THE BEE.

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THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED."

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1833.

Days of Publication: MONDAY, WEDNESDAY & FRIDAY.

FOR GOVERNOR:

J. B. DAWSON.

Yesterday we issued a supplement to our paper containing rather important foreign intelligence. As all of our subscribers, however, may not have been furnished with the supplement, we repeat the news thus afforded on the first outlet of our paper, to which we invite attention.

The northern mail due yesterday did not arrive at the time the post office was closed. Patience is almost exhausted, and Mr. Barry's negligence universally condemned.

Rumours from our French papers that five millions of francs, being the fifth instalment of the sum acknowledged to be due by the French government to the United States for spoliations, has been shipped on board of one of our national vessels at Toulon. The frigate Brandywine was reported by our last New York papers to be coming up, and it is highly probable that she is the vessel on board of which the money was put; therefore we may congratulate those interested on the probability of having their claims speedily adjusted.

Here is another proof of the advantage of having "a military chieftain," terms so often used in reproach, at the head of our government.

ENGLAND.

England is now of all other countries the one which excites the most attention. She is agitating important questions, the result of which will not only be productive of great events as regards herself, but which will go farther and occasion grave consequences elsewhere. The reform in the aristocratic principle recently obtained by the Whig party, is declared to be too narrow by the Radicals who are gaining so much ground daily as to give evident uneasiness to the government. The people imperiously require all the consequences of a salutary reform; they demand a representation less defective, and more real, and in doing so they do not desire to have fractions or borroughs more faithfully represented than at present, but a bona fidea national representation, who, seeing the evils under which the country is weighed down, will exert themselves with ardour to provide an efficacious remedy. But their hopes may be deceived, for of all the numerous ills under which their country groans the most heavy and the most enfeebling is the system of taxation which still engages the attention of Parliament. Depressed by that insupportable weight they are brought to the feet of tyranny, and are obliged to submit to whatever may be required. The chains of oppression have been so completely forged that they are irretrievably obliged to wear them, or provoke a revolution that may partake of all the horrors of that of France in '89.

And moreover, if the meeting at Birmingham consisting not of the vile and low, but of eighty thousand respectable and peaceable citizens, who came boldly forth to proclaim their sentiments to the throne, and retired with the order of men who had been to worship the Deity, should see their claims respected by the King, and a Radical Ministry should spread the powerless and weak one of Lord Grey, what would be the consequences? Let us suppose that this new administration sought to have an imposing majority in the two houses of Parliament would it not bring the pruning knife of reform to lop off some of the inveterate abuses so keenly felt by the mass of the people, and which cause the wheel of government to drag on so heavily? And what effect would this have upon the complicated and embarrassed state of government? Such a Ministry could do no less than satisfy the wishes of the people, and could not dissimulate in performing all that was required of them, notwithstanding they could find neither in themselves nor in the nation strength enough to ward off the effects of the immediate accomplishment of such measures. Men of the greatest genius, and of the most finished diplomatic parts could not extricate the country under the peculiar circumstances of the case out of the difficulties in which it would thus be placed!

This is the actual situation of England; on one side she is menaced by a dangerous revolution if she enters not into the spirit of immediate and general reform, and on the other if she does by the ruin and bankruptcy of her government which must inevitably follow the destruction of her abuses, from which flow her resources.

Together with these vital questions others are agitated serious enough to require attention; among them, not the least important, perhaps, is the occupation of Algiers by France, and the relations which have grown out of the late war in the East. The party attached to the Duke of Wellington, the aristocracy, who are far from being without influence in the counsels of the crown would move heaven and earth to force the evacuation of French power out of Algiers; they have succeeded in opening negotiations upon the subject which have not yet transpired. Without doubt the feebleness, unpopularity and cowardice of the present French government might occasion the success of the negotiation, if it were not for one great obstacle—public opinion. Possibly a bone of contention will be made out of this question which cannot certainly but prove unfortunately for England in the present posture of her affairs.

Let our attention now be turned to a vital measure that has for some time occupied the attention of Parliament, and has most probably before this been diffinitively settled; a measure whose effect will be extended even to this country. The Ministers in agitating the question of emancipation, anticipated that it would rally round them a faction of all parties, and thus keep them popular, and prolong the period of their fall. But they forgot that social order, morals, and prejudices often occasion the most insurmountable obstacles to the finest theories and schemes of philanthropy. They desired to preserve their power, although the whole West India Islands might thereby be sacrificed! Independent Ministers, the experience of the past was lost upon them! They must have forgotten the consequences to a neighbouring nation produced by similar measures adopted with equal imprudence. It was these men or their prototypes, and in short, Europe that gave to the American colonies the almost incurable evil, the indelible leprosy of slavery, and it is now by fire, by sword, and by ruin they would cure the ills inflicted by that infernal and cursed present! And is it for the innocent to suffer the penalty of the guilty? God save us from stirring the lava that boils in this crater whose eruption may be felt among us! But we repeat, the colonies are innocent of the curse that Europe herself brought. If they are acquainted with the theories of modern philanthropists they are no less acquainted with their rights, those rights which made Europe what she is and which Europe has sanctioned by constitutions and by laws. They will consent to abandon their claims when they are given in exchange, substantial property of equal value; this, however, must be done slowly, and in accordance with the gentleness which is requisite to reorganize the social system of the colonies. It is well known to those who examine facts for themselves without resorting to philanthropical treaties for their opinions, that the feelings and interests of the one clime can never amalgamate with those of the other. Measures should be taken to transplant gradually emancipated into the country which they should never have quit, and to substitute in their places another population. Every other plan will be a deception, a wrong, an injury, and a most palpable injustice on the rights of men innocent of the evil that is sought to be removed.

To change the feelings and inclinations of the colonists it would be necessary to send them on a century to a country where they would not see a black slave!

Slavery at present in the colonies is like the robe of Dejanire for Hercules, and the plan of emancipation projected by the Ministry to retard or prevent their fall is one among many that tend to produce it. Blind Ministers! is it with these sentiments that you would commit your crumbling pillars?—And when the thousand ruined and impoverished families come to beg for bread, when England is suffering by intestinal war, and half her commerce cut off, what can be done to give relief to all those ills? What will England, now so proud and haughty, do without a treasury, without an army, with a disbanded navy.

Our design in writing this article was not to indicate the means to remedy the present embarrassed situation of one of the first nations of Europe. We desired only to shew the several questions that threatens her existence. How far we have accomplished our purpose our readers can judge.

LATE EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

From the Handelsblad.

AMSTERDAM, May 28.

By an article in one of our late numbers, we gave our readers hopes that the government would not hesitate to sign the preliminary treaty brought from London to the Hague by M. Mazel; we are happy in being able to assure them that the treaty was ratified by His Majesty on the 27th instant, and that the ratification was sent on the same day by a government vessel to London. The royal assent is given as well to the explanatory article annexed as to the treaty itself.

We have at the same time the pleasure of announcing, from good authority, that negociations for the conclusion of a definitive treaty will be immediately opened, and that there is reason to hope that these negotiations will lead to a speedy and complete solution of the Belgian question.

BERLIN, May 14.

The negotiations which have just been opened here upon the Belgo-Dutch question proceed with activity. Plenipotentiaries Extraordinary are expected here from Russia and Austria to take part in it. This diplomatic assembly may assume the character of a Congress to terminate a difference which may at any moment disturb the peace of Europe. It is not yet known whethether England and France will send ministers to it.

"It seems that new fears are entertained respecting the maintenance of tranquility in Poland. The Russian government has received information from Paris, that a conspiracy has been formed to make a fresh attempt at revolutionizing that country. It is even said that letters have been intercepted, in which a plot has been discovered against the life of the Emperor Nicholas. This last report wants confirmation. The Emperor Nicholas has postponed his journey abroad, because the affairs of the east requires his presence at St. Petersburgh.

EMBARGO ON DUTCH VESSELS TAKEN OFF.

Supplement to the London Gazette of Tuesday, May 28.

WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1833.

At the court at St. James's, the 20th day of May, 1833, present, the King's most excellent Majesty in Council. It is this day ordered by his Majesty in Council, that his Majesty's Order in Council of the 6th November last, directing that no ships or vessels belonging to any of his Majesty's subjects be permitted to clear out for any of the ports within the dominions of the King of the Netherlands until further orders; and that an embargo be laid upon all ships and vessels belonging to the subjects of the King of the Netherlands which then were, or which should thereafter come into any of the ports, harbors, or roads within any part of his Majesty's dominions; and that the commanders of his Majesty's ships of war should detain and bring into port all merchant ships and vessels bearing the flag of the Netherlands, be revoked, and the same is hereby revoked accordingly; and it is hereby further ordered, that the said embargo be taken off, and that all such ships and vessels be permitted to depart with their cargoes to their respective ports of destination; and the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, are to give the necessary directions therein as to them may respectively appertain.

W. L. BUTHURST.

TURKEY.

PARIS, May 28.—The government have received dispatches from Constantinople, dated the 8th instant, from which it appears that the Sultan had, three days before, yielded to Ibrahim the contested territory of Adana. Lord Ponsonby, the British Ambassador, arrived at Constantinople on the first May. Count Orloff, the Russian Ambassador Extraordinary and Commander-in-Chief of the Russian expedition, landed at Bujukdere on the evening of the 5th. The following is an act of Amnesty, dated May 6, granted by the Porte to all the authorities of Asia Minor, and establishes the cession made to Mehemet Ali and Ibrahim of the Pachalics of Syria and the government of Adana:—

"Order addressed to the Viziers, Mirmirans, Mollahs, Cadis, Naibs, Muisellims, Vaivodes, Ayans, Notables, and other functionaries of the different parts of Anatolia.

"The assurances of fidelity and devotedness given me at length by the governor of Egypt, Mehemet Ali Pacha, and his son, Ibrahim, having been acceptable to me, I have granted them my imperial benevolence. The governments of Crete and Egypt have been confirmed to Mehemet Ali, and in compliance with his earnest desire, I have granted to him the departments of Damascus, Tripoli, Syria, Seyde, Safed, and Aleppo, the districts of Jerusalem and Naplouse, with the conducting of the pilgrims, and the command of Djidda. His son, Ibrahim Pacha, has acquired a new title to be Cheik-al-Haram of Mecca and the district of Djidda; I have also acquiesced in his demand of the department of Adana, with the title of Mohassil. Following the equity, humanity, and clemency with which God has endowed me, I order all persons in authority in the different parts of Anatolia to refrain from pursuing the Notables and inhabitants, and to bury all past events in oblivion. You, on your part, will announce my generous intentions to all who are in authority under you; you will endeavor to assure the public mind on this subject, and you will endeavor to obtain prayers in favor of my august person from the people, whose welfare God has entrusted to my hands. It is in order to make you acquainted with these things that I have issued the present firman, in conformity with my hatti scherif.—You will, therefore, make known my sovereign will to all whom it may concern, and you will obtain their prayers in my favor. Be careful that you comply with it without molesting any person whomsoever, contrary to my supreme desires."

LONDON, May 31.

The satrap of Egypt is now a more potent monarch than the Head of the Faithful, who grants his pardon and promises him his clemency. He possesses not only the dominions whose resources have enabled him to extend his power, but the whole of Crete, which had been before granted him, and the Holy Land, together with the country and the ports of the Levant, from the limits of Asia Minor to the mouth of the Nile. He has thus obtained seaports for his navy, a great accession of contiguous territory and population necessary for his permanent security, and a natural boundary, easily defended against foreign aggression.

Riots in France.—By private letters from the north of France we learn that the colliers in the neighborhood of Valenciennes, to the number of 5000, had tumultuously assembled, and committed great excesses. Ten thousand troops had been marched upon that district for the purpose of quieting the insurrection. It was apprehended that tranquillity would not be restored without bloodshed. One letter we have seen says, "We import these riots from your side of the water; we teach you great revolutions, and you set us the example of local riots."

ENGLAND.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.—Thursday.

Ex Re-Cully, the Policeman.

The Solicitor General, on Thursday, moved for a certiorari to bring into this court an inquisition which had been taken before one of the Coroner's of the county of Middlesex, on the body of Robert Cully. No one could doubt but that the Jury who sat on this inquisition were most honorable and respectable men, and had been actuated by a proper sense of the important duties which devolved on them, but the conclusion to which the Jury had come not only was not warranted by the facts, but was directly contrary to the evidence adduced; and he had, therefore, to contend, that the inquisition ought to be quashed. An inquisition ought to be as certain as an indictment, and to be found upon the bills, which, in this case, so far from justifying the verdict the Jury had found, of justifiable homicide, made it imperative on them to return a verdict of wilful murder. They had found that Robert Cully, who was then a constable in the execution of his duty, was slain by some person who was unknown. The Jury had given as a reason for finding that the crime was that of justifiable homicide, because the riot act had not been read, nor any proclamation ordering the people to disperse.—Writ granted.

IRELAND.

Will the tide atrocities never cease! Every post from Ireland brings us additional accounts of the effects of the treacherous policy of the government, and the baseness and abomination of persons towards the inhabitants of that utterly wretched country. No man can, surely, read the [illegible] and his blood boil up with indignation.

EXTENSIVE SEIZURE OF [illegible] LACE.—A few days since the officers of [illegible] customs made a seizure of 36 packages, [illegible] the remainder in [illegible] of considerable value [illegible] Sir William Curtis, belonging to N. M. Rothschild, Esq. in the St. Katherine's dock.

It appears that private information had reached the officers of customs, that a system of smuggling had for some time, and to some considerable extent, been carried on, on board the Sir William Curtis, a small and fast sailing vessel belonging to Mr. Rothschild, and which is employed by her wealthy owner in conveying bullion from one part of the world to another. On Thursday last she returned from Calais, where she had been with some treasure; and on her putting into dock she was boarded by some officers, who, however, did not succeed in discovering any of her contraband cargo.

On Friday and Saturday a further search took place, and the result was the finding of the 36 packages of lace and silk, stowed away in the most ingenious manner between the water butts. On this discovery the officers at once took away their prize, which is said to be worth upwards of 3001. in value, and placed the hoard R on the vessel itself, and had her under seizure or condemnation. A representation of the circumstances has since been made to the Board of Customs, and it being satisfactorily ascertained that Captain Fay, the commander, had no knowledge whatever of the transaction, [illegible] and that the goods were taken on board the vessel by five of the sailors, who had absconded as soon as the seizure was made, they have liberated the vessel, and she is now preparing to leave the dock with same ballast for St. Petersburgh.

The Legislature of Rhode Island has ordered the several Masonic Lodges in that State to show cause, at its next session, why their charters should not be taken from them.

NEW-YORK, July 8.

FOREIGN LETTERS.—Persons in the interior of this country, in writing to any part of Europe, have only to direct their letters to the place of their ultimate destination, via New-York, and pay the postage to this city. The Post Office Department here will then forward them by the packet. The expense of enclosing to a correspondent here is quite useless, as nothing better can be done by such a correspondent than to deposit the letters in the Post Office.

From the Circleville (Ohio) Herald.

As Messrs. WEBSTER and EWING were wending their way to Circleville, when about seven miles from this town, their passage was intercepted by a tree, which had recently fallen across the road, and which an honest yeoman was leisurely cutting out. They surveyed the premises, to see how the difficulty might be overcome. Our knight of the axe, not knowing either of the two distinguished Senators, congratulated himself on the timely arrival of two such hale and able bodied men to his assistance; and very frankly advised them, as the best means of escaping the difficulty, to get down from their carriage, and aid him in the removal of the obstruction. Pleased with the republican plainness of the suggestion, and finding the man's strength inadequate to the task in hand, they followed his advice.—Mr. Ewing first took the axe, and wielded it with effect, as he does his arguments in the Senate and at the Bar.—He was relieved by Mr. Webster, who was less familiar in chopping logs from the road, than in removing the obstructions of chop-logic from the wheels of government. His efforts were so labored and ineffectual, as to attract the notice of the woodsman, who declared to him, "You are not doing your best now, Sir!—you must be PLAYING THE 'POSSUM! You don't bend your back enough, Sir." The tree cut off and the way cleared, our travellers resumed their journey—and left the countryman blessing his stars that they had been directed that way, (which was off the main road,) at that propitious hour.

RECONTRE.—We have a received a letter from a friend in Charlottesville, (Va.) giving the particulars of a very unpleasant and personal rencontre between W. C. Rives, of the U. S. Senate, and Thomas W. Gilmer of the House of Delegates, which occurred at that place on the 1st instant. The matter will probably be made the subject of publication by both parties; but we abstain from saying more at present, than that Mr. R. accused Mr. G. of some insincerity, to which the latter replied—that upon their meeting, one attempted to thrust his hand in the other's face, which was repelled by the use of a horsewhip, &c. The Court being in session they were immediately summoned before it, and both bound over to keep the peace in a sum of a thousand dollars.—*Alexandria Gaz.*

RICHMOND, July 10.

The New-York Mercantile Advertiser states a letter of the 2d inst. from Richmond, reported one fatal case of cholera, as having happened in this city. The truth will out. An attempt at concealment would not only be bad policy and in bad faith but utterly impracticable.

Commercial.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

LIVERPOOL, June 1st.

The sales of cotton yesterday were about 3000 bags and very full prices. Of the large business of the week 4600 bags American and 2200 do. Brazil and Surat are on speculation and 1200 bags for export. The trade have not obtained a supply sufficient to enable them to keep out of market long and they were before lightly stocked. In Manchester, trade continues pretty active and further contracts are offered.

LIVERPOOL MARKET, May 31.

COTTON.—The demand for Cotton since our last has been continued with spirit, and the extent of sales is great, with a general improvement in prices of ¼d. per lb. on Brazils, Surats, and better qualities of Americans, and on the latter of common to fair quality ¼d. per lb. advance has been obtained.

The import this week is 11,903 bags, and the sales are 30,100 bags, viz: 350 Sea Islands 11d. to 13½d.; 9,600 Boweds 6¼ to 8d.; 8,080 New-Orleans 6½d. to 9d.; 2,630 Alabamas 6½d. to 8d.; 2,000 Pernams 8½d. to 10d.; 700 Bahias 8d. to 9½d.; 3,950 Maranhams 8½d. to 9½d.; 50 Demaras 9½d. to 10d.; 20 Bahamas 10½d.; 60 Egyptian 9½d. to 10d.; 9,580 Surats 4½d. to 8½d., and 100 Bengals 4½d. per lb.

This increased demand, anticipating the 1st June, may prevent the absolute necessity for the buyers to come into market at that period to the extent that had been generally expected. Still the holders seem to look forward with confidence for a fair and extensive demand, for some time to come. The increase assurances of peace, and some little improvement in the Manchester market, may have added to their confidence; but we think they are [illegible] by the belief that the supply for Europe will be sufficient to prevent a great diminution of stock before the close of the year.

At the close of the week and to-day there has been a sufficiency of middling quality offered for sale, good remaining comparatively same as heretofore.

Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED SINCE OUR LAST,

Brig Pranboo, McMuse, Cotes, Hagan, Niven & co
Ship Essex, Vaughan, Liverpool, B Booth & co
Brig Ann & Leah, Goldsmith, Philadelphia, S Thompson
Ship Dutchess, Richmond, Porter, Quebec, A Lockhart & co
Ship Ann, Clapperton, Gottenburgh, N & J Dick & co

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Whale, W[illegible] towed to sea ships Othello, an[illegible] Cosmopolite, and Mansfield; [illegible] and barque Agness and A[illegible] mero de Malio... Reports [illegible] known: at the English Turn [illegible] and brig Ajax, Smith from [illegible] and brought them up.

Ship Sophia, Sweedman, [illegible] to A Lanfear; cargo, 34,000 bricks, 44 spars [illegible] Liverpool, 30th June, to A Lockhart & co; [illegible] Robson & co; V David; A & J Dennistoun & co; [illegible] Babcock, Gardiner & co; Vance & Miller; [illegible] Farrel & co; F Frey and co; E Johns and co; [illegible] Martineau, Cruger & co.

Brig Constitution, [illegible] Philadelphia, to S Thompson; cargo, to W[illegible] Black and co; Andrews and Brothers; Bullitt, Shipp & co; A Fisk, Watt and co; S Thompson; F Orial and co; Stets n and Avery; J and L Garnier; A. Kitch; Bagley and Merritt; Williams and Lee; Kirkham, Mazfield and co; Foster and Hutton; J W Swain; J Lee; [illegible] Woodruff; B Levy; Hotchkiss and co; J H Field; [illegible] Charbonnet and co; [illegible]inton; N and J Dick and [illegible]by and co; M Gordon; J Mager; Wm Anderson; [illegible] Tracy.

Brig Ajax, [illegible] Norfolk, with slaves.

Brig Fe[illegible]tion, fm Havana, to Tufts and Clarke, o[illegible]

Schr S[illegible] from Havana.

ARRIVED BEFORE YESTERDAY.

Steam T[illegible] towed to sea ship John Marsh, and [illegible] up to town packet ship Florida, brig Martha, [illegible] Mexico, schr Margaretto, and the Fast Boy, with her [illegible] broken. Left the bar Saturday evening; reports [illegible] in from sea, ship Sophia from Gottenburg; outside barque Agness & Ann, Roebuck, 49 days from Liverpool, and Constitution of Philadelphia, brig Primera de Mahon, and a brig unkown; at anchor inside, ship Dutchess of Richmond, from the Clyde.

Ship [illegible] from New-York, to P Laidlaw; cargo to [illegible] & co; J Labadie; C Adams, Jr; J H Fields; J Armington; Carriere & Borduzat; W & J H Levy; Peters & Millard; W Bishop; W Israel, Jr; Thompson & Grant; Pargoire & Baker; J Linton; P Laidlaw; Fisher & Southmayd; J Collins; Carlin & Babcock; Babcock, Gardner & co; Lincoln & Green; A Oliver; H Booth & co; A T Wood; J W Meeks & co; Yorke, Mealester & co; Adams & Buckner; W Fadeuilhe; Forstall & co; B [illegible]; Hotchkiss & co; E L Tracy; White & co; H R [illegible] co; J Collier, A Fisk, Watt & co; Haines & Gedde[illegible]ne & Marsh; V David; P L & S Yorke; Whiting & Stark; Brander, McKenna & Lee; F Mossy; Haines & Durrell; M H Hoffneyer; W de Vedux; D Williams; Lizardie & Brothers; J Robert & Gerona; Slee & Byrne; J & L Brewster; Tappan & Blackwell; Hill & Henderson; Merrimond, O'Duhigg & co; Bullitt, Shipp & co; W Topham; Beach & Berkley; C Squire & co; T P Willard; Thomas & Saulet; D D Woodruff; J Barahino; Cooper, Carothers & co; Miss Mary Parfoll; G W Pritchard & co, Edgar & Smith; Wallace, Lambeth & Pope; B Levy; Foster & Hutton; L A Drane; Sickles & Sunto; M Cannon; E George, Jr & co; Captain Shannon; C Mills; W Brand; F & J Kain; J A Morie & co; Wilcox & Fearn; J A Turnell; J Gallagher; J Sykes; Flint & Carnes; Harris, Wright & co; Hall, Baett & co; J Gillett & co; J C springer; A Resch; H M Hart & co; F Grandchamp; J & J Darramon; S W Oakey; F Pascal; T Roman; Robinson, Goodwin & co; F Detesge, assistant quarter master U S Army.

Brig Martha, Dammess, left 18th May from Liverpool, to B Booth & co; cargo, hardware, cutlery, mdse, 88 stacks salt and porter to Hermann & co; R & J Carroll; C C Duncan; B Booth & co; Thompson & Grant; Whiting & Stark; J Pratt & Son; Lincoln & Green; Morgan & co; V Arcaid; J Labadie; V David; Patch & Bien; A & J Dennistoun; Vance & Miller; F Layton; F Frey & co; R Turner; Kirkham, Mazfield & co; Bullitt, Shipp & co; master, and order.

Schr Margaretto, Gill, from Tuapam, to master; cargo, 137 bales sapon purilla, 2 bundles specie, $2,000, to owners on board and master.

Steamer Walter Scott, Bradish, from Manchester, cargo, 5 bales cotton, Wilcox & Fearn; 151 do A Fisk, Watt & co; 11 do Dart & co; 19 do Reynolds, Ryan & co; 22 do Bullitt, Shipp & co; 25 do, 46 bbls pork, Harris, Wright & co; 5 jars butter, Hallam & Beck; 2 bales cotton, 692 bbls flour, 51 do pork, 20 do lard, Adams & Buckner; 1 bundle saws and axes, J A Lyle; 1 rifle C H Reed; 1 bbl glass, 2 bbls pens, J Hagan & co; 1 bbl cabbage, 11 bbls onions, owners on board.

Steamer Experiment, Bostwick, from St Martinsville; cargo, 23 casks rum, N Morse; 250 sacks corn, S B Dane; 1 coop chickens, C Le Blanc; 120 hides, 1 coop chickens, owners on board.

MEMORANDA.

Hence at N. York, 8th, ships Newark and Warsaw, and brig Eveline.

Hence at Liverpool, 25th May, the Appollo, Thompson; at Cuxhaven, 21st, the Tiron, Elsner; at Clide, the Retrench.

Ship William, hence for Liverpool, was spoken on the 3d of July, lat. 32, long. 74, 16 days out.

Hence at Boston, 4th, ship Hower.

☞ Neither the [illegible] nor consignees of the British barque MARTHA [illegible] accountable for any debt contracted by the crew of the vessel. july 24

POR HAVRE (*Passage only*)

The [illegible] known ship BOLIVAR, A. C. CHILDS master, will sail for the above portion or [illegible] about the 3d proximo. For passage, having good accommodations, apply to the captain on board, or to A. QUERTIER & BOUTIN. july 24

FOR HAVRE.

The ship MORDECAI, Captain Thompson, will go on or before the 6th of August. She has good accommodations for six passengers. Apply on board, or to J. MAGER. july 24

FOR MATAMOROS,

The well [illegible] schooner PEARL, captain Chesterfield [illegible] freight or passage, apply to the captain on board, or to CARRIERE & BORDUZAT, 11, St Louis street. july 24

EXCHANGE on France, for sale by J. MAGER. july 24

FILES—50,000 square files landing from ship Bolivar, for sale by A. QUERTIER & BOUTIN. july 24

CHEESE—50 boxes Pine Grease Cheese, 500 Dutch round Cheese; landing from ship Bolivar, and for sale by A. QUERTIER & BOUTIN. july 24

SALT—225 sacks fine SALT, landing from Martha, from Liverpool, for sale by BENJ. BOOTH & Co. july 24

TO LET.—The subscriber offers to let from the first of August next, a very handsome house, with a garden, kitchen, stable and carriage house, between Port and Ferdinand streets, one side facing the river, and on the other Victorine street. THEODORE NICOLET. ja'y 24

OFFICE NEW-ORLEANS AND CARROLLTON RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

PROPOSALS will be received at the office of this company, until the 15th August, for contracts for filling up four portions of ground, situated at the head of Graver Canal, commonly called Gravier Basin or Goose Pond:—A plan of the same can be seen at the office of the company, where applicants can obtain any information required. By order of the Board. L. F. GENERES, Sec'y. july 24

OFFICE NEW-ORLEANS AND CARROLLTON RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

PROPOSALS will be received at the office of this company until the 20th August, for contracts for furnishing the timber required for the construction of the Rail Road, viz:

65,000 running feet of hewed timber, 8 by 10 inches (square measure,) from the swamps of Lower Louisiana, or of the black or sinking cypress of Alabama.

5,000 pieces of ditto 10 by 12, (square measure,) from 8 to 10 feet long.

65,000 feet ditto 7 by 10 inches ditto.

10,000 pins of black locust, from 15 to 22 inches long by 2 inches square—they must be well seasoned.

12,000 wedges, from 17 to 19 inches long, 5 inches wide, 1½ ditto thick at one end and ½ inch at the other.

1,000 running feet, 12 inches square, hewed or sawed.

2 sills 12 inches square, 70 feet long.

55 do. 12 do. do. 17 do. do. to be of the Louisiana Swamp and Black Cypress.

36 piles prepared for driving, 18 inches square at the top; 12 ditto at the bottom, 38 feet long.

144 piles 12 inches square at the top 11 do. at the bottom 20 feet long.

20 piles 15 inches square at the top, 12 do. at the bottom, 25 feet long.

500 piles 10 inches at the top (square) 9 ditto at the bottom, 20 feet long.

Any information required, can be obtained by applying at the office of the company. By order of the Board. july 24 L. F. GENERES, Sec'y.

THE undersigned offer for sale the following articles now landing—

50 boxes white Havana sugar.
100 do brown do do 1st quality.
[illegible] tierces rice.
[illegible] bottles.
160 bales [illegible] half do do
20 serrons Guatemala Indigo.
150 reams foolscap paper.
200 baskets Sweet oil.
100 barrels No. 3, Mackerel.

CARRIERE & BORDUZAT, No. 10, St. Louis street. july 24

HAY—50 bales hay landing from ship Florida, from New-York, and for sale by LINCOLN & GREEN. july 24

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish court for the parish and city of New-Orleans—present the hon. Charles Maurian, judge, July 23d, 1833. No. 6548.—*In the matter of Jean Brunet vs. his creditors.* On motion of Geo. W. Morgan Esq. sheriff, syndic of the creditors of the insolvent: It is ordered by the court that all persons interested shew cause on or before Monday the 5th day of August next, why the final tableau of distribution here filed this day should not be homologated, the funds distributed accordingly and the said syndic discharged from his trust in the premises.

Extract from the Minutes.
Clerk's Office, July 23d, 1833.
july 24 F. BUISSON, dep. clerk.

DISTRICT COURT—Saturday, 20th July, 1833. Present the hon. F. Grima, judge, ad interim—Juan Vives vs. his creditors.—On motion of A Hoa, Esq. of counsel for the syndic of the creditors of the insolvent, and on filing a tableau of distribution in this case: It is ordered by the court that said creditors, and all others interested shew cause, on or before the 6th day of August next, why said tableau should not be homologated and confirmed according to law. Extract from the Minutes.
july 24 JOHN L. LEWIS, clerk.

NEW NOVEL.

JUST received and for sale by the subscribers—Recollections of a Chaperon, edited by lady Dacre; No. 12 of the Boy's and Girl's Library; Young Crusoe or the shipwrecked boy.

Vol. 5.—Novels and Tales, by Miss Maria Edgeworth—containing "The Absentee," "Mdme de Fleury," "Emilie de Coulangre," and "The Modern Griselda."

N. B. Subscribers are requested to call for this last volume. E. JOHNS & CO. No. 113 Chartres st. july 24 and corner of Camp and Common sts.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish of St. John the Baptist—Court of Probates.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the estate of the late Francois Rillieux, to show cause within ten days, why the account of liquidation of said estate filed in this court should not be approved, homologated, and the funds of said estate paid agreeably to said account.

Parish of St. John the Baptist, 22d July, 1833.
july 24 O. LE BLANC, Judge.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Whereas Auguste Gaspard f. m. c. has petitioned the court for letters of curatorship on the vacant estate of the late Pierre Jolibois alias Pierre Dominique Jolibois or Jean Baptiste Jolibois, deceased intestate, notice is hereby given, to all whom it may concern; to shew cause within ten days, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted. By order of the court. july 24 W. F. C. DUPLESSIS, reg. of wills.

PARISH OF ORLEANS—COURT OF PROBATES—Whereas John N. Hawthorn has petitioned the court for letters of curatorship on the vacant estate of the late William V. Chardevoyne deceased intestate: Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to shew cause within ten days, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted. By order of the court. july 24 W. F. C. DUPLESSIS, reg. of wills.

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

COURT OF PROBATES—Sale by the Register of Wills.—On Tuesday, the 27th day of August, 1833, at noon, I will expose for sale at the New Exchange Coffee House, for account of the succession of John Perrice deceased, the slaves hereinafter named and described, to-wit: John, a mulatto boy, about 27 years old; Dinah, a negro woman, aged about 40 years; Gloucester, a negro boy, aged about 15 years; and George, a negro boy, aged about 19 years.

Terms of sale—4 months' credit for approved endorsed notes secured by special mortgage. By order of the Court. july 24 W. F. C. DUPLESSIS, reg. of wills.

N. B. The acts of sale to be passed before William Christy, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Sale by the Register of Wills.—On Saturday, the 24th day of August, 1833, at noon, I will expose for sale, at the New Exchange Coffee House, for account of the succession of Estelle Mayronne, a creole negro woman named Arthenise, aged 22 years, a first rate washer and good nurse; and Antoine, her child, 5½ years old.

Terms—6 and 12 months' credit, for approved endorsed notes secured by mortgage, that to be divided into such sums as will suit the convenience of the administrator of the succession. By order of the court. july 24 W. F. C. DUPLESSIS, register of wills.

☞ The act of sale to be passed before Thos. Stephens, not. pub. at the expense of the purchaser.

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

COURT OF PROBATES—Sale by the Register of Wills.—On Tuesday, the 27th day of August, 1833, at noon, I will expose for sale at the New Exchange Coffee House, for account of the succession of Jean Pierre Jolibois alias Pierre Dominique Jolibois or Jean Baptiste Jolibois, deceased intestate, the following property, to-wit:

Francois, a negro 30 years old; Joseph, 25; Innocent, 24; Milite, 23; Henry, 21; John, 21; Valere, [illegible] a bad sight; Gaddy, a negro woman, 22 [illegible] son Charles, 3 years old; Marie, [illegible] Mary, 26; Marie, 27 years, with [illegible] liam, 5 years, and ——, 2 years old; Arthenise, 29 years; Maria, 26, with her child, ——, 9 years old; [illegible] years, with child ——, 9 years; Elcra, 30 years old, [illegible] an infant child 3 years old. Alex. Louis, 52 years; Michel, 55 years; Augustin, 51 years old.

Also, the undivided fifth part of a part of land situated in the parish of St. Martin, Attakapas, on the left bank of Bayou Teche, containing 10 arpents front on said Bayou with one first depth of 40 arpents, and from thence the said land measures in front 60 arpens with a second depth of 70 arpens, and over, bounded on one side by Mr. Dejean and Martin Duralde's property, and on the other by the property of Mr. Nerault and others.

Terms of sale, cash. july 19

BY J. LEVY & WHITING.

ON Tuesday the 28th instant, will be sold at [illegible] 146, Victory street, Faubourg Marigny—

A quantity of household furniture, consisting of chairs, cookery, &c. Also a lot of lumber, water casks, jack screws, &c. july 19

BY T. BUSEY.

WILL be sold on Saturday 27th inst. [illegible] change, at 12 o'clock, M. for account of [illegible] C. Lebreton dec. Chapelles, 75 shares of the Commercial Association Bank; a negress named Pamon, aged [illegible] a negress named Gezzanie, aged 45, and one named Joe, aged 35.

Conditions of sale—6 months credit, note endorsed to satisfaction. july 15

CONVENIENT COUNTRY-SEAT,

(At Auction.)

WILL be offered for sale on Saturday 14th September next, 14 lots of ground situated on the Canal Route of St. John, being 10 minutes ride to the exchange, and 15 to the Lake by the superb turnpike and highly valuable and elegant bathing establishments, hotel, &c. recently erected at the mouth of Bayou St. John. These lots are high and dry, and were not inundated by the freshet of 1816—each lot having 20 feet front by 120 in depth, French measure. For further particulars apply to I. T. Preston, Esq. New-Orleans, or to the subscriber, at Pont Pontchartrain.
july 12 J. W. [illegible]GEY.

BY F. DUTILLET.

ON Monday, 5th of August, at 12 o'clock, at Hewlett's Exchange, will be sold by virtue of an order from the honorable the Court of Probates, in and for the city and parish of New-Orleans, dated 23d July, 1833, for account of the succession of the late Elie Gisto, the following SLAVES—

Francoise, a mulattress, aged 35, washer, cook and house servant—she absented herself once only, and that about 10 years ago.

Ilman, a negro boy, aged about 12 years.

Terms—One-third cash, and the balance [illegible] and 18 months, in approved endorsed paper, secured by mortgage.

The acts of sale to be passed before Felix de Armas, notary public. july 8

BY H. J. DOMINGON.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Estate of [illegible] Jean Dayson—sale at auction.—In virtue of an order from the court aforesaid, there will be sold on Monday 22d July instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in the house which was occupied by the deceased in Royal street, between Conti and St. Ann streets, his furniture and merchandise of his store.

Terms—The furniture cash; the merchandise for sums under $100, cash; from $100 to $200, thirty days; above $200 and up to $400, four months; and above $400, six months' credit for approved endorsed notes. july

EXCHANGE ON ENGLAND, for sale by
july 17 BEM. BOOTH & CO.

EXCHANGE on Paris, for sale by
june 17 F. PERRET.

THE subscribers have formed a copartnership under the firm of F. Henry & Lanfear, [illegible] and give notice to the public and their friends in particular, that they will keep a fine assortment of fashionable dry goods. They will do every thing to give satisfaction to their country friends, who may favor them with their confidence. All kinds of commission business will be attended to by them with punctuality and dispatch. The store is situated in St. Peter street, opposite the public square. F. HENRY, W. LANFEAR.
july 17

BUTTER & CHEESE—Landing and for sale by the subscribers, 50 kegs Goshen butter; 25 box do cheese; 20 pine apple do.
july 17 THOMPSON & GRANT.

WHISKEY, CORN, &c.—200 sacks corn, [illegible] bushels each; 37 barrels whiskey; 7 do. cordial in store and for sale by GRAY, DURRIVE & Co. july 17 36 New Levee street.

NOTICE.—B. [illegible], agent of Spring Hill College, notifies persons who intend to send pupils that institution, to make inquiry of him whether there are any vacancies before sending them. july 15

J. & J. DARRAMON are receiving, [illegible