# THE BEE.

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## STATE PRINTER.

"THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED."

MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 26, 1833.

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


FOR GOVERNOR,

# J. B. DAWSON.

We are requested to announce Judge CHARLES GAYARRE as a candidate to represent the first congressional district. We are also requested to announce M. JAMES M. BRADFORD, of Feliciana, to represent the second congressional district.

☞ We call the attention of the Louisiana Advertiser to the editorial of the Argus, declaring itself for Prieur, published Saturday. The Argus every one knows is the leading anti-Jackson paper in this state, and has been celebrated for its indecent attacks upon our venerable President; and though the Louisiana has come forth to sustain Prieur as the *true Jackson candidate*, yet we find that the Argus declares itself for him, and opposes Dawson on the ground that "*his feelings, principles and views are diametrically in opposition to those of the* ARGUS, *and of the* PARTY *to which it has* ALWAYS *been proud to belong to*"!!! Can the Louisiana reconcile the contradiction between itself and the new and *duly commissioned* OPPOSITION advocate of Dennis Prieur? It cannot, twine and twist as it may. Jackson men be on the alert! The success of our party requires that we should spurn from our ranks those who seek to deceive us.

COLONEL PLUCK having at length got his subsidy, &c. by much exertion as ready states, has drawn his sword, hoisted his flag and declared war!

Oh Gold! how powerful art thou! how great is thy influence! Thy magic touch can remove the scales from the obscured vision of weak mortals! Thou canst make the pen of the writer flow with ease, and the lips of the orator utter forth eloquence of the most thrilling and exciting kind!—Thou hast made the high minded COL. PLUCK, see the error of his former ways! Thou hast taught him to express the "HONEST *predilections*" of his heart. To know that, of which but yesterday he was most ignorant, that NED has no chance, but that Dennis has a *great* one!

Well! here are all of us, at last bribed all around; not even excepting *ourselves*, for if we believe that pompous little fellow, DOOBOO PAUNCHESS, of the Mercantile we take "the nine hundred pounds a year" as well as he. What hot work we'll have it. Eh! Whew! how we'll "tear and bite and snarl and play the dog" at each other. But it can't be helped—money is the thing, and we all must earn it. The fact is *editors can't write* with spirit unless they receive a "fair remuneration." The Colonel knows *that* as well as we do, and his OWN *experience* will establish the truth of what we say. We have one thing however to warn him against. Although the "jingle of a bag of dollars" is a very good tune to dance to, he had better keep cool, and not fatigue himself too much this hot weather; for if he overheats himself we'll have to throw a bucket of cold water over him, which may prove a *damper* to his ardour, and a terrible *souse* to his candidate. The source we will take this cooling shower from, the same which furnished the Colonel with water for his mill about *three* years ago or thereabouts.

We engage the attention of our readers to the following card of T. H. BENTON, published in St. Louis. The vile calumny propagated that Martin Gordon was to be removed to make room for Mr. B., alike discreditable to that gentleman and the President, we did not think worth while to notice knowing as we did that it was universally discredited by our real friends, and we should not now do so where it not in connection with the disclaimer that it has drawn from Mr. BENTON. What will the faction say to it?

A CARD.

Justice to the President, and to Mr. Gordon, the Collector of the Customs at New-Orleans, requires me to contradict a statement which originated in a newspaper in this town, importing that Mr. Gordon was to be removed from his office, and myself appointed to it; which statement, so far as my name is connected with it, I pronounce to be a naked and unqualified piece of falsehood and wickedness.

Justice to myself requires me also to say, that this contradiction is given solely in consideration of what is due to others, (the President and Mr. Gordon,) and is without reference to the personal injury attempted to done me, by representing me as arranging for an office with the President for whom I had voted—in a State to which I do not belong—to the prejudice of the present incumbent, who is my friend—and to the exclusion of all the inhabitants of the State, who are so well entitled, and so fully competent, to fill their own offices, and from so many of whom I have received hospitality and friendship.

THOMAS H. BENTON.

St. Louis, July 24.

*From the St. Louis Free Press.*

It is now about sixteen years since the laboratory of lies against Col. Benton in this place went into operation.—Ever since, either weekly or semi-weekly, have its nauseous products been regularly spread out in some one or other of the ten quacks and pettifoggers who have continued for so long a lapse of time to *prey upon the vitals* of the people of St. Louis. It was in vain that these wretches were informed, in every imaginable way, that themselves and their lies were objects of horror and contempt to the people of Missouri;—it was in vain that Col. Benton was elected, and re-elected; and cheered, and in his distinguished career by his constituents; it was in vain that as often as those animals (with one accidental exception) attempted to foist themselves into Congress, they were disgracefully defeated. All this was lost upon them—on they went in the work of slander and libel; and by the St. Louis Republican of the 20th inst. we find that they are at it still! The last lie differs from most of the former only in this, that it is manufactured for the market of New-Orleans exclusively, whereas the slanderous article was heretofore made up, either for home consumption, or for universal use throughout the Union. This lie about Col. Benton's superceding Mr. Gordon in the Collectorship of New-Orleans is evidently intended as the prolific seed of discord and bad blood in New-Orleans. The contemptible allusion to Col. Benton's pecuniary situation is, in like manner intended to work his prejudice in that essentially commercial emporium of the western world.

The diabolical object in view of the framers of this lie cannot be mistaken. It is quite in keeping with their sixteen year's machinations, and altogether worthy of their genius for every thing base and cowardly. This blow however, it is verily believed, will, like all the rest recoil upon themselves. I am quite convinced that the vile efforts of these libellers will prove as impotent at New-Orleans as they have been in Missouri. Nay, I am sure that, as in Missouri this strengthened the attachment of the honest and good to Col. Benton, so in Louisiana will they confirm the kind feeling towards him that has been already manifested.—*Com.*

*Our Minister to France.*—The New York *Journal of Commerce* denies the report that Mr. LIVINGSTON, our newly appointed Minister to France, would not, after all, take his passage in the Delaware 74, but would go out in one of the regular packets. It states that there is no truth in such a rumor; that he would go out in the Delaware, and that she was to sail on the 14th or 15th. And that after landing him either at Cherbourg or Havre she would proceed to the Mediterranean, and become the flag ship of commodore *Patterson*. It is stated that the Delaware has attracted much attention since her arrival at New York. [illegible] been visited by the municipal officers of that place, who were received with the customary honors.

Col. DAVID CROCKETT, has been elected to congress from the district fromerly represented by him.

*From Portugal.—Latest.*

The editors of the *Journal of Commerce* have been informed by captain *Lewis* of the brig Enterprise, 37 days from Madeira, that the latest advices received there from Oporto were to the 16th June. The people of Madeira were expecting an attack from an expedition of Pedroites and were making preparations for defence.

*The Public Deposits.*—Some of the Philadelphia papers [illegible] that the negotiation of Amos Kendall with the Banks in that city, had been unsuccessful—as with a single exception all the banks had refused the deposites on any terms. This statement, the Pennsylvanian contradicts, in the following terms:—

"After the rumored failure of the negotiation, are pronounced the [illegible] positively untrue and misrepresented. On or before reaching this city, the treasury agent addressed a letter to each of the nine state banks within the ci-ty, excluding the banks of the county. This circular stated generally, that as there was no probability of a re-charter of the present bank, or the establishment of any new bank by congress, the government desired information of the terms and mode in which the state banks would transact the public business, and receive the public deposits, provided it be deemed proper to remove them before the expiration of the present charter. It further stated, that nothing new was to be considered a pledge on the part of the government, either to remove the deposites, or to give any bank the public business on the winding up of the present institution.

The Pennsylvanian adds, that two days after the arrival of the agent in that city, *four* of the banks made a reply, stating their terms and their willingness to undertake the business in question. More replies were expected; and that paper suggests that the difficulty, if there shall be any, will consist in making the selection from the whole number—"a single choice, among many offers."

For the Bee.

*Erratum.*—In the last number in Reminiscencies No. 1, for Lord Liverpool "*their former minister*" read "*then prime minister.*"

*REMINISCENCIES.—No. II.*

TOM SHERIDAN.

Poor Tom! he was a real facetious fellow, and the very best boon companion I ever met with: there was something *enjoué* about him which raised ones spirits even to look at him, and he had always something pleasant to say, or some good story to relate—adventures seemed to coin themselves that they might be related by him—for no one could tell them better—few so well. He was one of the Idols of the fashionable world of his time: *i. e.* from 1800 to about 1810. His was truly a short life and a merry one—merry as far as outward appearances went—but I have reason to know that often, and particularly towards the close of his life, his solitary hours were clouded by melancholy recollections, and a sense of brilliant talents wasted in the service of the goddess of fashion, whose most distinguished votary he was, and whose disciples followed him when alive for the amusement he gave them, and lamented him when dead only for the loss of that amusement to which he could no longer contribute! Where shall we take his first portrait? In the ball room? Be it so. Oh how well I remember him dancing with Lady Sarah Fane,* the *then greatest heiress*, and then and still one of the handsomest women in England. The very first ball at which she appeared, I think it was at the Marquess of Abercorn's; they called the dance; it was "I'll make you be fain to follow me." I now see him following her out, (which is the commencement of the figure,) with his own peculiar step, half shuffle half jump, which so many tried in vain to imitate, but which was so natural in him that it seemed as if his feet acted "*proprio motu*" without any directions from their head, while he appeared unconscious of any thing but his partner, to whom during the whole dance he was saying what would have been *little nothings* from any one else, but which dressed up in Tom's language and manner became *some things* which one longed to publish; and his fine manly active person, and his animated looks—and her languishing laughing eye, and her beautiful mouth, lit up with intelligence and dressed in smiles, called up by the never ceasing wit of her partner—oh it was a beautiful picture which it even now rejoices my heart to recollect—Some who knew Tom's great success with the ladies, began to think his fortune was made. "Tom, my good fellow," said I "I congratulate *you.*" He shook his head and said, "*No, no, S———, that game flies too high for me; you will see presently who is to bring it down.*" Her next partner was Lord Villiers, son of the Earl of Jersey. When they stood up Tom gave me a look intimating that to be the fortunate man who was to win this brilliant game, and win it he did, and wears it still—and she has never had occasion to repent her choice—a choice she made when she first knew him; and she evinced her constancy by never giving encouragement to any one else, though solicited by many of higher rank and fortune. She seldom danced with any one but Lord Villiers and Tom Sheridan—and it was soon an understood thing that she took the latter as a friend of the former, to keep others at a distance. Tom was a constant attendant at all the balls in the first circles, and unlike many sprigs of fashion who were too fine to dance, he was a constant dancer—he was indeed a devoted admirer of the fair and would leave the most agreeable company of his own sex, choice spirits like himself, even when the thermometer of fun stood at "spirits boil" to pay some little attention to any one of his numerous friends of the other sex—for and och!

He was the boy for bewitching them,
He was the devil my dear,

as many a poor girl found to her cost—but shut—mouth!—I am not going to tell tales—though I could—but Tom was discreet, and so will I be, for *discretion is the soul of love*—I must not be otherwise in talking of so sincere a worshipper of the blind god. F. S.

(*To be continued.*)

*New-Orleans, August 23d.*

* Lady Sarah Fane, now Countess of Jersey, was the only child of the present Earl of Westmoreland, and Miss Child daughter and heiress of Child the great banker—Lord Westmoreland ranaway with her and they were married at Gretna Green, after the hottest and closest pursuit on record, in the course of which his attendants shot two horses which were rode by servants of Mr. Child who had almost come up with the fugitives—Lady Sarah Fane inherited all the property of this "Child of fortune" as she was called—and when she married Lord Jersey it amounted to 45000*l.* (about $200,000) per annum.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 12.

THE ELECTION.

Our city has been full of rumors for several days in reference to the election in this district, all of which seem to be unfounded. During the last two days nothing was talked of but mistakes and misculculations, which probably never occurred. At all events, nothing has reached us, of a character to change the opinion we expressed on Friday morning. We still think Mr. Pope is elected by a small majority.

Report says Benj'n Hardin is elected by a majority of two or three hundred over Dr. Rudd; that Judge Tompkins is re-elected over his competitor Mr. Hice, by a majority of about 90 votes; that Mr. White is elected in the Madison district; that Mr. Marshall is re-elected in the Maysville district; that Amos Davis, esq. is elected in the district formerly represented by Henry Daniel; that the Hon. T. P. Moore, is elected over his competitor, Mr. Letcher; that Mr. Hawes is re-elected over Mr. Thompson, and that Mr. Chilton is re-elected over Gen. Allen. Col. Johnson and Col. Lyon are certainly re-elected.

THIRTEEN DAYS LATER.

European advices have been received at New-York—from Liverpool to the 8th, London to the 7th, and Havre to the 4th July. Copious extracts will be found below.

LONDON, July 6.

Consols closed on Saturday last at 90 1-8 to 1-4. fell in the course of the week to 89 7-8 to 90, and are quoted at 90, buyers this morning. The prospect of a speedy ratification of the terms of the bank charter, has had a favorable effect upon bank stock, and it has advanced from 202½ a 3½ to 203 a 8.

LONDON, June 27.

United States bank shares 24*l.* Ohio 6 per cents 117.—Pennsylvania 5 per cents 105 a 108½.

LONDON, July 27.

The quarterly accounts of the revenue appeared yesterday. The total receipts of the quarter have been 10,874,— [illegible] the year ending yesterday, 42,711,936*l.*— [illegible] the quarter ended 5th July, 1832, the last [illegible] a decrease of 5,251*l.* Compared with the year ended 5th July, 1832, the year ended 5th July, 1833, exhibits an increase of 569,703*l.*

In the quarter, the customs exhibit an increase of 147,432*l.*; the excise, a decrease of 183,740; the stamps an increase 42,557, the post office, an increase of 41,000 [illegible]

In the year, the customs exhibit an increase [illegible] the excise, a decrease of 215,380*l.*; the stamps, [illegible] 119,237; the taxes an increase of 35,069*l.*; the [illegible] increase of 16,000*l.*

LONDON [illegible]

The Paris papers of Thursday and Friday [illegible] by express. The *Moniteur* of Monday con[illegible] ordinance, dividing the sinking fund among [illegible] stocks, in proportion to their respective am[illegible] ed by the law of the 10th June, 1833.

In the same paper of Tuesday there is [illegible] ordinance, preceded by a report from the min[illegible] commerce, continuing the temporary modification [illegible] 1831 and 1832 in the custom-house duties [illegible] by the existing laws; and also [illegible] modifications in the export and [illegible] articles of commerce.

H[illegible]

The Du[illegible] the return of the [illegible] accompanied [illegible] garrison of Antwerp, and of [illegible] in different parts of Holland. [illegible] that the new negotiations are expected [illegible] mercantile classes to have a favorable result, and that this opinion has had an influence upon the Dutch funds, which have for some [illegible] been well supported.

Belgium papers state that the Austrian and Prussian governments had at length come to the determination of sending accredited ambassadors to the court of Leopold. Numerous *fetes* are in preparation to do honor to the forthcoming *accouchement* of the queen of the Belgians.

PORTUGAL.

LONDON, July 3.

News from Lisbon and Oporto to the 26th and 27th ult. has been received, from which we learn that the duke of Palmella landed his troops successfully at Lagos, a place of some importance in the Algraves, the most southern province of the kingdom and the inhabitants of which have been long reported as well affected to the constitutional cause. The people of Lisbon and Oporto too, appear to have been disappointed that the experiment was not made upon the former place, where success was very likely. Miguel continues to annoy and distress the inhabitants of Oporto by his shells.

LISBON, June 25.

The Oporto expedition has come down to this coast, and it is strongly rumored this afternoon that a landing has been effected at Lagos, in Algrave. The vessels were off the Burlings on Friday and remained in that quarter, as we learn, until Sunday, for the purpose, as is supposed, of drawing the attention of government in Lisbon to that di-rection, and all the force that could be raised has been sent thither. There are now some movements in the Tagus which indicate the apprehensions that the 'enemy,' as they are called will not be in possession of the south side, and three armed vessels are placed opposite Casilhos, but nearer to the Lisbon side.

"The fleet of Don Miguel, from all we learn, is certainly to sail to-morrow morning. The duke de Cadoval paid an official visit to the two large ships this morning. One of the many reports which have been afloat is that captain Napier intends attaching the Bugio, and if he could get possession of that battery, it would considerably relieve the entrance, and any number of troops might then disembark on that shore. While I am writing three suspicious looking vessels are in the offing, and I heard about an hour since, that it was ascertained by telegraph that six large vessels belonging to Don Pedro were off the bar. It cannot be long before something decisive will take place. They have many well wishers here for their success.

"The British vessels of war have been riding at anchor since Saturday, to go up the river out of the way of the batteries on the approach of Don Pedro's party. The Spanish frigate is already gone up; but should the fleet of Miguel go out previously, I believe it to be the intention of admiral Parker to follow it in the Asia, accompanied by a frigate, to prevent improper treatment to vessels in the position bearing the British flag. The French frigate goes out also, it is said, to protect the vessels of that country. The British marines will be landed for the protection of British persons and property should any disturbance take place here. There will be much sanguinary work, I expect, between the two parties, should the Pedroites attack the capital. The cholera continues its ravages. Many persons among the better classes have been carried off within these few days. It has also proved very fatal at Figueiras and in that neighborhood. That port, up to the 19th, was blockaded by a vessel belonging to Don Pedro. Exchange 18½; agio, 25 per cent."

PARIS, July 3.

The *enlistment for the service* of Don Pedro is *going on* actively. Among the enlisted are a considerable number of Polish and Italian refugees. It is said that the minister of the marine intends to keep a number *of armed vessels* prepared in the ports, in case an intervention in the affairs of Portugal should be decided upon by France and England.

The *Messager* states that the three systems proposed in Don Pedro's council were—1. That an army of 4000 men commanded by the regent in person, should make a descent on Lisbon. 2. That an army, under the command of a general, should proceed to the Algarves, in the hope of being joined by a numerous body of Spanish malcontents and deserters, and thence proceed to Lisbon, while Don Pedro awaited the result at Oporto—and 3. That the whole army should make a sortie from Oporto against the besieging forces and if successful march on to Lisbon.

This was the opinion of marshal Solignac, and the adoption of the second plan [which the *Messager* states to be the object of the expedition] was the cause of his resignation. The *Messager* considers the decision injudicious, not only because it will occasion delay and increase the chances of *Don Miguel being able to interpose a superior force* between Donna Maria's army and Lisbon, but because this Algarves is a barren country, where it will be difficult to find subsistence for the troops, and also because the reinforcement of Spanish deserters may give Spain a pretence for interfering against Don Pedro.

SPAIN.

The Jura, or swearing allegiance to the eldest daughter of the King of Spain, in the character of Princess of Asturias, the mode in which it has been usual to acknowledge the next branch in succession, passed off quietly on the 30th June, but gave rise to no enthusiasm. It was a church ceremony, blended with political pageantry. It was thought the Assembly would have done something for the nation; but the anticipation was not realised. The ceremony, therefore, was cold repulsive, displeasing to the Carlists, because it was directed against the rights of their idol, and equally so to the Constitutionalists, because it was the overthrow of their hopes. A protest against the change of succession, as affecting the rights of himself and family, had previously been delivered on the part of the King of Naples.

Don Carlos and family are said to have arrived at Ocvitta Vecchia. Apartments had been prepared for them in the Barberini Palace, in which it was believed they would *permanently reside.*

ITALY.

Accounts from Naples dated the 12th ult. represent the conspiracy against the life of the King, lately discovered as one of extraordinary atrocity. The principal actors in it were four brothers, sons of the late General Rossarol (implicated with revolutionary movements in Naples in the in the year 1820, and since dead in Greece.) These young men the King had appointed to commissions in his Guard, having previously revoked the attainder declared against their family. It appears, however, that they, with two or three other officers, determined on assassinating the King. The plot having been fortunately detected, the four brothers, and a conspirator of the name of Romano, were arrested. It was agreed between the latter and one of the Rossaroles that each should kill the other. Romano fell dead. Rossarol was wounded but still survives. All the conspirators are said to be in the hands of Justice.

FRANCE.

The Moniteur of the 1st July contains a Royal Ordinance, dividing the sinking fund among the different stocks, in proportion to their respective amounts, as directed by the law of the 10th June, 1833. In the same paper of the 2d, there is also a Royal Ordinance, preceded by a report from the Minister of Commerce, continuing the temporary modification made in 1831 and 1832, in the Custom House duties, as established by the existing laws; and also making some temporary modifications in the export and import duties on certain articles of commerce.

PARIS, July 2.

The closing of the Chambers, the increasing heat of the weather, and the [illegible] of every—the slightest appearance of a Court, have produced upon this capital their anticipated effects. Paris is nevertheless [illegible] for it is crowded by British subjects of all ranks. [illegible] from it, and dullness would reign here with all its "re[illegible] ating pressure."

Reports are circulated in every quarter that the Chamber will be dissolved during the ensuing autumn; but although nothing is more likely than that a dissolution will take place within three months, the Government [illegible] come to a determination [illegible] the measure [illegible] when it may, however [illegible] in the co[illegible] the Chamber of Deputies [illegible] out of [illegible] appeal to the people, [illegible] which it [illegible] called, but [illegible] in fact, only a ca[illegible] persons to [illegible] representatives for 32,000 [illegible] supposing [illegible] would vote; but at the [illegible] 97,000,000 [illegible] selves of the pri[illegible] remaining [illegible]-two millions were unqualified! [illegible] a Representative Constitution with a vengeance!

GREECE.

A letter from Ancona, dated J[illegible] says: "The account of the dreadful catastrophe [illegible] confirmed, and was even more horrible than has b[illegible] The Greek papers [illegible] the English [illegible] have been carried [illegible] what may be their [illegible] that the bandits [illegible] other places no great [illegible] engaged in marking [illegible] London have been particu[illegible] the government was in[illegible] events, it sent detachments of [illegible] troops to keep the strictest guard on the [illegible]

[illegible] papers of June 25th contain a decree of the King [illegible] authorising a levy of 3,600 men, in his territory [illegible] service of his son, the King of Greece; the [illegible] all kinds to be defrayed out of the Greek treasury.

TURKEY.

[illegible] the latest accounts from Constantinople, [illegible] was continuing his retrograde march from [illegible], over Mount Taurus. Some accounts state [illegible] seriously ill.

VIENNA, June 21.

[illegible] expected that the first accounts from Constantinople [illegible] bring news of the departure of the Russian troops and [illegible] fleet. Accounts received in London from St. Petersburg confirm this anticipation, and state that the Russian army would immediately leave the Turkish territory, in consequence of the treaty of peace concluded between the Sultan and Ibrahim Pacha.

It is also said that their useless horses had been ordered to be sold, and fifteen transports having been taken up for the use of the Russian Commissariat. This movement of the Russian army is confirmed by the fact, that these transports have been insured in London.

The Naples steam vessel arrived at Constantinople on the 8th June, with the crown of Bavaria, and eighty other passengers on board, merely on an excursion of pleasure.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 18.

Accounts from Constantinople, of May 31, received by express, definitively announce the pacification of the East. By the arrangement just concluded, Mehemet Ali has obtained the investiture of Syria with Damascus and Aleppo, and Ibrahim Pacha the title of Governor-General (Mohassil) of Adana. His nomination has not been the subject of a special convention, but is published in an ordinance of the Porte, in the usual manner of Governors of Pachalicks as is done annually.

This arrangement between the Plenipotentiary of the Porte and Ibrahim was confirmed by the Sultan the day before the arrival of Count Orloff, whose business it was then to see that the conditions approved by the Sultan should be respected by the Pacha of Egypt, and out of the reach of *further infringement*. The energy with which this business has been carried on has ensured its complete success.

Till then, there was, in fact, some uncertainty with respect to the intentions of Ibrahim, who seemed inclined not to withdraw his army till the Russian troops should have quitted the Bosphorus. Count Orloff being informed of that circumstance, and sensible of the danger to which the Turkish capital would be exposed by the protracted presence of the Egyptian army, immediately repeated the formal declaration that the troops and the fleet sent by the Emperor to the aid of the Sultan at the express request of the latter, should remain in their positions till Ibrahim's army should have re-passed Mount Taurus. This declaration, added to the news that a third division was going to reinforce the troops at Constantinople, speedily put an end to all further hesitation.

At the departure of our courier the news had been received that Ibrahim Pacha had already quitted Kentalia, with his head quarters, and that the retrograde movements of his army had commenced at all points. Count Orloff, in order to ascertain this fact, had ordered Captain Lieven to return to the spot, and to follow the Egyptian army till its passage over Mount Taurus. The Ottoman Government, with which Baron Lieven's mission was connected, sent Halfiz Bey, Colonel of the engineers, in company with that officer. They were on the point of proceeding to their destinations when our courier left. On the return of Baron Lieven, and when the retreat of Ibrahim is duly ascertained, his Majesty's Ambassador will immediately order the troops and the fleet to quit the Bosphorus.

By an examination of the distances, it is calculated that the retrograde movement of the Egyptian army may be completed in a month, mean time Count Orloff has at once countermanded the sailing of the 3d division from Odessa, as it is not wanted at Constantinople since the troops of Ibrahim have commenced their retreat. This counter order was brought to Odessa by the Meteor steamboat. At the [illegible] its departure the squadron in the Bosphorus was preparing to receive the Sultan whose visit was announced for the following day the 1st of June.

Every arrangement had been made at Bujudere that nothing might be wanting in the solemn reception of the Sultan by the land and naval forces.—*St. Petersburgh Gaz.* June 19.

THE TREASURY AGENT.—We hear with pleasure that the mission of the agent has thus far been attended with complete success. The propositions of the banks in Baltimore, were of the most liberal and satisfactory nature, and every thing promises well for the prosperous achievement of the great and important measure in contemplation.

*From the Philadelphia Intelligencer.*

THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Webster, in one of his recent speeches, made use of the following argument:

"Now it may be said, in regard to the law of the last session of Congress, that if such laws are to be maintained, Congress may pass what laws they please, and enforce them. But this argument forgets, that members of congress are the agents of the people, chosen at short intervals, and always removeable at pleasure, by the people, whose servants in the National Legislature, are as much subservient, and as willingly obedient, as any other of their servants."

To this the Charleston Mercury replies:

"If this be the case, the Constitution, which limits the power of the majority—or, in other words, the will of the majority to the Constitution. Is this not absoluteism?"

The objection is a sound one. We should beware, lest hurrying from Scylla we fall into Charybdis; escape the absurdities of nullification to fall into the horrors of rank, old-school federalism. The doctrines of Jefferson are still the doctrines of the people; and those who assume the name of democrats, while they avow the principles of John Adams, will if we mistake not, be sifted ere long from the party. Democracy means something, if we can understand it, it is as opposite from the doctrines of Webster, as truth from error.

PRIDE.—Pride is like a stately turkey, which gloomily and contemptuously strides along; conceit it is like the sunflower, which *impudently turns and stares at the sun*; while humility is a lovely flower, which is almost hidden among more prominent and less beautiful plants.—*Treatise on Happiness.*

Some extracts from Bulwer's new work, "*England and the English,*" have found their way into the newspapers.—They evince a fund of shrewdness and observation, which can scarcely fail, provided the extracts are a fair sample of the unpublished part—to render the work popular. The author has made sundry close *hits*, as may be presumed, at different members of parliament, his compeers or opponents. We subjoin one:—

THE PRACTICAL MAN.

"Mr. Bluff is the last character I shall describe in this chapter. He is the sensible, *practical* man. He despises all speculations, but those in which he has a share. He is very intolerant to other people's hobby-horses; he hates both poets and philosophers. He has a great love of facts; if you could speak to him out of the multiplication table, he would think you a great orator. He does not observe how the facts are applied to the theory; he only wants the facts themselves. If you were to say to him thus, 'When abuses arise to a certain pitch, they must be remedied,' he would think you a shallow fellow—a theorist; but if you were to say to him, 'One thousand pauper children are born in London; in 1823, wheat was forty-nine shillings; hopgrounds let from ten to twelve shillings an acre and you must, therefore, confess that, when abuses arise to a certain pitch they must be remedied,' Mr. Bluff would nod his wise head, and say of you to his next neighbor, 'That's the man for my money; you see what a quantity of facts he puts into his speech!' Facts, like stones, are nothing in themselves, their value consists in the manner they are put together, and the purpose to which they are applied. Accordingly, Mr. Bluff is always taken in. Looking only at a fact, he does not see an inch beyond it, and you might draw him into any imprudence, if you were constantly telling him, 'two and two make four.' Mr. Bluff is wonderfully English. It is by '*practical men*' that we have even been seduced into the wildest speculations, and the most preposterous of *living theorists always begins his harangues with*—'Now, my friends, *let us look to the facts.*'"

# Commercial.

*From Levy's Price Current, Aug. 24.*

COTTON.—Arrived since the 16th instant, of Louisiana and Mississippi 137 bales. Cleared in the same time time, *for New-York 178*, Boston 75; together 253 bales—making a reduction in stock of 116, and leaving on hand, inclusive of all on ship-board not cleared on the 22d inst., a stock of 1917 bales. Of the seven bales announced as *new crop*, (incorrectly) one was sold at 16½ cents, and 23 others of the old crop at 15 cents per lb. round. There is no Cotton for sale, and *nothing is said on the subject.* The picking is now general, and the crop is good and abundant.

SUGAR.—Small sales at former rates, is all that we have to notice. The cane is every thing that could be desired. Cleared this week, for Tampico 2 bbls. brown, and for Charleston 170 tierces, and 70 bbls. refined.

MOLASSES.—A few barrels continue to find their way to market, and command 26 cents per gallon. Cleared this week, for New-York 195 bbls., Charleston 49 bbls.

TOBACCO.—There is none selling, and nothing to notice in the market. Cleared this week, for New-York 63 hhds., Boston 146 hhds.

FLOUR.—The demand for the Mexican ports has given animation to the market, and reduced the supply on hand—last sales $6 per bbl. Arrived this week, 1336 bbls.

LARD is rather dull at 10 cents per lb.; the supply on hand abundant. Arrived this week, 18 kegs.

WHISKEY is dull as ever at former quotations, 27 a 28 cents—no sales. Arrived this week, 150 bbls.

BACON HAMS are in good demand at 10 cents per lb. No arrival this week.

BEEF, *Pickled.*—There is none in market.

PORK is scarce—demand small, but price advancing.

LEAD, *Pig.*—The last sale was $5 12½ per 100 lbs.—No arrival this week.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—All in market being ing in few hands prices have advanced—we quote Bagging, Ky. at 23 a 24 cents per yard, and Bale Rope at 10 cents *per lb.; small sales.* No arrival this week.

COFFEE.—We continue to quote 13 a 14 cents, but remark, that a good article is rather difficult to be had at these rates. The market is, however, dull.

HAY is retailing from store at $1 50 per 100 lbs.

CORN.—The conditions imposed upon *Flour* entering the Mexican ports, *each bbl. to be accompanied by two bbls. of Indian Corn*, has taken off considerable quantities, and the article is advancing. In sacks, *Shelled*, it is selling at 87½ cts. per bushel.

SPERM CANDLES have advanced in price—last sale 34 a 36 cts. per lb.

*The market in general*, remains without change for the greater part of the articles that we are in the habit of quoting—the alterations in the week, (not otherwise noted,) are, for *Indigo*, $1 25; *Nails, cut*, 5½ a 5¾ cents per lb. for all sizes; *Spirits Turpentine*, 50 cents per gallon; *Oakum*, scarce at 6 cents per lb.; *Saltpetre*, plenty at 7½ a 10 cents per lb.; *Brandy, Am.* 56 a 58 cents per gallon; *Gin, Am.* 40 cents, scarce.

STOCKS.—Considerable has been made in that of the Commercial Bank, large sales took place on Friday 22d inst. at $4 advance on $10 paid.

FREIGHTS are dull, and except by the packet now loading for N. York, nominal.

LIVERPOOL, July 8.

MARKETS.—The demand for Cotton last week was extremely variable, but the aggregate sales proved weighty, 35,560 bales of all description being taken, viz:—770 Sea Islands at 13½d a 2s; 120 Stained 6d a 11d; 12,660 Upland 8½d to 9½d; 1,500 Orleans 8½d to 10½d; 8,060 Alabama 8d to 9d; 4,440 Brazils 9½ a 11½d; 250 Egyptian 12½d; 80 W India 8½d a 10½d; 2,260 E India — a —. The extremely heavy operations of the week previous were succeeded by a pause in the demand, up to Tuesday last, the sales being quite limited, and a decline of ⅛ to ¼ per lb was generally submitted to by those who were anxious to sell; on Wednesday, however, both consumers and speculators came freely into the market, and the previous reduction was not only recovered, but by the close of the week, an advance of ⅛ per lb in the inferior up to the middling, and ¼ upon the good qualities was realized upon the previous highest currency; after the week's business was made up, further sales took place to the amount of 4000 bales, chiefly on speculation; 10,000 Americans, 1500 Brazils, with 1600 E India, were to speculators during the week; and 200 American for export. On Saturday, the sales were 3000 bales, principally to consumers, and at full prices.

The accounts from Manchester represent an improving market for both Goods and Yarns. Ashes—330 barrels Montreal Pots sold at 24s a 24s 6d, and 100 Pearls at 26s a 26s 3d per cwt. Tar is wanted. Turpentine—1,840 bbls nearly all of recent import brought 11s 6d per cwt.—The Grain Market steady, with full prices for Wheat and Flour. Tobacco in request, about [illegible] hhds. sold at firm rates.

PRICES.—Cotton, Upland, 8½d a 9½d; Orleans 8½d a 9½d a 10½d; Alabama 8½d a 9d a 9½d; S Island 13d a 15d a 20d; Stained 5½d a [illegible] a 12d.

HAVRE, July 1.

COTTON.—741 bales Upland, fr 1 25, 300 do Mobile 131.

2d July.—93 bales Upland Cotton 11, 83.

HAVRE, June 30.—Sales.—Coffee, 713 bags St. Domingo, duty 52½ a f. 76½; Potash, 100 bbls New-York, [illegible] 70 50.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 10.

COTTON.—There has been no activity in the market since our report of the [illegible] inst. Sellers, in some cases, have made concessions, and prices may therefore be considered a trifle lower than this day week—many holders, however, still demand the full previous currency. The sales amount to 1300 bales, consisting of

1000 bales Uplands, at..........14 to 15½ cts.
200 bales Florida and Alabama, at 14½ to 16 cts.
100 bales New-Orleans, at........15 to 16½ cts.

The import of the week has been 1548 bales.

LARD.—We quote Western at 7 to 9 cts. and good Northern at 9½ to 10 cts.

MOLASSES.—There have been several arrivals from the West Indies and coastwise, but we have heard of no sales of importance. Some good English Island have been sold at 34 to 35 cents, and some inferior for distilling at 27½ cents.

SUGAR.—The transactions have been pretty extensive, and the demand continues animated. Sales 250 to 300 hhds. Porto Rico sold at 9½ to 9 cents; over 100 hhds St Croix at 8½ to 10 cents; 400 boxes Cuba at 8½ to 9½ cents; 250 boxes do white at 9½ to 10½ cents, and 3 to 400 bags Brazil at 8½ cents.

TOBACCO.—A large sale of Cuba in bales has been made at 18 to 20. By auction, on Tuesday, 56 hogsheads Kentucky leaf were sold at an average of 5½ cents, 3 mos.

# Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED SINCE OUR LAST.

Ship Alabama, Bunker, N. York, W G Hewes
Brig Princess de Mahon, Olivier, Havana, W W Caldwell.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Black Hawk, Sheridan, from Bayou Sarah—cargo, sundries, Puech & Bein; 15 bales cotton Allain & Duplessis; 4 do (new crop, sold at Baton-Rouge for 16 cts and a fraction,) to M White; 30 bales cotton Quertier & Bostin; sundries to Yard & Blois; W Flower, and owners on board. *Passengers*—A Kapp, Mrs de la Kio's, Mrs Neilson, Mrs Dalton, Mrs Rovity, Mrs E D Duperes, Mrs Foulk, Messrs Desavigne, Dalton, M Izoel, Prendergrast, I Campbell, Lasalle, J S Neilson, E Duplessis; Dauming, Greenry, Wiley, C C Short, J B Dupiere, J Lored, J Gregory, T Raredon, W E Leydrey, B Lobel, Crane, Ledous, Higgins, Misson, Steel, Spencer, Ryan, Gerand, and 20 on deck. Left at Baton Rouge, steamer Scotland, from Louisville, with 3 flat boats in company; she sunk one flat boat at the mouth of Red River, with 1900 barrels of flour.

Steamer Scotland, W Wilkins, from Louisville—cargo, 2500 bbls flour, 136 half do, 300 doz chickens, apples, eggs, butter, bale rope, bagging, etc. Byrne, Ryon & co; Adams & Buckner; Tourne & Beckwith; Reynolds, Byrne & co; Bell & Buchanan; A Proctor; on board and order; also a large quantity of way freight.

Steamer Rapide, Wright, from Natchitoches; cargo, 4 bales new cotton, R P Guillard; 10 bales cotton, J Hagan & co; 456 bbls flour to capt Wilkins. Passengers, Messrs W G Woodson; G W Redman; Mrs Slaughter, Mrs Smith, and 4 on deck.

ARRIVED DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY.

Towboat Whale, Whenton, from the Passes, having her tow to sea, brought up brigs Mannelita, Paragon and J Q Adams, and schr Ytzmal, all from Havana—left S W Pass Friday morning, reports in the offing two brigs one supposed to be the Phoenix.

Brig John Q Adams, Carey, 10 days from Havana, to J A Merle & co; cargo.

Brig Paragon, Hubbard, 16 days from Havana, with cargo.

Brig Manuelita, Vinent, fm Havana, to Courval, Acebo & co; cargo.

Schr Ytzmal, Gomez, fm Havana, to W W Caldwell; cargo, coffee, indigo, &c.

Schr Dart, Holden, fm Mobile, with lumber.

Steamer Courier, Crawford, from St. Louis; cargo, 607 pigs lead, E L Tracy; 446 do 37 kegs lard, Byrne, Ryon & co; potatoes, apples, onions, butter, corn, oats, and poultry, to H Florence; M Nettleton; Yard & Blois; capt. Morton; Barnes & Baker; H L White; W L Robeson & co; A B M'Donald.

Steamer Express, Reed, from Louisville; cargo, flour, beans, butter, lard, to A L Damaris; potatoes and apples to J R Pully; flour and oats to Byrne, Ryon & co, castings Mr Marsh; wheat and rye, Tourne & Beckwith; 7 bales cotton, Martin, Pleasants & co; and sundries to owners on board. 10 cabin and 20 deck passengers.

MEMORANDA.

Packet ship Louisville, Kimball, cleared at N. York, 7th inst. for this port.

Schrs Pacific, Ashley, and Zembuca, Cunningham, hence at N. York 7th inst.

Cleared at New-York, 10th inst. for this port, ship La Grange, Winchell.

Cleared at Boston for this port, 5th inst. Lucy Ann and Alexander.

Hence at Liverpool, 29th June, the North Star and the Mexick; 1st July, the Volona; 2d, the Marshall M'Donald.

Hence at Cadiz, May 27th, the Spark.

Hence at Gibraltar, the Isabella, June 2d.

An hermaphrodite brig from this port, arrived at Marseilles on the 14th June.

Off Holyhead, 25th June, the Civilian, from this port.


THE price of fresh flour being this day $6.50 per bbl. according to the tariff, the Bakers must give, during the ensuing week, 41 ounces of bread for a bit. aug 24

FOR SALE.

50.000 Havana Segars, of a superior quality, manufacture of Remion, in boxes of 100 to 250 Segars per box; received by the schr. Anita, capt. Granados.

*By former Importations.*

A few barrels red wine, medoc, of an excellent quality, of the ventage of 1827 and 1829: White wine, Haut Sauterne, superior quality of the vintage of 1825, in half barrels. Apply to
a 26 J. B. LAPORTE.

NOTICE.

JUST landed per steamer Scotland, and for sale at the lower landing—250 dozen good chickens; 200 barrels new white potatoes; 1500 bushels oats; 3000 pounds good butter; 300 barrels corn; 30 bbls onions; 50 barrels apples: Those wishing to purchase any of the above articles will do well to call.
aug 26 GEO. D. GORDON.

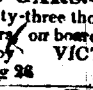
DRY GOODS.

JUST received per brig Everitt, from Boston, an extensive assortment of Domestic Dry Goods—consisting of 3-4, 4-4 and 6-4 brown cottons; twilled do; 7-8 and 4-4 Lowell stout do; 4-4 and 5-4 bleached do, of various qualities; blue prints; half mourning do., with a general assortment of fancy prints; bonteints; ticking; marbled cottonades; heavy do; green, white, red and yellow flannels, assorted qualities; plain and striped kerseys; linsey woolsey; sattinetts; cassimeres, &c. &c.

ALSO—Received by other arrivals—2 cases of French bombazeens; 10 cases blue cotton hose, variety of sizes; black cotton hose; black Italian crape; bombazetts; black cotton handkerchiefs; Russia diaper; super French do; Orrel's and Alexander's spool cotton; assorted colors do; cambricks; jacconnet muslin; plain and embroidered Swiss muslin; linen cambric handkerchiefs; patent thread; ladies' white cotton hose; children's do; half hose; suspenders, &c. &c. &c.—all of which is offered for sale on liberal terms by
F. GILLET & CO.,
aug 26 No. 57, Chartres street.

NOTICE.—A report having been spread that Laudanum had been sold to me, instead of *Baume de Vie*, at the Drug Store, corner of St Peter and Royal streets, I deem it my duty to state that this report is altogether unfounded, and that the medicine was not obtained from that store, but *from another, which I will name, if required.*
aug 26 ANTOINETTE DESOUBRIE.

TO LET.



From the first day of September next, the large commodious three story brick house, No. 92, Custom House street. For terms apply to
aug 26 JOHN HAGAN & CO. Canal st.

56 tons copper dross, laying on the levee near the rail road, for sale by
a 26 BENJ. BOOTH & CO.

BROWN SUGAR AND TRABUCOS SEGARS.—60 boxes first quality brown sugar, and twenty-three thousand superior, old vuelta-abajo Trabucos segars, on board the schooner Ytzmal, from Havana, for sale by VICTOR DE LA COVA & BROTHER,
aug 26 53 St. Louis street.

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Sale by the Register of Wills.—On Thursday, the 5th day of September, 1833, at ten o'clock in the morning, I will expose for sale, for account of the succession of the deceased wife of Bernard Aimé Lusto, the contents of a hat store and some moveables, in Conde street, between Dumain and St Anne street. Conditions of sale—cash.
By order of the court.
aug 26 W. F. C. DUPLESSIS, Reg. of Wills.

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Whereas Luc Vigneau has petitioned the Court for Letters of Curatorship on the vacant estate of the late Edward Vigneau, deceased intestate: Notice is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, to show cause, within ten days, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.
By order of the court.
aug 26 W. F. C. DUPLESSIS, reg. of wills.

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Whereas Antoine Laudier has petitioned the court for letters of curatorship of the vacant estate of the late Thomas Dumas, 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,
aug 26 W. F.C. DUPLESSIS, register of wills.

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Whereas Julien Irotreau has petitioned the court for letters of curatorship on the vacant estate of the late Pierre Marie Boizel, deceased intestate: Notice is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, to show cause, within ten days, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.
By order of the court.
aug 26 W. F. C. DUPLESSIS, reg. of wills.

SALE AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold on Monday next at 4 o'clock, p. m. on the lot of Mr. G. Bertel, at the corner of Girod and Carondelet streets, a quantity of lumber and planks, divided in lots.
a 23

BY J. LEVY & WHITING.

ON Monday, 26th inst., at 5 o'clock, P. M. will be sold at the corner of Girod and St. Charles streets—the contents of a carpenter's shop, and a quantity of planks, lumber, &c.
aug 23

BY H. J. DOMINGON.

CREDIT SALE of boots, shoes, and clothing—to commence at the auction store, on Tuesday next, 27th inst., and continue on Thursday and Saturday:

200 packages of the above articles, well selected and suitable for the present and approaching season, now landing. Terms at sale.
aug 21

BY T. MOSSY.

ON Saturday, the 28th inst., will be sold, in Commerce street, fauxbourg, St. Marie, at the back of the house of Mr. Barth Tunier, at 5 o'clock, P. M.; 2 Setts of Sugar Pans, each 5 pans. 48. " 24. 54. " 26. " 60. " 28. 66. " 30. 72. " 32. Terms at sale.
aug 21

BY F. DUTILLET.

WILL be sold on Tuesday, 24th of September next, at Hewlett's Coffee House, at 12 o'clock, by virtue of an order of the Court of Probates in and for the city and parish of Orleans, dated 17th August, 1833, the hereinafter described, belonging to the succession of the late widow de Bertin, to-wit:

1. Louis, a creole negro, aged 30 years.
2. Jean Louis, do. do. aged 36 years, a cartman.
3. Altanoe, do. do. do. a cartman.
4. Jean Pierre do do 33 years, somewhat of a carpenter, and a good hunter, suffers in the right foot from a wound.
5. Misceoline, a creole negro, aged 5a years; knows how to do a little of every thing.
6. Adelard, do do aged 21 years, cartman and field hand.
7. Louis alias Guelli, mulatto creole, aged 14 years.
8. Manon, creole negress, aged 28 years, servant and marchand, with her two children, Cecile, negress of 6 years, and Velice, negress of 16 months.
9. Fanny, American negress, has been ten years in the country, a house servant, pastry maker, cook, baker, mattress maker, and a good slave, with the exception of getting drunk occasionally.
10. Souponnee, creole negress, aged 45 years, midwife, good servant, she is subject to the mother's sickness. Her three children, Andre, mulatto, aged 9 years; Elizabeth, mulattress, aged 5 years, having her neck bone broken, and Cornelie, mulattress of 4 years, will be sold along with her.
11. Henriette, negress, aged 24 years, good cook, house servant, and a slave of confidence.
12. Melite, negress, aged 20 years, a faithful servant, with her child Joseph or Joe, having one of his hands cut off.
13. George, a negro of 11 years.
14. Estelle, mulattress, aged 7 years, and Maria, a mulattress of 6 years, both children of the slave Henriette.
15. Charlotte, a negress of 55 years, a cook.
16. Rosa, a creole mulattress aged 22 years, a first rate cook and a marchand. She is a faithful servant, and worthy of confidence, and has no faults.

Conditions—6, 12, 18 and 24 months' credit: payments to be secured by notes satisfactorily endorsed, and mortgage until final payment.

The acts of sale to be passed before Felix de Armas, notary public.
aug 19

BY F. DUTILLET.

WILL be sold on Friday, 30th inst. at 4 o'clock, P. M. by virtue of an order of the Court of Probates, in and for the city and parish of Orleans, dated 17th Aug., the furniture belonging to the succession of the late Widow Dantilly de Bertin.

Conditions—cash.
aug 19

BY TRICOU & CANONGE.

WILL be sold by Messrs. Tricou & Canonge, public auctioneers, in the city of New-Orleans, at the New Exchange, corner of St. Louis and Chartres streets, on Monday the 16th day of September next, at 12 o'clock, for account of the succession of James Newman, the following slaves, viz: Prince, Edward, and Dorcas.

Conditions—One-half cash, the balance in six months, in notes satisfactorily endorsed, and bearing mortgage on the property sold.

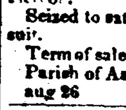
By order of the Court of Probates in and for the parish of Plaquemine.

Parish of Plaquemine, August 14, 1833.
aug 16 G. LEONARD, Judge.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, and Parish of Assumption:—

*The President, Directors and Company of the Consolidated Association of Louisiana,*
*vs.*
*Pierre Hubert Kernan, Claire Junonville and Coulon Junonville.*

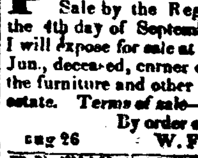
By virtue of an order of seizure and of sale to me directed in the above suit, by the parish court in and for the parish and city of New-Orleans, I have seized and will expose to public sale, at the court house in the Parish of Assumption, on Monday the 16th of September, between the hours of 10 in the morning and 2 in the afternoon.



A certain sugar plantation, situate on the left bank of the bayou Lafourche, 16 miles from the Mississippi, having fourteen arpents fronting to the bayou and forty arpents in depth; saving and excepting two arpents belonging to Ferdinand Streck; said plantation being bounded above by land of John Arboneaux, and below by the property of Louis Cheuff: Together with all the buildings and improvements thereon.

Seized to satisfy the amount of a judgment in the above suit.

Term of sale—Cash, without the benefit of appraisement. Parish of Assumption, August 13, 1833.
aug 26 A. BLANCHARD, Sheriff.



Detained in the Jail of the Parish of Jefferson—The slave MOSES, who says he belongs to Mr. Francoise Debevret, of New-Orleans. The owner is requested to come and claim him, and take him away according to law.
aug 26 VICTOR PICAUD.

PARISH OF ORLEANS.—Court of Probates.—Sale by the Register of Wills. On Wednesday, the 4th day of September, at ten o'clock in the morning, I will expose for sale at the late residence of N. A. Baron, Jun., deceased, corner of St. Charles and Common streets, the furniture and other moveable effects belonging to said estate. Terms of sale—cash.
By order of the court.
aug 26 W. F. C. DUPLESSIS, reg. of wills.

IN THE COURT OF PROBATES in and for the city and parish of New-Orleans.—Thursday, 15th August, 1833. Present the hon. Charles Maurin, Judge. Estate of Antonio Polovany or Padovani.—On motion of George Eustis, Esq. of counsel for Peter L. Sloane, curator of this estate: It is ordered by the Court that the creditors of said estate and all persons herein interested, do shew cause on or before the 28th day of the present month, (if any they have or can,) why the account presented by the said Curator on the 29th day of March last past, should not be homologated, and he, said curator discharged, and his bond cancelled.

Extract from the Minutes.
aug 16 W. F. C. DUPLESSIS, reg. of wills.

FOR SALE.

AT private sale a fountain for mineral water, with all the apparatus thereto. Apply at No. 100 Levee street, between Madison and St. Anne streets.
a 23

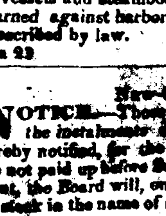
NOTICE.—Wanted a professor of the English language, who would be willing to devote two hours per day in a boarding house in the city. Apply at Megens street, No. 61, faubourg Marigny.
a 23

NOTICE.—Lost or mislaid, a note or obligation, signed by Mr. Peter Laidlaw, upon the delivery of one thousand cedar posts on board the brig Pilgrim. The same payable to the order of Jas. F. Winters. This is to forewarn all persons from trading for the said obligation, payment having been stopped.

JAS. F. WINTERS, opposite the Ferry.
Parish of Jefferson, August 23.
aug 23

FOR SALE—Three cases containing embroidered gowns of Swiss muslin, and collerettes to match, suited for the Mexican markets.
aug 23 THEODORE NICOLET & CO.

RUNAWAY SLAVE.



RANAWAY from the subscriber about ten days ago, an American negress, named ROSE; she speaks very good French, is about 18 years old, slim figure, handsome face, reddish complexion, and is very cleanly and genteel in her appearance. Ten dollars reward is offered for her apprehension and delivery to the jailor of the parish jail, or that of Jefferson. Captains of vessels and steamboats, and all other persons, are hereby warned against harboring said slave, under the penalties prescribed by law.
a 23 LEBOND.

CITY BANK,
New-Orleans, August 17th, 1833.

NOTICE.—Those persons who have neglected to pay the instalments due on the stock of this Bank, are hereby notified, for the last time, that if said instalments are not paid up before Saturday next, the 24th of August instant, the Board will, on that day, declare the forfeiture of all stock in the name of said delinquent stockholders.
aug 21 H. LAVERGNE, Cashier.

CARTS of different sizes, CART WHEELS, CART WHEELS, DRAYS, WHEELBARROWS, now on hand—for sale by
TOURNE & BECKWITH,
august 21 15, New Levee.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE CITIZENS' BANK OF LOUISIANA.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscription books to the capital stock of this institution will be closed on the 20th inst. at three o'clock in the evening.

By order of the Board.
aug 12 R. BARAU, Secy.

WANTED—300 shares of the Union Bank Stock.
CHARLES HATREL,
[illegible] street, No. 123.