THE BEE.

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THE UNION [illegible]

MONDAY MORNING, [illegible] 5, 1833.

Daily [illegible]

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY & FRIDAY.

FOR CONGRESS.

J. B. DAWSON.

We are authorized to announce JAMES M. BRADFORD, Esq. of [illegible] as a candidate to represent the second congressional district of this state in the national congress.

Appointment by the Governor. CHARLES WATTS, to be District Judge of the first Judicial District vice J. [illegible] Lewis, deceased.

The northern mail of yesterday arrived bringing regular dates. The New-York Courier & Enquirer of the 21st ult. contains later European intelligence, furnished by the arrival of the ship Sully, at New-York. We have transferred it to our columns.

The ship *Virginia*, which sailed from Liverpool on the 8th June, was below, at New York. The news by that vessel may be expected by this day's mail.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE CHARACTER.

We have been much scolded by some of our contemporaries for attacking what they call the *private* characters of the candidates whom we oppose for the office of governor: they have strenuously argued that nothing but their *public* characters should be the subject of investigation, and of censure. It occurred to us at first that this sentiment was a good one, and we resolved to according to it, although they do not regard it in the least, even with respect to the manner in which they seek to undermine it. After a little reflection, however, and some exertion to follow the rule in our writing, we became soon strangely embarrassed: for our life we could not discover a proper line of distinction by which we might so guide our pen as to give the public that information with regard to the candidates for their suffrages, necessary for them to know, without in some manner infringing the rule they have laid down upon the subject. Where lies the difference which our brother editors have endeavored to point out to us? Is there any thing in the public character of an individual which does not affect his private one? Will not a man bring private character into the public office that he may fill, and will not that private character influence him in the discharge of his duties? Or rather is there any thing in character which may essentially be called public or private? With La Bruyere, we think that every man should be valued as he shows by his conduct he wishes to be valued. For our share as far as our experience goes, we have always found a man's disposition is the same in whatever situation he might be placed; his virtues were *his* virtues, and his vices *his* vices wherever he went or came. How then, is it possible to speak of the qualities or defects of a man, without at the same time compassing as well those which our co-editors call *private*, as those to which they give the denomination of *public*? The sequel of this is, that we are subject to great incertitude, as to how we should act. The reflection has forcibly struck us, that if a candidate in his ordinary intercourse with the world, acts improperly or immorally, he most assuredly must be unfit to fill any station under the government. The people we think have a right, and should know whether applicants for their suffrages are "honest" men or "knaves," "moral" or "immoral and corrupt," "capable or "incapable;" aye, in every manner should the character of the man who is so bold as to aspire to the highest office among his fellow-citizens, be scrutinized, and be made to stand by the press the test of public opinion; to resist this unquestionable privilege of the people, and to stop the mouth of the press by improper threats, shows a want of conscious rectitude, which cannot be misunderstood, however it may be attempted to be glossed over. For, thoroughly should the candidate be made known to those whose dearest interests he is to take in hand, and to administer. But we check ourselves, we have reflected that we are young, and perhaps not sufficiently experienced to detect the true criterion by which this matter should be judged. Our contemporaries would be doing themselves, and us a favor, by giving to the public their opinions upon the subject. Until our mind definately settles the point, our course cannot be as steady and as even as we could wish.

The Mercantile says:—

"We would give place to the notice of the article in yesterday's Bee concerning Gen. Dawson's arrival but is too personal. The retort is powerful, and would be a lesson to those, who consider themselves sufficiently instructed, to instruct others.

We must give the editor of the Mercantile *credit* for his *entire* regeneration. Who would have believed that he would ever have excluded an article on account of its being too *personal*, when it met his views otherwise? But we remarked the other day that there was a radical change in him, and that he had then assumed the habit of decency which we then expressed a wish that he would not doff off; it seems now highly probable that he will permanently wear it, and he therefore deserves praise for reforming himself in a particular so abominable.*

As to the intimation, however, that the retort would be a lesson to instruct us, we regard it as idle. We want no instruction, and if it is given gratuitously, the editor himself knows that we can return it with interest.

A correspondent in Saturday's Mercantile desires to know the opinions of Judge Dawson upon the mooted point of state rights, and the powers of the general government. We can say, with confidence, that Judge D's opinions correspond with those expressed by our venerable president in his state papers—he approves of the object of the proclamation, and is decidedly hostile to nullification and secession. He would not, like Judge White, had he been in congress, have paralyzed the industry of our state, by voting for the reduction of the duty on sugar, but would have firmly sustained her, and obeyed the voice of his constituents expressed in the strongest terms.

COL. PLUCK thinks doubtless that he has offended us a great deal, and hurt our pride very much by calling our editorial announcing the arrival of Gen. Dawson in our city, a *communication*. He, we suppose, *intends* to insinuate that we are incapable of writing *the* article, as he has positively asserted to many; although he is not in the least acquainted with us, we never having had with him as much as five minutes conversation in our life. Indeed, we assure the Colonel, that we care not a fig for his opinion about the matter: his good opinion cannot be but detrimental to any in favor of whom it may be entertained; consequently we will keep clear of it, if we can, for "birds of a feather flock together." All we want is, that our friends and the friends of our principles and our cause, should think well of us: this is our highest ambition, and, as they have abundant means of ascertaining the truth, we are content. But since we are on the subject of those bastard things which may be called, according to the Colonel's notion, *editorial communications*, we think we should retort a little upon him. Ah! ha! we don't write our own articles don't we! And pray do you write yours? We have heard that you have destroyed whole quires of paper, before you could produce half a dozen decent lines on the most common subject. We think before attacking us you should have reflected that those who live in "glass-houses should not throw stones." Ever since you have been nominally editor of the Argus, you have always had recourse, as you well know, to the talents of others, for whatever good columns that have appeared in your paper. Pray do you recollect or are you acquainted with a certain notary—a [illegible] of lottery tickets—a dandy doctor—a [illegible] expelled West Point student, who used to write doggerel verses about Gen. Jackson—a [illegible] moral wilful [illegible]—and the doctor who [illegible] used to get drunk, and a certain [illegible] who made a most beautiful and chaste [illegible] of his robe or [illegible] the *audacious* of Henry Carleton, then a candidate for the United States Senate. We hope you [illegible] their great, though *unrewarded services*. [illegible] we feel confident, of the many who [illegible] to the valuable editorial part of your paper, and who afforded you time to raise your mind to its great labors—there are, doubtless, many others whom the public knew not of, and whose abilities have served to establish *your* reputation as a writer, while *their own* must, perhaps, ever remain like gems, which

—"*The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear.*"

But enough of this, let us now come to the pith and marrow of your pretty *editorial communication*: it amounts to this—that you desire to know who are the angry opponents that were such *fools* as to make such a threat? [to render Gen. D's visit among us disagreeable and painful.]

We first answer that there is an impropriety in our answering such a question; but if you insist, as far as you are concerned, we must tell you that your name was mentioned among that of others. It was reported to us that, on your part, you intended to give the General in the Argus a salting, upon his arrival in town. We did not put much confidence in the report, but merely alluded to it, so as to prevent if possible, such a breach of civility. Our allusion was couched in such a manner as not to implicate *you* particularly, or any body else.

In conclusion, let it be understood, that we do not wish to enter into any controversy with you or any of our other contemporaries. We only desire to pursue the tenor of our way unmolested, but, as we have since our connexion with this paper, seen a settled disposition to attack us in an ungentlemanly and vulgar manner, we are determined to retort as often and as severe as the occasion may require—according to the *lex talionis*.

LATER FROM FRANCE.

NEW YORK, July 21.

Our news schooner Eclipse boarded, yesterday afternoon, about forty miles East of Sandy Hook, the packet ship Sully, captain Forbes, from Havre, whence she sailed on the 5th ultimo. We have received Paris papers of the 3d.

Under date of the 31st May, the Paris correspondent of the Journal du Havre writes as follows:

"It is not without cause that the governments of Germany and Italy fear a general explosion in their respective countries. The administrations there, instead of exerting themselves to allay the general ferment that exists, and acting up to the opinions of the age, seek only, in a system of persecution, the means of suppressing that revolution which is ready to break out. A traveller who has just traversed all the countries bordering on the Rhine, has given us some details on this subject, which show the height, public discontent has attained. The ideas of independence prevailing among the people, and even the peasants, are manifest in the election of members of the liberal party for the legislative bodies now again called together. The parliamentary opposition expected by the High Diet from this source is considered so dangerous, that deliberations have already been held at Frankfort, for the purpose of considering on the means of giving military aid to Baden and Wurtemberg, in case those governments should think it necessary to dissolve the Chambers which are now in session. In that case the Diet will issue a decree, not ordering, it is true, an unlimited suspension of the Constitutional Legislatures of the different German states, but giving each government the power to adjourn that action of the national representatives now so much required by the interest of these countries. This project, before being presented at Frankfort, has been discussed at Vienna and Berlin, and the High Diet will take it into consideration on the return of M. Munch Bellinghausen.

"The situation of the Italian peninsula appears more precarious than even that of Germany, for, judging by the discontent which prevails in Savoy, a general explosion will shortly take place. In that country, no excuse having yet been found for the introduction of Austrian troops, King Albert has hitherto had to depend on his own resources alone, and he has managed so to displease the army, that a general mutiny has occurred in the Sardinian regiments.—In consequence of this military conspiracy numerous arrests have been made without any interference on the part of the people, but the last letters from Chambery and Turin, announce that the inhabitants are in motion, and some citizens have been arrested by the Sardinian police. The court of Turin, alarmed by the turn things have taken, would have no objection to receive some Austrian auxiliaries in the country; but the French cabinet have received information that negociations were on foot for this purpose, had strongly opposed it and declared that France would send into the Sardinian territory as many troops as they received there from Austria."

GERMANY.

The Frankfort Journal, of the 29th ult., gives the following from which it appears that the Fête of Hambach did not terminate so quietly as its pacific commencement afforded ground to expect:—

"Some disturbances are said to have taken place at the Fête of Hambach, and the Bavarian troops were compelled to charge the multitude. Five persons were killed and fifty-four wounded."

The same journal states that, on White Tuesday, on the occasion of an annual festival held in the Forest of Frankfort, several students, wearing grey smock-frocks and large straw hats bound with red riband, endeavored to excite a disturbance, by parading in a body before the prisons, making signs to those who were in confinement for political offences. They afterwards entered a boat to cross the Maine to the scene of festivity, singing the patriotic airs of the Poles, shouting "Liberty for ever! Liberty or Death!" and pronouncing the names of the students in custody, honoring each with loud cheers. On landing on the other side, however, they were taken into custody by the police.

At Niederhad, a village near the place of the festival, another body of students and other young men, amused themselves with singing French and Polish national airs: but as they confined themselves to these, they were not interrupted by the police, or the Austrian troops quartered in that place, and they, at length, retired without disturbance.

TURKEY.

The Augsburg Gazette, of the 30th ult. contains the following from Turkey:—

"Two *Memoranda* have been published by the Ottoman Porte, the first of which is intended to confradict a report, current at Constantinople, of the removal of the Russian auxiliary troops, in consequence of a pretended stipulation with Admiral Roussin.

"The second *Memorandum* is relative to the presence of Count Arloff in the Ottoman capital and is in substance as follows:—

"The arrival of a Plenipotentiary Extraordinary from the Emperor of Russia engages the attention of the public, and gives rise to various reports which the Porte wishes to rectify. The succour, which has been granted with so much generosity on the part of Russia, would have been of no use, if means had not been provided to apply it rightly. This alone accounts for a mission, which is an evident proof of the good understanding so happily prevailing between the Sublime Porte and the Russian Court. There are no other motives for it, and the public cannot be too much on their guard against the false reports of the enemies of the Porte, tending to injure the cause of his Highness' Government. Convinced that the internal differences of the Ottoman empire will be settled without delay, and that order and tranquility will soon be restored, extraordinary measures will naturally cease, when the conciliatory voice of the Grand Seignior shall have been listened to, and when the concession lately made shall have been appreciated, and gratefully acknowledged. The Porte trusts that its efforts to restore peace will have the desired effect; but if it should be disappointed in its hopes, it would be right to continue the measures of precaution which have been adopted. The presence of an Extraordinary Russian Ambassador would thereby be sufficiently justified; and although the Sublime Porte does not consider itself bound to make declarations on the subject, yet it has published the present *Memorandum*, in order to remove the slightest misrepresentations respecting the relations between the Porte and Foreign Powers.

A telegraphic despatch from Toulon has announced that on the 9th of May, the Viceroy of Egypt sent orders to Ibrahim Pacha to retire immediately, with all his army behind the Taurus.

Gen. CASS returned to Montreal from Quebec on the 12th inst. and proceeded next day for the Falls of [illegible]

NEW YORK, July 19, 1 o'clock, P. M.

THE FIRE AT ITHICA.

We have been favored with an extract of a letter from Ithica, giving some particulars of the fire which occurred in that village on the night of the 14th instant. It is as follows—

ITHICA, July 15, 1833.

We had a serious fire in this village last night. You will recollect the block immediately fronting the Hotel, on Owego (or the main) street. The fire commenced in Cayuga street, one door North of the corner of Owego, about 11 o'clock; and extended rapidly along Cayuga street, to the corner of Seneca, and along Owego consuming all the buildings on that side of the block—to the three brick stores on the corner of Tioga street. Indeed all the buildings on the block were destroyed except the three stores above mentioned, the house of Ebenezer Mack, and the next building east of it. The [illegible] buildings were saved with great difficulty. The fire, there is reason to believe, was the work of an incendiary. Most of the goods were saved. [We find there is but little insurance on the property in this city; there is probably much more in other places.—One company has $400, and another $600]—*Eds. Journal of Commerce.*

BATON ROUGE, July 31.

The annual session of the Supreme Court, in this place will commence on Monday next, presided by Judges Martin and Porter.

The New-York Courier and Enquirer says, "General Eleazer W. Ripley will probably succeed the late Mr. Johnston in the U. S. Senate from Louisiana."

Thank you brother [illegible], for the hint. "We the people of Louisiana will think of the matter.—*La. Reg.*

Ex-President ADAMS has been brought forward for the office of Governor of Massachusetts.—*Charleston Mer.*

NEW YORK, July 20.

The Vice President of the United States reached New York yesterday morning from Philadelphia, and left this morning for Albany. Mr. Webster arrived in town on Wednesday, and left for Boston yesterday.—*Ev. Post.*

The Rev. E. K. AVERY has in press [illegible] of his acquaintance with Sarah Maria Cornell [illegible] statement of where he was on the afternoon of the 20th of December, 1833. He ought to have made it while the trial was pending.

WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

Extract of a letter, dated Barbadoes, 24th July, 1833.

"The future fate of the British West India Colonies is rapidly approaching to its crisis, and I fear nothing but irretrievable ruin will seal the issue of that enmity with which the pseudo-philanthropists of England have so long disturbed their peace. The United States must participate in the injury which affects every interest connected with the Colonies, and the deep and fatal results of their destruction involve many serious considerations respecting the safety and repose of that portion of the United States in which slavery exists. I trust it may please that Providence, which directs the moral government of the world for wise purposes, to avert from us the scenes of horror which worked the overthrow of one of the finest Colonies of France."

Extract of a letter received in this city by Mr. Mondelli, from the managers of the American Theatre, Messrs. Russell and Rowe, in this city, dated

"CINCINNATI.

"Whatever you do, be sure have the Theatre ready by the first of November. We shall be with you early in that month, and shall produce the most powerful attraction the Theatre ever could boast of. The stars already engaged are, Forrest, Sinclair, Mrs. Austin, Mrs. Knight, Master Burke, Kemble and Daughter, Clara Fisher, and others.—Let the house be splendid, and let there be nothing wanting on our part to deserve the patronage of the New Orleans public, which has ever been granted so extensively."

The French Opera opens at Boston, this evening, with *La Gazza Ladra*, from which we may conclude that the company is strong in first-rate performers, and that the manager has been fortunate enough to find a lady fit to take the place left vacant by the death of Madame BENDOULET PARADOT, one of the most accomplished and most charming actresses ever seen in this country, excelling even Miss KEMBLE in versatility, and inferior to her only in power. The manager, Mr. Davis, should publish a list of the names of those who compose his company, and should insert in the newspapers the *distributions* of at least three or four of his pieces. In the bill, as published in the Boston papers, not a single performer is named, while many gentlemen and ladies of this city are anxious to know which of their old favorites they may expect to see again, and who they are to have in the places of those who are gone.—*Phil. Chron. July 19.*

The French company of players have commenced an engagement at Boston. From Boston they go to Philadelphia. About the first of August a French company (whether the same or not we cannot say,) are to open for a short summer season in the Park theatre.—*Ev. Post.*

NAPLES TREATY.

Convention between the government of the United States of America, and His Majesty the King of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, to terminate the reclamations of said government for the depredations inflicted upon American commerce by Murat, during the years 1809, 1810, 1811 and 1812.

The government of the United States of America, and his Majesty of King of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, desiring to terminate the reclamations advanced by said government against his said Majesty, in order that the merchants of the United States may be indemnified for the losses inflicted upon them by Murat, by the depredations, seizures, confiscations, and destruction of their vessels and cargoes, during the years 1809, 1810, 1811 and 1812, and his Sicilian Majesty thereby desiring to strengthen with the said government the bonds of that harmony not hitherto disturbed, the said government of the United States, and his aforesaid Majesty the King of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, have, with one accord, resolved to come to an adjustment, to effectuate which they have respectively named and furnished with the necessary powers, viz:—The said government of the United States, John Nelson, Esq, a citizen of said States, and their Charge d'Affaires near his Majesty the King of the Kingdom of the two Sicilies: and his Majesty, his excellency D. Antonio Maria Statella, Prince of Cassaro, Marquis of Spaccaforno, Count Statella, &c. &c. his said Majesty's Minister, Secretary of State for Foreign Affaires, &c. &c. who, after the exchange of their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed to the following articles:

Article I—His Majesty the King of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, with a view to satisfy the aforesaid reclamations for the depredations, sequestrations, confiscations, and destruction of the vessels and cargoes of the merchants of the United States, (and for every expense of every kind whatsoever, incident to, or growing out of, the same,) inflicted by Murat during the years 1809, 1810, 1811 and 1812, obliges himself to pay the sum of two millions one hundred and fifteen thousand Neapolitan ducats to the government of the United States; seven thousand six hundred and seventy-nine ducats, part thereof to be applied to reimburse the said government for the expense incurred by it in the transportation of American seamen from the kingdom of Naples during the year 1810, and the residue to be distributed among the claimants by the said government of the United States, in such manner, and according to such rules as it may prescribe.

Article II—The sum of two millions one hundred and fifteen thousand Neapolitan ducats, agreed on in article the first, shall be paid in Naples, in nine equal instalments of two hundred and thirty-five thousand ducats, and with interest thereon at the rate of four per centum per annum, to be calculated from the date of the interchange of the ratifications of this convention, upon the whole sum shall be paid. The first instalment shall be payable twelve months after the exchange of the said ratifications, and the remaining instalments, with the interest, successively, one year after another. The said payments shall be made in Naples into the hands of such person as shall be duly authorized by the government of the United States to receive the same.

Article III—The present convention shall be ratified and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged in this city in the space of eight months, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof, the parties [illegible] respectively subscribed these articles and affixed their seals. Done at Naples [illegible] one thousand [illegible]

JOHN [illegible]

The PR[illegible]

The cholera [illegible] ges, and is d[illegible] After the [illegible] in eating and d[illegible] few recover; [illegible] houses, few di[illegible]

The fourth [illegible] work which [illegible] see the [illegible] some da[illegible] Daniel [illegible] That [illegible] swear [illegible] realize [illegible] and, fr[illegible] on the [illegible]

Ya[illegible] was [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible]very, [illegible] good people [illegible] are but few [illegible] hold them [illegible] indelicacy [illegible] kind of *justice*, [illegible] of their rights, [illegible] indifference. The [illegible] these matters, and [illegible] can be found, of res[illegible] able of engaging in the [illegible] less true, that those who [illegible] duty, are countenanced by the [illegible] portion of society. Avery [illegible] in life, which renders him un[illegible] spot to society, and if he has any regard for [illegible] for those who are interested in the welfare of the church to which he is unfortunately attached, he will speedily abandon the scenes of New England, and fly to those sections of the world, where he may dwell in comparative obscurity, and enjoy that repose, which is essential to himself, and to the best interests of the Methodist people.

The excitement against the *reverend* Ephraim, hourly assumes a more animated aspect; a more imposing attitude, and it will be vain for the people who attempt to impede, to remove their excitions, or to undertake the revulsion of a flood of popular indignation, that will continue to roll, till public vengeance in one way or the other shall have found satiety. The war of passion—the war of just and honest indignation, has been commenced, and those who hope to quell it, wage a war against all that is probable; and lay themselves liable to the violence of popular anathama.—Avery, is the just object, at which the fury of outraged society is directed, and whilst he shall remain among us, the fire of popular excitement cannot and will not be abated. He must fly—"fly even unto the uttermost parts of the earth," if he would save himself and his friends, for he must yet be taught, that the people of this enlightened age, will revolt and rebel, when they find themselves called upon to sustain a blood stained MURDERER in the pulpit, to profane the temple, and to disgrace the tabernacles of the LIVING GOD. If he shall say, that he is not the murderer of Miss Cornell, and shall claim exemption from the fury of the world, let him tell that world whose honor and fame he has outraged, where he was on the night of the 20th December—at that hour, when the hapless object of his *cowardice and lust*, fell a victim to the perfidy of the assassin. Let him but tell us where he was on the night of that eventful day, and prove the validity of his story by the production of a solitary fact, and he shall yet be believed. If, on the night of the 20th of December, he was not engaged in putting Sarah Maria Cornell to death, let him account for the time that he does not attempt to account for; let him produce the man and the boy, whom he says he saw, whilst rambling on Rhode Island—let him produce any one to show that he was not engaged in human slaughter, and the public will yet be ready to believe him innocent of the crimes with which he stands charged, and of which he is unquestionably guilty.

What has he done to defend himself against the charges which his country has preferred? Nothing! He has not attempted to show that he was not guilty of the crime of murder; but like a cowardly wretch as he is, he has attempted, and too far succeeded, in proving that the victim of his villainy, was a female of disreputable fame. That she was of doubtful reputation may indeed be a fact; but admitting its reality, what had it to do with the guilt or innocence of Ephraim K. Avery!—The story of the fate of Sarah Maria Cornell, is too palpable to be screened from human observation—she was murdered and cruelly murdered by her cowardly seducer, and yet the public are called upon, to sustain that abandoned one—the author of a most foul and unnatural murder—in the holy vocation of a minister of the gospel.

N[illegible] are about to follow the example of Philadelphia in the introduction of water through the city. Large iron pipes are [illegible] strewn through Broadway, from the City Hall to the Battery, preparatory to their being laid down. Three [illegible] lines of pipes are now laid, from the reservoir [illegible] thirteenth street, through the town. The amount of property saved, by the abundant supply of water in extinguishing fires is supposed to be double the cost of the works.—*Phil. Gaz.*

THE QUAKER TRIAL.—Respecting the division of property between the Hicksites and Orthodox, comes on next Tuesday, the 16th, at Trenton, before the Governor and Council, sitting as a Court of Errors and Appeals. We are told those styled Orthodox claim all the property, while those called Hicksites are willing to divide in proportion to numbers, although have a large majority.

It is expected the trial will be an interesting one.

Counsel for the Hicksites, G. D. Wall and Samuel S. Southard; for the Orthodox, George Wood and Theodore Frelinghuysen—our two able U. S. Senators on opposition sides.—*Princeton Courier.*

DIED,

At Bridgeport, Fayette county, (Pa.) on the 4th ultimo, after a short illness (supposed to be Cholera,) Gen. SOLOMON G. KREPPS, a member of the Senate of that State.—Mr. Krepps was an active politician, and a useful and efficient member of the Legislature. What is higher praise, he was a man of humane and generous disposition, his heart and hand being always open to the invocations of difficulty and distress.

At Zacatecas, in Mexico, of billious fever, after an illness of three weeks, Dr. JOSEPHUS M. S. CLONWAY, formerly Surgeon in the U. S. Navy. On entering the service of his country, his first attention was called to the wounded at the Battle of New-Orleans, under command of Gen. Jackson. He was subsequently Surgeon of the Gun-boat which blew up the Fort of Apalachicola; and also of the U. S. ships Louisiana and Tom Bowlin. On his leaving the Navy, he was appointed Director of the Hospital, at New-Orleans, where he remained some years. He had also resided some years in Durang, (Mexico,) previous to his death, about which time, Dr. Earl, an Englishman, and Dr. Price, eminent physicians, both died at Zacatecas. Dr. Clonway was attended to the grave by the principal civil, military and ecclesiastical authorities of the city, and was interred with all the pomp of Catholic solemnity by the church of La Merceed.

Commercial.

From Levy's Price Current, of Aug. 3.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 26th ultimo, of Louisiana and Mississippi 33 bales, Florida 45; together 78 bales.—Cleared in the same time, for Bordeaux 57, New-York 211, Philadelphia 73; together 348 bales—making a reduction in stock of 263, and leaving on hand, inclusive of all on ship-board not cleared on the 1st instant, a stock of 4669 bales. As remarked in our column of quotations, there is "none for sale"—for, we do not consider that a dozen bales in one place, and twenty in another, merits further notice than to say that, for common Cotton, holders ask 15 or more cents per lb. We have not heard of a sale this week, and the market is fairly wound up. News from the country, far and wide, represent the growing crop to be luxuriant, and bidding fair to be abundant and good; but experience has taught us that the crop is never safe till it is under cover, and the close of the season is the critical moment; then, and not until then, can it be said "the crop is abundandant and will be good.

SUGAR.—There is not much doing, nor is there much more to be done—the supply on hand is too small. We quote as last week, 8½ a 9, but remark that 10 cents has been paid. No clearance this week.

MOLASSES is scarce, and the small business doing is at former quotations, 25 a 26 cents per gallon. Cleared this week, for Philadelphia 37 hhd . 239 barrels.

TOBACCO.—We continue to quote as last week. The stock for sale is about 200 hhds. There is very little doing in consequence of the small supply, but the disposition to operate is good. Cleared this week, for Philadelphia 31 hhds. No arrival.—Stock on hand, inclusive of all on ship-board not cleared on the 1st instant, 3672 hhds.

FLOUR.—The rate last quoted, $6½ per barrel for sweet, remains without change; demand fair. Sour, has been sold at $4½, but 4¾ is now asked; the demand is also brisk for this description. Arrived this week, 2731 barrels.

WHISKEY remains dull at 27 a 28 cents per bbl.; the supply on hand is abundant. Arrived this week, 109 bbls.

PORK.—There is a fair demand for that of good, and small parcels have been sold at our rates, NOT ERASED is rather dull. Arrived this week, 140 barrels.

BEEF, *Pickled*, is in unusual demand; there is none in market.

BACON.—Hams find a fair demand at 8½ a 9 cents per lb.; Sides and Shoulders remain as last quoted. Arrived this week, 14 casks.

LARD.—Good Lard is scarce, and small sales have reached 10 cts. per lb.; common is dull at 8½ a 9 cts. Arrived this week, 2666 kegs.

BAGGING and BALE ROPE.—These articles are now coming particularly into notice. Our rates are firm at current: Bagging, Kentucky, 20 a 21 cts. per yard; Bale Rope, 7½ a 8½ cts. per lb. Arrived this week, 221 pieces Bagging, and 24 coils Bale Rope.

LEAD, Pig, is shipping in quantities; holders prefer [illegible] the risk, to selling here at 5½, which was the rate of [illegible] transaction.

SPERM CANDLES are scarce, and holders are asking [illegible] 35 cts. per lb. for an inferior article.

MACKEREL.—Small sales have been made at our [illegible] there is not much doing in the article. There is no [illegible]

RICE, *Carolina*, is selling at $4 a $4½ per 100 lbs., from [illegible] hands, by the quantity.

LIME, *Thomaston*.—There has been no arrival this [illegible] we continue to quote the former rate, $2 per cask.

FREIGHTS.—Quotations remain as they were last [illegible] but they are nominal; for foreign ports there is none [illegible] and coastwise, the packets take what they are offered, [illegible] anything, comparatively nothing.

Sales of stocks at New-York on the 20th July.—231 shares U. S. Bank 109¼; 50 shares N. Orleans Canal and Banking Co. 121.

NEW-YORK MARKET, July 20.

COFFEE.—The transactions that we have heard of have been 736 to 800 bags Brazil at 12½ to 12¾ cts. and 1600 bags Java, for export, at 13 cts.

COPPER.—Sheathing is selling in lots at 22½ to 23 cts.

COTTON.—We have been without later advices from Liverpool since this day week, and the transactions in the article have been to a smaller extent, but previous prices are fully supported. The sales of the week amount to about 2300 bales, and comprise

[illegible]300 bales Uplands, at............13 to 16 cents.
800 bales Alabama and Florida, at 13½ to 16 cents.
100 bales New-Orleans, at........15½ to 16½ cents.

The import of the week has been 2481 bales.

LEAD.—There have been no sales. The stock of N. Orleans Pig is 5500 pigs, for which 5¾ cts. 6 mos. has been refused—6 cts. is asked.

LEATHER.—On Thursday by auction, 6500 hides were sold at prices about the same as the previous sales.

MOLASSES—The transactions that we have heard of, since our last, are 50 hhds. Cuba at 31½ to 33 cents; a lot of St. Jago and English Island at prices not known; New Orleans is retailing at 34 to 36 cents. By auction yesterday, 25 hhds. N Orleans sold at 25½ to 27¼ cents.

SUGAR—The transactions have been large; of Havana brown, 850 to 900 boxes have been sold at 8 to 9¾ cents; 100 do white Havana, at 10⅞ to 10 1-2 cts; and some few boxes at 9⅞ to 10¼ cts; 700 to 750 hhds Porto Rico at 7½ to 8½ cts. and 150 to 200 hhds St Croix, at 8 to 9 1-2 cents.

TOBACCO.—The transactions, since our last have not been extensive; those that we have heard of are 20 hhds Kentucky Leaf at 5 1-2, and 15 hhds at 6 1-2 cents, and about 50 hhds, the price we did not learn. By auction, 50 Kentucky Leaf at an average of $5 45 per 100 lbs, and 214 bales Kentucky at 4 to 4 1-2 cents, 4 months.

LOST.—On the 1st inst. a young mulattress child, aged 5 years, who strayed in the city: her name is *Guillaume François*—she has had a cicatrice on the right cheek, and the mouth, and mark of a burn on the back of her neck; she was dressed in pantaloons with a jacket made in the fashion of a sailor's jacket of blue cottonade, her head was naked. A reasonable reward will be given to the person bringing her to the store of Mrs. Rokeenot & Son, at the corner of St. Louis and Levee streets. aug 5

Lefebvre vs. R. Brugere.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, by the hon. G. Preval, associate judge of the city court of New-Orleans, I shall expose for sale on Wednesday the 14th of August, at 2 o'clock, at the Principal, mahogany tables, looking glass, bureau, bedsteads, sofa, chairs, &c. seized in the above suit.

aug 5 L. DAUNOY, marshal.

Gabriel Roland vs. Catherine Melly.

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 for sale on Thursday the 15th of August, at 5 o'clock, opposite the New Market, faubourg St. Mary, sundry articles of household furniture, seized in the above suit.

aug 5 L. DAUNOY, marshal.

TILES.—50,000 square tiles landing from ship Bolivar, for sale by

july 24 A. QUERTIER & BOUTIN.

Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED SINCE OUR LAST.

Schr Mary Ann, Lambert, Galveston, E W Gregory
Ship Bolivar, Childs, Havre, A Quertier & Boutin
Ship Mordecai, Marsh, Havre, J Mager
Brig America, Williams, Charleston, J A Barrelli
Brig James & Isabella, Smith, N York, O Aikin
Schr Sirene, Maura, Pensacola, Master
Schr Elizabeth, Stevens, Charleston, Master
Schr Dorchester, Salvi, Vera-Cruz, M S Cucullu

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Black Hawk, Sheridan, from Bayou Sarah, cargo, 1 keg J Swain, 17 bbls molasses, N & J Dick & co; 8 bales cotton N & J Dick & co; 4 do do A Fisk, Watt & co; 3 boxes Williams and Lee; 1 basket J Grass; 13 hhds sugar John Linton; 175 bbls lime way freight; peaches, etc to owners on board and order. Passengers—Messrs Ready, Wm M'Clellan, C Myers, Smith, Barrymore, Prendergrast and lady, O'Brien, Bertrand, Richards and lady, Gen Gaienne, &c &c.

Steamer Adelphi, from Opelousas, with sundries.

Steamer Sangamon, Culver, from Manchester—cargo, 36 bbls flour, Adams & Buckner; 3 bales cotton, Bageley & Merritt; 45 do do 86 kegs lard, 455 sacks corn, Bullitt, Shipp & co; 256 do do J H Graham; 5 bales cotton J Linton; 12 do do M White; 29 do Harris, Wright & co; 31 do do, 1 half box tobacco, Reynolds, Byrne & co; 2 cows and calves; 15 bbls lime, 62 bbls flour, 9 pieces bagging, etc to J Hagan & co; Hullam & Bein; W Sevey; N Cox; S K Baron; A Fisk, Watt & co; Yard & Blois; Edgar & Smith; G W Pritchard & co; Morgan & co; 10 tons way freight.—Passengers—Messrs Brown, Simpson, W M Rankin, W Sevey; Polidioy and son, and Kimball—20 way and one on deck.

Steamer Experiment, Bostwick, from St Martinsville, cargo, 17 casks rum, N Morse; hides to owners on board. Passengers—C & S Devine, Albert, Briant, Porter, Lindsay, Beames, Condiur, Platon, Michel, Lewis, D'Arbonne, Ogden, David & lady, Meramond, Jackson, Mrs. Spalding and Mrs. Baxter.

ARRIVED DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY.

Towboat Shark, Lewis, from the Passes; brought up barque Caledonia and schrs Halcyon and Argo; in the offing, a ship and a brig, names not known.

Barque Caledonia, Pitcher, 52 days fm Liverpool, Gordon, Forstall & co; cargo. Spoke barque Friend, 3 days from N Orleans and 21 from New Bedford, bound to Biblo, (Spain,) in lat. 44, long. 14 34.

Schr Halcyon, Vigne, fm Tampico, to S M Cucullu; cargo $220,000 in specie to Lizardi & Brothers; Hyde & Goodrich; S M Cucullu, Gordon, Forstall & co; J A M[illegible] & co; Estevanelle & Courvall; Harrison, Brown & co; Puilli; T Levy; T M Gaballero and order.

MEMORANDA.

Cleared at Boston for this port, 18th, ships Union, Rufus.

Hence at Boston, 17th July, schr Hero, Crocker.

Brig Wm. Shands, 29 days hence for Liverpool, spoken on the 17th of July, lat. 24, long. 55.

THOMSON & GRANT, offer for sale at No. [illegible] Levee street—
400 kegs Spanish brandy:
50 pipes, 40 half do and 30 qr casks Cognac do:
40 qr casks imitation do:
5 pipes and 6 bbls 1st and 4th proof domestic:
120 pipes Holland gin:
13 do White's imitation do:
500 bbls Baltimore do (Campbell's superior.)
24 hhds Jamaica Rum:
3 do Irish Whiskey:
60 pipes, 30 half pipes, 310 qr casks and 15 Indian [illegible] Canary Wine, Colgwell's and other brands, entitled to debenture:
6 pipes and 50 qr casks Teneriffe Wine:
1 pipe, 7 half pipes, 5 qr casks brown and pale Sherry:
7 half pipes and 5 qr casks Taragona port:
5 pipes Catalonia Wine:
20 qr casks Marseilles Madeira do:
4 pipes and 6 blf old London particular Madeira:
1 half pipe Tinta Madeira:
1 do Malmsey do:
28 bbls annisette blanche, parfait amour, anised mon and pappermint cordials:
150 cases assorted do and Wine bitters:
7 hhds Lime Juice:
8 hhds Porter; 30 casks Sperm Oil:
20 bbls fall strained oil; 50 do refined whale do:
50 do tanner's do:
4 bbls and 4 cases Bermuda Arrow Root:
170 kegs Goshen Butter:
300 boxes Poulon's No. 1 and 2 Chocolate:
140 do sweet do:
120 boxes Imperial Tea:
50 chests Bohea do; 5 do Souchong do:
5 do Tonkey do; 30 boxes mustard:
15 boxes Cayenne Pepper:
12 bbls and 40 kegs Ginger:
30 kegs best Pearl Barley; 100 bbls Loaf Sugar:
400 kegs and 609 boxes Richmond manufactured tobacco:
50 cases men's drab and black hats:
8 do men and boys seal leather caps:
173 trunks and 22 cases gentlemen and ladies boots, pumps, bootees and brogans, children's and [illegible] do, men's kid and russet brogans:
100 boxes Luke Fay's No 1, Soap:
3 cases fancy do, 3 casks French Madder:
6 bbls Dutch do; 10 cases Shaker's garden seeds:
20 cases prest and cap writing paper:
150 reams printing paper:
12 cases Spanish and Barbe segars:
750 packages earthenware:
60 bbls Spanish brown, Venetian red and yellow ochre:
10 packages glassware:
50 pieces Scotch Bagging:
300 reams wrapping paper:
300 bags pepper:
21 Delano's patent iron safes, warranted fire proof:
An invoice of Brittania metal ware, brass and iron wire seives, boxes, axes, casks, hoes, barrels, Macaboy snuff, in pounds and half pounds, barrels and boxes, chewing tobacco, nests trunks, boxes starch, a case choice Henry & Sons paste blacking. aug 5

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Sale by the Register of Wills.—On Friday, the sixteenth of August inst. at ten o'clock, A. M. will be sold at the domicil of Mrs. Jeanne Dessalles, deceased wife of Pierre D[illegible] Barran, the furniture and other moveable effects, belonging to her succession. Terms of sale, cash.

aug 5 W. F. C. DUPLESSIS, Reg. of wills.

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the estate of the late Robert Lewis deceased, and to all other persons therein concerned, to shew cause, within ten days, why the account presented to the testamentary executors of said deceased should not be approved and homologated, and he, said testamentary executor, discharged from all further trust and liability in the premises.

By order of the court.

aug 5 W. F. C. DUPLESSIS, Reg. of Wills.

J. R. PUTNAM,

DENTIST, No 25, Canal street, will leave the city in a few days to be absent until the [illegible] of September. Those who wish his services previous to his return will please make immediate application. aug 2

40 hhds. sugar, first quality, for sale [illegible]
aug 2 BLANC & BRUGIER.

35,000 feet of lumber just landing and for sale by
aug 2 BLANC & BRUGIER.

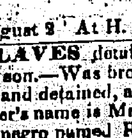
DOCTOR THOMAS, not having sold all the furniture of his house at the auction on yesterday—offers the remaining portion at private sale till the 14th inst., the time of his departure, at a moderate price.

The articles not sold consist of a handsome crystal clock; flower pots for mantle pieces; two beautiful tables for French games; mirrors; a table with a marble top; several French glasses; a sofa; four plated bowls (French;) an oil vessel of silver; a quantity of glass; a lot of vessels of porcelain and crystal; tapestry; surgeon's instruments; a hand-iron; percussion gun, and other articles. aug 2

LARD, PORK, BACON AND BUTTER—1200 kegs first rate leaf lard; 20 bbls. p. o. pork; 2000 lbs. bacon hams; 60 kegs western butter; 100 bbls. good common whiskey; 10 do old Monongahela do; 4 do peach brandy—for sale by CHAMPOMIER & GIRAUD,
aug 2 No. 6, New Levee.

LANDING from barque Agnes and Ann, and for sale by the subscribers, black bombazettes; red flannel shirts; guernsey frocks; heavy cottonade; blue and grey caps. KENNEDY, DAREL & CO.
a 2 50 Toulouse street.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.



STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber on the night of the 20th of July, a small bay filly with a long switch tail and branded (51) on one hip; has a number of small white spots about the fore shoulders, and two hind feet white—she has only one shoe on the fore feet, her hind feet having never been shod. The above reward will be paid to whoever will bring said mare to the subscriber, or give satisfactory information thereto.

LEWIS A. REDD,

august 2 At H. B. Skeell's, No. 4[illegible], Tchoupitoulas-st.

SLAVES detained at the Jail of the Parish of Jefferson.—Was brought to the Jail of the Parish of Jefferson, and detained, a negro girl named ROSE, who says her master's name is Mr. Arnould of said parish.

A negro named ROBERT, who says he belongs to Mr. Harpont of New-Orleans.

JOHN, who says he belongs to Mr. Henry, of New-Orleans.

DELIA, a negro wench who says she belongs to Mr. Lamhort, of New-Orleans.

NED, to Mr. Henry Collar, Bayou La Fourche.

DANIEL, to Mr. Pollock, Bayou La Fourche.

A negro named ANTOINE, who says he belongs to Mr. Dufilho, of New-Orleans.

A negro wench named ABET, who says she belongs to Mr. Camu, of the parish of Jefferson.

The owners of these slaves are requested to pay charges and take them away.

aug 2 VICTOR PICAUD.

SALES AT AUCTION.

FOR SALE.

ON Monday next, 6th August, at 12 o'clock, A. M. by [illegible] Guillotte, at the corner of St. Charles and Common streets—ten first rate horses, from 5 to 7 years of age, accustomed to work in harness, &c. &c. Amongst them several fiery fine saddle horses. Terms made known time of sale. aug 5

BY T. MOSSY.

ON Tuesday, 6th inst. at his auction store, Toulouse street, will be sold 3 cases Irish Linen, &c. &c. a 5

BY T. MOSSY.

FRIDAY, 9th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. in Chartres street, between Toulouse and Jefferson streets, all the Goods, counters and fixtures, composing the store of [illegible] Bel. Terms at sale. aug 5

BY H J DOMINGON.

WILL be sold on Tuesday, 6th instant, at his auction store, two boxes Cambric Handkerchiefs, different qualities; 4 ditto colored Linens, 3 bales of French linen. august 2

BY F. DUTILLET.

WILL be sold on the 24th of next August, for account of the succession of Widow J. Guernon:

One lot of ground situated in Bourbon between [illegible] and St. Pierre streets; having 41 feet front, on 120. The said lot adjoining one from four to fifty depth.

A mulattress named MARY, aged about 21 years, good servant, something of a cook and washer; guarantee of all the vices and maladies prescribed by law.

Conditions—1 and 2 year's credit, secured by notes endorsed with security, and mortgage on the property until payment.

BETSEY, negresse aged about 21 years, good servant, guaranteed against the vices prescribed by law. july 29

Nota. The deeds of sale will be passed before Felix de Armas, notary, at the expense of purchasers.

BY F. DUTILLET.

WILL be sold on Saturday 10th of August, at Hewlett's Exchange: fifteen fine lots of ground situated Faubourg Marigny, one square to Esplanade street.—The plan of said property can be seen at Hewlett's on the [illegible] of August.

Conditions—One, two and three year's credit, secured by notes with security endorsed to satisfaction, and mortgage on the property till final payment. july 29

Nota. The deeds of sale will be passed before Felix de Armas, notary, at the expense of purchasers.

BY F. DUTILLET.

BY virtue of an order of the parish court, for the parish of Orleans, will be sold on Monday the 19th of August next, at Hewlett's Exchange, at noon, the following property surrendered by C. F. Coulon Jumonville to his creditors, to-wit:

Francois, a negro 39 years old; Joseph, 25; Ancercan, 24; Mills, 23; Henry, 21; John, 31; Valore, 56 years, has bad sight; Caddy, a negro woman, 23 years old, and her [illegible] Charles, 3 years old; Marin, 23; Fanny, 19; Nancy, 18; Mary, 25, Marie, 27 years, with her two children, William, 5 years, and ——— 2 years old; Arthemise, 29 years; Maria, 26, with her child, ———, 9 years old; Rosalie, 25 years, with child ———, 9 years; Elsere, 30 years old, and [illegible] an orphan child 3 years old. Also, Louis, 22 years; Michel, 26 years; Augustin, 51 years old.

Also, the undivided fifth part of a tract of land situated in the parish of St. Martin, Attakappas, 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 50 arpents with a second depth of 75 arpents, and over, bounded on one side by Mr. Dejan's and Martin Duralde's property and on the other by the property of Mr. Nerault and others.

Terms of sale, cash. july 19

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 1st July, 1833, for account of the succession of the late Elie Giron, the following SLAVES—

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

Tilman, a negro boy, aged about 12 years.

Terms—One-third cash, and the balance at 6 and 12 months, in approved endorsed paper, secured by mortgage. The acts of sale to be passed before Felix de Armas, notary public. july 8

STATE OF LOUISIANA.—Parish of Jefferson. Succession of the late Balthazar Dusuau. I shall expose to public sale on Thursday the 22d of August next, at the place, fifteen miles from New Orleans, on the public road on the banks of the Mississippi river, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for account of the said succession:—

1st. A piece of land or plantation without any buildings thereon, situated at said place, 19 arpents and 28 toises facing the river by a line closing 13 degrees, 12 minutes, 30 seconds, on a depth of 40 arpents; said property is bounded on one side by that of Messrs. Eugene Fortier & Co., and on the other by that of Mr. Joseph Dusuau.

2d. Another piece of land of 264 superficial arpents, bought of the United States, situated on one side by the first named piece of land, and on the other by the land sold by Balthazar Dusuau to Joseph Dusuau.

3d. The slaves named Francis, aged 6 years; Valere, creole negro, aged 45 years; Victorine, creole negress, aged 45 years, and Sophia, aged 45 years.

Conditions:—The price of the two pieces of land payable as follows:—One-third on the 1st of May, 1835, one-third the May following, and one third the 1st May, 1837. The price of the slaves payable the 1st of May, 1834, and the 1st of May, 1835, secured by notes with satisfactory endorsements, and special mortgage until final payment.

july 17 J. M. HARANG.

LEECHES AND TAMARINS.—3000 choice Leeches and Tamarins, just received and for sale by
july 31 DUCONGE & PEYCHAUD.

TO AMATEURS.

FOR sale six elegant busts, of plaster of Paris, bronzed in the best style, large as life, and executed according to the most distinguished masters, representing,

Washington, Shakespeare,
Cicero, Demosthenes,
Pope, Milton.

Apply at this office, or at the office of H. U. Linn, Esq. corner Chartres and Canal sts. july 31

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST.—On Saturday morning last, in one of the Rail Road Cars, a RED BAG, containing a volume of the Travels of Ancharsis, and several papers relative to lands situated on the other side of the Lake; amongst others, a title in favor of Charles Louis de Reggio, and a letter addressed to Abraham Penn, and signed Triste, Surveyor General. I will be obliged to those persons who may have any knowledge of those papers, to forward them to me; they will receive my sincere thanks.

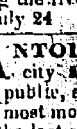
july 29 B. MARIGNY.

MUNCH & CO.

Braziers, Tinners, Plumbers, Pump Makers, and Iron Platers, offer their services to public in those several branches.

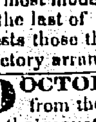
THEY will constantly keep on hand and will make to order, all kinds of KETTLES, of various sizes and dimensions, and all other articles necessary for Distilleries and for the rectification of Spirits. They will attend to the establishing of Distilleries, Brew Houses, Refineries, Dryers' Shops, Paper Manufactories and Tallow Founderies, to the manufacturing of such articles in their line, as are used in building, such as Copper Tops, on the plan of the Bank of Orleans. They also cover houses with Zink and Tin—they make and set Copper Gutters and others—they make and set Pumps of all sizes, and attend to all kinds of TIN WORK. They will purchase and sell old Copper, Lead and Brass.

Suburb Marigny, close by the New Cotton Press on the Levee. july 29



TO LET—Store No. 87, Chartres street. Apply to DUSUAU DE LA CROIX,
july 29 No. 102, or 172 Royal st.

To let cheap.



The subscriber offers to let from the first of August next, a very *HANDSOME HOUSE*, with a garden, kitchen, stable and carriage-house, between Fort and Ferdinand streets, one side facing the river, and on the other Victoire street.

july 24 THEODORE NICOLET.

ANTOINE BEL, having determined to leave the city about the end of this year, respectfully informs the public, and his friends in particular that he will sell at the most moderate prices the dry goods he has in store until the last of August when he gives up his store. He requests those that may be indebted to make payment or satisfactory arrangement. july 19

DOCTOR THOMAS, intending to absent himself from the city by the first opportunity, for a few months, requests persons having demands against him, to present their accounts, and those indebted are requested to make payment either to himself or to Mr. Ballix, his collector.

Doctor Thomas offers to rent the house he at present occupies, at the corner of Royal and Orleans streets, till the end of March, 1834. Those disposed to rent are requested to visit the house; he will sell at private sale the furniture in said house, and many other articles, such as books, surgeons instruments, &c. &c. Should they not be disposed of at private sale before the first of August, he will on that day cause them to be sold by Messrs. Tricou & Canonge, auctioneers. july 10

THE store heretofore kept by the late Mme. Caffin, will be continued in the same line, and same place, by the heirs.

The undersigned, having become one of the members of the family, since the decease of Mme. Caffin, is authorized by the heirs, to conduct the affairs of said store until the estate shall be finally settled, the liquidation of which he is also charged with.

He takes the present opportunity of inviting purchasers to call at the store, where they will find an assortment of Merchandise, of all descriptions and at moderate prices.—The above store will be opened on the 5th of August.

july 31 A. PLUCHE.

EXCHANGE on New-York and Paris, for sale by
june 4 T. NICOLET & CO.