THE BEE.

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"THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED."

FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 4, 1833.

Days of Publication:
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY & FRIDAY.

FOR GOVERNOR:
J. B. DAWSON.
FOR MAYOR:
JOHN H. HOLLAND.

As fixed by the Legislature, approved 14th March 1830.

"ART. 5. And be it further enacted, That the Mayor and Recorder shall be chosen from among the citizens who are *heads of families*, and resident within the city at the time of their election, and possess the *other qualifications* required by the existing laws."

Fellow citizens, if the law requires this as a condition in completing the eligibility of a candidate for the place of Mayor, judge if respect for public manners and morals, does not more imperiously exact that it should be found in the candidate for the office of Governor.

☞ As all our subscribers were not furnished with a copy of the extra, published yesterday morning, containing important foreign news, it will be found on the first page of our paper.

DETERMINATIONS IN THE CITY
[illegible] 14 Catholics, 6 Protestants.
[illegible] 10 [illegible]

The *Argus* pretends not to be able to understand the indecent mode in which Messrs. Dawson and Prieur have been brought before the public. "It seems to us clear, says that paper, that self nomination to a high public office, is evident proof of presumption and folly." Sunday, most certainly agrees that Mr. Dawson "offered himself without the support of any party." The *Bee* of Monday says, that Mr. Dawson by placing his name before the public without having previously secured the support of a party, has shown a dignified confidence in his popularity, and a consciousness of his own worth: and it has explained on Wednesday, that we could not be understood to say that Mr. Dawson had intrusively presented himself alone, but that in offering as a candidate, he had yielded to the solicitations of his friends. We leave it now to the public to decide on which side stands good faith in this transaction. If our opponent cannot discriminate between the act of offering himself, that is, on one's spontaneous and self-advised movement, and that of being induced to it at the instance of some friends. We advise him to renounce political discussions—before argumenting on principles the true meaning and intent of expressions should be clearly understood.

We cordially congratulate Mr. Dawson on having "placed his name before the public" without having previously secured the aid of any foreign influence—without having urged his friends to advise speak in his behalf: for if he should not be elected, all that his enemies shall say, is that he took mistaken, a thing which may occasion any person without being liable to blame; while a candidate who organizes committees and public assemblies—who goes in quest of the acts and words of his friends, and urges them to extol him in the eyes of the people—that man, we say, if he should be elected, shall have proved not only that he was mistaken in himself, but yet that he would by all means to impose his worth on the public—a thing which admits of no excuse. There is between these two gentlemen, even if you suppose them equally moved by the desire of public good, a striking difference, which is all in favor of the former, and cannot but prepossess prejudiciously. The former offers himself to the people, on being advised by his friends that his talents may be useful to the country, while the latter by stirring up his friends in his behalf to force the people into a belief of his capacity.

This distinction will dispense with answering the strange insinuation of the *Argus*, who accuses him "of having thrust himself before the public—of having been the first to discern his own merits."

Would mount alter the nature of things. We challenge the *Argus* to prove, even by probabilities, such assertions: for to any supposition manufactured at his office, we would readily oppose the authority of names held in high estimation by the people.—The same paper says:

"We pay to his conduct the more noble course of his competitor, Mr. Prieur, who diffident of his own power, entirely yielded to the warm solicitations of many friends, and the public expression of his fitness for the office, by a numerous and respectable meeting of his fellow-citizens." This we deny, and when any of Mr. Prieur's friends proved that he has yielded to their solicitations, and to the expression of the public opinion, nobody will believe it. Public opinion in this case is nothing but the opinion and [illegible] of some friends. Again it is granted that these solicitations were begged and called for by the person solicited. Where then, lies their merit? But when we most admire the impartiality with which the *Argus* tells the expressions of the friends of Mr. Prieur, assembled to Darby's 5th Ward, the *expression of public opinion*. "Prieur has not too high an opinion of his merits; he is not too conscious of his own worth, nor too [illegible] confidence in his own popularity." This is assuredly the wisest and silent opinion he could entertain of himself, as the result will show. "His friends and fellow citizens having examined and approved his six years' administration of the city affairs, approved of his course and have judged him competent to fill the office of chief magistrate of his native state." If the *Argus* will give us the names of those who approve the six years of Mr. Prieur's administration, we will furnish him with a list of those who disapprove it. In this manner the public will be able to appreciate the value of such arguments. "These are facts, adds that paper, and the argument that we draw from them is, that our candidate is modest, retiring and unambitious of office—whilst the opposition of his competitor is vain, obtrusive and ambitious." A distinction really worthy of the premises, and which proves how far party spirit blinds our antagonist and obstructs his memory. Mr. Dawson has successively been the delegate of the people or the choice of the governor, a member of the legislature, judge of a parish court, and general of divisions, and he had held several years the first of those stations before he would ask or accept the second. Of the latter, which is merely honorific we shall say nothing. And after having discharged for a number of years the functions of Judge, Mr. Dawson, yielded to the solicitations of his friends offered himself as a candidate for governor. [illegible] for the one—let us take up the other. Mr. Prieur has successively held the offices of notary, recorder, and mayor. A few months after a third election to the latter office, the situation of cashier of the Union Bank happening to be vacant, Mr. Prieur hastens to ask it. The concurrent of public opinion, which had just called him to the highest municipal post. Repulsed but not discouraged he learns that the situation of register of mortgages is to be disposed of, and he endeavors to obtain it without thinking himself bound in the least by the obligations so recently contracted. And why? Because these two offices were more lucrative than that of Mayor. This is not all: long before the expiration of two year's service, he prompts his friends to set him up as a candidate for governor. He goes and sends his friends in quest of suffrages, he persuades them to act and speak in his behalf, and before he [illegible] and during that candidateship, he announces through his friends that he will also be a candidate for the office of mayor, an office which, in case he should succeed, he would be obliged to give up to ascend the gubernatorial seat, should the people, notwithstanding Mr. Prieur's conduct of his claims towards them, think proper to raise him [illegible]

And it is with such facts before his eyes that the *Argus* comes to this conclusion, that "the candidate who position, retiring [illegible] while the candidate of the *Bee* is [illegible] People of Louisiana, with you it remains to decide on which side is delirium and blindness—on which side is truth and honor.

The *Argus* has accused Mr. Dawson of having been the instigator of the impeachment brought against Judge Chinn. We intended to have in its possession documents proving the fact. We reproached him, for having made the accusation without adducing proofs of it, and have promised to produce his documents. In reply to us, that paper in the number of yesterday, cites facts and details foreign to the question. He is satisfied with repeating, without giving one single proof, the only accusation which could injure Mr. Dawson's course, if it were proved. Consequently we formally maintain our position that it is a vile and wilful calumny. We bid defiance to the *Argus* to find in the journals of the legislature, one single line which may be construed into a reasonable proof of it, and we engage ourselves to show at any time the falsity or error of any public paper which would accuse Mr. Dawson of an act opposed to his character.

The *Argus* asks what signification we are pleased to give of cabal and intrigue when applied to Mr. Prieur.—He has given it himself when he explained that Mr. Prieur had had recourse to the influence of his friends to support him as candidate. There was *intrigue*, because there were secret practicers to get the candidateship to him. There was *cabal* because there was a plan among a number of persons uniting for the same purpose. We wish the *Argus* may as clearly explain to us the expressions he makes use of to inculpate Mr. Dawson. As to the views of Mr. Prieur in aspiring to the office of governor of the state, we ought to judge of them by the acts of his public life, and not by the encomiums of his friends. In Mr. Prieur's career we see nothing but immoderate ambition and an insatiable thirst of gain; while every act of Mr. Dawson clears him of all the allegations of his enemies, and from among others from the absurd imputation of a close connexion with "a party that has a regular and systematised plan laid down for controlling the future elections in this state!" The new accusation is so ridiculous that it will find no echo, and to look upon it as serious, it requires to be supported by something more than a vague assertion.

If general Dawson, says the *Argus*, has offered himself as a candidate, without the support of any party, he is, of course, self nominated.

We deny this conclusion. He cannot be self nominated, when he has been designated by public opinion, and the difference which exists between general Dawson and "self created deity is, that one is called to fill the office, by a party, a faction, a cabal, whilst the other is the choice of the people.

You impute it as a crime to the honorable Mr. Dawson, that he has offered himself as a candidate; and we ask of you, when it was that an individual who possesses all the requisite qualities to fill an office, had to blush at presenting himself before the public. Would you insinuate that a candidate to be elected, must beforehand have obtained the unanimity of the votes, and in order that he may aim at the gubernatorial chair the poles must be closed and the votes counted. Such, however is your logic.

I might, at first ask you, if your honorable Dennis, who is an office hunter, in the same manner that our Taleyrand was an oath seeker, possesses the least particle of capacity: For this is the main question, and not those empty and boyish arguments which are the offspring of wounded pride.

But since the interest of the public [illegible] which calls for all our solicitude, requires that [illegible] follow you throughout all your vagaries, we are willing so to do, and in so doing we consider that we are giving you a new proof of our generosity, and of our good will towards you.

We, now, will quote:

"Mr. Prieur with more modesty, was not the first to discover his own merits."

Let us admit that he has been, neither the first nor the last. This is an hypothesis in order, where then lies the merit which sound so highly? What page in the history of his life, confers on him any degree of capacity. Will you have the kindness, once for all, to ask of your protector, materials to enable you to spin out a suitable answer.

"Many friends had frequently solicited him to allow his name to be offered as a candidate for governor."

Great God! Do then his friends solicit him to be any thing and everything. If so, they know how voracious he must be.

"To such an invitation his simple modesty gave way."

Good soul! We are unable to learn from the Bee, or from any of the other supporters of general Dawson, in what does consist his superiority over Mr. Prieur. Do you know the fable of the miser who has lost his faculty of hearing? Try to recollect young man! Call your memory to your aid!

"It is acknowledged that as a legislator (Mr. Dawson) was a silent member."

But his constituents had recognized in him, when young man, the requisite qualifications. What of his silence, if it was proper that he should be silent. The [illegible] nous English statesmen, Pitt, Mulgrave, and with them all other celebrated politicians have remained silent during the first years of their appointment to offices.

"He has not endeavored to attract public attention in a fine oration."

Well, then, he on whose designs you wish to stamp the brand of your red hot iron had not the ambitious views which you ascribe to him.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 18.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

[illegible] Line of Steam Boats, we have received the New-York Gazette, Courier & Enquirer and Mercantile Advertiser of yesterday, which furnish us with the usual extracts from London papers to the 13th ult. Liverpool of the 14th and Havre papers to the same date.

When accounts left Lisbon, a pastoral letter was preparing to the clergy, calling upon them to support the legitimate sovereign. The letters from Oporto are of the 31st ult. They state that the Miguelites, on the attack of the 26th, had an immense number of superior officers, killed or wounded. Among the former were general Cordoza, and one of the sons of Bourmont. Among the latter were generals Bourmont, Glanet, and Amoe and another son of Bourmont. Lemos had stated that in the affair of the 25th the Miguelites had 5000 men put hors de combat.

Accounts had been received from Constantinople of the 13th July, but they were not of much moment. The Sultan is said to be greatly under Russian influence, but not so the major part of the Divan. Admiral Malcolm and the British fleet had returned to the Dardanelles.

[illegible] copy of the treaty between Russia and the Porte had reached England, but the information received confirms previous statements of its contents. The effect (say the English papers) must be we trust to draw closer possible the friendly relations between France and England, and hope ultimately to strengthen the alliance of all the powers of the west of Europe.

The French papers contain nothing new, being chiefly occupied with accounts of the disturbances in Switzerland, which some of these journalists scruple not to insinuate have been secretly countenanced by Austria and Prussia, with a view to sanction certain military movements and precautions which have recently taken place on the part of those powers, and which they [illegible] to have excuses to continue.

"For the present, however, the insurrectionary party have been defeated, and no ex[illegible] ground has been had for an interference. Some of the French papers lament the increased influence which [illegible] and will [illegible] consequence of recent events in Portugal. The ad[illegible] French papers, to Madrid, is [illegible] On the 31st of July, king Fer[illegible] seen improving, received in a pr[illegible] ladors of France and England, who [illegible] their respective sovereigns, no doubt [illegible] lity in the affairs of Portugal.

In the house of lords, August 12th, the slavery abolition bill was read a second time, and after a very tedious discussion, of which the object is by no means apparent, the committal of the bill was understood to be fixed for the 14th.

In the house of commons, the China Trade bill was read a third time and passed.

The report on the Bank Charter bill was received, and the bill was ordered to be read a third time the next day.

The Factories Regulation bill was again discussed.

The second reading of the Irish Tythes bill, gave rise to a protracted discussion, but was carried on a division—109 to 23.

The news from Portugal is of rather an important bearing, as it appears that there was every prospect that the war between the Brothers must be the eve determinating by the triumph of Don Pedro. In all parts of Portugal the people appear to join Pedro's [illegible] with enthusiasm.

The second in command of Gen. Mollellos has joined the cause of Donna Maria, and the General himself, who is at Salvaterra, will speedily, it is supposed, follow the example. The armed police have gone over to the [illegible] There are no accounts of Miguel.

The defeat of Bourmont before Oporto was more disastrous than was at first supposed. The Courier says: "No fresh attack has been made at Oporto up to the second inst.; but a fire was kept up on the boats as they passed and repassed stores for the supply of the Queen's forces. The communication of Marshal Bourmont of the 26th on Oporto and the report of Baron [illegible] Chief on that occasion, contain [illegible] but they are interesting as the official documents of military men.

The point of interest now is the composition of the Regency. Should the new Government present an appearance agreeable to the Portuguese, it seems likely that the possession of Lisbon may put an end to the contest. But if, on the contrary, it should be one in which the nation could not repose confidence, its moral influence would be lost, and the struggle would still remain to be decided by the representatives. In this latter case, it is must be confessed, Miguel would have very great advantages. He has acknowledged authority generally throughout Portugal; his troops are numerous and seasoned; and it is to be observed that if the coffers of Lisbon can be turned to nothing else than a military position, by dividing the Queen's army, it would afford to Miguel the opportunity of attacking either Lisbon or Oporto with his concentrated forces.—All depends on the Regency; and on the moral influence which a popular Regency would possess in issuing its decrees from the capital of the country.

Our Madrid letters contain no news of importance from Portugal with which we were not previously acquainted. Several Cabinet Councils had been held in Madrid to consider the course proper to be adopted under the new aspect of affairs in Portugal. It was, replied (one of our Correspondents states) that should Don Miguel present himself on the Spanish frontier, he should be refused permission to enter:—This, however, was supposed to imply only, that he should be compelled to perform quarantine, but it was clearly understood that no military aid whatever would be afforded him.

The principal article of news from Germany to be found in the papers before us, consists of a statement that the Austrians were concentrating their forces at Feldkirch, within half a league of the frontiers of the Grisons. A Bavarian corps of observation was being formed near Lindau, three leagues distant from the (Swiss) Canton of Gall. The Duchess of Berry, it was said, was about proceeding to Prague. The Archduchess Sophia was confined of a Prince on the 20th ult. The death of the duke Alexander of Wurtemburg (brother of the King) has been formally announced to the [illegible] government.

PARIS, 10 Aug.

The Moniteur announces that the King will leave Paris on the 26th inst. arrive at Cherbourg on the 31st, and stay there on the 1st, 2d and 3d of September. His Majesty will return and take up his residence at St. Cloud on the 19th. We hear that the king will be accompanied by Marshal Gouit and Admiral de Rigny.

The Helvetic of Porentruy gives the following from Basle, under date of the 6th inst.—We have received further details of the sanguinary conflict which took place on the 3d. The number of soldiers put hors de combat are said to amount to 300. Amongst the killed are colonel Landerer, Sarassin, Vichaud, Capt. Wettsem, Lieut. Hindenlaby, and Mr. Gideon Burkhart, and Capt. Ronut and Lockliu, are seriously wounded. At Pratteln the incendiaries of Bale set fire to houses, and murdered the wife of Dr. Stehlin. The expedition was commanded by the Federal Col. Vischer. The reserve was under the orders of Col. Westnauer. Col. Burkhart lead on the advance guard. The company d'Etat suffered considerably. Having got itself entangled in a defile, it had, at the same time, to sustain the fire of a troop in front and of the sharpshooters on both flanks. The troops of Bale had received orders to give no quarter. The contest was carried on with the utmost obstinacy; no quarter was given, and no prisoners taken.

The Lausanne Gazette also give accounts from Basle, which state that the country party made many prisoners.—They add that "several pieces of cannon were taken by the same party, whose artillery, under the direction of 15 Poles. The combat lasted six hours. Major [illegible] who commanded the country party, received a sabre wound in the face. Two days [illegible] inhabitants of the district of Gelterkinden delivered up to the government 65 Chestal eight quintals of powder and a considerable quantity of arms. They are engaged in disarming the people of the valley of Reigoldswyl. The patrols of the country troops march up to every walls of Basle. The Government had got traces of a conspiracy which has very extensive ramifications. The object of the conspirators is to create a reaction in the hart of the town, to deliver it up to the country troops. Arrests succeed each other incessantly. Terror reigns throughout the town and most serious events are expected.

The Government has just published a proclamation to restore the courage of the people, and justify the criminal attempt which has cost so much blood. Its language indicates alarm at the attitude assumed by the opposite party, who have openly opposed its observances and is about to demand an account of the [illegible] that has been shed. The commissioners sent by the Diet, M. Hay shoultz, of chaffhausen, and M. Steiger, of Lucerne, have arrived in the streets of Basle, by an unfortunate coincidence.

The same journal contains the following from Berne:—"The Chancellor of the State has just published two bulletins—one announcing the reoccupation of Liestaunent, and the dissolution of the citizens of Basle, and the other proclaiming that, by the decree of the Diet, dated the 6th inst. the occupation of the town and the country of Basle by the Federal troops had been ordained. It is also expected that the same measure will be adopted with regard to the town of Schwatz, which is the seat of the Conference of Sarnen."

According to the accounts from the Vorarlberg, the Austrian troops are being concentrated at Feldkirch, half a league from the frontier of the Canton of the Grisons. It is also stated that a Bavarian corps of observation is to take up a station near Lindeau, three leagues from the Canton of St. Gall.

LONDON, August 13.

"Accounts have been at last received from Lisbon, his majesty's ship Pike having arrived at Falmouth, with letters from thence and from Oporto. They contain the details of the attack made on the 25th ult. by the Miguelite [illegible] Oporto, the result of which we were previously in possession of. The loss sustained by the besieging army [illegible] truly terrible; and the [illegible] were erected against [illegible] having retreated upon the attack. The Marshal himself was severely wounded, it is supposed he will retire [illegible]

"Portuguese stock is now at 90¼, and the Regency Scrip at 25¼ premium. Spanish stock has been at 24, but is now at 23½ ½.

"Consols have been without any fluctuation at 88⅞ 89 for the account, with very little business doing.

"Half past One.—The Consol market continues without alteration at 88⅞ 89 for the account.

"Colonel Fagnani's Messenger of the 10th [illegible] We learn that the government has received new [illegible] that of Hayti, but they have not been acceded to. The government requires that positive guarantees should be given, before any other negociation is entered upon, in [illegible] the recognition of what may be agreed upon may be [illegible] to. The brig le Cuirassier is about to sail from Brest, [illegible] dispatches for Port-au-Prince, from the minister of foreign affairs on the subject of this negociation, and she is to wait for the answer of the Haytien government.

We learn that Don Miguel's consul at Bayonne has declared allegiance to queen Donna Maria.

The tranquillity of Ireland is not interrupted by systematic agitation, and is not likely this year to be interrupted by distress.

LONDON, August 13.

A rumor was in active circulation this morning on Change that some new impediments have arisen to the progress of the Dutch negotiation. There appears, however, to be no other foundation for it than in the circumstance that some [illegible] claimed by Holland, having been submitted to the conference, the Belgian minister has been allowed his turn to be heard, and has put forward several strong objections to them. In this there is nothing more than is quite natural to a negotiation wherein each party is striving to make the best bargain possible. It will be time the allied powers to declare the justice of the claims, to which both must subscribe. In fact, it is said that the representative of one of the parties to the conference, complained at the delay which has taken place, has intimated his intention to throw up the negotiation altogether, if the whole is not settled previous to the rising of parliament.

The London Times of the 15th says—In the house of lords last night, the grand jurien (Ireland) bill was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday.

On a motion of lord Auckland the following bills went through a committee.—The British Possessions bill, the Registry of Vessels bill, the Customs Management bill, the Customs' Bounties bill, the Customs' Regulation bill, the Isle of Man Trade bill, the Warehousing bill, the Smuggling bill, the Navigation bill, the Customs' Duties bill, and the Assessed Taxes, Reduction bill.

The slavery abolition bill was read a second time, after tedious discussion, of which the object is by no means apparent. The committal of the bill was understood to be fixed for the 14th for Wednesday.

In the house of commons, during the early sitting, the house again proceeded with the consideration of the factories' regulation bill in committee.

MADRID, August [illegible]

We are assured that negociations are on foot respecting the recognition of several of the late Spanish colonies in America. Our cabinet still puts as the [illegible] condition, the proportionate division of the debt which is to be settled on conditions similar to those regulating the contemplation between Holland and Belgium.

Our last intelligence from Portugal mentions that the infant Don Carlos still continued to reside in Coimbra, and that his suite had remained at Ramallas. The Tuesday's mail did not arrive, having been, no doubt, stopped at Badajoz.

The [illegible] general Visconde de Molellos, who had repaired [illegible] took refuge it is said, in Badajoz, after being deserted by his troops.

Nothing yet known respecting the fate of Don Miguel and [illegible] but it is generally believed that the governor of Lisbon and [illegible] has determined on not receiving that [illegible] in Spain.

Pedro is said to have granted a general amnesty, [illegible] only the minister of police. It is thought that his first acts will be the suppression of convents throughout Portugal.

Official letters from Lisbon on the 27th of July, are of a cheering nature. The London Sun says, the civic guard who had been disbanded by Don Miguel, have taken arms spontaneously in favor of Donna Maria, and the population generally had shown the greatest enthusiasm for the constitutional cause. The Patriarch of Lisbon had refused to accompany the Duke de Cadaval, and on the arrival of the Duke of Palmela [illegible] He also [illegible] government, and [illegible] for the Queen Donna Maria and the Duke Regent.

THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN.—At a public meeting of the Working Women of Fell's Point, Baltimore, who are engaged in obtaining a livelihood by the use of the needle, the following among other resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That in view of the very low prices which we at present are obtaining for work done by us, and of the insupportable oppression resulting therefrom, we determine to strike for an increased rate of wages.

"Resolved, That we most unanimously advise and request all those in the same avocation with ourselves, throughout the city, to call meetings immediately for the purpose of co-operating with us in the present attempt to establish such a bill of wages as shall remunerate us for our labor.

"Resolved, That the more effectually to accomplish our purpose, we enter into a positive agreement to take no one work from the shop until proper rates shall be established.

"Resolved, That we appoint and recommend that delegates be appointed by other meetings of the Working Women in our line, to meet in Convention at a time and place to be hereafter designated; when Mrs. Jane Keightley, Miss Ann Bowlin, Mrs. Frances Dennis, Mrs. Ann Vanroonan, and Mrs. Elizabeth Edwards, were duly appointed delegates from this meeting.

Commercial.

MARKETS.

SALES AT HAVRE.

Aug. 3.—Cotton—143 bales Louisiana, 143; 177 do 140; 176 do 137 50; 61 do 139; 32 do 127 50; 73 bags Georgia, 138; 63 do 128; 46 do 128.

Aug. 5—Cotton—20 bales Guadaloupe; 160; 40 do Louisiana, 152 50; 98 do 140; 9 1-2 Mobile, 138; 132 do Tennessee, 132.

Aug. 7—Cotton—50 bales Louisiana, 165; 46 do 165; 40 do 165; 35 do 165; 100 do 160; 20 do 160; 163 do 160; 50 do 155; 50 do 150; 50 do 155; 28 do 150; 50 do 145; 23 do 143; 50 do 142 50; 38 do 142; 8 do Mobile, 142 50; 106 bales Georgia, 130.

Aug. 8—Cotton—62 bales Louisiana, 165; 73; do 155; 81 do 150; 53 do 145, 61 do Georgia, 150.

Aug 9—Cotton—15 bales Louisiana, 130; 33 do 125.

Aug 10—Cotton—[illegible] bales Louisiana, 147 1-2; 300 do Georgia, 140.

Havre, Aug 13—Sales yesterday, 23 bales Lou. Cotton, at 1,47 1-2; and [illegible] bales Georgia do at 1,40.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 13.

COTTON MARKET.—The demand for cotton from the trade has been rather limited this week, and speculators have only purchased to the extent of 5000 bales, the inferior and middling descriptions of American are consequently 1d. per lb. lower, but fine and choice qualities support previous rates. The sales comprise 230 bales Sea Islands, at 14½d. a 24d. with 100 bales stained, at 12½d. a 14d. 3270 Upland, at 9½d. a 11d.; 200 Orleans 9½d. a 11d. 230 [illegible] at 12 [illegible]; 450 Florida 11d. a 12d.; 150 Barbadoes 10 a 10½d.; 50 Egyptian 14d; and 480 Surat 7¼ a 8d. per lb. making together 1[illegible] bales. There has been extensive demand today, and upwards of 5,000 bags sold a steady prices; the sales on Saturday were 2,000 bags: of the whole, about [illegible] bags American have been taken on speculation.

CORN MARKET, Aug. 13.—The sale of a little sour Flour, under lock, at 18s per barrel, is the only transaction to note in bonded articles. Reaping pretty generally commencing in this neighborhood more southern, a considerable quantity of the Wheat is earned and the opinion that this grain will prove short in quantity is gaining ground, latterly, unfavorable reports have been received as to the Bean Crop.

The state of the cotton market at Liverpool on the 10th was the same as [illegible] advices. The only change was a [illegible] per lb. on the lower description of Alabamas.

LIVERPOOL, Aug 9.—Cotton.—The demand from the trade has been very limited this week, and a decline of ½d per lb. has taken place in the inferior and middling descriptions of American; the better qualities, however, of all kinds, remain as last quoted. About 5000 bales American have been taken on speculation. Sales of the week 14410 bales of which 230 Islands, and to mid. 14½d a 14¾d; fair to good 16½ a 16¾; good to fine 16¾ a 24¾; 100 Stained, fair to good 13½ good to fine 13½ a 14½; 367 Bowed Georgia ord. to mid. 6 a 9¼; fair to good 10; good to fine 11; 4980 Mobile ord. to mid 8½ a 9½; fair to good 10 a 10¼; good to fine 11; 4000 Alabama and Tennessee ord to mid 8¼ a ¾; fair to good 10 and 10½; 3800 New Orleans ord to mid 9½ a 9¾; fair to good 10¼ a 11; good to fine 11½ a 12. Import 3581.

LONDON, Aug 10.—Consols for account 89¼

LONDON, August 6.

The cotton market was very quiet last week; about 1500 bags only sold at the previous prices; yesterday and this day there was again a renewal in the demand, and considerable sales [illegible] at further advance in prices, with every appearance of a further improvement.

Marine Journal:

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED SINCE OUR LAST,

Schr Metamoras, Frost, Metamoras, [illegible] Wilbor master
Brig Manuelita, Peters, Havana, Courval, Acevo & co
Brig Rufus, Pollard, Boston, Haines & Geddes
Schr Cora Ann, Liderkin, Mobile, A Baron, jr
Schr Anita, Granados, Havana,

ARRIVED YESTERDAY,

Steamer St Martin, Cash, from Bayou Sarah, cargo, 436 bales cotton. 12 passengers.

Steamer Waverley, Cresse, from Plaquemine, cargo, 132 bales cotton, 4 coops fowls, 1 cow and calf, 6 bales hay, 3 bales moss.

ARRIVED DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY,

Steamer Huntsville, Selleck, from Bayou Sarah, cargo, cotton, &c. &c.

Steamer Alabama, Glover, from St Louis, cargo, flour, whiskey, corn, oats, &c.

Steamer Jefferson, Heddleston, from Cincinnati, cargo, whiskey, tobacco, &c.

Steamer Constitution, from Mouth of Ohio; cargo, cotton, flour, &c.

MEMORANDA.

Up at Boston for this port, brig Catalina sail on the 14th Sept., ship Louisa, ditto.

Sailed from New-York for this port, 16th, ships [illegible] and Bayou.

Sailed from New-York for this port, 17th, ship [illegible] Smith.

Sailed from Boston for this port, Sept. 14th, ship [illegible] ilton, Balls.

PENSACOLA, Sept. 6th.

The Spanish schooner [illegible] del Rosario [illegible] from the south side of Cuba, where she was [illegible] with rum, sugar, &c. to Havana, was picked up off the [illegible] and brought in by a pilot on the 20th instant. [illegible] blown off in doubling the cape of San Antonio, and [illegible] away her masts. So violent was the gale that [illegible] the safety of themselves and vessel, threw overboard the [illegible] of rum. On the 12th inst. spoke the American brig Junior, of Newport, bound to New-Orleans, the Captain of which kindly furnished them with provisions and his second mate, with whose assistance and good weather, succeeded in arriving at this port without loss of life.

FOR HAVRE.

The new ship LAGRANGE, capt. Mitchell, (A No. 1) will positively clear out on the 15th October—[illegible] 200 bales, on freight. Apply to [illegible] AGER, St. Louis st.

oct 4

HOUSES AND SEPARATE TENEMENTS

TO LET, [illegible] the year, in faubourg St. Marie, on Delorasse, between Camp and St. Charles; on Triton, between St. Charles and Carondelet; on Philippa, between Gravier and Union streets; houses at from thirty to forty dollars per month; tenements from fifteen to twenty dollars per month.

Apply to Doctor JOHN ROLLINS, on the corner of Delore and St. Charles street, in faubourg St. Marie. oct 4

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK OF NEW-ORLEANS, July 10, 1833.—In conformity with a resolution of the board of this institution, the stockholders are required to pay into the Bank, the following [illegible] on the capital stock held by them, respectively [illegible] dollars on the 1st November, 1833; 5 do do 1st December, 18 3;—5 do do 1st January, 1834; 5 do do 1st February, 1834; 5 do do 1st. May, 1834; 5 do do 1st. June, 1834.

By section 7th of the charter, it is provided that "if any stockholder shall fail or neglect to pay any instalment thus [illegible] to be paid, up to the one half of the amount of his share, for the period of ten days next after the same shall become due and payable, the stock on which it is delinquent, shall be forfeited to the company.

At a meeting of the board held July 1st, it was Resolved that any stockholder who shall pay up the whole amount of his stock, shall be allowed an interest of five per cent per annum, on the payment thus made in anticipation of the regular calls, assisted above. By order of the board.

JAS. B. HULLEN, Cashier.

oct 4

A YOUNG married lady wishes to be employed as seamstress in a private family. She speaks the Spanish and English languages and is accomplished. She would have no objections to remain a few days with her employer to show that she is capable, having served a regular apprenticeship to the dress making business. A letter addressed to A and left at the office of this paper will meet with attention. oct 4

SITUATION WANTED.—By a person who is a good accountant and is acquainted with business.—He has lately arrived in the city, but is accustomed to a warm climate, would like to be employed in a commission store or wholesale grocery or any other respectable situation. Any person wishing to employ such, will please address G. W. C. at this office and their communications will be attended to. oct 4

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish of Plaquemine—Court of Probates.—Whereas Joseph B. Wilkinson, Esq. of the [illegible] has petitioned the court for letters of curatorship to the unsettled part of the succession of Robert Andrews deceased intestate: Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to shew cause within ten days, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

Parish of Plaquemine, October 1st, 1833.

G. LEONARD, judge.

oct 4

[illegible] LEN.—The following articles have been stolen last week, viz:

[illegible] Pin with a diamond, mounted openly, and surrounded with small [illegible] stones—Another with a single [illegible] another commonly called rose—A Finger ring with 5 [illegible] diamonds also mounted openly—A [illegible] in the form of a rose, composed of a granite [illegible] surrounded of fine [illegible] and two small gramatos at the end of the branch—Another made of an oval stone, red [illegible] of fine pearls—Another Breast Pin [illegible] form of a cross of Maltha, with a single pearl in the middle—Another with a single [illegible] small gold [illegible] in the middle, has long twisted [illegible] another long [illegible] in the form of an acorn—Two small breast pin C[illegible] pair of Wrist Buttons in gold, [illegible] letters J. B. M.—Three other [illegible] Buttons, for shirt—A Penknife in a [illegible] the handle which is in ivory or bones.

[illegible] reward [illegible] given to whoever will lead to the [illegible] Jewellers and [illegible] are invited to [illegible] articles if they are offered for sale.

Apply at No. 42, [illegible] street, at the police gate.

oct 4

FOR SALE—[illegible] FENCE PICKETS, a ready [illegible] sharpened, [illegible] long length, commonly called [illegible] Pickets. [illegible] at this office.

oct 4

NOTICE.—Persons to whom the estate of the late [illegible] Michel is indebted, are requested to present their claims to Mr. [illegible] Peritpain, curator; and those indebted to the same are requested to pay into the hands of the curator.

oct 4

CARRIAGE WAREHOUSE.

12 [illegible] Custom-house street.

The subscriber having just returned from a visit to the northern and eastern states, informs the public that he has made extensive arrangements for receiving during the season, a large and complete assortment of every description of Carriages which will be offered as low as they can be afford in any part of the United States, and on accomodating terms.—The principal part of the work sold at this establishment is guaranteed.

Receiving in Nashville, one fine modern style of coach, one light two horse Barrouche, one ditto, one horse ditto, and two Barrouche waggons, all from the manufactory of Brewster & Collis, New Haven (Conn.)

Also: a complete assortment of Carriage furniture, consisting in part of morocco, lace, [illegible] fringe, [illegible] moulding, hardware, panels, &c. &c.

On hand, an assortment of Coaches, Barrouches, Barrouch waggons, for one and two horses, Phaetons, Cheriottees, &c. &c.

N. B. Repairing in all its branches, executed with neatness and dispatch. october 4

Detained at the [illegible] Jefferson, the negro Boy belonging to Mr. Drouzin La Branche, of St. Charles; a negress named ABIGAIL, belonging to Mr. Gray, of New-Orleans; a negress named Juliette, belonging to Mr. Tipot, of New-Orleans.

A negro named D[illegible] who says he belongs to Mr. Lacoste, planter of the parish of St. Bernard.

A negress named JOSEPHINE, belonging to Mr. Fory, of New-Orleans.

A negro wench named SOPHIE, belonging to Mr. Leprêtre.

THERESE, a [illegible] belonging to Mr. Sauton.

BETSY, belonging to [illegible] Lemoine.

A mulatto man named SAMUEL, who says that he belongs to Mr. Louis [illegible] living at Bonnet Carre.

The owners are requested to claim their property.

VICTOR PICAUD, Jailor.

oct 4

STRANGERS & PLANTERS' HOTEL.—The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed his establishment to the large and spacious building of Mr. Marigny, close by Hewlett's office house, which he solicits a share of the public patronage. Those who favor him with their custom will find the rooms [illegible] and his table, which will be kept at regular [illegible] formerly, will be supplied with the best of provisions. The strangers and Planters Hotel will be opened on the 13th inst.

oct 4 R. MARTY.

NOTICE.—M. J. [illegible] consignee of two boxes and half-barrel, and three barrels, directed Kitt & Orrick Vincennes, Indie, per [illegible] Hope, from Baltimore, is requested to have the charges paid on them, and taken from our store.

HARRISON, BROWN & CO.
112 Royal street.

oct 11

P. L. Dabourg vs. M. [illegible] Sauvage; Baptiste Beaulieu and Jh. [illegible] vs the same.

BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias, to me directed, by the hon. Wm. Grimes, associate judge of the city court of New-Orleans, I shall expose for sale on Saturday, the nineteenth of October, at 12 o'clock, at noon, at Hewlett's Coffee House, corner of St. Louis and Chartres streets—a certain frame house, situated in Richard street, between Poccanier and St. John Baptiste streets, in faubourg Lacourse, the said house measuring in front 49 feet by 32, and 6 inches in depth; seized in the above suits, with a privilege on the said building.

oct 4 L. DAUNOY, marshal.

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Whereas Robert M. Weiman has petitioned the court for letters of curatorship on the vacant estate of the late Simon Fagan, deceased intestate: Notice is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the court.

oct 4 W. F. C. DUPLESSIS, reg. of wills.

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Whereas Antoine Bohrer has petitioned the court for letters of curatorship on the vacant estate of the late Henry Keller, deceased intestate: Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the court.

oct 4 W. F. C. DUPLESSIS, reg. of wills.

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Sale by the Register of Wills.—On Thursday the 7th day of November, 1833, at noon, I will expose for sale at auction at the New Exchange Coffee House, a negro girl slave, named Sally, aged about 11 years, belonging to the succession of the late Dr. Alexander E. McConnell, deceased.

Terms of sale—6 and 12 months' credit, for approved endorsed notes, secured by special mortgage until final payment.

By order of the court,

oct 4 W. F. C. DUPLESSIS, reg. of wills.

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

COURT OF PROBATES—Sale by the Register of Wills.—On Thursday, the 17th instant, at 4 o'clock, P. M. will be sold at the late domicil of Philip Scribner deceased, No. 112, Magazine street, the moveable effects belonging to the succession of said deceasc. Terms of sale—cash.

By order of the court.

oct 4 W. F. C. DUPLESSIS, reg. of wills.

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Whereas Bernard Doerin has pet