

VENTE PAR LE MARSHAL.
J. Jourdan } EN vertu d'un writ de fieri facias, à moi adressé par l'hon. P. Smith juge associé de la Cour de Cité; j'exposerai en vente Lundi, le 3 d'Août prochain, à 5 heures, au No. 15 rue Gravier, faubourg Ste. Marie, 1 comptoir et des étageries, lampes, verres, matelats, 13 chaises &c. saisis dans l'affaire ci-dessus.
23 juillet.
L. DAUNOY—Marshall.

VENTE PAR LE MARSHAL.
George A. Lucas contre J. B. Curds. A EN vertu d'un ordre de vente, à moi adressé par l'hon. F. Grima, juge président de la Cour de Cité; j'exposerai en vente le 27 de Juillet, à 5 heures, en face de l'habitation de Mr. W. Nort, un Châlon contenant environ 80 barils de maïs, plus ou moins, saisis dans l'affaire ci-dessus.
23 juillet.
L. DAUNOY—Marshall.

VENTE PAR LE MARSHAL.
John Combe, de la Nlle.-Orléans vs. L. Van-Buren, de New York.
EN vertu d'un writ de fieri facias, à moi adressé par l'hon. J. Bernudez, juge conseiller de la Cour de Cité de la Nlle.-Orléans; j'exposerai en vente le Lundi 27 de Juillet, à 4 heures de l'après midi, sous le Principal:
Une caisse de parfumerie, contenant 2 boîtes d'eau de musc, 2 do. eau d'Ambre, 3 do. essence vestimentale, 5 paquets de poudre, 8 boîtes huile antique, 4 do. extrait de mille fleurs, 5 do. extrait de jasmin, 2 do. pommade en bason, 2 do. pâte verte assortie, 4 do. véritable savon de Naples, 5 do. extrait de musc, 3 do. extrait de Lavande, 2 do. extrait de bergamote, 1 boîte rouge végétal, 2 paquets contenant des petites bouteilles vinaigre de rouge, saisis dans l'affaire ci-dessus.
18 juillet.
L. DAUNOY—Marshall.

VENTE PAR LE MARSHAL.
Jam's Freret Jr. vs. Nort, f. m. c. l.
EN vertu d'un writ de fieri facias, à moi adressé par l'hon. G. Preval, juge associé, j'exposerai en vente le Lundi 27 Juillet, à midi, devant le café d'Hewlett, un CHEVAL et un DRAY, saisis dans l'affaire ci-dessus.
18 juillet.
L. DAUNOY—Marshall.

VENTE PAR LE MARSHAL.
H. Richardson vs. Lewis G. Marcellly.—Schwing et Richardson vs. le même.
EN vertu de deux writs d'alias fieri facias, à moi adressés par l'hon. G. Preval, juge associé de la Cour de Cité, j'exposerai en vente le Lundi 27 de Juillet 1829, à la bourse, à midi, un CHEVAL, saisi dans l'affaire ci-dessus.
18 juillet.
L. DAUNOY—Marshall.

VENTE PAR LE MARSHAL.
Sudler et Clough vs. la goëlette Zealous et ses propriétaires.
EN vertu d'un writ de fieri facias, à moi adressé par l'hon. G. Preval, juge associé, j'exposerai en vente, le Lundi 1^r d'Août prochain, à midi, à la bourse de Hewlett, la goëlette ZEALOUS, ses agrès, apparaux et ameublements, saisis dans l'affaire ci-dessus.
11 juillet.
L. DAUNOY—Marshall.

A LOUER.
Le magasin No. 100 rue de Chartres. On pourra en donner possession immédiatement. S'adresser à C. B. KEELER 85 rue de Chartres.

A VENDRE.
UNE négresse âgée d'environ 40 ans, parlant anglais et français, bonne marchande pour aller par les rues, bonne blanchisseuse et un peu repasseuse et sachant faire la cuisine; avec sa fille, âgée d'environ 4 ans, ayant de bonnes dispositions. Le propriétaire ne la vend que parce qu'il n'a point dans son établissement, assez de logement pour la garder, du reste il la garantit bon sujet. On donnera du terme pour le paiement. Si d'ici au 20 d'Août prochain, elle n'est point vendue, elle sera crieée à la bourse, ce jour-là par M. J. L. Carpentier, écrivain. S'adresser au Bureau de cette feuille.
21 juillet.—3

ECOLES PUBLIQUES.
LES régents des Ecoles Centrale et Primaires, ayant obtenu un local sain et commode pour l'école Primaire de la partie supérieure de la ville, dans l'Eglise des Baptistes, "Baptist Church" Place Lafayette, ont le plaisir d'annoncer au public, qu'elle y est ouverte dès aujourd'hui sous la direction de Messieurs Kinnicut, chef, et Duval, professeur.
L'école Primaire pour la partie inférieure de la ville, sous la direction de Mrs. Bigot, chef, et Rivière, professeur, et l'école Centrale sous celle de Mrs. Murray, principal, Pichot et Roca de Santi Petri, professeurs, se tiennent toujours à l'ancien couvent des Ursulines, rue Condé.
Dans chacune des écoles Primaires on enseigne la Lecture, l'Écriture, l'Arithmétique, la Géographie, et les éléments de la Grammaire dans les deux langues anglaise et française.
On enseigne dans l'école Centrale, l'Anglais, le Français, l'Espagnol, le Latin, le Grec, les Mathématiques, la Littérature, l'Histoire, la Physique, &c. Il y a aussi, une école de Dessin et de Peinture attachée à l'établissement, et dirigée par M. Bigot.

CONDITIONS.
Dans les écoles Primaires; deux gourdons par mois.
Dans l'école Centrale; pour tous les cours qu'on y fait, excepté le dessin, trois gourdons par mois. Pour le dessin trois gourdons par mois.
Dans chaque école, cent élèves qui n'ont pas les moyens de payer, sont admis gratis.
S'adresser aux chefs des écoles, au Directeur des écoles Publiques, au président de la Régence, ou au Maire de la ville.
Par ordre de la Régence,
J. W. MURRAY,
Remplaçant le Directeur des écoles Publiques.
[20 juil.] Nlle.-Orléans le 15 Juillet 1829.

TO LET (possession given immediately)
THE STORE NO. 100, Chartres street.
Apply to
July 13 C. B. KEELER, 85, Chartres St.

Parish Court for the Parish and City of New Orleans, July 13th 1829—Present the hon. James Pitot.
Israel P. Cooper vs. his creditors.
(Petition for a respite.)
UPON reading and filing the petition and other documents in this case, it is ordered by the Court that a meeting of the creditors of the said Israel P. Cooper take place at the office of G. R. Stringer, Esq. notary public, on the 15th day of July instant, to deliberate upon the affairs of the said petitioner; and in the mean time all proceedings against his person and property are stayed.
do hereby certify the above.
July 23 Th. S. KENNEDY, clerk

THE BEE
PRINTED BY F. DELAUNOY.
St. Peter Street, between Bourbon & Royal.
NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1829.

The Sugar Mill of Mr. J. Barker on the Coast was struck with lightning on the 20th inst. Sixty or seventy negroes had taken shelter there from the rain, five of whom were killed, and eleven wounded, though not dangerously—the remainder escaped uninjured.
Mercantile Advertiser.

The steam boat Grampus, arrived last Thursday from the Balize, reports ship Bingham, of Philadelphia, off the S. E. Br. She is one of the transports which sailed from Havana, on the 9th instant, with 500 troops on board, destined for the invasion of Mexico. She was separated from the rest of the squadron in a severe gale, in lat. 21 30. long 92. 30 with loss of foremast, spars, &c.; and put into the Balize in distress. The following Spanish officers came passengers in the Grampus from the Bingham:—Comandant Don Manuel de los Santos Gurman; Captain Don Jose Maria Ysla; Lieut. Don Juan Furna; Sergeant Don José Antonio Morregas; Captain J. ffery.
Last evening his excellency Governor Derbigny, accompanied by Adj. Gen. Peychaud, left this on board the steam-boat Grampus for the Balize, in order to facilitate the means of their landing and remaining near fort Jackson during the time the vessel is repairing.

St. Martinville, July 18
We hear from all parts of this and the adjoining parishes, that the rains which have fallen incessantly for a number of weeks past have greatly injured the new planted crops of cotton and cane. This year has been uncommonly distressing for all our inhabitants. The price of cotton has kept very low, and without demand; mercantile business inactive; money is scarcer than ever known here; and to cap it all, provisions are remarkably high. Our navigation is entirely blocked up by the fall of the Mississippi; and we cannot reasonably expect a change before the commencement of the year 1830. These may be called hard times.

From the New-York Journal of Commerce.
INVASION OF MEXICO.—The late news from Havana has set curiosity at work to determine whether the invasion of Mexico is seriously contemplated by Spain, or whether all this 'pomp and circumstance' is merely a feint for the accomplishment of purposes best known to the power that moves the springs.
For ourselves, we incline to the former opinion. 1st. Because it is in perfect keeping with the whole line of conduct pursued by Spain since the independence of her colonies; and 2d. Because we can see no object to be gained by a mere feint, which would at all compensate for the trouble and expense of the expedition. To other nations than Spain, it has long been apparent that the possession of her former colonies was forever lost to her; but she, although holding not a foot of soil on the American continent, has not to this day acknowledged their independence, and seems honestly to suppose that by might of magic, by hook or by crook, she shall yet regain the sovereignty she has lost. The expedition fitting out at Havana, is legitimate result of this infatuation; and supposing it destined against Mexico, is at least as well contrived, and as promptly got up, as most other expeditions set on foot by his most Catholic Majesty, for the maintenance or recovery of his dominion in the West. Not that we suppose there is the least chance of success; although doubtless a landing may be effected, and possibly as much suffering occasioned to the Mexicans, as will be experienced by the invaders. But what are 5000 men for the invasion of such a country as Mexico? And as to the 20,000 troops from Spain, who are to reinforce the expedition, it is probable but few or none of them will ever arrive.

No argument, however, can be drawn against probability of the hopelessness of success, for, 'counting the cost' is not a matter with which Ferdinand is familiar either in affairs of a political or financial nature. Driven on by a blind destiny—the same which has reduced his country from being the mistress of Europe, to such a state of depression that it scarcely occupies a place in the calendar of nations—encouraged, perhaps by the late disorganizing movements in Mexico—and writing under the loss of the \$8,000,000 per annum, which he used to receive from it as a reward for his oppression—how can it be thought strange, that with the feeble means which he possesses, he should attempt once more to bring it under subjection? To this course he would be urged the

rather, by the remonstrances which have been, or are likely to be made by other European governments, in accordance with numerous petitions from their respective subjects, against his refusing to acknowledge the independence of the New Republics, notwithstanding he had ceased all effort to regain them.

The folly of this expedition appears to have been well understood by Governor Vives and Admiral Laborde, who, (according to an unpublished letter from Havana) after receiving first order to make a descent upon Mexico, took upon themselves the responsibility of postponing its execution until they should have represented to his Majesty the dangerous nature of the undertaking, and begged his reconsideration of the purpose he had formed. His reply was a peremptory repetition of the order.

If it be supposed that the expedition is only intended as a feint, we ask what can be the object of such a feint? Not, surely, to intimidate the Mexicans into submission; for this would be more ridiculous than even the proposed invasion. Not to make an attack upon Colombia; for there an army would be met, quite as efficient, if not so numerous, as that of Mexico; while the possession of the country, if by possibility it should be reconquered, would be of far less value. These are the only Spanish Republics which lie within the region of the point of attack, except Guatemala; which undoubtedly has shown itself worthy of being re-committed to the arms of its tyrannical mother, though we doubt if she would be anxious to receive it. Besides, it is to be presumed that both Mexico and Colombia, on seeing the standard of their common enemy erecting on the territory of that sister Republic,—a territory bordering upon each, and separating them from each other—would at once rouse all their energies, feeling their own safety jeopardised, and hasten to repel the invading foe.—However, it is unnecessary to speculate on a question which will so soon be decided, or perhaps is decided already.

THE SPIRIT OF '76.—A veteran of the Revolution, in Berkshire County, Mass. whose character has long been without reproach, was visited soon after the formation of a Temperance Society in his town, and respectfully invited to co-operate with them in their work. He replied, very kindly, "I beg you will excuse me, gentlemen. I honor your motives, and approve your proceedings, and hope you will have great success. But old people don't change easily. I learned to drink when I was in the army, and have always been in the habit of taking a little with moderation, as you know, gentlemen; and now in my old age, it seems like a necessary comfort, and I can hardly think of giving it up. I hope you will succeed, and that the next generation will be wiser than their fathers; but really, gentlemen, I think the old soldiers must be excused."
The committee withdrew, perhaps a little sorry to fail in obtaining the name of so worthy a man, but with no diminution of their respect or affection for one whom they all venerated as a father.

A few months afterwards, they visited the old man again, and said, "We have come to see you again, sir, for we find ourselves in a difficulty. We go to our neighbors who drink, and are in danger of drinking too much, and endeavor to persuade them to give it up. But they all say, "Judge—drinks, and why should not we drink?" The spirit of '76 was touched. "Give me your paper gentlemen, said the patriot. "It shall never be said that an old seventy-sixer was found to stand in the way of a measure so necessary for his country as the temperance reformation. I have conquered the British, and I can give up drinking. If my name or example can do any good, they are at your service."

The Honduras Gazette of the 23d May, says—"Since our last number we have received a further official account from Guatemala, but private letters are in town to the 3d inst. A passenger has also arrived who left that city eight or ten days subsequently, to its capture. It appears that General Morazon after he had declared the terms of the capitulation were null and of no effect, placed upwards of eighty persons in confinement, among whom are the heads of the late Government, and many of the most respectable inhabitants of the city. This intelligence may be relied on. It is imagined that many of the imprisoned persons will be banished from the republic. We have also been told that various houses were pillaged during the attack and in the course of the night after the entry of the Salvadoreños, among which are mentioned those of Arcinena, Beltranena, Tejada, Yela, and Monje. Strict orders had been issued by General Morazon to his troops to refrain from plunder, and considering all the consequences, as few instances of outrage occurred as could be expected. Surmises

are afloat that heavy contributions will be levied on those that have property."

The Times.—The Worcester County Republican, a paper printed in the interior of Massachusetts and in a part of the country where a considerable proportion of capital is invested in manufactures, speaks feelingly of the hardness of the times in that part of the country. It seems that it is quite fashionable there to ascribe the embarrassment and distress that prevail, to the transportation of specie out of the country. Those who account for the matter in this way seem to suppose that certain people are perambulating the country picking up the cash, and leaving us without a circulating medium. The Worcester Republican asks these people "why the times were not more pressing when larger quantities of specie than at present were sent to foreign markets?" He might have required also to what country these sagacious discerners of the signs of the times suppose the money is gone. What nation is so happy as to possess the abundance of specie of which we are deprived? England it seems is in a worse condition than we are—her immense manufacturing population are almost in a state of insurrection on account of their low wages, or what we should call in this country "the difficulty of getting money." France it seems has not possessed herself of "all the specie," for her inhabitants cannot muster enough to pay for their bread, and are breaking out in riots on account of the dearth of corn. In what corner of the world then is the specie hidden, which once formed the currency of England, France and America? Will any of the philosophers who talk so wisely about the drain of specie answer this question? In the mean time let us hear the account which the Worcester paper gives of the state of manufacturing and other business in that part of the country.

"Manufacturing has been everstocked by those who have had no capital. Many have rushed into business without funds or ability to sustain the operations which they set on foot. The prices of manufactures have been reduced, and so it happens with every thing else—the markets are dull—real estate has fallen and there is a general depression in all kinds of business. The farmers are in debt, their lands are mortgaged, the price of labor is higher than produce, so that nothing or but a scanty subsistence can be made from the cultivation of the field." (N. Y. Ev. Post.)

SPOTS ON THE SUN.—In looking through a telescope this morning, we noticed at least a dozen opaque spots on the Sun's disc. They are generally small, and a good deal scattered. It is a curious question, and one which is not fully decided, whether or not these spots have any connexion with the coolness of the season. In some of the coolest summers since the commencement of the present century, similar spots have been observed in considerable numbers, and some of them very large.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.
THE Regents of the Central and Primary schools having procured a healthy, commodious, and central position for the upper primary school have the pleasure of announcing to the public, that it is, this day, reopened under the care of Doctor J. A. Kinnicut, principal, and J. Duval assistant, in the Baptist Church, Lafayette square.
The lower primary school, under the care of Mr. Bigot, principal and Rivière assistant, and the Central school under that of Messrs. Murray, principal, Pichot and Roca de Santi Petri, professors, continue, as heretofore, in the old Convent of Ursulines, Condé Street.
In the Primary Schools are taught: Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, and the rudiments of Grammar in the English and French languages.
In the Central School are taught: the English, the French, Spanish, Latin and Greek languages; Mathematics; Literature; History; Natural Philosophy; &c.
There is also, attached to the establishment a drawing school under the direction of M. Bigot.

Terms of Admission:
In the primary schools.—For tuition in both languages, two dollars per month. In the Central school; for tuition in any or all of the branches taught in the school and which the pupils are capable of pursuing, three dollars per month. Books and Stationery furnished by the pupils or charged separately.
In each of the schools one hundred pupils unable to pay for their education are admitted and taught gratis. Application may be made to the principals of the several schools, the Director of the public schools, the President of the Board of Regents or the Mayor of the City.
For the Board of Regents
JOS. W. MURRAY,
July 23 Acting Director of the Public Schools

A LOT of 52 BAGS prime green Havana Coffee for sale by
D. G. BORDUZAT and Co.

SALES AT AUCTION.
By Joseph Th. Bauduc.
ON Tuesday 28th inst. at Hewlett's Exchange will be sold at 12 o'clock a creole negro woman 33 years of age, with her two children, a girl of 4 years and male child of 7 months. The woman is accustomed to sale in the street. Terms 8 months credit for approved endorsers, note and mortgage.
July 23

Marshal's Sales.
R. E. Hiorth vs F. Githr one.
BY virtue of writ of fieri facias, to me directed by the hon. F. Grima, presiding judge of the City Court, on Tuesday the 4th of August next, I shall expose to sale, at 4 o'clock, at the Principal, 306 bottles of claret wine, 1 doz. white wine, 36 paper tobacco, one keg of tobacco, several pipes, 10 jars containing sundry articles, 1 case of nuts and spices, sparnacite and talow candles decanters, tumblers, wine, segars, lamps, ginning table with balls, demijones, armoires, chairs, sets of china, 1 clock, wine glass, salts sellers, artificial parrots, tables etc., seized in the above suit.
July 25
J. DAUNOY—Marshall.

MARSHAL'S SALE.
Lobre Orsin and co. vs John Liddle.
BY virtue of an order of sale to me directed by the hon. F. Grima presiding judge of the city court, I shall expose to sale on Tuesday the 4th of August next, at 5 o'clock, at the Marshall's office, St. Ann Street, 6 barrels of Flour and 8 barrels of Shipping Bread. Seized in the above suit.
July 25,
L. DAUNOY, Marshall.

MARSHAL'S SALE.
J. and A. Joneau vs. Thos. Harman, f. m. c.
BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias directed to me by the hon. G. Preval, associate judge, I shall expose to sale on Wednesday 5th August next, at 4 o'clock at the Principal, sundry articles of household furniture—seized in this case.
July 25,
L. DAUNOY, Marshall.

MARSHAL'S SALE.
J. Jourdan vs. B. Tiller.
BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. P. Smith, associate judge of the city court, I shall expose to sale on Monday the 3d of August next, at 5 o'clock, at No. 150 Gravier Street, faubourg St. Mary, a Counter & Sheves, Lamps, Water, Tumblers, Cotts, Matresses 13 Chairs &c seized in the above suit.
July 23
L. DAUNOY, Marshall.

MARSHAL'S SALE.
George A. Lucas vs. J. B. Curds.
BY virtue of an order of sale to me directed by the hon. F. Grima Presiding judge of the city court, I shall expose to sale on Friday the 31st of July, at 5 o'clock, opposite Mr. W. Wott's Plantation one Flat-Boat containing about 80 bls. of corn more or less, seized in the above suit.
July 23.
L. DAUNOY, Marshall.

MARSHAL'S SALE.
James Freret Jr. vs. Nort, f. m. c.
BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. G. Preval, associate judge, I shall expose to sale on Monday the 27th July, at 4 o'clock, at Hewlett's Coffee-House, a Horse and a Dray—seized in the above suit.
July 18
L. DAUNOY, Marshall

MARSHAL'S SALE.
Paul Lacroix vs. Bouchet Rivière.
Theodore Segond vs. the same.
BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. B. Beauregard, associate judge of the city court, I shall expose for sale, on Saturday the twenty fifth day of July, at 4 o'clock P. M. at the corner of Madison and Condé streets, a quantity of household furniture, seized in the above suit.
July 16
L. DAUNOY, Marshall.

MARSHAL'S SALE.
R. Jacobs vs. capt. Deas, brig Andromach and owners—P. Miller vs. the same.
BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias, directed to me by the hon. G. Preval, associate judge of the City Court, I shall expose to sale on Friday the 24 day of July next, at 12 o'clock at the Exchange coffee House,
The brig Andromach, now laying in river opposite to Bienville street, her tackle, apparel and furniture, seized in the above suits.
June 35
L. DAUNOY—Marshall

Marshal's sale.
BY virtue of 2 writs of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. B. Beauregard associate judge of City Court, I shall expose to sale, on Friday the 14th of August next, at 12 o'clock noon, at Hewlett's coffee house, a negro woman named Pinbo aged about 40 years—seized at the suits of Story, and Victor Boubiran.
14th July
L. DAUNOY—Marshall

MARSHAL'S SALE
Sudler & Clough vs. schooner Zealous and owners.
BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. G. Preval, associate Judge, I shall expose to sale on Monday the 10th of August next at 12 o'clock noon, at Hewlett's coffee house, the Schooner ZEALOUS, her tackle, apparel, and furnitures—seized in the above suit.
July 11
L. DAUNOY, Marshall

H. Richardson vs. Lewis G. Marcellly.
Schwing & Richardson vs. the same.
BY virtue of two writs of alias fieri facias to me directed by the hon. G. Preval, associate judge of the City Court, I shall expose to sale on Monday the 27th day of July, at the New-Exchange Coffee-House, at 12 o'clock at noon, a bay HORSE—seized in the above suit.
July 18
L. DAUNOY, Marshall

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT.
HORATIO DAVIS } WHEREAS Horatio Davis vs. his creditors. } Davis an insolvent hath in pursuance to an act entitled "an act for the relief of insolvent debtors in actual custody and for other purposes" in order to obtain the benefit of said act, this day filed his petition in said First Judicial District.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of said Horatio Davis, and they are required to be and appear in Court on Saturday the 16th day of August next at 10 o'clock a. m. to show cause if any they have why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and be discharged from imprisonment. By order of the Hon. Joshua Lewis, Judge said Court.
JNO. L. LEWIS,
July 24