natural families of the vegetable kingdom, and notices of the principal official or otherwise useful plants; illustrated by numerous engravings on wood—By Asa Gray, M D.

No. 3 Hector O'Halloran and his man Mark Antony O'Toole No. 6 Handy Andy—by Samuel Lover.

Just received and for sale at the New Orleans Stationers' Warehouse and Emporium for Standard Literature.

NORMAN, STEEL & Co, 16 Camp st

aug 25

COGNAC BRANDY, Wines, Absynth and Kirsch—Cognac brandy, 1st, 2d and 3rd proofs of the best brands in half pipes, quarter casks and kegs; Port wine, in half pipes, part of which is pints St. Julien, St Estephe and other brands; white wine, Haut Barsac, in boxes; Burgundy wine in boxes, Chablis, Volney and Beaune; Champagne, Champagne wine in quarts and pints, boxes and baskets, Lanscourte's brand, Swiss Absynth and Kirsch, in store and for sale by

J. ALBERT, 22 St. Louis st

aug 25

WINDOW Glass, French Locks, White Lead and Nails 3,300 boxes window glass, of all sizes;

24 cases French locks, assorted numbers;

3 cases hardware, well assorted for retail trade,

1,000 kegs white lead, Extra and No 1 and 2,

500 kegs Sweden iron nails, assorted, for store and for sale by

J. ALBERT, 22 St. Louis st

aug 25

AMERICAN MEDICAL JOURNAL—The American Journal of the Medical Sciences, edited by Isaac Hays No 7, new series, for July, just received by

McKEAN & CASEY, corner of Camp and Common st

aug 25

SAIL CLOTH—A large assortment of Russia duck, best brands, bleached and half bleached English canvas, cotton duck, number assorted, and raven duck, constantly on hand, and for sale low by

J. ALBERT, 22 St Louis st

aug 25

WHITE BRANDY—20 barrels white brandy, 5th proof suitable for the Mexican market, and entitled to drawback, in store and for sale by

J. ALBERT, 22 St Louis st

aug 25

Notes of Municipality No. 2 taken at par.

SUGARS—50,000 Regalias, in lots of 5 and 10 hds at 9c per lb

Municipality notes at par, for sale by

J. M CABALLERO, 28 Old Levee.

BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE—300 pcs heavy 44 inch bagging; 400 coils rope, small size and even; 50 trusses twine; in store and for sale by

HAWTHORN & WOODS, 46 Gravier st

aug 25

PORK—100 barrels soft prime pork; 7 do chine pork, and 4 do prime boneless pork, at Bozant's inspection, for sale by

HAWTHORN & WOODS, 46 Gravier st

aug 25

HAVANA SUGAR—White and brown Havana sugar in store and for sale by

WOOD & SIMMONS, 80 Magazine st

aug 25

SEGARS—300,000 Havana segars, Regalias, Cabanes, &c. in store and for sale by

J. ROBERT & Co, 3 Magazine street

aug 25

STONE—1,000 feet of dressed curb and gutter stone for sale low to close a consignment,

FOSDICK & BRO, 66 Camp st.

aug 25

BEEF—100 half bbls branded mess beef, at inspection,

HAWTHORN & WOODS, 46 Gravier st.

aug 25

MONONGAHELA WHISKEY—25 bbls old prime, in store and for sale by

J R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras st.

aug 25

PORK—750 brls mess, prime, M O. and P.O. at inspection and for sale by

J R SHAW & Co,

24 Poydras st

aug 25

BALE ROPE, BAGGING AND TWINE, best quality, Missouri manufacture, in store and for sale by

J R SHAW & Co, 24 Poydras st

aug 25

BUCK AND DROP SHOT—Twelve buck and drop shot, assorted numbers, for sale at retail by

J. ALBERT, 22 St. Louis st

aug 25

EAST INDIA BAGGING—Heavy stout East India bagging, for sale by

J. ALBERT, 22 St. Louis st.

aug 25

SWEET OIL—100 baskets fresh, landing from ship Arkansas and for sale by

WOOD & SIMMONS, 80 Magazine st

aug 25

RIO AND JAVA COFFEE—270 bags Rio and 100 do do Government Java, in store and for sale by

WOOD & SIMMONS, 80 Magazine st

aug 25

TEAS—400 pkgs assorted, in half chests, 12 and 6 lb boxes and canisters, in store, for sale by

WOOD & SIMMONS, 80 Magazine st.

aug 25

SPERM CANDLES—New Bedford sperm, best quality, for sale by

WOOD & SIMMONS, 80 Magazine st.

aug 25

SPERM CANDLES—New Bedford sperm, best quality, for sale by

NORCROSS & FOSDICK, 46 Gravier street

aug 25

DUCKS—500 bales Russia, English and American cotton duck, in store, for sale by

WOOD & SIMMONS, 80 Magazine st.

aug 25

RUSSIA BALE ROPE—400 coils, a superior article and entitled to a drawback of 3½ cents per lb, for sale by

WOOD & SIMMONS, 80 Magazine st.

aug 25

STONE—1500 feet of dressed curb and gutter stone, for sale low to close a consignment,

FOSDICK & BROTHERS, 66 Camp st

aug 25

BRANDY—20 brls old peach brandy; 26 half pipes Cognac brandy, Otard, Dupuy & Co. for sale by

NORCROSS & FOSDICK, 46 Gravier st

aug 25

HATS—Men's black and drab Russia hats of wide and fashionable brims, and black silk hats, for sale by

FROST & Co, 8 Canal street

aug 25

PLANTATION GOODS—Men's russet brogans and white and black wool hats, for sale by

FROST & Co, 8 Canal st

aug 25

HAVANA SUGAR—80 boxes white and 40 boxes yellow Havana sugar, for sale by

M BLASCO, 28 Common st

aug 25

RICE—100 tierces and half tierces prime Charleston rice for sale by

N D CHAMBERLIN, 76 Magazine st

aug 25

PORK—270 brls mess and M. O. of an extra quality, at the inspection, for sale by

N D CHAMBERLIN, 76 Magazine st

aug 25

BLACK TEAS—Souchong and Souchong, in half chests for sale by

N D CHAMBERLIN, 76 Magazine st

aug 25

WINTER SPERM OIL—Bleached, of fine quality, in half barrels for sale by

N D CHAMBERLIN, 76 Magazine st.

aug 25

NAILS—600 kegs assorted sizes, for sale by

WOOD & SIMMONS, 80 Magazine st.

aug 25

HEAD QUARTERS—LOUISIANA LEGION

BRIGADE ORDER NO. 6.

CONFORMABLY to law, the Louisiana Legion will parade, completely armed and equipped, on the Public Square, on Sunday the 28th instant, at 7 o'clock in the morning, for review and inspection.

The company of Jackson Guards, Capt. Gerod, will assemble on the Public Square an hour previous to alone and guard the guns.

The Commissaries of companies will furnish to the Brigade Inspector, Major Bossom, a list specifying the Sergeants Rolls of their respective companies.

The officers of the Legion are requested to meet on Saturday next, the 27th inst., at 6 o'clock in the evening, at the Hall of the City Council of the First Municipality, to take into consideration matters relative to the interior administration and discipline of the corps.

By order of Brigadier Gen'l. CHAS. CUVILIER, commanding the Louisiana Legion.

ARMAND GOUPOL, Aide-de-Camp.

aug 4

ELECTION FOR CHURCH WARDEN