# THE BEE.

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"THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED."

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1833.

*Days of Publication:*
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, & FRIDAY.


FOR GOVERNOR:

## J. B. DAWSON.

*Number of Interments in this city:*

| | CATHOLICS. | PROTESTANTS. |
|---|---|---|
| June 22 | 12 | 3 |
| 23 | 14 | 3 |
| 24 | 28 | 10 |
| 25 | 14 | |

BOARDS OF HEALTH.—These invaluable institutions have been fairly tested in almost every city in the union, and the most beneficial results, it is understood, have flowed from them. Strange to say, in our city, where they are so evidently wanted, all attempts to organize one have proved fruitless. How much better would it have been to have had daily statements, during our late affliction, of the number of persons attacked by the cholera, contradistinguished from other maladies, with the report of those that fell victims, and those that recovered, instead of the total number of deaths which was daily furnished at the Mayor's office. This could easily enough been effected by [illegible] have had the [illegible] of health properly constituted and [illegible] our citizens, and to assure [illegible] that cholera was not incurable, as well as to have shown that the whole number of deaths did not proceed from that fell disease alone. Instead of which, the report in question, was calculated to produce an alarming state of feeling at home, and opinion abroad that our city was emphatically the city of the plague. In fact, it would have been more sage to have had no report than such an one.

We indulge the hope that an organization of a board of health under proper regulations will be no longer delayed. Believing that the few hasty remarks, which we have made, will be sufficient to enlist the public attention we refrain from saying more at present, but may again recur to the subject.

We have heard noticed, in our presence, within a few days past, the filthy condition of many of the most public streets in the square of the city. The public health demands that this should not be so, and that the same sanitary measures, resorted to during the prevalence of the cholera, should not be *now* neglected, because, forsooth, the disease has stopped its ravages. Filth, we know, engenders it, and if these measures are not constantly attended to, our officers may have cause to regret their negligence.

From all parts of the state, nearly, have the most afflicting intelligence been received of the ravages of the Cholera. Our state has suffered severely. Would to Heaven the cursed plague would take its final departure from our hitherto devoted shores.

It would afford us infinite pleasure, to be able to accommodate all who may at any time feel disposed, to make a communication through the medium of our journal. But we do not think the columns of a newspaper, the proper place to redress private wrongs, or discuss private differences; we, therefore, cannot admit any thing that is private and personal in its nature. Our columns are always open for the discussion of any public measure, and we shall be happy to receive and give publicity to any communication that may concern, or relate in any way to the public interest;—but we hold the private character of an individual, too sacred, to be approached in the slightest degree through our columns.

Yesterday's northern mail brings the regular dates. A New York paper of the 11th furnishes late European intelligence which will be found in our columns.

It is with pleasure we notice that the British government has returned a sense of the manifest injury which it contemplated against the West India Islands. We regret we are unable to furnish the definitive arrangements entered into, in this day's paper; we shall, however, do so in our next publication.

The information furnished in the subjoined extracts seem to wink "most suspiciously" at the probability of a war. They need, however, confirmation.

The Liberal announces, on the authority of letters from Hasselt, dated 2d May, that the garrison of Maestricht has just received a reinforcement of 1000 men who came thro' the Prussian territory.

It is affirmed that Russia has sent troops towards Riga, where 25,000 men were said to be assembled, for the purpose of being brought to the mouth of the Texel if England and France should think of recommencing war against Holland.

*Sales of Stocks at New York, on the 11th June.*—485 shares U. S. Bank 114¼; 400 do. (3 and 4 months, with 6 p. c. int.) 113¾; 30 N. O. Canal 118½; 15 City Bank 115.

*The President's Tour.*—All the places visited by our venerable President, have accorded to him the most respectful and cordial reception. There is no fear for the republic when such a patriot as Andrew Jackson is thus publicly honored. If Henry Clay should pass through the same places, on his intended visit to the literary capital, what a contrast would there be between his reception and that of the President. The secret encourager of nullification and disunion would receive curses instead of commendations!

We are pleased to notice the election of Major EATON to the presidency of the Ohio and Chesepeake Canal Company, in place of Mr. FENTON, the late incumbent. Several of the opposition papers, among whom stands conspicuous, the Clay organ of nullification, the Richmond *Whig*, have, with the usual tirade of abuse against the chief magistrate, arraigned him of direct interposition, and dishonorable means to secure the result. It is so habitual for the "hireling presses" to resort to the most dastardly lies to injure the greatest man of the age, president Jackson, that we are no more astonished at this new accusation than those that preceded it. It is so palpably false, and so evidently contradicted by common sense, that we regard any further notice of it altogether unnecessary, and should in fact, have suffered it to pass over without this notice, had it not been in connection with the information given above.

QUICK PASSAGE.—The packet ships *Sampson* and *Silas Richards* have just made voyages, from New-York, the former to London, and the latter to Liverpool, in the short space of eighteen days! They must be, indeed, skippers of the sea!

NEW-YORK, Tuesday Evening, June 11.

### ELEVEN DAYS LATER FROM LONDON.

The packet ship YORK, Captain Nye, is below from London, via Portsmouth. Captain N. brings London dates of the 11th of May, and Portsmouth of the 13th.—Our boat has not yet arrived—as soon as we receive our papers we will publish a second edition, mean time we give all the intelligence which we have been able to collect.

LIVERPOOL, May 7.

COTTON.—Steady market to-day—sales of 3000 bales at full prices, 1300 of which were for export.

May 8.—No change in the cotton market—sales 1,500 bales.

SECOND EDITION.—Two o'clock.—We have just received our files of London papers and hasten to give a brief summary.

### ENGLAND.

Sir John C. Hobhouse has resigned the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland, and his seat in Parliament, feeling that if he retained he must vote against ministers for the repeal of the house and window duties.

In the House of Commons on the 30th ult. Mr. John Vey, in pursuance of notice moved the repeal of the house and window taxes. The motion was opposed by Lord Althorp who declared that their repeal would compel ministers to resign, and after considerable debate was negatived by the following vote:

| | |
|---|---|
| For the motion, | 157 |
| Against it, | 356 |
| Majority, | 199 |

The Quakers and Moravian affirmation bill is ordered to be brought in by Lord Morpeth, Dr. Lushington and the Solicitor General.

Mr. Charles Buller gave notice of a motion for the 17th for going into Committee of Supply, "to move resolutions declaring immediate and extensive reductions in all departments of the public service."

MEETING OF THE WEST INDIA INTEREST.—The meeting held on the 9th of May, at the Thatched House, of the proprietors of West India property, was very large. Among those present were [illegible] Harewood, Lord Chandos and St. Vincent, &c. A long discussion took place, but with strictly closed doors to those not connected with the Colonies. The result was, that as the measure of government was not yet communicated to the deputation, government be called upon not to bring the subject before the House of Commons on the 13th, as at present arranged; as, in the event of the West India interest receiving the proposals of the colonial department, no time for consideration would be given.

### PORTUGAL.

The London Courier of the 8th May, says—

Accounts have been received from Oporto to the end of April, by the brig Royalist, which left the Douro on the 1st instant. The contending parties had not engaged since the attack on Monte de Covella, on the 8th of April, and the firing from Miguel's batteries upon the city had in a great measure ceased. Though these accounts do not furnish us with any additional particulars respecting the operations of the liberating army, they afford a curious insight into the intrigues carried on in Don Pedro's court.

It appears that the Minister of Justice, Joaquim Antonio Magalhaens, entertained the project of displacing Marshal Saldanha from the moment of his appointment to the command of the Liberating Army, and that he suborned the Marshal's Secretary to deliver up his private correspondence with the view of being able to found upon it a charge of having sacrificed the interests of the young Queen to the views of England and France. The Marshal, on discovering the plot, was justly indignant at such baseness, and tendered his resignation, but at the entreaty of Don Pedro, and of the other ministers, who were fully sensible of the value of the Marshal's services, the latter consented to continue his command, and Magalhaens was instantly dismissed from office.

The enemies of the Marshal, who had assisted in the plot against him, are represented to be paralysed by the prompt measures taken by Don Pedro against their leader, and to have ceased their machinations. The editor of the *Chronica*, who had republished some strictures upon the Marshal from a Lisbon publication, was very summarily dealt with. He was immediately imprisoned for inserting the libellous article, and the editorship of the paper has been entrusted to four commissioners.

The intelligence contained in these advices respecting the position of affairs at Oporto is very favorable to the constitutional cause, so far as relates to their operations on land. The number of deserters from Miguel's army is stated to be increased daily, and considerable reinforcements had been received. Don Miguel's army is represented to be greatly disorganized, and it was considered advisable that he should visit the camp that his presence might invigorate the drooping spirits of his soldiers. He accordingly reviewed the besieging army on the 29th April, and the two brothers were in sight of each other during the day. Considerable quantities of supplies have been landed from the vessels in the roads, and offensive operations are said to be shortly contemplated by Marshal Solignac.

The naval affairs of the young Queen of Portugal do not bear so promising an aspect. The sailors were greatly dissatisfied at the delays that had taken place in answering their demands for payment, and require the immediate settlement of their arrears, amounting to £16000. They threatened to set sail for England if their demands were not satisfied, and on the morning the Royalist sailed from Oporto Admiral Sartorious's squadron also left the roads for Vigo.

### TURKEY.

The intelligence published in this paper on the 3d inst. upon the authority of the Wirtemburg Gazette, relative to the conclusion of PEACE between the Sublime Porte and Mahmmet Ali, the rebellious Pacha of Egypt, is confirmed. On this subject the editor of the London Courier remarks:—

"The French journals of Sunday confirm the intelligence received yesterday of the conclusion of a treaty of peace between the Sultan and Mehemet Ali, which will confer on the sovereignty of the whole of Syria, in addition to the pachalics with which he was previously invested. Ibraham Pacha, it is stated, had in the mean time, consented to evacuate Asia Minor."

"The Russian troops which were advancing upon Constantinople from the principalities are stated to have received orders from the Porte to suspend their marches. The Messager asserts that Russia speaks of indemnity for the expense of sending troops to the assistance of the Porte, and purposes to leave 12,000 troops in the Sultan's dominions until the final settlement of the affairs of the east."

The Divan positively refused to agree to the cession of Adana, and a courier was to be dispatched on the 14th in the evening, with this decission, which was powerfully supported from Admiral Roussin. The Porte had addressed to M. Butenieff a request that the Russian troops and fleet might remain in their positions till the arrival of the answer from Kintakia.

Accounts from Constantinople of the 16th mention the arrival of Mr. de Varennes in that city; and the general opinion that peace might be considered as good as concluded.

The following items are from the Globe of May 9th:—

VIENNA, April 27.—The accounts received to-day by express from Constantinople are of the 14th April. They announce that dispatches from Kintakia had brought Ibrahim's answer, accepting the proposals of the Porte to accede Syria, Damascus and Aleppo, but demanding besides Adana and Baramania, on which he would commence his march homewards.

The influenza has prevailed here in a very extensive degree for these ten or twelve days, and 30 or 40,000 persons have been attacked. It does not seem dangerous, most of the patients recovering in a few days.—*Allgemeine Zeitung May 2 and 3.*

### HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, May 4.—An English courier, who is the bearer of the treaty between the Sultan and the Viceroy of Egypt, passed through Brussels in the night of the 2d inst.

ANTWERP, May 7.—Letters from the Hague say that a very active correspondence is going on between the Dutch Cabinet and that of St. Petersburg, and that Prince Albert of Prussia seems to be the channel through which the correspondence is carried on. King William, notwithstanding all the losses that he has sustained during the last two years, is still expending large sums to increase his army and navy, so that it is to be supposed that he receives money from Russia.

*From the Philadelphia Sentinel, June 10.*

### ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President of the United States left Baltimore on Saturday moning in the steamboat Kentucky, belonging to the People's Line, and proceeded with a numerous cortege composed of committees of the citizens, and the young men who had gone for that purpose to Baltimore. On his passage, he stopped for about twenty minutes at Chesapeake city, while the barges were preparing to proceed through the canal. At Delaware city, the President and suite were received into the Ohio, and at New Castle they disembarked with military salutes; where the President was received by Governor Bennett of the State, and committee and delegates from Wilmington and all the towns in the vicinity. Again they embarked amid the salutes of the guns, "the streamers waving in the wind," and the shouts of the applauding multitudes.

Long before his arrival, every convenient spot in and around the Navy Yard was densely thronged with anxious spectators; and when it was announced that the boat was in view, all were marshaled and arrayed according to the arrangements previously announced.

About 5 o'clock the President landed under a national salute—and was cheered with the oft-repeated plaudits of the people. He proceeded along the defile prepared, escorted by Commodore Carron and Mr. Horn, &c. followed by the Marshals Colonels Reside, Davis, Thompson, Ritner, Gaskill and Chew,—Captains, Stevenson, Naglee and Barclay, &c. by the committee of sixty with their appropriate badges, and the other committees also with distinctive emblems.

Before he left the Navy Yard, he was received into an open barouche, belonging to Col. Reside, and was accompanied by Messrs. Horn, Worrell and Wager. The density and anxiety of the crowd assembled at the gate, with the number requesting to shake hands with the General—presented for a considerable period, the Presidents egress: but Col. Reside, with his accustomed promptitude, opened the way—the President compelled to smile at the warmth of solicitude evinced for him. He was then conducted along Front street to Allmond, preceded by the military escort, and followed by the committees in carriages. From Almond street he proceeded along Second to Chesnut, and thence along Third to the City Hotel. Every part along which he proceeded was filled by anxious spectators, and every house from which a view might be taken was filled to excess by the most respectable of our ladies and gentlemen. His onward progress was marked by the repeated congratulations of the citizens. When he had reached the Hotel, he showed himself from one of the windows, and was again redeived with reverberating plaudits that rent the air.

The President's health does not seem to be so bad as we were led to fear from the idle or interested rumors sometime prevalent, although it was evident he was somewhat exhausted, in endeavoring suitably to acknowledge the warmth of his welcome. In New York, or in Boston, our Chief Magistrate may possibly be received with greater splendor, but certainly he cannot be welcomed with more cordiality or veneration, more personal regard, nor more honorable enthusiasm than he has been welcomed with in Philadelphia. We do not remember to have ever seen a greater concourse of our fellow citizens, where equal order was preserved, equal ardor evinced, or equal satisfaction felt. Well might a foreigner exclaim—"*The General lives in the hearts of the people.*"

The President yesterday morning attended divine service at the first Presbyterian Church, Washington Square.

To day there will be a grand military parade of the volunteers of the first division who will be joined by many corps from the adjacent counties. They are expected to be reviewed by the warrior chief. This is a mark of respect quite in character; and must be highly gratifying to his feelings—as an honorable acknowledgment of his military glory.

It should be almost unnecessary to call to the mind of every American, that the annual return of the birth-day of our liberty is at hand, yet such is the apathy at this moment here, that we have not heard the slightest whispe of any arrangements being made to celebrate that day—a day rendered so celebrated in the annals of history—a day that has been for above a half century consecrated by the good and wise of every nation and clime—let us not then sink into a state of lethargy, nor forget a period forming one of the most important epochs in the history of the world, but with a feeling of deep and intense devotion to that cause which made us the proudest of nations, celebrate the coming anniversary in a manner fully commensurate with the character and dignity of Americans.

We conclude this with the spirit of the article above, which is extracted from the Mercantile Advertiser. We trust that suitable arrangements may yet be made, to mark the sacred day that proclaimed that man was capable of self government, with the honors it merits. Besides, local jealousies, and diagraceful ambition on the part of some of our public men render a public manifestation of the public feeling at this time, every where peculiarly requisite.

A writer in the Newark Daily Advertiser, giving a description of the testimony developed in the trial of Clough, the murderer of Mrs. Hamilton closes with this affecting statement:

"The description of her (Mrs. Hamilton's) delicate person—her amiable character—her piercing shriek, and her death struggles, while he held and pushed still deeper, the murderous dirk into her bosom, was truly affecting. But when the trunk was opened and the blood-stained dirk, the brik of brella pin, her bloody garments, and especially her corsetts, pierced with ten holes through that part of it had covered her left breast, and stiffened and red with the cold blood of her that had worn it, as if it had been literally dyed in blood, it seemed to much for every one but the prisoner. He looked upon the bloody credentials, with a steady, gloomy gaze, discovering in his countenance, however, no internal emotion, or in the least changing his position, which he uniformly occupies, reclining on his elbow, and resting his head on the palm of his hand, on which he wears a black glove. But the effect of this exhibition, followed up by the physician's description of her broken ribs, and almost riddeled heart and lungs, produced a gust of feeling and emotion in the crowded audience, that could not be suppressed. Every bosom swelled.—Every eye was suffused with tears:—and for a few moments the investigation was suspended.

*From the Southern Patriot.*

There is not a more brilliant chapter in the history of Fidelity, than the attachment of the Bourbonites to the heads of that house. Under every aspect of misfortune—every form of calamity, we find the loyal followers of this unfortunate race, clinging with the tenacity of unbroken faith and unconquered affection, to their fortunes and fate. There is a species of chivalry in this devoted attachment. There is the heroism which poetry loves to emblazon in this single hearted fidelity. It has, in many of its aspects, the properties of the moral sublime. History will point to La Vendee for the examples of courage that never faltered, and a truth that never was violated, but, when hope still gleamed from amidst the wrecks of a throne, there might possibly be some mixture of selfishness in this apparently unbounded devotion; but now, when the last prop of that throne have been knocked away—when its late occupiers are outcasts and wanderers on the face of the earth—when the door of hope, itself, is closed—to find the followers of this House unbroken in their attachment, unrelaxed in their zeal, unshaken in their fidelity, presents an example of disinterestedness almost without a parallel. Among the instances of this chivalry of devotion, Chateaubriand stands proudly pre-eminent. There is something in the career of this man; on which the mind loves to rest.—There is in his unconquerable affection and steady faith to the Bourbons, that which elevates and dignifies human nature. He has never, for one instant, flinched in courage—never wavered in his attachment to this fated family.—We find him under the Republic, under the Empire, under the rule of the citizen-king, under every phasis of fortune, still the same, never striking his banner of loyalty to adverse fortune, or entangled in the influences which were spread on every side of him, to seduce his honest spirit from the path of duty. These reflections were excited in us on perusing the following letter, in which his generous devotion to fallen greatness, when almost totally wrecked on the shore of calamity, is finely exemplied.

M. Chateaubriand being refused permission to visit the duchess de Berri at Blaye, has addressed the following letter to the editor of a Carlist paper in Paris:

"Sir—Madame the Duchess de Berri, having done me the honor to send for me, I applied to the President of the Council, in order to obtain the necessary permission to communicate with the illustrious prisoner. The Marshal Duke of Dalmatia had answered me, that the government did not thought it possible to accede to this request. I am ignorant of what her Royal Highness intended to say to me; perhaps she desired to confide to me the seal of some mission to her august family, or to intrust to my fidelity some last will. However it be, the refusal of the government seems to me to be very harsh, considering the sufferings of the victim. Would it be too much too ask of relations, seated on the throne, which ought to be filled by the son of Maria Caroline, just as much humanity as the Convention made a point of showing? There is not in history an example of a moral torture equal to that which the descendants of Henry IV. is made to endure. It is the only greatness which quasi-legitimacy can boast. I do not invoke the law, what is the law to those who deride the liberties from which they have deviated, and who boast of this illegality? The idea of knocking at the gates of Blaye occurred to me; but I do not know how to argue with police officers, to dispute with spies, or to contend with gendarmes. I could not expect from the politeness of General Beaugeaud, a favor, the granting of which would not depend upon him. At present, therefore, it is sufficient for me that the Duchess de Berri should know that I am more ready than ever to obey her orders, to devote myself to her misfortunes. May she live long for those who would not be consoled for having lost her, and whose respectful attachment is increased by the admiration excited by her courage. Could she died a captive, while her enemies shall search in her entrails, we will move her ashes. I have the honor to be, with the highest esteem, &c.

CHATEAUBRIAND.

PARIS, April 20.

*An extract of a letter just received from a gentleman in England to his brother in Charleston.*

"This country is begining to feel the influence of a severe epidemic, which, like the cholera, travels from the east, and proves fatal in its course to many; the number computed to be ill in London at this moment is a hundred thousand. The physicians, apothecaries and druggists are full of business; two of the Theatres are closed, and one of the hospitals, at least, overflows with patients. The French call a the complaint La Grippe; here it is called the Influenza.

Great changes are now in the course of being made in the political state of this country. The Irish Church establishment is about to undergo a great cutting down, and tithes, *which the Catholics will not pay*, are likely to be extinguished, and some other mode of paying the established Church determined on. Tithes are to be commuted in England, and the pruning knife is to be applied to some rotten branches of the English Church. The trade with China is to be thrown open. The Lords of Leadenhall street are to be deprived of their monopoly; and colonial slavery is to be abolished. All these measures have been announced by the ministry, who are strong enough to carry almost anything they purpose in the Commons, and the Lords must sooner or later give way, as they did in the Reform matter. Lord Morpeth has brought in a bill to make the Friends eligible to serve under the crown, and the disability of the Jews are likely to be removed. Law reforms are proceeding, under the Chancellor's care, most nobly. Joseph Pease conducts himself well as a member of the New Parliament, and is allowed to maintain his principles as a Quaker, in debates of the house, without question, or an appeal to order from any individuol. Old Cobbett displays much prejudice, and much plain good sense, he objects to the power being given to the Jews, because it will *unchristianize the country*, and deals out sturdy blows against the Church of England with an unsparing hand, and with some effect. He seems to have much greater command of the House than Hunt had, and will soon be the leader of a party. The Ridicals number about eighteen members; the Conservatives a hundred and forty; and the remainder are more or less attached to the ministry. The ablest speakers are said to be Stanley the Secretary, Lord Morpeth, and Macauley. Some of Stanley's speeches against O'Connel have produced a *terrible* effect; and Macauley has been brilliant; but the speaking hitherto has been much too tedious on both sides; much more has been said than done.

The existence of the present Ministry is staked on the West India question. The British public will have the abolishment without delay and without condition; and the planters and their friends call on for compensation. The government stand pledged to abolition; and being beset by the West India party, who are backed by the Lords, scarcely know how to act or what to do.

We are glad to hear that America is spared the infliction of a civil war, and that the tariff is modified.

P. S. I am now going to attend a meeting at Exeter Hall of delegates from all parts of the kingdom, who go to-morrow as a body, several hundreds in number, to wait on the Government, to insist, in the name of the people of England, on emancipation *without delay and without condition.*"

*From the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian.*

We have received a communication respecting an anti-tobacco meeting in this city, which says that it was there decided that the consumers of the weed are disgraceful to the human race. Of this we know nothing but by report. The meeting which adopted the counterblast, has not promulgated. Till then the smokers, snuffers, and chewers may pursue the error of their ways, and use

"Divine tobacco, which from east to west,
Cheers the tar's labor, and the ture'man's rest."

The news of the meeting caused us to cogitate deeply, and consume two genuine Havanas to aid us in reflecting upon tides of opinion. We do say that the use of bad segars is improper, inasmuch as it offends those whose noses are delicately constituted, and that all who are addicted to the consumption of such inferior articles should reform the same thing. Pipes are beyond the pale of toleration. Snuffing is scarcely an American practice; but as regards that indulgence, we may quote the man who declined a pinch of Prince's mixture because his nose was evidently not intended for a dust hole; if it had been, it would have been turned the other way. The ladies too, are vehement in their denunciations of chewers—the certain quids—and these masticators of the "disgraceful" may look upon themselves as under the ban of the empire—"*ne quid nimis*"—whether they fill their cheeks with the preparations of Lorrillard, the Cavendish, or even that equivocation entitled Lady's Twist. In conclusion, we beg leave to inform all, who use the weed in any way, that their wash-stands should be adorned with a bottle of the Chloride Tooth Wash, and that we have it in contemplation to fulminate a denunciation against them, by the side of which the Press's counterblast shall be a mere puff.

*Knowledge.*—The use of knowledge is to make us happier. I would compare the mind to the beautiful statues of Love by Praxiteles—when its eyes were bandaged, the countenance seemed grave and sad, but the moment you removed the bandage, the most serene and enchanting smile diffused itself over the whole face.—*Deverux.*

*From the Boston Courier.*

DR. FRANKLIN'S LETTERS, &c.—The Familiar Letters of great men have always been sought after with avidity and with justice, for we know of nothing more delightful to meet with, and few things in connexion with the public history of their authors more instructive. We never see such men acting in public without longing to go behind the scenes, to know how they appear in their domestic intercourse, where they are seen only by the eye of affection, and appear in their real character. Much of this longing may be gratified by reading their familiar letters, and especially when these letters are written by men like Franklin. We are therefore highly obliged to Mr. Sparks for giving us this collection, in every respect honorable to the character of its author. The real character of Dr. Franklin has hertofore been a subject of some dispute, and it is therefore of importance that the public should be as far as possible furnished with the means of judging correctly on the subject. The fame of our great men should be strictly guarded by their posterity; for alas, their fame as in most instances the only monument remaining to them. We are glad so correct and exact a thinker as Mr. Sparks, after no slight examination and no common materials of judging, has come to such favorable conclusions as to Franklin, and we hope he will soon find time, among his various occupations, to do more complete justice to Franklin's memory. These letters are, as might be expected, exceedingly well edited. We think however that the few letters which are not published for the first time, should have been more distinctly pointed out. The book, like all that Mr. Bowen publishes, is a beautiful edition. Our readers will find in the North American Review for 1818, a very well written notice of Franklin and his works, which, if not altogether very favorable, is still worthy of their notice.

*Digestion.*—Hedge Hadond told us that when the Moors had eaten so much as to make it uncomfortable to themselves, they rubbed their stomachs against the wall, by which relief they were enabled to continue their feast; and by taking large draughts of water at intervals, they re-animated their appetites and prevented repletion.—*Capt. Beauclerck's "Journey in Morocco."*

## Commercial.

LONDON, May 9.—The markets for West India produce is active. Considerable anxiety is manifested to learn the nature of the plan of government relative to the slave question, which it is understood will be communicated to the West India body to-day.

SUGAR.—Mauritius sugars are a shade better than on Friday. Foreign Sugars are more in demand. The delivery of Mauritius for export this year exceeded by 13,000 bags those at this period of last year. Refined Sugars are firm.

TOBACCO.—It is anticipated that there will be a greater import of the raw crop than at first anticipated; stemmed and leafy Virginias have met a fair demand for home use. For Ireland little has been done—the deliveries last month were not large.

COTTON.—Since the sales on Friday last, which went off from ½d. to ¼d. per lb. higher, a good deal than has been done. This market has not been checked by the late arrivals at Liverpool, a great portion of which will go into boc to await the reduct on of the duty. The arrivals last week at Liverpool are greater than were ever before remembered in one week.

LIVERPOOL, May 6.—The sales of Cotton to-day are estimated at 2,000 bales, consisting of 150 Brazils, in Pernams, at 9½ to 9¾d.; and Maranhams at 9½ to 9¾d.; 250 Surats and Madras, from 5 to 6¾d.; and about 1,500 in American descriptions, from 6¼ to 9d.

NEW-YORK, June 8.

COTTON, June 8.—In the lower and middling qualities prices have somewhat declined, but of good and fine have been well supported. Liverpool advices have been received to May 1. The sales there the previous week were 15,580 bales, Uplands were selling at 6½ to 7¾d. stg. per lb. The advices from Havre to the 24th April, state that the demand was good at previous rates. The sales of the week have been 1400 bales, viz:

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|---|---|
| 650 bales Uplands, at | 11¾ to 12¾ cents. |
| 300 bales N. Orleans, at | 12 to 14½ cents. |
| 450 bales Florida and Alabama, at | 12 to 14½ cents. |

The import of the week has been 3234 bales.

CHARLESTON, June 7.

COTTON.—The stock of Uplands is nearly exhausted from first hands; there are about 5000 bales in second hands for shipment. The demand has continued fairly throughout the week, though towards the close of the week there was little in market to operate upon. The sales have been as follows:—402 bales at 12¼; 78 at 12; 339 at 12½; 150 at 12¾ (5 at 12-16ths; 539 at 12; 115 at 11¼; 13 at 11½; 20 at 10¾, and 10 and 10½. In Long Cottons there have been no transactions worthy of note.

### DIED,

On Friday the 21st instant, at a quarter past four o'clock in the evening, of a very short illness, Mr. RICHARD CARNEY, a native of Ireland in the 60th year of his age, and for the last 16 years a respectable citizen of New Orleans, beloved and respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance—and leaving a wife and eight children to deplore his unexpected loss.


OFFICE—NEW ORLEANS AND CARROLTON RAIL-ROAD COMPANY.

AT a meeting of the board of Directors of this company, held on Monday, the 24th inst. Mr. A. Longer was duly elected Director, in lieu of H. G. Schmidt, Esq. resigned. By order of the Board,
june 26 L. F. GENERES, Sec'y.

EXCHANGE on France for sale by
june 26 J. MAGER.

ADMIRABLE CORDIAL.

STOMACHIC, anti-cholerick and depurative, for the cure of many diseases. To be had of
J. MONTAGNE,
june 26 Chartres-street, No. 187

THE undersigned having been appointed curator to the vacant succession of Joseph Choate, by the Court of Probates, requests all persons indebted to present their claims, and those indebted to make immediate payment.
june 26 CARRIERE & BORDUZAT.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the estate of the late Louis A. Tainturier, are requested to present the same for settlement, and those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to the undersigned.
june 26 WIDOW A. TAINTURIER, Tutrix.

COURTOIS & BALENCIANA, Watchmakers, St. Anne street, opposite the court houses, respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have just received a complete assortment of WATCHES and JEWELLERY, which they offer for sale on moderate terms. All repairs, in their line, will be punctually and faithfully attended to. june 26

20,000 feet of lumber (planks) of the first quality now landing opposite St. Louis street is offered for sale by BLANC & BRUGIER. Also, an empty flat boat at a low price. june 26

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish court for the parish and city of New-Orleans—Present the hon Ch. Maurian.—June 25th—Robert Bronough vs. his creditors. The cession of property of the petitioner having been accepted by the court for the benefit of his creditors let a meeting of said creditors take place at the office of Jules Mosey, Esq. notary public, on Monday the 8th day of July next, then and there to deliberate on the affairs of the petitioner and in the mean time all proceedings against his person and property are stayed.
By order of the court. Clerks's Office, June 25th, 1833.
june 26 FRED. BUISSON, dep. clerk.

COURT OF PROBATES, in and for the parish and city of New Orleans,—Estate of P. B. Penny—It is ordered that a meeting of the creditors of the late P. B. Penny be convened and held at the office of Branch W. Miller, Esq., notary public, on Saturday the 27th July next, then and there to deliberate upon the affairs of the succession; and it is further ordered that B. B. Cenus, Esq., Attorney and Counsellor at law, be appointed to represent the absent creditors of the said late P B Penny.
Signed, Charles Maurian Judge. I do hereby certify the above.
june 26 S. BLOSSMAN, dep reg of wills.

W. FADEUILHE, UPHOLSTERER, NO. 137, CHARTRES STREET—Has received a new assortment of paper hanging and border, which he offers for sale at moderate prices.
Also offers to rent the upper part of his establishment, being well calculated for a large family. june 26

F. La Pierre vs. Louis.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, by the hon. G. Preval, associate judge of the city court, I shall expose for sale, on Monday 29th of July, at 5 o'clock on the Levee, opposite Toulouse street, a PIROGUE, No. 77, seized in the above suit.
june 26 L. DAUNOY, marshal

*M. Caldwell vs. Silas Wildework.*

BY Virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. W Grivot associate judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose for sale on Wednesday the 10th of July at 5 o'clock, at the Principal a lot of cottframes; seized in the above suit.
june 26 L DAUNOY, M'l.

*L. J Pecquet vs. Paul Fourouge.*

BY virtue of an order of sale to me directed by the hon. Chs. Gayarre, presiding judge of the city court of New-Orleans, I shall expose for sale on Tuesday the 9th day of July next, at 4 o'clock, on the premises, Levee street, between Madison and Dumaine sundry articles of groceries, shelves and counters, &c.; seized in the above suit.
june 26 L. DAUNOY, marshal.

DRAFTS on Paris, Bordeaux, Marseilles and New York, for sale by JULES LEBLANC,
june 19. Royal st. No. 103.


## Marine Journal.

### PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED YESTERDAY,

Barque Henry, Spear, London, Wallace, Lambeth & Pope
Barque David Cannon, Underwood, Liverpool,
A & J Dennistoun & co
Brig Planter, Purdy, Liverpool, Vance & Miller
CLEARED DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY,
Schr Martha, Ashridge, New-York, Master
ARRIVED YESTERDAY,
Steamboat Rapides, from Natchitoches, with a cargo of cotton.

Steamer Sangamon, Culver, from Manchester, cargo, 400 bales cotton and sundries, to Harris, Wright & co; G W Sturges; A Eliot; Wallace, Lambeth & Pope; P S Newton & co; Reynolds, Byrne & co; A Fisk, Watt & co; J Hagan & co; Dart & co; Wilcox & Fearn; J. Linton; N & J Dick & co; Palmer, Smith & co; Martin, Flemming & co; M W White and others.

ARRIVED DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY,

Steamer Whale, Wheaton, having taken her tow to sea, brought up schrs Eliza Thomas, and Eagle:—Left the Bar Sunday morning—in the offing Br brig Ivanhoe.

Steamer Post Boy, Crowell, having taken her tow to sea, brought up schr Francisco, Akins, from Campeachy.—Left the bar Sunday morning, nothing in sight outside.—☞ The Post Boy left for sea again yesterday afternoon with ship Merrimack, for Baltimore, and bark Henry, for London.

☞ The Shark departed for sea last evening, with ships Tennessee, and Salem, schrs Mary & Frances, Robins, and Bien aparecida.

Schr Francisco, Padron, from Campeachy, to J Fernandez.

Schooner Golden Eagle, Sanchez, from Matanzas—cargo, coffee.

Scht Eliza Thomas, Despis, from Tampico, in ballast, cargo, specie, hides, &c to J A West, J A Merle & co, T Nicolet, Babcock, Gardner and S Cocolin—Passengers, Capt Hanna capt Gunday M [illegible] Baker, Turpin Brunes, Alphens and [illegible]

Steamer Mohawk, Carter, from [illegible] cargo, bacon, whiskey, bagging, rope, [illegible] & co; Lee & co; J H Lewis; J A Merle & co, Forstall & co., M & P Maher, Pomeroy, Prentice & co, Adams & Buckner, J Hagan & co., and J Lafosse, sundry way freight—Passengers, Messrs Harvey, McWilliams, Cabarros, Mitchell and Ladavier.

Steamer Champion, Simpson, from Louisville, cargo assorted produce, sheep, castings, &c. to Tourne and Beckwith; M & P Maher; Lobre & Orain; Adams & Buckner; Thompson & Grant; W Hudson; owner on board and order—Passengers Mrs Lyle and children, Messrs Campbell, Combs, Moore, Chandler, Songy, Moore, and 5 on deck—Memoranda, June 17th miles below Louisville; Tippecanoe 8 miles astern; 18th, Homer 6 miles above Flint Island; Belfast at Rome; a boat at Henderson Island; 19th Red Rover at Mount Vernon; Peruvian at Fort Massac; a boat at Chalk Banks; 20th, 2 boats at island No 8; Walk-in-the-Water at No 14; Wanderer head No 36; Superior at Memphis; a boat foot President's Island; 21st Chester lying at Helena; Mediterranean head of Cypress Bend; 22d President six miles above Mexico; Constitution at No 100; Little Rock lying opposite Yazoo; Michigan foot of Palmyra Island, 23d Lafourche at Fairchild's Island.

Steamer Cavalier, Patterson, from Cincinnati, cargo, flour, butter, oil, whiskey, tobacco, soap, whiskey, corn, oats, meal, lard, &c to M & P Maher, J A Merle & co., Lobre & Orain, R R Springer; owners on board; and order.

MEMORANDA.

Hence at Liverpool, 2d May, the Equator; the Lord Stanley, Hall; the P Victoria, Pall; the Crown, Smith—3d, the Marengo; the Bolivar, and the Agness & Ann.

No arrival from this port, at Havre, on the 30th April.

Cleared at New-York for this port, 10th June, ship Huntsville.

Hence at Philadelphia, June 10, brig Noble, Allen, brig Mary and Susan, Cozzens, having lost overboard Henry Wiffen, a seamen of this place.

Hence at New-York, May 9th, brig New Hampshire, Chase.

Ship Mozart, for this port was spoken off Cape Florida, of the 20th ult.

Ship Cassandor, hence for Liverpool, was spoken on the 27th May, lat. 38, long. 51.

Up at New-York for this place, ship Florida, Tracy; ship Alabama, Bunker.

Cleared at Boston for this port, 5th, brig Garnett, Burgess, ship Ohio, Bonker, June 6.

Brig Emery, hence for Havre, was spoken on the 23d May, lat. 40, long. 30 days out.


FOR PASCAOOULA, *and all intermediate landings:*—The steamer Marietta, Rhodes, will leave the end of the Railway for the above on every Saturday at 6 o'clock, P M., and proceed to Mobile when sufficient freight and passengers offer. The boat has excellent accommodations for passengers, apply on board. THOS. RHODES.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

The ship John Marsh, captain Clucas, has commenced loading and will meet with despatch, for freight or passage apply on board or to
june 26 BENJ. BOOTH & CO.

FOR HAVRE.

THE ship Cyrus Butler, capt. Frost, will leave this port on or before the 5th July,
Apply to J. MAGER.

FOR NEWPORT (R. I.)

The ship DUBLIN-PACKET, J. R. Butler master, will sail for the above port on the 27th inst. For passage, apply to the captain on board or
june 26 A. GUERTIER & BOUTIN.

THOSE persons indebted to the successions of Mr. V. Brefour and of Madame Widow Brefour, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscri